A great challenge is the one faced by this interesting study about ‘culture’ in many of its meanings and with respect to many subjects that deal with it, not least the EU.

Reading the book we understand how Italy is still the most sensitive country on this issue, but also the country which has been showing the best ways to preserve an immense wealth.

Yes, financial instruments and tax aids are important, like those guaranteed by the law 1089/39 which allowed Italy to involve private property in the great challenge of preserving cultural heritage; but it is also important to have knowledge and skills, such as artisans, for example, where, again, Italy proves to be at the forefront of the world.

But today’s challenge is also to be able to define the right value of the cultural heritage not only ‘tangible’, but also ‘intangible’, a theme on which this work performs important insights.

The hope is that a new protection for tangible and intangible heritage in Europe may emerge that keeps this immense wealth alive.

The experience of our office, as part of the Enterprise European Network of European Commission (normally called Eurosportello) on the Venetian territory to bring Europe closer to citizens and businesses, has been in the sense of a growing awareness of the primary role that our country and the Veneto Region can play in many matters relating to these fields, even through European projects involving other European countries and regions.