

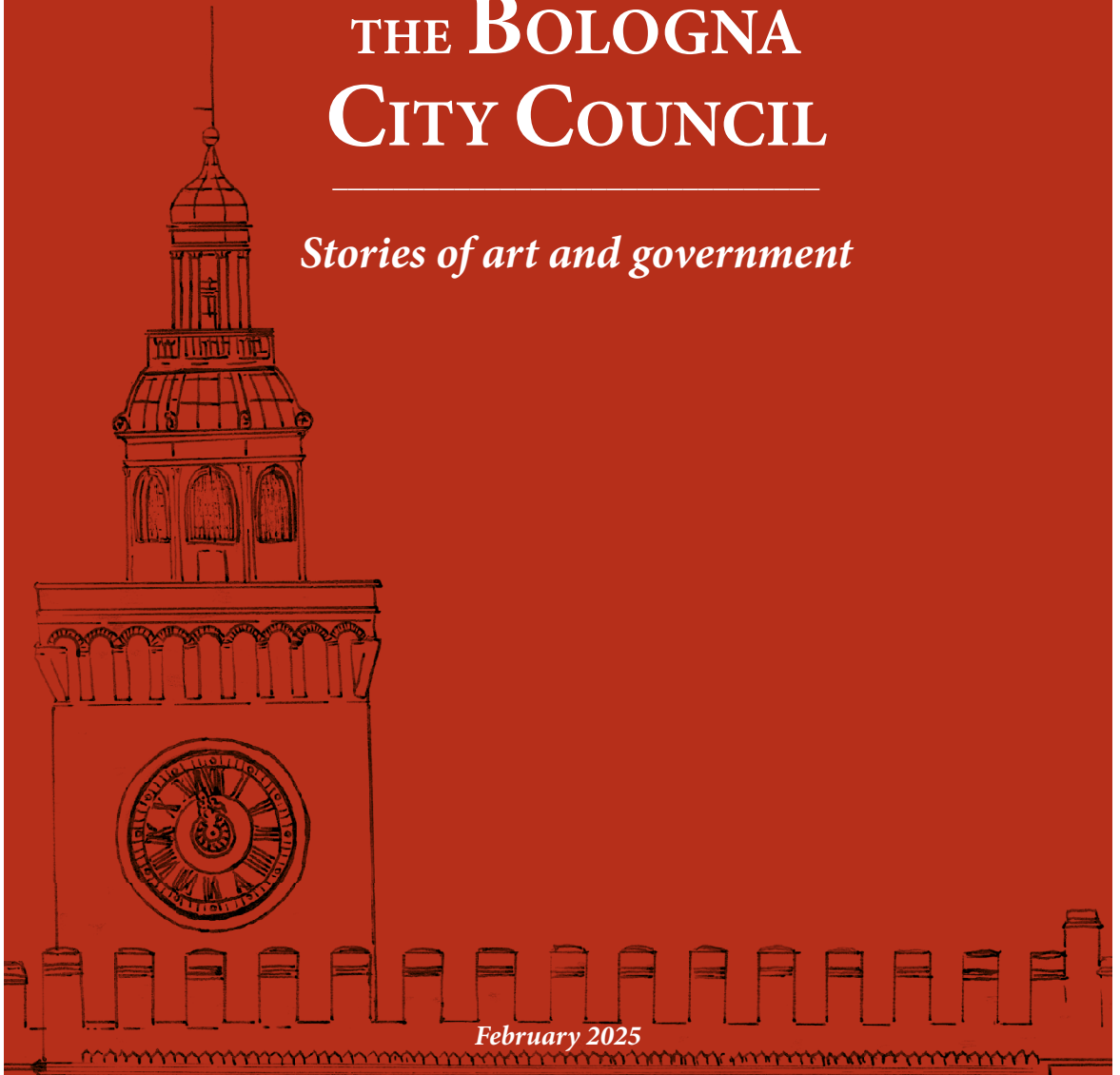


**Municipality
of Bologna**

Presidency of the Municipal Council

THE BOLOGNA CITY COUNCIL

Stories of art and government



February 2025





INTRODUCTION

It is with pleasure that I introduce this re-edition of the *City Council booklet of Bologna, Stories of art and government*, aimed at schools visiting Palazzo d'Accursio.

I have made a great effort to promote and support the visits to the Council Hall, also during sessions. In fact, I believe that connecting the places of the city history to current events is the best way to spread knowledge of the institutional context in which decisions on the governance of the city are taken. I found confirmation of this in the growing interest of Bolognese schools but not only, towards the role and functions of the Council, as an assembly democratically elected and representative of the entire city.

I therefore express particular appreciation for the new contents included in this edition, the contribution on Salaborsa Library and the translations into foreign languages, which currently include English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Russian.

The President of the Municipal Council
Maria Caterina Manca



THE PALACE NARRATES

The public palace of Bologna tells in its walls and rooms the long history of the city government. It was the seat of the city magistrates and pontifical residence, fulfilling multiple functions. It has hosted visiting emperors and sovereigns. The different powers exercised within it determined, over time, its transformation from a citadel to a government palace.

The current appearance is the result of the fusion of several buildings built mainly between the 13th and 16th centuries. The indoor spaces underwent changes until the 20th century.

1116

Bologna's municipal autonomy began with the concessions obtained by Emperor Henry V in 1116 and was consolidated in the thirteenth century to the detriment of imperial claims on the territory. After the hard blow inflicted on Frederick II in the battle of Fossalta (1249) and the capture of his son Enzo, the Municipality lived its period of greatest success guided by the city judiciaries.

1257

In 1257 it took a memorable measure: it approved a Statute for the definitive abolition of serfdom in Bologna and in the countryside. The memorial, with the list of names of the freed servants, was drawn up by four notaries (including Rolandino de' Passeggeri) and is known as *Liber Paradisus*.



The Liber Paradisus, now preserved in the State Archive, contains the ideal motivations for the act of liberation, with the list of the 5855 freed servants and 379 lords.

For the ransom the Municipality paid an equivalent sum for men and women. Since 2007 a plaque commemorates Liber Paradisus in the courtyard of honor of Palazzo d'Accursio and, since 2008, the square in front of the new organizational-administrative headquarters of the Municipality bears its name.

1287

The first municipal magistrates, **Consules**, carried out their functions in a building called Domus communis, located in vicolo Colombina. In the year 1200 the **Podestà**, at the top of the municipal organization, started the construction of a new headquarter. It was enlarged in 1244-45 to accommodate the new magistracies of the **People's Council**, the **Elders** and **Consuls** and the **Captain of the People**. It corresponds to the complex of buildings known today as Palazzo del Podestà and Palazzo Re Enzo.

In 1287 the Municipality purchased some properties of the **Accursio** family, famous jurist from the Bolognese **University**, located at the intersection with the current street November 4th, to make it a civic grain depot. The construction, called **Palazzo della Biada** ('biada' means 'grain'), constitutes the original nucleus of the present building.

1301

In 1301 a monumental gilded copper statue was placed on its façade depicting Pope Boniface VIII (now visible at the Medieval Civic Museum), as a public testimony of his peacemaking intervention in the struggle of Bologna against Ferrara.

1336

In 1336 the Elderly Consuls moved to the Biada palace, while in the Palazzo del Podestà other magistrates maintained their headquarters and prisons together with the podestà.

The various names with which the palace was referred to are reminiscent of the evolution of its functions over the various eras: Palace of the Biada, Palace of the Elders, Palace of the Legate, public palace, apostolic palace, palace of Accursio, Town Hall.

After a brief dominion of the Visconti, lords of Milan, who built a robust defensive tower (the **Torrone** visible from via Ugo Bassi), followed a phase of

papal domination. Representatives of the Pontiff were the cardinals legates Egidio Albornoz and then Androino de la Roche, who fortified the palace with a mighty city wall, towers and moat.

1376

In 1376 Bologna rebelled and again obtained municipal autonomy. The **Government of the People and the Arts** began and, with its patronage, in 1390, the construction of the civic temple, the **Basilica of San Petronio**, began. From the end of the century the city was a place of conquest for the Pope, the Visconti and the Bentivoglio, the noble Bolognese family who rose to power first with Giovanni I Bentivoglio, who obtained the title of perpetual Gonfalonier and Conservator of Peace and justice. A pre-eminence later recognized to Sante Bentivoglio and his successor John II, at government continuously for forty years.

1390

1425

After a fire (1425) the municipal architect **Fioravante Fioravanti** rebuilt the front of the building overlooking the present Piazza del Nettuno. He lightened the appearance of a fortress with the opening of numerous framed windows from terracottas, creating an internal **Courtyard of honor** with porticoes on three sides. In the mid-15th century, in the ancient Accursio Tower was made the **clock** with a carousel representing the *Procession of the Magi*, of which remain some automatons at the Municipal Collections (room 3).

1478

The terracotta relief with the *Madonna di Piazza*, recognizable at the top left of the entrance portal, was created in 1478 by Niccolò dell'Arca, sculptor of the famous *Lamentation over the dead Christ* in Santa Maria della Vita. Later, with the expulsion of the Bentivoglio and the conquest of the city by the Pope Giulio II Della Rovere (1506), the role of Bologna as papal capital and hub of international diplomacy would be established. The city remained below direct papal rule for more than two centuries, with the exception of a very short attempt of the Bentivoglio restoration, supported by the French (1511-1512). During this long period of political stability, the palace was the seat of the **mixed Government**, a political-administrative system in which local magistrates (**Senate** and **Elders**) supported the pontifical authority (**Cardinal Legate**).

1506

The Cardinal Legate was appointed directly by the Pope, but he might not reside permanently in Bologna. In his absence the Vice Legate governed. The quarters of the Papal Legates were located on the second floor (today headquarters of the Municipal Collections) and on the ground floor for the summer period. The Senate was made up of a fixed number of members (elected for life among the city aristocracy) increased over the course of three centuries: forty with Julius II, fifty with Sixtus V at the end of the 16th century, increased further thereafter. Every two months the senators appointed a 'Gonfaloniere' and eight Elder Consuls, who during their office resided on the first floor of the Palace.

1568

Two large **curbed ramps**, designed at the behest of Pope Julius II by the famous architect Donato Bramante. They allowed access of processions to the upper floors whose environments, richly decorated with **historical episodes** and **civic allegories**, were the scene of memorable events. In the building, there were also judicial offices, prisons, stables, rooms for military and service staff.

In 1568 a part of the ancient **Viridarium** of the Cardinal Legate was arranged as a **botanical garden** by the great naturalist and professor of the University **Ulisse Aldrovandi**.

1576

Outside, the architect Galeazzo Alessi created the monumental portal, later raised by Domenico Tibaldi to welcome the bronze statue of the Bolognese Pope Gregory XIII Boncompagni, modeled between 1576 and 1580 by Alessandro Menganti, “the unknown Michelangelo”.

1580

In the 17th century, the baroque century, the city was flourishing in science and the arts, famous throughout Europe.

1630

During a terrible epidemic (1630) and following a vote to Our Lady of the Rosary, the Senate commissioned to Guido Reni the *Plague Pallion*, a banner carried annually in procession from the Palace to the church of San Domenico (now preserved at the National Art Gallery).

Piazza Maggiore became the hub of important events: political (e.g. the coronation of Charles V in San Petronio), religious (Sacred Performances), popular festivals (Carnival), stage of grandiose ephemeral apparatuses and ingenious theatrical machines. Famous among all, the Roast Pork Festival (24th August, Saint Bartholomew) which, at the end of ten days of demonstrations, tournaments, palios and shows that brought together the whole population, involved throwing food and coins from the palace.

1796

The arrival of Napoleon Bonaparte's troops (June 1796) opened a new historical phase. The Palace was quickly adapted into the seat of the Government of the Cispadane Republic. This political project waned with the move of the National Government in Milan, capital of the Cisalpine Republic (1797), then of the Italian Republic (1802) and of the Kingdom of Italy (1805). The decorations with symbols of the *Ancient Regime* (nobility and clergy) were deleted and replaced with Republican allegories. At this historic moment the **Tricolor** (i.e. the Italian flag) was born, still visible in some frescoed decorations of the second floor hall.

1815

With the Restoration (1815) followed at the Congress of Vienna, the power of Church was restored with the support of Austrian troops. It was the beginning of a period of popular uprisings and riots that led to the famous

battle of **8th August 1848**, in which the population of Bologna defeated and expelled foreigners from the city. In 1860 Bologna was annexed to the **Kingdom of Sardinia** and, the following year, to the **Kingdom of Italy** (two important plaques in the Farnese Hall commemorate this historical phase). The Palace was the seat of the **Municipal and Provincial Administrations** and the **Prefecture**. The municipal government structure then took shape on an elective basis (**Municipal Council** and **City Council**) and on a nominal basis (Mayor).

1860

In 1860 King Vittorio Emanuele II of Savoy appointed Luigi Pizzardi as the first Mayor. Later, with the reform of 1889, it was established that the Mayor received the task by the City Council, elected by the citizens. In 1876, restoration works on the palace were started by Antonio Zannoni and Raffaele Faccioli, continued in the 1930s with Guido Zucchini (who took inspiration from the project developed in 1908 by Alfonso Rubbiani). All these interventions were guided by a neo-medieval and neo-Renaissance taste with style additions. During the fascist period the municipal system was suppressed. All the powers were centralized in the figure of the **Podestà**, appointed by royal decree and assisted by a consultant.

1876

In the midst of World War II, a strong **Resistance** movement developed in the heavily bombed city and led to the **liberation** on 21st April 1945. After the 1920 massacre, caused by an armed squadron assault (there were 11 deaths), the Palace was again scene of violence: in the space in front of the Neptune fountain, the partisan fighters were shot, then commemorated in the shrine of the Fallen, located next to the entrance to the current Salaborsa Library. On **24th March 1946** Bologna will be the first of the large Italian cities to vote in the local elections after Fascism and, for the first time, women will exercise their right to vote and stand for election.

1945

On 9th April 1946 the **first meeting** of the **City Council** took place with the mayor **Giuseppe Dozza**. With the **referendum** of **2nd June 1946** the citizens were called to choose the new institutional form of the State (Monarchy or Republic) and elect the deputies of the Constituent Assembly for the drafting of the Constitution at the birth of the Italian Republic.

1946

First meeting of the City Council after the 1946 elections, Fondazione Gramsci Emilia-Romagna, Bologna (G. Dozza Fund).





THE CITY COUNCIL

WHAT IS THE MUNICIPALITY NOW?

It is the local authority that represents its community (i.e. those who live, work or study there), looks after its interests and promotes its development. The municipality is granted regulatory, organisational and financial autonomy, i.e. the power to give itself a statute (a kind of small 'constitution'), approve regulations, organise itself, manage revenues and administer common goods.

WHO GOVERNS THE MUNICIPALITY?

Three bodies: City Council, Municipal Council and Mayor Mayor: responsible for the administration of the municipality and is its representative. Municipal Council: made up of ten councillors, collaborates with the Mayor for the implementation of government tasks.

THE CITY COUNCIL NOW, WHAT IS IT?

This kind of city parliament has the task of discussing and approving the most important acts for the development and enhancement of the city (Statute, Regulations, Planning and Programming Acts). It must also verify that the activities of the Municipal Council are consistent with the indications in the acts approved by it.

WHO IS IT MADE UP OF?

Mayor and 36 Councillors

WHO ARE AND
WHAT DO THE
COUNCILORS
DO?

They are Italian or other European Union citizens who have reached the age of eighteen, elected on the basis of lists of candidates. They last in office for five years and can be re-elected. They represent the entire city community and exercise their function in full freedom and autonomy. They join in Groups which correspond, generally, to the lists they have participated in the elections.

Everyone has the right to make proposals for discussion in the City Council, to intervene in discussions, to present motions (proposals to open a discussion on a topic) and questions or interpellations (questions) to obtain information on the municipal activity and the implementation of policies (choices to achieve certain goals).

HOW IS
ORGANIZED
THE CITY
COUNCIL?

It has a Bureau consisting of President and Vice President, who replaces in case of absence. It is organized into commissions for the preliminary examination of the documents to be discussed, and in groups, for the exercise of rights (availability of offices, instrumental equipment, secretariats, operating funds). The operating rules are decided independently by the Council in its internal regulations.

WHAT DOES THE
PRESIDENT DO?

It represents the city council in relation to with the other city bodies of government (Mayor and Municipal Council) and with external institutions (Metropolitan City, Region etc.), protects the prerogatives provided by the laws and the regulation, convenes and presides over the meetings of the City Council, gives the floor and announces the result of the votes.

HOW DOES THE
CITY COUNCIL
WORK?

It usually meets twice a week (Monday afternoon and Friday morning) upon summons by the President, who sets the date and time of the session and order of works. The Monday session is dedicated to deliberative activity, for the approval of resolutions and agendas.

The session on Fridays is dedicated to the discussion of questions of current affairs addressed to the Mayor, on the administrative and political activity of the Municipality (question time).

WHO
PARTICIPATES
AT THE
SESSIONS OF
THE CITY
COUNCIL?

Mayor and City Councilors have the right to intervene and vote. The Deputy Mayor and members of the Municipal Council take the floor during the debate, as well as the Presidents of the Neighborhood Councils. The legal advice and the recording of meetings is by the Secretary-General.

The seatings are open to the public and press bodies, in specifically reserved areas. They are required to watch in silence, without disturbing the activities of the Council (not even the applause is allowed). In the event, the President may suspend the sitting and order the removal. The sessions are streamed (<http://www.comune.bologna.it/consigliocomunale/>).



Presidenza del Consiglio

PG.N./

- Al Signor Sindaco
- Alle Signore ed ai Signori Consiglieri
- Alla Signora Vice Sindaco
- Alle Signore ed ai Signori Assessori
- Alle Signore ed ai Signori Presidenti dei Quartieri
- Al Segretario Generale
- e. p.e. Al Collegio dei Revisori

Lozo Sedi

Oggetto: ORDINE DEL GIORNO DELLA SESSIONE ORDINARIA DEL CONSIGLIO COMUNALE. AVVISO DI CONVOCAZIONE DELLA SEDUTA ORDINARIA PER LA GIORNATA DI LUNEDÌ 2 OTTOBRE 2023 E DELLA SEDUTA DI QUESTION TIME DI VENERDÌ 6 OTTOBRE 2023.

Confermo che la seduta indetta con avviso in data 13/09/2023 Pg.n. 597841/2023 è convocata in forma mista (in presenza o on line). La seduta si terrà nella Sala del Consiglio comunale a Palazzo d'Accursio

lunedì 2 ottobre 2023 con inizio alle ore 13 e termine alle ore 18

La seduta terminerà alle ore 18 fatto salvo l'ulteriore tempo necessaria per la conclusione di eventuali votazioni in corso a quell'ora. Si precisa che gli interventi di inizio seduta dovranno pervenire entro le ore 12 di lunedì 2

Nella predetta seduta si osserverà l'ordine di trattazione degli argomenti indicati nell'ultimo elenco, che costituisce parte integrante del presente avviso.

Rammento che, per la validità della seduta, è necessaria la presenza di almeno 12 Consiglieri/e, senza computare a tal fine il Sindaco.

Confermo inoltre la seduta di Question Time, in forma mista (in presenza o on line) per la giornata di venerdì 6 ottobre ore 11:30. Le domande d'attualità dovranno essere presentate entro il termine previsto dall'art. 58 del

Cordiali saluti,

LA PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
Marta Caterina Marini
(firmato digitalmente)

Consiglio comunale
Seduta ordinaria del 2 ottobre 2023

ORDINE DI TRATTAZIONE
ORDINE DEL GIORNO

O.d.G. n. 36

(Es. O.d.G. n. 68/2022)

ORDINE DEL GIORNO PER L'EFFICACIAMENTO DEI NIDI D'INFANZIA COMUNALI E VALORIZZAZIONE/IMPLEMENTAZIONE DEL RELATIVO PERSONALE - PRESENTATO DALLA CONS. ZUNTINI ED ALTRI IN DATA 21/02/2022
P.G. N. 53569/2022

O.d.G. n. 68

(Es. O.d.G. n. 141/2022)

ORDINE DEL GIORNO PER PROMUOVERE IL RINNOVO DEL PROTOCOLLO APPALTI - PRESENTATO DALLA CONS. ZUNTINI ED ALTRI IN DATA 16/05/2022
P.G. N. 32502/2022

O.d.G. n. 37

(Es. O.d.G. n. 152/2022)

ORDINE DEL GIORNO PER SUPERARE CONDANNA PER FURTO ATTAJATI E SOSTABILIRE IL GESTAMENTO DEI PRATI DI LAVORO UNIVERSITARIA, PRESENTATO DAL CONS. CAVALIGNANI ED ALTRI IN DATA 12/09/2022
P.G. N. 33082/2022

O.d.G. n. 38

(Es. O.d.G. n. 119/2022)

ORDINE DEL GIORNO PER SOSTENERE I LAVORI DELLO SMANTER WORKING DI AVVERGIA DELLA COMUNE DI BOLOGNA, PRESENTATO DAL CONS. CALLED ALTRI IN DATA 11/04/2022
P.G. N. 10703/2022

O.d.G. n. 39

(Es. O.d.G. n. 119/2022)

ORDINE DEL GIORNO PER APPROVARE IL BANDO PER IL MONITORING E PER VALUTARE LA PERFORMANCE DELLA CROCEVATA IN METALURIA SANREI E SOSTABILIRE IL GESTAMENTO DEI PRATI DI LAVORO UNIVERSITARIA, PRESENTATO DAL CONS. CAVALIGNANI ED ALTRI IN DATA 12/09/2022
P.G. N. 33082/2022

O.d.G. n. 1

(Es. O.d.G. n. 1/2022)

ORDINE DEL GIORNO PER APPROVARE IL RELATIVO IN COMPLESSA CONFERENZA DI TUTTI LE COMITATI E SOSTABILIRE IL GESTAMENTO DEI PRATI DI LAVORO UNIVERSITARIA, PRESENTATO DAL CONS. CAVALIGNANI ED ALTRI IN DATA 11/01/2022
P.G. N. 30562/2022

O.d.G. n. 13

(Es. O.d.G. n. 1/2022)

ORDINE DEL GIORNO PER INCONTARE LA METEOROLOGIA E LA ATTIVAZIONE/IMPLEMENTAZIONE DELLA SEZIONALE ECA. DEL

O.d.G. n. 4

O.d.G. n. 5

O.d.G. n. 6

O.d.G. n. 7

O.d.G. n. 8

O.d.G. n. 9

O.d.G. n. 10

O.d.G. n. 11

O.d.G. n. 12

O.d.G. n. 13

O.d.G. n. 14

O.d.G. n. 15

O.d.G. n. 16

O.d.G. n. 17

O.d.G. n. 18

O.d.G. n. 19

O.d.G. n. 20

O.d.G. n. 21

O.d.G. n. 22

O.d.G. n. 23

O.d.G. n. 24

O.d.G. n. 25

O.d.G. n. 26

O.d.G. n. 27

O.d.G. n. 28

O.d.G. n. 29

O.d.G. n. 30

O.d.G. n. 31

O.d.G. n. 32

O.d.G. n. 33

O.d.G. n. 34

O.d.G. n. 35

O.d.G. n. 36

O.d.G. n. 37

O.d.G. n. 38

O.d.G. n. 39

O.d.G. n. 40

O.d.G. n. 41

O.d.G. n. 42

O.d.G. n. 43

O.d.G. n. 44

O.d.G. n. 45

O.d.G. n. 46

O.d.G. n. 47

O.d.G. n. 48

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O.d.G. n. 50

O.d.G. n. 51

O.d.G. n. 52

O.d.G. n. 53

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O.d.G. n. 57

O.d.G. n. 58

O.d.G. n. 59

O.d.G. n. 60

O.d.G. n. 61

O.d.G. n. 62

O.d.G. n. 63

O.d.G. n. 64

O.d.G. n. 65

O.d.G. n. 66

O.d.G. n. 67

O.d.G. n. 68

O.d.G. n. 69

O.d.G. n. 70

O.d.G. n. 71

O.d.G. n. 72

O.d.G. n. 73

O.d.G. n. 74

O.d.G. n. 75

O.d.G. n. 76

O.d.G. n. 77

O.d.G. n. 78

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O.d.G. n. 80

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O.d.G. n. 83

O.d.G. n. 84

O.d.G. n. 85

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O.d.G. n. 87

O.d.G. n. 88

O.d.G. n. 89

O.d.G. n. 90

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O.d.G. n. 94

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O.d.G. n. 96

O.d.G. n. 97

O.d.G. n. 98

O.d.G. n. 99

O.d.G. n. 100

O.d.G. n. 101

O.d.G. n. 102

O.d.G. n. 103

O.d.G. n. 104

O.d.G. n. 105

O.d.G. n. 106

O.d.G. n. 107

O.d.G. n. 108

O.d.G. n. 109

O.d.G. n. 110

O.d.G. n. 111

O.d.G. n. 112

O.d.G. n. 113

O.d.G. n. 114

O.d.G. n. 115

O.d.G. n. 116

O.d.G. n. 117

O.d.G. n. 118

O.d.G. n. 119

O.d.G. n. 120

O.d.G. n. 121

O.d.G. n. 122

O.d.G. n. 123

O.d.G. n. 124

O.d.G. n. 125

O.d.G. n. 126

O.d.G. n. 127

O.d.G. n. 128

O.d.G. n. 129

O.d.G. n. 130

O.d.G. n. 131

O.d.G. n. 132

O.d.G. n. 133

O.d.G. n. 134

O.d.G. n. 135

O.d.G. n. 136

O.d.G. n. 137

O.d.G. n. 138

O.d.G. n. 139

O.d.G. n. 140

O.d.G. n. 141

O.d.G. n. 142

O.d.G. n. 143

O.d.G. n. 144

O.d.G. n. 145

O.d.G. n. 146

O.d.G. n. 147

O.d.G. n. 148

O.d.G. n. 149

O.d.G. n. 150

O.d.G. n. 151

O.d.G. n. 152

O.d.G. n. 153

O.d.G. n. 154

O.d.G. n. 155

O.d.G. n. 156

O.d.G. n. 157

O.d.G. n. 158

O.d.G. n. 159

O.d.G. n. 160

O.d.G. n. 161

O.d.G. n. 162

O.d.G. n. 163

O.d.G. n. 164

O.d.G. n. 165

O.d.G. n. 166

O.d.G. n. 167

O.d.G. n. 168

O.d.G. n. 169

O.d.G. n. 170

O.d.G. n. 171

O.d.G. n. 172

O.d.G. n. 173

O.d.G. n. 174

O.d.G. n. 175

O.d.G. n. 176

O.d.G. n. 177

O.d.G. n. 178

O.d.G. n. 179

O.d.G. n. 180

O.d.G. n. 181

O.d.G. n. 182

O.d.G. n. 183

O.d.G. n. 184

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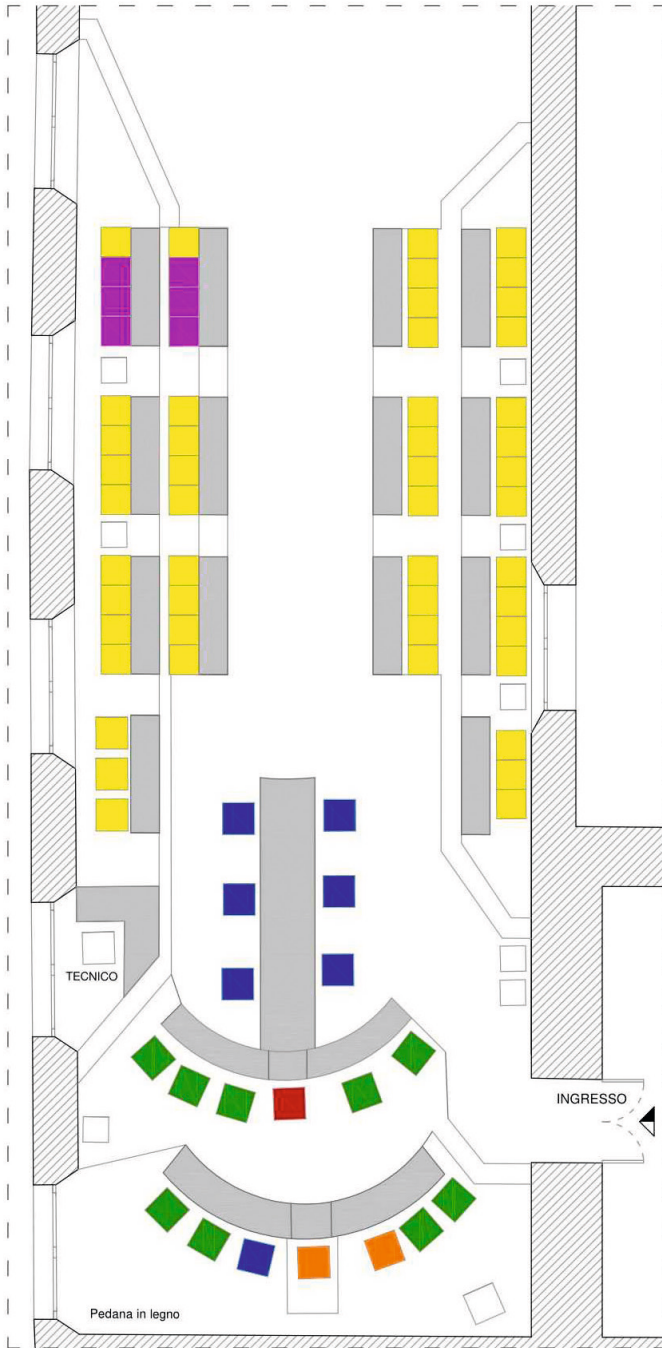
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O.d.G. n. 198

O.d.G. n. 199

O.d.G. n. 200



- MAYOR
- PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT
- GENERAL SECRETARY AND SECRETARIAT
- MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
- PRESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS
- COUNCILOR/S

ENTITLED CHAIRS

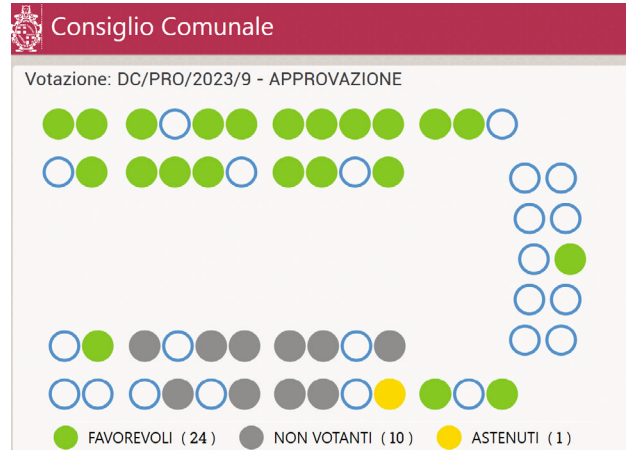
Entitled chair n. 26	AURELIO SAFFI (1819-1890)	Politician and patriot City councilor from 10.01.1889 to 1890 A city street is named after him
Entitled chair n. 35	GIUSEPPE DOZZA (1901-1974)	Mayor of the Liberation and Reconstruction Mayor from 21.04.1945 to 02.04.1966 City councillor from 1966 to 1974 A city street is named after him
Entitled chair n. 32	GIACOMO VENEZIAN (1861-1915)	Professor and irredentist City councilor from 1914 to 1915 A city street is named after him
Entitled chair n. 10	LUCA ANTONIO TOSI-BELLUCCI (1883-1916)	Lawyer and professor City councilor from 1914 to 1916 A city street is named after him
Entitled chair n. 44	MARCO MINGHETTI (1818-1886)	Italian statesman and Prime Minister City councilor from 1860 to 1869 A town square is named after him
Entitled chair n. 63	GIUSEPPE DOSSETTI (1913-1996)	Member of the Constituent Assembly, politician and priest City councilor from 1956 to 1958 A city street is named after him
Entitled chair n. 69	GIOSUE CARDUCCI (1835-1907)	Poet and Nobel Prize winner for literature City councilor from 1889 to 1899 A town square is named after him
Entitled chair n. 31	ESTER CAPPONI (1890-1963)	First woman elected to the Bologna City Council in 1946 dedicated to defending the values of peace, freedom and democracy

WHAT IS DISCUSSED ABOUT?

The topics of each individual session are established by the President, after consulting the conference of presidents of the city council groups. At the beginning of the proceedings, a roll call is taken to check whether at least 12 councillors (quorum) are present. Only if the roll call is successful, the session opens and the proceedings begin, with the topics being discussed in the order in which are indicated in the convocation. If the document in question is to be approved, after discussion the vote is taken. Except for some particular votes, the object is approved if it receives the favorable vote of half plus one of the voters. Only those who are members of the Council can vote, i.e. Mayor, President and Vice-President of the Council, Councilor(s). They usually express their vote openly (everyone can see each other's votes), using the electronic system. The vote may be for or against. It is also possible to decide to abstain or not to participate in the vote.

Once the vote is concluded, the President declares it closed, reads out the result and proclaims “The Council approves” in case of a positive outcome (number of votes in favour equal to or more than half plus one of the voters) or “The Council does not approve” if the outcome is negative.

Example of voting - approval



WHAT ARE
THE MOST
IMPORTANT
ACTS THAT
THE COUNCIL
MUST
APPROVE?

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION
ABOUT THE
REGULATIONS
QUOTED IN
THE EXAMPLES

The Council approves the municipal statute and the regulations for the exercise of administrative functions of the Municipality and for the organization of services. It approves the planning and programming acts, sets the strategic objectives and the allocation of resources through the Single Programming Document ('Documento unico di programmazione') of the three-year forecast budget, approved by 31st December of each year. It monitors the effective use of resources by approving the management report by April 30th of the following year. It establishes general rules on the relation with external companies and bodies participated by the Municipality.

- The *Regulation on the functioning of the City Council* establishes how the Council must be convened, how the sessions must be held, etc.
- The *Council Regulations* regulate the procedures for the constitution of bodies representing widespread interests in the community, with consultative and proactive function towards the municipal bodies (City Council and Municipal Council), on thematic areas of general relevance. At present, Councils are established for overcoming handicaps, for fight against social exclusion, of family associations, of sport, of the bicycle, for the protection of animals.

WHAT ARE THE SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES OF MEETINGS?

- The Regulation on citizens' rights to information and participation defines how to obtain a copy of an act from the municipality (e.g. copy of the order establishing shop hours), how to address a petition to the Mayor (signed by at least 300 citizens), or how you can actively participate in the development of proposals for approval by the City Council.

It meets to celebrate national civil solemnities: 27th January (Day of Memory to remember the Shoah, racial laws, the Italian persecution of the Jewish citizens and the Italians who have undergone deportation, captivity and death) and 10th February (Remembrance Day, in memory of the tragedy of the Italians victims of the foibas, of the exodus of Istrians, Fiumans and Dalmatians in the second post-war period and the more complex affair of the eastern border). Other occasions are represented by the anniversaries such as the 20th November (Universal Day for the Rights of Children), 25th November (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women), 8th March (International Women's Day) and 21st March (National Day of memory and commitment in memory of the Victims of mafia).

WHERE DOES IT MEET?

The proper seat of the meetings of the Council is the Council Chamber of the Municipal Palace, overlooking Piazza Maggiore.

Council Chamber in the Town Hall





CIVIC JUDICIARIES AND MUNICIPALITY

The representative offices of the Municipality of Bologna (Mayor, Municipal Councillors, President and Vice President of the City Council) are placed in the first floor in the rooms that housed the civic magistracies: the **Elderly Consuls** (south-east wing), the **Gonfalonier of Justice** and the **Senate** (north wing), the prisons and judicial offices (west wing). The Elderly Consuls, chosen from among the members of the most important city families had the obligation of residence inside the Palace during their mandate. For this reason, rooms were set up like a real apartment, with common and reception rooms, service rooms, private living rooms, all richly decorated.

HALL OF THE
COMMISSIONS
COUNCIL
MEMBERS

Named in 2010 after Renzo Imbeni, Mayor of Bologna from 1983 to 1993 and Vice President of the European Parliament from 1994 to 2004, it has been restored in 1998-99. It was once the dining room of the Council of the Elders and the Gonfalonier. This use of the place is remembered in the inscriptions put in 1789 above the internal doors, in memory of the renovation due to Gian Giacomo Dotti, architect of the Senate, son of the more famous Carlo Francesco, who was responsible for the architectural renovation



THE CITY
COUNCIL HALL
FORMERLY
THE SENATE
GALLERY

of the basilica of San Luca. In the first half of the eighteenth century, large canvases depicting portraits and episodes of local history were exhibited there, aimed at celebrating the town magistracies and the actions of various characters. The ancient function ceased at the Napoleonic time, due to political upheavals, while the richly pictorial apparatus, not appreciated by the new authorities, was removed and dispersed. The fresco with Concordia and Silence, painted in 1569 in the escape of the fireplace and detached in 1852, is preserved in the Municipal Collections of Art (room 6). Currently the room is a meeting place for the Commissions council members.

The **Senate** was made up of forty members, progressively increased until the end of the eighteenth century, all coming from noble families. It exercised the executive and legislative power and among its members every two months the Gonfalonier of Justice was elected. He was the head of the Elderly Consuls, a mediator between the powers of the mixed government, Senate and Cardinal Legate. The senators were summoned twice a week to the large meeting room, built in 1676 in the place of connection between the apartment of the Elderly Consuls and the Halls of the Senate and the Assunterie (bodies of Senators).

Today the **City Council** meets in this hall.

FRESCO DECORATION

It is an example of **Quadratura**, a type of illusionistic painting widespread at international level by the Bolognese masters in the Baroque age. The vault seems to take on a three-dimensional dimension thanks to the fake columns and balustrades and to the illusive openings that welcome the figures, projecting them towards the sky. The frescoes were created in the second half of the seventeenth century by the figure painter **Angelo Michele Colonna** of Lombard origin and Bolognese by adoption and by the quadraturist **Gioacchino Pizzoli**.

The five *allegorical scenes*, two on the short sides and three in the centre, framed by the painted architectural quadrature, celebrate the virtues and the glory of Bologna. The decoration of the vault was finished on 20th July 1676, after a year of work. Although it was a space reserved for the Senate, people were exceptionally able to see it a month later, on the occasion of the Roast Pork Festival. The work was celebrated the following year in a printed Eulogy by Terisio Biondi, an author not otherwise known.

In the three scenes of the vault, figures from Greek and Roman mythology celebrate the eternal glory of *Felsina/Bologna*, a female figure who, associated with *Minerva* and *Ceres*, appears powerful in weapons and prosperous in harvests.

I Scena



Mars, god of War, and Minerva, goddess of Wisdom, communicate to the Fame, ready to take flight with the trumpet, as heroic Bolognese deeds to announce to the world.

II Scena



An Ouroboros (snake that bites its tail forming a circle) appears in the patch of open sky which symbolizes Eternity. At the center, on a chariot pulled by two lions (which signify Power), the armed female figure of Felisina dominates, holding the banner with the coat of arms of the city and is honored by Cybele, creator goddess and mother of all gods, who with a



turreted crown on her head invites Felsina to ascend towards Eternity and Olympus, where Jupiter awaits her. Mercury guides her with the caduceus (symbol of prosperity and peace) and the trumpet of Fame.

III Scene



The fertility of the Bolognese territory is symbolized by the embrace of Bacchus, god of the grape harvest and wine, with Pomona, goddess of fruits and abundance, under the gaze of Ceres, goddess of fields and harvests. On the two short sides of the room there are two heraldic groups with large civic coats of arms and allegorical figures which represent the four virtues of the Bolognese Senate.



Above the side entrance to the mayor's seat, the couple of Concordia and Fidelity represents the collaboration of civic and pontifical power to the government of the city, and the loyalty of the Senate to it. The two powers are symbolized by two triumphs, respectively composed of pontifical symbols (tiara, prelatial hats, pastoral) and military references (drums and armors). Above the entrance from the Hall of Hercules, allegories of Vigilance and Prudence with the symbols of Sciences and Arts (musical instruments and mathematicians, books, marble busts, palettes and brushes), together with those of War (spears, armor and swords).

*Illusionistic
architecture*



*Other
inventions*

The three central scenes are framed by openings on an upper floor, delimited by a fake parapet to simulate a terrace. The cornice, supported by pairs of columns in polished polychrome marble and by white animated statues, ends with a balustrade creating a fantastic illusion. It filters, from the false open vaults, an invented light that illuminates the imaginary balcony and casts shadows on capitals, Other inventions friezes, fruits and flowers.



Figures of cherubs complete the decoration. Some urge the lions of the Felsina chariot, others, soaring high, support the false architectures. Others still take up the most varied attitudes against the great opening of the sky. In the center of the four walls, within painted cartons, are depicted river gods. They celebrate the action of good governance in the Bolognese territory, like all the iconographic inventions of this hall and other ones, originally intended for the residence and headquarters of the Gonfalonier of Justice, not visible to the public today.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF BOLOGNA

The coat of arms of the Municipality of Bologna consists of a subdivided oval shield in four quarters. It took this form from the middle of the 15th century, when the two main symbols of the city were merged into a single coat of arms: the red cross and the motto *Libertas*.



The red cross on a white background represents the City's weapon and has ancient origins. It derives from the banner that identified the Bolognese militias during the first Crusade. In the thirteenth century, were added the *head of Anjou*, the three golden lilies with red band (*'lambello'*), badges of the cities of Guelph side linked to Charles and Robert of Anjou, the Pope's allies. The band with the words *Libertas*, placed diagonally, golden on a blue background, identifies the people's weapon. The writing appeared on the banner sent in 1376 by the Florentines during the revolt against the papal rule, together with military aids. The head of lion, placed at the head of the shield, appeared in the 16th century. According to some sources, it recalls the gift of a lion to the city of Bologna by Marquis Obizzo d'Este (1293), but it is also certain to be a symbol of the strength and pride of municipal autonomy.

THE MUNICIPAL BANNER

'Standard of the medieval municipality, but also, more generically, the military flag and the various insignia of city magistrates, civil guilds or of religious companies' (Encyclopedia Treccani) became, after the Unification of Italy, the symbol of the Municipality, displayed at official ceremonies, events and at any other public event. On the banner of Bologna, kept in the Council Hall, are recorded the high honors granted to the city: the medal to the cities of merit of the National Risorgimento, granted by Umberto I with royal decree of September 11th, 1898; the medal of gold to military valor conferred by the President of the Republic Henry De Nicola on 24th November 1946; the gold medal for Civil Valour awarded by Sandro Pertini, Head of State, on 13th July 1981. Shape and dimensions are established by Royal Decree n. 652 of 7th June 1943.



FURNITURE OF THE HALL

In 1877 the Municipal Council renovated the old Senate Chamber to serve as a Meeting room of the City Council.

The project was directed by **Luigi Samoggia**, painter of ornaments who also worked in the adjacent rooms (the Red Room and the antechamber of the Council Hall). For the furniture was promoted the firm of Clemente Nobili, which produced: desks, a table for the secretaries and parapet, backrest for the Mayor's and Municipal Council benches, a kind of revolving door and a dividing balustrade for the public.

Armchairs and benches were made by the firm Cornaglia. In the second post-war period, the backrest was removed to make room for new benches for Municipal councillors and City councillors.

The mayor's chair



The seats of the councillors





Facade of the Town Hall overlooking Piazza Maggiore, with doubleglazed windows of the City Council Hall



SALA BORSA

The architectural complex to be used as a Stock Exchange was built in the Town Hall between 1883 and 1886, in an area occupied until the end of the eighteenth century by the Botanical Garden of Ulisse Aldrovandi.

The new building, equipped with offices distributed around an elegant room with an iron and crystal roof, housed the Stock Exchange until 1903 and subsequently a cheap restaurant.

In the 1920s the pavilion and the part of Palazzo d'Accursio overlooking Piazza Nettuno were rented for 50 years to the *Cassa di Risparmio* bank, which used them as a tax office, bank offices and stock exchange.

The new facility, richly decorated, was rebuilt on two floors with the covered square illuminated by a large skylight. There were also two underground rooms.

After the war, the Sala Borsa hosted basketball games and boxing matches and, from 1976, the first stable Puppet Theater directed by Demetria Pre-sini.

At the end of the agreement with the Cassa di Risparmio bank, the Municipality started a project to reconvert the structure.

The floor area of the covered square was the subject of an archaeological excavation which brought to light remains belonging to various historical periods. Among these, the foundations of the civil basilica of ancient Roman Bononia, medieval wall structures, the perimeter of the sixteenth-century cistern of the Botanical Garden.

An always visible example of an archaeological panorama thanks to the glass floor of the current Library, the excavation can be visited by walking along an aerial walkway that crosses almost three thousand years of the city history.





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di Bologna**

Presidency of the City Council

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Le Conseil Municipal de Bologna

Texte tiré de la publication

Il Consiglio comunale di Bologna. Storie di arte e di governo

(La Mairie de Bologne. Histoires d'art et de gouvernement)

promue par la Présidence de la Mairie de Bologne avec la contribution des Commissions du Conseil

La Municipalité est l'autorité locale qui représente sa communauté, en défend les intérêts et en favorise le développement. La Municipalité est reconnue comme ayant une autonomie normative, organisationnelle et financière, c'est-à-dire le pouvoir de se donner un Statut, approuver les règlements, s'organiser, gérer les recettes et administrer les biens communs.

Trois organes gouvernent la Commune: le **Conseil**, la **Junte** et le **Maire**.

Le **Maire** est responsable de l'administration de la municipalité et en est le représentant.

La **Junte**, formée de 10 Assesseurs, collabore avec le Maire pour l'exécution des tâches de gouvernement.

Le **Conseil** est l'organe de direction et de contrôle politique et administratif de la Municipalité et est chargé de discuter et d'approuver les actes les plus importants pour le développement et la valorisation de la ville (Statut, Règlements, Actes de planification et de Programmation).

Le **Conseil municipal** est composé du **Maire** et de **36 Conseillers**.

Les **Conseillers** sont de nationalité italienne ou d'autres États de l'Union européenne qui ont atteint l'âge de 18 ans, élus sur la base de listes de candidats. La durée du mandat est de cinq ans et peuvent être réélus.

Chaque conseiller a le droit de faire des propositions à discuter au Conseil municipal, d'intervenir dans les débats, de présenter des motions, des questions ou des interpellations pour obtenir des informations sur l'activité communale et la mise en oeuvre des politiques.

Le **Conseil municipal** a un **Président** et un **Vice-président**, élus parmi les conseillers.

Le **Président** représente le Conseil communal dans les rapports avec les autres organes communaux de gouvernement (Maire et Junte) et avec les institutions extérieures (Ville métropolitaine et Région), en protège les prérogatives prévues par les lois et les règlements, convoque et préside les séances du conseil municipal et proclame le résultat des votes.

Le **Vice-président** assiste et remplace le président en cas d'absence ou s'il ne peut exercer ses fonctions pour quelque raison que ce soit.

Le **Conseil municipal** est organisé en **Commissions** pour l'examen préliminaire des actes à discuter et en **Groupes** pour l'exercice des droits des conseillers.

Il se réunit habituellement **deux fois** par semaine, le **lundi après-midi** et le **vendredi matin**, sur convocation du Président, qui fixe la date et l'heure de la séance. La journée du **lundi** est consacrée au traitement des actes et des sujets, celle du **vendredi** aux questions des Conseillers et aux réponses du Maire ou des Assesseurs sur l'activité administrative et politique de la Municipalité.

En plus du **Maire** et des **Conseillers**, aux séances du Conseil communal participent, avec sa propre place réservée, le **Vice-Maire**, les **Assesseurs** et les **Présidents des Conseils de Quartier**.

Le **Secrétaire général**, qui a une fonction de conseiller juridique et de veiller au procès-verbal des séances, est également présent.

Les séances sont **ouvertes au public et à la presse**, dans des zones spécialement réservées et **sont diffusées en streaming** <https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/sedute-consiglio-comunale>

Les **sujets** de chaque séance sont fixés par le **Président**, après consultation de la Conférence des **Présidents des Groupes du Conseil**.

Au début des travaux, on fait l'appel des Conseillers, pour vérifier si au moins 12 conseillers sont présents (quorum). Seulement si l'appel réussit, la séance est ouverte et les travaux commencent, en remettant en cause les arguments dans l'ordre dans lequel ils sont indiqués dans la convocation.

Si le document dont il est question doit être adopté, après le débat, on procède au vote de manière claire, en utilisant le système de vote électronique. Seuls peuvent voter les membres du Conseil, à savoir le Maire, le Président et le Vice-Président du Conseil, les Conseillers.

Sauf pour certains votes particuliers, l'objet est approuvé s'il obtient le vote favorable de la moitié plus un des votants.

Les actes les plus importants que le Conseil municipal doit approuver sont:

- **Bilan prévisionnel** d'utilisation des fonds pour les trois années suivantes (au plus tard le 31 décembre)
- **Compte** de ressources de l'année précédente (au plus tard le 30 avril)
- **Statut communal et Règlements** par lesquels la Municipalité organise ses procédures internes

Le Conseil municipal se réunit pour célébrer les solennités civiles nationales (27 janvier Journée de souvenir de la Shoah - 10 février Jour de la Mémoire) ou les anniversaires internationaux (25 novembre Journée internationale pour l'élimination de la violence contre les femmes).



Il Consiglio Comunale di Bologna

*Testo tratto dalla pubblicazione
Il Consiglio comunale di Bologna. Storie di arte e di governo
promossa dalla Presidenza del Consiglio Comunale di Bologna
con il contributo delle Commissioni consiliari*

Il Comune è l'Ente locale che rappresenta la propria comunità, ne cura gli interessi e ne promuove lo sviluppo.

Al Comune è riconosciuta autonomia normativa, organizzativa e finanziaria cioè il potere di darsi uno Statuto, approvare regolamenti, organizzarsi, gestire le entrate e amministrare i beni comuni.

Tre sono gli organi che governano il Comune: **Consiglio, Giunta e Sindaco.**

Il **Sindaco** è il responsabile dell'amministrazione del Comune e ne è il rappresentante.

La **Giunta**, formata da 10 Assessori, collabora con il Sindaco per l'attuazione dei compiti di governo.

Il **Consiglio** è l'organo di indirizzo e di controllo politico-amministrativo del Comune e ha il compito di discutere e approvare gli atti più importanti per lo sviluppo e la valorizzazione della città (Statuto, Regolamenti, Atti di pianificazione e Programmazione).

Il **Consiglio comunale** è composto dal **Sindaco** e da **36 Consiglieri**.

I **Consiglieri** sono di cittadinanza italiana o di altri Stati dell'Unione Europea che hanno compiuto diciotto anni, eletti sulla base di liste di candidati. Durano in carica cinque anni e possono essere rieletti. Ciascun consigliere ha diritto di avanzare proposte da discutere in Consiglio comunale, di intervenire nelle discussioni, di presentare mozioni, interrogazioni o interpellanze per avere informazioni sull'attività comunale e l'attuazione delle politiche.

Il **Consiglio comunale** ha un **Presidente** e un **Vice Presidente**, eletti tra i Consiglieri.

Il **Presidente** rappresenta il Consiglio comunale nei rapporti con gli altri organi comunali di governo (Sindaco e Giunta) e con le istituzioni esterne (Città Metropolitana e Regione), ne tutela le prerogative previste dalle leggi e dal regolamento, convoca e presiede le sedute del Consiglio comunale, concede la parola e proclama il risultato delle votazioni.

Il **Vice Presidente** coadiuva e sostituisce il Presidente in caso di assenza o qualora non possa svolgere le sue funzioni per un qualunque motivo.

Il **Consiglio comunale** è organizzato in **Commissioni** per l'esame preliminare degli atti da discutere e in **Gruppi** per l'esercizio dei diritti dei consiglieri.

Si riunisce, abitualmente, **due volte** alla settimana, il **lunedì pomeriggio** ed il **venerdì mattina**, su convocazione del Presidente, che fissa la data e l'ora della seduta.

La giornata del **lunedì** è dedicata alla trattazione di atti e argomenti, quella del **venerdì** alle domande dei Consiglieri e alle risposte del Sindaco o degli Assessori sull'attività amministrativa e politica del Comune.

Alle sedute del Consiglio comunale partecipano, con proprio posto riservato, oltre al **Sindaco** ed ai **Consiglieri**, il **Vice Sindaco**, gli **Assessori** ed i **Presidenti dei Consigli di Quartiere**.

È presente anche il **Segretario generale**, che ha funzione di consulenza giuridica e cura la verbalizzazione delle sedute.

Queste sono **aperte al pubblico e agli organi di stampa**, in aree appositamente riservate e sono trasmesse in diretta streaming <https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/sedute-consiglio-comunale>

Gli **argomenti** di ogni singola seduta sono stabiliti dal **Presidente**, dopo avere consultato la conferenza dei **Presidenti dei Gruppi consiliari**.

Ad inizio lavori si fa l'appello dei Consiglieri, per verificare se sono presenti almeno 12 consiglieri (numero legale). Solo se l'appello dà esito positivo, si apre la seduta e si dà inizio ai lavori, mettendo in discussione gli argomenti nell'ordine in cui sono indicati nella convocazione.

Se il documento di cui si parla deve essere approvato, dopo la discussione si procede alla **votazione** in modo palese, utilizzando il sistema elettronico di voto.

Può votare solo chi è componente del Consiglio e cioè Sindaco, Presidente e Vice Presidente del Consiglio, Consiglieri.

Tranne alcune votazioni particolari, l'oggetto è approvato se ottiene il voto favorevole della metà più uno dei votanti.

Gli atti più importanti che il Consiglio Comunale deve approvare sono:

- **Bilancio di previsione** di utilizzo dei fondi per il triennio successivo (entro il 31 dicembre)
- **Conto consuntivo** delle risorse dell'anno precedente (entro il 30 aprile)
- **Statuto comunale e Regolamenti** con i quali il Comune organizza le proprie procedure interne.

Il Consiglio Comunale si riunisce per celebrare solennità civili nazionali (27 gennaio Giorno della Memoria - 10 febbraio Giorno del Ricordo) o ricorrenze internazionali (25 novembre Giornata internazionale per l'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne).



O Conselho Municipal de Bolonha

*Texto retirado da publicação
O Conselho Municipal de Bolonha. Histórias de arte e governo
promovido pela Presidência do Conselho Municipal de Bolonha
com a contribuição das comissões do Conselho*

O **Município** é a autoridade local que representa a sua comunidade, zela pelos seus interesses e promove o seu desenvolvimento.

Ao Município é reconhecida a autonomia regulamentar, organizativa e financeira, ou seja, o poder de outorgar-se Estatuto, aprovar regulamentos, organizar-se, gerir receitas e administrar os bens comuns.

Existem três órgãos que governam o Município: o **Conselho**, a **Câmara de Vereadores** e o **Prefeito**.

O **Prefeito** é responsável pela administração do Município e é o seu representante.

A **Câmara de Vereadores**, composta por 10 membros, coopera com o Presidente da Câmara na execução das tarefas governamentais.

O **Conselho** é o órgão político-administrativo de orientação e controlo do município e tem a tarefa de discutir e aprovar os actos mais importantes para o desenvolvimento e a valorização da cidade (Estatuto, Regulamentos, Actos de planeamento e programação).

O **Conselho municipal** é composto pelo **Prefeito** e por **36 Conselheiros**.

Os **Conselheiros** são cidadãos italianos ou de outros Estados da União Europeia que tenham completado dezoito anos, eleitos com base em listas de candidatos.

Eles permanecem no cargo por cinco anos e podem ser reeleitos. Cada vereador tem o direito de fazer propostas para serem discutidas no Conselho municipal, participar das discussões, apresentar petições, questionamentos ou interpelações para obter informações sobre a atividade municipal e a implementação de políticas.

O **Conselho municipal** tem um **Presidente** e um **Vice-Presidente**, eleitos entre os Conselheiros.

O **Presidente** representa o Conselho Municipal nas relações com os outros órgãos do governo municipal (Prefeito e Câmara de Vereadores) e com instituições externas (Cidade Metropolitana e Região), protege suas prerrogativas previstas em leis e regulamentos, convoca e preside as reuniões do Conselho municipal, concede a palavra e proclama o resultado das votações.

O **Vice-Presidente** assiste e substitui o Presidente na sua ausência ou impedimento por qualquer motivo.

O **Conselho municipal** organiza-se em **Comissões** de exame preliminar dos atos a serem discutidos e em **Grupos** de exercício dos direitos dos conselheiros.

Reúne-se ordinariamente **duas vezes** por semana, às **segundas-feiras** à tarde e às **sextas-feiras** de manhã, por convocação do Presidente, que fixa o dia e a hora da reunião.

A **segunda-feira** é dedicada à discussão de atos e temas, a **sexta-feira** às perguntas dos conselheiros e às respostas do prefeito ou vereadores da Câmara sobre a atividade administrativa e política do município.

Além do **Prefeito** e dos **Conselheiros**, participam das reuniões do Conselho Municipal o **Vice-Prefeito**, os **Vereadores** e os **Presidentes dos Conselhos Distritais**, com assento próprio reservado.

Também está presente o **Secretário-Geral**, que presta assessoria jurídica e cuida das atas das reuniões.

Estas são abertas ao público e à imprensa, em áreas especialmente reservadas e são transmitidas em live streaming

<https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/sedute-consiglio-comunale>

Os temas de cada sessão única são fixados pelo **Presidente**, ouvida a conferência dos **Presidentes dos Grupos do Conselho**.

No início dos trabalhos é feita a chamada dos Conselheiros, para verificar se há mínimo 12 conselheiros (quórum)

Só se o recurso for bem sucedido, a sessão é aberta e os trabalhos começam, discutindo os temas na ordem em que são indicados na convocação.

Caso o documento em questão precisa ser aprovado, após a discussão a votação é feita abertamente, utilizando o sistema de votação eletrônica.

Só podem votar os membros do Conselho, nomeadamente o Prefeito, o Presidente e o Vice-Presidente do Conselho, os Conselheiros.

Salvo alguns votos especiais, o objeto é aprovado se obtive o voto favorável da metade mais um dos votantes.

Os **atos mais importantes** que o Conselho Municipal deve aprovar são:

- **Orçamento previsto** para a aplicação dos fundos no triénio seguinte (até 31 de dezembro)
- **Balanço final** dos recursos do ano anterior (até 30 de abril)
- **Estatuto municipal e Regulamentos** com os quais o Município organiza os seus procedimentos internos.

O **Conselho Municipal** se reúne para celebrar as **solenidades civis nacionais** (27 de janeiro Dia da Memória e 10 de fevereiro Dia da Lembrança) ou **aniversários internacionais** (25 de novembro, Dia Internacional para a Eliminação da Violência contra a Mulher)



Городской совет Болоньи

*Текст взят из публикации
Муниципальный совет Болоньи. Истории искусства и правительства
предложенный Председателем городского совета Болоньи
при участии комиссий совета*

и утверждения наиболее важных актов для развития и благоустройства города (Устав, положения, законы о планировании и программировании).

Муниципальный совет состоит из мэра и 36 советников.

Советниками являются граждане Италии или других государств Европейского Союза, достигшие восемнадцатилетнего возраста, избранные на основе списков кандидатов.

Они остаются на своем посту в течение пяти лет и могут быть переизбраны, могут вести дискуссии, вносить предложения, вопросы или запросы для получения информации о муниципальной деятельности и реализации политики.

Муниципальный совет имеет президента и вице-президента, избираемых из числа членов совета.

Президент представляет муниципальный совет в отношениях с другими муниципальными органами власти (мэром и Джунтой) и с внешними учреждениями (столичным городом и регионом). Более того, защищает прерогативы, предусмотренные законами и регламентом, созывает заседания муниципального совета и председательствует на них, предоставляет слово и провозглашает результаты голосования.

Вице-президент помогает и заменяет президента в случае его отсутствия или если он не может выполнять свои обязанности по какой-либо причине.

Муниципальный совет состоит из комиссий для предварительного рассмотрения дел, подлежащих обсуждению, и групп для осуществления прав советников.

Обычно он собирается два раза в неделю, в понедельник во второй половине дня и в пятницу утром, когда его созывает президент, который назначает дату и время встречи.

Понедельник посвящен делам и темам, пятница - вопросам советников и ответам мэра или советников об административной и политической деятельности муниципалитета.

В заседаниях городского совета участвуют, в соответствии со своими зарезервированными местами, Мэр и советники, Заместитель Мэра, заседатели и председатели районных советов.

Также присутствует Генеральный секретарь, который выполняет функцию юридической консультации и ведет протоколы заседаний.

Они открыты для публики и для прессы, в специально отведенных местах

и транслируются в прямом эфире <https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/sedute-consiglio-comunale>

Темы каждой сессии устанавливаются Президентом, после консультации с конференцией Президентов групп Совета

В начале работ проводится переключка советников, чтобы проверить наличие не менее 12 советников (кворум).

Только если обращение дает положительный результат, сессия открывается и начинается работа, обсуждение тем в том порядке, в котором они указаны в обращении.

Если рассматриваемый документ подлежит утверждению, после обсуждения голосование проводится открыто, с использованием системы электронного голосования.

Только те, кто являются членами Совета, могут голосовать, то есть мэр, президент и вице-президент совета и советники.

В случае воздержания некоторых голосов, объект утверждается, если он получает положительное голосование половины плюс один голосующий.

Наиболее важными актами, которые должен утвердить городской совет, являются:

- Прогнозный бюджет использования средств на следующий трехлетний период (до 31 декабря)
 - Окончательный баланс ресурсов предыдущего года (к 30 апреля)
 - Муниципальный устав и правила с помощью которых муниципалитет организует свои внутренние процедуры.
- Городской совет собирается, чтобы отпраздновать национальные гражданские торжества (27 января День памяти - 10 февраля День воспоминания) или международные юбилеи (25 ноября Международный день борьбы за ликвидацию насилия в отношении женщин)



El Consejo Municipal de Bolonia

Texto tomado de la publicación.

Il Consiglio comunale di Bologna. Storie di arte e di governo

(El Ayuntamiento de Bolonia. Historias de arte y gobierno)

promovido por la Presidencia del Ayuntamiento de Bolonia con la aportación de las Comisiones del Consejo

El Municipio es la autoridad local que representa a su comunidad, vela por sus intereses y promueve su desarrollo.

Al Ayuntamiento se le reconoce autonomía normativa, organizativa y financiera, es decir, el poder de dotarse de un Estatuto, aprobar reglamentos, organizarse, gestionar los ingresos y administrar los bienes comunes.

Tres son los órganos que gobiernan el Ayuntamiento: **Consejo, Junta y Alcalde**.

El **Alcalde** es el responsable de la administración del Municipio y es su representante.

La **Junta**, formada por 10 Asesores, colabora con el Alcalde en la realización de las tareas del gobierno.

El **Consejo** es el órgano rector y de control político-administrativo del municipio e se encarga de debatir y aprobar los actos más importantes para el desarrollo y la valorización de la ciudad (Estatutos, Reglamentos, Actos de planificación y Programación).

El **Consejo Municipal** está compuesto por el **Alcalde** y **36 Concejales**.

Los **Concejales** son de nacionalidad italiana o de otros Estados de la Unión Europea que han cumplido 18 años, elegidos sobre la base de listas de candidatos.

Cada concejal tiene derecho a presentar propuestas para discutir en el Consejo Comunal, de intervenir en los debates, de presentar mociones, preguntas o interpelaciones para obtener información sobre la actividad municipal y la aplicación de las políticas.

El **Consejo municipal** tiene un **Presidente** y un **Vicepresidente**, elegidos entre los concejales.

El **Presidente** representa al Consejo municipal en las relaciones con los otros órganos municipales de gobierno (Alcalde y Junta) y con las instituciones externas (Ciudad metropolitana y Región), protege las prerrogativas previstas por las leyes y el reglamento, convoca y preside las reuniones del Consejo Municipal, concede la palabra y proclama el resultado de las votaciones.

El **Vicepresidente** asiste y sustituye al Presidente en caso de ausencia o cuando no pueda desempeñar sus funciones por cualquier motivo.

El **Consejo municipal** está organizado en **Comisiones** para el examen preliminar de los actos a discutir y in **Grupos** para el ejercicio de los derechos de los consejeros.

Se reúne habitualmente dos veces por semana, el **lunes por la tarde** y el **viernes por la mañana**, por convocatoria del Presidente, que fija la fecha y la hora de la sesión. La jornada del **lunes** está dedicada a la discusión de actos y temas, la del **viernes** a las preguntas de los Consejeros y a las respuestas del Alcalde o de los Concejales sobre la actividad administrativa y política del Ayuntamiento.

En las sesiones del Consejo municipal participan, con su propio asiento reservado, además del Alcalde y los Concejales, el Vicealcalde, los Asesores y los Presidentes de los Consejos de Barrio.

También está presente el **Secretario General**, que tiene la función de asesoramiento jurídico y se encarga de la elaboración de las actas de las sesiones.

Estas sesiones están **abiertas al público y a los medios de comunicación**, en áreas especialmente reservadas y **se transmiten en directo por streaming** <https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/sedute-consiglio-comunale>

Los **temas** de cada sesión son decididos por el **Presidente**, previa consulta a la Conferencia de **Presidentes de los Grupos del Consejo**.

Al inicio del trabajo se hace el pase de lista de los Consejeros, para verificar si al menos 12 (quórum) están presentes.

Sólo si la apelación da resultado positivo, se abre la sesión y comienza el trabajo, discutiéndose los temas en el orden en que se indican en la convocatoria. Si el documento en cuestión debe ser aprobado, después de la discusión la votación se realiza en forma abierta, utilizando el sistema de votación electrónica. Solo pueden votar quienes sean miembros del Concejo, es decir, Alcalde, Presidente y Vicepresidente del Concejo, Concejales.

Salvo algunas votaciones especiales, el objeto se aprueba si obtiene el voto favorable de la mitad más uno de los votantes.

Los actos más importantes que debe aprobar el Consejo Municipal son:

- **Presupuesto previsto** para el uso de fondos para el siguiente período de tres años (antes del 31 de diciembre)
- **Cuenta final** de los recursos del año anterior (antes del 30 de abril)
- **Estatuto Municipal y Reglamentos** con el que el Municipio organiza sus procedimientos internos.

El Consejo Municipal se reúne para celebrar solemnidades civiles nacionales (27 de enero Día de Recordación del Holocausto - 10 de febrero Día del Recuerdo) o aniversarios internacionales (25 de noviembre Día Internacional de la Eliminación de la Violencia contra las mujeres).



Der Stadtrat von Bologna

*Text aus der Publikation
Der Stadtrat von Bologna. Geschichten über Kunst und Regierung
gefördert durch den Vorsitz des Stadtrats von Bologna
mit dem Beitrag der Ratskommissionen*

Die **Gemeinde** ist die kommunale Körperschaft, die ihre Gemeinde vertritt, kümmert sich um seine Interessen und deren Entwicklung fördert.

Der Gemeinde wird regulatorische, organisatorische und finanzielle Autonomie zuerkannt, d.h. die Befugnis, sich ein Statut zu geben, Verordnungen zu erlassen, sich zu organisieren, die Einnahmen zu verwalten und die Gemeingüter zu verwalten.

Die Gemeinde wird von drei Organen geleitet: **Rat, Gemeinderat und Bürgermeister.**

Der **Bürgermeister** ist verantwortlich für die Verwaltung der Gemeinde und ihr Vertreter.

Der **Gemeinderat** besteht aus 10 Assessoren und arbeitet mit dem Bürgermeister zusammen, um die Regierungsaufgaben zu erfüllen.

Der **Rat** ist das politisch-administrative Leit- und Kontrollorgan der Gemeinde und hat die Aufgabe, die wichtigsten Rechtsakte für die Entwicklung und Aufwertung der Stadt zu diskutieren und zu genehmigen (Statut, Verordnungen, Handlungen der Planung und Programmierung).

Der **Stadtrat** besteht aus dem **Bürgermeister** und **36 Stadträten.**

Die **Stadträte** sind aus Italiens Staatsbürgerschaft oder aus anderen Ländern der Europäischen Union, die das 18. Lebensjahr vollendet haben und auf der Grundlage von Kandidatenlisten gewählt wurden. Jeder Gemeinderat hat das Recht, Vorschläge zur Erörterung im Gemeinderat vorzulegen, in die Diskussionen einzugreifen, Anträge oder Anfragen zu stellen um Informationen über die kommunale Tätigkeit und die Umsetzung der Politik zu erhalten.

Der **Stadtrat** hat einen **Präsidenten** und einen **Vizepräsidenten**, die aus den Ratsmitgliedern gewählt werden.

Der **Präsident** vertritt den Stadtrat in den Beziehungen zu anderen kommunalen Regierungsorganen (Bürgermeister und Gemeinderat) und zu externen Institutionen (Großstadt und Region), schützt die Vorrechte in den Gesetzen und der Verordnung. Außerdem, leitet und beruft die Sitzungen des Stadtrats ein, erteilt das Wort und verkündet das Abstimmungsergebnis.

Der **Vizepräsident** unterstützt und vertritt den Präsidenten bei Abwesenheit oder aus irgendeinem Grund seine Aufgaben nicht wahrnehmen kann.

Der **Stadtrat** wird in **Kommissionen** für die vorläufige Prüfung der zu erörternden Akte organisiert und in **Gruppen** zur Ausübung der Rechte der Ratsmitglieder.

Er tritt in der Regel **zweimal** wöchentlich zusammen, am **Montag Nachmittag** und am **Freitag Vormittag**, wenn er vom Präsidenten einberufen wird, der Datum und Uhrzeit der Sitzung festlegt.

Der **Montag** ist der Abhandlung von Akten und Themen, der **Freitag** den Fragen der Ratsmitglieder sowie den Antworten des Bürgermeisters oder der Stadträte über die administrative und politische Tätigkeit der Gemeinde gewidmet.

An den Sitzungen des Stadtrats nehmen mit eigenem reservierten Platz neben dem **Bürgermeister** und den **Stadträten** auch der **stellvertretende Bürgermeister**, die **Gemeinderäte** und die **Präsidenten der Stadtviertelräte** teil.

Auch der **Generalsekretär** ist anwesend, der die Funktion der Rechtsberatung und der Protokollierung der Sitzungen hat. Diese sind für die **Öffentlichkeit** und die **Presse** in speziell reservierten Bereichen zugänglich und werden live im Streaming übertragen <https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/sedute-consiglio-comunale>

Die **Themen** jeder einzelnen Sitzung werden vom **Präsidenten** festgelegt, nach der Anhörung der Konferenz der **Präsidenten der Ratsgruppen.**

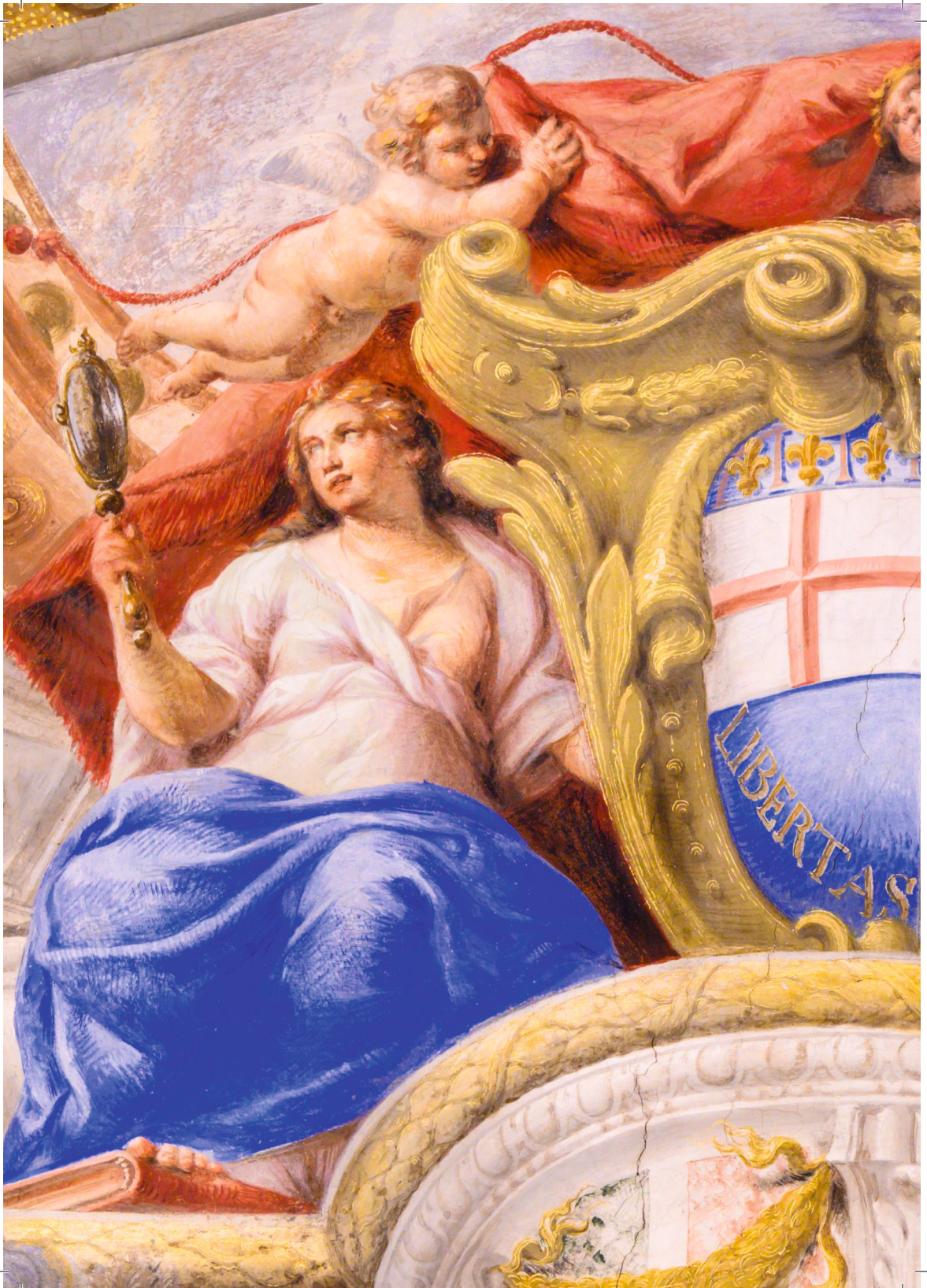
Zu Beginn der Arbeiten wird der Appell der Ratsmitglieder gemacht, um zu überprüfen, ob mindestens 12 Mitglieder anwesend sind (Beschlussfähigkeit). Nur wenn der Appell erfolgreich ist, wird die Sitzung eröffnet und beginnen die Arbeiten. Die Themen werden in der Reihenfolge behandelt, in der sie in der Einberufung angegeben sind. Wenn das Dokument, von dem die Rede ist, genehmigt werden muss, nach der Aussprache erfolgt eine offene **Abstimmung**, durch das elektronische Abstimmungssystem. Nur Mitglieder des Rates abstimmen können nämlich Bürgermeister, Präsident und Vizepräsident des Rates, Stadträte.

Mit Ausnahme einiger besonderer Abstimmungen, wird der Gegenstand angenommen, wenn er die Zustimmung der Hälfte plus einer der Wähler erhält.

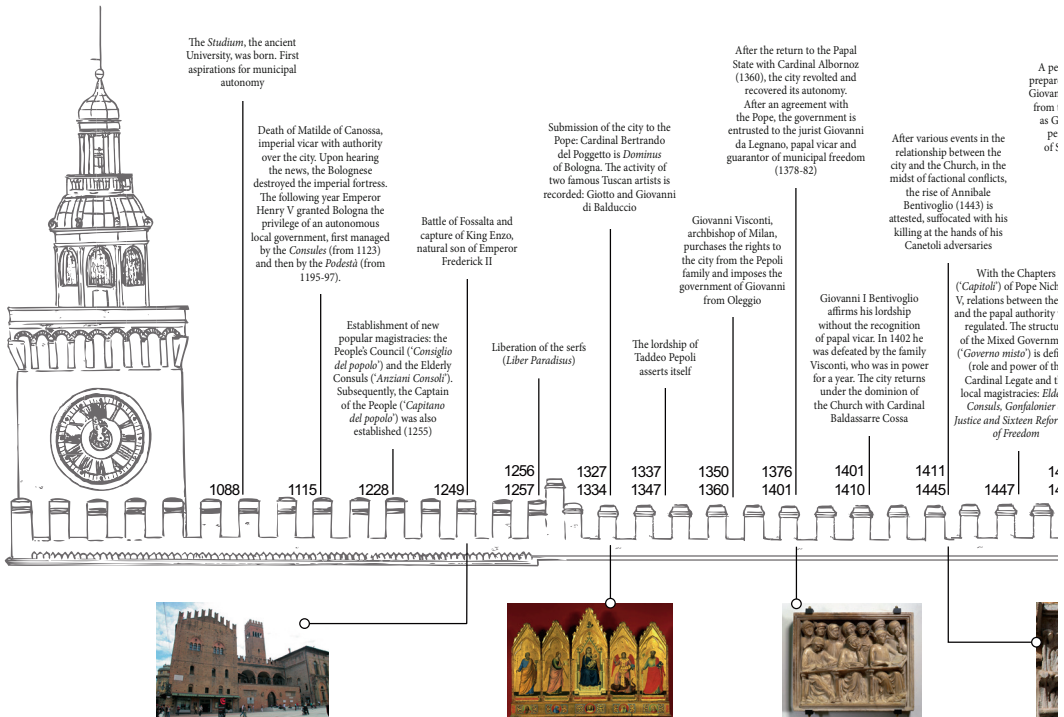
Die **wichtigsten Rechtsakte**, die der Gemeinderat verabschieden muss, sind:

- **Kostenvoranschlag** der Mittelverwendung für die folgenden drei Jahre (bis 31. Dezember)
- **Rechnungsabschluss** des Vorjahres (bis 30. April)
- **Gemeindestatut und Vorschriften**, mit denen die Gemeinde ihre internen Verfahren organisiert

Der Stadtrat trifft sich, um nationale zivile Feierlichkeiten zu feiern (27. Januar Holocaust-Gedenktag - 10. Februar Tag der Erinnerung) oder internationale Veranstaltungen (25. November Internationaler Tag zur Beseitigung von Gewalt gegen Frauen).







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XII-XIII Sec.

Clock Tower

Here there was a tower house owned by the family of the jurist Accursio. In the 13th century it was incorporated into the new Palazzo della Biada ('biada' is fodder) and, later, it would be transformed into a clock tower

1293

Palazzo della Biada (Palace of Fodder)

A two-storey multifunctional building used as a warehouse to store the grain reserve, it was home to the fodder office. Over the centuries the palace underwent numerous changes, up until 1885 by Raffaele Faccioli, who revived its medieval appearance with the opening of the portico.

1336-1425

Palazzo degli Anziani (Palace of the Elderly)

The Palace of Fodder became the seat of the Elderly Consuls who expanded it. A year later, in 1337, Taddeo Pepoli, having become lord of the city, added a new building with battlements: it was enlarged in 1365 by the papal legate Androino de la Roche, with the construction of new internal rooms.

1425

Palazzo del Legato (Palace of the Legate)

A fire destroyed the newly built parts and the architect Fioravante Fioravanti created a new and larger palace. The project involved the construction of the large internal porticoed courtyard, the facade with arched windows, new decorated spaces inside and the construction of a new wing towards the north.

1508-1550

Tower of the Canton of Flowers

Pope Julius II modernized and expanded the structure by building the east wing with the garden and the tower on the corner with the current Via Ugo Bassi. Between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries the area hosted the botanical garden, also called *Orto dei Semplici* and from the second half of the nineteenth century it was the seat of the Royal Post Office and the Stock Exchange Hall.

1551-1555

Window and portal by Alessi

The Perugian architect Galeazzo Alessi designed the window overlooking the square and the large monumental entrance door, an architectural hinge between the older part and the new one. In 1580 the statue of Gregory XIII by Alessandro Menganti was inserted there

Central role of Bologna in the Pope's strategies: entry of Paul III after the meeting with Charles V (1542). Transfer of the Council of Trent (1547) and solemn entry of Clement VIII after the devolution of Ferrara to the Church (1598)

A period of stability prepared the lordship of Giovanni II Bentivoglio: from the appointment as Gonfalonier and perpetual Chief of Senate in 1466 until 1506

Bologna, place of international diplomacy: meeting between Leo X and Francis I^o (1515-16). Conference between Clement VII and Charles V with coronation of the emperor in St. Petronio (1529-30)

Great plague epidemic which causes the death of a quarter of the population. The cardinal legate Bernardino Spada dedicates the *Urban Hall* or *Hall of the Coats of Arms* in the public palace to Pope Urban VIII

Luigi Zamboni and Giovan Battista De Rolandis plan a pro-French revolt against the papal government. They are arrested. Zamboni died in prison in 1795, De Rolandis was executed the following year

The Cispadana Republic was born on 7th January in Reggio Emilia. The first Italian Tricolor is codified in its Constitution. Bologna becomes the capital of the Rhine Department

11th-12th March Plebiscite for the annexation of Bologna to the Kingdom of Sardinia

During the Second World War the city, severely bombed, developed a strong resistance movement. The Liberation was celebrated on 21st April 1945. On 9th April 1946 the City Council meeting took place with the mayor Giuseppe Dozza

Chapters Pope Nicholas between the city authority were the structure Government (1510) is defined sower of the gate and the races: Elderly onfanolnier of teen Reformers eedom

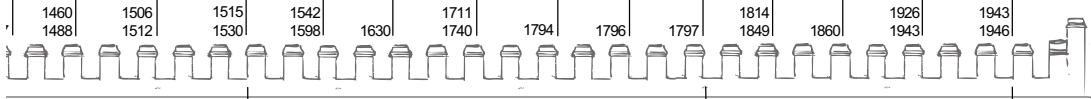
Once the family Bentivoglio was expelled, Julius II solemnly entered Bologna, established a Senate of forty members and recognized the structure of the *Mixed Government*. Brief return and definitive expulsion of the Bentivoglio (1511-12)

Luigi Ferdinando Marsili founded the Institute of Sciences (1711). The Bolognese cardinal Prospero Lambertini was elected pope with the name of Benedict XIV (1740). Bologna is one of the main centers of enlightenment culture and enjoys international fame

On 18th June the French army entered Bologna led by Napoleon Bonaparte. On 4th December, a *Constitution Plan* inspired by the French *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* was presented to the Senate of Bologna

Succession of insurrectional movements and their repression. On 8th August 1848 the Bolognese expelled the Austrians, supporters of the papal government. The following year Bologna joined the Roman Republic (9th February - 17th May 1849)

The fascist regime established, at a national level, the office of Podestà in place of that of Mayor. The first Podestà of Bologna is Leandro Arpinati





English version