

**Date and Time:** Saturday 23 January 2021 11:39:00 CET

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**Documents (18)**

1. [*The centre-left deploys Gualtieri*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y2T-Y591-F148-51PR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: La Nazione (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 27, 2020 Until Jan 27, 2020 |

2. [*banks, healthcare and debt the thousand lives of the bailout;Economics Politics Europe*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909N-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

3. [*EU funds, Renzian tear: we do not vote with a closed box; the government's choices*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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4. [*Dompé: Stronger also thanks to the EU; the Italian*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90BD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

5. [*industry the test of 9;Political economy after the covid-recession*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909F-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

6. [*new european rules for our digital services;intervention*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-9045-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

7. [*Boris and Ursula 'in overtime' Johnson prepares no deal speech*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-903H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

8. [*Marcucci: 'I will not plough against the Dems and the government The premier will change pace'; The group leader*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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9. [*Vicenzi, Italy's pastry chef "looking for an international partner";Finanza Imprese the industry's reaction*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

10. [*pharmaceuticals running web, the cure of the future;Economy of Italy Lombardy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90BC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

11. [*FI, the pressure on Berlusconi: "We risk isolation" But he: on the MES I will not change; the oppositions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

12. [*Conte 'stunned' by the attack. Lashing from the Pd*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

13. [*hot dossiers, tight market is the sunset of the sheriffs?;Economy Politics State and rules Colleges in perfect Cencelli style, rampant statism: the playing field is getting smaller and smaller Six-figure fines are not enough to break the giants. Cases and ambitions of the "Magnificent 6".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

14. [*Romania, left and right head to head; Legislative elections*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-903J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

15. [*"Internal fringe? This is the way to pander to those who want to get rid of us.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

16. [*resistance in the sky waiting for summer;The Economy of Italy Lombardy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90BP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

17. [*"We towards the yes vote We don't help the majority but the country";Quagliariello "rescuers"*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-9030-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | All Content Types: News; Timeline: Dec 07, 2020 Through Dec 07, 2020; Language: Italian; Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy) |

18. [*Green bonds grow But 'impact' bonds make their way;Assets Finance Global markets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90CG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[***The centre-left deploys Gualtieri***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y2T-Y591-F148-51PR-00000-00&context=)

La Nazione (Italy)

27 January 2020 Monday

N-QN Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 7

**Length:** 145 words

**Body**

ROME Roberto Gualtieri will be the unitary candidate of the centre-left in the by-elections for the Rome 1 constituency of the Chamber of Deputies left by Paolo Gentiloni (appointed ***EU*** Commissioner for the Economy), scheduled for March 1. The political forces have asked the Minister of the Economy to be available for the candidacy, verifying that "a real and large majority" has been rebuilt around him. Thus, centre-left sources explain, "the unity of the entire coalition that supports the government (PD, Italia viva, Sinistra italiana, PSI, Articolo 1) prevails in supporting Gualtieri", even if Italia viva polemically wonders why the PD "no" to the candidacy of the anti-mafia journalist Federica Angeli, supported by the same renziani, by Calenda and by +Europa. Gualtieri's challenger will be, for the centre-right, Maurizio Leo, indicated by Fratelli d'Italia.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** lanazione

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Campaigns + Elections (89%); Tobacco + Health (77%); Tobacco Regulation + Policy (69%); Sports + Recreation (68%); Olympics (62%)

**Industry:** Budgets (64%)

**Load-Date:** January 27, 2020

**End of Document**

[***banks health and debt the thousand lives of the bailout; Economy Politics theeurope***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909N-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 8.9

**Length:** 1372 words

**Byline:** by Francesca Basso

**Body**

The ***European*** Stability Mechanism, now known to all by its acronym EMF, continues to be discussed in all its versions. The reform approved by the ***Eurogroup a*** week ago and the emergency line set up in the spring to cover the direct and indirect health costs of ***Eurozone*** countries are mixed up in most people's minds. As a result, in two days' time the House and Senate will vote to commit Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte on the positions to be held at the ***European*** Council on Thursday and Friday, and the reform of the MES, to which Economy Minister Roberto Gualtieri has given the OK and which will now end up on the table of ***EU*** leaders, risks breaking the bank of the majority. There are very strong tensions between the Five Star Movement, which has always been against the MES (like the League and FdI), but also in Forza Italia. In recent days, Prime Minister Conte has tried to reassure, inviting people to "not dramatise the steps", explaining that "the MES is a reform process that has been going on for a year and a half: there is no decision on whether or not it will be activated" and that "the final version of the MES and whether or not it will be activated will in any case pass through Parliament". In fact, the road map foresees that in January there will be the signing of the new MES treaty and then the ratifications by the national parliaments (this step could also be risky if some of the Five Star MEPs decide against it). But let us go in order.

1

What it is

The ***European*** Stability Mechanism (ESM) does not have a good reputation because it is associated with austerity imposed by Brussels. The ESM was created in 2012 (to replace the temporary bailout fund created two years earlier to deal with the sovereign debt crisis) by an intergovernmental treaty of the 19 countries that have adopted the single currency. Objective: to provide financial assistance to ***eurozone*** countries in difficulty. It is a rescue fund and has been used in the past to help Ireland, Portugal, Greece, Spain and Cyprus. The aid was offered on the basis of strict political conditionality in the context of a macroeconomic adjustment programme and an analysis of public debt sustainability carried out by the Commission with the IMF and in consultation with the ECB. In other words, the money was lent in exchange for the commitment and implementation of draconian reforms of the economy aimed at consolidating public finances. The total subscribed capital of the ESM is about 704 billion ***euros***, of which about 80 billion actually paid in by the participating Member States. With 125.3 billion subscribed (of which 14.3 billion actually paid in), Italy is the third country in terms of number of shares in the capital (17.7%), after Germany and France.

2

The reform

In 2018, the ***European*** Council decided to expand the functions of the EMF, making it not only an instrument offering assistance to states in difficulty, but also support in the crises of banking and financial institutions. The reform also gives the EMS the function of "backstop" (final parachute) for the single bank resolution fund: a 70 billion credit line, which countries will be able to access if their national bank resolution funds (bank resources and not public) are not sufficient. This is to allow for an orderly failure (while maintaining customers' operations) in the event of a banking crisis. Initially scheduled to come into operation in 2024, it has been brought forward by two years to 2022. This is an essential building block for the completion of the Banking Union, which involves risk sharing and protects households and businesses. The money provided by the ESM will be paid back by the single resolution fund and not by taxpayers.

3

The debt

The other innovation is that the role of the EMF, a technical body, is strengthened vis-à-vis the ***EU*** Commission, which is a political body, in the case of assistance to states in difficulty. The ESM will be able to act as a mediator between states and private investors in the event of the need to restructure public debt. Finally, there are plans to reform the "collective action clauses" (Cacs) in the event of restructuring of a Member State's sovereign debt. From 2022, it will be easier to get the go-ahead from the shareholders to approve the restructuring of public debt, as the current rules requiring a double majority will be changed to a single majority. But there will be the possibility of defining differentiated voting modalities ("sub-aggregate") according to the different categories of securities. A point on which Italy has fought. However, there is no automatism between request for assistance and debt restructuring.

4

Precautionary lines

Among the instruments that the EMF has at its disposal to help a country that is hit by an economic shock and wants to avoid being stressed on the markets, there are the precautionary credit lines: the "Precautionary Conditioned Credit Line" and the "Enhanced Conditions Credit Line". Until now, these instruments, which required the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (with the consequent limitation of sovereignty), have never been used. The reform simplifies access to these credit lines: a letter of intent will be signed, which will include very limited and specific reform commitments.

5

Funds for health

Last spring, in the midst of the pandemic, the 19 countries that have adopted the ***euro*** activated a new EMF credit line available to all ***euro*** area countries for an amount equivalent to 2% of national GDP at the end of 2019. This is the Pandemic Crisis Support (an enhanced precautionary credit line), which is used to finance direct and indirect health care, treatment and prevention costs due to the Covid-19 crisis at zero interest. The credit line as a whole is worth EUR 240 billion, and the maximum amount that Italy can apply for is around EUR 36 billion, which it could use to recruit medical and paramedical staff to deal with the emergency, modernise the hospital network, and boost diagnostics and facilities in the area. So far, no country has requested it. On the one hand, there is the stigma attached to the MES and, on the other, the ***Eurozone*** countries are also finding advantageous financing conditions on the markets. However, the existence of this credit line is already a deterrent for speculators. There has been a lot of controversy in Italy over the alleged conditionalities, which do not exist.

6

Standard conditions

Pandemic Crisis Support is based on the existing Enhanced Conditions Credit Line, but unlike it, it is accessible to all ***Eurozone*** countries under standardised conditions, which were agreed in advance by the EMS on the basis of preliminary assessments made by the ***European*** institutions (***EU*** Commission in cooperation with the ECB and EMS). The Commission made them public on 7 May, confirming that each Member State can access the new credit line. The only condition is that the money is used for "the internal financing of direct and indirect health care, treatment and prevention costs due to the Covid-19 crisis". The window to apply for a loan is open until 31 December 2022, but the deadline can be adjusted in case of need, according to the evolution of the crisis. In Italy, opposition to this instrument remains very strong among the Five Stars, the League and Fratelli d'Italia. Instead, the PD, Italia Viva and Forza Italia are in favour. This is why Silvio Berlusconi's decision to oppose the MES reform has caused astonishment. In Brussels, they expect that there will be no more hiccups and that they will be able to move on to the completion of the common deposit guarantee scheme (EIS), another essential element to complete the banking union.

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The process

The reform of the EMF, which includes amending the founding treaty, will be addressed by ***EU*** leaders at the ***European*** Council on Thursday and Friday for the final green light. The new treaty is expected to be signed in January. National ratifications will follow.

The signature will most likely be

by Ambassadors to the ***EU***

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

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**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Public Debt (83%); Economic Growth (69%); Gross Domestic Product (63%); ***European Union*** (62%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

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[***Funds EURenzo: we do not vote with a closed box; the government's choices***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902S-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 2

**Length:** 770 words

**Byline:** Marco Galluzzo

**Highlight:** Today's Council of Ministers on the Recovery Fund management team Tensions at the majority summit: Boschi and Rosato leave the meeting The task force The 6 managers, with 90 technicians, will have substitutive powers with respect to defaulting bodies The breakdown Half of the 209 billion ***euro*** Next Generation ***EU*** for digitalisation and the "green" revolution

**Body**

ROME A decisive week is opening for the majority's stability. Today there will be the Council of Ministers that should decide on the governance structure of the 209 billion ***euros*** of the Recovery Fund, but the Renzian ministers are ready to give battle, even to the point of threatening to vote against the premier's decisions because they are not shared with the allies. And the government meeting itself could only be interlocutory.

On Wednesday, however, the Senate will vote on the resolutions in view of the ***European*** Council on Thursday and Friday, primarily on the reform of the MES, and here too the majority is teetering, because Forza Italia, unlike in the recent past, will not support the government, and at least fifty senators from the 5 Star Movement do not agree on the reform. An attempt at mediation is underway but it is not certain that everything will go smoothly.

On the management of the Recovery that should be approved today by the Council of Ministers, the renziani now openly speak of a "majority in the majority", of no longer being willing to tolerate the working method of the head of government, the minister Teresa Bellanova says he "learned from the newspapers of the CDM and its contents. We will not vote on documents in the dark,' is the threat of Italia viva.

A very tense majority summit was held last night precisely to seek common ground on both issues. Both Maria Elena Boschi and Ettore Rosato attended for Iv, but left the meeting before the end. Conte would have guaranteed them a further pause for reflection on the governance of the Recovery. Another summit could be convened before today's CDM, or the same CDM could be used to illustrate the Recovery plan to the ministers without any decision. In short, everything is still in the air, and it could even all be blown.

The majority is also risking the vote on the MES, because the M5S is even working on an autonomous resolution and the signatories could be about forty senators, although Vito Crimi, political leader of the Movement, ensures that "a synthesis will be found, we just need to say that we will not take the 37 billion for health care costs, on the rest we can look forward. In short, the reform of the MES, on which Italy will give the green light in Brussels, is one thing; its use is another.

Today's Council of Ministers has in theory been convened to approve a document and a regulation. The first, which will be sent to Parliament and then to Brussels, should contain a breakdown of the Next Generation ***EU*** resources allocated to Italy between the six chapters of the plan already anticipated by the government. The figures were also continuously adjusted yesterday, in constant liaison with Brussels. Of the 209 billion ***euros*** that the ***EU*** will allocate to Italy over the next three years, the first two items, namely Green Revolution (measures for the transition to the green economy) and Digitisation of the country, starting with the public administration, should absorb more than half; 30-35 billion would go to infrastructure, and 20-25 billion each to health, education and research, and social inclusion.

Each chapter will be filled later with detailed projects (around 60). The one that is expected to absorb the most resources is the new Industry 4.0 programme for the technological modernisation of enterprises (around 30 billion). Only part of the 209 billion, around 120 billion, will be resources that will go to finance new projects. The remainder will replace national funding already planned.

The regulation that should come out of the CDM is instead the amendment on the governance of the plan that the executive will present to the Budget Law. To guide the implementation of the Next Generation ***EU*** in Italy would be a control room at Palazzo Chigi, formed by the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Economy Roberto Gualtieri and Development, Stefano Patuanelli (5 Stars). A task force of six managers would be set up to follow the implementation of the plan, with 90 technicians (but this number is also under discussion) working for them. The managers will be operational figures, with substitutive powers with respect to defaulting administrations. Meanwhile, 24 ***European*** regions, including Lazio and Emilia-Romagna, are writing to Brussels to ask to be involved in the plan.

Enrico Marro

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The word

recovery fund

This is the Recovery Fund approved in July by the ***EU*** Council to support the 27 Member States, amounting to 750 billion (390 in grants, 360 in loans).

209 billion

This is the amount Italy will receive from Recovery: 81.4 billion

in grants, 127.4 in loans

and the rest with other instruments

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**Subject:** Agriculture Regulation + Policy (93%); ***European Union*** (93%); Economic Growth (87%); Economic Policy (65%); National Debt (65%); Immigration (63%); Excise Tax (62%)

**Industry:** Broadband (68%); Telecommunications (68%); Budgets (63%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Dompé: Stronger also thanks to theEUItalian***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90BD-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 32

**Length:** 366 words

**Body**

There are "the prerequisites for ***Europe*** and also the pharmaceutical industry in Lombardy to emerge strengthened from this pandemic," says Sergio Dompé, chairman of the Dompé biopharmaceutical group and representative for Life Sciences at the B20, the business summit organised by Confindustria in parallel with the G20. Commission President Ursula von der Leyen is writing pages never before written for the future of the Union. We have rediscovered a solidarity that did not exist. And the companies of today are stronger than those of ten years ago. They have had capacity and resilience, they have been responsive to serious problems such as those that Covid has brought. The Italian pharmaceutical industry is working very well, we have drugs and vaccines against the virus. But even here 'there are some sectors that are declining' - paradoxically, 'cough syrups' - given the reduction in outpatient visits and prescriptions outside the pandemic.

The Milan-based group, manufacturer of Cebion and Oki, is conducting two clinical trials of anti-Covid hospital treatments. The first is based on the Repavid-19 molecule, developed by Dompé. For seriously ill patients, it is approaching phase 3 and involves the Ircss San Paolo and San Raffaele in Milan and the Circolo hospital in Varese in Lombardy. The second is the generic drug Raloxifen, for those with mild symptoms: normally used against osteoporosis, it could also work for Covid. Here Dompé is the leader of a ***European*** project, Excalate4CoV, which in Milan involves the Politecnico, Statale, Humanitas and Eni. "We talk to the ***EU*** commissioners every week, which was unthinkable before.

Dompé, which belongs to the family, expects to close the year "with revenues of +10-12% at around 500 million, despite a drop in Italy of about 30 million". The USA is the driving force, "with around 300 million, while for 2021 the group is counting on expansion in China with Cenergemin, the first treatment based on Ngf, the 'Montalcini molecule', for a rare eye disease. "From December, we will also be there, it has been included by China in the list of priority active ingredients,' says the president. And he announces: 'When the right time comes, we will open up the capital'.

Alessandra Puato

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Chronic Diseases (80%); Viruses (70%); Medical Science (69%); Aids + Hiv (62%)

**Industry:** Pharmacies + Drug Stores (94%); Pharmaceuticals Trade (87%); Pharmaceuticals + Biotechnology (69%); Retail + Wholesale Trade (61%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

**End of Document**

[***industry the test of 9; Political economy after the covid-recession***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909F-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 2.3

**Length:** 1842 words

**Byline:** by Dario Di Vico

**Body**

Will they be more "glocal" or will the Asian restart push our entrepreneurs too? From the main issue triggered by the pandemic to the dynamics of the emergency Subsidies and easier credit, fast-growing corporate liquidity, frozen wages and energy choices: this is how the production system could become, according to those directly involved and some economists W o can we draw up a medical record of the state of health of Italian industry? With all the caveats related to the effects of the second wave of the virus and the fourth quarter GDP 2020 results, can we identify some strong trends? Using the very recent Centro Studi Confindustria (CSC) report on industrial scenarios and comparing it with the opinions of some of the sector's leading experts, we have attempted to ask the right questions and give some initial answers.

Is the return to Italy of the production relocated in previous years credible?

The SCS report shows that cases of reshoring are increasing globally: in 20 years, 1,430 cases have been recorded. The area most affected is certainly Asia, but while Trump's USA has made this a policy choice, the ***EU*** has not set up any ad hoc instruments, and Italy, with the exception of Emilia-Romagna, has launched two research projects. The Colao plan dealt with reshoring, identifying it as one of the priorities of government action. "It is true that the cost of labour in China is rising, but in order for a return of production to be sustainable, conditions would be needed that seem to be feasible in Italy today," comments Fabiano Schivardi, economist and vice-chancellor for research at Luiss University. And in any case, I do not believe that the way forward is to bring back low added-value work, it is a nostalgic operation that I do not support, although I recognise that the process of delocalisation has been painful and perhaps underestimated in its impact. Fedele De Novellis, partner at Ref Ricerche, is also sceptical: "If reshoring takes place for cost reasons, it is easier that Romania or Bulgaria end up benefiting more than Italy in the ***EU.*** I think, however, that the reduced growth in labour costs in recent years has prevented new relocations and given a boost to mid-range production. This explains the fact that in the last five years Italian industry has no longer been subject to a growth gap with the ***eurozone***".

Should we expect a stop to globalisation in the form of a regionalisation of trade by macro-areas?

The CSC Report lists some indications that were pointing in this direction even before the pandemic, in particular the decrease in the average distance of world trade. De Novellis points out that large value chains could delegate less to third countries and therefore organise parallel production to diversify the risk of supply disruption. But as Asia has picked up and the ***European*** industry has been able to restock shelves, the short-term convenience of catching the pace of recovery now could mitigate the trend towards regionalisation. According to Schivardi, it could be politics rather than the market that can reverse the trend, so watch out for Biden's moves and also those of Brussels. Then we can ask ourselves whether the choices made by the continent's antitrust authorities, such as the incredible Fincantieri-Stx case, are appropriate for the new situation. And in the margins of this reflection, it is worth highlighting an episode: the arrival as first shareholder of the new logistics centre in Trieste of a German operator (Hhla of Hamburg) and not a Chinese one as one might have thought.

Should we fear a reduction in the number of active companies and protect the existing ones or should we aim at a reorganisation of supply?

The SCS Report shows how in the period 2017-2020 the number of companies fell by 32,000 and how this process did not lead to a relocation of resources and skills but to their exit from the market. The selection would not have generated more compactness but further polarisation. According to Schivardi, it was the most fragile companies that left and this facilitates a process of concentration or perhaps aggregation. "You can't have your cake and eat it," he says. If anything, this process should be guided, rather than prevented, by encouraging SMEs to enter the most efficient supply chains. De Novellis uses the Amazon case to explain this selection: "ecommerce opens up new market spaces for some SMEs, while it closes them off for weaker ones because it strengthens competitors". So we are at a sort of crossroads: if you can make it, you fly, otherwise you close. "And Amazon gives an alternative to those small businesses that only have one customer.

Is the resilience of exports due more to the resilience of Italian companies within the large value chains than to the appeal of the beautiful and well-made products of Made in Italy?

According to the Report's calculations, 50% of Italian exports consist of intermediate goods that end up in the large value chains and this is the reason for Italy's good performance, which between 2011-19 grew (+3.2%) more than its ***European*** partners. Less exciting were the results achieved on the Chinese market where, in a roughly similar period, we grew less than France (2.8% compared to 4.4%) and Germany (+7.6%). Schivardi adds that the surprising results of Italian goods are also due to a slice of competitiveness gained thanks to stagnating wages. And De Novellis emphasises that companies have not been frightened: both the resilience of exports in the third quarter of 2020 and the pace of investment were good surprises. "If anything, it should be noted that services lagged behind due to health restrictions and paradoxically this handicap may have favoured sales of durable or semi-durable goods by diverting purchases."

What is the financial picture of our industrial companies?

Commenting on the Report, Intesa Sanpaolo Group Chairman Gian Maria Gros-Pietro provided a very interesting figure: year-on-year in September 2020, bank deposits from businesses marked +24.2% compared to +5.2% for household deposits. "They put hay in the farmyard," he commented, and this was possible thanks to the good work of the ECB, which allowed banks to maintain the financial endowment granted to businesses. Schivardi suggests, however, that in times of pandemic, averages say little, and that in reality there are segments of companies with good liquidity that coexist with audiences of operators who are in dire straits. To put it jokingly, we could have both strong current accounts and growth in new npl, although in this case guaranteed by the State. De Novellis points out that companies have received a lot of credit and does not explain, however, how the parking on current accounts, which would suggest wait-and-see behaviour, can be combined with the rebound in investments reported in recent days by Istat.

But is guaranteed credit creating an army of zombie companies?

Schivardi posed the question, pointing out the growing concern in ***European*** policy circles, and the answer is that there is little evidence of this phenomenon. The crisis is very asymmetrical between sectors and has affected companies regardless of their capital strength. In any case, guaranteeing credit in the acute phase of the crisis was the right choice. Otherwise, the consequences would have been very serious. According to a simulation exercise carried out by Cerved, a base scenario would have led to a loss of 1.4 million jobs in 2020-21 and in the worst scenario even 1.9 million, affecting mainly small businesses, southern Italy, fashion, steel, logistics and transport. De Novellis comments: "It is a crisis of demand, not of production structures, and not even clothing, which is suffering greatly, can be counted as a zombie".

Are Italian companies really among the most virtuous in adopting behaviours to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and do we therefore enjoy a position of excellence in the green race?

The Report shows that companies that have adopted less complex green strategies have focused on the circularity of resources, while those that have adopted medium complexity have also focused on energy efficiency and the use of alternative sources. The propensity to voluntarily invest in environmental sustainability is shared by companies of all size classes, with chemicals, beverages, pharmaceuticals and rubber-plastics leading the way. A virtuous change is therefore underway.

Does this excellent positioning correspond to a green patenting capacity that can make a difference on the eve of the Next Generation ***EU***?

With a share of 2.7%, Italy ranks seventh in the world patent ranking with a specialisation in energy applications followed by mobility and energy efficiency in buildings. Inventors are mostly concentrated in Turin and Milan and near the most important research centres, but there are also important technological spillovers. These considerations should obviously be borne in mind for "the difficult phase that is now coming", as Schivardi says, and so it will be crucial to make the best use of Next Generation ***Eu*** funds.

Having investigated the macro elements of the crisis and the responses that have been developed so far, how important is the micro aspect, i.e. the responses that individual companies will be able to give in terms of managerial policies, ability to reorganise and open up to new injections of capital and skills?

According to Schivardi, micro behaviours will make the difference. The Cerved survey shows that during the lockdown months the sales growth rate was better for companies with more structured management because they reviewed their relationships with suppliers, looked for new markets and restructured their work using smart working. "We need a broader range of medium to large, well-capitalised and managerialised companies and it is essential to make the best use of intangible capital, i.e. innovations, brands and organisation".

What can be done from the outside? For SMEs, refinance vouchers for temporary managers to guide digitalisation and exports; for large companies, "link equity injections and skill injections". De Novellis agrees: "We need to combine human capital and management quality and make this a pervasive choice in the world of SMEs". In a period of such great discontinuity, we have realised as a country how important it is to have a 'competent bourgeoisie' that is capable of both generating managers and - why not? - parliamentarians.

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**Industry:** Farmers + Ranchers (77%)

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[***new rules European rules for our digital services; the intervention***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-9045-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** IDEAS & OPINIONS; Page 34

**Length:** 576 words

**Byline:** Margrethe Vestager \* and Thierry Breton\*\*.

**Body**

I n the midst of the greatest crisis most of us have ever experienced, digital services allow us to continue working, learning, staying informed, shopping, having fun, socialising and staying in touch with our friends and loved ones wherever they are.

Online platforms - large and small - have become central to the economy and society. And even for democracy.

There is no doubt that digital services offer unprecedented opportunities. Yet the risks are equally real: online bullying, hate speech, fake news, outside influences in elections, the spread of dangerous or counterfeit products, lost growth opportunities for small businesses due to giants who alone hold the keys to the Internet - the list is long.

The message from citizens and companies is clear: the commercial or political interests of a handful of companies cannot dictate our future. It is up to us ***Europeans to*** set our own terms and conditions.

Just as we have done for the physical world, it is time to organise our digital world.

***European*** rules on digital services in the internal market - the world's most desirable single market - date back to 2000. Most online platforms barely existed. The time has come to modernise the tools at our disposal and make sure that our rules and principles are respected everywhere. Online as well as offline.

On 15 December we will present a revision of the ***European*** rules for digital services and markets, with two important pieces of legislation.

The Digital Services Act will set new obligations and responsibilities for digital intermediaries, and especially online platforms, regarding the content they host - wherever they are in the ***EU***. Sector-specific national or ***European*** legislation may be included in this horizontal framework, in particular to define what content is illegal - such as incitement to hatred or violence, terrorism, child pornography or the sale of illegal or counterfeit products - as well as any specific remedies.

In addition, to ensure that digital markets remain open and fair, the Digital Markets Act will deal more specifically with the behaviour of systemically important companies. Greater size means greater responsibility. Digital gatekeepers will have to comply with a set of well-defined obligations aimed at avoiding unfair behaviour. And just as on our roads a driver risks a series of escalating penalties for traffic violations (fines, but also temporary or permanent withdrawal of licence), so the DMA will contain severe penalties - proportionate and graduated, of course - with deterrent effect for non-compliance.

With a clear and predictable framework for the single market, powers of rapid and preventive intervention and the possibility to impose sanctions, ***Europe*** is equipping itself with the tools to prevent harmful conduct online before it occurs.

Traffic rules do not prevent us from reaching our destination. They simply ensure a safer journey for all.

\*Executive Vice President

"A ***Europe*** ready for the age

digital"

\*\*Market Commissioner

interior

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**Industry:** Internet + Www (93%); Entertainment + Arts (88%); Marketing + Advertising (83%); Gambling (75%); Computer Equipment (69%); Professional Services (67%); Broadband (63%); Broadcasting Industry (63%); Digital Rights Management (63%)

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[***Boris and Ursula 'in overtime' Johnson prepares no deal speech***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-903H-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

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Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 16

**Length:** 677 words

**Byline:** Luigi Ippolito

**Highlight:** Brexit, negotiations stalled on fisheries and state aid. French Hard Brexit 'wall' On 31 December, however, London will leave the single market and customs union

**Body**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London Boris Johnson is already preparing his speech to announce on TV to the nation that he is going to no deal, a Brexit without any agreement with ***Europe***. Because barring a miracle in these very hours, on 31 December Britain will definitively leave the ***European*** Union in the worst possible way.

The negotiations are already in extra time: tonight the British Prime Minister will have a last telephone conversation with Ursula von der Leyen, the President of the ***EU*** Commission. After that, there could be the announcement of an agreement or, as seems more likely, a total failure.

Negotiations have stalled in the home stretch on two issues: fishing and the so-called level playing field, i.e. a level playing field to avoid unfair competition. On the first point, the ***Europeans*** have tried to maintain as much as possible the status quo, i.e. the access of their fishing boats to British waters, while London is claiming the recovery of full sovereignty. But in reality this is more of a symbolic issue than a real one, given that it is worth barely 0.1% of GDP: the real stumbling block is the possibility for the British economy to diverge from ***European*** regulations, particularly on the thorny issue of State aid.

A compromise seemed to have been painstakingly emerging in recent weeks, but at the last moment there was a hardening of the ***European*** position: provoked, it seems, by an imposition by France, afraid of conceding too much to the British.

In London they claim that Paris, backed in this by Italy and Spain, would aim at a no deal in order to force Great Britain to return to the negotiating table next year from a position of weakness, bent by economic difficulties. On the other side would be Germany, flanked by the Central European countries, which are more inclined to reach an agreement.

But in any case, deal or no deal, on 31 December there will be a hard Brexit: London will still leave the single market and the customs union and freedom of movement will end, which means the return of entry visas and border controls on goods. The only thing on the table is how to avoid the imposition of duties and trade quotas: and so, since at this point the difference between agreement or no agreement is not substantial, there are those who calculate that politically it might be more convenient to blow it all up and blame the other side for failure.

In particular, Johnson has the breath of the most ***Eurosceptic*** faction of the Conservative party on his neck, ready to challenge him if Boris brings home a deal that tastes like a sale. And the Prime Minister is already in a precarious position, after seeing his majority in Parliament crumble last week over the issue of anti-Covid restrictions. On the other hand, French President Emmanuel Macron is also already looking ahead to the 2022 elections, which he should arrive at with the aura of "tough guy".

A photo-finish agreement has not yet been ruled out: there are those who look at the drama of these hours as 'political theatre' to prepare to better sell a compromise. But there are many observers in London who warn that the no deal has been underestimated for too long.

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1

The period

transitional

The ***EU*** and the UK have, however, established

a transition period expiring on 31 December 2020. Until then, nothing will change for citizens.

2

The two nodes of the negotiation

Negotiations between London and Brussels in recent months have stalled on two issues: fisheries

and a level playing field to avoid

unfair competition

3

The word

brexit

It stands for Britain and exit and refers to the UK's exit from the ***EU as*** decided by the British people in the referendum on 23 June 2016: 51.9% yes against 48.1% no. The UK government formally announced the country's withdrawal in March 2017, kicking off negotiations. The British government formally announced the country's withdrawal in March 2017, kicking off negotiations. London formally left the ***EU*** on 31 January 2020.

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[***Marcucci: 'I don't plot against the Dems and the government The premier changes pace'; The group leader***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902T-00000-00&context=)

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Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 638 words

**Byline:** Monica Guerzoni

**Body**

ROME Andrea Marcucci is fed up with the rumours that he has a trolley in hand, ready to move to Italy alive. Bitter and determined to clarify, the president of the Democratic Party senators silences the "liars" and ensures that he is working to save Conte: "I understand the travails of the Five Star Movement, but this majority was born ***pro-European***. It would not be acceptable if Italy were to block the necessary reform process of the Mes".

If the majority in the Senate falls on Wednesday, should the Prime Minister resign, as Renzi said?

"The government cannot fail to have the votes on a central foreign policy passage. But Conte will manage."

Are you really working to make the government lack votes?

"Is this a joke? No, it is not. I am very committed to working with the group leaders so that the votes on the resolution are there and the majority is even strengthened."

Why did you collect 25 signatures against Conte?

"They were not against Conte, I wrote to the premier because 25 PD senators asked me to. On the Dpcm a common sense work has been done, but also some mistakes".

Did he want to show that he has the numbers to bring down the government?

"'Fantasies. My battle on reunification is not personal, it is the request of a group with strong roots in the territory. I hope that Conte will change these rules and I am surprised that fighting so that those who live in small municipalities can visit their parents, as in Rome or Milan, is seen as an act against the government. It seems to me that we are working for the country.

Isn't it strange that his every move for the country is in tune with Renzi before Zingaretti?

"I don't leave the field to Renzi on reformist issues, if there is agreement on some issues they can get over it, it's in the DNA of the PD. If one criticises the government on a common sense issue and is considered an adversary, something is not working. But I don't think that Conte, with whom I spoke at length, considers me an adversary.

In the PD, you are thought to be Renzi's fifth column....

"I am astonished, whoever says this is a liar, who does it in a false and instrumental way. I am a founder of the PD and I have seen so many people leave, Rutelli, Bersani, Speranza, Renzi".

Isn't he moving to Italy alive?

"I'm sorry, but I believe in the PD and I'm staying at home, more motivated than ever, keeping a straight line with many colleagues from the reformist base. Those who spread other rumours may not tolerate different positions, but this is parliamentary democracy".

Did the PD ask you to leave the leadership of the group?

"No, never. I believe that Zingaretti, for whom I have great respect, wants to have a group that gives ideas and indicates a perspective. Maybe some people hope I will leave, but I don't think Zingaretti".

If Conte is saved on the 9th, will you ask for a reshuffle?

"We have the health emergency, the Recovery, the Mes, the refreshments, the Budget. We will talk about them later. A few weeks ago in the House I asked Conte strongly to evaluate his government team and I confirm this. I am not thinking of a reshuffle, but of an assumption of responsibility.

A step backwards?

"No, that was the reading of the malevolent people. I'm asking Conte to change pace".

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The divisions

Yes to the ***EU*** plan, the knot of reforms

Pd and M5S, the largest government parties, are in agreement on the appeal

to the Recovery Fund: both in favour

to the ***EU*** plan, they are divided on the reforms to be undertaken to qualify for the funds.

The 37 billion for health

The government parties are split over access to the MES funds earmarked for health spending: M5S is against, the PD and Italia viva are pushing for the request of the 37 billion for Italy.

The ***EU*** changes and the split

The other split concerns the reform of the Mes on the bailout of credit institutions, to which the ***Eurogroup*** said yes on 30 November:

the PD is in favour, the M5S is internally divided

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[***Vicenzi, Italy's pastry chef 'looking for an international partner'; Finanza Imprese the industry's reaction***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909S-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 15

**Length:** 886 words

**Byline:** Alessandra Puato

**Highlight:** The Verona-based company doubled the sale of savoiardi biscuits with the lockdown: tiramisu effect. Now in its fourth generation, it is pushing abroad and would like a ***European*** shareholder. But asks for an ***EU*** protocol on typical products The company is all owned by president Giuseppe and his three daughters. One of them is Giuliana, the export manager: 51 years old, very private.

**Body**

Giuseppe Vicenzi says: "I have been doing this job since I was eight years old. I wanted to become the pastry chef of Italy, to transfer craftsmanship to an industrial level. Has he succeeded? The president of the Veronese confectionery company that produces millefeuille, savoiardi and amaretti biscuits, as well as Grisbì and Mr. Day snacks taken over 15 years ago by Parmalat can certainly call himself a "made in Italy confectioner" ("I have always been a Grisbì lover"). His father Angelo was a pastry chef, and his grandmother Matilde was a pastry chef. She started in 1905 and with her husband Sante founded the laboratory (which is now the iconic brand of the group).

Giuseppe Vicenzi is someone who tastes the cakes he makes every morning. He likes to stay on the lines, they say he lives in the factory from morning to night. He is an old-fashioned food entrepreneur, with a managerial and personal approach, who with Covid has experienced an unexpected surge in sales of a leading product. In the three months of the hard lockdwown, he says, 'sales of savoiardi grew by 50% to 600 tonnes a month, in April it doubled to 700 tonnes compared to April 2019', as people confined to their homes got hooked on tiramisu.

"On an annual basis, sales of savoiardi will rise by 30%," says Filippo Ceffoli, former Bcg, general manager. They are worth 12% of production (a quarter comes from Grisbì, ed.) which this year is expected to be almost 120 million ***euros*** (in line with the 117 of 2019, ed.). The expected gross margin is 8-10%'. It was around 9% last year (9.7 million), but "we have held and remain in profit", says Ceffoli, because the large-scale retail trade has performed well. Consumption outside the home is down.

Now Vicenzi is thinking about opening up the capital. The company is in its fourth generation and is all in the family. Giuseppe Vicenzi, with the holding company Vifina (96.5%) and Vicenzi spa treasury shares (3.85%), has 100% with his three daughters. One is Giuliana, 51 years old, vice-president and export manager. Very reserved, she works from London and is the only one who works in the company. The other two are Valeria, 49, and Beatrice, 47. The shareholding situation may change with a capital increase. "We are looking for the right partner, we are evaluating various industrial options," says Vicenzi.

The group is in the stock exchange's Elite programme for freshmen. A listing has been considered possible for years, but it is not the main route. What Vicenzi would like is a minority industrial partner, a ***European one,*** to better open up a foreign market: like Germany, already the group's first ***EU*** country. Difficult?

Maybe so. In the meantime, however, we are proceeding. Working alongside the company is Unicredit, one of its main creditors. Debt exposure to banks is expected to reach 32 million this year, "just over three times the gross margin", says Ceffoli.

Abroad, with digital, is the key to growth.

The social debut

Last month the company closed the deal to debut on Alibaba, the Chinese e-commerce platform with 26 million wholesalers and distributors, but open to the whole world. Of course, Vicenzi already sells its products internationally, in over 100 countries, and there has also been a branch in Miami since 2015. The company proudly circulates photos of its shelves full outside Italy: millefeuille in Oman and the USA, savoiardi and Grisbì in Qatar, minisnacks in Vietnam, plus China of course.

What is changing now is the use of digital channels to accelerate overseas expansion. "Alibaba allows us to customise the offer by adapting the packaging to local tastes," says the chairman. The aim is to export 55% of sales (currently 30-35%). We want to give a further boost to our presence abroad because Covid has changed all the paradigms.

Investments

This is why the company has allocated another 15 million over the next three years, after the 15 million just invested, "to become Industry 4.0", says Ceffoli. It starts with the San Giovanni Lupatoto plant (the other two are in Bovolone-Verona and Nusco-Avellino), where the line of puff pastry morsels features robots managed by artificial intelligence. "We are not the usual biscuit makers or pastry distributors," says Vicenzi, who emphasises his "192-layer pastry sheet" and savoiardi "made with 26% eggs, while abroad there are those who sell them with 17% at a bargain price". And this is the focus.

In fact, the entrepreneur sees in the typical Italian pastry "the other made in Italy", beyond fashion and design. And he calls for Savoiardo to be defended against counterfeits like Parmesan or buffalo mozzarella. Because if in Italy there is a specification that regulates the amount of eggs required (26%) and the other ingredients, abroad this rule does not apply.

"Quality, quality, quality,' Vicenzi repeated. The Italian Food Union is with us in this battle (the Confindustria association chaired by Marco Lavazza that brings together food companies, ed.), but I would also like the government to defend it. Otherwise, they will buy Italian the first time abroad and not the second time. A proposal must be presented to Brussels: at least in ***Europe***, make them respect the Italian specifications. Open battle.

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[***pharmaceuticals on the web, the cure of the future; L'Economia d'Italia Lombardia***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90BC-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 32

**Length:** 690 words

**Byline:** Alice Scaglioni

**Highlight:** The region leads the sector in terms of employment, research and added value. Scaccabarozzi: 'But now we need to push for digitalisation'. Also with the Recovery Fund

**Body**

Almost ***€8***.5 billion in exports in 2019, 23,300 employees (and 27,700 from allied industries), ***€430*** million in investments. The figures speak for themselves: pharmaceuticals in Lombardy are an excellence that drives the entire country. It is the leading region in Italy in terms of the number of people employed in the industry and in research and development, with Milan as the leading province in terms of employees, research and exports. It is also on the podium in ***Europe*** for pharmaceutical presence, research system and added value (539 ***euros*** per inhabitant, more than Cataluña, Ile de France and Baden-Württemberg), because it has an innovation network that brings together companies, hospitals, clinical centres, start-ups and research centres. With a Life Sciences supply chain worth 71 billion lire (of which 31 billion lire from the industrial sector), "the most developed in economic terms" according to the latest Farmindustria report, it also covers 32% of the national value of Life Sciences. "Lombardy is first in Italy and one of the first in ***Europe*** for pharmaceutical investments, not only indirectly but also directly," says Massimo Scaccabarozzi, president of Farmindustria. It means employment, production and exports. In these difficult times, the pharmaceutical industry is holding up part of the country's economy".

Work and the Internet

These figures are sometimes underestimated, notes Scaccabarozzi. And this is what the industry believes needs to be worked on: precisely to enable the supply chain to remain at a high level. It is a sector that should be protected, because it brings value to the country and guarantees employment," says the president of the Confindustria federation. The Covid-19 has brought out the importance of health and life, but life is linked to work and consequently to the economy".

What is the way forward in the coming months? According to Scaccabarozzi, there must be a big push for digitalisation, also thanks to the funds that should arrive from the Recovery Fund. "We have accelerated a lot, but we need to push harder,' he says. 'If we don't pay attention to this, we will have missed an opportunity.

Francesco De Santis, chairman of Italfarmaco, the Milan-based Italian multinational (with a turnover of 726 million euro in 2019, 74% of which comes from exports) that produces drugs in the cardiovascular, oncological and gynaecological areas, is convinced that the agenda for the coming months will be dictated by the race to digitalisation. "2020 was a year without growth for us," says De Santis. "We suffered the effects of the pandemic as early as January, in the eastern market, and then in ***Europe*** and America. We were able to avoid losing the production and logistics chain, but we had delays in patient recruitment for clinical trials. We will postpone the growth to the following years when, hopefully, thanks to the Covid vaccines, we will be able to return to semi-normal.

***European*** policies

The important thing now, explains De Santis, is that the Italian government's short-term plans do not clash with medium- and long-term ***EU*** policies. For Andrea Agazzi, president of the Nms group, which controls Nerviano Medical Sciences, in addition to the leap into digital, the pharmaceutical industry must take a step forward in R&D. "Research in Italy is very lively, but a more mature phase of development is missing: large amounts of capital are needed." The oncology field company, which as of 2018 is 90% owned by Chinese investors (Hefei Sari V-Capital Management), recently announced authorisation from Beijing for a clinical trial in China, potentially opening the way for other Italian companies.

Yet precisely because of the lack of funds, says Agazzi, there are still few companies that manage to get from an idea to the final production stage. We need a platform that supports private investors with money and expertise, otherwise the state becomes a follower," adds Agazzi. "For me, the Recovery is an incredible opportunity to have smart money, in addition to traditional funds.

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430 million ***euro*** Investments by the Lombardy pharmaceutical industry in 2019

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals + Biotechnology (94%); Pharmaceuticals Trade (77%); Pharmacies + Drug Stores (76%); Pharmaceuticals Industry (75%); Biotechnology Industry (63%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

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[***FI, the pressure on Berlusconi: 'We risk isolation' But he: on the MES, no change; the oppositions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902Y-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 6

**Length:** 611 words

**Byline:** Paola Di Caro

**Highlight:** Letta's calls for a vote on the government together But the axis with the League and FdI wins: Conte? No dialogue

**Body**

ROME Many have tried to convince him to change his mind. Not to submit to the "diktats" of Salvini and Meloni. To hold high the EPP flag. Not to put at risk the approval of a reform that, as Renato Brunetta has been repeating for days (now in a press silence: "I am very calm, I have a clear conscience," he simply says), is not worse than the previous one and, above all, if not approved by Italy, would have very serious effects for the ***European*** balance and for our country.

But Silvio Berlusconi, they say, has now made up his mind. The attempts of Gianni Letta, according to some even of the family, of those who are worried about an isolation of the leader that risks becoming political from an internal point of view (with possible splits in the blue group) and image on the international level, have not been enough. Unless there are sensational twists and turns, the Cavaliere will not change his line. He will follow the one articulated by Antonio Tajani: "Yes to the health Mes, because not taking those 37 billion would be crazy. But no to an unsatisfactory reform. A unitary motion will be voted on, from the entire centre-right. It has yet to be put down on paper.

The problem is political and goes beyond technicalities. It is true that the reform of the MES is only being discussed in Italy, that the real issue to be addressed at ***European level*** is the budget (with the veto of Poland and Hungary) and that is what the ***European*** Chancelleries are dealing with. But it is also true that Berlusconi, after the "responsible" line that led him to vote yes to the budget deviation, dragging in the Lega and FdI as well, feels he has not received the recognition he was expecting. Not an appeal for national unity from the head of state. Not an opening to future formulas from Conte and Di Maio: "They want his votes, but in exchange they offer him nothing politically or personally. They talk to the pontiffs on the phone, but don't even receive them. What do they expect?" says one blue bigwig.

The path was very narrow. On the one hand, Salvini and Meloni have really put an aut aut: no more autonomous positions of FI, either it adapts or it is out. On the other, a majority that, beyond the good relations woven with the PD, does not count on FI for future arrangements. And an electoral law that has yet to be written, which is not necessarily going to be proportional. Berlusconi has chosen to stay with his traditional allies. Whether his 150-plus MPs like it or not, they know that three-quarters of them will stay at home if they vote. Obviously it is not just a question of seats, but also of convictions. Many do not want to "die a sovereignist" and their unease weighs heavily. Of the Udc centrists, of Cambiamo. There are some who might vote yes even though they have always been loyal to Berlusconi. Such as Brunetta, one who counts, so much so as to drag with his position others disappointed by an "incomprehensible" choice. Gelmini has fought to keep the group together, but to convince the former minister a direct intervention of the Cavaliere is needed. Will it come? The situation in the Senate is different. On the whole, the group is holding together, but some strategic absence is foreseeable. Useless, they predict in the centre-right: "This will not be the day of judgement for the government", says Maurizio Gasparri, while in Arcore they do the math: 150 yes against 110 no, is the prediction.

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Strategies

After the wrath of allies Salvini and Meloni for Berlusconi's openings

to the government, the centre-right regrouped by voting with the

the majority

the deviation

Budget

"The FI leader then changed course on the IMS, saying no to the ***EU*** amendment of the Stability Mechanism and thus realigning himself with the position of the European Commission.

of the two allies

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Economic Policy (68%); Tobacco + Health (62%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

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[***Conte 'stunned' by the attack. Lash from the Pd***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902V-00000-00&context=)

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7 December 2020 Monday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 465 words

**Byline:** M. Gu.

**Highlight:** In the coalition there are fears that Italia viva is aiming to blow up the executive The irritation of the allies at the summit. Governors also in pressure

**Body**

Rome

It is no longer possible to go on like this, this is what the leaders of the Democratic Party and Italia viva are shouting one after the other, and judging by the nervousness and bewilderment on their faces at Palazzo Chigi, the Prime Minister must also have understood. The ministers say that the assault by renziani Boschi and Rosato at the majority table has left the prime minister "stunned", to whom it is now clear, as one government official put it, "that Renzi's problem is not so much the merit of things as the desire to make Conte jump".

In this unbreathable climate, a crucial week is beginning for the fate of the government and therefore of the country, already distorted by the pandemic. Today in the Council of Ministers, Conte will ensure that the first act of the negotiations on the governance of the Recovery will close, in substance, as he had hoped. That is, with the three-man mission unit, which will act as a link and coordinate projects with the support of the six top managers of the task force. But the renziani, although Conte's response was "calm and controlled", left slamming the door: a reaction that the ministers of the other parties would not have appreciated.

The Democratic Party also made itself heard. Spurring on and tugging at the Prime Minister ("Governing is not a matter of getting by"), Zingaretti obtained that the control room, which will have special powers to speed up investments, cannot replace the spending ministries or the Regions. The Regions, in turn, have sent out signals. Lazio and Emilia-Romagna have asked the ***EU***, along with 22 other ***European*** regions, to be involved in the Recovery and their respective national plans. A move that the two governors of the Democratic Party, Zingaretti and Bonaccini, have tried to play down in political scope but which, however, arrived at Palazzo Chigi as another warning to sailors, or rather to the helmsman.

The majority's boat is in a storm, the leaks are opening one after the other, and in the PD they now fear that the rudder could get out of hand. It is no coincidence that Franceschini has warned his fellow adventurers: an accident is just around the corner. The stakes are very high. The 209 billion of the Recovery have triggered the all against all and on Wednesday we will vote on the reform of the Mes. The M5S risks losing pieces and yet it is not the largest party in the coalition that makes Palazzo Chigi tremble. "Renzi will stand up in the Senate chamber and say that the government is finished here," is the hype that has been echoed in the upper echelons of Palazzo Chigi. No one in the Democratic Party really believes this, yet everyone is mediating and negotiating, in an attempt to convince Renzi that if Conte falls, there is no other Prime Minister but the ballot box. "No comment", is the reaction from Palazzo Chigi. But now it is up to the premier to give a blow to the rudder to prevent the boat from sinking.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Labor + Employment (90%); Labor Unions (90%); Heads Of State + Government (74%); Economic Policy (73%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Hot dossiers, tight market is the sunset of the sheriffs?; Economy Politics State and rules Cencelli-style colleges, rampant statism: the playing field is getting smaller and smaller Six-figure fines are not enough to break the giants. Cases and ambitions of the "Magnificent 6".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-909V-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 17

**Length:** 991 words

**Byline:** by Antonella Baccaro

**Body**

It is a difficult world that the independent authorities will have to regulate when the health emergency has subsided. And it already is now, since the 'rules of the game' are changing before their eyes. Set up in the 1990s to protect the market, freeing it from the old monopolies and regulating it under the impetus of Community law, the Authorities now find themselves having to face up to the major challenges of change in the context of a return to statism, which is not always justified by the protection of national interests. Do they have the tools to do so? But above all, do they have the intention?

There is a strong doubt that the mechanism for appointing bodies is worn out. We refer to the excessive dependence on politics of Authorities that were created with the intention of avoiding it. This link has often led over the years to downward choices, a constant tendency to compromise and the exhaustion of the innovative drive that characterised the work of the first Guarantors.

Agcom to the test

Last summer saw the inauguration of the new board of the Communications Authority, now headed by Giacomo Lasorella, who has legal training and more than ten years' experience in the bureaucratic heart of the Chamber, culminating in his appointment as deputy secretary under the presidency of Laura Boldrini. In his hands and in those of a council in perfect Cencelli style, are the hottest dossiers of the moment: the single network, the Vivendi case, the Gasparri reform. The first hot potato is the amendment to the Covid decree that has relaunched the race to enlarge the majority or at least the external support of Forza Italia. The amendment, dubbed "save Mediaset", is in response to the ruling of the ***EU*** Court of Justice last September that rejected Gasparri, effectively invalidating the restrictions on the convergence between telecommunications and mass media imposed on Vivendi in Mediaset. For six months, Agcom will have the last word on mergers between media and telecommunications companies, pending a more comprehensive reform. In the specific case of the Mediaset takeover, if the Lazio Regional Administrative Court (TAR), on 16 December this year, gives Vivendi back the possibility of holding the entire 28.8% of Mediaset (now parked in a trust), Agcom could start a new examination of the matter. There is no need to add anything else to understand the delicacy of the passage.

Just as the role of the Authority on the single network is crucial: assessing AccessCo (if and when it comes to light), after the first green light given to FiberCop, trying to ensure that all operators have access to the network under conditions of equal treatment and competition.

Anac's revenge

The glories of Raffaele Cantone's management of the Anti-Corruption Authority are long gone, as he left it in 2019, after five years, due to disagreements with the Conte government. Contrasts that can be explained by the progressive decline of the function of the Authority, born in 2012 by the Severino law, installed by the will of the then Prime Minister Matteo Renzi with the intention of making it a symbol of legality. A media mission, because Anac was created with preventive and not sanctioning tasks, and it is only thanks to Raffaele Cantone that such circumscribed powers, through the use of soft law, have had an impact on administrative action that is often too casual.

With the arrival of the yellow-green government, something changed: the office defence of the grillini yielded to the leghista siege that, with the interventions on the regulations of contracts, began to knock down the Anac fortress. The coup de grace, however, was given by the yellow-red government with the Simplification Decree. In the meantime, Cantone has left. He was replaced by Giuseppe Busia, who has an international legal background and has lectured extensively, and was formerly secretary general of the Garante della Privacy and of the Supervisory Authority for Public Works (later Anac). He will be the one to interpret a possible role of the ANAC in the management of Recovery Fund funds, a role vaguely rumoured in the background, corroborated by rumours about his excellent relations with Prime Minister Conte.

Antitrust and other

Since the new Garante, Roberto Rustichelli, chosen by the Presidents of the Chambers, took office in May 2019, the Antitrust Authority has been crackling. Hardly a day goes by without an investigation into some big company or 'cartel'. Apple was fined 10 million for misleading advertising, Google was investigated for its dominant position, and Fabio Rovazzi received an earful for concealed product placement. Rustichelli has a legal and economic background, at the time of his appointment he was president of College B of the Court of Enterprises of Naples with jurisdiction, among other things, on antitrust violations for Southern Italy, as well as president of the section of the Provincial Tax Commission of Naples. Will he be able to stem the new statism (see golden power) and limit the 'tana libera tutti' effect on competition rules?

The Transport Regulatory Authority has experienced an important season with former Supervisor Andrea Camanzi, thanks to the regulation that rewrote its competences. Camanzi will be remembered for the effective opening up of high-speed rail to competition and for the rewriting of the tariff rules on motorway concessions, which lowered their remuneration, and is now conditioning the government-Motorway negotiations. It will not be easy for Marcello Zaccheo to match his predecessor: the sectors that deserve attention today are airports and ports.

Finally, the Energy Authority (Arera): the new ***European*** decarbonisation targets and the Green New Deal are the biggest challenge for an authority, led by Stefano Besseghini, which until now has only been known for its role in regulating bills. It will have to accompany the energy transformation without burdening consumers' pockets. Starting on 1 January 2022, when households will also switch to the free market.

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Prices (93%); Fines + Penalties (73%); Antitrust + Trade Law (70%); Public Contracting (70%); Civil Services (67%); Marketing + Advertising Regulation + Policy (67%); Investment Services (63%)

**Industry:** Energy + Utilities (75%); Marketing + Advertising (74%); Oil + Gas Industry (70%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Romania, left and right head to head; Legislative elections***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-903J-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 16

**Length:** 184 words

**Body**

Romania went to the polls yesterday for parliamentary elections in the hope of restoring stability to one of the ***EU***'s poorest countries. More than 18 million citizens registered to vote, amid concerns about a galloping pandemic. As expected, the turnout was low: 32% of those eligible voted (40% in 2016). From the first exit polls, it was a head-to-head between the Social Democrats and the Liberals: the former were credited with 30.5%, closely followed by the National Liberal Party (NLP) of Prime Minister Ludovic Orban and President Klaus Iohannis. The NLP has led a minority executive since October 2019, when the Social Democrats lost confidence in parliament amid massive street protests against corruption and heavy criticism from Brussels for attacks on the judiciary. Among yesterday's surprises: Aur, a new nationalist and anti-Western formation, which could pass the 5% barrier. In Italy, where 137 polling stations were organised, more than 37,000 Romanians voted, in Germany 22,000 and in the United Kingdom about 20,000.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject: *European Union*** (94%); Politics (80%); Economic Crisis (78%); National Debt (74%); Civil Rights (70%); Heads Of State + Government (69%); Sentencing (64%); Fraud + Financial Crime (63%); Larceny + Theft (63%); Minority Groups (63%); Public Debt (62%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

**End of Document**

[***"Internal fringe? This is the way to pander to those who want to get rid of us'; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-902X-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 5

**Length:** 665 words

**Byline:** Emanuele Buzzi

**Highlight:** Crippa: that vote is not a yes to the Mes

**Body**

Davide Crippa, you are group leader in Montecitorio, the M5S is a powder keg at this stage: from the Security decrees to the Mes there are several internal disputes.

"When it happens to others it is healthy democratic dialectics, with us it is 'powder keg' ( laughs ). The States General gave us a clear message from the base: the Movement must be in government, because this is the way to make an impact. And if you are not alone in government, you have a double responsibility: towards the country and towards your government partners.

Is the risk of a government crisis real?

"Wednesday is not a vote for the Mes, but to give a full mandate to President Conte who has already shown us in ***Europe*** that he stands up for himself. The ratification of even the amendment must go through Parliament in 2021. Those who say today that we are voting on the amendment are wrong."

Grillo also came out against the Mes.

"Beppe said what we all think: we will not activate the Mes, we don't need it. And the issues that we have brought forward with the logic of the package will continue to be advanced at ***European*** tables. Because ***Europe has moved*** forward, it has changed, after the shock of the pandemic and now we cannot go back to the days of austerity".

Crimi said he was optimistic about the vote on the MES resolution, but the clash continues in the chats of parliamentarians.

"We must have the maturity to look ahead, this game is part of a much broader picture and the objective is called Recovery Fund, which is essential for the relaunch of the country. Some people, perhaps in good faith, have not understood that many would like to see us out of the game".

How do you mean?

"The 209 billion is an important figure that many people want. And I have the feeling that many would clearly prefer not to have the Movement in the middle of this game. So, not voting for Wednesday's resolution would end up favouring this game.

Crimi also says that it is not necessary to put it down in black and white that it will not be used, that the majority of Parliament is against it.

"Crimi says what is under everyone's eyes: in this Parliament, the Mes, health or otherwise, does not have the numbers. In this sense the discussion is already out of date. What we cannot do is go to ***Europe*** and veto it, which would be a point against us. We cannot put the Recovery Fund at risk, it is too important for our country.

As in other cases, some parliamentarians are asking for a passage on Roussea

u.

"We are not voting on a law, but on a simple resolution, a parliamentary act of direction to the government".

You took stock with all the heads of commission: did you find a synthesis?

"We are all working together on a text that has the greatest possible acceptance. What I ask of our allies is responsibility. We continue to say no to the use of MES, but Wednesday's vote has nothing to do with it. So no more provocations".

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Who is

Davide Crippa, 41, a graduate in Civil and Environmental Engineering, was elected MP with the Five Star Party in the 2013 Politics, re-elected in 2018. He is group leader of the Movement in Montecitorio Since 13 June 2018.

to 5 September 2019,

in Count I,

served as undersecretary at the Ministry of Economic Development

~

Wednesday the Chamber

is expressed to give

a full mandate to Conte to negotiate in ***Europe One*** cannot risk weakening the PM

~

If we place vetoes

The Recovery game is also at risk That 209 billion is tempting, many would like to put it aside

The word

statute

This is the text that regulates the activities and bodies of the 5 Star Movement. The last version, the current one, dates back to December 2017. It still provides for the figure of the political leader (and to replace it with a collegial body will require an assembly passage) and stipulates that he or she must be replaced within a month of the end of the mandate. Delivering any sanctions

for the pentastellati is instead the constituency

probationers

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Divorce + Dissolution (82%); Marriage Law (82%); Family Law (69%); ***European Union*** Regulation + Policy (65%); National Debt (63%); Tobacco + Health (63%)

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**End of Document**

[***resistance in the sky waiting for summer; The Economy of Italy Lombardy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90BP-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 41

**Length:** 833 words

**Byline:** by Leonard Berberi

**Highlight:** Only freight transport has held up. The region's three airports (Malpensa, Linate and Orio) look to the recovery of short and medium haul routes after the emergency. Brunini (Sea): aid for losses and redundancy fund needed. Recovery Fund to boost green airports

**Body**

by Leonard Berberi and

To think that 2020 for the Lombardy airport system began in February with the latest technological marvel at Milan's Linate airport: a pathway made up of cameras from the security checkpoint to the gate to allow 'premium' passengers - i.e. those who travel for business and often pay more for their flights - not to have to take out their boarding pass and identity card because all they had to do was show their face. One of the many innovations at Milan's city airport - a landing place sought after by airlines because of its proximity to the city centre - which has begun the final part of the work to modernise the structure.

Two weeks later, the health emergency broke out. Today, Lombardy's three airports - Milan Linate and Malpensa, Bergamo-Orio al Serio - are having to deal with traffic that never took off in the summer and which, in this final phase of the year, is running at around -80/-90% compared to twelve months ago. These are not "any" three airports: they are, respectively, the second (Malpensa, 28.85 million), third (Bergam0, 13.86 million) and ninth (Linate, 6.57 million) in Italy for passengers transited in 2019. With the peculiarity that Linate, last year, was closed for three months for the rebuilding of the runway.

The scale

According to Assaeroporti data, in the first ten months of 2020 Malpensa fell by 72.3% (6.86 million), Linate lost 59.5% (2.09 million) and Bergamo lost 69.4% (3.58 million). "In November, our two airports recorded a 92% drop in passengers," explains Armando Brunini, CEO of Sea, the company that manages Malpensa and Linate. This is why 2020 will close with losses of more than 100 million ***euros*** for the company.

The only 'positive' note is freight transport. At Malpensa, for example, in the period January-October this year it 'only' fell by 12% compared to a year ago. "October had a plus sign and so did November", continues Brunini. On this point, forecasts are also rosy for December. With Dhl and Amazon carving out important market shares, thanks also to an increase in online shopping. But, warns Sea's CEO, "the increase in cargo does not compensate for the loss due to the lack of travellers and flights".

Brunini asked the government for compensation for the losses incurred by Covid-19, rapid buffers to restart intercontinental flights, and the continuation of the redundancy fund.

What will Lombardy's airports focus on? According to industry analysts, domestic and ***European*** flights will recover before intercontinental connections. This is why low cost airlines will play an important role in the recovery of terminal flows. From this point of view, Ryanair, easyJet and Wizz Air are well placed in Malpensa and Bergamo airports, while at Linate two thirds of slots are in the hands of Alitalia, so that "Italia Trasporto Aereo", the new public company created to relaunch the Italian airline, will play an important role.

"Our scenarios are written in the sand because uncertainty prevails," continues Sea's CEO. The intermediate forecast estimates a 2021 "still bad, but we hope less than 2020". In any case if "there will be a progressive solution of the pandemic we could assist to a good summer thanks to the vaccine and to the effectiveness of the measures anti-Covid of this period". Also for Brunini, "the restart will be on short and medium haul flights".

2022? "A year of great rebound", predicts Sea's CEO, "but the wound will be deep". We will not yet see a return to the levels of 2019. Return that could be 2023 (optimistic scenario), 2026 (pessimistic scenario) or 2029 (apocalyptic scenario). Sea is reassured by the fact that the "customer portfolio is vast, that the facilities do not depend on a single carrier and that the three main low cost airlines in ***Europe*** - Ryanair, easyJet and Wizz Air - have their bases at Malpensa".

If the tourist returns

From June-July, Lombardy's airports expect a clear return of tourist travel. "It could almost be a 'revenge tourism' - points out Brunini - by people who have been stuck at home for months". That is why, he argues, we should take advantage of the opportunity. On the one hand "to improve Lombardy's competitive position: we can play our cards right, considering that our airports will have maximum accessibility and intermodality, and make Milan an even more attractive city to visit".

On the other hand, this period should provide an incentive "to continue with the environmental transition" by making airports increasingly green. But this should be done by "tapping into the ***European*** Recovery Fund budget to finance our sustainability and digitalisation projects".

@leonard\_berberi

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872.4 million ***euros*** The total revenues recorded by Sea (707 million) and Sacbo (165.4) last year

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Aircraft (75%)

**Industry:** Airports (94%); Aviation Accidents + Safety (63%)

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[***"We towards the yes vote We do not help the majority but the country"; Quagliariello "rescuers***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-9030-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 6

**Length:** 333 words

**Byline:** P. D. C.

**Body**

The final decision will come in the plenary, based on the debate and motions. But Cambiamo - which has three senators - is oriented to support the reform of the Mes in the Senate. Gaetano Quagliariello explains why. With one premise: "Even voting yes, it would not be a shift to the majority. We really don't think so. I also believe that the government will be self-sufficient, it won't need any external 'help'".

But the reform must be supported. Why?

"Firstly, for political logic: the path leading to the Mes reform passes through Count 1 and Count 2, different majorities. It is about the nation, not a government. It concerns everyone.

In the sense that it engages everyone and everyone should take it on?

"In the sense that Italy is fully part of this post-Covid ***European*** process. A reform is being carried out that does not ask for money and does not impose conditions, and do we want to say no at a time when 209 billion euro of the Recovery Fund is on the table for a country like ours that is currently granted a debt of 260% of GDP? It doesn't make sense.

Is the centre-right aiming to undermine the majority by highlighting its divisions?

"There are two issues here. The first is: if you run for government, you have to send serious and credible messages to ***Europe.*** Even if you are in opposition. I don't agree with the strategy: if we had voted yes, as we did on the budget deviation, we would have highlighted their splits. Instead, I think they will be forced to regroup.

However, the opposition has to distinguish itself...

"Of course. But not on the Mes reform. If anything, it must be done against this sort of reshuffle that Conte is doing through the Recovery Fund: he has imposed a control room, appoints technicians and deprives Parliament of control. This is an issue on which to fight.

Why did Berlusconi choose this

this line?

"Because it has become a war to the last diktat. Berlusconi has dictated the line on deviation, Salvini on the Mes. But in this way the centre-right won't go far".

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Policy (94%); National Debt (81%); Politics (74%); Health Care Policy (71%); Divorce + Dissolution (67%); Marriage Law (67%); Tobacco + Health (63%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Green bonds grow But impact bonds gain ground; Assets Finance Global markets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:61G0-82R1-F13X-90CG-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

7 December 2020 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 60

**Length:** 640 words

**Byline:** Gabriele Petrucciani

**Highlight:** Despite the crisis, the number of issues has reached 200 billion, while interest is growing in those financing social projects Social bonds are a market where the public and private sectors can work together

**Body**

The green bond market continues to gain followers among investors, private and otherwise, and consequently also among issuers. In addition to companies, more and more countries are deciding to enter this market, including Italy, which is getting closer to issuing its first green BTP.

So, while in 2007 the green bond world was worth just $1.5 billion, annual issuance this year reached $200 billion at the end of October, approaching $258 billion in 2019. In short, everyone is crazy about green bonds, which promise to grow further in the coming years.

"There is very strong demand supporting this market," explains Alessandro Tentori, head of investments at Axa Investment Managers Italy, "as well as some really significant drivers for green bonds. Starting with the sustainable plan of the new US president, Joe Biden," who has put $2 trillion in the pot to invest in energy and climate.

Moreover, if we look at ***Europe,*** even the president of the ECB, Christine Lagarde, has said something important on the subject of green," Tentori argues. "And a greening of the ECB's portfolio would certainly increase demand, while at the same time encouraging new emissions.

The options

Green bonds, let's remember, are bonds that raise capital to invest in sustainable projects, such as those focused on climate change or the transition to clean energy. In terms of yield, however, there is no added value for investors compared to more traditional issues. "But, personally, I would differentiate the return from coupons or dividends, if we also look at the stock market, from the performance effect, which for everything that is green is really significant - points out the expert of Axa Im Italia - . This is due to strong demand, which inevitably drives up prices.

Recognising truly green emissions, and the most significant ones among them, is not easy for a private investor. This is why Tentori advises investors to rely on those who do this for a living: "Greenwashing is a hot phenomenon, with companies that call themselves responsible, but whose business is anything but sustainable.

On the other hand, just as there is a rating scale, there are also different gradations of green, with conglomerate companies, for example, having only one branch of the business that is truly sustainable. To invest in green, what we recommend is to rely on management companies, which offer portfolios that adopt a green strategy, and to choose with them the product to invest in according to your risk profile."

Other roads

Alongside green bonds, there is another market niche, also sustainable, which has the ambition to grow to important levels. This is the so-called social bond market, a segment that is still immature, but increasingly popular.

"From a theoretical point of view, they are contracts that are remunerated according to success. An issuing state pays investors who finance third-party projects that have a social impact. A construct that is not so easy to price. However, it is very interesting from a management point of view, because the social services provided by a state are not always efficient, or there is not always the interest in providing a certain type of service, despite the potential and important social impact'.

From this point of view, a combination of public and private could be decisive. "For now, however, the market remains very small, but we must work to encourage its growth," concludes Tentori.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Emissions (94%); Securities + Other Investments (87%); Economic Conditions (68%); Business Forecasts (63%); Emerging Markets (62%)

**Load-Date:** December 7, 2020

**End of Document**



**Date and Time:** Saturday 23 January 2021 11:57:00 CET

**Job Number:** 134770479

**Documents (7)**

1. [*The plate for canteen workers is empty; Stipends reduced to a minimum and alarm about the future Presidium in piazza Europa: "We can't take it anymore".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:606N-TSM1-F148-51CV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy),La Nazione (Italy); Timeline: 25 Jun 2020 |

2. [*Europe arrives on the Arno The future of the municipalities is at stake*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:606N-TSM1-F148-5324-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy),La Nazione (Italy); Timeline: 25 Jun 2020 |

3. [*IMF alarm: Italy down 13% Stock markets down, Milan down 3.4%.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:606S-X7P1-JDMV-K3C7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy),La Nazione (Italy); Timeline: 25 Jun 2020 |

4. [*"Terni and Narni-Amelia, complementary hospitals"; De Luca (M5S): "Both should be built with EU resources".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:606N-TS81-F148-52VV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy),La Nazione (Italy); Timeline: 25 Jun 2020 |

5. [*Quarantine on ship in Agrigento On board 28 migrants positive;First floor The restart Immigration*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:606S-X7P1-JDMV-K39M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy),La Nazione (Italy); Timeline: 25 Jun 2020 |

6. [*The vote in the Chamber a minefield for Conte Bailout Fund: green disk for the Dems The Pentastellati are for the no vote*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:606N-TS81-F148-53CC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy),La Nazione (Italy); Timeline: 25 Jun 2020 |

7. [*Masks and PCs, Belgium in the field of solidarity;Donations*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:606S-X7P1-JDMV-K39Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union OR eu OR euro\* OR eu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy),La Nazione (Italy); Timeline: 25 Jun 2020 |

[***The plate for canteen workers is empty; Stipends reduced to a minimum and alarm over the future Presidium in the piazza Europa"We can't take it anymore".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:606N-TSM1-F148-51CV-00000-00&context=)

La Nazione (Italy)

25 June 2020 Thursday

N-SPZ Edition

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**Section:** LA SPEZIA; Page 11

**Length:** 594 words

**Body**

LA SPEZIA In difficult conditions already in normal times, with the crisis caused by the Coronavirus they are now at the end of their rope. With social shock absorbers that provide insufficient support to live and with the prospect of spending the next few months without any income in the bank account, yesterday morning the canteen workers organized a presidium in Piazza ***Europa***. "The situation is really difficult - explains Clarke Ruggeri of the La Spezia CISL management - we are talking about precarious conditions already in normal times, with salaries from 6 to 800 ***euros*** per month. It is not clear what will happen in September, with the risk of reduced workers in companies for smartworking and children away from canteens because of Covid: if the regions and the state will not give a hand, the difficulties will grow.

***European*** funds must also be released. In addition, we have received hundreds of irregular pay slips. And what worries us is the date of 17 August, when the freeze on redundancies will end. I am a CGIL union representative," explains Viviana Pierami, "and we are protesting because, in addition to seeing our incomes reduced by the social safety nets (in particular by the FIS), we will suffer the suspension of our contributions and receive a minimum fourteenth month's salary. We fear the reduction of personnel: we want a job guarantee, even in other jobs. We have always been part of the structures and we remember that even the meal is an educational moment in schools. We don't know anything about September, but it's just around the corner". Vito Santostasi, a member of the CISL, is now unemployed. "I come from the tourism sector, but I wanted to be here: in the past, I worked with canteens and I join this just protest as a sign of solidarity". Aurora Vergassola, who has just joined CISL as secretary, also assured her closeness to the workers in difficulty. "It seemed right to me to be here: I think these people are fundamental in the school and I find it absurd (to say the least) that these workers are not paid because of the Covid crisis. I attended to see their condition with my own eyes, not through social media: it was a thrill to be there and hear their stories. These ladies are disheartened, tired, angry. Luciana Barone is a cook in the canteen of a nursery school in La Spezia. "We have been at home since 24 February, and in Fis, which is the most taxed form of support, we receive 50% of our usual salary, and moreover we are late. The summer is coming and we will be suspended, like the educators, without unemployment or contributions. Let's take into account that in this situation there are many single-income people with dependent children: these are derisory salaries, with people working in some cases only 2 hours a day. I denounce this emergency, we need the ***European*** funds that are already available. The schools will reopen, but what about us? In addition to certainty, we would like to have safety conditions". And a protest is announced next week in Genoa, as Luca Comiti of the CGIL explains. "We will ask the regional councillor Berrino that 500 ***euros per*** month be paid in correspondence with the suspension. There are already 15 million ***euros*** of ***European*** funds available in 2016, which could be a solution; another line is that of Sure funds, which would be tied to social shock absorbers. At the same time as the meeting, there will also be a garrison, probably with workers arriving from all over the region. Chiara Tenca © RESERVED REPRODUCTION

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** lanazione

**Subject:** Labor + Employment (94%); Labor Unions (69%)

**Load-Date:** June 24, 2020

**End of Document**

[***L'Europe arrives on the Arno At stake is the future of the municipalities***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:606N-TSM1-F148-5324-00000-00&context=)

La Nazione (Italy)

25 June 2020 Thursday

N-CRN Edition

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**Section:** FLORENCE; Page 18

**Length:** 268 words

**Body**

***Europe*** comes to the banks of the Arno. For the first time in recent times, there will be a debate on the future of ***Europe*** and the role that the municipalities and regions of the old continent will play within the nation states in relaunching economic and social life after the pandemic.

The regions are important in order to make good use of ***European*** funding. Tuscany is particularly interested in these structural funds for road and rail infrastructure and for agriculture. Eugenio Giani, President of Aiccre Tuscany will discuss this tomorrow, Friday 26th June, with a Facebook live broadcast on the Aiccre Tuscany page at 6pm, with the President of the Emilia Romagna Region Stefano Bonaccini. Bonaccini is also the National President of Aiccre (Italian Association for the Council of ***European*** Municipalities and Regions). As is well known, many billions obtained from ***Europe*** for Italy are not spent or are spent badly due to a lack of projects and, often, a lack of ideas. It seems impossible, but unfortunately this is the truth. ***Europe*** is not a stepmother to Italy. It is the regions and municipalities and the national state that often fail to develop projects to the detriment of us all. Giani and Bonaccini are opening the electoral campaign for the regional elections with a topic of great importance and high political profile. We hope that the centre-right will also address such important issues for the development of our territories as soon as possible. It would be a mistake to have an election campaign based simply on line-ups and saying little or nothing about programmes. Let us hope so.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** lanazione

**Subject:** Land Use + Development (94%); Communities + Neighborhoods (84%); Politics (83%); Agriculture Regulation + Policy (71%); Small Business (64%); Agricultural Research (63%); ***European Union*** (62%)

**Industry:** Agriculture (75%); Farmers + Ranchers (73%)

**Load-Date:** June 24, 2020

**End of Document**

[***IMF alarm: Italy down 13% Stock markets down, Milan down 3.4%***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:606S-X7P1-JDMV-K3C7-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

25 June 2020 Thursday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 30

**Length:** 606 words

**Byline:** Rita Querzè

**Highlight:** Global economy expected to lose $12 trillion. GDP, only China growing

**Body**

Everywhere in the world, the recovery is being held back by the risk of new contagions. A real risk, as shown by the outbreaks in the United States, Germany and Portugal. It is with this in mind that the International Monetary Fund has downgraded its global growth forecasts. As if that were not enough, yesterday the scenario was worsened by the hypothesis, bounced around by the Bloomberg agency, of US duties for 3.1 billion dollars on goods imported from the ***EU***. The measures would affect, in particular, olives, beer, gin and heavy vehicles.

The effect on world stock exchanges was not long in coming. In Wall Street, the Dow Jones lost 2.6% at mid-session. In ***Europe,*** Frankfurt lost 3.4%, Madrid 3.2%, London -3.1% and Paris -2.9%. Milan did even worse: -3.42% with the spread between BTP and German Bunds rose to 171 points.

The Monetary Fund has downgraded its growth (or, rather, decline) forecasts for Italy in 2020 from -9.1 to 12.8%. We are not the only country to suffer. Exactly like us, Spain does both in 2020 (-12.8%) and in 2021 (+6.3%). The Monetary Fund also forecasts double-digit GDP declines for France and the United Kingdom this year: -12.5% and -10.2% respectively. The rebound in 2021 is more significant for France (+7.3%) than for the United Kingdom (+6.3%, like Italy and Spain). Finally, Germany. According to the IMF, the GDP of ***Europe's*** industrial locomotive will fall by 7.8% in 2020 and recover 5.4% next year. Overall, the ***Eurozone*** could see its GDP fall by 10.2% this year, compared with a drop of 8% in the United States.

To be noted: at the beginning of May, the ***EU*** Commission had forecast a -9.5% for Italy, while ISTAT was more optimistic and spoke of a -8.3% at the beginning of June. "We are aware of the downside risks, we will update our forecast shortly," Economy Minister Roberto Gualtieri said in a hearing at the Chamber of Deputies. He added: "We believe it is wrong to exaggerate in a pessimistic key because the reopening of the economy is producing tangible effects".

Italy is also concerned about the trend of public accounts. According to the IMF, Italy's deficit-to-GDP ratio will be 12.7% this year and 7% next year. The debt-to-GDP ratio will rise to 166.1% in 2020 and then fall to 161.9% in 2021. Overall, the Monetary Fund expects global public debt to reach unprecedented levels this year, even higher than those recorded after World War II. This circumstance will force emerging countries and advanced economies alike to implement recovery plans based on spending cuts.

According to the forecasts, the only country that can still boast a positive sign in front of the GDP will be China: +1%. In the world as a whole, the wealth produced could fall by 4.9% this year (the IMF was less pessimistic last April, stopping at -3%). According to the IMF's chief economist, India's Gita Gopinath, in two years the global economy will lose over 12 trillion dollars, while 300 million jobs will be lost worldwide. Much of the progress made in the fight against poverty will be lost.

Against this backdrop, oil prices fell to $40 a barrel yesterday, while gold hit its highest level since 2012. According to ***EU*** Economy Commissioner Paolo Gentiloni, the worsening of the IMF's estimates "is confirmation of how important the common ***European*** response is". The outcome of the extraordinary ***EU*** Council meeting scheduled for 17-18 July will be crucial.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Growth (94%); Gross Domestic Product (86%); National Debt (76%); Public Debt (71%); Economic Conditions (69%)

**Load-Date:** June 25, 2020

**End of Document**

[***"Terni and Narni-Amelia, complementary hospitals"; De Luca (M5S): "Both should be built with EU resources". European Union”***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:606N-TS81-F148-52VV-00000-00&context=)

La Nazione (Italy)

25 June 2020 Thursday

N-PGT Edition

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**Section:** TERNI - ORVIETO; Page 25

**Length:** 229 words

**Body**

TERNI "The hospital of Narni-Amelia and the new hospital of Terni are not alternative opposites, but complementary projects that must both be realised in this unrepeatable historical moment of dedicated resources from the ***European*** Union. The statements made by the health councillor, Luca Coletto, are simply the continuation of the political plundering that has been going on for decades in southern Umbria". This is how the regional councillor Thomas De Luca (M5S) intervenes in the debate on healthcare in the province of Terni. "Someone - asks De Luca - has ever dared, at the time, to contrast the construction of the 'Silvestrinì with the construction of Branca or Pantalla? The two hospitals must be built, full stop. According to De Luca, this is "a sterile discussion created on purpose to conceal the dastardly idea of vertically integrating Umbrian healthcare". A single local health unit and a single hospital company," he added, "masquerading as an institute for hospitalisation and scientific care, IRCCS, with the entry of private individuals in the share capital, as a plastic demonstration of not having understood a tube from the lesson that the pandemic that we are experiencing has taught us. Councillor Coletto should make it clear what he has in mind for healthcare in our area. It's time to lay the cards on the table. Otherwise, if you want, we can emigrate.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** lanazione

**Subject:** Health Care Policy (94%); Births + Birth Rates (73%); Government Departments + Authorities (73%); Health Care Professionals (73%); Nurses + Nursing (73%); Health Care Regulation + Policy (69%); Protests + Demonstrations (64%); Chronic Diseases (62%)

**Industry:** Nonresidential Building Construction (73%)

**Load-Date:** June 24, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Quarantine on ship in Agrigento 28 positive migrants on board; First floor The restart Immigration***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:606S-X7P1-JDMV-K39M-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

25 June 2020 Thursday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Page 5

**Length:** 663 words

**Byline:** Fabrizio Caccia

**Highlight:** Minister Di Maio on mission to Libya from Sarraj "A new agreement with more human rights protections".

**Body**

Now everyone is looking more suspiciously at that single passenger ship moored on the quay at Porto Empedocle. Everyone was already keeping away from the blue and white profile of the Moby Zazà in this town that would like to use Andrea Camilleri to attract tourists to the "real Vigata". Since yesterday it's worse. And the psychosis risks becoming panic. One of the 210 migrants crammed onto the bridges has tested positive for Covid, along with the 47 others rescued last month by the NGO Sea Watch.

A boy from Cameroon, admitted to the Caltanissetta infectious diseases unit. An alarm amplified by the results of the swabs carried out all over the place. With 27 other unfortunate people positive, even if asymptomatic.

Quarantined like all the others. In "red zones" on the deck and sides. With 26 doctors, nurses and seamen on board checked twice a day. And with angry guards. As the secretary of the Autonomous Police Union, Stefano Paoloni, reveals: 'The police officers are the first to risk contagion, in contact with unexamined migrants...'.

Fortunately," says the centre-right governor, Nello Musumeci, "we stubbornly insisted on demanding a ship from the central government to avoid outbreaks on our territory. Those who raved and accused us of racism will now realise that we were right.

Matteo Salvini is right to fan the flames of fear and controversy: "The government is putting Italians at risk". On the other hand, the Italian Ministry of the Interior stresses that all "the procedures adopted for the migrants taken in for the mandatory quarantine on board the ferry guarantee the full protection of the country's health security. Confirmed and suspected Covid-19 patients have been accommodated in isolated decks and a 'red zone' has been set up on board". Health Undersecretary Sandra Zampa added: "Protecting the health of migrants on board the Moby Zazà ship means protecting the health of Italians. Salvini's words spread panic...".

And now that the departures of migrants from Libya to Italy are again intensifying, Foreign Minister Luigi Di Maio returned from Tripoli yesterday with an important result: "We expected to receive only a letter of intent," he said, "with respect to our proposal to amend the 2017 memorandum on migration, but instead President al-Sarraj has given us a real counter-proposal that seems to go in the right direction, incorporating the Italian desire to strengthen the full protection of human rights. Thus, as early as 2 July, a joint Italian-Libyan committee should begin work on the final draft. The seven-page document delivered by Sarraj reads, among other things: "Libya is committed to assisting migrants rescued in its waters, giving them international protection as established by the United Nations".

"A decisive change of pace by Italy", this is how Tripoli sources judged yesterday's meeting, in which Di Maio announced to Sarraj his intention to promote an ***EU*** plan for the reconstruction of Libya, receiving in turn "ample reassurances" for strategic assets. Italy remains "a fundamental and irreplaceable partner", the premier of Libya's Government of National Accord is reported to have said, even after the great military support received from Erdogan's Turkey, which drove back General Khalifa Haftar.

And now that the front has moved to Sirte and Al Jufra, where the Russians have placed the Migs in support of Cyrenaica, Di Maio underlines the importance of the recent American entry on the scene in order to reach a truce: "Resorting to violence is not the solution and the ***European*** mission Irini may serve to stop the flow of weapons on every route - concludes the minister - but a ceasefire involving all actors is needed immediately. No divisions: Libya must remain intact and sovereign".

Felice Cavallaro

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Coastal Areas (94%); Immigration (77%); Defense Departments (63%)

**Load-Date:** June 25, 2020

**End of Document**

[***The vote in the Chamber a landmine for Conte Bailout Fund: green disk Dem The Pentastellates lined up for the no vote***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:606N-TS81-F148-53CC-00000-00&context=)

La Nazione (Italy)

25 June 2020 Thursday

N-QN Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 91 words

**Body**

While waiting for the release of the 750 billion ***euros of*** the recovery fund in the plan that ***Europe*** is trying to carry out in the midst of some difficulties, for now there is only the 37 billion euros provided by the Mes, the bailout fund for health costs. Money that would flow into Italy's coffers without any conditions. The Democratic Party has already given the green light. But a large part of the Cinquestelle party is still in favour of a no vote. And the vote in the House by July could be a minefield for the government.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** lanazione

**Subject:** Campaigns + Elections (93%); Aging (75%); ***European Union*** (75%); Senior Citizens (75%); Excise Tax (73%); Campaign Finance (69%); Health Care Policy (69%); Securities + Other Investments (69%); Communities + Neighborhoods (68%); National Debt (61%); Prices (61%)

**Industry:** Budgets (71%); Retail + Wholesale Trade (65%)

**Load-Date:** June 24, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Masks and PCs, Belgium in the field for solidarity; Donations***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:606S-X7P1-JDMV-K39Y-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

25 June 2020 Thursday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 11

**Length:** 144 words

**Body**

Every ***European*** country is living "a very difficult moment" for the Covid-19, and that is why for ***Europe*** it is the time for "solidarity". Belgium is providing this solidarity to Italy through a series of projects, illustrated yesterday by the ambassador to Italy, H.E. Frank Carruet, who visited Corriere . Five projects have already been realised: the donation to the Corriere della Sera, La7 and Gazzetta dello Sport fundraising campaign in support of doctors and nurses (donations that will be used to buy masks, overalls and necessary equipment); the donation of PCs to the San Francesco di Sales San Polo school in Venice; the surgical masks given to the Bari non-profit organisation that cares for autistic children; the medical equipment given to the Librino oratory (Catania) and the fundraising campaign for Tuscan hospitals.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Health Care Professionals (94%); Nurses + Nursing (94%); Fundraising (75%); Children (70%); Families + Children (65%); Minority Groups (65%); Surgery + Transplantation (62%)

**Load-Date:** June 25, 2020

**End of Document**