

**Date and Time:** Thursday 14 January 2021 15:55:00 CET

**Job Number:** 134083376

**Documents (49)**

1. [*why our debt is still a concern for Europe;Economy and politics In Greece, too, the accounts are improving, there are signs of recovery and the majority supporting the government is solid, in contrast to what is happening in Italy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1S2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union ORueOReuro\*OReu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Nov 13, 2019 Through Nov 13, 2019 |

2. [*"Superpowers to Rome on waste and transport".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1VB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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3. [*Berlusconi show against the rebels The attack on those who want to leave*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1PT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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4. [*LOOKING FOR PEACE; Festival Two weeks of events organised by the Municipality, the Province and associations kick off on Friday*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1M2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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5. [*Agreement in Spain (4 years later): socialists with Podemos; new executive born*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1R7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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6. [*MILAN AND ITALY*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1RR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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7. [*Pedro (at the end) agrees with Pablo And Madrid finds the government on the left*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1R5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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8. [*'Against FI magic pies The government has already failed, the legislature will not last';The interview*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1PW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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9. [*'Climate emergency How we will save our cities of art';The interview*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1RJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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10. [*FROM THE MOVEMENT A CONFUSION BETWEEN ITALY AND THE EU;The Note*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2GD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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11. [*Ursula: climate and Venice priorities; Europarliament approves new team: 461 "yes" votes for von der Leyen Record number of female commissioners: 12 out of 27.Gentiloni: "More jobs".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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12. [*House scuffle over EU fund And Di Maio wants to postpone it*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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13. [*europe and our selfishness;What awaits us*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2CC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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14. [*The system of aid to countries and banks What effects will it have on Italy?; Questions & answers*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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15. [*The Five Stars are split over the green light for commissioners; The case*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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16. [*foreign policy lapses;Our fragility*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2HD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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17. [*"I hope no one bets on failure".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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18. [*Ezio Mauro recalls the rapid and sudden collapse of the Soviet bloc for Feltrinelli.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2JC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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19. [*Trenitalia arrives in Spain with high-speed trains (from 2022)*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2HT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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20. [*Conte attacks: those who go with the League will wait years to govern;The interview*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K43F-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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21. [*What do you do for the environment?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K441-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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22. [*Johnson triumphs, Brexit closer;UK election The count overnight, but early figures suggest the PM has an 86-seat margin in the House*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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23. [*Telt board of directors kicks off final phase of work; Turin-Lyon*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K48N-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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24. [*Corbyn's thud, the Marxist who didn't want to govern;Highlights The vote in Britain*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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25. [*Boris wins the bet And now away from Europe; According to exit polls, the outgoing Prime Minister's Conservatives have won 368 seats A result that brings the Tories closer to Margaret Thatcher's record. A drubbing for Labour*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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26. [*"The old world is over: no one knows what the new one will be like"; Historian Donald Sassoon*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K430-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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27. [*'Now that he has no obstacles he might surprise you with his moderate face';The interview*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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28. [*The strength of Boris*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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29. [*Lagarde: bailout for stability US-China: "Agreement on tariffs close".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K44J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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30. [*Leaders on TV, what's changed Meloni on the rise, Prime Minister down The League leader falls but is in the lead; With the new government*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K43C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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31. [*WHY FRANCE HAS THE EASY STRIKE;Aldo Cazzullo replies*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K44B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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32. [*Seen by Servillo: 'The Frenchman loves to riot But then he comes to the theatre on foot';The interview*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K43M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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33. [*Huawei, Europe's 5G and doubts about Von der Leyen's entry;The Chinese group*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90PY-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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34. [*Simple things to do to protect privacy;The German idea and European rules*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90M3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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35. [*ECB alert on spread: rising due to domestic tensions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90PN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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36. [*Prescription, the Pd challenges the ally.FI: good*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90MP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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37. [*Labour nationalism; Scenarios After the defeat, the British left is tempted to chase the anti-Europeans.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91CH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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38. [*The Disunited Kingdom*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91CC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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39. [*Putin-Merkel, Erdogan-EU Summits crossed (and stakes) towards peace conference;Diplomacy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-9148-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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40. [*the regime at trial*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-913Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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41. [*A shield defends the Navigli from traffic And for the Villoresi, restyling to prevent waste; The interventions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-910G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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42. [*Man and nature: new geographies of our country; Ecological regions A special classification to manage water, soil, fauna*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91DK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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43. [*Party fragility damages democracies*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91D9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 12, 2020 Until Jan 12, 2020 |

44. [*"I hope Macron will not give in because he has advanced ideas And Europe needs him";The interview*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-914W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union ORueOReuro\*OReu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 12, 2020 Until Jan 12, 2020 |

45. [*"If they do what Corbyn did, they will open up a highway for us The government will change pace"; the interview matteo renzi*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-914S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union ORueOReuro\*OReu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 12, 2020 Until Jan 12, 2020 |

46. [*Sarraj at Conte's, three-hour interview Then Haftar's announcement: yes to truce*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-9147-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union ORueOReuro\*OReu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 12, 2020 Until Jan 12, 2020 |

47. [*Wide sleeve;The debate of ideas*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91C6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union ORueOReuro\*OReu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 12, 2020 Until Jan 12, 2020 |

48. [*Why it makes sense to invest in Italy (and live there);THE NUMBERS AND RESILIENCE*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-9169-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union ORueOReuro\*OReu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 12, 2020 Until Jan 12, 2020 |

49. [*Being hospitable A weak bond strengthens societies; Anthropology Peoples such as the Maori, Sinti and Inuit do not ask outsiders to repudiate their belonging, nor do they easily grant them citizenship. But the different is interesting because it widens exchanges and relations. It is those who think they are self-sufficient who exclude strangers.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91D5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** european union ORueOReuro\*OReu

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Sources: Corriere della Sera (Italy); All Content Types: News; Timeline: Jan 12, 2020 Until Jan 12, 2020 |

[***why our debt is still a concern ineurope; Economy and politics Even in Greece, the accounts are improving, there are signs of recovery and the majority supporting the government is solid, unlike in Italy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1S2-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 November 2019 Wednesday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** IDEAS & OPINIONS; Page 32

**Length:** 917 words

**Byline:** Lorenzo Bini Smaghi

**Body**

The spread, which measures the degree of risk on Italy's government bonds, is back in the news. In reality, there have been no major movements in one direction or another recently: in the last two months the spread between the yields on BTPs and German Bunds has remained substantially stable, at between 130 and 150 basis points. However, it is precisely this stability that comes as a surprise, not least in the light of the ECB's decision, just over a month ago, to resume its quantitative easing policy, purchasing government bonds from member countries, including Italy. In fact, the spreads of other ***European*** countries, particularly those in southern ***Europe***, have continued to fall and are now well below those of Italy. Portugal's spread, for example, has fallen to around 55 basis points, even lower than Spain's, which remains slightly above 60.

What is interesting is the sudden drop in Greece's spread, which has fallen to essentially the same level as Italy's in recent days, whereas it was about 100 points higher only a year ago. Yet Greek debt cannot benefit from the ECB's quantitative easing policy because the rating of Greek government bonds is below the regulatory minimum. Moreover, the Greek treasury has only recently resumed issuing on international markets at longer maturities, after years of consolidation and restructuring to put the country's economy back on a sustainable path.

In short, financial markets seem to consider Italy's public debt to be the riskiest in ***Europe***, even compared to countries that have had to implement an adjustment programme agreed with the ***European*** authorities, the so-called Troika.

This assessment depends essentially on three factors.

The first concerns the process of fiscal consolidation. In recent years, Greece has achieved a strong and sustained fiscal adjustment over time under the Tsipras government, taking the primary balance - i.e. net of interest rates - from a deficit of 2.1% in 2015 to a surplus of 4.4% last year. The new Mitsotakis government has said it intends to maintain a similar approach, expecting a slight easing over the next two years. Despite the high level, Greek public debt is expected to fall by 10 percentage points over the next two years, to 169%. The interest burden on the debt is just over 2% of GDP, lower than in Italy, thanks in part to past restructuring operations.

Italy is the only country in the ***euro*** area with a public debt that continues to grow, relative to GDP (from 132% to 135% in the next two years). Successive governments in the recent past have failed - even when growth was more favourable - to keep the primary balance above 2% of GDP, and interest payments on the debt (3.5% of GDP) exceed the economy's growth rate, putting the sustainability of the debt at risk.

Although Italy's rating (BBB) is still higher than Greece's (BB), the latter has a 'positive outlook' and is expected to be raised soon, while Italy's has a 'negative outlook'. A downward revision would risk making Italian bonds ineligible for refinancing operations with the ECB. This risk weighs heavily on the Italian spread.

The second discriminating factor concerns economic growth. Despite the heavy and protracted recession that has hit the Greek economy, signs of recovery are evident and are consolidating. Last year, Greece's gross domestic product grew by 2.4 %, a pace three times faster than Italy's. Over the next three years Greece is expected to grow cumulatively by 5%, compared to 1.2% in Italy. Unemployment is expected to fall another 5 points. In summary, the Greek economy seems to have turned the corner and, despite persistent uncertainties, appears to be on a growth path that helps contain the risk of renewed financial instability.

The last factor is political. The new government headed by Mitsotakis is supported by a solid majority in parliament, and has five years to implement the announced programme of reforms and economic recovery. Extremist parties, such as the far-right Alba Dorata, did not enter parliament. The party that previously ruled the country, Syriza, remains strongly ***pro-European*** and leads a constructive opposition. Neither in Spain nor in Portugal are there any parties that are anti-European or that have members who advocate an exit from the ***euro***.

These factors explain why other countries have progressively overtaken us, bringing their interest rates to lower levels than those on our government bonds. This translates into a higher cost for Italy, borne by the entire community. A cost that is not inevitable, if policies are implemented that do not only pursue immediate consensus but the common interest.

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The markets While spreads in other countries are falling thanks to quantitative easing, in Italy they remain stable at between 130 and 150 basis points.

~

The solutions The problem can be solved if the common interest is pursued rather than just immediate consensus.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Public Debt (90%); Economic Growth (83%); Economic Conditions (71%); Gross Domestic Product (70%); Securities + Other Investments (63%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"'Superpowers in Rome on waste and transport'.***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1VB-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 November 2019 Wednesday

ROME Edition

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**Section:** ROME NEWS; Page 5

**Length:** 559 words

**Byline:** Andrea Arzilli

**Highlight:** The five stars have prepared a draft law that is now being assessed by Raggi. If approved, the region would be bypassed Transport (article 4) The direct acquisition by Rome of funds for local public transport, which are currently distributed by the regions on the basis of an estimate of the historical expenditure of the applicant municipality.

**Body**

Free hands on transport and waste, above all. But also wider margins to "deal with issues considered urgent", i.e. the (frequent) emergencies. And also the freedom to directly manage relations and funds with the ***EU***, as well as to "design" the city's urban planning. These are the main points of the draft decree-law that the M5S, after the green light from political chief Luigi Di Maio, is trying to calibrate to Virginia Raggi's wishes. The document, drafted by deputy Francesco Silvestri, has been circulating in the Capitol for a week and has been the subject of debate in the Grillina majority. In practice, it aims to obtain the financial support of the yellow and red government and to ensure that Roma Capitale has the powers and competences of ordinary statute regions. In other words, to bypass the control of the Lazio region, which is governed by the PD secretary, Nicola Zingaretti.

The text includes ten articles which, if approved in Parliament, would give the municipality the autonomy of action repeatedly called for by Raggi and the possibility of drawing on funds without having to wait for the response of an intermediary. As in the case of ***European*** funding (Article 8), the municipality wants to deal directly with the ***EU*** in order to have "autonomy in accessing and managing" it. In addition, structures are created to ensure that the capital has a direct, almost organic relationship with the government. Article 3 establishes 'at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Office for Roma Capitale - with the simultaneous establishment of a similar structure' at the Campidoglio - to be managed by the relative undersecretary, i.e. Raggi's former tutor Riccardo Fraccaro. Through this office, a unified conference convened every three months by the City Council and an ad hoc 'inter-institutional linking table for Roma Capitale', the City Council aims to have more tools to deal with 'urgent issues' and to manage without filters the two most important issues for the city: transport and waste.

With regard to transport, Article 4 of the draft provides for 'the direct acquisition by Roma Capitale of funds for local public transport', which are currently distributed by the regions on the basis of an estimate based on the historical expenditure of the requesting municipality. Article 5 of the draft law gives Roma Capitale the 'functions of planning and directing public transport', in derogation of the Delrio law which attributes this competence to the metropolitan cities.

As regards waste, article 6, 'further administrative functions are assigned to Rome Capital, reserving to it wider prerogatives in the delimitation of optimal territorial areas and in the identification of the type of plants'. Super powers, in short, for the planning of the entire system. But also to cope with the rubbish emergency, since the text makes specific mention of the possibility for municipalities to 'derogate from the regional waste management plan'. Article 7 of the text on town planning also attempts to go beyond the Region's requirements by stipulating that, 'in order to carry out strategic works and interventions' for the city, the 'final decision of the unified conference' can already be considered a 'variant'. The text was also expected to include a paragraph giving Rome greater powers than the superintendencies. But, for the moment, this is not in the draft.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Conferences + Conventions (94%); Communities + Neighborhoods (81%); Public Finance (75%); Public Prosecutors + Defenders (61%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Berlusconi show against the rebels The attack on those who want to leave***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1PT-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 November 2019 Wednesday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 9

**Length:** 518 words

**Byline:** Marco Cremonesi

**Highlight:** Salvini accuses Conte: he writes letters, but this way the majority does not go ahead "Caldoro candidate" For the vote in Campania the centre-right would have agreed to bet on Caldoro

**Body**

MILAN

Giuseppe Conte is not participating in

DiMartedì

. The Prime Minister spoke of 'urgent institutional commitments' and included a detailed list. The leghists went into raptures: 'On the day when the Ilva plan collapses, he doesn't have the courage to show up before Matteo'. Which is obviously Salvini, who went to La7 to see Giovanni Floris. Even, according to the leghists, the prime minister went up to the Hill for a face-to-face with the head of state Sergio Mattarella. The idea is that Conte feels the risk of a fall is approaching and wants to confront the president. In reality, it is very likely that the Lega hypothesis is a short circuit, born from the fact that Conte really did go to the Quirinale last night. But for the absolutely scheduled dinner with Portuguese President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa. The fact remains that Salvini is, from his point of view, optimistic. Because, he tells his people, 'the government will not be able to go on like this. Ilva is closing down, and 'Giuseppi' can continue to write letters: against the force of facts, he will be able to do little'.

But in the meantime, there is news in the centre-right: the candidate for governor in Campania should be the former president Stefano Caldoro. According to MPs after the assembly with Silvio Berlusconi, who said he had already agreed with Salvini and Meloni. Those who will certainly not appreciate it is Mara Carfagna, until yesterday a possible candidate.

Berlusconi added a warning: 'I know that Matteo Renzi is looking for you, flirting with you. But we are incompatible, Italia viva is not a party, it is the result of a palace game. He was even more energetic towards those who felt the sovereignist call: "If someone is thinking of leaving Forza Italia I hope at least that they go to the Mixed group. If you go you are stupid, I would have the courage to tell you that you would be idiots. Also because 'Salvini has been very clear: he wouldn't re-elect you'.

Yesterday's clashes between the League and the government were once again intense. On the manoeuvre but also on Ilva. The leader of the Carroccio launched his appeal for the salvation of the plant: 'If not, you are giving the world the signal that in Italy it is better not to come and invest: they sign a contract in 2019 and change it in 2020'. Indirect exchange on the manoeuvre also with Luigi Di Maio. He said that he had offered the League 'even the chair of ***EU*** commissioner, so they could go and discuss it in ***Europe***'. Instead, "they cut and run". Salvini replied: 'If we had gone to the polls, I would have had the honour of carrying out the manoeuvre. Completely different, with a deficit close to that of France, which will be 3.1%.

But Salvini's eyes are fixed on the demonstration at the PalaDozza in Bologna, one of the key appointments for the Emilia-Romagna Regionals. The Leghist demonstration will be responded to by opposing initiatives: that of various antagonist unions, which will meet at Porta Lame, not far from the PalaDozza, but also that of the "6 thousand sardines" on the Crescentone in Piazza Maggiore: which aim to beat the numbers that Salvini will make in the city.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Riots (94%); Immigration (82%); Racism + Xenophobia (75%); Tobacco + Health (74%); Heads Of State + Government (69%); Communities + Neighborhoods (67%); Politics (65%); Social Assistance Regulation + Policy (63%); Teaching + Teachers (63%); Campaigns + Elections (61%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***LOOKING FOR PEACE; Festival Two weeks of events organised by the Municipality, Province and associations kick off on Friday***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1M2-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 November 2019 Wednesday

BRESCIA Edition

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**Section:** FREE TIME BRESCIA; Page 12

**Length:** 736 words

**Byline:** Thomas Bendinelli

**Highlight:** Living together in a world of conflict: ***Europe*** in crisis, the drama of the Kurdish people, migrants, domestic violence and feminicide

**Body**

The Wall fell thirty years ago, dividing East and West. Since then much has changed, Germany has become united again, democratic systems have expanded, but many walls, small and large, material and immaterial, have continued to divide the human family, preventing peaceful coexistence and relations between people and peoples. It is against this background that the third edition of the Festival of Peace returns to Brescia - from 15 to 30 November - an initiative of the Municipality and Province that brings together a myriad of organisations ranging from the city's universities to the Diocese, including BancaEtica, Adl, Casa della memoria, I.Dra residence, Somebody and others. The underlying idea, as mayor Del Bono and council president Cammarata explain, is that discussing peace and coexistence in a world torn apart by conflict is a valuable opportunity for the entire community to reflect.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony will take place on Friday 15 (5.30 p.m.) in the Salone Vanvitelliano in the Loggia with David Maria Sassoli, the President of the ***European*** Parliament, who will offer a reflection on the challenges facing ***Europe*** and the risks of collapse of a Union that has guaranteed 70 years of peace.

At 7 p.m., in the auditorium of Santa Giulia, will be inaugurated "We will also have better days. Zehra Dogan. Works from Turkish prisons", an exhibition curated by Elettra Stamboulis dedicated to the work of the founder of the Kurdish feminist news agency "Jinha". The exhibition brings together around 60 previously unpublished works, including drawings, paintings and mixed media works, covering the entire period of the artist's detention in the prisons of Mardin, Diyarbakir and Tarsus, where Zehra was imprisoned for two years, nine months and 22 days on charges of terrorist propaganda for having posted on Twitter a watercolour taken from a photograph taken by a Turkish soldier. This digital drawing showed the town of Nusaybin destroyed by the national army in June 2016 with flags hoisted and triumphant, and armoured vehicles turned into scorpions. The exhibition will be open until January 6. Zehra Dogan, to whom Banksy has dedicated a large mural in New York, will speak on Friday 22 (5.30 pm) in the Vanvitelliano and Saturday 23 (4 pm) at the Santa Giulia museum: at Lettura , the cultural insert of the Corriere

of

Sera , gave an interview in which he explained that "in Rojava (the autonomous administration of North East Syria, not recognised by the Syrian government, ed.), with the motto 'If you leave us alone, we will build this world', the Kurds have shown that democratic life is possible even in a region of the Middle East where blood continues to flow". Kurdistan, rights and migration will also be the focus of the debate on Thursday 28 November (6 pm) at the Church of St George on the occasion of the presentation of Behrouz Boochani's book 'No friends but mountains'.

The author, a Kurd escaping from Iran for political reasons, illegally detained by the Australian government on Manus Island, wrote the book by sending whatsapp to Omid Tofighian. The author will speak live via Skype while Omid Tofighian himself will be in the audience (together with the president of the city council Roberto Cammarata and Francesca Mancini of Add editore).

Among the many events on the programme, the film "Edith Stein. Rose in Winter" on 19 November at the Nuovo Eden (the director Joshua Sinclair will be present at 9 pm), the debate on "Weapons, family murders, feminicides" on 20 November (5.30 pm, St George's Church) and, on the same day (8.30 pm), the torchlight procession for the Italian cooperator Silvia Romano one year after her kidnapping.

Different languages in the name of peace and confrontation. Full programme at [*www.costruirelapace.it*](http://www.costruirelapace.it)

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Dates

Friday 15th November at 5.30 p.m. in the Vanvitelliano hall in the Loggia meeting with the President of the ***European*** Parliament David Sassoli. On Friday 22nd (5.30 pm) in the Vanvitelliano and Saturday 23rd (4.00 pm) at the Santa Giulia museum, a talk by Zehra Do an, founder of the Kurdish feminist news agency "Jinha". On Thursday 28 November (6 pm) at the Church of San Giorgio, a debate on migration during the presentation of Behrouz Boochani's book "No friends but mountains". On 30 November at Mo.Ca. (9 pm) there will be a performance-installation by Enzo Cosimi entitled "La bellezza vi stupirà".

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Exhibitions (94%)

**Industry:** Entertainment + Arts (69%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Understanding in Spain (4 years later): socialists with Podemos; new executive born***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1R7-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 13

**Length:** 510 words

**Byline:** Aldo Cazzullo

**Body**

It will be - better perhaps to say 'would be' - the government of the Pueblo unido. Sealed

from the brotherly embrace between two leaders who have

hated and fought for four elections.

P edro Sánchez, who after trying to destroy Podemos has resigned himself to choosing it as an ally, and Pablo Iglesias, who would enter as second vice-president (the first must be a woman).

The programme is so vague as to present glimpses of genuine humour. It says: "More growth and more work", obviously "worthy, stable and of quality"; as if anyone could wish for unworthy, unstable, disqualified work. Also: 'Regeneration and the fight against corruption'. "Housing as a right and not as a commodity". A few lines below it is specified that culture is also a right, as well as "a dignified death and euthanasia". Increase in pensions. "Worthy treatment of animals" (Pablo Iglesias has three dogs). Mens sana in corpore sano: "Development of sport as a guarantee of health, integration and quality of life". Obviously, combating climate change, protecting biodiversity, and not to be left out, 'wealth creation and well-being', but also 'digitalisation'. Only two details are missing: numbers, both in terms of figures - taking everything seriously would require doubling public spending, but with what money? and as seats in parliament. The absolute majority is 176. The socialists have 120, Podemos 35: together at the last election they lost ten; it would have been wiser to come to an agreement earlier. The plan is to aggregate the three from Mas Pais, the ten from Ciudadanos who are supposedly right-wing but are considered ready for anything, plus the seven moderate Basques, the two deputies from the Canary Islands, the one from the Galician Bloc and the very precious representative of "Teruel existe", elected with 19 thousand votes, to whom point 8 of the government plan is dedicated: to fight against the depopulation of deep Spain. In order to get to 176, one cannot afford even a cold, but at the second vote a simple majority is expected; and above all one counts on the abstention of the Catalan separatists.

In the pact - obviously a theoretical basis in view of the real negotiations - everything and the opposite of everything is said about Catalonia. Dialogue, but "always within the Constitution", therefore without a referendum on independence. "Coexistence and normalisation', but guaranteeing 'the equality of all Spaniards', rich Catalans and poor Andalusians alike. Will this be enough to keep the government alive? Can the two lefts - the reformist, almost centrist Psoe, and the maximalist, almost revolutionary Podemos - stand together? Sánchez's tie and Iglesias's tanguero tail? The ambition is to make Spain the most advanced place in ***Europe***, the country of political and social rights. The productive classes, the Church, ***Europe*** and Germany, which controls Spain's public debt, look on in dismay. A socialist government with the abstention of the Popular Party is discarded by both major parties; but it would remain the most logical solution.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Civil Rights (73%); Politics (71%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (67%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***MILAN AND ITALY***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1RR-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** NEWS; Page 27

**Length:** 1121 words

**Byline:** Antonella Baccaro

**Highlight: Is** Lombardy's capital 'cannibalising' the country? Open debate after the attack (later mitigated) by the minister for the South, Provenzano: "The city attracts but returns almost nothing".

**Body**

The entrepreneur "Rome also has a vocation but lacks resources" Aurelio Regina, former head of Confindustria Lazio by Antonella Baccaro "To each his own vocation". In the controversy that has arisen after the accusation launched in Milan by the Minister for the South, Giuseppe Provenzano, of attracting everything without giving anything back to the country, Aurelio Regina, Cavaliere del Lavoro, president of Sisal and former vice-president of Confindustria, is convinced that the government should take the pulse of the territory and recognise and enhance its specific vocations. Making the right balances when necessary.

Regina, you were president of Confindustria Lazio, Unindustria Roma and Fondazione Musica per Roma. What is missing in Rome to be successful?

"For some time I have been convinced that the development of a territory requires the concomitance of three factors: financial resources adequate to the strategic vision; a strong endowment of civic sense and collective trust animated by a cohesive system of ruling class; a local government capable of good policies. Each of these elements is necessary, but none is sufficient on its own.

So?

"Rome lacks resources. It is unacceptable that there is no adequate allocation for the capital of Italy. All other ***European*** capitals have a special regime that Rome has not been recognised for.

But it will not only be a problem of resources.

"No, sometimes it's a problem of long-term vision. Take the Olympics: Rome was the right city to host them. I'm talking about the 2020 Olympics. Instead, it happened that Prime Minister Mario Monti renounced the candidacy in a terrible period for the country. There was a competition between cities but no one has ever doubted that Rome was made to host the Olympics: it would have won without a doubt. A government should recognise vocations and follow them: for example, the Drug Agency in Milan, the Food Agency in Parma and so on. Without useless contrasts that are bad for the country.

All right, Rome has its vocations. But then you have to show that you know how to organise.

"In Rome it has been possible: there have been major events and they have been successful. Unfortunately, the last one I remember is the Jubilee, which was a great moment of revival for the city, which found a common vision of development around this event. If you think about it, all the city's infrastructures, including the cultural ones, date back to that period'.

Then what happened?

"A long-term development project, shared with the ruling classes, has been lacking for some time now. In Milan, projects have been adopted with continuity, overcoming the political fences of right and left. In the capital, on the other hand, many short-term policies overlapped. This has led to the prevalence of political patronage and the short-term return of business.

Back to vocations. What are the vocations of the South?

"In recent years, the South has made great strides in museum centres, which have grown more than in the rest of Italy. I repeat: the economic nature of the territories must be accompanied, not forced. This is the only way to attract investment. Milan has been a model in this regard.

From this point of view, should Taranto keep Ilva or think of another vocation?

"The Nobel Prize winner Joseph Stiglitz is convinced that we have to give up industry and move on to services without making too many dramas. I don't think so: in an industrial country like ours, steel is necessary for our independence. I wouldn't make it a question of Taranto alone, but of the country's vision.

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The academic "Selfishness? Ferruccio Resta, Rector of the Milan Polytechnic by Maurizio Giannattasio Milan, a selfish, cannibalistic city?

Ferruccio Resta, Rector of the Polytechnic, an international excellence, shakes his head. "I am convinced that Milan is not only not selfish, but on the contrary is as open as ever. But first I would like to make a premise.

Which one?

"We need a united ***Europe*** with strong EU policies to oppose the United States and China. Discussing 'moats' between Milan and the rest of the country goes in the opposite direction to what we need."

However, it is hard to deny that there are no differences between Milan and the country. Starting with GDP, which is double that of the rest of Italy.

"I believe that the great strength of our country is in its diversity. Every territory has strengths and weaknesses, and every territory must find its vocation in its strengths".

What has been the strength of Milan, which is experiencing its golden moment?

"Milan has its own secret. It is the continuous collaboration between public and private institutions. When we see that another institution is successful, on the one hand we are proud and on the other we are stimulated to compete. Ferruccio de Bortoli called it 'competitive collaboration'. Leave aside envy, which is the worst feeling, and work together to create a system. They call it the Milan model'.

Back to the point. Is Milan capable of forming a system with the rest of the country?

"I speak for my own area. As a university, we are already doing this in collaboration with other universities in the area, the University of Bologna and Federico II in Naples. We start with concrete projects and try to identify partners at national level with whom to carry out pilot projects and create lasting links. In Milan, this is the rule: we collaborate with all Milanese universities.

Does attractive Milan penalise the rest of the country?

"I don't think so. If we want to put the brakes on the city's progress out of some sort of pseudo-equality, we are making a big mistake. Milan must run at an international level and pave the way, because the open road is a stimulus for all the other realities".

Can Italy manage without Milan?

"None of us is indispensable. Italy can manage without Milan, without Rome and without Matera. Of course, with Milan, Rome and Matera working more closely together, the result is that two plus two equals much more than four.

And without Italy, what would Milan be?

"Without the country, Milan can be absolutely nothing. Milan has 200,000 non-Milanese students, thousands of non-Milanese businesses, millions of tourists who come to the city and then tour the whole country. If we think that Milan is enough for itself, we are making a mistake. But today Milan is open, finance and green coexist, it is capable of sharing values that until yesterday were orthogonal, with sides on either side of the fence. We need to stop dividing ourselves and become a system.

We continue to argue about autonomy. What do you think?

"Autonomy should not be an objective but a tool. And it must serve to enhance differences. It is a useful tool.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Communities + Neighborhoods (94%); Children (65%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Pedro (in the end) agrees with Pablo And Madrid finds the government on the left***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1R5-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 November 2019 Wednesday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 13

**Length:** 634 words

**Byline:** Andrea Nicastro

**Highlight:** Deadlock broken, executive dubbed 'Peblo' born: socialists with Podemos The text Ten points of agreement, the most delicate is the ninth: "dialogue" to resolve the Catalan crisis

**Body**

MADRID 'A progressive government yes or yes' Socialist Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez had promised on election night. Until that sentence his people had been rumbling. The Psoe had confirmed itself as the first party, it is true, but without fireworks. The gamble of interrupting the legislature in order to rake in a solid majority had been lost. Three fewer MPs, far from the 30 more the premier had promised. Under the balcony were the most left-wing militants, those who had led Sánchez to the socialist secretariat against the old guard of the Andalusians who would have preferred a grand coalition with the Partido Popular. They didn't.

The base in Madrid and Barcelona had chosen Sánchez because he said he was left-wing. On Sunday night they were tense because the "great coalition" seemed to be around the corner and because that 15% of the extreme right of Vox weighed on Sánchez's conscience. In the end the promise: "Progressive yes or yes".

Thirty-nine hours later the deal is done: coalition with Pablo Iglesias's Unidas Podemos, the left-wing party that, the premier said, would have put him to sleep had it been in government. In 39 hours Sanchez has found the right dose of valerian. The two of them, Pedro and Pablo, signed like newlyweds on their wedding day in front of the photographers and then embraced. The network went wild: Peblo (Pedro + Pablo), the government for the pueblo (the people), was born. From April to July they had been negotiating, accusing, meeting and rejecting each other, the socialist had even vetoed Iglesias, then in 39 hours the signing of Pedro as head of government and Pablo as deputy.

This is still only an agreement in principle, not a government. But the climate seems propitious. It would be the first coalition government in the history of Spain since 1975. On Saturday "Peblo" would have counted on 165 deputies, yesterday after the elections, it has ten less: 155. To achieve a majority, it was 11 on Saturday and 21 now. But in Spain you can get the 'investiture' even with a simple majority, as in the condominium assemblies, at the second convocation. Three seats can come from Mas Pais, which is the formation that broke away from Podemos precisely because it wanted to ally with Psoe at all costs. Five from deputies representing towns of 20-30 thousand inhabitants with parties built to their measure in Galicia, Navarre, Cantabria and Teruel. Seven from moderate Basques (PNV) who say: 'We will be responsible'. There are still six to go.

It is on these votes that the consistency of 'Peblo' and whether or not it is progressive is played out. Six votes, a short leash, for any law and any annual budget. The 10-point agreement, two pages long, talks about growth, corruption, climate, feminism, culture, but the sensitive point is the ninth, on Barcelona. It speaks of "dialogue, political normalisation and autonomy within the Constitution", that is, no referendum. Can the secessionist left (Erc) of the imprisoned Oriol Junqueras support such a government?

The situation remains more than tangled. Yesterday, the ***European*** Court ruled against Madrid for not granting immunity to Junqueras, who was elected to the ***European*** Parliament while in jail. The opinion is not binding, but it could be used by former Catalan secessionist president Carles Puigdemont to prevent his extradition from Belgium. And also yesterday, the Barcelona Parlament hastily passed a motion recognising the right to a self-determination referendum. It did so just minutes before the Constitutional Tribunal ruled that the motion was illegal. As soon as they learned of the Sánchez-Iglesias agreement, the parliamentary offices (controlled by Erc) blocked its publication. A small gesture to avoid yet another institutional clash. Small, but good.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Campaigns + Elections (94%); Politics (81%); Gays + Lesbians (78%); Marriage (78%); Weddings + Engagements (78%); Law Courts + Tribunals (69%); National Debt (69%); Labor + Employment (67%); Labor Unions (67%); Corruption (61%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"Against FI magic pies The government has already failed, the legislature will not last"; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1PW-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 November 2019 Wednesday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 9

**Length:** 641 words

**Byline:** Paola Di Caro

**Highlight:** Gelmini: the manoeuvre? Companies run away or lay off

**Body**

ROME

What some 'magic pipers' would like to accredit is 'a false image'. Because it is not true that Forza Italia is a party in turmoil and at risk of exodus," assures Mariastella Gelmini, group leader of the Azzurri deputies. "We are much more united than the polemics, which we should all avoid, can make it seem: I do not believe that those who were elected with us can really support the most left-wing government in history". A government in which "Conte, Gualtieri and the entire majority are playing a three-card game. The manoeuvre seems to be written and narrated by Collodi's characters: they would like to pass it off as "the biggest tax cut ever", when it is financed by a deficit of 14 billion and provides for new taxes of 11 billion. It is a theft against the middle class and businesses.

In short, is the 'enemy' external and not internal?

"The battle is with this harmful government, not with us".

Carfagna seems more and more distant from FI: is she recoverable?

"I am sure Mara has no intention of supporting this government, let alone us wanting to expel or isolate anyone. She is an important resource for our movement. I did not understand why she did not agree to be part of the coordination table. If you would reconsider this decision, it would certainly be positive. However, we should go beyond roles and talk and work on content with a clear political line that is faithful to the principles of FI, also recognised by our allies with whom, from different angles, we represent the model that the country wants.

Are you sure the manoeuvre does not provide answers?

"Which ones? In the hearings held in recent days, the trade associations of the productive classes have panned the measures. Forget about reducing taxes: passing off the VAT clauses as a reduction in the tax burden - for next year only - through new taxes and new deficits is like selling carpets. The expansive impact of the manoeuvre on real GDP, according to the calculations of the Parliamentary Budget Office, in the three-year period 2020-2022 is 0.3 percentage points. The government's mission has already failed".

Do you expect to go back to the polls soon?

"We do not believe that this legislature can last. The PD, in order to avoid a vote and return to government, has bowed to the recipes and ideology of the M5S. The citizenship income, which Renzi considered an 'incentive to black labour', will be confirmed by them without batting an eyelid. And the same happened with Ilva and the criminal shield. It is a condensation of two ideologies, the left's ethical state and Cricket's justicialism. The result? Foreign investors run away, Italian ones lay off.

Is it enough to challenge the government to make FI rise again?

"On the contrary: we have tabled amendments to delete the new ceilings on cash and the vexatious criminal laws, to reintroduce the freeze on increases in local taxes, and we have proposed an innovative measure for the re-emergence of cash. It is estimated that between 150 and 200 billion euro are kept in safety deposit boxes: sums not resulting from crime should be put back into circulation, charging the right amount, which we have quantified at 15%. This is a way of reactivating a relationship of trust between the tax authorities and citizens. And we propose that at least 35% should be used to buy Italian government bonds".

In short, don't take us for the ones in tow of the sovereignists.

"No, because it's not true. Not only are we not in tow of anyone, but we have ideas, content, positioning in ***Europe*** for the role we occupy in the EPP. And that's what we should be talking about to the voters".

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Who is

Mariastella Gelmini, 46, Forza Italia, MP since 2006, was Minister of Education under Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. Since March 2018 she has been group leader of Forza Italia in the Chamber of Deputies.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Policy (94%); Economic Growth (92%); National Debt (88%); Excise Tax (75%); Public Debt (68%); Tobacco + Health (67%); Taxes + Taxation (61%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"Climate emergency This is how we will save our cities of art; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGT-MJX1-JDMV-K1RJ-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 November 2019 Wednesday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Page 23

**Length:** 570 words

**Byline:** Paolo Conti

**Highlight:** The director of the Mibact security unit

**Body**

"With climate change, it is clear that we are facing a brand new emergency, including a cultural one". Prefect Fabio Carapezza Guttuso is the Director General of the Cultural Heritage Security Unit in the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture.

Prefect Carapezza Guttuso, some guidelines to prevent damage caused by torrential rains.

"The situation is complex and difficult, and the assets are huge. First of all, we must pay close attention to the weather forecasts, which are now very precise. Then meticulous maintenance of the most delicate places, especially those with wooden structures, with regular inspection of drains and tiles. It may sound silly, but the historic structures that have collapsed in earthquakes had water-soaked beams in 90% of cases, especially in churches. With the scarcity of church personnel, there is no more continuous vigilance.

What does the ministry do when these storms arrive?

"We are issuing instructions to the district secretariats to immediately check all buildings under ministerial jurisdiction: museums, libraries, archives. The control must be carried out with precision: it is the culture of prevention. This is a difficult task with so many treasures.

St Mark's is flooded again, with the 12th-century marble covered in water...

"St Mark's Prosecutor's Office is responsible, but we work closely together. Here, too, it is essential to study the forecasts in order to calibrate the outlet pumps immediately. We need to intervene immediately because high water brings with it residues of oil, salts, acids and other deposits: real corrosive poisons for those precious marbles".

Inevitably, one thinks of Florence, the flood of November 1966, the books destroyed, the works damaged...

"All Italian museums and cultural institutions have a detailed emergency plan. For the National Library of Florence there is now an alert to transport materials from the ground floor to the higher floors. The same for the Bargello. For the statues outside, there are sandbags and special micro-fibre fabrics that filter the water".

Can a disaster like in 1966 occur again?

"We can say that all the most effective, detailed and modern emergency plans are in place to avert it".

As for Matera, ***European*** Capital of Culture, and the rivers of mud seen on the web?

"There the competence lies with the local authorities, but it seems clear to me that there is an absolute urgency to intervene to seal the water. Matera must be protected.

Italy is rich in archaeological sites on delicate terrain: Pompeii and Herculaneum, the Forums in Rome, Ostia Antica. How to deal with them?

"They are real cities. We have to regulate the flow of water, ensure that it runs off and is disposed of like a city. The superintendent has to act a bit like a mayor. And then there are the landslide zones near the cultural sites. There, without prevention, the situation can be terrifying.

How much does this cost?

"The emergency plans have been prepared for some time, there are no overall figures now. But, for the sake of comparison, I know that the three-year plan for fire prevention certification in 300 delicate buildings of the cultural heritage will cost 800 million. A high cost, but no figure is excessive when it comes to preventing devastation, destruction that would entail enormously higher costs and the irreparable loss of cultural treasures".

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Customs + Cultural Heritage (94%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

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[***FROM THE MOVEMENT A CONFUSION BOUNCING BETWEEN ITALY AND EU; The Note***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2GD-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

28 November 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 8

**Length:** 458 words

**Byline:** Massimo Franco

**Body**

The signal is irrelevant for the ***European*** equilibrium. For the Italian government, however, it represents yet another splinter of dissent that detaches itself from the Five Star Movement. The two votes against and two abstentions by the fourteen ***MEPs*** against the Commission chaired by Ursula von der Leyen confirm a formation in turmoil. Five months ago, the "yes" vote had been unanimous and decisive. And Giuseppe Conte's government had obtained the candidacy of Paolo Gentiloni, former prime minister of the Democratic Party, as commissioner for economic affairs.

Yesterday's difference does not change the balance of power in the ***EU***. But it testifies to the growing impatience of a part of the M5S both towards the alliance with Nicola Zingaretti's party and towards a convincingly ***pro-European*** line. And the Movement's political leader and foreign minister, Luigi Di Maio, cannot and perhaps does not want to do much. He heard about the no votes and the abstentions a day in advance. And he decided not to do anything, 'because they are only positions of dissent'.

It is likely that the decision not to intervene also reflects a desire not to demonise a departure from the ***EU*** and the government, of which the minister himself is increasingly accused. The convulsions of the M5S and the protests against Di Maio, on the other hand, have prompted the "guarantor" Beppe Grillo to make a rough invitation not to abandon the alliance with the PD: an intervention provoked by the feeling of a Movement out of control. But in the PD itself, the way in which Di Maio is moving is observed with a mixture of loyalty and impatience.

The fear is that the distinctions on economic measures, the dialogue with China, certain statements in favour of the sovereignty dear to the leader of the Italian League, Matteo Salvini, are stages in a gradual distancing from the government. In terms of economic policy itself, the greatest agreement is that sought by the Minister of the Economy. Roberto Gualtieri, a man of the PD and ***pro-European, hopes to*** find a compromise with the Greeks, and in particular Di Maio, on the ***European*** Stability Mechanism, the Mes: the "save states" measure that is dividing the majority and yesterday brought a brawl in Parliament between the PD and Lega.

As if that weren't enough, the judicial enquiries on the donors of the Open Foundation, the financial lung of Matteo Renzi's current, leader of Italia viva, have introduced other elements of tension into the government. It is an accumulation of contrasts that some could use to argue that it is impossible to move forward; or that could lead to a crisis without anyone wanting it. It is a dangerous game, of which the "no" votes and the abstentions of the grillini on von der Leyen are the last clue: as well as the counter-evidence of a grillino ***pro-Europeanism that is*** still a facade.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Policy (93%); ***European*** Union (89%); Politics (82%); Divorce + Dissolution (80%); Marriage Law (80%); Economic Growth (75%); Riots (69%); Surveillance (69%); Employment Services (63%); Resignations (63%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Ursula: climate and Venice priorities; TheEuroparliament approves new team: 461 "yes" votes for von der Leyen Record number of female commissioners: 12 out of 27. Gentiloni: "More jobs".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G4-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

28 November 2019 Thursday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 2

**Length:** 547 words

**Byline:** Ivo Caizzi

**Body**

STRASBOURG The new ***European*** Commission, chaired by German ***Europopular*** Ursula von der Leyen, may take office on 1 December in place of the outgoing Commission of Luxembourg's Jean-Claude Juncker.

The majority of the ***Europarliament,*** made up of the 182 EPP popular members (with Forza Italia inside), 154 S&D socialists (with the PD) and 108 Renew ***Europe*** liberals***,*** supported ***her*** almost unanimously in the decisive vote of approval in Strasbourg, passed with 461 yes, 157 no and 89 abstentions.

"I am very happy and honoured for the overwhelming majority, which is the result of the work of many people", commented von der Leyen, after having gone through difficult months since her nomination as Commission President got the green light from the ***EU*** Chamber by only 9 votes (with 383 yes) and thanks to 14 ***MEPs*** from the M5s (Non-attached group).

The disagreements were exacerbated by the unprecedented rejection in the relevant ***European Parliament*** committees of no less than three of its commissioners (appointed by France, Poland and Romania) on the grounds of conflicts of interest and ethical reasons. The inauguration was delayed by a month. Confidential negotiations with the leaders of the popular, socialist and liberal ***MEPs***, supported by his sponsor and German chancellor Angela Merkel (EPP) and French president Emmanuel Macron (Renew ***Europe***), limited the "no" votes mainly to the sovereignists of Identity and Democracy (with the League), the left-wing Gue and part of the conservative Ecr (including Fratelli d'Italia). The Greens abstained, not repeating their "no" to President Von der Leyen. The M5S confirmed the yes with four defections.

The not insignificant internal divisions within the three main ***Euro parties*** were also overcome with various concessions. Von der Leyen, who was Angela Merkel's defence minister, brought in a record 12 women among the 27 commissioners. She promised initiatives against climate change, the relaunch of growth, more "culture, research and education" in the Innovation portfolio, ***European*** military defence "complementary" to NATO's and to "bring the Western Balkans as close to us as possible", to Italy "a fair balance between solid public accounts and investments", the sharing of migrants with reform of the Dublin regulation and a commitment to save "Venice under water".

The new ***EU*** Commissioner for Economic Affairs, Paolo Gentiloni, indicated as objectives "innovation, investment, employment, fairer taxation of web giants and polluters, less divisions between different groups of states: North and South, East and West". Marco Zanni, president of Id, stressed that the majority of the new ***European*** Commission "seems solid when looking at the numbers, but less so when judging by the groups' statements" because "even those who voted in favour said they would not give a blank cheque".

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The institution

It is one of the main institutions of the ***EU***, its executive body and promoter of the legislative process. It is composed of a delegate Commissioner for each state, who is required to be completely independent of his or her government. It has the power to sanction Member States that fail to implement decisions and for delays in passing laws transposing Community directives.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject: *European*** Union Regulation + Policy (94%); Politics (78%); ***European*** Union (69%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***House scuffle over EU fund EU Di Maio wants to postpone it***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G7-00000-00&context=)

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28 November 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 5

**Length:** 575 words

**Byline:** Alessandro Trocino

**Highlight:** M5S leader: Conte understands our concerns. Manoeuvre, plastic tax down 70%

**Body**

ROME The day began with a lengthy hearing by Economy Minister Roberto Gualtieri, who defended the ESM, the European bailout fund. The day continued with a scuffle in the Chamber, with president Roberto Fico forced to interrupt the work due to the intemperance of the League and FdI. The planned assembly in which Luigi Di Maio was supposed to take stock of the situation has been cancelled. But the M5S leader is very active on the subject and assures that he has found a good understanding with Giuseppe Conte, so much so that there is talk of a real "axis on the subject": "The premier understands our concerns," he says to those close to him. And he is counting on the postponement of the signing of the treaty to try to change something, despite Gualtieri's resistance. It will have to be seen, however, whether Palazzo Chigi will really take the stalling line, which is certainly unwelcome to ***Europe***.

Di Maio explained on Porta a Porta: "We have to understand if the Mes is convenient for Italy or not. It was used in the past for Greece. It's a double-edged sword: when you use it for other countries, you can rest assured. When that fund is useful to us, it has rules that we have to look at carefully. There are doubts even among the 5-Star party. But I'm sure we'll find a solution with the Minister of the Economy and the Prime Minister, who have distinguished themselves for their great correctness.

Shortly before, Gualtieri had spent almost four hours in the Finance Committee to respond to all the objections. The starting point was clear: "I find it comical to say that the reform of the ESM is a terrible innovation that threatens Italy's stability". According to the minister, the reform of the Treaty establishing the ESM (***European*** Stability Mechanism), is "a bailout that will be used by countries in difficulty and among these I do not include Italy" and stressing that "it introduces very, very limited changes", in essence one: "It adds a new backstop function for the banking union. A financial aid, that is, to banks in difficulty.

The treaty will be signed in February, explains Gualtieri, "but if you ask if it is possible to reopen the negotiations, I tell you that in my opinion no, the text is closed. There is a work of external aspects and an additional issue that we can evaluate but there is no negotiation". In the evening he went on to say: "The text of the Mes reform has not been signed, the controversy is specious". The margins for negotiation, however, would only be on the entire package, which includes the budgetary capacity for convergence and competitiveness and the road map for the completion of the banking union.

In the afternoon there was a brawl in the Chamber. FI deputy Giorgio Mulè came out with a sprained wrist. A deputy - according to some it was Daniele Belotti from the Italian League - smashed a chair. Leu MP Rossella Muroni came out in tears: "I am ashamed of the violent scene witnessed by two schoolchildren. It was a full-scale brawl, as one would expect in a bad bar. The accusation, raised by Claudio Borghi and Giorgia Meloni, is to have bypassed Parliament. The brawl was sparked off by the intervention of the Dem Party's Piero De Luca, who recalled that during the negotiations the League was in government.

In the meantime, the ministry has announced that the plastic tax will see a 70% reduction in revenue (to 330 million in 2020) and "a strengthening of its function as an incentive for recycling", while the receipt lottery will be postponed until 1 July 2020.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Tobacco + Health (94%); Immigration (83%); ***European*** Union (80%); Economic Policy (78%); Politics (77%); Associations + Organizations (74%); Heads Of State + Government (73%); Tobacco Regulation + Policy (71%); National Debt (69%); Economic Growth (65%); Trade Treaties + Agreements (64%); Treaties + Agreements (64%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (63%); Foreign Policy (63%); Business Financial Trouble (62%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***l'europe and our selfishness; What awaits us***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2CC-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

28 November 2019 Thursday

BRESCIA Edition

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**Section:** CRONICA DI BRESCIA; Page 7

**Length:** 491 words

**Byline:** Agostino Mantovani

**Body**

It is a widely held, if little stated, view that ***Europe, in*** order to function well, must be politically united. Let us see why the decision is continually postponed. There is no trace of any sustainable argument when one considers the advantages to be gained from political unification, and so there is only one reason why this unification is delayed, and it is a reason that is usually concealed because it is shameful just to state it. We ***Europeans do*** not unite politically out of pure, simple, precise, macroscopic selfishness. In fact, a petty quest for power. Mind you, this concerns not only ordinary citizens, but also many of those who belong to the so-called ruling class, those who are responsible for the institutions. That is to say, those who are in charge, who have the power to decide by virtue of the mandate they have received, or by virtue of economic power, with the consequent possibility of equipping themselves with instruments of persuasion. These people, with some praiseworthy exceptions, when faced with the choice of maintaining the power they have today, perhaps to give it all or part to a politically united ***Europe***, block everything, saying that it is too soon, that it is too difficult. They are obviously cheating, or they are incapable of making courageous choices, or they are passing off their bad faith as prudence. In the meantime, the situation worsens and, as happens in highly committed democratic structures, in the absence of political leadership, governing ***Europe*** becomes increasingly difficult.

This is how nationalism, which caused so many deaths and so much damage to ***Europe*** in the last century, continues. The enemies of democracy go on. Always and only for power. Slogans such as "us first" are born, to the point of saying "God is with us". It has already happened and, when power is managed in a selfish manner, it becomes the plague of the world. The road is downhill towards the worst injustices and, finally, there is war, cynically considered to exalt power or to consolidate it when it is creaking. Today, ***Europe*** must be able to hold its own against powers such as the United States, China or Russia, or even Turkey, but how can it do so if it is divided into 27 countries? Even Erdogan allows himself to silence us by saying that otherwise he will send us three million refugees. At the very least, a politically united ***Europe*** could be achieved in a few, for a start. As was done in 1957 with the Treaty of Rome or as was done with the ***Euro***. Then others, if they wish, will follow. Good examples are usually needed. I was talking about Erdogan and the refugee problem that besets ***Europe***. In the Bible, Old Testament (Lev 19:33-34) it is written "When a stranger dwells among you in your country, do not blame him. You shall treat the stranger who dwells among you as one born among you. You shall love him as yourself, for you too were strangers in Egypt. I am the Lord your God. It is urgent.

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**Classification**

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Economic Growth (84%); ***European*** Union (84%); Economic Policy (82%); Religion + Spirituality (80%); Foreign Policy (76%); Business Forecasts (71%); Globalization (71%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (70%); Prisons (69%); Treaties + Agreements (69%); Freedom Of Religion (65%); National Debt (63%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The aid system for countries and banks What effects will it have on Italy?; Questions & answers***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G8-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 5

**Length:** 410 words

**Byline:** Lorenzo Salvia

**Highlight: What's** new Debt countries will not have to sign an agreement on reforms but a letter of intent to receive aid as long as they respect Maastricht

**Body**

1What is Mes?

The acronym stands for the ***European*** Stability Mechanism. It is an intergovernmental organisation of which the 19 ***eurozone*** countries are members. It was set up in 2012 to help member states that are in serious financial difficulties or are threatened by them.

2Where does the aid money come from?

The funds come from the Mes states themselves, in proportion to the weight of their economies. The capital amounts to 80 billion ***euros***. Italy contributed 14.3 billion, third place behind Germany and France. By issuing bonds with the guarantee of the member states, the EMF can raise up to 700 billion on the markets.

3But why are they talking about it now?

In June this year, first the ***Eurogroup,*** where the ***eurozone*** economy ministers sit, and then the ***Euro*** Summit, where the heads of government and the president of the ***EU*** Commission sit, launched a revision of the EMF rules. However, a final meeting of the heads of government, to be held in December, is needed for the final approval of the text.

4 What does this reform change?

To access aid, i.e. a precautionary credit line, the most indebted countries will not have to sign an agreement indicating the reforms to be adopted. A simple letter of intent will suffice. But only for those countries that respect the Maastricht parameters, including the 60% ceiling on the ratio of public debt to GDP. According to a simulation carried out by the Bruegel think tank, 10 of the 19 countries in the ***eurozone,*** including Italy, do not respect Maastricht. Therefore, they would not benefit from this measure.

5 Are there any changes affecting banks?

Yes, it is the backstop mechanism. The ESM will be able to contribute ***EUR*** 55 billion to the Single Resolution Fund, financed by ***eurozone*** banks to help credit institutions in difficulty.

6 What does debt restructuring have to do with it?

The reform simplifies the restructuring of public debt, i.e. an agreed reduction in the value of the loan made to the state, for countries requesting aid from the EMF. This simplification, which envisages a single vote by creditors instead of the complex procedures envisaged today, will come into effect in 2022. It is possible that creditors will demand higher interest rates from countries, such as Italy, that are considered less solid. This would increase the cost of servicing public debt and risk triggering a dangerous spiral.

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[***The Five Stars are split over the green light for commissioners; The case***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G5-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

28 November 2019 Thursday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 2

**Length:** 302 words

**Byline:** Francesca Basso

**Body**

In July, the Five Star MEPs said they had voted united in support of Ursula von der Leyen, who, partly thanks to their support, was elected President of the ***EU*** Commission with only 9 votes short of the required majority. Yesterday, however, the 14 M5S ***MEPs*** split: ten in favour, Ignazio Corrao and Piernicola Pedicini against, Eleonora Evi and Rosa D'Amato abstaining. Yet this time the M5S had given the line: to support the von der Leyen Commission as a sign of coherence, while in July it had left freedom of choice. This time the vote was nominal, in July it was secret. "We did not give great importance to the episode," explained delegation head Tiziana Beghin. On Tuesday afternoon, the leaders of the movement "including Luigi Di Maio" had been made aware of the different positions. The message coming from Strasbourg and Rome is "to minimise". For Beghin, "it is not a vote against the government but against a way of doing politics in which Pedicini and Corrao do not feel represented. It expresses the diversified soul of the movement.

However, the line had been explained: "This is the first Commission born with the contribution of an Italian government of which the M5S is part: we had a role in the choice of the candidate president," Beghin stressed, "and Commissioner Gentiloni is an expression of our government. And in any case it is not a blank cheque". Corrao, who fears "retaliation", justified the no vote because it is "a Commission in perfect continuity with the recent past. We are an anti-establishment movement that is behaving like a faded copy of the PD. For Pedicini, too, 'the identity of the five stars is at stake'. And both have criticised Gentiloni's choice. The unease of the yellow alliance is also being felt in ***Europe***.

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**Industry:** Mining + Extraction (75%); Mining Regulation + Policy (75%); Museums + Galleries (75%); Marine Shipping (61%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

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[***foreign policy lapses; Our fragility***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2HD-00000-00&context=)

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28 November 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** IDEAS & OPINIONS; Page 30

**Length:** 1035 words

**Byline:** Angelo Panebianco

**Body**

There is an obvious coherence between the illiberal orientation of today's ***European*** neo-nationalist (so-called sovereignist) movements and their international policy choices. There is consistency between their ideals of society and the way they imagine organising relations between their countries and the outside world. Nothing new there. Even if it is stupid and anti-historical to compare these movements to the totalitarian parties of the past (fascists and communists), there is, however, a common element, namely the aversion to the Western world in all its peculiarities: the open society, the primacy of individual freedom guaranteed by law, the free market, representative democracy. These movements prefer to have relations with closed societies, with authoritarian and illiberal societies, with which they know they have affinities. They therefore question the traditional western anchorages of their countries. This is true for everyone and even more so for Italy, which has given birth to two successful neo-nationalist movements (Lega and 5 Stelle).

In a previous article (Corriere, 19 November) I dealt with the "international dimension" of the most worrying aspects of the Lega movement: anti-Europeanism and pro-putinism. If Salvini's positions do not change and if he wins the next elections, the country will be in trouble: we will pay dearly, economically and politically, for these choices.

But the 5-Star party is no less dangerous in terms of its international positions. And since they now govern, they represent a more immediate problem. We all know that the Conte 2 government was formed because the 5 Stars, revealing a remarkable flair, reshaped their positions in the new ***European*** Parliament: they went from totally contesting the past to voting, converging with the ***pro-European*** parties, on the president of the Commission. For this reason, the PD was able to ally itself with the 5 Stars, and the other ***European governments*** felt reassured by the birth of the yellow-red government. However, that reshaping of the 5-Star position on ***Europe*** was only an intelligent tactical move, not the repudiation of what had been, up to that moment, the "social reasons" of Grillism (the reasons for which it had arisen and had attracted so much support). This is demonstrated not only by many domestic political positions (think of justice), but also by some of his international positions. Perhaps among the mistakes that Zingaretti and Renzi made was that of leaving the foreign ministry to the Grillians (it is not true that they could not do anything else: the Grillians were terrified at the idea of the vote, they would have given in). But, evidently, their calculation was: let's save the relationship with ***Europe*** and be patient with everything else. Apart from the fact that not even the relationship with ***Europe*** is safe (as shown by the Salvini-Di Maio axis against the ESM, the ***European*** Stability Mechanism), the "rest" leads one to wonder what Italian foreign policy is becoming.

Last week Italy, along with all other ***European*** countries, voted in favour of eight UN resolutions against Israel. The ***Europeans*** were in good company. Those resolutions were voted on by 154 countries (only 10, led by the United States, voted against). Of course, there is no Cricket originality here. Italy, like all other ***European*** countries, has long accepted to pander to the wishes of Islamic countries when it comes to Israel at the UN. But it is strange that this issue has not been the subject of attention within the government majority. It is not possible that so many parliamentarians, ministers and undersecretaries of the Democratic Party or renziani share this choice. Perhaps they did not breathe a word because it is now imperative not to disturb the maneuverer. Or take the case of China. Everyone chooses from the deck the authoritarianism they prefer. If the League has chosen Russia, the 5 Stars have opted for China. Silk Road and all that. And so our foreign minister was able to blatantly misalign Italy from other Western countries on the issue of the Hong Kong rebellion. Internal Chinese matters, the minister declared, we Italians do not intend to interfere. Nor, of course, do we intend to interfere with how the Iranians deal with internal uprisings and dissensions. Whether it is Hong Kong or Iran, so much the worse for human rights.

Lastly, I would like to mention the case of Libya. Here, perhaps inexperience and incapacity count more than ideology. I think it is difficult for any observer to understand what we are really doing in Libya. We know that what is happening in that country is very important for us. We know that what is happening in Libya is very important for us, because of the economic interests at stake, and because of the high risk that terrorist waves may be coming from Libya to our country, as well as to the rest of ***Europe***. In order to be successful, a request for a parliamentary debate on Libya should come not from the opposition but from within the government majority. In view of Italy's vital interest.

It is a mistaken political reflex to attribute all blame for what we consider negative to this or that political force. The neo-nationalists are doing their job. The problems are other. Firstly, the fact that so many Italians vote for them. This confirms that Italy is, as it has always been, a difficult democracy, strongly attracted by illiberal appeals. Secondly, the fact that those who have other histories and other identities, for the most part, do not contrast the choices of the neo-nationalists with sufficient vigour. This seems to be the case with the PD and Renzians in the current government majority. They sometimes give the impression that they are ready to accept anything to make the government last as long as possible. Fortunately, they sometimes manage to shake off their torpor. On the initiative of the Democratic Party, for example, the Italian Parliament will be asked to give its opinion on the Hong Kong issue next week. It will also be an opportunity to clarify what links the 5 Stars to China. Perhaps we will understand something more about Italy's current foreign policy.

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[***"I hope no one bets on failure".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2G6-00000-00&context=)

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28 November 2019 Thursday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 786 words

**Byline:** in Strasbourg Paolo Valentino

**Highlight:** Sassoli, leader of chamber: I remind governments that we can reject budgets

**Body**

"Today we are reopening the ***European*** building site, to change policies, to take global leadership in the fight against climate change, to strengthen our social model, to sustain the effort in digitalisation and to increase jobs. And at the same time we are setting out to reorder some rules. I would say that the work must move on two tracks: one political on "policies" and one on the rules of ***European*** democracy". A few hours after the vote of confidence in the new Commission in Strasbourg, we met the President of the ***European*** Parliament, David Sassoli, in his office.

What is the sign of a larger majority than the one that voted for Ursula von der Leyen in July?

"That dialogue with Parliament has been useful and many objections have been overcome thanks to our autonomy. The political nature of this legislature lies in the fact that all ***pro-European*** groups need to converge. There are no political families that are too strong and none can do without the others. This is not a limitation but a great opportunity. As von der Leyen said, there are no variable majorities, the only majority is the ***pro-European*** one, the broad front that came out of the elections. Either there is or there isn't".

Yesterday, France and Germany leaked the paper on the Intergovernmental Conference.

"One moment, President von der Leyen was clear, as she had already been in July: we need a Conference on Democracy in ***Europe***, which will see a leading role for the Parliament".

Does this mean that it is not a Franco-German proposal?

"The so-called Franco-German non-paper is a contribution and like all contributions it is positive. In the new team there is an ad hoc commissioner. The Council will express itself, there is already a working group of the ***European*** Parliament. We need everyone's impetus and ideas to get the conference off the ground and to accompany the process, which will last at least two years".

But isn't the initiative a sign that without action from Paris and Berlin, ***Europe will*** not move forward?

"This commission needs everyone's support. It is important that there is a joint reflection of France and Germany, just as I hope there will also be an Italian contribution to the process. How it will develop and what the conclusions of the conference will be, we cannot know today. But everyone understands that we need to adjust some of the instruments of ***European*** democracy: the leading candidates, transnational lists, the right of veto, Parliament's power of initiative. And we can add to this the full participation of the latter in the preparation of the Multiannual Financial Framework".

Isn't it unrealistic to start a conference that will then need a treaty change?

"What will be needed we will see as we go along. Will it be legislation? Treaty changes? The Conference will say so. Today it is an unhelpful exercise. We must listen to and involve citizens, national parliaments, governments and regions. What we are thinking of is an exercise that truly involves the whole of ***European*** society. We in Parliament already have a working group that I chair and its conclusions will form a resolution in January that will launch the initiative. But I want to say that there is a unanimous will to start the process. Everyone realises that if ***European*** democracy does not respond quickly, it risks becoming even more alienated from its citizens. And that could be fatal. We need to shorten the distance.

He mentioned the Multiannual Financial Framework

"It is the first test case. Where will we put the money for the next seven years? Parliament wants an ambitious budget if Ms Von der Leyen's proposal is to succeed. Her programme has to be funded."

But there are countries in the North that are opposed to going beyond 1% of own resources.

"I hope that no government wants to bet on the failure of the new Commission. There are several hypotheses on the table. We believe that the final result should be negotiated but it cannot be a snapshot of the existing situation. I remember that Parliament votes and can also reject the budget if it does not consider it adequate: there is a broad consensus on this. In any case, I will take advantage of an article in the Treaty that calls for a steering committee of the three Presidents. So I will be fully involved in the negotiations'.

You have established good relations with President von der Leyen: what did she say to you after the vote?

"Who can now put up the sign on the entrance to the Berlaymont Palace: '***Europe***: work in progress'".

And what did he say to Paolo Gentiloni?

"That now Italy can also sprint".

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[***Ezio Mauro recalls the rapid and sudden collapse of the Soviet bloc for Feltrinelli***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2JC-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** CULTURE; Page 43

**Length:** 887 words

**Byline:** Franco Venturini

**Highlight:** East Germany The decision to divide Berlin was a blatant renunciation of the political quest for consensus

**Body**

It was better when it was worse, an old Italian proverb, is very well suited to today's world. Were not the American presidencies of the interventionist Democrats better, at least for us ***Europeans,*** than the isolationist Republican Donald Trump? Wasn't Cold War times more stable than today's global disorder? And so on, one can easily sing a poignant song of nostalgia. But if the question becomes "were we better off with the Wall?", then no, then any argument that is subtly geopolitical or naively greedy for those rules that are missing today must take a back seat for humanitarian and libertarian reasons, before strategic or ideological ones.

Only those who have spent many years in the Soviet Union and its ***European*** empire can fully understand what the fall of the Wall on 9 November 1989 meant. In the GDR (East Germany after the war), transformed into a collective prison and in many ways comparable to Nicolae Ceausescu's Romania. But also in the other countries of the communist bloc, with the only partial exceptions of Poland and Hungary, which managed to preserve a minimum, but really a minimum, of autonomy at a high price in those years.

Ezio Mauro, known to all as the former long-time editor of Repubblica, but before that a correspondent in Eastern ***Europe*** and a brilliant correspondent from Mikhail Gorbachev's Moscow, is one of those few who are fully entitled to remember, to understand and therefore to tell. Reading his latest book, Anime prigioniere (Feltrinelli), the question that hangs over these thirty years (did we in the West make good or bad use of the historic opportunity offered to us by the fall of the Wall, and two years later of the USSR?) remains emblematically - and I would add, threateningly - suspended. Because Mauro's book aims to help us understand 'what' fell with the Wall, what suffering justified the almost discombobulated joy of those who finally crossed the Wall without risking their lives (and many lost their lives mown down by the Vopos, the East German guards), where that river of tears came from, where did the river of tears come from, where did the hugs with unknown people identified as 'brothers and sisters' come from, why was the Ka De We, the most important department store in ***Europe***, stormed, why did the papier-mâché Trabants, on that night of freedom and in the following days, seem more solemn and more beautiful than the Mercedes of the free and rich West. In his book, the author brings together many memories, as well as the investigations he has carried out for the newspaper, and the encounters he has made in recent years in the places where the self-liberation of Eastern ***Europe took place***, so different from the military liberation from Nazism achieved not without merit by the Red Army at the end of the Second World War. And the result is lively, easy to read, but also valuable for those who feel the need to go deeper, to understand better, on this side and on the other side of the former Wall, which today is sadly (and guiltily) reduced to little, as if historical truth did not always need to be reflected, the concrete symbol, the image.

The image of the Wall was more alive than ever on 7 October 1989, the fortieth anniversary of the GDR. Gorbachev could not fail to be invited, even though the communist leaders in East Berlin considered him a weak and dangerous reformist, and above all he could not fail to go. He was greeted by demonstrations asking him to stay, and he responded by entrusting the leader of the DDR, Erich Honecker, with a message that was easy to understand: history punishes those who are late. But by then it was too late.

Ezio Mauro sees in the Wall "the madness of the twentieth century" and a resounding renunciation of the political search for consensus, because arbitrariness and abuse of power achieve better and more effectively the objective of blocking the horizon and erasing the outside world transformed into "diabolical temptation". But if this was the recipe imposed in the DDR prison, communism is beginning to decompose elsewhere, as the reforms initiated by the Gorbachevian Kremlin bring with them temptations of freedom.

Hungarians are among the first to 'vote with their feet' to reach Austria. In Prague, even in the Prague that has not forgotten the tanks that stifled Alexander Dubcek's spring in 1968, new transit routes are created for those who want to go to the West. In Warsaw, a 'Round Table' is held at which Solidarnosc is also present, and which will be the political starter for the fall of the Wall. In the GDR, when the protests in Leipzig and Dresden became massive and threatened the regime, the commander of the Soviet forces stationed at the borders of the empire asked Moscow for permission to intervene. Without shooting, just to be seen. The Kremlin never replied, the tanks with the red star never left the barracks (Gorbachev was ready to withdraw them).

Thus, with the Wall as the extreme emblem of political sclerosis degenerating into prison mania, the entire Soviet empire will fall within two years. Without bloodshed. And it took the West by surprise, unprepared for the victory that Vladimir Putin's Russia still disputes today.

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[***Trenitalia arrives in Spain with high-speed trains (from 2022)***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-66C1-JDMV-K2HT-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 34

**Length:** 395 words

**Byline:** Fabio Savelli

**Highlight:** The tender in consortium with Air Nostrum. A fleet of 23 trains planned

**Body**

Trenitalia is about to enter the high-speed sector in Spain. The subsidiary of Ferrovie dello Stato has pre-awarded in consortium with the Spanish carrier Air Nostrum (sealing the concept of intermodality train-airplane, which has been discontinued for the moment) the B package announced by Adif, the manager of the railway infrastructure. A tender that offered a system of timetable slots on the main Iberian routes, including Madrid-Barcelona, Madrid-Valencia-Alicante, Madrid-Seville-Malaga, starting from January 2022. Trenitalia prevailed over the French Sncf, who had to make do with package C, the low-cost one, with fewer slots and fewer routes.

It is a testament to the quality of our competitive model on high-speed rail, guaranteed by the duopoly with Italo. It is the result of the liberalisation of the railway market in ***Europe from*** the end of 2020. This is a technological revolution for operators, and also for network testing, which is moving in the direction of total interoperability, which has been fiercely opposed by countries for years and is now being pushed by Brussels. This time Italy is playing a leading role. This time, Italy is playing a leading role, because competition has been a reality in Italy for several years and has increased passenger demand by 27% in four years (and the supply of seats) in what has become Italy's underground railway from Turin to Salerno. Notwithstanding a few critical points concerning congestion on the network, especially on the historic Rome-Florence line, on which the operator Rfi is investing to reduce distances between trains, increasing traffic capacity with the automatic HD ERTMS technology. An investment of 45 million euro, approved in 2012, whose works will be completed in 2020.

The outcome of this Spanish tender allows Trenitalia to become an increasingly ***European*** player. It already operates in the United Kingdom (the London-Edinburgh service will make its debut on 9 December), the Milan-Paris service will start in 2020, it already operates in Germany with its subsidiary Netinera in commuter transport and in Greece. In Spain, once the award is completed, it will enter with 23 Frecciarossa 1000 trains. Another order to Hitachi-Bombardier is not excluded. It would guarantee jobs in Vado Ligure (the Canadians' plant) and further stimulate the production of trains in Pistoia of the former Ansaldo Breda.

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**Industry:** Trains (94%); Transportation + Warehousing (89%); Rail Freight (71%)

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[***Conte attacks: those who go with the League will wait years to govern; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K43F-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 13

**Length:** 622 words

**Byline:** Marco Galluzzo

**Highlight: The** Prime Minister: "We'll see who's responsible, what counts are the numbers in the Chamber" The balances Changes of coat? I certainly don't hope for further fragmentation of the majority

**Body**

TO OUR ENVOY

BRUSSELS

"Whoever wants to bet on Salvini can do so, but he will have to wait a few years, if there is a group of responsible people ready to strengthen the government, I don't know and we will evaluate it, but certainly those who work with us have the possibility to govern and help make reforms, give their contribution, those who are with Salvini do not".

Giuseppe Conte, on the sidelines of the ***European*** Council, spoke of the changes of colours, of the exponents of the Movement who have joined the League but also of those who could shore up the executive. I do not want to make future scenarios, if they declare themselves responsible and behave as such, the facts will show it, and then we will make our assessments, I certainly do not hope for further fragmentation of the majority.

However, Conte is reluctant to go into the merits of the matter, and on the subject of the recent debate on the MES he says: "Don't let me talk about the changes of colours any more, in the end both in the House and in the Senate we had a numerical response which is what counts. There was a full demonstration of cohesion of the majority. I will not go into the merits of the position of individual parliamentarians. I'm not worried about the government's stability, and at Monday's summit we won't deal with the agenda for the next few years, but with the most urgent issues, the maxi-amendment, the measures on justice and other knots to be solved immediately, but not with the timetable, we'll do that in January when the budget law will be closed and approved.

In short, Conte is working on demining and shoring up. Like on the MES. Not only does he reiterate that he is working to modify some technical aspects, but he ensures that he will do so in line with Parliament. The signing of the MES, which will be discussed this morning, could actually be postponed until June, and in any case an explicit reference to national decisions could appear in the final declaration of the ***EU*** Council.

Climate change and the ***European*** budget are being discussed in Brussels. Conte is fighting to obtain the separation of green investments from the Stability and Growth Pact or at least a "broad" flexibility. But it is on Libya that the Prime Minister will be looking for a shot in the arm on the international scene. Today he will see Angela Merkel and Emmanuel Macron - "I asked for this meeting" - to promote together a "***European***" position in the face of the escalation and the intervention of Turkey, in axis with Russia. "If international actors come in and war is waged by proxy, it is no longer controlled. This is what is happening: there is no longer any limit to the resources that arrive and the financing. The risks multiply, also for Italy, it was a risk that I had foreseen".

He also spoke of the legal case that has hit Renzi's Open Foundation: "Rules have also been introduced to make all types of party funding more transparent. I certainly wouldn't go back to public funding, I don't think that's the case, after all, nowadays with social media, election campaigns can be carried out at very low cost and within reach of all pockets".

Next year, the goal is to climb the World Bank's Doing Business rankings, which is why "the timetable will include a number of pillars such as civil and criminal justice, taxation, and further work on construction sites, investments and bureaucracy".

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The word

It is one of the ***EU*** institutions. Its members are the heads of state or government of the ***EU*** Member States, with the President of the ***European*** Council and the President of the ***European*** Commission. Its task is to establish general guidelines to which the bodies of the ***European Union*** must adhere.

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[***What do you do for the environment?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K441-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** NEWS; Page 24

**Length:** 857 words

**Byline:** from our Madrid correspondent Sara Gandolfi

**Highlight:** Climate conference closes today in Madrid Here are the daily actions of young people, activists and experts to save the planet

**Body**

The 25th Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP25) closes today with few tentative results. Technical negotiations to resolve outstanding issues in the Paris Agreement were still stalled yesterday and if a compromise is reached it will be on the low side. Except for the 'vulnerable' and the ***EU***, no country has shown any sign of raising its 'ambitions', especially the super-polluters. A huge gap separates politics from what young people want.

Greta, but also the many activists and experts. We heard some of them at COP25, even though we know that in 2019 the phase of individual choices to solve this crisis should be considered over. A global commitment is needed, as UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has repeatedly reminded us. "What do you do for the climate in your daily life?". This is the question we asked young and old. Starting with the Italian Minister for the Environment, Sergio Costa: "At home, with my family, I do the classic small actions that anyone can do. I sort my waste as much as possible. When I brush my teeth, I turn off the water when it's not needed. I turn off the lights whenever I leave a room. I eat a lot of vegetables. And lots of other little things, from the fridge not "shot" to buying in bulk. It is with great satisfaction that, as a grandfather, my two granddaughters, aged 5 and 2, are already recycling. © RESERVED REPRODUCTION

Luisa Neubauer, 23, is spokesperson for FridaysForFuture Germany and advisor to Greta Thunberg. In my daily life," she says, "I meet with young people from all over the world to build a political movement and lobby for a change in the systems that are causing the climate crisis. He tries to inspire others to join the movement. "And to lift the veil on all the injustices that are creating this huge global crisis. A crisis that is climatic but also one of deep social injustice. Here in Madrid, when we took to the streets, I really understood the potential we have. © RESERVED REPRODUCTION

Vanessa Nakate, a 21-year-old climate activist from Uganda, tells us: 'I don't eat meat. I try to carry my water bottle with me at all times, so I avoid plastic bottles. I use my own bag for shopping, so I never have to use polyethylene. I teach my children at home what climate change means, because they can't learn about it at school, where it's not taught. Every Friday, she goes on a climate strike on her own: "And because it is forbidden to have demonstrations in Uganda, now that there are more of us, we split up into small groups. Now I have started a strike for the Congo Forest. The police have never arrested me, but they have threatened to do so. © CONFIDENTIAL REPRODUCTION

"I'm a biology student and I've realised that taking to the streets is very useful, but even more important is our daily commitment. Fede-rica Gasbarro, 24, a member of Fridays-ForFuture Roma who is involved in conferences and meetings in schools, is really involved in everyday actions. Shopping at the supermarket? "As much as possible on tap or preferring food with very little packaging. Life at university? "I use pencil markers, take notes on my PC, carry eco-friendly cutlery and store food in non-plastic containers or materials. It's more difficult to go green in cosmetics: 'But there are already several solutions on the market in that area too. An ecology professor told me that the economy revolves around the demands of the buyer. As consumers, by studying the problem, we have the enormous ability to direct the market". © CONFIDENTIAL REPRODUCTION

Daiara Tukano lives in Brazil, on the border with Venezuela, and is a member of the indigenous Tukano nation. "I coordinate a radio station and study indigenous movements around the world. We are suffering very serious attacks from illegal miners," she says. "Forced labour, sexual violence, human trafficking, disease, depression, alcoholism, suicide. Fighting for the climate means fighting against all this. Environmental biodiversity is connected to cultural biodiversity, we want to share knowledge to give a future to the next generations".

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BRUSSELS (i.c.) The ***EU*** heads of state and government have reached a first political agreement on the draft climate action plan for carbon neutrality by 2050. This was announced shortly before 1 a.m. by the new President of the ***European*** Council, Belgian Charles Michel, after many hours of hard-fought negotiations. The main problem was opposition from Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, which are still heavily dependent on coal-fired power and are demanding billions in ***EU*** aid as an incentive for the transition. According to Merkel, "only Poland has decided not to commit today, it will do so in June next year". The Czech Republic is said to have been convinced with openings on the possibility of still using nuclear energy. The next step will be to define the investments for this "Green" agreement when the new ***EU*** budget 2021-2027 is agreed.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Environment + Natural Resources (94%); Climatology (88%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Johnson triumphs, Brexit closer; UK elections The counting took place overnight, but according to the first data the premier would have a margin of 86 seats in the House***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42H-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 December 2019 Friday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FIRST PAGE; Page 1

**Length:** 133 words

**Byline:** Luigi Ippolito

**Highlight:** Exit polls: large majority for Conservatives, quick exit from ***EU***. Corbyn defeat

**Body**

According to the exit polls, the current Conservative Prime Minister Boris Johnson (368 seats) has triumphed over Labour's Jeremy Corbyn (191). An overwhelming majority. The British

they want Brexit. The pound flies. The count

into the night.

Long queues at the polling stations

Polls opened at seven o'clock yesterday morning (local time) in 650 constituencies across England and Wales,

Scotland and Northern Ireland. Voting went on until 10 p.m., 11 p.m. in Italy. Long queues also because these are considered the most important elections in the recent history of the United Kingdom. They will decide

the Brexit, the future of the country and somehow

also that of the entire ***European Union***.

A vote for cold

This was also an exceptional event, since no elections had been held in Great Britain in December since 1923.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Lobbying (71%); ***European*** Union (64%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Telt board of directors kicks off final phase of work; Turin-Lyon***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K48N-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 December 2019 Friday

TURIN Edition

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**Section:** TURIN; Page 11

**Length:** 327 words

**Byline:** G. Guc.

**Highlight:** Italy side The Chiomonte contract is worth 40 million and concerns niches

**Body**

Meeting by videoconference between Rome and Paris, in the presence of the head of the ***European Union***'s Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport, Jean-Louis Colson, the Telt board of directors yesterday gave the go-ahead for the final phase of the tender for the new Mont Cenis base tunnel. The Italo-French company for the construction of Turin-Lyon has authorised the sending of the specifications for the completion of the work in France (worth ***EUR*** 2.3 billion) and the awarding of the contract for the niches in the Chiomonte tunnel, as anticipated yesterday at the Italy-France Intergovernmental Commission.

The Chiomonte contract, worth 40 million ***euros***, will be awarded to an Italo-French grouping which will build, in 19 months, 23 interchange niches (3 metres deep and 30 to 40 metres long) in the existing tunnel to allow the transit of construction vehicles. The Maddalena tunnel was created for geognostic purposes and will now be transformed into a service and ventilation route for the base tunnel. For the first time, then, in application of the "territorial pact", the awarding of the contract has taken into account environmental and social clauses in the technical score for better management of labour logistics in favour of territorial protection. At the same time, work is continuing on the construction sites for the cross-border section of the Turin-Lyon. At Saint-Martin-La-Porte, the first 9 kilometres of the base tunnel have been completed, and excavation is continuing using the traditional method. In Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, preparatory work is progressing on the construction of the intermodal centre for the station. And at Saint-Julien-Montdenis and Villargondran, the consolidation of the protection dams along the Arc river is underway, while more than a third of the construction work on the western entrance to the base tunnel, which will be completed in 2021, has already been completed.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Purchasing + Procurement (94%); Contracts + Bids (81%)

**Industry:** Heavy + Civil Construction (77%); Road + Bridge Construction (74%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Corbyn, the Marxist who didn't want to govern; Highlights The vote in Britain***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42Y-00000-00&context=)

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13 December 2019 Friday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 5

**Length:** 402 words

**Byline:** Paola De Carolis

**Highlight:** "Should I live in Downing Street?". Revolt grows in the party Monk campaign He always talked about the welfare state but never about Brexit and didn't stop Labour anti-Semitism

**Body**

LONDON On 31 October, Jeremy Corbyn presented the Labour Party's programme with a promise to unite the country and a question: "Whose side are you on?". The United Kingdom answered yesterday. Not its own. Labour's defeat brings its resignation closer. The party traditionally close to the working class has lost even in areas like Blyth Valley, Labour since 1950. The so-called red wall of northern England has collapsed. Labour MPs have begun to break ranks. John McDonnell himself, chancellor of the shadow cabinet, has indicated that the party needs to be rebuilt: "It's a disaster".

On Wednesday, before the campaign closed, Corbyn had travelled across the UK: 750 kilometres from Glasgow to London's East End. "I bring you a message of hope," he told the crowd. In the last few rallies he had recalled Labour's priorities: the health system, social welfare, nationalisation of transport, public schools, taking from the rich to give to the poor. And the Brexit? Not a hint.

This is the nonsense of a politician who, on the one hand, was able to mobilise young people - with the youthquake of 2017 - and, on the other hand, failed to seize a golden opportunity, running a campaign devoid of passion. Faced with a populist premier, willing to leave the ***EU*** without agreement, privileged, hated even by many conservatives, he did not rally voters looking for an acceptable alternative.

His closest associates describe him as hostile to compromise. Corbyn's ideology has remained crystallised in the Marxism he encountered in his formative years after high school. While he has the instincts of a leader - he immediately understood the need to visit the victims of the Grenfell fire - he does not see obvious priorities, such as healing anti-Semitism within his party and above all taking a clear position on ***Europe***.

"I am ready to become prime minister," he promised during the election campaign. But there are those among the faithful who doubt that Corbyn has ever been hungry for power and recall a meeting between advisers to establish, in case of victory, the modalities of a transfer to Downing Street. "Can't I stay in Islington?" the Labour leader is reported to have asked.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Campaigns + Elections (86%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Boris wins the bet by a landslide And now away fromEuropeAccording to exit polls, the outgoing Prime Minister's Conservatives have won 368 seats, a result that brings the Tories closer to Margaret Thatcher's record. A drubbing for Labour***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42T-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 December 2019 Friday

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 2.3

**Length:** 419 words

**Byline:** Paola De Carolis

**Body**

LONDON Boris Johnson had called the election in search of a clear mandate on Brexit. A bet that succeeded. According to the exit polls, the Conservatives have won in a clear and historic way, winning 368 seats, an increase of 51 MPs that brings Johnson to a majority of 86 and a step away from Margaret Thatcher's record.

If healing the deep divisions created by the decision to leave the ***EU*** was a priority, yesterday's vote gave clear indications on how to proceed. For Labour it was a crushing defeat, which puts Jeremy Corbyn's leadership in serious doubt. 191 seats, or 71 fewer than in the last parliament, a result even worse than Michael Foot's in 1983 and the loss of former mining communities, such as Blyth Valley, which had always voted Labour. The Liberal Democrats gained one more seat (13 in total) but leader Jo Swinson is in danger of not being re-elected.

The desire to close the Brexit chapter has won out over many concerns. The frustration of three years of stalemate from the referendum on ***Europe to*** date has resulted in a vote for the Conservatives and a prime minister determined to seal the divorce from the ***EU*** at all costs. Many problems remain to be tackled. Scotland is threatening to secede. The SNP nationalists are reported to have won 55 MPs, an increase of 20. They become a significant force in the Westminster parliament. Nationally, communities suffer. 33.6% of children in the Kingdom live below the poverty line. There is a lack of funds to pay for teachers, electricity and heating. Parents are sick of hearing from Westminster that state investment in public schools is at an all-time high. General practitioners struggle with the need to see patients in 12 minutes.

Johnson has promised to transform the UK's position in the world with Brexit. Leaving the ***EU*** will be the first step in an economic renaissance based on new international agreements. Once Brexit is complete, the time will come to act on the rest: healthcare, schools, struggling rural communities, the decay of cities. Can it succeed? The road, despite the result, is uphill.

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Exit polls

368

191

won by the Conservatives led by outgoing Prime Minister Boris Johnson. Absolute majority starts at 326

obtained by Corbyn's Labour: a worse result than expected. Labour had 242 seats in the outgoing parliament.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Lobbying (81%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"The old world is over: no one knows what the new one will be like'; Historian Donald Sassoon***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K430-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 5

**Length:** 710 words

**Byline:** from our London correspondent Luigi Ippolito

**Highlight:** Nationalism The UK has never had a positive view of ***Europe***. And nationalism will grow

**Body**

"We are facing a serious crisis because there is no possible resolution. With Boris Johnson's victory we are heading for another ten years of Brexit negotiations".

Donald Sassoon, one of Britain's best-known historians, a pupil of Eric Hobsbawm and author of essays on ***European*** and Italian history, is a pessimist. This is why," he continues, "I have entitled my latest book Symptoms of Disease, taking up a famous phrase by Gramsci. We know that the old world is dead but we do not have the faintest idea of what will happen tomorrow. And in this intermediate phase those morbid symptoms manifest themselves: the rise of Boris Johnson is one of them".

Is where we are now - with Britain uncertain of its role in ***Europe*** and public opinion polarised - the result of an inevitable historical trajectory or a series of mistakes?

"I agree that it is the most serious crisis since the end of the Second World War: more than Suez and more than decolonisation. It is the result of an unbelievable mistake by David Cameron: even his memoir is boring, he doesn't come across as a bright or intelligent person, he was one of the worst premiers in our history. He called the referendum to settle internal Tory issues and out of fear of Farage. But having said that, it must be explained why 52% of voters voted to leave the ***EU***. Half the country voted for Brexit because of immigration fears: but ***Euroscepticism has*** been on the rise for twenty years, we have paid for the fact that Britain has never seen itself as fully part of ***Europe***. Even someone like Blair saw the ***EU*** as a club from which to get the most and give the least, and was left out of almost everything. There has never been a positive vision of ***Europe***'.

And never any ideal adhesion.

"Absolutely never. We joined ***Europe*** because we had economic difficulties: but it's a country that has always been a bit ***Eurosceptic***. That's why Cameron shouldn't have had the referendum."

Can this ambivalent attitude be explained by British exceptionalism?

"Absolutely. But the French have always considered themselves exceptional too. This is because both were imperial powers in the nineteenth century: but France interpreted its exceptionalism as a mission to make ***Europe*** on French terms. Britain, on the other hand, saw its as a world programme'.

So Britain has always been ***European*** only up to a point.

"Actually, it has always been very difficult to define ***Europe***: where does it begin and where does it end? The vast majority of English people have a great affinity with ***Europe***. But English is spoken in America, Australia, Canada and New Zealand: there is an Anglosphere that has no equivalent.

The Brexit has brought out British nationalism: was it something dormant or has it been created now?

"The tradition was rather that of a British nationalism, which begins in the nineteenth century like all ***European*** nationalisms. British nationalism grows in these years but it was never very strong, most people didn't even know there was an English flag, the one with the St George's cross. But it is something that will continue to grow also because of the nationalism of the other regions that are part of the United Kingdom".

An English nationalism that Boris rode on.

"The Conservatives don't have much choice because they don't exist in Northern Ireland, they will be eliminated or almost eliminated in Scotland and in Wales they have always been weak: so they have to win in England, which is their fiefdom. And this nationalism will go on."

The consequence is the risk of dismemberment of the Kingdom.

"A very real risk. The Conservatives have an underlying ambivalence: because they say they are the real unionists, but without Scotland and Northern Ireland they would have absolute dominance in England."

Some predict a future for Britain on the model of Canada.

"I don't think so, that's an optimistic view, I'm more pessimistic. Our neighbour is not a strong and centralised ***Europe*** like America is: we don't really know what will happen on the Continent, in Italy, Greece, Germany, France. Every week new morbid symptoms are added'.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject: *European*** Union (94%); Economic Growth (64%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"'Now that he has no obstacles he might surprise you with his moderate face'; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42V-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 December 2019 Friday

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 2

**Length:** 511 words

**Byline:** from our correspondent Luigi Ippolito

**Highlight:** Emmott: the country wants to end the ***European*** question

**Body**

London Boris Johnson set his whole campaign on the slogan "Get Brexit Done". Is that a message that has got through, Mr Emmott?

Yes, his clarity resonated with public opinion," says former Economist editor Bill Emmott, "but what didn't come through was his image as a competent prime minister, as a true leader: although the message was clear, his behaviour contradicted it. This is why doubts emerged at the end: his last week of campaigning had gone very badly".

But Labour also suffered from a similar problem.

"Yes, they had the same difficulty. On Brexit they remained very vague, but their economic programme was popular: however, they too discounted a leader, Jeremy Corbyn, who was not credible."

How successful were they, Labour, in shifting voters' attention from Brexit to the social issues they like best?

"They have been successful in changing the perspective. The election campaign had started all about Brexit but then the polls showed a shift in focus to the health service, inequalities and things like that."

So Brexit is not top of mind for the British?

"The reality that this election has highlighted is that voters don't care much about Brexit: the majority are indifferent to the ***European*** issue. The priority is to put it behind them, but then that's enough. That's why the Conservatives were in danger of being vulnerable."

Perhaps this is also why the Liberal Democrats failed.

"Theirs was the great failure of this election. In theory they should have had a great opportunity, as a party resolutely opposed to Brexit. But the leader, Jo Swinson, has made big mistakes: starting with her intention to want to cancel the Brexit without even going through popular approval."

What will happen with such a large conservative majority?

"We will move quickly to a ratification of the Brexit agreement, after which I think Johnson will adopt a moderate position in the negotiations for the future relationship with the ***EU***: we will move towards a soft Brexit because the Prime Minister does not have to answer to the ***Eurosceptic ultrasceptics***, who are in favour of a hard Brexit. Only if they had a major influence would we have called for a hard Brexit.

Apparently, Brussels was secretly rooting for Boris...

"The ***EU***'s view is clear. A clear result for them was the best thing, a Conservative majority produces a clear situation: first and foremost a quick timetable for the next steps from Brexit. For the ***Europeans, the*** big problem was the political uncertainty that had long dominated in Britain."

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The slogan

"If you want Brexit vote for the Tories". This is the meaning of British Prime Minister Boris Johnson's campaign slogan for these early elections. However, there is no guarantee that the British Prime Minister will be able to keep his promise and the deadline of 31 January will not be missed.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Campaigns + Elections (86%); ***European*** Union (71%); Wiretapping (68%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

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[***The strength of Boris***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K42X-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 558 words

**Byline:** Aldo Cazzullo

**Body**

***Europe*** loses London, this time for real. The world's oldest democracy had entered the labyrinth on the night of 23 June 2016. Three and a half years of negotiations and second thoughts; an early election that had solved nothing; the fall of Theresa May; the advent of Boris Johnson. This is the real night of Brexit. And if the exit poll that gives 368 seats (out of 650) to the Conservatives is confirmed, then the Prime Minister could have more room for manoeuvre: also to negotiate a soft exit, which guarantees the rights of foreign workers and the freedom of trade.

Boris Johnson had put all his eggs in the Brexit basket for this historic election. He won. His lead over Jeremy Corbyn is clear, more than expected. Labour collapses compared to 2017. They hold the capital's districts, but lose those in the impoverished north who are in favour of leaving ***Europe***. The vote confirms that the left cannot believe it can win back the popular vote with the recipes of the past: taxes, confiscations and nationalisations. It is also a warning to American democrats, tempted by leaders - like Elizabeth Warren and Bernie Sanders - of the same generation and with ideas similar to those of Corbyn.

The Labourites knew they couldn't win, but they were counting on finding allies in Parliament: the Scottish separatists, who were calling for a new independence referendum; and the Liberal Democrats, who would have wanted to vote again on Brexit. All too complicated.

British election night is always a spectacle: the BBC connects with the most remote constituencies, the candidates wearing the Tories' blue cockade, Labour's red, the Lib Dems' yellow, and the Brexit Party's blue offer themselves strutting to the gaze of television viewers, the losers applauding the elected who may have prevailed by a few dozen votes. But it is not only a beautiful ritual. It is also useful. The majority system works. When the proportional system is also used here, for the ***European*** elections, participation falls and the vote is fragmented. General elections polarise, induce decisions and identify a winner.

The United Kingdom has chosen a leader. Debatable, unreliable, histrionic; but a leader. Before the Conservatives, it is Boris Johnson's victory. In the rest of ***Europe,*** democracy struggles to decide. In Spain, votes have been taken four times in four years. In Germany, the Grand Coalition is faltering, and so is Merkel. France is striking against Macron. It is better to keep quiet about Italy for the sake of nationality. The painful outcomes of three great crises are intersecting: economic, migratory and ***European*** construction. Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East, is preparing for its third election in less than a year. And when democracy stutters, it is only dictatorships - or the Russian and Turkish democracies - that raise their voices.

London goes against the trend. And it is betting on a farewell to Brussels. At this point, ***Europe*** has two paths. Stop at monetary union. Or accelerate along the federalist path, without the brake that the United Kingdom has always represented. In recent years London has had one foot in the ***EU*** and the other outside. It recognised neither Schengen nor Maastricht. It has had more advantages than disadvantages; but it is an affair that this night consigns to the past. The die is cast. History will tell whether the choice was the right one.

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Economic Growth (69%); Foreign Policy (67%); ***European*** Union (64%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Lagarde: bail out states for stability US-China: "Agreement on tariffs close".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K44J-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 December 2019 Friday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 31

**Length:** 516 words

**Byline:** Danilo Taino

**Highlight:** ECB president's debut. Trump's tweet on detente in global trade

**Body**

FRANCOFORTE There was some false modesty in ECB President Christine Lagarde's debut before the markets yesterday. "When I don't know how to answer something, I will tell you that I don't know," she said at the opening of her first press conference following the meeting of the Board of Governors. In fact, she answered all questions, whether political or technical, clear and relaxed. Even on the most specific issues.

Asked about the Italian controversy surrounding the ESM, he said, for example, that "the ***European Stability*** Mechanism is there to guarantee stability, it is not intended to harm or hit any member of the ***Eurozone***". If it had been in place at the time of the Greek crisis, he added, "we would have been much better able to resolve it quickly". And she reinforced the concept: "It is misleading to think that it is directed against any country". The ECB's new president defined as "a great progress" the fact that the Bank of Italy is less closed to the hypothesis of limiting the share of government bonds in the banks' balance sheets: another delicate issue for Italy, the solution to which is fundamental for finding an agreement for a system of guaranteeing bank deposits (the completion of the banking union).

In terms of monetary policy, the Council confirmed the existing measures sought by Mario Draghi: negative rates of 0.5% for banks' deposits at the ECB and purchases of securities on the markets for 20 billion a month. Above all, Lagarde wanted to talk about the "strategic review" of policies: something that was last done in 2003, "and therefore it is not unusual to do it", and that the president intends to start in January to finish by 2020. "It has to be inclusive, turn over every stone". The only thing not in question will be the statutory mandate: the maintenance of price stability. "But how to achieve it will be fully discussed and the impact of technological change, climate change, inequality will be considered." And in the "strategic review" not only central bankers will be heard but also academics, parliamentarians, representatives of civil society. Opening up the discussion is not without risk. On the contrary. Some governors, such as Jens Weidmann of the Bundesbank, have already criticised the idea of putting the climate among the ECB's interests: it is a matter that, democratically, is up to politics, they argue. Lagarde's invitation to governments with a surplus to invest more is not appreciated in many capitals. An interesting review, in short, guided neither by a hawk nor a dove: 'I feel more like an owl,' the president smiled yesterday.

In the afternoon, a tweet from Donald Trump ignited stock exchanges and global trade hopes: 'A great deal with China is near. They want it, so do we." According to several sources, the parties have already reached 'an agreement in principle'. The breakthrough comes ahead of 15 December, when US tariffs on $156 billion of Chinese-made goods were due to be triggered.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Central Banks (94%); National Debt (89%); Politics (77%); Public Debt (73%); Economic Conditions (65%); Inflation (65%); Heads Of State + Government (64%); Monetary Policy (63%)

**Industry:** Budgets (75%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Leaders on TV, what's changed Meloni on the rise, Prime Minister down The League leader falls but is in the lead; With the new government***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K43C-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 12

**Length:** 618 words

**Byline:** G. A. S.

**Body**

Does power wear down those who appear less or those who appear too much? The answer to this question, which is based on Giulio Andreotti's famous line, is not easy. Is it or is it not appropriate today to be as present on television as much as possible, as Silvio Berlusconi and all those who would have liked to be in his place once imagined? And to what extent is consensus, with the number of votes cast, linked to television appearances? Well...

According to the Mediamonitor.it observatory on the main national TV channels (Rai, Mediaset, La7, SkyTg24), the transition from the yellow-green government to the yellow-red one is not easy to read. On the contrary. However, it confirms the extent to which television stations are exposed to every gust of wind. And ready to change course quickly as soon as the Aeolus blows elsewhere.

Mediamonitor has divided the last six months into two distinct periods. On this side are the last three months of the Conte I executive (from 4 June to 3 September 2019), and on the other side are the first three months of the Conte II executive (from 4 September to 4 December) after the turnaround that followed Matteo Salvini and the League's mid-August break-up. At the centre of the monitoring Giuseppe Conte, Matteo Salvini, Giorgia Meloni, Luigi Di Maio, Matteo Renzi, Silvio Berlusconi, Nicola Zingaretti, Dario Franceschini, Alfonso Bonafede, Roberto Gualtieri and Roberto Speranza.

Results? Those who were previously on the sidelines because they were in ***Europe*** or on the fringes of the daily political debate shot up in terms of presences, and this was somewhat predictable. Above all, the Minister of Health Roberto Speranza (+113.8% citations) and the Head of Cultural Heritage and Tourism Dario Franceschini (+136.6%). The two were both pulverised, however, in comparison with Roberto Gualtieri who, ignored by public and private TV when he was in Brussels as president of the Commission for Economic and Monetary Affairs of the ***European Parliament***, in his first three months has increased his visibility 22 times more than before. With a peak on SkyTg24 of 2.892%. Unbeatable.

Behind them, the dossier explains, the change of government seems to have deprived everyone of visibility: "Matteo Salvini (-27.9%) has gone into opposition, but also Luigi Di Maio (-20.8%), who is paying for the fact that he is no longer vice-premier, and the secretary of the Democratic Party Nicola Zingaretti (-19%). The head of the government Giuseppe Conte also deserves a mention: -15.4% compared to when he led the "gialloverde" government".

Let's be clear: we are not talking about consensus or voting intentions. The unit of measurement, in this case, is only television presence. And here, Mediamonitor.it explains, almost all the personalities under observation are in decline except for two. Giorgia Meloni and Matteo Renzi. The first one "is advancing by 58.8% also because of the catchphrase meme Io sono Giorgia": up to yesterday 7,538,370 views. So much so that the two anonymous authors Mem & J ("creators of tamarra music, trash, made by people who can't sing") say they are amazed: "The intent was ironic, it was meant to be a joke, even if it generated an effect (sympathy) that we didn't expect".

The latter, founder of Italia viva, 'has recorded an increase in citations of almost 10 percentage points (+9.7%)' but not only because he was among the protagonists of the formation of the Conte bis government, but also because 'he is the subject of investigations into his Open Foundation'. And here we come back: is the saying "good or bad, as long as it is talked about" really true in these cases?

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The video

During the centre-right rally in Rome, the leader of Fratelli d'Italia had shouted: "No to parent one and parent two... I am Giorgia, I am a woman, a mother and a Christian...". Meloni's phrases have become a web catchphrase and this has contributed to her popularity.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Campaigns + Elections (78%); Conferences + Conventions (78%); Immigration (78%); Riots (71%); Families + Children (63%); Surgery + Transplantation (61%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***WHY FRANCE HAS THE EASY STRIKE; Aldo Cazzullo replies***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K44B-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 December 2019 Friday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** LETTERS TO THE COURIER; Page 29

**Length:** 419 words

**Body**

Dear Aldo,

What if, apart from the French on the streets, Macron is right about pensions? Isn't reforming the social security system in a universalistic way what we in Italy should also start discussing? I understand how "indigestible" it can be to question certain acquired rights, including the "dubious" ones, but things change. So much so that nowadays precisely those acquired rights should be considered unconstitutional because they accentuate the social and generational inequalities that are becoming more and more evident every day! Mario Taliani, Noceto

Dear Mario,

c ertainly Macron is right about pensions. Average life expectancy has increased throughout the West, while birth rates have decreased. The result is that society is ageing, and to make pension systems sustainable, we need to work longer, as well as combine private and public provision. Special schemes such as that of French railway workers are clearly indefensible. But, Mr Taliani, the riots that periodically shake France are not just about defending corporate privileges. Those who cannot strike sometimes delegate their protest and anger against those who can.

I remember the big strike in December 1995, precisely against the pension reform wanted by President Jacques Chirac and his Prime Minister Alain Juppé. The demonstrators enjoyed a certain popular support, including from the "usagers", the people who had to walk, cycle or ride one of the bateaux-mouches required to take Parisians along the Seine to work. It is no coincidence that in the end Juppé had to essentially backtrack. It was 'the first revolt against globalisation', as Edgar Morin defined it with his usual acumen. Now the problem falls to Emmanuel Macron. Who at the moment has no credible opponent. If the vote were held tomorrow, he would be re-elected. Macron obviously has an interest in having a strong Marine Le Pen: he knows that he would beat her again in the run-off. But by offering his chest, exposing himself a lot, in a top-down relationship with French society, the president is risking something. He is very good at taking the stage of international diplomacy, at occupying the spaces that a declining Merkel is leaving in ***Europe***; but he has already shown that he is struggling to "feel" the depths of France, the France that does not use car sharing or the scooter beloved of Parisian bo-bo's, but the old broken-down diesel.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Social Security (94%); Pensions + Benefits Law (88%); Politics (80%); ***European*** Union (63%); Funds + Investment Trusts (63%); Aging (62%); Law + Legal System (62%); Riots (62%); Senior Citizens (62%)

**Industry:** Nuclear Energy (69%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Seen by Servillo: 'The Frenchman loves to riot But then he comes to the theatre on foot'; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR6-S1M1-JDMV-K43M-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

13 December 2019 Friday

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 15

**Length:** 489 words

**Byline:** Stefano Montefiori

**Highlight:** The actor on stage during the protests The revolutionary legacy It seems to me that these days come from afar: they love the sulphur of the square

**Body**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

PARIS The city is paralysed by the protests and yet something is going on. The Théâtre de l'Athénée is one of the few theatres left open even during these days of strikes, and some people walk for hours to see the Italian Toni Servillo perform (until tomorrow evening) "Elvira", the lessons on Molière by the great French actor and director Louis Jouvet, "who died in this theatre, like Molière at the Comédie Française", says Servillo. We meet him in the magnificent stalls, just before the start of the show.

How do you live in these days of gridlocked Paris?

"Before we left last week, we were all quite discouraged, they thought that the audiences wouldn't be able to come. Instead, every night there are an average of 400 people, almost sold out like in 2017, when we staged "Elvira" for the first time."

Are you surprised?

"In this situation, with no public transport and taxis stuck in traffic jams, I find it remarkable that hundreds of people persevere in the rain to get to the theatre. I believe that in times of crisis the theatre offers an extraordinary feeling of comfort. It offers the refuge of closeness, intelligence and beauty in the face of what seems chaotic and indecipherable. Even in Athens in 2012, when I was filming with Theo Angelopoulos, who unfortunately was run over on the set and died, we were at the height of the crisis in Greece but the theatres and cinemas were full.

What do you think about the protests?

"I don't dare to judge this movement in particular, but in recent days I have had important meetings, for example at the Italian Cultural Institute, and I was invited by the rector of the Sorbonne, Gilles Pecout, to give a lecture to young people on the relationship between Italians and the French. I read a text by André Gide, "A Napoli", where Gide draws a parallel between the Italians and the French. He says that the Italians are great builders and that the French are destroyers.

French destroyers?

"In the sense that from Voltaire to Rousseau to Diderot, the French critically intervene on the given forms, inserting Enlightenment doubt into reality. Destroyers insofar as they are capable of questioning reality. It seems to me that these days are the legacy of something that comes from afar, from the French Revolution onwards. The French love the sulphur of the square.

How do the French react to seeing a great Italian actor perform Louis Jouvet on Molière?

"Usually they're jealous of their repertoire, but here I think they're saying 'damn, an Italian had to come and remind us that we have a giant like Jouvet'. I am happy about this because this is how ***Europe is*** made. My company Teatri Uniti di Napoli is co-producing this show with the Piccolo teatro di Milano directed by Sergio Escobar, who is doing an enormous job of keeping the international tradition of our theatre alive'.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Theater + Drama (94%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Huawei, Europe's 5G Europe and the doubts about Von der Leyen's entry; The Chinese group***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90PY-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

28 December 2019 Saturday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 41

**Length:** 202 words

**Byline:** M.Sab.

**Body**

Resistance to the penetration of Chinese telecoms giant Huawei in the creation of ***Europe's*** 5G network is growing. Yesterday, the president of the ***European*** Commission, Ursula Von der Leyen, expressed scepticism about the possibility of the Chinese company's involvement in the development of ***European*** 5G. "If there is a risk that the data of individuals or companies could be exploited on the basis of this law, then we cannot accept it," Von der Leyen told German weekly Der Spiegel, referring to the possibility that under Chinese law Huawei could be forced to hand over data to Beijing's intelligence services. He added that 5G is a "key technology" for the future, pointing out that the ***EU*** is working on common standards to address security concerns. "One of these standards must be that the companies that provide us with these highly sensitive technologies are independent and cannot be forced by their governments to transmit data," Von der Leyen stressed. At the beginning of December, the 28 ***EU*** member states decided to take into account the political regime in which they are based when choosing suppliers.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject: *European*** Union (93%); Multinational Corporations (74%); Securities + Other Investments (61%)

**Industry:** Internet + Www (94%); Telecommunications (86%); Energy + Utilities (65%); Information Security + Privacy (63%)

**Load-Date:** December 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Simple things to do to protect privacy; The German idea and the European rules European rules***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90M3-00000-00&context=)

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28 December 2019 Saturday

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**Section:** FIRST PAGE; Page 1.28

**Length:** 1177 words

**Byline:** Gustavo Ghidini and Daniele Manca

**Body**

It is well known that Germany 'has it in for' the big digital platforms. And it is

"working on the flanks", starting with

that of fake news, which is too tepidly combated.

Since the news that attracts the most curiosity and 'likes' is precisely the most bombastic, another point of attack is perhaps about to be added: that of the exclusive ownership of citizens' data collected and stored, and commercially exploited by e-commerce platforms such as Amazon, social media platforms such as Facebook, and search engines such as Google.

He is pondering the idea of introducing an Open Data regime, essentially based on the removal of exclusive power and its replacement by free access by citizens. A new regime that would replace, it is legitimate to think, the ***European*** one in force in matters of data banks (Directive 9/96, of 11 March 1996), which prohibits the unauthorised 'extraction' of data (obviously organised) admitting the possibility of derogations, by the single Member States of the Union, for the use of the data itself for non-commercial purposes (research, teaching). The recipe is not new: 'modestly' the Municipality of Piacenza has already started the process of making some of its databases available online free of charge with a licence (Italian Open Data License) that allows their use by anyone [*(*](http://www.comune.piacenza.it/opendata)www.comune.piacenza.it/opendata).

However, whatever kind of solution is eventually adopted, it is undeniable that the transfer of data by citizens to big platforms is producing - has already produced - the establishment and consolidation of ever more powerful monopolies. The frivolity with which we 'give' personal data to those who entice us by giving us services that we find difficult to do without (from e-mails to contact with our friends far and near) is gradually turning against us. On a personal level with dangerous incursions into our privacy. On a systemic level, with the growing economic power of the titans of the web (which, it should be remembered, are not only American but also Chinese giants, which are even less controllable). It is also overflowing from the strictly economic level to the socio-cultural and political level tout court. To limit ourselves here to the profile of the citizen's right to privacy - the 'right to be left alone', according to a famous definition of the pre-digital era (which now makes us smile) - what effective bulwark does the famous ***European*** regulation on privacy provide? The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) protects ***European*** citizens from privacy violations, wherever data collectors and 'processors' are located. And this is clear progress compared to the previous regulation. But there is a 'but'. The biggest data controllers are American and Chinese - in other words, from countries that have not adopted the GDPR. And who controls these giants while at home they collect data, profile them and trade them?

Moreover, the GDPR itself is not watertight. It admits broadly discretionary exceptions (for 'a public interest' - which? - or of third parties' - who? And again, what interest?). Above all, by common interpretation, it does not prevent that on the basis of personal data which is not 'sensitive' in itself, and therefore, legitimately acquired, whoever collects it can derive, by 'inference', a typical personal profile (anonymous) which, even if indirectly, also reveals characteristics which are vice versa 'sensitive'. From data on food consumption, age, subscriptions to certain medical magazines - data which, in itself, is not sensitive - one could infer that a certain type of subject X has a propensity to diabetes. A probability that risks being exploited directly, through targeted offers of food supplements or drugs, or, worse, sold to health insurance companies.

Not only that. The warnings and information on the rights of the user in defence of privacy are almost always communicated in a long-winded manner and in the language of lawyering: in other words, in a manner opposed to that typical of digital communication, and in any case of modern communication, even in analogue format. A bit, or rather a lot, like the information that banks send to customers, designed to bore them and to be thrown in the bin. For this reason, but not only for this, many users are inattentive, and basically indifferent to their privacy rights, which they renounce with as many immediate 'accepts' as there are apps, just to be able to use them more quickly. Not to mention the many users, especially young and very young, but not only, who consciously give up their privacy by 'posting' intimate photos and comments on the web. In order to counter this conscious unconsciousness, we need institutional 'awareness campaigns' on the risks involved in 'automatic' or voluntary transfers of personal data. At the same time, it would be necessary to prescribe the adoption of communication standards inspired by the utmost simplicity and ease of perception - hence also with little essential information.

While waiting for Godot, why not establish, with a bit of common sense, a double principle, possibly to be included in a revision of the GDPR: control 'at the other end' of the commercial data chain - that is, at the end where we users are. And 'compensation' of the user to whom unsolicited commercial offers are addressed: and therefore obviously the result of the traffic of his data. If, for instance, we stayed a few months ago in hotel X in an area of the Dolomites, and shortly afterwards we received offers from hotels Y, Z, W, which we had never contacted, it would be only fair that: a) we should have the right to ask those hotels where they got our address from (in order to possibly complain to the Personal Data Protection Authority); b) if we accepted those offers, we could demand a discount on the rate. At the end of the day, we provide the data of our lives that become a bargaining chip. Why not claim compensation?

There is another form of commercial power of the data masters, which manifests itself with respect to companies producing and distributing goods and services. The bottleneck represented by the few big data holders makes it possible both to impose onerous conditions on access, and to deny access outright to companies that need to use it for their industrial or commercial activities. Would it not be more straightforward, fair, efficient and pro-competitive to amend the legislation on databases by introducing the principle of free paying access (on fair and non-discriminatory terms) to data needed for business activities?

The current ***European*** and Italian legislation has started, but not completed, the path towards full protection of privacy. And perhaps it will not be able to do so as long as big data are collected and kept exclusively by a few large and jealous hands. To have them shared, even for a fee, in the absence of great political courage, seems a 'mission impossible'. At the moment. © CONFIDENTIAL REPRODUCTION

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Industry:** Information Security + Privacy (94%); Computing + It Regulation + Policy (86%); Internet + Www (86%)

**Load-Date:** December 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***ECB spread alert: rising domestic tensions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90PN-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

28 December 2019 Saturday

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 37

**Length:** 425 words

**Byline:** Giovanni Stringa

**Highlight:** Impaired corporate loans down 18% to 84 billion according to Abi and Cerved

**Body**

In three months, the Italian spread "has widened significantly, by 27 basis points", mainly due to "domestic political tensions", while the spreads of Spain and France have grown by 7 and 1 points respectively and those of Germany and Portugal have narrowed by 3 and 4 points. This is what the ***European*** Central Bank wrote in its new Economic Bulletin. Italy, it says, is among the countries "that present risks of non-compliance with the Stability and Growth Pact" and that "continue to record very high debt levels for which a steady reduction path has not yet been initiated", thus raising "particular concern".

But the Frankfurt-based institute also warns those virtuous countries that would not do enough to boost ***European*** growth: "Governments that have room for budgetary intervention should be prepared to act effectively and in a timely manner".

The ECB also expresses cautious confidence in the acceleration of inflation in the ***euro*** area, but - it notes - there are still "weak growth dynamics (slightly revised downwards for 2020, ed.), despite the first signs of stabilisation of the economic slowdown". The bulletin points out that at its last meeting "the Governing Council reaffirmed the need to maintain a highly accommodative monetary policy stance for an extended period of time".

Also on the subject of trade, "after a contraction in the first half of 2019, the latest available data point to a stabilisation of world trade for the rest of the year", supported by a number of factors including "a normalisation of imports in the UK (after the exceptional build-up of stocks at the start of the year)".

Meanwhile, in Italy, the decline in corporate impaired loans continues. The picture taken by the Abi-Cerved Outlook - based on the latest available data (June 2019) and net of adjustments made by banks - speaks of a total of 84 billion (-18.4% on an annual basis), more than halved compared to 197 billion at the end of 2015. At the end of the year, the total amount is still expected to fall below 80 billion. But between 2020 and 2021, the decline in the deterioration rate of bank loans - disbursed to non-financial companies - is set to stop, due to the economic slowdown: in 2019 it stands at 3.1% and at the end of 2021 it is expected to rise to 3.3%, while still remaining below pre-crisis levels (3.6% on average between 2006 and 2008).

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Growth (94%); Economic Conditions (88%); National Debt (82%); Gross Domestic Product (75%); Public Debt (75%); Inflation (74%); Prices (63%); Business Forecasts (62%)

**Industry:** Marketing + Advertising (64%); Budgets (62%)

**Load-Date:** December 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Prescription, the PD challenges the ally. FI: good***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XVD-9TC1-F13X-90MP-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

28 December 2019 Saturday

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 6

**Length:** 766 words

**Byline:** Virginia Piccolillo

**Highlight:** Bonafede's reform proposal: maximum stop of three and a half years. Castaldo (M5S): wrong to act in this way

**Body**

Rome

"Nothing new. From Via Arenula, the Minister of Justice Alfonso Bonafede is not surprised by the proposal of the Democratic Party to avert the stop of the statute of limitations that will be triggered by January 1.

However, the bill presented yesterday by the Dems in the Chamber of Deputies, which will also be deposited in the Senate upon resumption, is capable of seriously embarrassing the government. It has already obtained the consent of Forza Italia, which claims to be the first to vote for it. And it could also obtain the votes of the many people opposed to the Bonafede reform. The leader of the Democratic Party, Nicola Zingaretti, reassured: "The sense of our initiative looks to the interests of the country, citizens and businesses, to the respect of legal certainty and legality". The M5S party has already voiced its opposition. But Bonafede preferred to remain silent. He postponed any discussion to the summit with his government allies, already scheduled for 7 January at Palazzo Chigi.

But what is it all about? The "sweeping" law will stop the countdown of trials after the first instance. The PD bill provides that the statute of limitations for convictions after the first instance will stop for two years and then start running again if the appeal process is concluded. The stop is increased by a further six months if in the appeal proceedings "the renewal of the investigation is ordered". In the case of an appeal to the Supreme Court, the suspension is increased by another year. A total of three years and six months.

"We are sure that in this way not a single trial will be prescribed in Appeals and Cassation, but we leave a final barrier to avoid endless trials," the Dems explained. The bill is largely based on the Orlando reform that the 5-Star Party did not like. And it creates a distinction between convictions and acquittals ("in our opinion it is the minimum union", explains the leader of the Democratic Party's Justice Committee, Alfredo Bazoli).

Our objective is not to bring down the government," swore Justice Minister Walter Verini, "the government will go ahead if it has things to do. Only that we are in a coalition. Three forces of the current majority opposed each other when the previous government presented and approved the statute of limitations law. Since we are a coalition, we expect the Minister of Justice and the Prime Minister to make a synthesis. If, however, the M5S does not open up, Verini warns, "the proposal will be discussed in parliament, as is normal.

The eye goes to Forza Italia, which accuses the Democratic Party of "nerve", for having first rejected several times the proposal of Forza Italia, causing the stop to the statute of limitations to come into force, and then presenting a text "with the same contents". A sort of 'morning-after pill' as Francesco Paolo Sisto calls it. As Enrico Costa anticipates, however, FI "on 8 January would vote for it in a minute". Fabio Massimo Castaldo, vice-president of the ***Europarliament,*** said: "The PD is making a mistake by trying to spread the cards, it would be better to discuss within the majority".

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The word

An offence is time-barred when the offender

of the act has not been judged within a given period of time, which varies

depending on the crime committed, in

definitive way. In the Bonafede reform

the limitation period is suspended after the first instance

The period

of suspension

Suspension of the statute of limitations for up to two years and six months after the first instance verdict, plus another year in the event of an appeal to the Court of Cassation: this is the point proposed by the PD to bring together the 5 Stars, who are in favour of eliminating the statute of limitations, and

the rest of the majority

The return after

the end of the appeal

The Dems' proposal, motivated by the concern that trials could take a very long time with the statute of limitations cancelled after the first instance decided by the previous government, foresees that the statute of limitations would start to run again if the appeal process is concluded.

In the case of an appeal

in the Supreme Court

In the event of an appeal to the Supreme Court, the PD proposal provides for a one-year suspension of the statute of limitations. An amendment of the M5S reform is expected to take place soon, as it will enter into force on 1 January. For the M5S, however, this is a law that was strongly desired

In case of conviction or acquittal

The text delivered by the Dems dwells on the sentences

of conviction, whereas now

stopping the statute of limitations

is always expected. On 7 January, at the majority summit, the Democratic Party trusts in Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte's mediation.

to find an agreement

with the Five Stars

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Sentencing (94%); Verdicts (76%)

**Load-Date:** December 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Labour nationalism; Scenarios After the defeat, the British left is tempted to chase after the anti-Europeans.Europeans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91CH-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

READING Edition

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**Section:** READING; Page 5

**Length:** 1265 words

**Byline:** andrea mammone

**Body**

Labour has decided that the new party leader will be announced on 4 April. Given the great polarisation, there are many open questions. Will 'Corbynism' still manage to monopolise the party and dictate its line, or will the pressure (not too strong at the moment) for a return to a centrist and moderate left prevail? The uncertainty is caused not only by the resounding electoral defeat. It can be counted among the damage that British society is suffering from the hyper-nationalist process called Brexit.

One of the key issues dividing Labour at all levels is the choice of a leader and an approach capable of recovering the votes of the now mythical 'white working class' and, more generally, of the whole band of the electorate living in rural or deindustrialised areas or in former mining villages. Indeed, there is a real need to understand the reasons of the disillusioned and to put forward political proposals to bring them closer to Labour. The problem is that a large part of Jeremy Corbyn's 'socialist' programme favoured exactly the working class and the younger generation and was, in some points, very popular with the public.

So the most divisive issues of all - Brexit and immigration - return to centre stage. It is no coincidence that only one leadership candidate, Jess Phillips, has openly said that she could in the future convince the nation to rejoin the ***European Union***. Most of the seats lost by Labour are in Leave-majority constituencies, where the vote against Brussels and ***European*** migrants was (also) a symptom of a protest against inequality, unemployment and the loss of a role in society.

It is clear that a northern accent and a background far removed from London cosmopolitanism are not enough to reconnect the left to the galaxy of deep England or poorer Wales. Labour's (leading) left-wing candidate Rebecca Long-Bailey has suggested that to win we need to 'rebuild our communities' and 'unite' the areas most loyal to the party. Although she is ***pro-European*** Labour and anti-Brexit, she also said that 'real wealth and power must return to the hands of British citizens: their desire to control their own lives and the future of their communities must be at the heart of our agenda'. There is a wink to the Brexiteers and, in short, a proposal for progressive patriotism emerges. This demand also comes from Blairite politicians. "I am concerned that some activists are criticising candidates who talk about patriotism," writes MP and former minister Yvette Cooper, "we need to be patriotic: if Labour doesn't show it loves the country, we will never get back into government."

It was not, however, civic patriotism that drove Brexit. Riding on nationalism is risky, not least because this tendency is combined with a kind of witch-hunt in Labour Some moderate fringes have attacked Corbyn and his choice to support a second referendum as unpatriotic. On the opposite side, criticism rained down on the composite pro-European group who, in an attempt to dismantle Corbynism, allegedly imposed a new referendum and caused defeat. The minority of Remainers who would have voted for the Liberal Democrats also disliked it, as they were excessively attached to their '***European*** identity'.

The nationalist temptation is not divorced from the party's history. In 1968, the Labour government introduced legislation to reduce African immigration. Years ago, Ed Miliband's Labour election gadgets included teacups with the slogan "let's control immigration". Tony Blair himself in 2017 suggested, on several occasions, greater control over immigration to stop populists and a restriction of migrants' rights from the ***EU***. Trade unions have also had, at times, similar positions. Before the election Len McCluskey, secretary of the powerful trade union Unite and a big supporter of Corbyn, said that, in case of victory, the free movement of ***EU*** citizens should be reduced. Previously, he had pointed out that improving conditions for British workers presupposed control of foreign labour flows and 'stable communities'.

As Daniel Trilling points out in the Guardian, injecting a 'dose of nationalism' is not necessarily a winning proposition. When it does, centre-left parties usually fail (even embarrassingly). In the British 'isolationist' context, such a propensity, combined with criticism of an overly 'liberal' ***Europe*** or the idea of a returning imperial grandeur, might simply legitimise xenophobic and anti-European sentiments. This would favour neither the advocates of Blairite centrism, with their praise of globalisation, nor the 'socialists', since the fight against inequalities now more than ever needs an international dimension.

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Chronology

31 January

At the end of this month

(midnight in Italy, 11pm in London, to be precise) Great Britain will leave the ***European Union***: a historic date, because it is the first time that a member country leaves the ***EU***, which until now had only known successive enlargements. The divorce will take place on the basis of the Withdrawal Agreement negotiated in October: it guarantees the rights of ***European*** citizens residing in Great Britain, commits London to pay a "bill" of almost 40 billion ***Euros*** and establishes that Northern Ireland will remain in the ***European*** economic orbit, effectively detaching itself from Great Britain. However, a transitional period will be immediately triggered and will last until the end of 2020: during these 11 months, Great Britain will be outside the EU institutions, i.e. it will no longer take part in any ***European*** political decisions, but it will remain within the single market and the customs union. In fact, at first nothing will change, at least economically, to give London and Brussels time to negotiate a comprehensive treaty to govern all future relations.

1 July

By that date London will have the possibility of requesting an extension of the transition period (of one or two years): a clause that serves to avoid a traumatic separation at the end of 2020, in the absence of a treaty, without any agreement. In fact, it seems unlikely that an ambitious trade treaty, which in other cases (e.g. Canada) has taken several years to negotiate, can be concluded in a few months. However, British Prime Minister Boris Johnson has already announced that he does not intend to ask for any extension and that the Brexit will be completed on 31 December, whatever it takes (although Boris has already gone back on his word in the past).

31 December

At this point, in the absence of an extension of the transition, there is a race against time to avoid a hard Brexit at the end of the year, with the return of duties and customs. There are those who believe that Johnson, thanks to the freedom of manoeuvre acquired by virtue of the large parliamentary majority he has after the 12 December elections, will move towards a 'soft Brexit' that keeps London in close proximity to the single market. But there are also those who predict that, in the absence of time, there will be no alternative to a 'minimum treaty', regulating only the essentials, leaving the rest to be decided. In any case, freedom of movement will come to an end: you will have to arm yourself with a visa and a passport.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); ***European*** Union (76%); Immigration (64%)

**Load-Date:** January 12, 2020

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[***The Disunited Kingdom***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91CC-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

READING Edition

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**Section:** READING; Page 4.5

**Length:** 977 words

**Byline:** from our London correspondent LUIGI IPPOLITO

**Body**

Does Brexit mark the beginning of the end of the United Kingdom? For its promoters, it should be the dawn of a bright future, where Britain frees itself from the shackles of the ***European Union*** and jumps into the open sea of the world, ready to fulfil its destiny as a global nation. But the result could be the disintegration of what has arguably been the most successful multinational union in history to date.

The cracks had in fact already appeared on the surface with the 2016 referendum: both the people of Scotland and Northern Ireland had voted by a majority to remain in the ***EU*** and it was only England's overwhelming vote that had shifted the balance to the side of Brexit. So an existential question had seen the constituent nations of the United Kingdom placed on opposite sides.

The most pressing issue now is the Scottish question: many predict that it will be the dominant theme of Boris Johnson's premiership in the coming years. In the aftermath of the vote on 12 December, which saw the triumph of the Conservatives at national level but at the same time the success of the Scottish nationalists at local level, the first minister of Edinburgh, Nicola Sturgeon, immediately put on the table the request for a new referendum on independence.

A first popular consultation took place in 2014 and the will to preserve the British Union prevailed: a vote, it was said, that would put the question of Scottish secession to bed for at least a generation. But, the nationalists now argue, the facts on the ground have changed in the meantime: at the time it was a question of remaining within a United Kingdom that was firmly anchored to the ***European Union***, now you end up being dragged out of the ***EU*** against your will.

But there is more to it than that. In recent years a complete political divergence between Scotland and England has been solidifying. If south of Hadrian's Wall the Conservatives have established themselves as a sort of "party of the nation" (in December they obtained 47% of the vote), in Edinburgh the same can be said of the nationalists, who now have 45% of the vote. In Scotland, the 'British' parties (Conservatives and Labour) are reduced to the role of extras: and a figure like Boris Johnson (the quintessential Englishman) is the target of rancorous rancour. In fact, Scottish nationalism has a progressive matrix: the party led by Nicola Sturgeon is a left-wing formation that has the Scandinavian social democracies as its model and sees in Brexit a reactionary project of a neo-Thatcherian kind.

It has to be said that the union of Scotland and England was never a foregone conclusion: it was the result of a voluntary merger between two kingdoms, in the early eighteenth century, that had been bitterly fighting each other for centuries. And even after the Act of Union, Scotland retained distinct characteristics, from the legal system to the education system to the religious institutions. Both benefited from unification: the Scots had access to the English market and ports, through which they could project themselves to the world; the English built and administered the empire largely thanks to the contribution of the Scots. But now these mutual advantages seem to have been exhausted.

What will happen? Johnson insists that he will never give the referendum to the Scots (the vote must be authorised by the government in London). But in 2021 there will be elections for the renewal of the autonomous parliament in Edinburgh: it is easy to foresee a nationalist avalanche that will make the question of an indyref2 inescapable. If Johnson continues to put up a wall, the risky possibility of a "Catalan scenario" would open up: that is, the organisation of an "illegal" referendum and even the proclamation of unilateral secession.

Fueling Edinburgh's separatist drive are the special conditions granted to Northern Ireland in the Brexit agreement negotiated between London and Brussels in October. In order to avoid a return to a hard border between the two Irelands after the UK's exit from the single market, it was agreed that Northern Ireland would remain de facto in the ***European*** economic orbit, separate from Britain. Why can't we enjoy these benefits too, the Scots ask?

In fact, the special status granted to Northern Ireland has revived speculation about a reunification of the Emerald Isle. After Brexit, the British province of Ulster and the Republic of Dublin will find themselves in a single economic space, separate from Great Britain: an inevitable prelude, many say, to a political merger. In the last elections the London-bound Protestant unionists lost ground, while the Catholic nationalists of Sinn Féin did well: they have already started talking about a referendum on reunification within this decade.

Autonomist impulses are also stirring in Little Wales. A few months ago in London one could witness the unusual scene of a joint press conference between the Scottish and Welsh premiers, animated by the same hostility towards the English Conservatives. And if it is true that the history of Wales has been intertwined with that of England for longer and it is more difficult to imagine its secession, it is also true that the demand for autonomy is growing.

In the end, the result of Brexit may turn out to be not so much a global Britain as a 'little England' brought back within its medieval boundaries. A perhaps necessary nemesis, given that the exit from the ***EU*** has never been a 'British' project but rather an English obsession, excited by a subterranean and resurgent nationalism: a badly evoked demon that has turned against the sorcerer's apprentices.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

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[***Putin-Merkel, Erdogan-EU Crossed summits (and stakes) towards the peace conference; Diplomacy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-9148-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 5

**Length:** 541 words

**Byline:** from our correspondent Francesca Basso

**Highlight:** Russian leader: Libyan understanding before Berlin

**Body**

BRUSSELS

The ***European*** diplomatic activity for a political solution to the Libyan crisis continues. While the head of the Government of National Accord Fayez al Sarraj was welcomed in Rome, German Chancellor Angela Merkel yesterday saw Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow and ***EU*** Council number one Charles Michel was in Istanbul to meet with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, while today he will be in Cairo to speak with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al Sisi.

The ***EU***'s goal is to reach a ceasefire in Libya, a political agreement at the Berlin conference - "we will send out invitations soon," Merkel said yesterday - and to contain the influence of new foreign players in the area, particularly Russia and Turkey, which could "change the geopolitics of the central Mediterranean," as the ***EU'***s High Representative for Foreign Affairs, Josep Borrell, explained directly at the end of the extraordinary Foreign Affairs Council held in Brussels on Friday. Ministers from the 28 member states gave a strong mandate to Borrell and the ***EU*** to pursue the necessary diplomatic efforts to contribute to a de-escalation of the situation in Libya, Iran and Iraq.

It is crucial for the ***Europeans to*** engage Russia and Turkey. While the ***EU*** was "distracted", Moscow and Ankara divided their areas of influence, supporting respectively General Khalifa Haftar, who continued to fight until last night before saying yes to the repeated appeals to ceasefire (also by Putin and Erdogan), and the head of the GNA Sarraj. The Russian president yesterday gave his support to Germany's initiative, which he described as "timely": "The conference," he stressed, "must guarantee the participation of the countries that are truly determined to contribute to resolving the crisis in Libya so that it can bring tangible results: the most important thing is that its decisions should be negotiated in a preliminary plan with the Libyan parties". Merkel explained that the conference "can only be the prelude to a longer process" and will be carried out under UN leadership.

The meeting in Istanbul between ***EU*** Council President Michel and President Erdogan was an opportunity to discuss "how the ***EU*** and Turkey can work together to de-escalate the situation in the Middle East and Libya", explains a statement, which underlines that "both have an interest in preventing a new cycle of violence". It also recalls "the migratory pressure" Ankara continues to face and the ***European*** awareness of the country's effort to host 4 million refugees. "In the framework of the ***EU-Turkey*** agreement," the statement reads, "the ***EU*** continues to support projects for refugees and their host communities. In 2016, Erdogan obtained ***€6*** billion in aid to finance projects for refugees but not all the funds have yet been allocated. Michel also recalled Brussels' condemnation of Turkish drilling in the waters in front of Cyprus. And gas was also the topic of the meeting between Merkel and Putin. The chancellor said that "despite the sanctions it will be possible to complete Nord Stream 2".

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**Classification**

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**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject: *European*** Union (94%); Foreign Policy (81%); Conferences + Conventions (71%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (71%); Politics (65%); Immigration (63%); Embargoes + Sanctions (61%); Fines + Penalties (61%)

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[***the scheme under test***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-913Y-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** FIRST PAGE; Page 1.34

**Length:** 856 words

**Byline:** Sergio Romano

**Body**

In 1972, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty to limit the use of a weapon

(anti-missile missiles) that they both possessed. It was decided at that time that each country would have the right to place an anti-missile station near its capital or a city considered crucial for the survival of the state in the event of a conflict. Even if they wanted to win, each of the two powers wished to have a responsible interlocutor, capable of guaranteeing order and stipulating agreements. It was necessary to prevent the losing country, as had often happened in previous decades, from falling into the anarchic chaos of civil war.

These concerns do not belong to the political culture of the US President. General Qassem Soleimani, whose death Donald Trump has decreed, was a military man, but also probably, along with Iran's Supreme Leader (Ayatollah Ali Khamenei), the most popular man in his country.

S oleimani has been a ruthless enemy of America in Iraq in recent years. But was it really impossible to foresee the United States invading a predominantly Shiite country in 2003 for specious reasons without provoking hostile reactions from a state (Iran) that is the largest Shiite power in the entire Middle East region? After fighting in the eight-year war against Iraq (when Saddam Hussein's country enjoyed American support), Soleimani had become a national hero and a possible successor to the Grand Ayatollah at the head of the country. But even these are considerations to which Trump is not sensitive. His stated aim was to provoke regime change in Iran, by sanctions and other means. If that was his aim, however, Soleimani's death seems to have had the opposite effect: that of ensuring the regime in Tehran's growing popularity. (But yesterday, according to a British news agency, there were popular demonstrations in Iran against the government and even against the memory of the slain general).

We would be making a mistake, however, if we exaggerated Trump's importance in this umpteenth crisis between the United States and Iran. The trial of the enemy and its physical elimination, with motives that are often more religious than political, belong to the American mentality. We had a demonstration of this when we saw Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton witness the live execution of Osama bin Laden from a White House lounge. Trump wants to avoid impeachment and retain the presidency, but he is also convinced, not without some reason, that the majority of Americans loathe Iran and want a resolute, contemptuous leader capable of taking strong measures against Tehran on the drum, inspired by what is considered a vital US interest.

For almost half a century, the two countries have seemed condemned to look at each other in the eye. The good memories of one are the bad memories of the other. For those who now govern Iran, the Shah's departure in 1979 is a glorious page of national history, the day on which the country avenged the coup d'état with which the Americans and the British, in 1953, got rid of a progressive leader, Mohammad Mossadegh, to restore power to Reza Pahlevi. For the Americans, the Shah's ouster is the loss of the man who had been the US sentinel in the Persian Gulf for many years. That is not all. For the Iranians, the detention of 53 American citizens for 444 days until 20 January 1981 was a rash gesture by which an emancipated society vented its anger and asserted its rights. For the Americans, however, it was, and still is, a brigandish and unforgivable move.

In these circumstances, the ***European Union*** would have been the best possible interlocutor in dealing with Iran. Some of its members, including Italy, had created a network of friendships and economic relations in the country that would have benefited their economies and favoured the country's growth at the same time. But Trump did not want to encourage Iran's economic development. Instead, he wanted to create conditions in which Iranian citizens would take to the streets to change the regime. After boycotting the Iranian nuclear deal, which his predecessor had signed with the other members of the Security Council and Germany, he wanted and got the ***Europeans to*** continue to clip Iran's wings with new sanctions. And the ***Europeans***, having suffered a first loss (the boycott of the nuclear deal), agreed to suffer a second loss by returning to the sanctions regime. This is not the ***Europe*** of which we would like to be citizens.

Of course, in Iran too there are warring factions, fanatical Islamists, and "the worse the better" strategists. But the apology offered by President Rouhani when an Iranian missile shot down a Ukrainian plane shows that there are interlocutors with whom ***Europe*** can talk to make a different policy from the one that has been made so far.

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by Sergio Romano

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Foreign Policy (94%); Treaties + Agreements (82%); Aircraft (63%); Trade Treaties + Agreements (63%)

**Industry:** Radioactive Compounds Mfg (65%); Nuclear Power Plants (64%)

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[***A shield defends the Navigli from traffic And for the Villoresi, an anti-waste restyling; The interventions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-910G-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

MILAN Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 594 words

**Byline:** Giovanna Maria Fagnani

**Highlight:** Anti-sway impact works 20 million ***euro*** 'coat' for canal

**Body**

A "coat" for the bed and banks of the Villoresi Canal, to limit water wastage. And the restoration of the banks of the Naviglio Grande, in some stretches outside Milan, to preserve the banks from the oscillations produced by the passage of thousands of vehicles. The Villoresi Canal, which originates from the Ticino River at the Panperduto dam in Somma Lombardo, has been completely dry for a month and will continue to dry out until 24 April. It runs for 86 kilometres until it flows into the Adda River at Cassano, after having passed through 27 municipalities. It is the artery that quenches the thirst of 116,000 hectares of fields, with a network of 270 secondary canals covering a distance of 800 kilometres. The system's flow rate averages over 500 million cubic metres a year.

While agriculture is becoming increasingly technological, this is not the case for irrigation, or rather for the Lombardy irrigation system, which is still largely based on surface run-off and other traditional methods. This inertia is mainly due to the abundance of water resources. However, the irrigation networks (from the Villoresi network to the other Lombardy consortia) suffer from problems due to their age (some canals are centuries old) and irrigation also involves a lot of wasted water. The Villoresi Consortium is well aware of this problem. Hence the decision to invest 20 million ***euro*** to waterproof the bed and banks in the most critical sections.

"The work has already been contracted out and the construction sites will open by January," says Chairman Alessandro Folli. The funds come from the ***European Union*** and commit the operator to completing the work in three years, otherwise the funding will be returned. The sections concerned are in Somma Lombardo and Vizzola Ticino in the Varese area and then in Arconate, Busto Garolfo and Parabiago in the Milan area. And, since the interventions require long periods of dryness, the recovery of fish fauna has begun. A total of eight tonnes of fish caught in Nosate, Arconate and Parabiago were then released in Turbigo, in the Ticino.

But January is also an important month for farmers: by 20 January, companies must apply to the Consortium for the five-year renewal of water dispensations. And, this year, ***European*** legislation is asking for much more detailed data and information on water use and has caused some discontent. Let's be clear, agriculture does not waste water, on the contrary, these companies are the first to protect the environment," Folli explains, "but we have to prevent the problems arising from climate change and waterproofing work is also a step in this direction.

The Naviglio Grande, the Naviglio di Bereguardo and the Naviglio Pavese will also go dry - the first two in total, the last one in part - from 27 January until the end of March. On the Naviglio Grande, the dry period will bring restoration work to the banks over a 7.5 kilometre section between Albairate, Vermezzo and Gaggiano. In this area, the canal flows alongside the former 'Vigevanese' state road and the Corsico-Gaggiano provincial road. Heavy traffic causes strong oscillations, which risk damaging the banks, causing safety problems and also reducing hydraulic functionality. The restoration will cost over 2.9 million ***euro***, allocated ad hoc from the Region's budget. "It is necessary to give value to the Naviglio, which is always in need of adjustments and accommodations but above all is a fundamental part of the history, culture and work of our territory," says councillor Curzio Trezzani.

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**Classification**

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Water Crises + Shortages (83%); Aquifers + Watersheds (71%); Water Quality (64%); Communities + Neighborhoods (62%); Environment + Natural Resources (62%)

**Industry:** Water + Wastewater Management (94%); Utilities Industry (88%)

**Load-Date:** January 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Man and nature: new geographies of our country; Ecological regions A special classification to manage water, soil, fauna***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91DK-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

READING Edition

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**Section:** READING; Page 14.15

**Length:** 934 words

**Byline:** SILVIA PEPPOLONI

**Body**

For some years now, there has been a growing need for an "ecosystem" approach to environmental and territorial planning, i.e. one that takes as its reference unit all the biotic (living organisms, both plant and animal) and abiotic (non-living elements, such as rocks or soil) components present in the territory and takes into account their reciprocal interactions.

This criterion becomes essential when the area to be investigated is very large, such as a region or an entire country. In order to investigate a vast territory in order to plan the development of its resources, undertake biodiversity conservation measures, preserve water tables and soil from pollution, or establish intervention priorities for its protection, it is necessary not only to study and predict the evolution of the physical, chemical and biological processes that take place in it, but also and above all to succeed in integrating its natural characteristics (both physical and biological) with the anthropic dynamics that characterise it in both structural and functional terms.

This is a very delicate task, especially in the presence of a complex, articulated territory affected by environmental criticalities. For this reason, spatial planning that is able to respond effectively to the different and changing natural and anthropic conditions requires new comparison parameters and classification criteria that take due account of the specific features of each area, including the economic activities and socio-cultural phenomena present, and that direct its development in accordance with its most innate vocation.

In order to allow a renewed reading of the territory, aimed at integrating natural aspects of the landscape and changes linked to human activities on the environment, Istat has recently drawn up a classification of Italian municipalities based on the innovative category of 'ecoregion'. Ecoregions or ecological regions are defined as "more or less large portions of ecologically homogeneous territory in which species and natural communities interact in a discrete manner with the physical characteristics of the environment". They constitute the reference for landscape and territorial planning at different scales. The ecoregional classification in Italy is divided into four hierarchical levels with an increasing degree of homogeneity (divisions, provinces, sections and subsections) and is based on the distinction of areas that are homogeneous in terms of physical aspects (such as climate, lithology, hydrography or morphology) and biological aspects (such as vegetation and fauna). The Italian peninsula is divided into two divisions, 'Mediterranean' and 'temperate', which are in turn subdivided into seven provinces. The latter are divided into eleven sections, which in turn are subdivided into 33 subsections. The different hierarchical levels make it possible to represent the environmental complexity of our country in ecosystem terms, as illustrated by the display on these pages.

The obvious advantage of being able to carry out a classification of this type for individual Italian municipalities has led to the activation of a collaboration between the Central Directorate for Environmental and Territorial Statistics (Dcat) of ISTAT and the Inter-University Research Centre 'Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Sustainability' (Cirbises) of the Department of Environmental Biology at La Sapienza University of Rome.

The aim was to produce a classification of Italian municipalities according to the ecoregions of Italy, superimposing in a GIS environment the map of ecoregions at subsection level and the administrative boundaries of the municipalities. The geological, climatic, biological or hydrographic elements present in a single municipality, if well represented also cartographically, can give a clear indication of the territory's natural potential and possible interactions with human activity, and strongly influence its socio-economic growth. Therefore, especially at the municipal level, a reading of the territory that allows the socio-demographic and economic information to be analysed together with aspects of ecosystem homogeneity may prove to be indispensable to support the local authorities in sustainable management, guiding the decision-makers towards the most functional choices for the environment and the population.

This classification represents a geographical frame of reference, the use of which can effectively support strategies for the conservation of biodiversity and the assessment of the territory's forest resources, the application of the most appropriate agricultural techniques and the search for measures to control water quality or reduce land consumption, studies to forecast the effects of climate change or the definition of effective strategies to reduce environmental risks, as well as the identification of those elements that can boost tourism and culture.

Finally, the use of the classification can help our country to conform to ***European*** policies, in the application of already existing strategic tools dedicated to the sustainable development of urban areas (such as the ***European Union***'s Urban Agenda, the Habitats Directive or the ***European*** Landscape Convention), or to existing national regulations (such as the framework law 394/1991 for protected areas or the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape).

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**Classification**

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

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[***Party fragility damages democracies***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91D9-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

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**Section:** READING; Page 11

**Length:** 1499 words

**Byline:** GIANFRANCO PASQUINO

**Highlight:** In Israel (which in March will be voting for the third time in less than a year), the Labour party has disappeared and Likud's support has shrunk; Greece (which has voted five times in ten years) has witnessed the almost total disappearance of Pasok, while Spain (which has voted twice this year) has seen the popular and socialist parties shrink. The problem is party fragmentation: building coalitions is hard. But who ever said that governing a democracy is easy?

**Body**

In democracies, people vote. Freely. To elect assemblies, parliaments, presidents. All elected offices have time limits within which they have to be periodically renewed. Whoever has won knows that within a certain number of years he will have to stand for election again. The loser knows when he will be able to get his revenge. All representatives and rulers are aware that they have a certain amount of time to put their skills to work and implement what they have promised the voters. They will try to arrive at the new elections in the best possible conditions. Some will try to disguise their political and personal inadequacy by engaging in a permanent electoral campaign of catchphrases. Others will aim to survive by floating to the polls.

For some time now, however, representatives and rulers in some democracies have been forced with unusual frequency to go back to the voters. Electoral assemblies fail to produce majorities capable of forming a government. As a consequence, those assemblies are dissolved before their natural expiry date and voters are repeatedly called to vote. The solution that politicians and parliamentarians cannot find is entrusted to the voters, to the sovereign people, even more often than the people would like.

Whichever way you look at it, the phenomenon of frequently repeated elections because they do not solve the problem is a political problem. From time to time, some people alarmedly recall that in the Weimar Republic frequent early elections were the prelude to collapse, but the reference is superficial, ill-conceived and does not take into account drastically different national and international conditions. However, democratic elections in close succession deserve attention. First of all, exaggerations must be avoided. Of the 28 democracies in the ***European Union*** (in which I still include Great Britain for analytical purposes), only four - Austria, Greece, Spain and Great Britain - have in recent years had their legislatures cut short and elections repeated at short intervals. Looking outside ***Europe,*** we can add the case of Israel, where between April 2019 and March 2020 voters will have voted three times in less than a year. For their part, the Greeks have voted five times in less than ten years (from May 2012 to July 2019) and twice in the same year: May and June 2012 and January and September 2015. Tsipras was the only one to lead the government for almost a full term from September 2015 to July 2019.

In Austria, instability was contained: two elections between October 2017 and September 2019. Britain, which many rightly regard as the mother of all parliamentary democracies, praising its stable and effective governments, plunged into a maelstrom that saw from May 2015 to December 2019 three general elections plus the fateful June 2016 referendum, the father of all subsequent messes.

Evidently, it is not the majority electoral system that produces and guarantees the stability of governments. As Giovanni Sartori argued and wrote several times, it is the solidity of the parties that counts decisively for the formation of stable and operational governments. Finally, Spain, in the course of more than thirty exemplary years of democracy with stable governments, bipolar competition and alternation, voted four times between December 2015 and November 2019 (two in the last year).

In the face of this picture, the much reviled Italy, with its conflicts, tensions and persistent difficulties, shows that, if not everything, much can be put back together in Parliament (yes, even with the so-called 'ribaltoni', i.e. legitimate changes of majorities) without resorting to repeated elections that 'wear out' the institutions as well as the political patience of the voters.

For each of the countries that have experienced numerous close elections, it is possible to identify specific motivations that cannot be generalised. The most obvious of the specific motivations is offered by Israel: it is Netanyahu's boundless ambition that has blocked any alternative in the Knesset and led to the sequence of early elections. It is also possible to argue that what the UK has experienced is the consequence of resounding mistakes by the Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron.

I prefer, however, to go in search of factors that serve not only to explain what has already happened, but also to provide useful elements for predicting what might happen both in Italy and in other Western democracies. The keystone of the difficulties in forming governments, which are never automatically resolved by renewed elections, is the fragmentation of parties and party systems. The immediate consequence of this fragmentation is that, in order to form a government, it becomes necessary to include several parties and that the largest party, the coalition-maker, is rarely much larger than its potential allies. Therefore, it cannot and cannot impose its own conditions. It has to negotiate for a long time, in countries where, as in Greece and Spain, it lacks what Roberto Ruffilli hoped would become established and refined in Italy as well: a culture of coalition. And when it feels it can no longer (con)yield, it prefers a quick return to elections.

In Israel, the decline of the major parties has a very long history, which first led to the disappearance of Labour, then, recently, to the decline in support for the official right-wing party, Likud. Elsewhere, in Greece and Spain, the developments have been dramatic. In both cases, the two major parties that emerged with the transition to democracy and were positively responsible for its affirmation have entered an electoral decline which, in Greece, has resulted in the near disappearance of the socialists of Pasok and, in Spain, has considerably downsized both the Popular and the socialists.

From political systems in which the dynamic was bipolar and centred on parties that were very large in terms of votes and seats, Greece and Spain have become multi-party systems in which it is imperative to form even broad coalitions in order to form a government. Of course, the parties that organise their consensus and provide representation are an expression of changing political and social preferences. Israel almost always, Greece and Spain recently, are fragmented societies, to govern which multi-party coalition governments are largely preferable, often absolutely necessary. In these coalitions, there is sometimes a small but numerically decisive party which, Sartori wrote, has 'blackmail power'. Some small but indispensable parties try to expand their consensus through new elections, but these rarely produce decisive results. Building cohesive coalitions in many parliamentary democracies - I will recall that the current German Grand Coalition was born in March 2018 after negotiations that lasted roughly three months - has become a Sisyphean effort. But who ever claimed that governing democracies is easy?

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Mondadori, 2008)

The image

Radice di tre (collective composed of Ugo Spagnuolo and Paolo Marianelli), Seggio n°1,732050807 (2015, mixed media installation), courtesy of the artists. In this "action-work", the public participates in voting in a transformed classroom.

in the polling station

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[***"I hope Macron won't give in because he has advanced ideas AND theEurope needs him"; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-914W-00000-00&context=)

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12 January 2020 Sunday

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 15

**Length:** 664 words

**Byline:** Lorenzo Salvia

**Highlight: The** price of the crisis 'The economic crisis of recent years has made the nerve of pensions more sensitive' Monti: after the 2011 turnaround, the parties played 'who saw it coming' If the parties had defended the reforms they voted for and taken credit for avoiding Italy's default, populism would not have been so disruptive

**Body**

ROME "I hope it is only a temporary retreat". Why? "Otherwise it would be a negative signal for the French president and for ***Europe***: Macron is the leader with the most advanced ideas on how to build a new ***Europe***. His strength in pushing the other ***European*** countries along this path, starting with Germany, would be all the more attenuated if he failed to make progress on the structural reforms at home, which are always the test of a government". Senator for Life Mario Monti is well aware of the sensitivity of politics to the issue of pensions. It was his government, in 2011, that brought home the Fornero reform that is still the focus of every election campaign.

What kind of signal is this for France?

"Not positive but not a catastrophe either. We are only temporarily backtracking on a further element of reform, the so-called balance age, which was not in Macron's election platform and which Prime Minister Philippe subsequently wanted to include."

But pensions are still a taboo subject. Even more so after so many years of crisis?

"The crisis has made this nerve more sensitive. And the very accommodative monetary policy of recent years has softened the markets' perception of imbalances in public finances, including those in pension systems. If there had been Quantitative Easing in 2011 and not an overly demanding ECB, our reform would not have passed so quickly."

It passed mainly because Italy seemed one step away from default, don't you think?

"It is one of the reasons but not the only one. It was fundamental to have, thanks to the authoritative impulse of President Giorgio Napolitano, that great coalition that went from Bersani to Berlusconi, passing through Fini and Casini. There was a great sense of responsibility on everyone's part. The unions only called a three-hour strike at the end of the shift, after the reform had passed.

Instead, in France it has been a clash for months. Why?

"France is a semi-presidential system. There is no gap between the president and the square, which the French have been willingly descending into since the end of the 18th century. In Italy we have the good fortune to have a head of state without executive powers but normally with extensive moral suasion. And the parliamentary system, which has its drawbacks, can produce structural reforms with a broad consensus that are much more difficult in a presidential or semi-presidential system, as in the United States or France. And this is precisely because they make large coalitions almost impossible and thus the distribution of the political costs of unpopularity over several shoulders. Let us remember this when someone calls for presidentialism."

Agreed, but the fact remains that today those who say "away with Fornero" win the elections.

"That reform, for which Elsa Fornero spent a lot of money and was then the object of many cowardly attacks, avoided the default of the Republic. And it passed with a very large majority, even if today it is said that it was austerity that made populism flourish".

And isn't it?

"I think not. After a year of a very responsible attitude, and with elections just around the corner, the parties that had supported the government I had the burden of presiding over changed their attitude. They staged a lot of 'who has seen it', each going his own way. If the parties had taken credit for avoiding default by defending the reforms they had voted for, criticising this or that aspect but not denying them, populism would not have been so rampant. And they would also be more credible today.

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1

The mechanism of 'quota 100

2

Quota 100 is the corrective measure introduced by the Conte one government. It allows people to retire if they are at least 62 years old and have paid 38 years of contributions.

The 2021 deadline

The Quota 100 mechanism was introduced for three years and expires at the end of 2021. For the next step, alternatives such as Quota 102, 64 years of age and 38 years of contributions, are already being studied.

3

**Classification**

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**Industry:** Road + Bridge Construction (61%)

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[***"If they do like Corbyn they will open a highway for us The government will change pace"; the interview matteo renzi***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-914S-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 13

**Length:** 1103 words

**Byline:** Maria Teresa Meli

**Highlight:** Iv leader: after the vote in Emilia we will draw conclusions

**Body**

rome

Senator Matteo Renzi, what do you think the government is doing in Libya?

"The Libyan situation is dramatic, not just worrying. The Italian government is not reaping successes, I use a euphemism, but the problem is wider. We have to take note that the United States is less attentive to this part of the world. The discovery of shale gas has led the Americans to energy self-sufficiency, and this quadrant is no longer as decisive as it used to be for Washington. Added to this is the short-sightedness of ***Europe,*** which is not interested in the Mediterranean, with a self-defeating attitude. It is no coincidence that Russia, thanks to Putin's strategic intelligence, and Turkey, thanks to Erdogan's ill-considered campaign, are taking advantage of this. It is a difficult period, we need steady nerves and clear vision".

The PM failed to meet Sarraj and Haftar on the same day...

"That's not the point. Meeting those two on the same day may work for the 8pm Tg1 or as a news photo in the newspapers. But this is not foreign policy, this is just mediocre communication. Here we have a much bigger problem: Italy must reaffirm its role in the Mediterranean and in Libya in particular. And we must say forcefully that we will not allow Erdogan and the Turks to replace us as interlocutors in Libya. This applies to oil and to ENI, of course. But it applies to everything: to immigration, to infrastructure, to ***Europe-Africa*** relations. I'm not interested in who Conte meets at Palazzo Chigi: I'm interested in Italy not losing its leadership in the Mediterranean".

How do you judge the work of Luigi Di Maio?

"I don't judge it, it's not up to me. I just want it to be clear that foreign policy has never been as important as it is at this stage. In 2020 there will be the American elections, the US-China agreement, which we also talked about here in Beijing, the new ***EU***, Brexit, the Saudi G20. The Farnesina has extraordinary professionals: I hope that the Minister knows how to make the most of them and listen to them. I hope he will not make the mistake of not going to the G20 to follow a Five Star initiative. And I hope that the country will return to talking about foreign policy without demagogy. Geopolitics is a serious matter, and a post on Facebook is not enough: you have to study, learn, and travel.

The government appears weak but looks set to continue until the end of the legislature.

"After the regional elections in Emilia, the government must unblock the construction sites with Italia Shock and relaunch growth. There are 120 billion ***euros*** blocked by bureaucracy, it is inexplicable to wait any longer: in February we will present our proposal. We made a government to save Italy from Salvini's sovereignty, but being against it is not enough. It is therefore fundamental that the executive changes pace on growth. With subsidies such as citizenship income or measures such as Quota 100, Italy has come to a standstill, growth has come to zero. We must start again immediately.

But doesn't this situation lead to paralysis?

"The paralysis would have been produced by the electoral process, the increase in VAT, a sovereign government for five years, a president of the Republic against the ***euro***. By sending Salvini home we avoided paralysis. But now we must avoid immobility. Conte has taken a few days to check things out: let's wait for the elections in Emilia and then we'll draw conclusions".

Why wait for Emilia?

"Bonaccini is more competent than Borgonzoni. This is also recognised by the Lega Nord voters. If the game remains on an administrative level, Stefano will win hands down. But if the vote becomes political, the right has a chance. This is why the government needs to be wise: every politically sensitive decision risks damaging Emilia. This is also why I fought against the plastic tax, for example. I hope that the people of Emilia will vote for the President of the Region and not for something else: in that case Bonaccini will win for sure.

There is talk of a reshuffle and a change at the Chigi Palace: Dario Franceschini in place of Conte...

"I remain attached to our constitutional reform: if the referendum had passed we would have had stability. Instead, we condemned ourselves to annual governments, reshuffles, changes of alliances. But this is a subject that no longer concerns me. More than reshuffles, I would talk about new ideas: those will make the difference, not the seats.

The PD seems willing to accept Conte's mediation on the statute of limitations.

"If Conte makes a mediation we will listen to him. What Bonafede has presented is not a mediation but a mess. If this is the case, we will vote for the Costa rule: a trial without an end is the end of justice".

Nicola Zingaretti has announced that he will create a new party: will he put you in trouble?

"I am the last one to be able to speak about the PD debate. But I have respect for Zingaretti and his people: if they think the solution is really to open up to the Sardines, to civil society by recovering a relationship with CGIL or absorbing Leu, we in Italia viva will not be in trouble. On the contrary, a highway will open up for us. By moving to the platform of Corbyn or Sanders you lose. We are something else: radically reformist. Good luck to what comes after the PD. Italia viva will be a welcoming home for all reformists".

You were also born to bring together the centre-right moderates, but Mara Carfagna does not follow you.

"We were born three months ago. We will have our first national assembly in February. Ours is a marathon, it's not the 100 metres: Italia viva will surprise even the pessimists. Also because the political news is proving us right on everything. Starting with the Jobs Act.

What do you think of the debate within the Five Stars?

"The Movement we knew no longer exists. It has evaporated. This is not a wish: it is a fact. Their leaders have to decide when and how to take notice. They will find a way to support the government and continue the legislature, but the Five Stars of the Rousseau platform no longer exist. It is a daily haemorrhage in Parliament. I don't care about the end of their story: the populist wins the election but loses the challenge of government. Because if you build your career starting with the Vaffa against power, when you become the power the game backfires. I leave the grillini to their debates, we talk about growth and foreign policy".

The security decrees have not yet been amended.

"I believe it is a sign of institutional decency to start modifying the decrees on the points highlighted by the Quirinal. We await the government's proposals.

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Franceschi-ni at Palazzo Chigi? If our reform had been passed, we would have had stability, but instead there is talk of reshuffling But what is needed is new ideas, not seats.

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[***Sarraj at Conte's, three-hour interview Then Haftar's announcement: yes to truce***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-9147-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 5

**Length:** 688 words

**Byline:** Marco Galluzzo

**Highlight:** Italian PM takes first step towards political solution in Libya. He talks to Macron and from tomorrow will be in Turkey and Egypt

**Body**

ROME

In a surprise blow, after a joint appeal by Turkey and Russia, after Libyan Prime Minister Sarraj was received by Giuseppe Conte at Palazzo Chigi yesterday, General Khalifa Haftar's forces announced a ceasefire. According to Turkish news agency Anadolu, Libyan troops loyal to Haftar have announced that they accept the appeal made this week by Putin and Erdogan. The news came in the evening, at the end of a week of diplomatic contacts and meetings that took place between Ankara, where Putin and Erdogan met, Moscow, where Angela Merkel was yesterday, Rome, where Conte received Sarraj and four days ago Haftar himself, and Brussels, where the ***EU*** foreign ministers discussed the Libyan dossier.

It is clearly a turning point, the first since General Haftar's troops attacked Tripoli in April last year. And it is the first diplomatic success since the civil war broke out, a signal that may open up glimmers of appeasement ahead of the forthcoming Berlin Conference, which should be held in a few weeks and involve at least 13 states interested in a political solution.

Giuseppe Conte said that "this is the first step towards pursuing a political solution, there is still a long way to go, but the direction is the right one". In yesterday's meeting at Palazzo Chigi, Fayez al Sarraj acknowledged Italy's role and expressed "appreciation" for our country's diplomatic efforts. Conte said: "Italy has always linearly, coherently worked for a political solution, to oppose the military option, considering the political option the only perspective. We have no other objectives, we have no hidden agendas".

At the end of three hours of talks at Palazzo Chigi, the diplomatic rift of four days ago, when Sarraj refused to land in Rome because Conte had just met his adversary Haftar, was healed, thanks also to the mediation of the Services. Immediately afterwards Conte had a telephone conversation with French President Emmanuel Macron during which the Italian Prime Minister outlined the contents of his talks with the two Libyan parties. Conte and Macron reiterated the importance of coordination at ***European*** level.

Tomorrow Conte will be first in Turkey, then in Egypt, for further discussions with the countries that will participate in the Berlin Conference, while Foreign Minister Luigi Di Maio announced that "in the coming days there will be a meeting of a table that I strongly wanted between Turkey, Russia and Italy, we are teaming up at ***European*** level and there will be news in the coming days". The first, with the news of the truce, arrived in the evening.

At the end of his meeting with Conte, the Libyan prime minister claimed the right to defend himself, declaring himself ready for a ceasefire, provided that "Haftar withdraws his troops". The general who controls Cyrenaica has not announced a withdrawal, but the beginning of a ceasefire, and that is no small thing.

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On 7 January, Foreign Minister Di Maio cancelled his mission to Libya, due to the difficulties encountered at ***European*** level and on the Libyan soil, and rescheduled his agenda by going

in Brussels, Turkey, Egypt and Algeria

The diplomatic flop at Palazzo Chigi

On 8 January, the Italian attempt at mediation turned into a diplomatic mess: Prime Minister Conte's decision to receive Haftar and Sarraj, seeing the general first, infuriated the Libyan premier, who skipped Rome from Brussels and flew to Tripoli.

2

Joint appeal by Russia and Turkey

Also on 8 January, the presidents of Russia and Turkey, Putin and Erdogan, (the former pro-Haftar, the latter pro-Sarraj) launched an appeal for a 'ceasefire' in Libya.

3

The 'peacemaking' meeting

4

Yesterday Prime Minister Conte received Libyan Prime Minister al Sarraj at Palazzo Chigi: three hours of talks at the end of which they agreed on the need for a peaceful, agreed and immediate solution to the Libyan crisis.

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[***Wide sleeve; The debate of ideas***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91C6-00000-00&context=)

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READING Edition

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**Section:** READING; Page 2.3

**Length:** 1677 words

**Byline:** manlio graziano

**Highlight:** The channel separating the British Isles from the continent has always been wider than the 34 kilometres (minimum distance) between Dover and France. But today, as preparations are made for the final act of Brexit on 31 January, it has become much wider for reasons that have deep roots in the past of a former global power

**Body**

"Fog over the Channel. The continent is isolated'. This is how, according to legend, the British news media used to report to the population the difficulties in which the vagaries of the weather put the unfortunate ***Europe***. The quote is almost certainly spurious, but the British view of their isolation is true: 'splendid'. Where are the roots of that idea, which resurfaced and imposed itself in the referendum of 23 June 2016 and then, again, in Boris Johnson's electoral triumph on 12 December?

A common thesis is that they are first and foremost found in nature, i.e. in the privileges of insularity. Geographical conditions, however, are never favourable or unfavourable in absolute terms, but depending on circumstances that depend as much on nature as on history. History, in fact, shows that insularity is not necessarily an advantage (see the case of Japan, at the opposite end of the Eurasian spectrum), and that it has not always been an advantage for the British Isles themselves. In the Middle Ages, present-day Britain was the poorest and most desolate corner of the ***European*** continent; it remained so at least until the Norman conquest (1066), which, however, put a political end to insularity: for almost four centuries, until the end of the Hundred Years' War (1453), in fact, there was no solution of continuity between continent and islands, because that conflict was not, as is often believed, between France and England, but between French families, quartered partly on the islands and partly on the continent. Be that as it may, its outcome 'created' England, separate from the rest of the continent. Until 1973, when the United Kingdom became part of the ***European*** Community.

Many people think that insularity implies a maritime 'vocation', thus explaining the (alleged) alienation of the British from the continent. But even that idea is not always supported by the facts. The Vikings, who came from the mainland, were a people of navigators, whereas the Britons, their contemporaries, were not; the Japanese were forced to open up to the sea by American military intervention in the mid-nineteenth century; and the British did not participate until very late in the oceanic adventure launched by the Spanish and Portuguese at the end of the fifteenth century. It was not until the victory over the Spanish Armada Invencible (1588) that Her Majesty's vessels began to regularly ply the oceans and then assert themselves in colonial competition.

The real turning point was, almost two centuries later, the English victory in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) which definitively sanctioned the choice of the "great wide" as Great Britain's geopolitical horizon. While France was never able to decide between a "***European vocation"*** and an "ultramarine vocation" (with the result of failing, historically speaking, on both fronts), England decidedly took the latter, following the indication of Walter Raleigh, privateer turned baronet, in 1585 founder of Virginia in America: "Whoever controls the sea controls commerce; whoever controls the commerce of the world controls the wealth of the world and consequently the world itself".

From the Seven Years' War onwards and, above all, from the defeat of Napoleon, ***Europe*** was therefore considered only as a possible threat to British world supremacy, and treated as such. Treated politically, thanks to the delicate balance of power devised by William Pitt and put into practice by Lord Castlereagh at the Congress of Vienna (1815): shifting the weights of the various continental states in such a way as to force them to keep themselves perpetually in check, with London playing the role of external balancer in the event of the balance being broken. It was treated psychologically, thanks to a growing sense of superiority which, on the one hand, became a powerful moral factor in support of the empire, but which, on the other, led to underestimating the risk of a possible challenge on the seas by a ***European*** country. The specific policy that came to be known as 'splendid isolation' (1881-1904) was implemented just when isolation seemed at risk: London relied on two continental powers - Austria and Germany - to counterbalance France's growing Mediterranean activism, particularly after the occupation of Tunisia and the agreement with Russia. This was, it is true, the application of the external balancing role assumed in Vienna, but it was certainly not the indifference to ***European*** affairs that is usually associated with splendid isolation. In 1904, when the main threat on the seas was now posed by Germany, London chose the path of entente cordiale, i.e. an understanding with Paris against Berlin's growing enterprise: the same policy, but with swapped partners.

British supremacy over the world, however, was not undermined by the ***Europeans,*** but by the Americans, who adopted Sir Raleigh's strategy: they progressively extended their control over the seas and destroyed all ***European*** colonial empires, the most important of which was the British one. The coup de grace came with the Suez crisis in November 1956: Washington ordered London and Paris to withdraw immediately from Egypt, less than a month after their attempt to seize the canal manu militari.

Suez represents the demise of the British Empire. Since then, the United Kingdom has entered a crisis of geopolitical identity: for more than two centuries, British identity and imperial identity had overlapped to the point of appearing inseparable; now, imperial identity was disappearing for good, risking dragging British identity with it. The empire was a thing of the past, and the country had to find a new raison d'être, a new geopolitical identity. The choice - laborious, far from unanimous and, as demonstrated by the 2016 referendum, far from definitive - was to try to march on two crutches: on the one hand, since it now seemed impossible to oppose the United States, consolidating the special relationship with them; on the other, hooking into the ***European*** process. The first act (1960) was the creation of a free trade area, EFTA, with a number of countries (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) that did not wish to or could not join the EEC. The second, as early as the following year, was the application for membership of the EEC itself: Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan received almost unanimous support from his party, but not from Labour, who were isolationists and protectionists.

It is well known that Britain had to wait thirteen years in the anteroom because of the veto of Charles de Gaulle's France. In trying to explain the reasons for the 'Broad Channel', emphasis has always been placed on the haughty aloofness of the British towards the continent, but much less on the haughty aloofness of the continent, especially France, towards the British. It cannot be ruled out that one of the reasons for the enduring British distrust/hostility towards ***Europe*** is resentment at having been kept out of the door for so long, and by the French in particular. Negotiations for British membership of the EEC began in July 1970, when de Gaulle had been out of power for a year, but at the time 55% of the British population were against and only 24% in favour, according to a poll at the time.

From 1973 to the present, the ruling class and the population have vacillated between the belief that the link with ***Europe*** was vital and the belief that the country could only become great again by returning to splendid isolation. When Labour came to power in 1974, it did not take responsibility for withdrawing the country from the EEC, but relied, even then, on a referendum. The country was going through perhaps the most serious crisis in its recent history, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that economic recovery would be 'immeasurably more difficult' outside ***Europe***. The Community, in short, presented itself in the best light, the one that had guaranteed its popularity over the decades: as a prospect of improved living conditions. In the 1975 referendum, two-thirds voted in favour, but only 64% of the population voted, which means that more than half of the population remained hostile or indifferent to ***Europe*** (for the record, Scottish nationalists then voted compactly against).

What changed between 1975 and 2016 was not so much in the UK as in ***Europe***. In those 41 years, British per capita income more than doubled in real terms, from $19,401 to $42,510 (constant 2011 value, World Bank data) and, compared to the world average, from 197 per cent to 406.5: even knowing that this is the chicken average, it is hard to argue that Her Majesty's subjects were worse off in 2016 than in 1975. On the contrary, it is likely that the very fact of living so incomparably better than they did then has led many to think that the improvement was due not to an economically and politically struggling ***Europe*** but to Britain's virtues. Not because of ***Europe,*** in short, but in spite of ***Europe***. All this in a global context in which competition has become thicker and harsher and the future more nebulous and uncertain; a context that drives many (and not only in Britain) to want to isolate themselves from it, preferably splendidly.

As in all times of transition and confusion, even today - on the eve of that 31 January which marks the final act of Brexit - myths are preferred to reality; and the myth of empire, of the glorious era when it was the world that bowed at the feet of England, is a dream that, in the British Isles, offers many a sense of comfort and protection. It is a dream, however. One that is very likely to turn into a nightmare.

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[***Why it makes sense to invest in Italy (and live there); THE NUMBERS AND RESILIENCE***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-9169-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 38

**Length:** 1195 words

**Byline:** Francesco Daveri and Gianmario Verona

**Body**

When the economy

Italy comes in under

spotlight often does so for the wrong reasons. Just a year ago, the New York Times headlined: 'Italy falls off the wagon'.

new recession,

feeding global fears'.

The world's most famous newspaper reported that Italy's GDP had fallen again and for two consecutive quarters, fuelling fears of a third recession in eleven years. It also warned that any Italian troubles could be bad news for the whole world. Not exactly an advertisement for our country. Then, in the course of the year, it turned out that the recession fears were overestimated: in the last two years the Italian economy has simply remained more or less stationary where it was. But there you go: after a few months, the Economist - in signalling the arrival of "a glimpse of good news on the economic front" - chose to titrate: "Italy is out of recession: but for how long?".

The consequences

The inability of the Italian economy to grow at decent rates is nothing new. Since the adoption of the ***euro*** and China's entry into the WTO (the World Trade Organisation), Italy's growth has fallen to a meagre 0.1 per cent a year, which compares with 1.4 per cent for the rest of the ***eurozone*** over the same period of time. In turn, the disappearance of growth has other unpleasant consequences. A country that does not grow is more easily tempted by the shortcut of running up more public debt. And in fact, despite the good intentions that have always been declared, the many Italian governments (there have been 63 since 1948, almost one a year) have not succeeded in undermining the country's enormous public debt, now at 135% of GDP. A mountain of money to be repaid with inevitably high taxes and fewer public services provided by the State.

Sluggish growth is also associated with a reduced ability to repay bank loans, many business failures, a stagnant housing market and - as ***Eurostat*** reminded us - a high number of households unable to heat their homes adequately. In addition, the country continues to be divided between the southern regions that are economically desertified, in demographic decline and with young people fleeing from underemployment, the once prosperous central regions that are now engaged in a difficult transition towards renewed vitality, and the productive northern regions that create jobs and growth, but not enough to benefit everyone in the rest of the country.

Resilience

Yet, if observed carefully, the attention often used by foreign investors, Italy is not condemned to decline and is actually much better off than one might think.

True, governments change often. But a system of checks and balances gives the President of the Republic the power to guarantee the required stability at national and international level even when the Prime Minister is supported by weak governments. And so political instability does not automatically translate into instability in the economic policies actually implemented. So much so that even at times when the debt spread was sky-high, Italy continued to honour its (heavy) debt repayment commitments. Even the embattled yellow-green coalition of the Lega and the Movimento Cinquestelle ended up approving a 2019 Budget Law with a deficit only slightly above 2 per cent - a number in line with the expectations of the ***European*** Commission and the markets. And the ***pro-European*** government that took over in September continued along the same lines. This looks like instability, but could be read as "resilience".

And it's true," Istat confirmed, "industry has stopped growing. More so here than elsewhere. In the most dramatic moments of the crisis in recent years, consumers stopped buying high-end Italian luxury products, while they continued to buy cheaper Spanish products such as Camper shoes or Zara clothes.

However, while deindustrialisation is a phenomenon common to many advanced countries, many segments of the Made in Italy sector - from furniture to mechanics, from food to tourism - still have great potential, which today is already worth 650 billion dollars in exports per year. It is no coincidence that Italy is the eighth largest exporter in the world after China, the United States, Germany, Japan, Great Britain, France and South Korea, with a trade surplus close to three per cent of GDP. In an increasingly flat world, Italian producers with special characteristics will be less inclined to look abroad for cheaper labour costs to resist competition from emerging countries.

Selection

Finally, Italian companies are on average small and 'small' is no longer as good or less so than it was before the Internet revolution. However, the data on the Italian recovery 2014-18 confirm that Italian companies of all sizes (and not just the medium-large ones) have managed to grow. Small, often family-owned businesses that adapt to change by replacing old management methods with more modern ones have proven to be more successful than others, with better results in terms of cash flows and returns on equity. Even in the South: while the poorly managed Popolare di Bari went bankrupt, Intesa Sanpaolo's report on Italian districts recalled the enduring success of Bari's mechatronics industry.

In conclusion, the growth of the Italian economy is and probably will remain subdued in the years to come. But there is no shortage of successful businesses around Italy: of all sizes and in many sectors. And, if you look closely, Italy's public finances are not so much affected by political instability. Those who look at us from the outside and are willing to spend a little time and money to select carefully have a high probability of finding good investment (and life!) opportunities in Italy. All in all, in investor jargon, you could say that Italy is a Buy, not a Sell. \*Director of the Mba programme Sda Bocconi\*Rector Università Bocconi

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The word/1

Buy & Sell

In English 'buy' means to buy, and 'sell' means to sell. We "buy" something if we believe it will increase in value over time, even though it may be undervalued today. And we sell something that we imagine will lose value in the future compared to its current valuation. In the financial markets, when an analyst gives a 'buy' rating to a company, he or she recommends buying its shares on the stock exchange, as opposed to a 'sell' rating.

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The word/2

Budget Law

The budget law is the instrument, provided for by Article 81 of the Italian Constitution, through which the government, by means of a budget-type accounting document, informs Parliament of the public expenditure and revenue forecast for the following year on the basis of the laws in force. The final statement, on the other hand, is an accounting document in which the actual revenue and expenditure realised during the financial year are listed.

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**End of Document**

[***Being hospitable A weak bond strengthens societies; Anthropology Peoples such as the Maori, Sinti and Inuit do not ask the stranger to repudiate his or her affiliation, nor do they easily grant him or her citizenship. But the different is interesting because it widens exchanges and relations. It is those who think they are self-sufficient who exclude strangers.***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVR1-F13X-91D5-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

12 January 2020 Sunday

READING Edition

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**Section:** READING; Page 8.9

**Length:** 1733 words

**Byline:** adriano favole

**Body**

I remember the scene well. My Polynesian host and I were sitting on a mat of pandanus leaves, our legs crossed and tilted towards the ground. The night before, the men of the village had invited me for the first time to drink kava, a terrible-tasting drink made from a plant of the pepper family. The next day at lunch, my host's wife held out an old, worn blue chair for me, which I refused and sat down like the others on the mat. Setefano looked at his wife and, in his distinctive French accent, said, 'She's like us!', appreciating my willingness to share local body practices and techniques, which included eating with my hands without using cutlery, which was available in the house. This was one of the moments in my fieldwork when I felt "welcomed" by the small Polynesian community on Futuna Island that I started to visit in the late 1990s.

The anthropologist, when carrying out research "far" from home, experiences being a foreigner. He experiences with his body, on his skin, the condition of (initial) foreignness to a group and the willingness of the latter to host. How are anthropologists welcomed and possibly incorporated into the societies they study? Foreigners by vocation, they give rise, writes Leonardo Piasere, to "experiments in experience" and bring social relations into play, including hospitality. This is the theme of a fine volume edited by Jos Platenkamp and Almut Schneider, Integrating Strangers in Society (Palgrave). Twelve anthropologists (including the Italian Elisabeth Tauber) recount their experiences of "integration" in societies in ***Europe*** (such as the Sinti in North-Eastern Italy), in the Canadian Arctic (Inuit), in Oceania (Kanak, Maori, Gawigl and Siassi of Papua New Guinea) and in Africa (Banyoro), Africa (Banyoro), India (the city of Rourkela) and South East Asia (the Lanten of Laos), composing a mosaic of hospitality practices that challenge the highly ethnocentric way in which the "question" of the foreigner is treated these days. In fact, we often think as if Western countries were the only ones to have to deal with the issue of the foreigner and the only ones to have developed reflections on the subject.

As is well known, the word xenos in Greek indicates the "foreigner", the "stranger", with an emphasis on what is in him (or her) "strange", "unusual", "surprising", and means, at the same time, the "guest", the one who is "bound to others by bonds of mutual hospitality". It is striking in Platenkamp and Schneider's collection that in none of the societies examined does the word for 'foreigner' have a negative connotation. In all the languages mentioned there is a pair of expressions to define the opposition 'us' and 'foreigners': Sinti and Gagè, Inuit and Qallunaat, Lanten and Farang (Laos), Maori and Pakeha and so on.

The Inuit is the only case in which, for no reason, a foreigner can become an 'Inuit' in their own right. Through the language of mutual joking and irony, through communal work practices and above all through ritual activities, 'whites' and other foreigners can live with and like Inuit, but without the possibility of definitive access to Inuit humanity - except of course from the generation following a mixed marriage. "Inuit do not expect whites to become Inuit and do not intend to assimilate foreigners". Nevertheless, qallunaat , 'foreigners', has no negative connotation in itself, but brings together heterogeneous categories of people with whom it is often desirable to have intense social relations.

Other societies foresee the possibility of accessing the full status of belonging to the local humanity, always however through long and complex paths that pass through adoption (in the case of the Maori for example), the attribution of a pet name (the empaako of the Banyoro of Uganda), participation in rituals (among the Lanten of Laos the anthropologist becomes an "apprentice son"). In the case of the Sinti, full participation in the "we" is guaranteed to the anthropologist not so much by marriage to a Sinti, but by the subsequent loss of a stillborn child. It is the fact of having common ancestors and caring for their memory that makes a Gagè, a "foreigner", a Sinti in the full sense.

Foreigners, in the investigated societies, are not aliens, 'otherness'. In Maori cosmology, every human being, going back through the generations, can find common ancestors. "In traditional Maori society, the whole cosmos was considered a gigantic genealogy, with the sky and the earth as the ancestors of all beings and things, such as the sea, the forests, the birds and human beings". The 'foreigner' is not the absolute other: the bearer of an ambivalence that has never been dissolved, he can take the form of the trader who brings precious goods, he can become the 'foreign king' and found a dynasty of leaders, he can be an enemy or, as in the case of many anthropologists, he can become a trait-d'union with the global world. The presence of the anthropologist in the field, his coming and going towards centres of power and knowledge, is interpreted and used by many of the societies studied as a potential for world enlargement, one of the ways of transforming the island into an archipelago, so to speak.

Becoming part of "us" is a long process, full not so much of "obstacles" to overcome as of practices to be shared, such as living together, eating the same food, working, practising rituals, having long conversations, begging with other women, carrying out development projects or asking for funds from international agencies... In none of the societies frequented by anthropologists are foreigners asked to renounce their foreign affiliation beforehand, nor are they immediately granted full citizenship. Because it is precisely the cultural and social differential that makes foreigners interesting, 'wonderful' and dangerous at the same time. It is their foreign origin and belonging that allows them to act as mediators between the local society and a wider world, bearing witness to the latter's values, acquisitions and virtues. In short, foreigners become a means for local society to seek social and cultural "recognition": only when a society considers itself pompously sufficient does it not need foreigners and the laws of hospitality, and for this reason it ends up surrounding itself only with "otherness" that is completely incompatible with "us", perhaps relegating them to places with impassable borders. A beautiful quote by Claude Lévi-Strauss comes to mind: "The only fatality, the only defect that can afflict a human group and prevent it from fully realising its own nature, is that of being alone".

The time has come, writes Michel Agier in Lo straniero che viene (forthcoming from Cortina), to re-found hospitality on a social and structural level. In our society we oscillate between widespread annoyance and open hostility towards foreigners confined in a dimension of perennial "otherness" on the one hand, and on the other the call for an ethically founded welcome or an unsustainable "unconditional hospitality", as defined by Jacques Derrida and Anne Dufourmantelle. How then to host? Once again, it is only a glance at the broad spectrum of human societies, contemporary or ancient, that provides us with models and forms of human coexistence. Agier looks, for example, at West Africa: from time immemorial, the Hausa have practised long-distance trade, connecting and binding together disparate social groups, and even founding multi-ethnic neighbourhoods ( zongo ) in many cities. The markets, in most of Africa, were "neutral" places, good for meeting foreigners, places where the dynamics of hospitality could be played out in the open. But Agier also looks at the many experiences of welcoming people at the borders in ***Europe,*** despite and against the pressure of many sectors of public opinion.

Why host? Because it is through the strength of "weak ties", as Mark Granovetter called them, that we can extend ourselves "outside" ourselves, take escape routes towards others, interweave ideas, values, concepts of humanity towards and with elsewhere. Hospitality is a question of threshold, as Francesco Spagna has written. Frightened by the risk of losing 'strong' ties (family, community, nation), the global era is proving to be lacking in 'weak ties' such as hospitality. The ability to 'make society' is thus weakened and the 'we' (at family and social level) become closed and sterile.

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JOS D. M. PLATENKAMP

ALMUT SCHNEIDER

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Integrating Strangers

in Society.

Perspectives

from Elsewhere

PALGRAVE

Pages 229, $109.99

MICHEL AGIER

The stranger who comes.

Rethinking hospitality

Preface by Adriano Favole

Translation by Diego Guzzi

RAFFAELLO CORTINA

Pages 168, and 15

In bookshops from 30 January

Bibliography

A book on the specificities of anthropological research is Leonardo Piasere's L'etnografo imperfetto (Laterza, 2002). The question of welcoming strangers is addressed by the famous French philosopher Jacques Derrida with Anne Dufourmantelle in his book Sull'ospitalità (translated by Idolina Landolfi, Baldini & Castoldi, 2000). Also of note on this subject is Francesco Spagna's book La buona creanza. Anthropology of hospitality (Carocci 2013). A fundamental text on the importance of "weak ties" is the essay The Strength of Weak Ties, published in 1973 in the American Journal of Sociology (and then reprinted and updated several times) by the American sociologist Mark Granovetter. The quotation from the great French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss in Adriano Favole's article is taken from his 1952 essay Razza e storia , published in Italy in the volume Razza e storia ed altri studi di antropologia , edited by Paolo Caruso (Einaudi, 1967). The monumental study by Arnold Wycombe Gomme

A Historical Commentary on Thucydides , in five volumes, was published between 1945 and 1981 by Clarendon Press. The last volume, posthumously, was completed by Antony Andrewes and Kenneth Dover.

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[***L'EUGermany to invest more And the Bundesbank attacks Draghi***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93RK-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 2

**Length:** 633 words

**Byline:** Ivo Caizzi

**Highlight:** Weidmann: unnecessary moves. Gualtieri, climate and "green" measures out of the deficit

**Body**

HELSINKI

ECB President Mario Draghi is on a winning streak in his confrontation with Germany, the Netherlands and other Nordic countries opposed to his further monetary stimulus and more investment in economic growth. At the informal and confidential ***Eurogroup*** meeting in Helsinki, the majority of the 19 ***eurozone*** finance ministers and the ***European*** Commission backed him on the need to put pressure on Berlin and The Hague to enforce ***EU*** rules on macroeconomic imbalances, which require those countries with excessive current account surpluses to invest more to curb the slowdown.

the economy. But announcements to this effect by the Portuguese president of the ***Eurogroup***, Mário Centeno, and the Latvian vice-president of the ***European*** Commission, Valdis Dombrovskis, were also followed by negative reactions from the German Bundesbank and the Dutch central bank, which were outvoted by Draghi at last Thursday's ECB meeting, where he pushed through monetary stimuli of 20 billion a month indefinitely.

"States with fiscal space must use it to counter the economic slowdown," Centeno said at the end of the ***Eurogroup***. "There is concern about a global slowdown in growth, additional risks could materialise and monetary policy cannot do everything on its own: we ask those who have fiscal space to invest and those who need to strengthen to make reforms," Dombrovskis confirmed, referring in particular to Germany and the Netherlands. "Insufficient growth is a political problem," added French Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire, urging a response to extremist parties by relaunching growth and increasing employment "with more investment by those who have budget space". Economy Minister Roberto Gualtieri, who was making his debut at the ***Eurogroup***, backed the ECB line. The Bundesbank president Jens Weidmann's irritated reply to Draghi was: "You have crossed the line. A package of this magnitude was not necessary". His Dutch counterpart Klaas Knot spoke of "disproportionate" measures. Finnish Ecofin minister Mika Lintila, traditionally allied with Berlin, would not comment. But Dombrovskis confirmed that Germany and the Netherlands were in breach of "***EU*** rules on excessive macroeconomic imbalances" with their huge unspent surpluses.

Gualtieri, who as chairman of the ***Europarliament***'s economic committee had worked with almost all the participants in the ***Eurogroup/Ecofin,*** also talked about getting the draft budget for 2020 approved, to be delivered to Brussels by 15 October. He met bilaterally with German Finance Minister Olaf Scholz, Le Maire and Dombrovskis, finding willingness and a cautious agreement from France on the proposal to separate "green" and climate investments from the deficit calculation.

Today's final Ecofin meeting of 28 ministers will consider a reform of the Stability Pact, which Italy would like to see with more spending flexibility for certain productive investments. But after the friction over Draghi's line, shared by the ***Eurogroup*** and the ***EU*** Commission, Germany, the Netherlands and Finland may now want to stiffen their already planned opposition.

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Photo of participants at yesterday's ***Eurogroup*** (the informal meeting of ***eurozone*** finance ministers) in Helsinki 1 Luis de Guindos, ECB Vice-President 2 Nadia Calviño, Spanish Minister for Economic Affairs 3 Olli Rehn, Governor of the Finnish Central Bank

4 Mika Lintilä, Finnish Minister for Finance

5 Valdis Dombrovskis, Vice-President of the Commission

6 Mário Centeno, President of ***Eurogrup-po***

7 Roberto Gualtieri, Italian Minister of the Economy

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Central Banks (93%); Politics (83%); ***European*** Union (82%); Heads Of State + Government (77%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (75%); Economic Policy (69%); Wages + Salaries (68%); Economic Conditions (67%); Monetary Policy (67%); Public Debt (65%); Economic Crisis (64%); Inflation (61%)

**Industry:** Budgets (88%)

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"The Earth does not belong to the rich.EU strong"; Interview jeffrey sachs***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93SS-00000-00&context=)

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14 September 2019 Saturday

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**Section:** NEWS; Page 21

**Length:** 702 words

**Byline:** Paolo Conti

**Highlight:** Professor at the Courtyard of Francis: economy and politics are more moral

**Body**

Professor Jeffrey Sachs is known as one of the world's leading experts on economic development and the fight against poverty. He will speak at the "Courtyard of Francis", in the land of the Saint of Assisi. According to you, how is it possible to fight poverty in a world that is still dominated by the market economy?

"The Church has been addressing this issue since Leo XIII's great encyclical, Rerum Novarum, in 1891. The Church teaches that a market economy can be both efficient and a promoter of freedom, but that the market must operate within moral boundaries. Property rights are not inviolable. They must respect human dignity and economic needs. Private wealth must not abuse the poor or the environment. The Church teaches the doctrine of the Universal Destination of Goods: the Earth and its resources belong to all, to meet the needs of all, not just the whims of the rich and powerful."

What do you think about the anti-poverty teachings of Pope Francis? Do you think that in the United States it is listened to by the population and politicians?

"Pope Francis is the most important moral leader in the world. He brings to himself the social teachings of the Church, his own personal brilliance and incredible pastoral inspiration. He reaches out to the poor and they follow him. Many rich people in the US are puzzled, of course, but some are listening. In the United States we are faced with a philosophy of "good greed" that has been pursued for decades and has led the country to its current moral crisis. We need to re-establish a moral framework for economics and politics".

"Man and Earth. A sustainable encounter?". This is the theme of the meeting in Assisi on 18 September between you and Federico Fubini of the "Corriere". Do you think the economic future is sustainable for the Earth? And if so, how?

"The entire global community, with the 193 member states of the United Nations, agreed on the framework for sustainable development in two key agreements in 2015. Namely the 2030 Agenda, with its seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Climate Agreement. The Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement are achievable and feasible, but they require a new moral philosophy and new ways of orienting economic and political life."

And what could be the concrete results with these new guidelines?

"With renewable energy we can stop man-made climate change. With smart new technologies we can ensure health care and education for all. But we also need to build political and economic institutions that are fair, participatory and truthful, instead of societies and economies corrupted by big money and harmful ideologies: like extreme nationalism and racism. Above all, we need strong regional institutions, starting with a strong and united ***European Union***, and global cooperation in the shadow of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Unfortunately, the United States has fallen into a trap of corporate corruption in American politics. But we have a chance to change and renew strong cooperation with ***Europe*** and around the world, if we are lucky in the political process".

What do you think modern man will have to give up in order not to exhaust the Earth's resources?

"He will have to learn to tame greed and the lust for power. Aristotle already told us this 2,300 years ago: he was right and not naive. Pope Francis reminds us again. We have the technology, the know-how, the wealth and the scientific knowledge to prosper, to end extreme poverty, to save the Planet, to increase our time for family and friends. But we must maintain our moral bearings and make politics work for the common good. We must overcome our terrible tendency to hate "the other" in order to cooperate globally. These are not mere platitudes but feasible and practical approaches for a world that shares common needs. As Pope Francis wrote in Laudato Si' : 'Interdependence obliges us to think of a world with a common plan'".

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**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Environment + Natural Resources (94%); Climatology (86%); Hunger In Society (78%); Economic Growth (65%); Food Crises + Shortages (63%)

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***L'Europe warns Germany; Accounts and diplomacy Gualtieri's debut at Ecofin. Dombrovskis: on flexibility we will decide case by case***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93R7-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FIRST PAGE; Page 1

**Length:** 124 words

**Byline:** Federico Fubini

**Highlight:** "Those who can invest more". And Weidmann (Bundesbank) attacks Draghi: past the mark

**Body**

In the confidential meeting

of the ***Eurogroup***,

in Helsinki,

l

he majority of the 19 ***eurozone*** finance ministers and the ***European*** Commission backed Mario Draghi on the need to put pressure on Berlin and The Hague to enforce rules on macroeconomic imbalances, which

impose on these countries with surplus

excessive to invest more in braking

the fifth wheel

tion of the economy. ***Europe*** a

Berlin: 'Invest more'. Weidmann,

Bundesbank, attacks Draghi: 'He crossed the line, a package of this magnitude was not necessary'. But Dombrovskis, deputy

President of the ***European*** Commission,

confirms that Germany and the Netherlands violate

***EU*** rules on 'unspent surpluses'. Behind

the clash between central bankers the future

of the ECB.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Central Banks (94%); Politics (84%); ***European*** Union (82%); Heads Of State + Government (80%); National Debt (78%); Wages + Salaries (74%); Economic Policy (63%); Public Debt (62%); Monetary Policy (61%)

**Industry:** Budgets (80%)

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[***L'Europe that helps by Janez Lenarcic; New Faces***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93T6-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

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**Section:** LETTERS TO THE COURIER; Page 29

**Length:** 362 words

**Byline:** Paolo Lepri

**Body**

It was a different time when the Treaty of Nice, ratified in 2003 by the then 15 members of the ***EU, set the*** goal of a more agile Commission: after successive enlargements of the ***European*** club, the criterion of one representative per country could be reconsidered. Things then turned out differently. Even if Ursula von der Leyen, when presenting her team, reiterated that the commissioners "work in the ***European*** interest", the rules of the game are now different. All this has never justified, however, the propaganda of those who invoked the need to "go to Brussels to defend Italy". Not to change policies where it is indispensable (such as on immigration, growth, employment), but to bang imaginary fists on tables around which our chair has often remained empty.

***European*** governance is much more complex than slogans. The one who will not have the problem, at least on paper, of defending his country's interests is Slovenian Commissioner Janez Lenarcic, to whom the former German Defence Minister has entrusted "crisis management" and the task of leading emergency operations, extraordinary aid and civil protection. We chose him, among the new commission's debutants, also because he is not a politician. A career diplomat, 51 years old, he was Ljubljana's representative in the OSCE, then Secretary of State for ***European*** Affairs in Miro Cerar's government. He was sent to Brussels by the current Prime Minister, the former television impersonator Marjan Sarec.

"The number of people who need help is growing enormously due to the increasingly dramatic consequences of climate change and violent conflicts," Lenarcic said, stressing that these commitments require adequate and efficient funding. According to the newly-appointed Slovenian Commissioner, who will be heard in Strasbourg in the first week of October as part of the approval process for his appointment, the ***European*** response to global challenges requires "sustainable, coordinated and innovative action by the Union and its Member States". It is the world we live in, one might add, that must be 'defended'.

@Paolo\_Lepri

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[***"The return ofEuropeanism Now a pact with the NGOs"; Sereni deputy at Foreign Affairs***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93RW-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 5

**Length:** 175 words

**Byline:** Al. T.

**Body**

cortona Marina Sereni, Deputy Foreign Minister: will working with Di Maio be easy?

"It is a challenge for everyone. The new government will be in discontinuity with the previous 15 months. We risked being isolated in ***Europe*** and distancing ourselves from the US. Now, as Prime Minister Conte said, we are returning to a ***pro-European*** vocation".

Salvini was for the Visegrad countries, Di Maio pro-Putin.

"There have been moments of lurching. But the choice of the M5S parliamentarians to vote for Ursula von der Leyen was a watershed".

Di Maio called the NGOs 'taxis of the sea'.

"There has been a crushing on Salvini's propaganda and a criminalisation of the concept of solidarity. Now we have to recover. There is a need for an alliance with the NGOs."

First items on the agenda?

"Among the priorities are the Mediterranean and the Middle East, starting with Libya, and attention to Latin America. But the most important thing is that the minister, the two deputy ministers and the two undersecretaries work well together, so that we can present ourselves with one voice abroad".

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[***Berlin has more surplus but spends less than Paris (and productivity falls); The scenario***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93RN-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 917 words

**Byline:** Federico Fubini

**Highlight:** Behind the clash between central bankers the future monetary policy of the ECB Assist to governments Behind Draghi's drastic choice an invitation to governments: zero interest rates to foster growth

**Body**

There is a moment in Mario Draghi's press conference in Frankfurt the day before yesterday that explains why relations with Jens Weidmann and Klaas Knot are so tense. It's just a few words, but it suggests that the disagreements between the president of the ***European*** Central Bank and the two, respectively president of the Bundesbank and the National Bank of the Netherlands, are not personal. Not only, at least. They also go to the heart of the identity of the ***eurozone*** in the coming years.

The problem flared up at a nod from Draghi the day before yesterday, when the Italian said that changes to the opening statement of his press conference had been "unanimously agreed". Among them is one that directly concerns Germany and Holland, the countries of Weidmann and Knot. It is the passage in which the ECB says: "Given the risks and the weakening outlook, governments with budgetary margins should act early and effectively".

In other words, the ***European*** Central Bank for the first time formalises something Draghi had already said many times: with surplus budgets, a huge accumulation of ever new savings, a sub-zero cost of debt and slowing growth - Germany is probably already in recession - it is time for the governments in Berlin and The Hague to act. They should spend more on investment and thus help the rest of ***Europe***. Draghi replied "definitely yes" to those who asked him if his was a message to politicians that "they have to get involved because the ECB is not always going to run to the rescue".

The Italian claimed, with a hint of harshness, the work of these years, almost always with Weidmann's votes against: "Everything you see in ***Europe***, the creation of 11 million jobs in a short time, the recovery, the sustained growth: everything was largely the product of the ECB's monetary policy. There has been very little else".

This time the invitation to the German and Dutch governments to change course and invest more came from Frankfurt "unanimously", i.e. with the agreement of Weidmann and Knot. This is the most surprising sentence for the Bundesbank president, because he himself has never taken such positions. On the contrary: although German industry, export and business confidence figures are falling more and more, Weidmann is now saying the opposite in his own country. He is sticking to his orthodox line: the government in Berlin should not react to the economic slowdown and the constitutional debt brake applies, which makes any budgetary stimulus look like a rounding error (0.4% of gross output the cumulative boost in recent years, according to German economist Christian Odendahl). Weidmann has never found fault with the fact that since 2009 France's total investment has exceeded Germany's by 25% of gross product (and French productivity is now growing more).

Draghi's message must therefore have been perceived by Weidmann as an accusation: hypocrisy and lack of courage. The German knows that his government must change course - he subscribes to this in the ECB's communiqués - but he does not dare say so in public because for years he has been training public opinion in another truth. Knot, who is due to leave Amsterdam in about a year's time to join the ECB executive, must have felt something similar. Perhaps this also explains the simultaneous and unprecedented revolt of the two yesterday, launched only now that the Italian will not be able to stay long in Frankfurt to settle accounts.

Behind the personal friction, however, the heart is political and concerns the future of the ***euro***. Taxing banks' uninvested deposits more and more and buying securities practically indefinitely - Draghi's latest moves - are drastic choices. The ECB president stressed that they work better in other countries (think of the United States) where public budgets have accompanied the recovery "for six or seven years". It is a powerful message, delivered at the meeting of financial ministers underway in Helsinki where many are putting pressure on Germany for precisely the same reason (as foreshadowed yesterday by the 'Corriere'). The implicit invitation is for closer cooperation in the future between the central bank and governments: the former keeps interest rates at zero, the latter can take advantage of this to launch joint investment projects in the areas of the environment, research, defence and infrastructure.

This is not the orthodoxy with which the ECB was born twenty years ago. Its independence was guaranteed with such force that for years it resembled a wall of incommunicability with governments.

But that was a world without negative returns (investors paying governments to lend them money), without inflation always close to zero, without trade wars, without huge debts and rapidly ageing populations. The degree of cooperation of the ECB with governments will be at the heart of the next presidency, that of Christine Lagarde. When asked if he believed in "helicopter money", the distribution of money to citizens, Draghi replied the other day: "That is a task for budgetary policy, not ours".

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The word

According to ***EU*** rules on macroeconomic imbalances, the three-year average of the difference between imports and exports of goods and services must be between -4 and +6% of GDP. Germany has always exceeded the limit and risks an infringement procedure.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Public Debt (82%); Economic Growth (75%); Politics (74%); Central Banks (73%); Economic Conditions (71%); Inflation (69%); Monetary Policy (68%); Gross Domestic Product (64%); Economic Crisis (62%)

**Industry:** Budgets (67%)

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Popularity, Conte rises (minus his government) and Salvini regains share; Scenarios***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93RX-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 6

**Length:** 808 words

**Byline:** Nando Pagnoncelli

**Highlight:** Prime Minister's rise to 57 (+5), executive at 43 (+2) League leader recovers 4 points after a drop Judgments The government is growing only among voters of the majority parties. The no votes continue to prevail

**Body**

After winning the vote of confidence in Parliament, the new yellow and red government recorded a slight increase in approval, from 36% of positive opinions last week to 38% today. The approval rating rose by two points to 43. On the whole, one Italian in two expresses a negative evaluation and, on the other hand, it should be considered that the bewilderment caused by the sudden political crisis of August and by the surprising genesis of the new government can hardly be a harbinger of a wide consensus that, in fact, is circumscribed almost exclusively to the electorate of the majority forces. The ***European elections*** confirmed a fragmented scenario: the parties of the left, centre-left and the M5S represent about 12.8 million voters, those of the right, centre-right and the other opposition forces about 14 million, and to these must be added the abstentionists (including blank and void ballots) who amount to about 22.6 million.

The hypotheses on the duration of the government show an increase in those who are not able to express a prediction (from 17 to 22%), while the prediction already prevailing last week is confirmed: it will last a few months, at most a year, according to 42% (down 3 points). It should be noted that between the Dems and the 5-Star party there is less confidence that the government will last for the remainder of the legislature (by 5 and 6 points respectively) and for both the prevailing hypothesis is a two-year time frame.

In the poll, we wanted to test appreciation for Prime Minister Conte and, in the absence of deputy prime ministers, for the two main M5S and PD members in the executive (Di Maio and Franceschini), as well as for the party leaders.

Conte's approval rating has risen, confirming his position at the top of the list: 51% expressed a positive opinion and the index rose to 57 from 52 at the end of August. The drop among the Italian League voters is more than offset by those of the new majority, while among the abstentionists the positive ones prevail over the negative ones (42% to 34%) and among the FI and FdI voters, who are also in opposition, one out of three expresses a positive opinion of the Prime Minister.

All the others are far behind, including Di Maio (liked by 24% with an index of 27) and Franceschini (liked by 16% with an index of 21).

After Conte, Salvini, who was dented by the decision to topple the previous government, but who is recovering compared to the end of August, is the next most popular candidate: 35% express a positive opinion, and the trust index goes from 36 to 40. For him, the consensus has returned to high levels among his own electorate (it was 63% today it is 84%) and among the voters of FI and FdI (76%).

They are followed by Giorgia Meloni, appreciated by 27% (approval rating of 32, down 1 point), Nicola Zingaretti, liked by 19% (stable rating, at 23) and Silvio Berlusconi with 13% (rating of 15, down 1 point).

Thus, the issue of popularity remains a critical point for the new government. Conte has managed to carve out an "institutional" profile and enjoys a high level of consensus, but, as we have seen, negative judgments on the executive are prevalent. In the Prime Minister's inauguration speech, beyond individual proposals, a number of important issues emerged: the first is that of the strengthened relationship with ***Europe***, witnessed by the appointment of Gentiloni as ***EU*** commissioner for economic affairs, but not only; most Italians, although critical of the Union, would like a more serene relationship with Brussels. The second question concerns the timing: focusing on reforms means setting medium-long term objectives, whereas in recent years voters have shown an expectation of immediate measures, such as Renzi's 80 ***euros*** or the closure of the ports by the Giverino government. Lastly, the communication style: Conte has committed to a more sober and respectful vocabulary. This is a very important change because in recent years 'strong' language has been very popular, meeting with the approval of a large part of the population and favouring processes of identification with the politicians who have adopted it.

Perhaps this is the most difficult challenge, because decanting the aggressive climate requires a jolt of resipiscence from the citizens.

@NPagnoncelli

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The word

This is the term used to define the period in which, especially in the first phase, a new government enjoys a broad consensus among voters. The Conte I government (Ipsos data) enjoyed a 60% consensus when it took office, while the Conte II government has fallen to 41%. This last survey shows the worst figure since the Gentiloni government, which after being sworn in enjoyed a 35% approval rating. Since 2006, according to Ipsos, the highest approval rating was 63% for the Berlusconi government in 2008.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Stock Indexes (94%); Business Forecasts (87%); Consumer Confidence (82%); Economic Conditions (81%); Prices (76%); Inflation (65%); Economic Growth (63%); Verdicts (61%)

**Industry:** Marketing + Advertising (75%); Retail + Wholesale Trade (69%)

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The "centre" grateful to the League; SEPTEMENTS***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93S1-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 9

**Length:** 826 words

**Byline:** Francesco Verderami

**Body**

All it took was the announcement of a return to proportional representation to fill the centre. And the crowd of would-be leaders predicted a traffic jam not even at rush hour.

They all have different projects but they are all devoted to Salvini. Because if the leader of the League had not opened the crisis, today no one would have dreams to cultivate. Starting with Conte, who, because of his past in the post-Democratic area, does not accept to be called a 'Cricket' but defines himself as a 'radical centrist'. And as Udc secretary Cesa, an outgoing ***member of the European Parliament***, tells us, "in Brussels his name is being put forward for a centrist operation in Italy": "My German popular friends have told me about Conte's relationship with Merkel, who has assisted him in some delicate choices of the new government".

Conte is currently at the centre of what the old Christian Democrats call the "Andreotti triangle": he is at the Chigi Palace with the support of the US, the ***EU*** and the ecclesiastical hierarchies. Time will tell whether this is an optical illusion or the umpteenth meteor. Certainly the establishment is not fooled by the polls, but is waiting for him - as a powerful boyar of the State explains - in the next political steps, as well as "in the management of the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and in the selection of next year's appointments, from which we will understand if he will be able to transform that event into the birth of a management chain".

Conte's motto is 'slowly'. On 8 August, when Salvini withdrew his confidence, he was seraphic on the phone and as Prime Minister he made an appointment for 14 October in Avellino, at an event organised by the Sullo Foundation, which was the school of De Mita, Bianco and Mancino. In fact, Conte's Christian Democrat world speaks well, as does Berlusconi. The meeting with the Cavaliere at the government consultations lasted an infinity, and those who then knew the details of the interview report that 'without the intervention of the Forza Italia group leaders, if the interview had lasted another five minutes, "the doctor" would have given confidence to the lawyer Conte'.

In this race to the centre, the leader of the Italian national coalition is decisive, even though he is no longer a leading player. The position of his party is strategic and whoever wants to conquer that area must reckon with it, because precedents teach us that every new design must make use of pre-existing structures: as Berlusconi took the field by recycling pieces of the First Republic, Macron has built En Marche on the rubble of the French socialists and centrists. This is why Salvini - sensing the risk - ran to the Cavaliere yesterday, despite the fact that for 14 months he had said he had no "nostalgia for the past". That is, of Berlusconi.

In the same way, and for the opposite objective, Renzi is (also) looking to Forza Italia for his project, convinced that 'the evolution of the system towards proportionality opens up political spaces that the PD will not be able to intercept'. Hence the current operation, full of risks and contradictions, with a series of sketches for the symbol, about forty MPs in tow and the search for support 'in the world of industry and business', known at the top levels of some authorities and state-owned companies.

If the former Dem leader were to break the deadlock, he would find himself in competition (also) with one of his former ministers: Calenda has already set the convention of his new Movement for 9 December, which aims to be 'barycentric in Italian politics'. These manoeuvres, along with others, are observed with interest by the dust of post-Democratic forces. And experienced as a threat by those who know the DC from having frequented it. Franceschini, for example: his idea of forming an alliance with the 'grillini' (also) serves to counter the rebirth of the centre, and his prescience is unanimously recognised in the Palace (also) because of an episode. The head of the PD delegation in the Conte cabinet sat as a minister in the Letta cabinet, and when the prime minister at the first meeting proposed cutting the per diem of those sitting in government, he said: "Enrico, that's fine. But let's do it only for this government". To drive to the centre you need to have a driving licence first....

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The system

The reform and the vote

In the last elections of 2018, the Rosatellum, an electoral system launched in the last months of the legislature and supported by, among others, the Democratic Party, Forza Italia and the League, was used to vote.

1

The seats and the method

This is a mixed system in which 37% of the seats are allocated through single-member constituencies. 63% of the seats are distributed proportionally among those who have passed the bar thresholds.

2

The Giallorossi hypothesis

With the birth of the new government, the issue of electoral law reform has returned to the centre. M5S and Pd are studying the first hypotheses and there is talk of a correct proportional system.

3

The government led by Giuseppe Conte and composed of M5S, PD, Leu and Maie has been in office for 9 days. It gained confidence on Monday and Tuesday

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%)

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The fear that holds back the union***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93T5-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** IDEAS & OPINIONS; Page 28

**Length:** 806 words

**Byline:** Lucrezia Reichlin

**Body**

T he measures announced by the ***European*** Central Bank (ECB) on Thursday gave a firm signal to markets. They confirm that the Frankfurt-based institution remains committed to its inflation target of close to, though below, 2% over the medium term. In July, inflation was given as 1.1% for 2019, well below the target. If the ECB had not moved, the market would have interpreted this as a signal that 1% is tolerable, and would have adjusted expectations accordingly. Why is this signal so important? The expectations of the market, citizens and companies affect price determination and inflation would have weakened further. This happened in Japan in the 1990s: the consequence was that Tokyo was no longer able to raise it, despite massive (but belated) use of quantitative easing (monetary stimulus) and public debt that had risen to over 200% of gross domestic product. The result is that growth is stagnating. Mario Draghi's greatest weapon against those who would like to wait to relaunch economic stimulus measures is precisely his mandate to combat weak inflation by aiming for price stability.

Weak inflation is, on the other hand, the main cause for concern for the ***European*** economy and beyond. Market forecasts put the price index in the ***eurozone*** at 1.7% in five years' time, despite Draghi's strong message and the continuity that Christine Lagarde, who will replace him from 1 November, is likely to give to the ECB's monetary policy.

Why this distrust? The fundamental reason is a deep and persistent risk aversion on the part of investors. Finnish banks are now providing mortgages at negative rates. This means that they are willing to pay borrowers to buy a house! Not only that, but treasury bonds of most ***European*** countries now have negative rates, and so do more than 30% of highly rated bonds.

German and French banks prefer to be taxed and park their deposits in the ECB account rather than lend to companies and the real economy in general. This is because the risk-adjusted demand for credit is low. ECB studies show that a large part of this tax is passed on to companies, which, despite this, prefer to keep surplus liquidity in the form of deposits instead of investing. Debt today is very convenient - the Italian public sector knows something about it - but those who can ask for it, because they have a low-risk profile, continue to show "timidity", while to others who present higher risks, banks do not give it.

There are many reasons for this risk aversion. Partly an ageing population, partly uncertainty due to technological changes whose scope is not really understood, and of course uncertainty linked to a world order that is coming to terms with the end of the exclusive hegemony of the United States.

There is more to ***Europe.*** The crisis has left wounds and mutual distrust. This means that it cannot fully benefit from the opportunities of the single market and of a large integrated financial area. The new ***European*** Commission is trying to send out a message of confidence, but its credibility will depend on the policies that will be put in place and, of course, on the governments of the Member States. Nothing can be taken for granted. But without this confidence, any bazooka from the ECB could ultimately prove useless.

There are two possible scenarios. The first - a virtuous one - is a relaunch of the ***European*** project that would also involve a fiscal stimulus by countries such as Germany and the Netherlands that have the space to do so, or, even better, by a federal instrument that could spend in debt, financing itself with a bond guaranteed by all the ***eurozone*** countries. I attribute a very low probability to the latter, but the former is not impossible. If it were to happen, growth and inflation would have to pick up again and the role of monetary policy could be reduced.

The second - pessimistic - is that the ECB will remain alone to provide the necessary stimulus. In this case Christine Lagarde would have to consider hitherto unexplored policies: purchases of equities, even more negative rates, transfers of liquidity directly into the hands of citizens. Perhaps it would come to that, but it would be a road full of pitfalls in which the consensus that has sustained the ECB in recent years would hardly last. The ECB's independence would be called into question and we would have to imagine a new scaffolding of the ***euro*** in which the central bank would in fact make both monetary and fiscal policy.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Conditions (94%); Inflation (94%); Economic Growth (78%); National Debt (75%); Monetary Policy (71%); Politics (68%); Gross Domestic Product (67%); Public Debt (67%); Economic Crisis (62%)

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Forza Italia restarts from the League "Allies, but equal dignity" Meanwhile, the headquarters is no longer there***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93JR-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

BERGAMO Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 507 words

**Byline:** Fabio Paravisi

**Highlight:** Many at the first outing of commissioner Alessandra Gallone

**Body**

Forza Italia is starting again from the alliance with the League but without going into negotiations with hat in hand. In the meantime, however, it loses the house.

From Monday, the provincial headquarters forzista will be closed. The party has not renewed the lease on the two rooms in Via Pitentino, 10,000 ***euros a*** year for 50 square metres it has occupied since 2015. "We will look for something more central or semi-central - confirms the commissioner Alessandra Gallone - I would like something that can be seen, where people can come and talk". The two small rooms were the party's last port of call, after the pioneering headquarters in Via Borfuro in the early days, in 1997 it opened its phantasmagorical headquarters in Via Duzioni: 300 square metres on two floors, two meeting rooms seating 30 and 70 people, three employees, and 60,000 ***euros*** in rent paid by the party. In 2008, the first move to an old building in Via Frizzoni, 200 metres, the employees replaced after a while by volunteers, and a 30,000 ***euro*** rent paid by the MPs. Finally, the move to Via Pitentino.

In the meantime, the party is looking for a relaunch, finding a key as a minority shareholder in the centre-right. Yesterday, Gallone discussed the matter with Leghist commissioner Giulio De Capitani. "We agreed on a relationship of loyal cooperation: in the past there was no equal dignity," he clarified in his first outing to a packed Galmozzi Hall. The idea is to put the stakes: "It returns to an alliance - explained ***MEP*** Massimiliano Salini - in which the numbers define the positions, but the dignity is equal for all: without Forza Italia the center-right does not govern. Without vetoes even to Toti, come and we talk about it." "In the front row without uncertainties, to be there without complexes, subordinate to no one - lists the deputy Gregorio Fontana -. Closed the past experience, the center-right reborn plural".

In short, the numbers are what they are and they lean towards the League. So they are trying to conquer space by convincing the Leghists (and themselves) of their indispensability. But also underlining the differences: "The idea of sovereignty and self-sufficiency ended with the government," explains Councillor Gianfranco Ceci, "now we need a centre-right with Forza Italia at its heart. Salini goes into detail: "Italian identity is expressed by spreading our arms and not by throwing punches. We claim a healthy autonomy, without secessionist whims. And the centre-right does not express itself by closing a port, but above all by defending freedom and claiming the importance of ***Europe***, which is the best investment".

Gallone rolls up his sleeves: "Our house is 25 years old and like every house it needs modernisation. In fact, it needs to be structured: sectors and departments will be created, as well as the youth movement and the senior movement, which are our roots. And each person will have one job. We will hold periodic meetings, we will discuss, but then we will have to be a tortoise to the outside world. The basic principle is righteousness: a party must first and foremost be a human community".

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Freedom Of Religion (73%); Tobacco + Health (73%); Tobacco Regulation + Policy (73%)

**Industry:** Health Care (67%)

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"'Resigned show in Frankfurt, bad sign'; Entrepreneur Alberto Bombassei***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93RP-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 384 words

**Byline:** Fabrizio Massaro

**Body**

Alberto Bombassei, 78, owner of Brembo, the Italian car brake giant, is back from the Frankfurt Motor Show. He has seen the braking in Berlin up close.

How did you find Germany, starting with the car sector?

"This year's show was a bit lacklustre, with 19 manufacturers not present: there were no French exhibitors, only Lamborghini and Toyota. This says a lot about the general economic downturn and, in particular, about the car industry, both as a domestic market and as an export market. And the car industry and its supply chain is worth over 25% of German GDP. Even the stands of German groups were small.

Have you seen any signs of recovery?

"A positive aspect of the presentations of Mercedes, BMW, Audi, Porsche that I have attended are the very demanding programmes: it means that very large sums of money will be invested. I was impressed by Mercedes: they are presenting 21 new models. And all the presentations have been of electric cars - it's a change of strategy.

Is Germany's recovery still through cars?

"Compared to countries like China, not to mention the United States itself, which also has Tesla, ***Europe*** is lagging behind in the electric car sector, and research and development in the car sector is an important part of the German economy. It seems to me that German groups are willing to commit, but we need a bigger push on infrastructure. Despite Chancellor Angela Merkel's announcement of a resumption of massive investment, more needs to be done. Work on Berlin's airport has been going slowly for 10 years, and the high-speed rail lines announced have only been partially completed. In short, like Italy, we have some problems, unlike Spain and France, which have invested a lot and their economies are benefiting from it.

Is the political will there?

"There is criticism of the current government: because to get the economy going you need to invest a lot, but they can do it without compromising the numbers in ***Europe***. I think the ECB rate cut was also a strong message to Germany. It's in everyone's interest that it becomes ***European*** leader again. For us Italians it is even more important, because many companies are linked to the German market".

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Automotive Sales (69%)

**Industry:** Motor Vehicles (94%); Automotive (71%)

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**End of Document**

[***Zanardi (Pd): 'The territory undervalued'; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X21-6W61-F13X-93MD-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 September 2019 Saturday

BRESCIA Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 2

**Length:** 289 words

**Body**

"There is some regret, also because we tried to have the undersecretary. This is the word of Michele Zanardi, provincial secretary of the Democratic Party.

Secretary, is it really so important to have a Brescian in the government?

"It's not a question of flag but I can't help but register that once again my party has underestimated the importance of the Brescia area. We already have the chatter about the centre-south traction government...".

Some of it is so...

"Yes, but it is not a question of place of birth. From the programme and the declarations there is an awareness of the attention that the North must have. We, in any case, will not fail to make our voice heard".

On what issues?

"Autonomy, which we supported in the referendum and on which we want answers. And then Tav and the Val Trompia motorway, land reclamation, resources for public transport and the collection of water from Lake Garda".

Will the new alliance hold or will there be too many obstacles?

"This government must last until the end of the legislature. There will be obstacles, but it is the task of politics to synthesise and overcome them".

The test will be the manoeuvre, including a stop to the VAT increase and the tax wedge.

"A good starting point but not enough. Strong and radical choices will be needed.

Security and immigration are a major issue.

"We are moving from a government of declarations to a government of concreteness. The opening of the ***European*** Commission on a fair distribution of immigrants and the incisive and silent action of the ministers in charge is a real positive revolution. Citizens are demanding security and are finally opening their eyes to the nothing produced by the previous Minister of the Interior. Without ***Europe,*** it is unthinkable to solve the problem". (t.b.)

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Immigration (76%); ***European*** Union (70%); Foreign Policy (62%)

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[***The Greta generation lacks grades; On climate, technology and debt, young people raise issues that create intergenerational conflict But in theEurope today's young people "weigh" almost ten times less than adults at the ballot box.***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K06G-00000-00&context=)

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29 September 2019 Sunday

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**Section:** NEWS; Page 21

**Length:** 1001 words

**Byline:** Federico Fubini

**Body**

Y ou can't help but notice the reaction when Greta Thunberg takes the floor at the UN climate meeting. If you notice, a giggle runs through the room. It happens as soon as the 16-year-old utters the first words: "We'll be watching you". And as she continues, you can feel that the room doesn't know how seriously to take her, although it applauds. She says: "You break your promises, but young people are beginning to understand your betrayal. You turn to us to find hope: how dare you?".

"How dare you? ». The question could be turned on her: how dare she? Greta may have inspired millions of young people to take to the streets for the environment, from Milan to Sydney, but the world leaders to whom she holds such animosity have hundreds of millions of people of all ages behind them. They were voted in, they won, they represent the majorities of their democracies. Instead, it is not clear who delegated Greta to treat them as if they were sinners to be redeemed. Because this is the question that the laughter from the New York audience sends back to her: who has the right to decide on the remote future, who has the most right?

Few times in history have rich countries been beset by so many choices whose consequences are already known to last for decades, if not centuries. That this is the case for the environment is obvious: the costs of saving the planet are high and immediate, the benefits will (perhaps) be seen by those who are children today. It is no different for debt, finance and our pensions: we live beyond our means by incurring debt, leaving room for speculative bubbles or unsustainable promises, even though it is already clear that someone tomorrow will have to bear the costs of our behaviour. The technological revolution also imposes the same choice between now and then: the more you invest in artificial intelligence or robots, the faster power will shift from an adult generation uncomfortable controlling those machines to a young one that grew up with them; give the means to the digital natives, and they will wipe you out. Here, too, you have to decide who bears the immediate costs, in view of future benefits that are not for everyone.

This is the meaning of Greta's four minutes of tears and resentment at the UN, a narrative of you against us, today against tomorrow. One would think that the #FridaysForFuture revolt can be explained exactly by this conflict. Not only a war between ideas or between generations. Also between different times and numbers.

Take the ***European Union,*** which has expressed Greta and prides itself on being at the forefront of the fight against climate change. 512 million people live in the 28-country bloc, but the different generations are not comparable in size. There are the children of the baby boom of half a century ago and those of the baby bust of recent decades, when people stopped having children in sufficient numbers to ensure population stability. There are 7.5 million 50-year-old voters and 5.4 million 18-year-old voters: in a referendum on climate or debt or the pace of technological transformation between these two groups, the 50-year-olds would win effortlessly if you voted on a generational basis. And the problem is that this is often done. We who are in our 50s would win with almost 60% against them, the 18-year-olds. There are more of us, and it is normal that in a democracy our views and interests prevail.

If we look further, the imbalance is even more profound. In the ***European Union,*** the generation up to the age of 25 has 137 million heads and only 39 million voters; even if babies voted, this generation would be smaller and more irrelevant at the ballot box than the 26 to 50 age group - who number 171 million, all voting - or the 51 to 75 age group (153 million). Young people always lose at the ballot box, and now more than ever, because they have never been so few. They have thinned out. To find a year in ***Europe*** as demographically scarce as the one that is now less than a year old, we have to go back to the 71-year-olds. So it is only natural that the #FridaysForFuture should flare up and that Greta should be moved to tears. She and her colleagues choose this asymmetrical terrain of struggle - the streets, social networks, sharp words at public events - because if the future were decided democratically, things would be different: young people in ***Europe*** have ten times fewer votes than others, and it matters little that the consequences of the choices fall more to them tomorrow and the day after.

Because this is the other aspect. If you stop thinking of citizens as voted in the next election, but look at them for the wealth of future life they contain, then everything looks different. The balance of power between generations changes, when you think that life expectancy in ***Europe*** is about eighty years and for the youngest it will be even longer. The ***European*** generation that is now between the ages of zero and 25 has a future life expectancy of 9.3 billion years: it alone has more to live for than all the following generations put together, up to and including the age of 75.

In other words, Greta and her peers have fewer heads and fewer votes; but they weigh much more than the rest of the population when one considers the stock of years to live they carry. Faced with dilemmas such as climate, finance or the technological revolution, Greta and her peers are asking a different question: they are asking how much a single vote should count in a democracy. For them, one is not worth one. Not because younger people think they are (only) more competent, but because their life heritage is larger and should count accordingly. It should count more. A chuckle may escape us at that controversial question, #HowDareYou. But it goes straight to the heart of our political systems when faced with the big issues of the century.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Growth (94%); Globalization (69%); Business Forecasts (68%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***D'Amato: Europe necessary, but now it must change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K074-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

29 September 2019 Sunday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 30

**Length:** 385 words

**Byline:** Sergio Bocconi

**Highlight:** The Knights of Labour meeting. Long applause for President Mattarella

**Body**

NAPLES "Today ***Europe is*** in crisis more than ever and more than ever there is a need for ***Europe***. But of a different ***Europe.*** And Italy has an important role to play in building a stronger path, allowing for more growth and political unity'. This is how Antonio D'Amato, President of the Knights of Labour, concluded yesterday in Naples the 2019 National Convention of the Federation, attended by Head of State Sergio Mattarella, who was greeted by a long round of applause.

The debate, "***Europe***. Roots, reasons, future", pointed out the deep reasons for the Union's crisis and the need to build a new future, also because, said D'Amato, "in the globalised world, ***Europe*** is the minimum dimension to which we must look". Our country "can make an authoritative contribution if it tackles its own contradictions, carries out the necessary reforms and succeeds in restoring a full vision of integration to Southern Italy as well, in a process that can only be all-Italian for a stronger and more competitive ***Europe***". All-Italian: "The regions alone cannot do it". D'Amato, who ends his three-year term as president at the end of October, closed the congress, which was held in three stages, introduced by the speeches of Ernesto Galli della Loggia, professor emeritus of Contemporary History at the Normale University in Pisa, Angelo Panebianco, former professor of Political Science in Bologna, and Alberto Quadrio Curzio, professor emeritus of Political Economy at the Cattolica University in Milan.

The Knights of Labour also asked Antonio Patuelli, president of the Italian Banking Association (ABI), to give his views on the reasons for ***Europe***'s crisis, which analyses have indicated as a priority the failure to make the most of the diversity of national states. He emphasised that the ***European*** bodies' response to the crises of 2007, 2008 and 2011 had been "emergency, not strategic, and when that happens we always see the negative consequences. It was said: let's make identical rules for the supervision of banks, and this has triggered conflicts between States, national economies and credit institutions". Patuelli then went on to examine the ***European*** system of budgetary rules: "Maastricht is not a dogma. Its functioning must be verified in order to improve it".

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); National Debt (74%); Economic Policy (68%); ***European*** Union (68%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Della Vedova: "+Europe will survive without Tabacci"; After the split***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K05K-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 9

**Length:** 243 words

**Body**

"If after the internal defeat he matured the idea of leaving,

I'm sorry, but I'm in. What I don't accept, however, is the way he did it, the fall in style and the oblique language towards Emma". Benedetto Della Vedova, secretary of +Europa, replies to Bruno Tabacci, who announced in an interview with Corriere that he is leaving.

from the party with the Centro democratico group. Della Vedova criticised the now "ex" for his words on Emma Bonino, who was suspected of not wanting to support Count II, in agreement with the majority of the party, because she would not be assigned a ministry: "What reason was there to slam the door, smearing our image! We decided, after four August meetings of the leadership, to stay in opposition after noting Conte II's lack of discontinuity with the previous government". Tabacci also "diagnosed" the death of +Europa: "It won't be like that, we will survive and we will soon demonstrate it. Ours will be a constructive, ***pro-European*** and liberal-democratic opposition. We will be in favour of positive measures but we won't leave the

Salvini and Meloni have a monopoly on the alternative

to 5-Star populism". The secretary recalls the outcome of the internal consultation: 10 members said no to the proposal to stand in opposition, 19 others said yes, 4 abstained. "A

clear and shared result, Tabacci therefore more simply did not want to stay with us'.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Tobacco + Health (94%); Tobacco Regulation + Policy (63%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

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[***Bossetti, fromEurope another no "Lawyer, let's go on"; The decision***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K00F-00000-00&context=)

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29 September 2019 Sunday

BERGAMO Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 3

**Length:** 619 words

**Byline:** Giuliana Ubbiali

**Highlight: *European*** Court of Human Rights rejects defence appeal Salvagni visited him yesterday in Bollate: but he is still not working here

**Body**

"Yes, let's go on". Massimo Bossetti still believes in it, but he is no longer the man with the fag in his mouth and the half-smile that greeted the audience of die-hard innocentists at the trial. After 1,931 days in prison, definitively sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Yara Gambirasio, he has lost the spirit to make some jokes with his defender. "How do you want him to have taken it, like all convicts who see the bank getting further and further away". The lawyer Claudio Salvagni went to explain it to him yesterday morning, in the Milanese prison of Bollate. Before, he could not. The ***European*** Court of Human Rights (ECHR) declared the appeal inadmissible. The carpenter from Mapello found out the night before from the TV programme Quarto Grado.

"The appeal was prepared by my colleague Stefano Marcolini, a university professor. Of course, I read it and shared it. Presenting it was a due choice - Salvagni says -. At the centre, the violation of the right of defence. If the evidence is formed before the trial, the defendant must be able to speak with the same weapons. Not with advice on advice. The DNA expertise, the mantra. The judge rejects it. At the thirty-eighth hearing, in April 2016, the Court of Assizes of Bergamo does it: "The depth of the investigation on the point reveals that any further investigation is not decisive". In the 153 pages of motivations, it speaks of "full and perfect correspondence and overlapping of the nuclear profile of Ignoto 1 and the nuclear profile of Bossetti". In their 376-page judgement, the appeal judges state that the DNA of Ignoto 1 and Massimo Bossetti is identical, and that the 'certainty of the data' has been achieved. As a consequence, 'it is easy to see that the request for a genetic expertise is manifestly unfounded'. In addition, they add: 'What is certain is that there are no longer any samples of genetic material to an extent that would allow new amplifications and typing'. The Cassation, another 155 pages, promotes as 'perfectly valid the complex series of activities carried out by the Ris'.

For three levels of judgement and in fact also for the ECHR, therefore, the battle over DNA is more than over. Not for the defence: "We are working to revise the trial. We have found confirmation that the DNA is wrong", Salvagni does not elaborate or reveal much. He uses strong words, concepts more than in other latitudes: "It would take, not a stroke of luck, but someone to break the wall of silence. There is evidence that someone pretends not to see. I talked to Bossetti for a long time, he renewed his confidence in the defence and wants to go on".

In the Bollate prison it is not going as the carpenter from Mapello would like. He had wanted the transfer from Bergamo to be able to work and send money home. He also asked for it in order to undertake a course more suitable to his sentence," says the lawyer, "but he has not been facilitated in this despite the fact that he is no longer in a protected section, but in the common one. But Bossetti does not lose his die-hard supporters. They write to him or through the lawyer: "I have received numerous text messages of support to be referred to Massimo".

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The stages of the process

In Bergamo On 1 July 2016, Massimo Bossetti

is sentenced to life imprisonment by the Court of Assizes, for the murder of Yara Gambirasio, as requested by prosecutor Letizia Ruggeri (photo)

In Brescia On 14 July 2018, the Court of Assizes of Appeal confirms the conviction. From left,

for the Gambirasio family, geneticist Giorgio Portera,

lawyers Andrea Pezzotta and Enrico Pelillo

In Rome On 12 October 2018, the Supreme Court

of the Supreme Court, four hours of chamber

of the Council, declares the defence's appeal inadmissible: the judgment becomes definitive

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Sentencing (94%); Verdicts (65%); Criminal Offenses (63%); Lawyers (63%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***VAT changes, discounts and price increases; Conte: duty alert for Italian products. US tariffs ready to hit agriculture and aerospace Europeans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K04S-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

29 September 2019 Sunday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FIRST PAGE; Page 1

**Length:** 95 words

**Byline:** Lorenzo Salvia and Claudia Voltattorni

**Highlight:** The hypothesis: higher rate for cash payers and cuts for cards and ATMs

**Body**

The moves on VAT in view of the manoeuvre. To discourage the "black", the study hypothesis of a lighter tax for those who use electronic means of payment and increases, however, for those who pay in cash: jump from 10 to 12% for those who pay cash, and down to 9% for those who pay the bill with cards. But this is causing tension in the majority, with the renziani of Italia viva ready to fight any kind of increase. All this at a time when the United States is announcing 7 billion duties on products from ***Europe***. Prime Minister Conte: 'They would be very bad for Italy'.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Excise Tax (94%); ***European*** Union (87%); Mail Order + Internet Retailing (63%)

**Industry:** Alcoholic Beverages (82%); Fruits + Vegetables (69%); Payment Cards + Services (67%); Agriculture (62%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Manoeuvre arrives, duty alert; US threat. Conte: Made in Italy is at risk. Zingaretti: stop evasion Clash on consumption tax. Renzians ready to veto in Senate***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K052-00000-00&context=)

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29 September 2019 Sunday

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 2

**Length:** 619 words

**Byline:** C. Vol.

**Highlight:** Cdm tomorrow Manoeuvre at tomorrow's council of ministers ***EU*** grants 11 billion overrun

**Body**

Rome The biggest emergency remains the VAT increase, to be averted with a manoeuvre that Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte would like to be "very expansive and courageous". But on the horizon the nightmare of US duties on ***EU*** products is approaching, which could, in the words of the head of government, "do a lot of harm to Italian products". Indiscretions from Brussels speak of a cost of ***€7*** billion for ***Europe*** as a result of the ban imposed by US President Donald Trump. This is also what the government has to deal with in these last 24 hours of work to define the fundamental objectives of the next budget manoeuvre that will have to be contained in the update note to the Def to be sent to Brussels: tomorrow afternoon the document will have to be dismissed by the Council of Ministers.

But there are still many knots to unravel. Starting with the increase in VAT, which would cost Italians 23 billion lire. Balancing the accounts is difficult. There are many requests and finding the resources is very difficult. If an overrun of €11 billion with Brussels is already taken for granted, many funds are still missing to cover the executive's dreams and wishes. From cutting the tax wedge to reducing taxes on labour, one of the main objectives of the PD led by Nicola Zingaretti. From the resources for health and school requested by the owners of the two ministries, to the billion for the family wanted by Matteo Renzi. In addition to the funds for the public administration, which requires more than 5 billion euro between the renewal of contracts and new hires. All of this would lead to a 30-32 billion Euro budget package.

This is why Conte himself, while reiterating "the solemn commitment to deactivate the safeguard clauses", also announced that the government "is working on some modulations, but with benefits for Italians". A measure that could see VAT stopped at 22% but raise the 10% rate to 13%. A hypothesis that is already stirring the majority, however, starting with the outright refusal of the renziani of Italia Viva, who promise their veto on any increase by weighing their numbers in the Senate. Zingaretti, on the other hand, promises that "the Democratic Party will refrain from any temptation or method of political guerrilla warfare", because the objective with the allies "is to discuss not to quarrel but to build: Italy has paid too many times the price of instability, controversy, uncertainty based on the prevalence of political selfishness". What is needed now is "protection and hope for those who are suffering and support and confidence for those who are growing".

However, Confcommercio and Confesercenti also raised their hands, complaining of "zero growth in the economy" and fearing "a sting of over 5 billion ***euros*** in taxes on cash, cuts in fuel concessions and selective increases in VAT". Renato Brunetta, a Forza Italia deputy, explained how Conte "has given the green light to the remodulation of rates that former minister Giovanni Tria had studied, which envisaged revising the list of goods and services subject to preferential regimes, inserting them in the classes taxed at a higher rate: a game with a non-zero sum, but a positive one for the state coffers".

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Stages

The Council of Ministers has been convened for Monday to approve the Update Note to the Economic and Financial Document (Nadef), fundamental for the new Budget Law 2020 The government is thinking about the Manoeuvre, working in particular on a number of anti-evasion measures, such as the single card for electronic payments In the meantime, rumours are arriving from Brussels about the duties that the United States would like to impose on a number of ***European*** products (including wines and cheeses) for an estimated figure of between 5 and 10 billion dollars

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Excise Tax (94%); Tobacco + Health (62%)

**Industry:** Budgets (69%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

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[***"'Disastrous Trump's tariffs Government will not cut agriculture subsidies'; The interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K053-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** ECONOMY; Page 2

**Length:** 640 words

**Byline:** L. Sal.

**Highlight:** Prandini (Coldiretti): exports could drop by 90%

**Body**

ROME "We are worried about the duties that the United States might introduce, in a totally incomprehensible way. But we are also confident about the reassurances given to us by the Prime Minister regarding the budget law. Ettore Prandini is the president of Coldiretti, the largest association representing Italian agriculture. In Bologna he has just met Giuseppe Conte, invited for an event of his organisation.

What have you asked of the PM for the next budget law?

"It may sound strange to you, but we did not ask for new support measures. We did get some reassurances, though. And they are important.

What reassurances?

"President Conte has assured us that there will be no cut in tax breaks for our sector, for example on agricultural diesel, which had been discussed in recent weeks. We are the first to have our environment at heart and Italian agriculture has a level of emissions 50% lower than those of other ***European*** countries".

What about VAT? In recent days there has been talk of selective increases, which could concern certain agricultural products. What has Conte told you?

"Yes, there was talk of possible increases for meat or some cereal products. But Conte reassured us that there would be no increases.

But are you calm, or do you fear that in the end there will be some increase?

"I trust what the president has told us. What really worries me are the tariffs that might be introduced by the United States".

So why do you call them incomprehensible?

"Because it all stems from an accusation of unfair competition in the aerospace sector that the United States has made against the four ***European*** countries that are part of the Airbus consortium: France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, which would have damaged the American company Boeing. Their reprisal, however, concerns the agri-food sector, which has nothing to do with aircraft and in which we are the leading exporter among ***European*** countries.

What would be the effect?

"A disaster. Let me give you just one example: Parmigiano Reggiano and Grana Padano today pay a duty of 2.5 ***euros*** per kilo. They would end up paying more than 20. It is estimated that exports will collapse by 90%. And this after Italy stood out in ***Europe in*** supporting the United States' request to impose duties on Russia, losing 1.2 billion ***euros***. A hoax. We asked Conte to talk about it with Mike Pompeo, the US Secretary of State who will be in Rome in the coming days. He assured us of his maximum commitment.

One last thing, President. Your event in Bologna closed with the former deputy premier Matteo Salvini. Is the Conte one government or the Conte two government better?

"We are for building a relationship with political forces regardless of whether they are in government or opposition. We have always had a good relationship with President Conte. And we are used to judging governments by their facts."

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U.S. reprisals "Incomprehensible duties, arising from an accusation of unfair competition between Airbus and Boeing, and in retaliation they hit the food industry".

null

The word

These are taxes that affect goods produced abroad and imported by a state. Duties can be budgetary, if they aim to generate more tax revenue, or economic, when the objective is to protect domestic production. The Trump administration has adopted them against China to help US industry; those threatened against the ***EU*** are retaliatory for industrial reasons (Airbus-Boeing competition).

At the top

Ettore Prandini, 47, is the National President of Coldiretti. He was elected after four years as National Vice President. Before that he was

at the head of Coldiretti Lombardia

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject: *European*** Union (94%)

**Industry:** Agriculture (69%)

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[***Taxation does not miss targets; Taxes to be reduced***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K051-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FIRST PAGE; Page 1.28

**Length:** 1159 words

**Byline:** Alberto Alesina and Francesco Giavazzi

**Body**

There are two clichés about a state's debt and deficit that are worth refuting. There is no optimal level

(or dangerous) public debt, the same for all countries. It depends on who owns the bonds issued by the state and on the credibility of the nation. In Argentina, a country that has repeatedly failed to repay its debtors (i.e. gone into default) and where around half of the debt is held abroad, even a debt well below 100 per cent of GDP worries the markets and a small shock is enough to unleash a storm. On the other hand, Japan, with a debt of over 250% of GDP, but partly owned by government agencies and partly by the private sector, has a very high level of debt.

the rest by Japanese households, does not worry international investors. Italy is somewhere between these two extremes. About one third of our debt, 134% of GDP, is held abroad, so unlike Japan, international investors are concerned about its sustainability and are calling for a prudent budgetary policy that avoids the risk of default. This is why increases in deficits combined with political uncertainty cause the spread to jump and thus the cost of debt to taxpayers.

As far as the deficit is concerned, balancing the budget at all times is not a good rule.

The deficit (and consequently

debt) must rise during a recession, when tax revenues fall and social spending rises, e.g. to pay benefits to the unemployed.

But deficits have to be compensated with budget assets when the economy is doing well.

This common sense rule has not been followed in Italy. The debt-to-GDP ratio has almost always risen, even when, for example in the first part of the 2000s, the relatively favourable trend of the economy would have made it possible to take advantage of the opportunity to reduce the debt: instead, public expenditure rose by a couple of points of GDP. This was also the case in the 1980s when the economy was growing. The only exception was the effort made to enter the ***euro***, also thanks to the revenues collected from privatisations in the late 1990s. So, one of the consequences of high debt is that we cannot afford to follow the common sense rule described above. That is, a country with high debt, owned in significant part by foreign investors, cannot use the deficit to avoid or mitigate a recession.

Today. All signs agree that the ***eurozone*** economy is close to a recession. In Germany, the crisis in the car industry, the heart of German manufacturing, seems deeper than a simple cyclical slowdown. It is therefore time for ***Europe to*** follow more relaxed budgetary policies, as interest rates have never been so low.

However, the anti-recession contribution of budgetary policies cannot be the same in all countries. Some, such as Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic, have surplus public budgets that help them reduce their debt: they should reverse course, especially Germany. Others, such as Italy, should follow a neutral fiscal policy, i.e. keep deficits and debt stable.

Signs of a relaxation of fiscal policies are beginning to be seen in the ***eurozone.*** The budget law passed last week by the Dutch Parliament, which continues to have a small budget deficit (but the debt is only 53 per cent of GDP), provides for a lower tax burden on families of around three billion ***euro.*** In Germany, the requests to abandon the balanced budget (which today is actually a surplus), at least for as long as the recession lasts, are becoming more numerous, helped by the political strength of the Greens: the expansive measures under discussion (among which precisely the measures in defence of the environment) for now are worth only half a point of GDP, but during the budget session this figure could rise.

As we have explained, Italy cannot increase its debt, but it can help its economy by cutting spending and taxes at the same time. The empirical evidence shows with a very high level of certainty that spending cuts combined with equivalent tax cuts in countries with high tax burdens like ours increase GDP. On the tax side, taxes have to be reduced for everyone by eliminating the so-called 'tax expenditures', i.e. favours and benefits granted to those sectors or companies that have managed, through their political connections, to obtain various gifts over time. Many of these numerous tax expenditures are relatively small (e.g. subsidies to the boats that transport tourists, and some residents, from one side of the Lombard lakes to the other) but should be abolished in any case. Others are substantial, such as the reduced rate of excise duty on diesel, which, compared to the higher rate on petrol, is worth €5 billion in lost revenue. It is also possible to recover tax evasion to make those who do not evade pay less.

On the spending side, we have repeatedly suggested that one way to start is to link the cost of some public services, such as health and university, to the income of the user. A rule that, besides being fair (today the subsidy that the state grants to a university student from a wealthy family, five to six thousand ***euros a*** year, is the same as that granted to the children of relatively poor families), would encourage students to control the quality of the education they receive. A measure that clearly requires a serious fight against evasion. As far as pensions are concerned, not only should 'Quota 100' be eliminated: more generally, the intergenerational weight that today favours the elderly while punishing the young and future generations must be rebalanced. It is also necessary to review the rule whereby civil servants receive the same salary in the South as in the North for the same tasks. A rule that is not only a permanent subsidy to the South, where the cost of living is significantly lower than in the North, but which, by putting pressure on the salaries of private companies, constitutes one of the major factors holding back the economy of the South. Research by one of us (Alesina) published in 2001 in the International Monetary Fund's journal (IMF staff papers) calculated, admittedly imperfectly, that the purchasing power of wages in the South was about 25 per cent higher than in the North for similar wage levels.

The Update Note to the Economic and Financial Document to be published on Tuesday is the first opportunity for this government to show a change of course and a willingness to act, not just wait passively for events. Of course, a single document cannot solve all of Italy's budgetary problems overnight, but it can at least mark a change of gear.

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**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Public Debt (88%); Economic Growth (84%); Gross Domestic Product (83%)

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[***Don't blame the baby boomers***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K0DY-00000-00&context=)

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READING Edition

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**Section:** READING; Page 11

**Length:** 1430 words

**Byline:** danilo taino

**Highlight: There** are "six pernicious myths" behind the idea of conflict between young and old, explains sociologist Jennie Bristow, and the first is the belief that the interests of the young are in conflict with those of the old. It is a regressive attitude to create unfounded theories that undermine the common commitment to improving the world.

**Body**

In his "assault on granny", David Böcking was all in all moderate. "People against banks, North against South and rich against poor? While all these conflicts may be real," he wrote in August 2012 in the German weekly "Der Spiegel", "one of the biggest issues of the ***euro*** crisis is rarely discussed: older people are living at the expense of the young, and it really is time for the next generation to take to the streets to face their parents. In a recently published book on the alleged war between generations, sociologist Jennie Bristow cites the Spiegel article to show how the idea of a clash between different age groups has arrived from Anglo-Saxon countries in the mainstream media in ***Europe*** and throughout the West.

However, the attacks on the older generation go far beyond the writings of the German Böcking. Sociologist Bristow, who teaches at Canterbury Christ Church University, cites a series of books on the same theme and with the same approach, only more radical: How the Baby Boomers Took Over Their Children's Future , by David Willetts; It's All Their Fault (Previous Generations), a manifesto by Neil Boorman; A Generation of Sociopaths: How baby boomers betrayed America , by Bruce Cannon Gibney; Barbarians: how baby boomers, immigration and Islam screwed my generation , by Lauren Southern; and on and on. But is there really a generational war? Are the elderly, in particular the generation born between 1945 and 1965, the children of the economic boom, really sociopaths stealing the future from their children and grandchildren?

Bristow wrote a book to say that this doesn't stand up: Stop Mugging Grandma. The "Generation Wars" and Why Boomer Blaming Won't Solve Anything ("Stop Mugging Grandma. The "generation wars" and why blaming boomers won't solve anything", published by Yale University Press. On the contrary, the sociologist says that this reading of the world is far from reality, false and provides the basis on which policies are built that penalise all generations.

In recent days, young people have really taken to the streets against their parents, as Böcking urged them to do: in the big climate demonstrations led by Greta Thunberg. One of the Swedish activist's accusations is that adults have led to a situation where 'the house is burning down'. Hers is an alarm about climate change, but the accusation is to previous generations, who have not cared about the issue. "You have stolen my dreams and my childhood," he scolded at the UN. "Young people are beginning to understand your betrayal, the eyes of all future generations are on you," she added. Greta's following among young people is high, but what is surprising is the consensus that has reached her from institutions, politicians, the media: from those she accuses. It is perhaps the most successful point ever reached by the theory of generational clash.

Beyond the disputes about how to deal with climate change, there is really a youthful mobilisation here that has taken to the streets to say that adults have stolen the future. However, the accusation is not only about climate change and the environment. Supporting the assault on grandma (and especially grandpa, but also fathers and mothers) is basically the idea that tomorrow will be worse than the past and the present because of the reckless appropriation of resources by today's adults: the difficulty for young people to find work and buy a house, the debt of the States that will weigh on the next generations, the stagnation of wages, the crisis of the welfare state. Full generational inequality.

The problems mentioned are of course real. It is the idea that they depend on the greed and recklessness of those of a certain age that is limping along. Each of them has serious reasons on which economists, sociologists and politicians are questioning themselves; there are past and present mistakes, as there will be in the future; there are phenomena with enormous consequences, such as globalisation, which have nothing to do with generational wrongdoing. Blaming the protagonists of yesterday will not solve the problems of today and tomorrow: it will probably make the world worse by creating artificial divisions. Jennie Bristow, in fact, argues that generational warfare does not exist: it is an invention that has become mainstream due to prevailing intellectual apathy.

The sociologist points to "six dangerous myths" underlying the idea of conflict between young and old, between Millennials and Generation Zeta on the one hand (those born in the 1980s and after) and baby boomers on the other. The first is precisely the belief that the interests of young people are in conflict with the interests of their elders: anyone who has any idea of what a family is and how it works and does not reason from ideology knows that this is not the case; the relationship of solidarity is evident in both directions, intra-family conflicts exist today as always in history.

The second myth is that it is the baby boomers who are almost exclusively responsible for the world's ills. Bristow argues that they have become the scapegoat because they form the generation that, in large numbers, is heading for retirement in a period of low economic growth: the impression is that they are appropriating resources illegitimately (which justifies the desire, also on the part of many governments, to take something away from them). Moreover, they do not give the image of elderly people in need of care in their large houses bought at the cost of very few wages; they are hedonists, happy to trample on their golf courses.

The third myth is the idea that the individuals of a generation are basically the same. It is true that one grows up within a spirit of the times, but this does not mean that generations are homogeneous groups. Seeing them as such is another way of reinforcing identity tendencies at the expense of the individual.

Fourthly, the belief that today's young people are disadvantaged like no others before them, destined to be poorer than their parents. The difference is that today there is a prevailing pessimism created by the enormous geo-economic and technological changes of the past decades. Changes that will not necessarily have negative consequences in the future, on the contrary.

The fifth myth is that the voice of youth is regularly drowned out by a majority of older people in power. A belief that is questionable in fact, as seen in recent days at the UN, which starts from the idea that only young people have an interest and concern for the future.

The sixth myth is, according to Bristow, "the most pernicious": it portrays the boomers as a greedy generation that created today's problems by appropriating a greater share of resources than they were entitled to: wealth, power, welfare. It is a pauperist view that denies the desire, common to every generation, to expect more than just the basic necessities. By making the boomers' greed the focus of their attacks," writes the sociologist, "the generals of the new generational wars are launching a relentless assault on aspirations". A conflict born of the disorientation of the West (only of it).

The class clash that dominated the 20th century had a structural basis and strong theories to support it. Without that, the generational war of the 21st century seems more like an invention without real roots. What sustains it is the weak, in some ways Trumpian, thought of a zero-sum, you-win-me-lose game. There is no idea that a society should aim, even among conflicts, at a growth in wealth: everything is resolved in a struggle for the distribution of what there is, in taking from one group to give to another. Here lies the regressive danger of the invention of the conflict between generations: in creating theories and movements that have no basis in reality but frustrate the common commitment to improve the world. No, it is not Karl Marx.

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JENNIE BRISTOW

Stop Mugging Grandma.

The 'Generation Wars

and Why Boomer Blaming Won't Solve Anything

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Pages 272, $ 25

The author

Jennie Bristow, British, was a journalist in the late 1990s. She is now a senior researcher at Christ Church University, Canterbury, and director of the Sociology and Social Policy programme. Among other things, she has published Baby Boomers and Generational Conflict (2015) and The Sociology of Generations (2016) for Palgrave Macmillan, and Standing Up to Supernanny (2009) for Imprint Academic.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Growth (94%); Business Forecasts (81%); Children (71%); Families + Children (71%); Minority Groups (68%); Economic Conditions (63%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Berlusconi: Fascists and the League cannot win without us***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X57-T861-JDMV-K05H-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

29 September 2019 Sunday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** FIRST FLOOR; Page 9

**Length:** 604 words

**Byline:** Stefano Landi

**Highlight:** The attack on allies. Salvini: 'Certain definitions no longer make sense in 2019'

**Body**

Milan Heart, brain and spine. You can't live without them. And you don't win elections either. "The League and the fascists, we let them enter the government, we legitimised them, we constitutionalised them. We are forced to stay in the centre-right, because without us they are incapable of winning". Silvio Berlusconi is 83 years old today. He decided to celebrate with a few fireworks yesterday at the Manzoni theatre in Milan at the Forza Italia 'Seniores' convention. With one of the hardest core of his electorate: pensioners. They cheered him on with their usual ultras approach. Salvini's reply, however, came immediately: 'Talking about fascism in 2019 no longer makes sense'.

There are saints, holy cards and seasoned flags. A mature audience came from all over Italy. They were talking about pensions, or rather, how 'the communists put their hands in the pockets of pensioners'. The fact that Berlusconi is in good shape is immediately clear from the attack of jokes. He even recycles the catchphrase about Commendator Bestetti. He invites young people to learn how to fasten their jacket buttons. Because it is to them that he asks the first effort to regain meters in the race for the next Regional. "We thought that television campaigns were enough, but 67% of Italians form their political opinions on the Internet". So he promises to wage war on the League on social networks as well, with a sharp turnaround in his communication approach: "We too will put on young troops to attack the Net". But since the audience is white-haired, he is back on hot ground and dear to most people: "It will take a while to get back into government, given that they are tied to their seats with scotch tape. But when they do, we'll set up a ministry for the elderly and give pensions to housewife mothers. The elderly vote for us because they are wise and have life experience. There was a standing ovation and chorus. "Pensioners on the attack" remains the battle cry.

There is also time to expand on the political front. In the meantime, to dismantle the policies of the 5 Stars, who remain more enemies than the others: "Quota 100 is a palliative and the citizenship income has not created a single job. Orlando and Bonafede are about to write a pact for handcuffs. They have changed the presumption of innocence into the presumption of guilt, in a country like ours that has the record for trial length." He, who has done 88, knows what he is talking about.

He then turned to the right and pointed out that 'sovereignty is a stupid political idea, a hoax that should be put aside'. He also keeps an eye on the left, in particular on Renzi, "the man who has this government on his conscience" and who could gnaw away at his electorate: "He won't steal votes from us, because his is a party of the palace and not of the people". Here, however, his people are on their feet like in the parterre of certain concerts in theatres. "Don't believe polls that are designed to depress. We are still at 8%. And it is clear that, although the figure is not great, he wants to try and consider it a reassuring starting point.

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The word

centre-right

The centre-right - the coalition formed by the League, Forza Italia and Fratelli d'Italia - is running united in the political elections.

of 4 March 2018 but then Matteo Salvini goes into government with the Five Star Movement. The coalition remains united at the local level and wins all the Regionals after the Policies, winning Molise, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Abruzzo, Sardinia, Basilicata and Piedmont

49.5 percentage

obtained by the centre-right in the ***European elections*** on 26 May: Salvini's League took 34.3%; Forza Italia led by Berlusconi 8.8%, Meloni's Fratelli d'Italia 6.4%.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Campaigns + Elections (70%)

**Load-Date:** September 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Conte wants a moratorium EU But the Pd presses: stop immediately***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93W2-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 5

**Length:** 467 words

**Byline:** Marco Galluzzo

**Highlight:** Di Maio: I will ask Brussels. Renzi and Leu also for immediate arms freeze

**Body**

ROME Italy is waiting for the ***European Union,*** and unlike France and Germany and other countries intends to ask for an arms embargo on Turkey on the basis of a decision by all 28 ***EU*** countries. This is a difficult operation, given that there may not be the unanimity required, but above all it raises questions in Italy, where practically the entire Democratic Party, starting with the secretary Nicola Zingaretti, is asking the government to do as Berlin and Paris did and not wait any longer.

A request that for now has fallen on deaf ears. A note from Palazzo Chigi explains that "the Italian government is already working to ensure that the option of a moratorium on the sale of arms to Turkey is decided at ***European level*** as soon as possible" and that all the objectives "must be achieved through ***European*** coordination".

Foreign Minister Luigi Di Maio, who will be in Brussels today for a Foreign Affairs Council meeting, promises that "Italy will be categorical: Turkey must stop this military action, but above all we will ask Italy to stop the sale of arms to Ankara. Before the meeting I will have a bilateral meeting with the French foreign minister", who however has already decided unilaterally together with Germany, Holland, Norway and Finland.

The government's wait-and-see attitude is subjected to a barrage of demands from both the PD, Leu and Renzi's party. In practice, the parties that make up the executive want the embargo immediately, they ask Giuseppe Conte to take an immediate decision, but they are not listened to. This starts with the secretary of the Democratic Party, Nicola Zingaretti: "It is right to involve the allies and ***Europe*** on the matter of the aggression against the Kurds. But on behalf of the Democratic Party I ask the government and the other parties in the majority, in addition to the decisions taken, to give even clearer signals, starting with an immediate stop to arms exports to Turkey. We need facts and signals. Immediately".

"The law is clear: the government can and must already ban the sale of arms to Turkey," said Andrea Romano, a PD deputy and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Senator Andrea Marcucci (PD) echoed him: "We must stop the sale of arms to Turkey, can the government move from words to deeds?". The list of requests is practically endless," was the ironic comment of Matteo Orfini, who pointed out that the PD is in government but is not listened to. Silvio Berlusconi also called for an embargo, while Salvini said he was willing to sign any document that would definitively stop Turkey's ***EU*** accession process. Matteo Renzi also made himself heard: "Italy must stop arms sales to Turkey and ***Europe*** must impose sanctions on Turkey immediately. Those who remain silent are accomplices.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject: *European*** Union (94%); Embargoes + Sanctions (77%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Fines + Penalties (63%); Economic Policy (62%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***London's farewell boosts exports after we suffer ; Finance Politics rendezvous with history***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-944G-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 2.3

**Length:** 1181 words

**Byline:** Ferruccio de Bortoli

**Highlight: For** now, the consequences of fear are working in our favour Until July, UK exports grew by 8.9% After that, we could suffer tariffs and a similarly large drop in sales as well as having less chance of attracting runaway banks and companies

**Body**

The more optimistic remember the general anxiety that accompanied the turn of the century. The fear of Y2K. Greatly overestimated. On 1 January 2000, computer systems did not grind to a halt. The world did not fall into the hole of an alleged computer glitch. The less optimistic view the date of 31 October, if indeed the United Kingdom were to leave the ***European Union*** without agreement, even after another postponement, as a painful caesura in history.

A rift that will not only reflect on the political relations between London and the ***European*** capitals but will tangibly affect the lives of her Majesty's subjects. It will endanger - as former Labour Prime Minister Tony Blair said - the very unity of the nation. Even apocalyptic scenarios: empty supermarket shelves, queues of trucks at the borders, bureaucratic and administrative chaos. And a further element of instability in trade relations that cannot fail to have a negative impact also on the international economy, on everyone's growth. In short, a Brexit bug. The final explosion of the British contradiction in the long process of building ***European*** unity to which London reluctantly joined only in 1973. The promising outcome of the last talks between Boris Johnson and the Irish Prime Minister Leo Varadkar has, however, in the last few hours opened up some glimmerings of agreement with the ***European Union***. A pronouncement by Parliament would oblige Boris Johnson's government to ask for an extension of at least three months. We use the conditional because the pragmatism inherent in a common law legal system, an admired and envied virtue, is now seen - further irony of history - as a limitation, a multiplier of uncertainties if not a source of jurisprudential confusion. To the point of turning the House of Commons into the stage for a theatrical comedy. More sideshow than spectacle. But, at the same time, to record a renewed institutional vitality of Parliament in the face of the executive's forcing, the Conservative Party's convulsions and Labour's ambiguity. Johnson's latest proposal was rejected by Brussels. Not only because of the Northern Irish border issue to which the 1998 Ulster peace agreement is linked. The move by Downing Street has provoked angry ***European*** reactions and damaged personal relationships. Suspicions are growing that a no-deal strategy is also being pursued by the former mayor of London for electoral purposes. A possible early recourse to the polls could be put on the calendar for 28 November. The other 27 ***European*** countries have shown rare compactness. But the satisfaction of seeing how difficult it is for reluctant London to renounce the advantages of the single market, in a belated reassessment of Community principles, does not conceal the concerns of a disorderly exit, without agreements. So there will be a last-ditch effort to avoid a no deal.

The accounts

But what if it happens? What will it be like on 1 November? Italy too is reckoning. And for now, fear, by fuelling the stock cycle, has been an extraordinary business multiplier. It has had a positive effect on trade. That's right. In short, we fear the effects of Brexit but for now we enjoy the consequences of fearing it. In the first seven months of the year our exports to the UK grew by 8.9% compared to the same period last year while imports fell by 1.5%. There was a veritable boom in pharmaceuticals: a 33% leap which, globally, reached 27.9%. Transport equipment was up 22.6%, with a significant jump in rolling stock. Clothing was up 14.6%. The trade surplus with London in 2018 (23 billion in exports and 12 billion in imports) was one of the highest ever. The accounts covering services, not only financial, and tourism also smile at Italy. The balance of payments was in deficit in 2017. It is back in the black in 2018 by about ***€1*** billion. And it remains favourable in the first six months of the year. Perfect, but let's look ahead. What if there should be an abrupt exit as PM Johnson even seems to be hoping for? The negative effects on Italian exports would derive from three factors," explains Alessandro Terzulli, chief economist at Sace-Simest. "First of all on the demand side with a marked slowdown in the United Kingdom. The Bank of England even forecasts a drop in gross domestic product of up to 10.5% in five years. Then on the supply side. A further devaluation of the pound will affect the level of trade. And, thirdly, the risk of a return of tariffs. Here Terzulli takes up a study by the Bank of Italy according to which, with hard Brexit, which would bring the United Kingdom back into the World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules, Italian goods would risk being subject to an average tariff of 5%. But with wide differences between the various types of product. It would go well for instrumental mechanics, which accounts for the lion's share of trade: it would manage with 2%. Clothing, on the other hand, would pay 11% and food 13%. Still less than the 25% threatened by Trump. In addition to duties, new non-tariff barriers could be reintroduced. But it is not certain that London will choose this path, which obviously lends itself to retaliation and compensation. These three factors", continues Terzulli, "are the ingredients of an explosive mix in the event of a no deal". With what consequences for the resilience of our exports? "A cumulative decrease in two years of between 7 and 8 per cent". Not only that, for some products subject to quotas, such as sugar and milk, there could be a shortage of supply and sudden price increases. The Brexit is reducing the size of London's financial centre. Many banks and financial institutions, especially American and Asian ones, have already moved to avoid losing their ***European*** passport and having to submit to controls, limits and increased costs. This has benefited Frankfurt and Paris in particular. Less so Milan, which could and would have achieved more. But it is paying the price for Italy's political instability, combined with a widespread feeling that the rules of business can be changed too easily. And legal certainty is still a fragile principle.

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Next steps

With or without a deal on Brexit, the British Parliament will meet on 19 October at the end of the ***EU*** Council, considered the last chance to reach a deal before the 31 October deadline. The date is immediately after the ***EU*** Council of 17 and 18 October, in which Boris Johnson will try to push through his new proposals on the Irish border; and it is also the deadline by which, according to the anti-no deal law, the British Prime Minister, in case of no agreement, should send to Brussels the request for a new postponement of the Brexit.

**Classification**

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**Subject: *European*** Union (94%); Economic Growth (69%)

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[***good intentions in the manoeuvre (but the turning point is postponed)***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-944H-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 4

**Length:** 838 words

**Byline:** Francesco Daveri

**Highlight:** Tone with ***Europe*** changes, external pressure eases, dangers removed. The spending review remains in the drawer. Will this be discussed again in the next three years? Why do the best practices of one region, province or municipality not become a target for other administrations?

**Body**

With the arrival of the Conte bis government, the challenges to ***Europe*** that had characterised the actions of the previous government immediately disappeared from everyday politics. Point 2 of the new government's programme stated that: "Italy must be the protagonist of a phase of relaunch and renewal of the ***European Union***, understood as a tool to reduce inequalities and win the challenge of environmental sustainability". Certainly today's ***Europe*** does not satisfy, so much so that: "The government will work to promote the necessary changes to overcome the excessive rigidity of ***European*** constraints, which make the current public budget policies mainly oriented to stability and less to growth" But it is one thing not to participate in meetings where they discuss how to relocate migrants and make periodic direct and indirect references to the possible beneficial effects of Italy's exit from the ***euro***, another thing to talk about the need for "a ***Europe that is more*** solidarity-based, more inclusive, and above all closer to the citizens".

The verbal and methodical turnaround in relations with the ***EU*** has put Italy back in the trend of lowering interest rates on public bonds triggered by the announcement of the resumption of bond purchases by the ECB and the rate cuts that Donald Trump has forced the US Federal Reserve to make since the end of May. The further drop in Italian debt rates by around 100 basis points since the second half of August gives an additional EUR 4 billion per year to Economy Minister Roberto Gualtieri, who is engaged in the difficult search for the resources needed to avoid the unfair and recessionary automatic VAT increases already provided for in current legislation for 2020. The lower spread associated with a higher market value of Italian debt also improves the quality of commercial banks' balance sheets (with too many government bonds in their assets and plagued by structural profitability problems) and thus contributes to greater financial stability of the Italian system.

But making peace with ***Europe*** will not be enough for Italy to grow like ***Europe***. Since at least 1996, in fact, when ***Eurostat*** calculated the data, Italy's GDP has continued to show a development gap of about one percentage point a year. A gap that remains more or less constant in years of lean cows, such as the current one (with ***European*** growth at one per cent per year while in Italy it is zero) and in years of fat cows (such as the years preceding 2007 and the 2014-17 recovery period). In other words, the economy would need a turnaround to close the gap. But for now, in the official documents of the new government, the turnaround is postponed to the future. The (correct) deactivation of the safeguard clauses is not an incentive to grow but only an escape from danger. The promised reduction in the tax wedge (increase in net wages in the pay packet) will already take place in 2020 but will amount to 0.15 points of GDP - about 2.7 billion. And, according to the official documents, the "comprehensive and organic reform of taxation on personal income" is to be carried out "within the three-year planning period". That is, afterwards.

For companies, various investment incentives such as hyper and super depreciation are reactivated, but this is done without a word of comment on whether and how these measures have worked in the past. And then the climate decree adds various other modest incentives and disincentives (the Green New Deal) to encourage a "green" shift in household consumption habits. The stranglehold of public accounts on the same public expenditure evidently prevents us from doing more: if you cut one tax you have to raise another to make ends meet along the narrow path of Italian public finance.

For Italy to return to growth, there is no doubt that some good news must also come from ***Europe.*** Starting with a simplification of the fiscal rules and algebraic constraints of the Stability Pact, which leaves aside metaphysical entities such as the structural deficit and looks instead at the actual levels of deficit and debt of the countries, adjusted for green investments. But in the meantime, at home, we need a new round of public spending revisions to create space for tax cuts.

There is a simple and seemingly fair (in reality inequitable and inefficient) way to reduce public spending, and that is to resort to linear cuts on the historical cost. The alternative is to find mechanisms for the various public administrations to learn and find it worthwhile to compete with each other in producing the best results for citizens. We need the best practices developed in one region, province or municipality to become a target for other comparable local administrations. If we are not able to do this, we will always live unhappily with our high taxes and high public spending.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Economic Growth (86%); Public Debt (86%); Gross Domestic Product (81%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***turning green to continue growing; of the FUTURE***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-945N-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 29

**Length:** 895 words

**Byline:** Francesca Gambarini

**Body**

"With slower growth and new technologies rapidly transforming the economy, there is an urgent need to make reforms that drive inclusive and sustainable growth," was the warning from OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría, at the launch of the Going for growth 2019 report . The study sets out investment priorities and guidelines for governments, "because the time for reform is now, to improve our lives now and for future generations," the secretary added. For the first time since it was drafted, the OECD's analysis of countries' growth therefore focuses not only on structural or market reforms, but also tries to respond to the urgency of climate change and compliance with the Paris Agreement, analysing the strategies of eleven nations, plus the ***European Union***, which have "green growth" as one of their five priority reforms.

China, for example, is pushing to reduce pollution, Australia and the Old Continent to mitigate climate change while supporting the economy, creating jobs and directing investment. For Estonia and Poland, the goals are to achieve efficiency and lower environmental impacts in the energy sector, Indonesia is considering subsidies for renewable energy sources. Israel is focusing on public transport to limit pollution, while India needs to focus on infrastructure and accessibility of both electricity and drinking water. In Iceland, the challenge is to ensure the environmental sustainability of the island's fast-growing tourism sector. In Germany, a maxi plan for climate investments has just been approved; Italy is following suit with the (controversial) climate decree.

Are we facing an epochal change in strategies, priorities, research and technologies? And, above all, are we in time to help 'our house that is on fire', as Greta Thunberg reminds us? The International Monetary Fund warns: "Climate change could exacerbate regional disparities in many advanced economies by the end of the 21st century", estimating for the already struggling regions of Italy, Spain and the United States a drop in productivity of 2-3 percentage points by 2100. "Rising temperatures weigh on labour and will be felt in agriculture and industry. As regions lagging behind tend to be specialised in these areas, the effects of warming on labour could manifest themselves here," notes the note in the latest World Economic Outlook. On the other hand, it pays to protect yourself against climate change. Frans Timmermans, Vice-President of the ***European*** Commission in charge of the green deal, said that "the ***EU*** has already reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 22% compared to 1990, with a growth of 58% over the same period. We have shown that fighting climate change does not harm our economy".

This complex scenario is the starting point for the E conomia's journey into the business paths of the future. Between finance, smart cities, energy and mobility, recycling and food, an editorial journey plus an event (in Milan, at the Triennale, on 14 November) to imagine the world to come. The stories, characters and companies we will meet will explain how to make it more sustainable. Maybe even fairer and more inclusive. If we can, all together, put out the fire.

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Energy

The commitment of the big players to the green transition

300 multinationals, with total revenues of around $5.5 trillion and more than 16 million employees in over 140 markets worldwide, have signed the RE100 initiative, under which they will source 100% renewable energy and electric transport by 2050 at the latest.

300

30

Finance Investments

Race for sustainable wallets:

zero-impact business pays off

Sustainable investments are growing steadily around the world, exceeding in absolute value well over $30 trillion in assets in 2018. The trend, analysed by the Global Sustainable Investment Association, registers 30% growth compared to 2016.

Recycling

800

Raw materials, the reuse challenge is good for the environment (and for prices)

Richer countries often use more raw materials than they need: in ***Europe*** we use an average of 800 kg of steel, concrete, aluminium and chemicals per person per year. Reducing the share and focusing on the reuse of materials would help to lower not only prices but also CO2 emissions.

Mobility Smart cities

Changing pace: the clean wave in the new smart cities

In 2018, electric cars worldwide exceeded 5 million, up two million from the previous year. But they are still less than 1% of all cars on the road. Encouraging this transition is vital to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

5

90%

Food Agriculture

Carbon-free hamburgers? To comply with the Paris Agreement

Beyond Meat's veggie burgers generate 90% fewer greenhouse gas emissions than those made from beef. If 40% of the population were to choose a more sustainable diet by 2030, with less consumption of animal-based foods, the temperature rise could be limited to 1.5°.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Environment + Natural Resources (94%); Climatology (92%); Emissions (75%)

**Industry:** Energy + Utilities (73%); Alternative + Renewable Energy (63%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

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[***the lost role of the usa; Trump's choices***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93XH-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** IDEAS & OPINIONS; Page 28

**Length:** 987 words

**Byline:** Angelo Panebianco

**Body**

Remember American imperialism, the 'Dirty Vietnam War', Yankee go home, and the rest of the repertoire? Now the Americans are really going home. And, as we see in the Middle East, it is a patatrac. Even those who have grown old railing against the arrogant 'gendarmes of the world' realise that if the gendarme post is vacant, it's pain, any thug can do the damage he wants. Donald Trump, in a phone call, gave Erdogan the green light for his coveted 'final solution' to the Syrian Kurds, those who had been the United States' main allies in the fight against the Islamic State. He gave them up (for free) to one who won't even thank him. Trump soon afterwards tweeted a half-hearted repentance. But Erdogan was not impressed (Trump, in the meantime, even managed to say: but, in short, where were these Kurds while we were landing in Normandy?): the military operation in Syrian Kurdistan is underway and will not stop until the Turkish dictator's objectives are achieved.

There is no need to mix morality and politics, as many commentators do, by making statements such as 'it is scandalous, immoral, that the Americans are abandoning the Kurds'. Besides, as Paolo Mieli (Corriere, 12 October) has observed, if made by the inert and imbecile ***Europeans*** they are hypocritical and ridiculous statements. It is enough to reason politically.

The abandonment of the Kurds is a political disaster. So is the American choice to deal with the Taliban in Afghanistan. No potential ally of the West, in any area of crisis, can ever again be trusted. It is that crucial strategic asset called credibility that has been compromised by Trump's policy. At a time when competition for spheres of influence among the great powers has resumed with intensity in many parts of the world (including ***Europe***), an America that gambles with credibility offers an unexpected advantage to authoritarian powers, be they big (Russia, China) or medium-sized (Turkey, Iran).

The ongoing Turkish invasion should make us reflect on three issues: Turkey's membership of NATO, the fate of the ***European Union***, and the parabola of US hegemony. As far as NATO is concerned, it will not be possible to continue for much longer to pretend that Turkey is just another member. Some hope that sooner or later the regime inaugurated by Erdogan will come to an end and that Turkey will once again become the American- and ***European-friendly*** country it has been for decades. But it is not so probable that Turkey's cultural, even more than political, break with the West, in the name of a combination of Islamism and nationalism and the repudiation of the secular heritage of Atatürk (the father of modern Turkey), can be reabsorbed. At the moment Daniele Raineri ( Il Foglio ) is right: the exclusion of Turkey from NATO for an action that was authorised by the Americans cannot be proposed. But a day will come, at another juncture, when the organisation will have to ask itself: what do we still have in common with Turkey?

The second question concerns ***Europe***. It is to be hoped, but implausible, that the Union will succeed in this crisis in disproving a widely held belief that there will never be a politically united ***Europe.*** No political unity is possible if those who are supposed to unite cannot be credible when it comes to acting to provide for their own security. The Turkish attack on the Kurds benefits the remnants of the Islamic State, and it is not difficult to imagine that if that organisation rears its head again, if, for example, hundreds of people are killed, it will not be able to be credible.

foreign fighters

free, ***Europe*** will once again be a target, a war zone, a place full of enemies to be hit with chain attacks. At the same time, we have to deal with Erdogan's threat (who has already extorted a lot of money from the ***Europeans***) to dump three and a half million refugees on us if we dare to bother him. "Blame and condemn

anning' does not help. Countermeasures are urgently needed. But do not tell ***European*** public opinion the fairy tale according to which an embargo on arms sales to Turkey would be sufficient. More generally, we will see if this crisis will force the Union to equip itself with the "geopolitical vision" that it has never had (Danilo Taino on the

Courier

yesterday) and the means and will to support it. Or if, as is likely, very little of substance will change. For now, let us remember that, as Machiavelli thought, 'unarmed prophets' have no political future.

Finally, there is the question of the parabola of American power. Is its decline inevitable? Perhaps yes and perhaps no. America continues to be a much more dynamic society and more capable of innovation than the other great powers (including China: it is not certain that in the long run a closed society can really outclass an open society). And this can continue to benefit the United States in international competition. But even assuming - and not conceding - that the American decline is irreversible, it is certain that the timing of the process can be accelerated or delayed by the choices of the Administration. Trump, with his America first, is speeding up the process, has battered the institutions that have underpinned US hegemony since the post-war period, and has undermined America's credibility. To the benefit of authoritarian powers. In the Middle East and elsewhere. It is not easy to be optimistic about the forthcoming presidential elections. The candidate who most embodies the continuity of American politics, Joe Biden, is old and not very charismatic and the Democratic primaries could reward some left-wing extremists. Trump would then be triumphantly re-elected. As has always been the wish of the enemies of American imperialism, the Yankees are coming home. Every man for himself.

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**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Foreign Policy (94%); Politics (82%); ***European*** Union (71%); Religion + Spirituality (69%); Treaties + Agreements (68%); Trade Treaties + Agreements (63%)

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[***THE RATE TRAP (without growth); Political Economy between Spending and Investment***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-944R-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 10

**Length:** 1005 words

**Byline:** Fabio Pammolli

**Highlight:** Reducing yields opens up a window for adjusting public finances and intervening in the debt, and at the same time would make it possible to start upgrading public spending in favour of investment. So why are large and small projects not taking off? The funding logjam The logic of non-repayable loans must be overcome. By making the right choices, each ***euro*** can mobilise between 5 and 8 ***euros*** in additional resources Negative yields can encourage the arrival of institutional investors interested in long-term operations

**Body**

In just over a month, Italy has seen a substantial reduction in interest rates, with immediate relief for public accounts. The formation of the new government and, in Brussels, of the new Commission, had an impact. The decisive factor, in fact, was the intervention of the ***European*** Central Bank, which continued its operations on the secondary market, launched new extraordinary loans to banks and launched a new securities purchase programme worth 20 billion a month.

The reduction in yields on government bonds is to be welcomed, especially if the lesson serves to teach the value of stability and composure. But Italy is still at the bottom of the league, the only ***European*** country in which nominal interest rates on debt are higher than the nominal GDP growth rate. The cost of debt is at an all-time low, but we can hardly rejoice if growth is stagnant. Nor is it easy to imagine powerful new multipliers for public spending, the likes of which have never been seen in our country's history. Now that monetary policy has fired all its ammunition, the recovery of fiscal space would require a credible path to reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio, keeping the deficit below 2 per cent and taking advantage of low rates to lengthen the average maturity of debt. This is a mistake we made fifteen years ago and we are still paying the price.

Investing?

In words, the recomposition of public spending in favour of investments is a widely shared priority, reaffirmed by the forecasts of the Growth and Unlock Yards decrees, as well as by the amendments of the last Budget Law on local finance. Since 2014, new public allocations for investments have amounted to more than 150 billion over a fifteen-year horizon, from both the two main funds (the Investment Fund and the Development and Cohesion Fund) in areas ranging from hydrogeological instability to post-earthquake interventions, school buildings, sustainable mobility and the national water plan. Yet, the allocations have not been matched by an increase in capital expenditure, which is still far from pre-2007 levels.

There are many factors at play: uncertainty about the timeframe and the amount of resources actually available, the impoverishment of technical skills in design, contract drafting and evaluation in administrations and contracting authorities, dysfunctional administrative procedures, and blockages caused by litigation. The delays between allocation and implementation are all the greater the higher the value of the work, up to more than 15 years for investments over ***€100*** million. All too often, the low quality of projects results in interruptions and revisions of work schedules, with variations during construction and repeated reactivation of authorisation procedures.

Inspired by the Cabinet Unit model launched some time ago in the main ***European*** countries, the 2018 Budget Law and a subsequent Dpcm aimed to respond to these difficulties. A dedicated mission structure, Investitalia, was set up under the direct authority of the Prime Minister. The new structure, in collaboration with Invitalia, the investment attraction agency controlled by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development, is called upon to carry out an impressive series of functions: from the assessment of intervention priorities and investment programmes, to the verification of project progress, and the support of public administrations in the implementation of investment plans. A 'vast programme', in respect of which it will be necessary to understand the actual operation and impact of the solution adopted.

With private individuals

It is the policy's responsibility to define governance and recruit expertise to ensure not only support for the preparation of calls for tender and contracts, but also the definition of conventions for public-private partnerships and, more generally, the design of funding instruments for the various lines of action.

And it is precisely the financing solutions that should be focused on. In recent years, the experience of the ***European*** Fund for Strategic Investments has introduced a new model for financing infrastructure in the public interest, delimiting, complementing and partly replacing grant funding. The use of an ***EU*** guarantee has made it possible to mobilise the resources and technical and financial capacities of the ***European*** Investment Bank and a wide variety of market players.

This is a model to be inspired by in order to limit political intermediation, facilitate the development of quality projects and ensure the involvement of private investors interested in stable long-term returns on projects of public interest: from the renewal of transport fleets to reduce emissions, to urban regeneration and social housing initiatives, to investments in networks, health infrastructures and museums. Among other things, the aim is to make it possible to mobilise between EUR 5 and ***EUR*** 8 of additional resources for each ***euro*** of public guarantee.

In Italy, public guarantees for the involvement of private investment could usefully be concentrated precisely in those areas where there has traditionally been a monopoly of non-reimbursable public funding.

Of course, accurate impact assessments will be needed, and there will be no shortage of knots to unravel. But this is the path to take if we want to make good public spending without venturing along the path, which we would discover to be very narrow and impervious, of deficit spending and betting on the benevolence of the markets and the stability of the spread.

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**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Securities + Other Investments (90%); Public Debt (86%); Economic Growth (69%); Gross Domestic Product (63%); Public Housing (63%); Politics (62%)

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[***Poland in the hands of nationalists They have an absolute majority***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93WP-00000-00&context=)

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14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 14.15

**Length:** 750 words

**Byline:** Elisabetta Rosaspina

**Highlight:** But in Hungary, sovereignists lose out in local elections: Orbán defeated in Budapest

**Body**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

WARSAW Poland has chosen. It confirms the governing Pis, "Law and Justice", the ***Eurosceptic*** right-wing party of leader Jaroslaw Kaczynski, which comes out even stronger (if the exit polls are confirmed by the final count) than in the 2015 elections, with four more seats in the Chamber, from 235 to 239 (out of 460), and with 43.6% of the votes. The oppositions can only hope to succeed at least in the Senate, where they have presented themselves with a single list and the 100 representatives are selected by a majority system.

At the same time in Hungary, the administrative consultations seem to be reserving a bitter disappointment for Viktor Orban who, as the counting progresses, sees the advantage of the challenger to the mayor of Budapest, Istvan Tarlos, 71 years old of the Fidesz-Hungarian Civic Union, the premier's party, grow. The map of power could therefore see local administrations against the government, a bit like what happened in Turkey where Erdogan's Akp lost Istanbul in the spring, worsening its defeat when it forced a repeat vote.

In Poland, however, there was no match. The opposition was divided. The centre-liberal bloc of "Civic Coalition", which includes the Civic Platform founded by Donald Tusk, current president of the ***European*** Council, is at 27.4% and gets 130 deputies. The formation, under the logo of Lewica, the cartel of 'The Left', is 11.9% (with 43 seats) and the Psl, the 'peasants' party', is fourth with 9.6% (34 seats). Konfederacja, or National Coalition, the extreme right-wing favourite, closes with 6.4% above the 5% threshold and secures some 13 MPs.

At least in the lower house, the 70-year-old Kaczynski will now have an easy time of it, thanks to the majority prize that will guarantee the sovereignists a comfortable self-sufficiency and the possibility of governing without having to seek support or alliances. According to the first results, the Pis seems to have catalysed all the conservative opinion in Poland, seduced by a very patriotic electoral campaign and hostile to the ***European Union*** and Germany in particular. It has obtained the strong mandate that its leader had asked for and that worries its adversaries, who are alarmed by an ***anti-European*** connection between the Polish and Hungarian governments.

They paid for their attacks on judges, considered too friendly to financial, ***European*** and Jewish power. The defence of the traditional family, one father and one mother, against civil unions and homosexual couples. Kaczynski's promises to make "Poles feel safe in their own homes" have also worked, and he has protected them from immigration, which he has presented as a threat to public health. The party's good economic performance, one of the most dynamic in ***Europe, also*** played in its favour, as well as its commitment to raise minimum wages and lower the retirement age if it won. A decisive factor was the "500+" programme, which stimulates demographic growth by rewarding every child after the first with 500 zlotys (130 ***euro per*** month).

Yesterday's unusually high turnout at the polls was already a significant sign at mid-day, with 61% of voters (out of an electorate of 30 million). But this was no surprise. In the preceding days there had been a proliferation of applications to register in their constituencies of residence by voters convinced that this appointment with the ballot box was indeed the most important since the fall of the Wall. The mobilisation had been particularly strong in the western and northern regions, which are catchment areas for the left, and had therefore raised hopes in the opposition.

Kaczynski presented himself to his supporters ten minutes after the polls closed, greeted by a huge bundle of red and white roses, Poland's colours. He had closed his electoral tour in rural areas, the most traditionalist and the most inclined to support the judicial reforms that the ***European*** Commission is trying to oppose.

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"Despite an immense front lined up against us, we managed to win. Poland must change for the better" Jaroslaw Kaczynski founder of Law and Justice

Yesterday's municipal elections took place in several Hungarian municipalities: Viktor Orbán's party lost in many cities, including the crucial Budapest. In the capital, the centre-left candidate won with 50.1% of the vote.

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Campaigns + Elections (89%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (70%); Foreign Policy (63%)

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[***Stock exchanges ofEuropeBeware of duty sickness; Investment macro scenarios***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-946D-00000-00&context=)

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14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 44

**Length:** 796 words

**Byline:** Walter Riolfi

**Highlight: The** Old Continent's exports are worth almost 50% of GDP, while in China and the US they have declined over the last twenty years Today the economic slowdown is more global and the consequences of protectionism are difficult to assess

**Body**

No. "We don't agree with the markets," say (now) the managers of Switzerland's Unigestion, noting the exuberant pessimism about the economy stirred up by bond traders and the alleged and stated pessimism of many in equities. "The macro situation is not as bad as many think. We do not expect a global recession in the next six months," they conclude. The men at Goldman Sachs agree: "Our economists still think growth has slowed, but we are not close to a recession," summarises Peter Oppenheimer. And Brad Tank, head of investments at Neuberger Berman, while not hiding the risks, reassures his clients: "Fears of a full-blown recession in the next 6-12 months can probably be kept in the drawer". This cautious optimism comes as no small surprise, given that it comes after the publication of manufacturing indices which are showing a sharp contraction almost everywhere and services indices which have now taken a dangerous downward turn. Let's start with ***Europe***.

Indices and discrepancies

In Markit's analysis, the manufacturing PMIs were almost all below the contraction threshold: 47.8 for Italy, 47.7 for Spain, 46.3 for Sweden and 41.7 for Germany, so that the ***Eurozone*** figure was 45.7, one decimal place above the August reading, but in any case the worst since October 2012. On the other hand, the services PMI deteriorated, especially in Germany (48.5), and the overall ***Eurozone*** result fell to 51.6, with the composite index at 50.1, the worst it has been since June 2013. Paradoxically, if the latter indicator did not fall below the 50-point threshold, it is due to the Italian figure, which improved to 50.6 (50.3 in August).

In the US, the manufacturing ism fell to 47.8, the lowest level since late 2009, while the services ism dropped 3.8 points to 52.6, the lowest level since August 2006. "Weakness in manufacturing in the US is also affecting services, which account for over 85% of GDP", commented Anthilia. In America, however, attempts have been made to play down the situation. Perhaps the Ism index is less reliable, many commented, pointing out that Markit's manufacturing index rose to 51.1, the highest since April and thus signalling expansion. Which of the two indicators is more reliable, Bank of America analysts asked, noting that this is not the first time they have shown conflicting signals in the last 12 years? Not finding a convincing answer, they conclude that it is better to take both into account. And Neuberger, while noting that the Ism index probes larger companies with broader global exposure (and thus would be more appropriate to estimate the performance of companies in the S&P500 index), prefers to espouse the thesis of a passing malaise in the US economy. Even in 2011-2013, they argue, the indicators ended up below 50 and again between 2015 and 2016: yet nothing irreparable happened. The explanation might sound reassuring if the current situation were comparable to the mini-crisis of 3-4 years ago (triggered by fears about Chinese growth and declining oil prices) or the recession in the weaker ***Eurozone*** countries triggered by the 2012 sovereign debt crisis. But today the economic slowdown is more global and the consequences of protectionism are difficult to assess. Once again it is ***Europe*** that pays the highest price. In the ongoing process of "deglobalisation", the ***euro*** area is the "Achilles heel of the system", BofA analysts write. In the last 20 years, the weight of exports on GDP has grown by 15 percentage points in the ***Eurozone*** and is now worth 50% of growth. No other country has benefited so much from globalisation: little in Japan, almost nothing in the UK, while the weight of exports has dropped significantly in China and slightly in the US. It is the more open economies such as ***Europe's that have*** suffered most, says BofA, pointing to the Netherlands as the one most 'connected' to the rest of the world. And we could add the German and Italian economies, which are the handmaidens of the former. It is no coincidence that in the last two weeks the Stoxx index has lost 2.64% against the -1.2% of the S&P which, in spite of the proclaimed pessimism, has not dramatised either the weakness of the services ISM or the contraction of the manufacturing index. The US stock market is still close to its July record, despite the fact that profits are expected to fall by 3.1% in the third quarter (a year ago they were expected to grow by 12%) and with the prospect of seeing them worsen.

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**Classification**

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Economic Growth (94%); Small Business (90%); Business Forecasts (88%); Stock Indexes (88%); Economic Conditions (80%); Consumer Confidence (69%); Gross Domestic Product (68%)

**Industry:** Marketing + Advertising (75%); Oil + Gas Industry (63%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Against US duties only the Union can be strong; by Cristina Pensa and Livio Romano\* Industry Letter***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-944T-00000-00&context=)

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14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 11

**Length:** 421 words

**Highlight:** Damage to the milk supply chain. But in the new world order the answer cannot be national

**Body**

Barring any last-minute surprises, as a result of the new duties decided by the Trump administration, from 18 October some ***European*** products will become more expensive for US consumers and companies. The American move is not directly linked to the large-scale trade war unleashed by Washington in the last two years, which has already affected ***EU*** steel and aluminium. It is in fact a decision legitimised by the ruling of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in the decade-long - and still ongoing - dispute between Boeing and Airbus over cross-state aid.

And yet, although legitimate, this decision should worry us ***Europeans*** for at least two reasons. The first is political and concerns the way in which the judgment was implemented. On the one hand, not wanting to sit down at the negotiating table with Brussels, despite the fact that in a few months there will be another important WTO resolution potentially in favour of the ***EU*** and against the US, shows that American unilateralism does not only concern relations with China and is not destined to end any time soon. And, secondly, because the decision to impose selective duties on specific products - mostly unrelated to the aerospace sector - from specific ***EU*** countries of origin, aims, with the classic divide and rule, to delegitimise, in this delicate phase of political transition between the old and new ***European*** Commission, the role of the Community institutions.

The second concern is economic. Beyond the direct damage to exports (the official list of products-countries affected currently accounts for about 1.9% of the value of ***EU*** production destined for the US), these new duties will only further reduce the confidence of ***European*** companies, already undermined by the trade war between the United States and China. And things could get worse, given the real risk of a protectionist spiral. Italy has not been mentioned so far, and not because it is immune from the new duties (for some products, especially in the milk chain, the damage is not expected to be marginal). But because, as President of the Republic Sergio Mattarella said a few days ago, in this political opposition, which contradicts the ***Euro-Atlantic*** spirit, the only possible perspective for effectively tackling the challenge opened up by Trump is the ***European one*** and not the national one.

Confindustria Study Centre

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**Classification**

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

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**Subject: *European*** Union (94%); Conferences + Conventions (70%); Nontariff Barriers (68%); Trade Treaties + Agreements (67%); Treaties + Agreements (67%)

**Industry:** Agriculture (75%)

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**End of Document**

[***Tokarczuk's black future 'For my country a step beyond the boundaries of democracy'; A voice against***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93WT-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 15

**Length:** 603 words

**Byline:** Irene Soave

**Highlight:** The Nobel Prize and anti-government appeals (that Poles didn't listen to)

**Body**

"A decisive step away from democracy", "the exit from western civilisation", "a choice of field". This is how the Polish writer, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature on 10 October, has described the outcome of the "most important vote since 1989": the reappointment of the ultra-conservative Law and Justice party of Jaroslaw Kaczinski to the government.

Now that the predictions have become reality, Olga Tokarczuk is in Germany, on a tour planned since before she received the Nobel Prize, in conjunction with the Buchmesse in Frankfurt

which also kept her away from the ballot box. As soon as she was notified, she dedicated the Nobel Prize to "the Poles and those who fight for democracy"; in all her interviews she contrasted this word, democracy, with the initials of Kaczynski's party.

***Europe*** and Democracy

In an interview with the newspaper Gazeta Wyborcza , the writer had called for 'voting for those who bring us together, not those who divide us, those who protect the weak and excluded, believe that women have rights and that religion is free'. "I am not a political writer. A novel is different from a manifesto, and I would like to remain in this register". But she also called herself "a concerned citizen. Politics is not the business of politicians, but of those who put up with their choices. I am worried about the politicisation of judges, for example. Or the anti-Europeanism of part of national politics, which means that 'we are an uncomfortable relative of the ***EU***, but we should be its citizens'.

"In Central ***Europe***,' she told the editor of the Nobel site, traditionally the first to interview her, 'we have a long-standing problem with democracy. We are looking for the recipe to solve it but it is not easy. And I think the Nobel can give us optimism, it's a way of telling the world that we are alive, that we express ourselves'. A "we" that doesn't specify: does it perhaps overshadow the "old cultural elites" against whom Kaczinski campaigned? "It's a fight that worries me," Tokarczuk told Gazeta Wyborcza .

Frost with the government

The relationship between the party that has just been reconfirmed in government and the vegan, feminist writer with dreadlocks is not just an epidermal dislike. In recent days, Polish newspapers have relaunched a "strange but true" interview with founder Jaroslaw Kaczinski, who in 2016 said he loved Tokarczuk's books: "I will surprise you", he laughed, "but I don't find her Ksi gi Jakubowe bad". That is, the story - not translated into Italian - of the Jew Jacob Frank who led the forced conversion of his co-religionists to Catholicism in the 18th century. "A page of Polish history that I was so naive as to think I could deal with," the writer recently told the Guardian. Instead. The book is from 2014. The publisher had to pay her an escort, and detractors dusted off the Communist epithet targowiczanin , "traitor". She has been repeating ever since that 'Poland invented itself tolerant, but we were also slavers and anti-Semites': she said this at the awarding of the 2016 Nike (the Polish Strega) and also at the awarding of an honour shortly before the Nobel in Lower Silesia. Pis advisors came out.

The outgoing Minister of Culture (and, it seems, in the process of being reconfirmed) Piotr Glinski has always said that he has "never read his books". For years, his books have been excluded from the lists of the National Institute, which promotes the translation and dissemination of Polish literature. On the day of the Nobel Prize, a radio station managed to phone the minister live; he expressed dry congratulations and promised: "I will resume reading".

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**Subject:** Awards + Prizes (94%); Religion + Spirituality (82%); ***European*** Union (69%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (62%)

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[***Brexit brake 'There's still a lot to do'; Week crucial***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93WR-00000-00&context=)

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 14

**Length:** 93 words

**Body**

There is "a lot of work to be done" before an agreement on Brexit. After the optimism of the past few days, the brakes are on both London and Brussels. British Prime Minister Boris Johnson spoke about it to his government ahead of the ***European*** summit on 17 and 18 October and the possible approval vote in the Westminster Parliament on Saturday. An agreement is far away, although a Downing Street spokesman says "a way forward can be found". Michel Barnier, the ***EU's*** chief negotiator, was cautious, saying that despite "constructive talks", "much remains to be done".

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**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (93%); ***European*** Union (89%); International Law (82%); Conferences + Conventions (77%); Trade Treaties + Agreements (77%); Treaties + Agreements (77%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (69%); Foreign Policy (64%)

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[***And the wind of secession returns to Scotland; Referendum***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93WS-00000-00&context=)

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**Length:** 95 words

**Body**

The winds of secession are blowing again over Scotland: the uncertainty of Brexit and the possibility of a separation without an agreement with the ***EU*** are renewing the push for independence in Edinburgh, with a bill in the autonomous Parliament to hold a second referendum for independence from the United Kingdom. The message has been relaunched in recent days by the Scots themselves, who have taken to the streets of the capital in their thousands, complete with a national flag emblazoned with the stars of the ***EU.*** The battle for secession is being waged by the group 'All Under One Banner'.

**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Lobbying (86%); ***European*** Union (75%); Divorce + Dissolution (65%); Family Law (65%); Marriage Law (65%); Primary + Secondary Education (65%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***How much does Berlin's green deal yield; Investment us the others***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-946F-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 46

**Length:** 814 words

**Byline:** Pieremilio Gadda

**Highlight:** From local infrastructure to construction and engineering services to software companies Who can benefit from a return of German public spending. Which would also be good for the stock market

**Body**

A new wind is blowing across ***Europe***, worn down by the trade war and deteriorating global growth. It stems from the widespread awareness that monetary therapy is necessary, but no longer sufficient to restore oxygen to the economy and business confidence. In other words, a crutch of a fiscal nature is needed, made up of new stimuli and investments, to prevent the Old Continent's sluggish trend from degenerating into a slump. Mario Draghi has been saying this for some time. The Monetary Fund agrees. And for the first time Germany, which is very close to slipping into a technical recession, seems willing to play a pioneering role.

"If this new trend is confirmed, as I believe it will be, it could lead to an acceleration in ***European*** growth over the next five to ten years," observes Fabrizio Fiorini, investment manager and deputy general manager of Pramerica sgr. That's enough to make you wonder whether the trend reversal might translate into investment ideas, perhaps starting with the Frankfurt stock exchange, given that Germany is already ready to spend. It has just announced an investment plan of 54 billion over four years, 100 billion by 2030, for climate protection, with a focus on sustainable mobility, construction and infrastructure. "The beneficiaries, including in the markets, will be the green economy sectors and electric vehicles," explains Fiorini. The plan also includes an investment of EUR 86 billion over 10 years, shared between the federal government and Deutsche Bahn, to modernise the railway network.

However, there are those who urge us to downplay the real power of the new economic policy direction. Thomas Angermann, equity manager at UBS am, notes: "Germany has less room for manoeuvre than we think. The infrastructure plan may help to support some companies, but it is not decisive. In fact, the German economic picture is still not very reassuring after 15 consecutive months of declining orders in the manufacturing sector. "The plans announced will produce a boost quantifiable in 0.1/0.2% of GDP, are not able to counterbalance the weakness due to the trade war, which penalizes especially automotive, chemical and industry - recalls Tim Albrecht, head of equity Germany, Austria and Switzerland Dws - nor to trigger a rally of shares in Frankfurt," up 14.3% since the beginning of the year, slightly less than the ***European*** basket. "The good news is that consumption and employment are holding up," the manager reassured. For the deputy CEO of Pramerica, the accounts must be recalculated. "We must also remember the virtuous mechanism envisaged by the latest German Budget Law, which provides for expenditure of 0.5% of GDP in the face of growth that is at least one percentage point lower than planned. Should Germany's pace remain stable in the current quarter, as it seems to be the case, the automatic mechanism will be triggered. Considering the reduction in the surplus already budgeted for and the room for manoeuvre in the state budget, this would give an impulse of 35 billion a year in new expenditure," Fiorini calculates.

Discontinuity

Moreover, Pramerica's investment manager explains, the point is not so much the size of the stimulus measures put in place today, "as the clear discontinuity with respect to the recent past. Without forgetting the fact that from now on Germany will be willing to accept a more expansive economic policy from other ***European*** governments at EU level, as long as it is consistent with Germany's recovery objectives, which focus on ecology and infrastructure".

The reason for the greater Teutonic indulgence is obvious: not only does it reflect the current state of the German economy, which is flirting ever more dangerously with recession, but also the future geopolitical outlook: 'The trade war could last 10 years,' warns Fiorini. Germany needs ***Europe*** much more today than it did just five years ago.

However, managers surveyed by Economia suggest caution on cyclical sectors, at least as long as there is uncertainty on the tariffs front. "The theme of new stimulus can be ridden, for example, through software and construction services companies and engineering and infrastructure players, favouring names that have local exposure," points out Angermann (Ubs). German banks remain in a bind, crushed by negative rates that sacrifice profitability. "Insurance, on the other hand, has a high dividend yield, strong balance sheets. For us, they are worth an overweight," notes Albrecht (Dws). However, other countries, perhaps more so than Germany, may also benefit from the renewed German and ***European*** expansionary effort. Piazza Affari," notes Fiorini, "is potentially one of the biggest beneficiaries.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** National Debt (94%); Economic Growth (90%); Economic Conditions (86%); Public Debt (82%); Business Forecasts (77%); Gross Domestic Product (63%); Economic Policy (62%)

**Industry:** Budgets (77%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***how we are reduced unstable and fragmented; Political Economy our vices***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-944V-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 13

**Length:** 991 words

**Byline:** Alberto Brambilla

**Highlight:** Journey through the malaise: in the last seven years we have voted 22 times, changed five governments and committed 750 billion more in social spending, accumulating new public debt of 222 billion. And we are still here with almost three thousand municipalities out of eight thousand that have fewer than 1,500 inhabitants and regional constituencies that are not reflected in our productive fabric. And then we realise that there is a lack of growth and major works are not being carried out...

**Body**

Among the many problems that afflict our country and limit its development and growth, it is worth addressing at least two: 1) the great political instability caused in part by electoral laws, but above all by the perennial electoral campaign; 2) the byzantine, complex and fragmented administrative machine. Let's come to the first point: from February 2013 to next January 2020, (7 years) in our country as many as 22 electoral rounds were held between ***European*** (2), political (2) and administrative (18) between regions, provinces and autonomous provinces, that is 3.14 electoral campaigns each year (5 in 2013 and 2018, 4 in 2019; 3 in 2014; 2 in 2017 and one in 2015-16) that affected 218 central and peripheral administrations, with the exclusion of municipalities that in the period were as many as 12,875. In practice, except for 2015 and 2016 each year we were subjected to an average of 7 months of campaigning and post-election discussion.

And the expenditure goes

But at the same time we have not missed anything, because in the same period five governments have followed one another (Letta, Renzi, Gentiloni, Conte 1 and 2): five governments in seven years is not little. Just for the record: in these seven years, social spending has risen from 92.7 to over 120 billion, with an average annual increase of 5.3%, far higher than inflation and GDP, and for a cumulative cost to the community of 750 billion, the result of countless promises, both electoral and of ministers who have come and gone with great speed (and on whose professionalism and competence, but also on the simple ability to calculate, there is much to discuss). We need only think of citizenship income and pensions, Quota 100, flat tax, pensions of one thousand ***euros*** per month, an allowance of 1,200 ***euros*** per year for every person born up to the age of 18, a guarantee pension, 14th monthly payments, a cut in the fateful "tax wedge" (the new mantra of politics), and so on.

And, despite the 90 billion saved thanks to Draghi and his Quantitative Easing, we have accumulated 222 billion of new public debt: not bad in seven years, defined as "austerity" policy. Just think if it hadn't been for the austerity of "bad" ***Europe,*** how much debt we would have left for our children to pay.

Without results

Question: has everything gone well for the politicians? And has poverty been reduced (or even abolished) with all this money? At a national level, in the last four years there has been an enormous 'electoral volatility', much more intense than that of the financial markets: the PD has gone from 40% approval rating to less than half in a very short time; the same for the M5S, from 34% to less than half, while the Lega has more than doubled its support in a year.

The elections did not go well either, because out of 209 elections there were 131 changes of government at central and local level; that is, in 63% of cases the voters "sent home", to use a jargon very much in vogue in today's politics, those who were governing. It is likely that Pd, Leu and M5S, mindful of this situation, preferred to remain in their seats.

And how has it been for the citizens, the "people" to whom politicians appeal in order to grab the coveted seat? If you look at consumption, the GDP, the sentiment of the population, you'd think that despite the recourse to "panem et circenses" things have not improved.

So what should be done, since this state of perpetual electoral campaigning is so harmful? It would be enough, with a little time, to merge the elections into two rounds every 5 years; we would save a lot of money and we would (perhaps) have politicians who, instead of wandering around the country promising everything to everyone, would stay at work.

Municipalities, bodies and works

The second issue that hinders administrative activity and therefore public intervention in the economy and therefore, in Keynesian terms, development is the excessive parcelling out of our local administrations, as well as the now obsolete definition of regions and autonomous provinces, with special statutes, deserving (like Valle d'Aosta or the provinces of Trento and Bolzano) of mega transfers at the expense of the community.

Out of 7,978 municipalities, those with less than 1,500 inhabitants (less than a micro enterprise) are 2,846 (35.7% of the total) with 2.51 million inhabitants (3.6% of the total); from 1,500 to 3,000 (one SME) there are 4,825 municipalities (60.5%) with over 31 million inhabitants. Above 3,000 there are only 307 municipalities (3.8%) with over 27 million inhabitants (45% of the total). As a result, industrial centres (each 'comunello' wants its own), roundabouts, roads and so on remain divided at the border, and major works are few and far between.

Let us leave the names of the municipalities, but either use the former provinces (in search of an author) or set up consortia of municipalities with no less than 20,000 inhabitants. The administrative poles with master plans and development plans, with a unified mayor and offices, would be reduced to less than a third, with great benefits for the efficiency and cost of public administration and also less electoral warfare.

Eleven regions?

The same should be done for the former provinces, which should not have less than one million inhabitants; they would be reduced to less than 55. And so we come to the regions: what sense does it make to have Valle d'Aosta (126,202 inhabitants), Molise (308,493), Basilicata (567,118), Umbria, Trentino Alto Adige, Marche, Abruzzo, Liguria and Calabria? Such small regions but with a large part of the employment in the public administration. We could arrive, as the Agnelli Foundation once predicted, at no more than 11 regions. But with elections every two and a half years at the most and with a more compact administration, how much would the level of development increase and how much would the electoral squabbling decrease?

In terms of electoral stability, cf. Portugal; in other respects, the benefit would be very significant for young people and public finances.

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**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Campaigns + Elections (94%)

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[***space race 4.0 between rockets and data italy ready for take-off; Innovation real intelligence***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-9452-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 20,21

**Length:** 981 words

**Byline:** Francesca Gambarini

**Highlight:** The technologies used in this area have an impact on sectors such as cultural heritage protection, agriculture and transport. All the way to monitoring climate change

**Body**

It is called Space 4.0 and it is one of the megatrends that analysts, funds and economic superpowers are focusing on today, with a view to reaping big returns tomorrow. The fact that the space economy is a hot topic is demonstrated by the attention it is gaining, to the sound of photo news and announcements, in the global media. The latest, in order of time, unveiled the prototype of Starship, the space vehicle that will take man to Mars and deep space, built by SpaceX, whose CEO is Elon Musk. But the visionary founder of Tesla, which has become the electric car par excellence, is in good company: also investing in launches, satellite technology and the frontiers of exploration of the universe are other big names such as Jeff Bezos with Blue Origin or Paul Allen, co-founder of Microsoft, or even the top management of Google in Planetary Resources, which deals with space mining. The first, to be honest, to enter the field was Richard Branson, with Virgin Galactic, who had already sniffed out the space tourism business.

However, it is not only the titans of the Silicon Valley hitech revolution that are playing a role in the great $350 billion cake (according to Morgan Stanley, the value of the space industry in 2017). Italy, with a sector of around 250 companies, mostly small and medium-sized, and a swarm of promising start-ups, employing around seven thousand people, whose number has grown by 15% in the last five years, according to an estimate by ASI (Italian Space Agency) president Giorgio Saccoccia, plays a decisive role. Turnover, admittedly, is lower, but still touches the two billion mark in 2017. "Not only are we playing a leading role in ***Europe,***" explains Franco Bernelli Zazzera, professor of aerospace plants and systems at the Milan Polytechnic, "but the United States is also looking at us with attention. The reason for this can be read in the stories that we offer as an example of real intelligence growing in the country. One of the few countries to have a complete supply chain, from satellites to software. And with virtuous cases such as Avio, which has been listed on the stock exchange since 2017 and thanks to which we are one of the countries able to produce a complete space vector.

Plans and roles

The sector is expanding rapidly and is no longer the sole preserve of the public sector: when we talk about Space 4.0 we mean investments by private individuals who see space as a driver for developing their business, usually linked to technology," explains the lecturer. The phenomenon has existed for about ten years and, according to some studies, can bring an economic return of up to 300%".

The technologies used in the space sector have a wide-ranging impact on strategic sectors such as the protection of cultural heritage, agriculture and transport. Satellites are one of the most important tools for understanding how global warming is progressing and what effects it is having across the globe. One of the technologies being studied for application in the space sector is 3D printing," explains Bernelli, "which makes it possible, for example, to manufacture parts in orbit that are useful for station maintenance. There will also be a focus on technologies capable of cleaning up orbital debris in space (which is growing): this sector is being closely monitored by analysts, who predict its exponential growth. "The availability of a multitude of data collected by satellites makes it possible to exploit them for the improvement of life on Earth,' he explains. If one of the first applications was meteorology, today we are talking about numerous other opportunities and a 'culture of application' will increasingly be developed,' explains the professor.

But while it is true that the role of the private sector is growing, today direct public intervention still finances 60-70% of projects. At the end of November, the ESA (***European*** Space Agency) will meet in Seville to discuss the Union's space plan between 20121 and 2027, which has a budget of ***€16*** billion. "Italy has historically been one of the biggest contributors to the ESA, along with France and Germany (as well as being one of the founding countries), and today there is a technical-scientific community that is putting pressure on the ESA to continue its efforts. The reason is simple. "These are investments that return to the country and fuel a virtuous circle between research, industry and innovation,' the professor notes. Among the projects underway, ***Europe will put*** at least 20 Sentinel satellites into orbit by 2030, while the Galileo programme, which is based on constellations of over 20 satellites to enable geolocation on the ground, a sort of 'evolved brother' of the GPS, will be ready in 2020. Leonardo is in fact making an atomic clock for the project's satellites, after having made a name for itself on a global level with the comet exploration drills of the Rosetta mission and those for Mars exploration.

Meanwhile, the interest of young people is growing. "In five years, the number of aerospace engineering students worldwide has doubled," says Bernelli. At the Politecnico, where around 20% of students come from abroad, from India or China for example, the master's degree in Space Engineering has been in operation for ten years or so, "capable of training engineers qualified to carry out and manage activities connected with research and design in the space sector," concludes the lecturer. They have understood the potential of the sector. Where can it be improved? Women are "only" 15% at global level. Shall we bet that they will grow?

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Space + Aeronautics Agencies (81%); Spacecraft (63%)

**Industry:** Telecommunications (94%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Bankers and managers for the green steel challenge Ahead of alliances; New governance***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-944N-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

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**Section:** CORRIERECONOMY; Page 7

**Length:** 808 words

**Body**

Giovanni Arvedi, born in 1937, was not even thirty years old when he set up his own business and opened two companies (Arvedi Commercio and Ilta) on the outskirts of Cremona, in that "green field", as he calls it. The field to which the first Italian steel group ideally intends to return with a plan already underway to make steelmaking totally circular.

As crucial as it is, environmental sustainability is not the only novelty that has led to the spotlight being shone in recent weeks on palazzo Lodi-Zaccaria, the headquarters of Finarvedi, a late 17th-century property famous for its magnificent frescoes, purchased at the time by the family of Luciana Buschini, wife of the Cavaliere himself. The opening of the holding's board of directors to figures outside the families of Giovanni and Luciana can be considered historic, 56 years after that first brick was laid in the Cremona countryside. A "stainless" couple who didn't have any natural children but spent their time for many children and young people in difficulty, setting up, among other things, the Arvedi-Buschini Foundation. While their nephew Mario Caldonazzo, formerly CEO of Finarvedi, is gradually called upon to take on more and more powers, the board of directors is joined by the "independents": Claudio Costamagna, Marco Mangiagalli and Carlo Mapelli. Costamagna, a banker and long-time manager, former president of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, has been entrusted with the sector of m&a and extraordinary finance operations. Mangiagalli, a former top manager of Eni and supervisory board member of Intesa Sanpaolo, will provide his contribution in the area of structured finance under the new scheme. Finally, Professor Mapelli, an engineer from Milan Polytechnic who teaches steelmaking, will be in charge of the technical and technological areas.

The internal figures appointed to the board are chief financial officer Massimo Polli and commercial manager Fabio Baldrighi, as well as Caldonazzo. A graduate in Economics, two children, 53 years old, 27 of which have already been spent at Arvedi, Caldonazzo is the manager who, as vice-president of ***Eurofer,*** also represents Italian steel in Brussels. This is a very complicated phase for all ***European*** producers, who are asking the Commission and its new president Ursula von der Leyen to allow them to compete on equal terms with ***non-European*** players who are often the protagonists of predatory operations.

In the company, Caldonazzo picks up a difficult baton from Giovanni Arvedi. A visionary whose technological innovations have changed steel production processes throughout the world, he is also perhaps the Italian entrepreneur, philanthropist and patron of the arts, who has received the most awards and recognition, also at an international level. The long list also includes several honorary degrees, including one from the St. Petersburg Polytechnic.

Mario Caldonazzo will be faced with no less exciting challenges, those of the new industrial revolution called upon to combine work and digital transformation, environmental and budgetary sustainability, economic growth and exports. The premises are there: Arvedi is known in all the large industrial markets for having invented the way to produce thin, coilable steel in a small space and with low energy consumption. The most famous patent is called Esp, endless strip production. But as the company itself stated in its latest earnings release, 2019 is shaping up to be a difficult year, at least 'prospectively'. The storms on world trade and probable increases in C02 emission quotas, however, assure Cremona, do not find the group unprepared. The policy of international partnerships continues, with the idea that such agreements between companies from different countries can bring further value both in economic terms and in terms of experience, and who knows, even offer a barrier to the push of nationalism. Just this year an agreement was signed with the American group Us Steel, which has adopted Arvedi's technology, while another two licenses were transferred to China, adding to the more than 400 patents already spread throughout the world.

Neither Arvedi nor Caldonazzo have ever denied that the time may come to open up not only the board but also the capital of the company, which, by a precise decision of the Cavaliere, has never distributed dividends in its entire history. The opening to investors is the step that could give a boost to the future of a group that today invests at a rate of 110 million per year, has primary steel activities with volumes of over 4.3 million tonnes, a consolidated turnover of 3.1 billion in 2018 (+9.5% on the previous year), 3,600 employees of which 2,400 in the Cremona area alone. The beloved city of music and art that Arvedi has contributed to making famous in the world.

Pa. Pic.

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Manufacturing Facilities (94%); Company Strategy (88%); Executives (75%); Globalization (75%); Iron + Steel Markets (75%); Small Business (74%); Business Forecasts (73%)

**Industry:** Paints + Coatings (64%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"Kaczynski is the power Liberals don't understand his populist genius"; The interview with Konstanty Gebert***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93WV-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 15

**Length:** 547 words

**Byline:** E. Ro.

**Body**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

WARSAW The opposition daily Gazeta Wyborcza yesterday announced its victory in front of the Supreme Court against the governing party, Law and Justice (PIS), which had sued it for calling President Andrzej Duda's methods "mafia". The Head of State had granted a pardon to the former head of the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau, Mariusz Kaminski, who had been convicted of abuse of office in the first instance, without even waiting for an appeal. The facts "legitimise the qualification of mafiosi, it is not defamation", the judges ruled, on the eve of the vote that put Poland at a crossroads. Brussels or Ankara and Budapest? Towards a ***European*** democracy or an authoritarian drift?

Can the judiciary therefore maintain its independence?

"Let's say that the government does not yet control all the judicial bodies," points out Konstanty Gebert, a writer and columnist for Gazeta Wyborcza . In the 1970s he was one of the organisers of the Flying University, the clandestine institute of education during communism, and a member of Solidarnosc. "But Jaroslaw Kaczynski's party is moving in that direction. For example, the text for the reform of the Constitutional Court has been changed seven times in four years: the Supreme Court can annul judgments handed down in the last 20 years even if they are final".

Why has the ***Eurosceptic*** right grown so much?

"The Pis is a party comparable to Forza Italia under Berlusconi. It is not proto-fascist, but it represents power, a bit like the Christian Democracy of the 60s and 70s in Italy. The infighting is similar. Only here we are not talking about currents, but baronies. The stroke of genius, however, was the 500+ programme'.

The baby bonus: 500 zlotys, approximately 130 ***euros per*** month, for each child after the first born: a system of buying and selling consent?

"Mind you, this is not a social assistance programme, and therein lies the genius. The contribution does not take into account income. It is due to everyone, so receiving it is not humiliating. For the first time, tens of thousands of families have been able to have an extra income with which to decide whether to buy a fridge or take a holiday by the sea. By accusing people of selling out for 500 zlotys, the liberal opposition was wrong or did not understand what happened.

And the scandals?

"Public opinion has become addicted. There is one every day. The latest one is about the president of the Supreme Audit Office. He rented a building he owned in Krakow to brothel owners. When journalists from a private television station, Tvn, discovered this, he said it was his home and he could do what he wanted. But then he had to suspend himself.

The Archbishop of Krakow called the gay community 'the rainbow scourge', no one reacted?

"Some church leaders have protested in a personal capacity. But officially the Church has remained silent. The government tolerates the demonstrations of the extreme right, even though it cannot be said to be anti-Semitic. Homophobia, on the other hand, is taking on increasingly violent forms here.

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Konstanty Gebert, 66, writer and columnist for 'Gazeta Wyborcza', Poland's leading newspaper

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**Classification**

**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Sentencing (93%); Gays + Lesbians (88%); Politics (88%); Political Corruption (82%); Corruption (81%); ***European*** Union (76%); ***European*** Union Regulation + Policy (76%); Heads Of State + Government (75%); Marriage (75%); Weddings + Engagements (75%); Arrests (73%); Religion + Spirituality (63%)

**Industry:** Telecommunications (64%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The Grillo-Di Maio dinner: ahead of the Pd***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93W3-00000-00&context=)

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14 October 2019 Monday

NATIONAL Edition

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**Section:** POLITICS; Page 6

**Length:** 402 words

**Byline:** Emanuele Buzzi

**Highlight:** The founder also sees Fico. The leader: we are the balance for another 10 years. Militants shove a journalist

**Body**

naples After the stage, the confrontation. A dinner, the midnight dinner, to clarify and trace the horizon of the Movement. Luigi Di Maio and Beppe Grillo spoke at length after Saturday evening at the Arena Flegrea. "This government experience is going well, it must go on", so the guarantor reassured the political leader of the Five Star Movement. "The activists? They will understand, pull straight ahead." And then there was talk of themes, priorities. A road map that Di Maio outlined in his closing speech: public water, conflict of interests, health appointments. All with a strong green, environmentalist imprint.

There were also plans for an encore lunch, which was cancelled at the last minute. "Where is Luigi?" two activists asked Grillo in the hotel lobby. The guarantor reassures them. And he turns out to be a mediator between the different souls of the Movement. Recompacting on the executive with the Dem is the line. He has lunch with Nicola Morra, Paola Taverna and Carlo Sibilia, the old guard who are always sceptical. Backstage - after the one on Saturday - he has another conversation with Roberto Fico. This time with the two there is also Virginia Raggi.

But the mayor of Rome is despite herself at the centre of one of the day's cases: a riot between activists and reporters, which ended with the militants insulting and pushing the journalists. Filippo Roma of Iene was the main target. The aggression triggered political reactions. The attack triggered political reactions: "Unspeakable, think about who wants the alliance", commented the Dem group leader Andrea Marcucci.

On the stage, however, Raggi surprisingly took the stage with Grillo urging: 'support our warrior'.

But the spotlight is on Luigi Di Maio, who suggests a "green" tax to discourage plastic, returns to the idea of reforming Title V of the Charter and claims: "The next 10 years will be 10 years in government. I assure you that it is now difficult to go back. The M5S will always be the needle of the scales in any government".

There is also time to talk about the regional elections ('We will not propose regional alliances with the PD, but at most we will propose civic pacts') and to launch the selection of 'facilitators'. The process will be completed by the end of the year. And by the end of the year there could be news on the ***European*** front. "There is an ongoing dialogue with the Greens. We have already met three times and we have already overcome some knots such as the issue of immigration on which we have clarified and on which we agree," says Tiziana Beghin, head of the M5S delegation in ***Europe***.

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**Language:** ITALIAN; ITALIANO

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** CORSERA

**Subject:** Politics (94%); Campaigns + Elections (84%); Immigration (82%); Surveillance (64%)

**Industry:** Telecommunications (77%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***US withdraws all soldiers Erdogan's bombs on journalists***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-93VW-00000-00&context=)

Corriere della Sera (Italy)

14 October 2019 Monday

Rebuttal Edition

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**Section:** FOREIGN; Page 2

**Length:** 568 words

**Byline:** Giuseppe Sarcina

**Highlight:** Turks launch last assault. 800 Isis prisoners escape from a prison. Assad sends in troops

**Body**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON In Syria, the United States has taken another step backwards with potentially devastating consequences. Defence Secretary Mark Esper has announced "the withdrawal of all American forces", about a thousand soldiers, from the north of the country. Esper, interviewed by CBS, did not clarify whether the US contingent will leave Syria or whether, as Pentagon sources informally said, it will retreat southwards, barricading itself in the Tanf base, not far from the border with Iraq and Jordan. But one thing is clear, as one of Donald Trump's tweets explains: 'It was a smart decision not to get involved in the intense fighting along the Turkish border... Kurds and Turks have been fighting each other for years. Turkey considers the Pkk the worst terrorists around. Others want to intervene and flank one or the other. Let them. We monitor the situation closely. Endless wars!". At this point it is objectively not easy to navigate. First Trump dismantles the military garrisons on the border, leaving Recep Tayyip Erdogan a free hand. Then he claims he 'wants to monitor the situation', in a position of apparent neutrality. Finally, he announces that he is 'working' with Republican and Democratic parliamentarians to impose 'heavy economic sanctions' on Ankara.

Esper added that "the scenario was becoming untenable": "In the last 24 hours we have learned that the Turks probably intend to extend their attack further south and west than originally planned. Also in the last 24 hours we have seen that the Syrian Democratic Forces (mostly Kurds, ed.) are trying to reach an agreement with the Syrians and the Russians to counterattack the Turks in the north. Our military risked being caught in the middle". From Damascus comes the news that Bashar al Assad has decided to send the army to the border to help the Kurds protect the town of Kobane. In the vacuum left by the Americans, the influence of Vladimir Putin, Assad's sponsor, but also Erdogan's privileged interlocutor, is growing.

Yesterday, the head of the Pentagon appeared resigned: "The Turks have mobilised 15,000 soldiers, there is no way to counter them". The raids hit the civilian population, with about 130,000 refugees marching south. Journalists were also hit: two reporters were killed, perhaps four according to agency sources: one Kurdish and three foreigners. Maximum alarm for Isis terrorists, escaping from prisons. The former Secretary of Defence, General James Mattis warns: "If we do not keep up the pressure, Isis will raise its head again in Syria".

The margins for action seem very small. Diplomacy and politics are lagging far behind. French President Emmanuel Macron is studying a joint "initiative" with Angela Merkel. The Chancellor telephoned Erdogan yesterday, asking him to stop. And the two ***European*** states announced the suspension of arms sales to Ankara. Turkey's arsenal, however, is already formidable. According to a study by the Heritage Foundation, it has 355,000 soldiers in "operational readiness"; 250 battle tanks, Altay model, 350 pieces of sophisticated artillery and 50 T-129 attack helicopters. For now, Erdogan's response is clear: "Threats do not frighten us, we go ahead".

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[***Napoli (Fi): 'With Draghi as Prime Minister, Italy will be stronger'; The Italian MP***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-BFN1-F13X-942X-00000-00&context=)

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**Body**

"There is only one objective obstacle, apart from his personal convictions, on the road that would lead Mario Draghi to the Chigi Palace: how could he accept to be the premier of one side or one political party against the other? It is not in the nature of man to be divisive or partisan.

The hypothesis raised by President Silvio Berlusconi (he has been mentioning it often, for at least a couple of years) could however be less remote than reality suggests. There is no denying that the figure of Mario Draghi would restore authority and weight to a country in serious trouble in terms of ***European*** and international credibility". These are the words of Osvaldo Napoli, a Piedmontese member of Forza Italia's executive board at the Chamber of Deputies, on the hypothesis of a premiership for the former ECB governor. The current majority has run out of oxygen not even two months after its birth," he added, "The public accounts are adrift and the budget law is likely to become a grim anthology of fiscal torture without a single line dedicated to spending cuts. Draghi, however, would not be the saviour of our future at discounted prices, he would probably be able to impose on the Italians that drastic cure to restore the accounts that the political forces have never found the courage to impose. Of course, there would be no place for either sovereignists or populists in a majority supporting him. If they are roses, they will bloom.

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