



il Club



British Embassy
Rome



OCTOBER 2020



Special issue
Pontignano
2020



Pontignano
Conference
XXVIII

UK and Italy

*Working together for a Prosperous,
Secure and Sustainable Future*



editorial



Pontignano 2020
UK and Italy: Working together
for a Prosperous, Secure and
Sustainable Future

For 28 years, Pontignano has been the leading UK-Italy discussion forum. Last September we examined how to “navigate the new world” in the light of the strategic challenges and choices facing our two countries. None of us then foresaw exactly how challenging the following year would be, as COVID-19 spread across the globe. However, UK Government Chief Scientist Sir Patrick Vallance and GSK Vaccines Chief Scientist Rino Rappuoli came close in their memorable presentation at the opening ceremony. They warned against underestimating the potential for infectious diseases to wreak havoc on the global economy and highlighted the importance of effective cooperation between scientists and policy makers across borders to address global challenges. We now see how right they were.

This year, we come back together to consider how the UK and Italy, as the closest of allies, can work together to address the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, both in the short and the long term, and to lay the foundations for a prosperous, secure and sustainable future for generations to come. Our partnership on COP26, our G7 and G20 Presidencies in 2021 and the UK-Italy Partners for Culture initiative provide us with huge opportunities to shape global action. Pontignano will bring together leaders from across UK and Italian society – male and female, young and old – to develop new partnerships and creative ideas in order to act together as a force for good in the world.

We look forward to a debate as exceptional and inspirational as you – our guests.

Thank you for being here with us.

The Organisers





CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



Pontignano
Conference
XXVIII

1-3 OTTOBRE 2020

La Certosa di Pontignano, Siena

THURSDAY 1 (Siena and Certosa)

17.00 Welcome and aperitivo at University of Siena

17:45 Opening Ceremony

- Welcome from Co-Chairs
- Keynote ministerial dialogue
- Pontignano Award

20.30 Dinner at Certosa

FRIDAY 2 (Certosa and online)

09.30 Introduction by Co-Chairs, Lord **Willetts** and Carlo **Calenda** MEP

09.45 What Do the Numbers Tell Us?

- Core UK and Italian economic data: John **Peet**, Political Editor, *The Economist*;
- UK/Italy and Global Public Opinion Trends: Ben **Page**, CEO Ipsos MORI

10.45 Coffee break

11.00 Plenary session – UK and Italian Ministerial panels with Q&A

13.00 Lunch

14.30 Workshops (running in parallel):

WORKSHOP 1: Our Future Security

Moderator: Dr Karin **von Hippel**, DG, Royal United Service Institute (RUSI)

- General Giovanni **Iannucci**, Head of Department, Ministry of Defence Italy
- David **Hogan-Hearn**, Director Euro-Atlantic Security, Ministry of Defence UK (tbc)

WORKSHOP 2: Priorities for Future UK/Italy Trade and Investment

Moderator: Silvia **Sciorilli Borrelli**, *Financial Times* Correspondent in Italy

- Roberto **Luongo**, DG Italian Trade Agency (ICE)
- Richard **Burn**, HM Trade Commissioner for Europe

WORKSHOP 3: Coronavirus and technological innovation – seizing opportunities, mitigating risks

Moderator: Hilary **Newiss**, Non-Executive Director, Cell and Gene Therapy Catapult

- Ilaria **Capua**, Director One Health Center of Excellence, University of Florida - virtual
- Carole **Mundell**, FCO Chief Scientific Adviser - virtual
- President Giorgio **Saccoccia**, Italian Space Agency (ASI)

WORKSHOP 4: Coming together – or further apart? What is the impact of coronavirus on our societies? And how should we respond?

Moderator: Kirsty **Lang**, Journalist, BBC

- Nick **Cull**, Professor of Public Diplomacy, USC - virtual
- Rachele **Furfaro**, President, Fondazione Foqus, Naples

16.00 Coffee Break

16.20 Plenary Feedback from workshops

17.20 Closing comments from Co-Chairs on the day's discussions

18.00 Facebook Live broadcast by RomaEuropa to introduce the *UK/Italy 2020 Season of Culture and the BEING PRESENT* theme, with world premiere of the dancework *Chaotic Bodies* by Alexander Whitley Dance Company

20.00 Aperitivo and Ambassadorial speeches

20.45 Dinner at Certosa

SATURDAY 3 (Certosa)

09.30 Speech by COP26 President the Rt Hon Alok **Sharma** (tbc)

09.45 Ministerial Dialogue: Deputy FM Marina **Sereni** and Rt Hon Lord **Goldsmith** (tbc)

10.30 Coffee Break

11.00 “The Humanitarian Impact of Climate Change and How We Can Tackle It”

12.00 “Visions of the New Normal” from Conference participants

13.00 Final reflections from the Co-Chairs

13:30 Lunch

PONTIGNANO 2019 SPONSORS



8 | *Jill Morris CMG*
Working together for
a Prosperous, Secure and
Sustainable Future

10 | *Rachel Launay*
The Future of Education

12 | *Carlo Calenda*
Strengthening the Dialogue
between Italy and the UK

14 | *Lord David Willetts*
Coronavirus Impact on UK
and Italy

16 | *Karin von Hippel*
Our future Security

17 | *Roberto Luongo*
Priorities for Future UK/
Italy Trade and Investment

18 | *Ilaria Capua*
Coronavirus and
technological innovation

19 | *Nicholas J. Cull*
Coming together – or
further apart? What is the
impact of coronavirus on our
societies? And how should we
respond?

20 | *John Peet*
The Pontignano Data 2019
What Do the Numbers tell us?

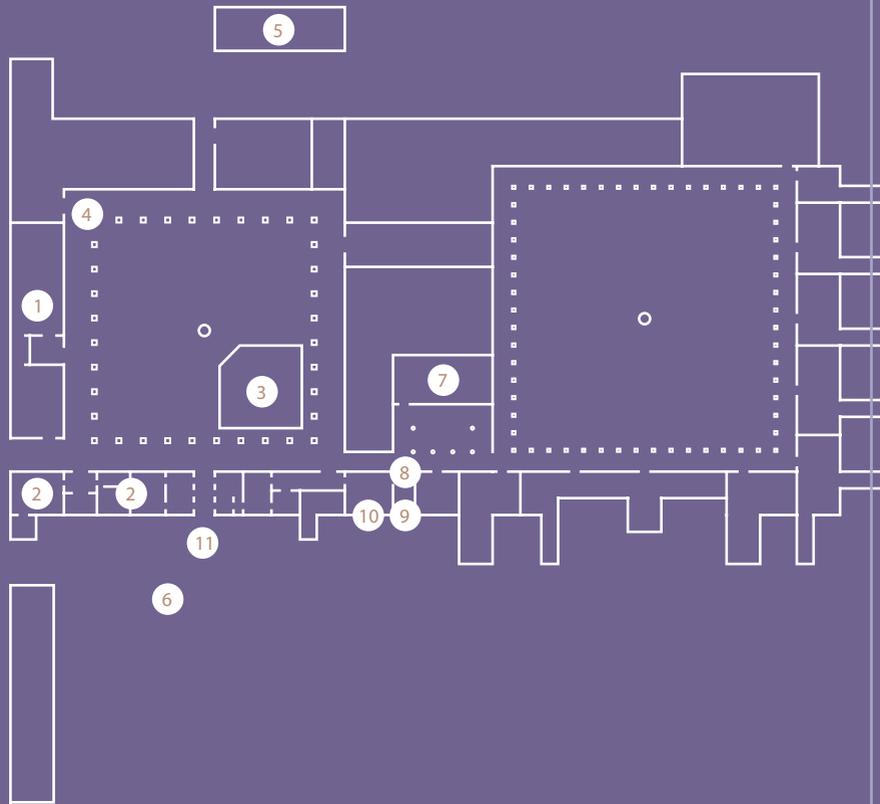
27 | Speakers' Biographies

30 | The Organisers

31 | Our Institutional Partners

33 | Sponsors

34 | Useful Information



- 1 Restaurant / Private Breakfast
- 2 Breakfast
- 3 Lounge
- 4 Outdoor restaurant
- 5 Reception
- 6 Giardino all'Italiana

- 7 Sala Bracci
- 8 Sala Veranda (1st floor)
- 9 Sala Palio (1st floor)
- 10 Sala Focolare
- 11 Sala Bottai

October 2020



Jill Morris CMG

HM Ambassador to Italy and San Marino

Working together for a Prosperous, Secure and Sustainable Future

The Pontignano Conference is held at a historic moment for the international community as it is still fighting against the pandemic.

“This is indeed a historic moment, which makes this year’s Conference particularly important. The pandemic is affecting the prosperity and security of nations all over the world. The International Monetary Fund has estimated that in 2020 the global economy will contract by almost 5%, which is a sign of the daunting challenge ahead. The pandemic is still causing suffering around the world, the most vulnerable being the hardest hit. Furthermore, it has struck just as we were tackling cli-

mate change within the framework of a broader environmental crisis characterised by a sharp decline in biodiversity. This crisis is a warning signal. National governments, businesses and civil society must take this opportunity not only to promote economic recovery but also to lay the foundations for sustainable development and green and inclusive entrepreneurship capable of creating good quality jobs and promoting the necessary systems and structures required for our society to become resilient to future shocks. There is also the need to take the necessary steps to safeguard the future of public health, to improve the way new technologies are used, including in life

sciences, and to correct structural inequalities in order to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, including women and girls. In 2021 both the United Kingdom and Italy, which have traditionally been close allies, are called upon to lead the international community’s response to the crisis. We must lay the groundwork for a prosperous, secure and sustainable future for the next generations. Our presidencies of the G7, G20 and COP 26 afford an extraordinary opportunity for us to work together on defining our global action and give proof of our common determination to react together for the common good. Therefore, Pontignano is our chance to bring ideas to fruition and explore new, creative forms of cooperation to make the most of these opportunities. It will also enable us to imagine new forms of collaboration after the United Kingdom’s exit from the EU.”

You experienced the pandemic in Italy, where you represent the UK. What was it like and what will you remember?

“Italy was the first country in Europe to face the epidemic. I was immediately struck by the firm, timely, clear and effective response of the Italian Government, and by the Italian people’s resilience and bravery. I admired the extremely responsible and respectful way Italians reacted to the crisis. I shall never forget the community’s gestures of solidarity.”

How did the Government and the leaders in the United Kingdom react to the pandemic?

“It was a huge shock for everyone. From the very start the British government, just like the Italian one, had one priority: reducing suffering and protecting citizens by limiting the impact of the health crisis. We have always followed the best available scientific advice. During this process we learned an awful lot from the experience of our Italian friends – our two countries’ experts have communicated often and still do so.”

The theme of the Pontignano Conference is how to ensure a prosperous, secure and sustainable future for

new generations in Italy and the UK. Security, the Economy and Technology are the three key topics which will be addressed, in connection with the consequences of the pandemic.

“Our task is not simply to manage the current crisis but also to look ahead and deliver a sustainable, green and inclusive economic recovery. At Pontignano we must listen to the concerns, opinions and aspirations of a broad range of participants.

We must build a new future together, encouraging those companies that invest in our environment and in technologies which can ensure a better and more sustainable future for all. The United Kingdom and Italy are working closely together to achieve this vision and meet the Net-Zero Emission Target by 2050. In terms of security, the pandemic has exacerbated global tensions and increase the fragility of the most vulnerable countries. This crisis has shown that health security is also essential for global security. We are still facing the economic impact of the crisis. At Pontignano we will debate on how to cooperate effectively to enhance global security and how NATO and other security organisations can respond more swiftly to all these new challenges. This will also be a wonderful opportunity to share the lessons learned from the Covid crisis, and how to make the most of the benefits of new technologies.

The crisis has highlighted the vital importance of biotechnology and of digital technologies, which are key for pharmaceutical research and for contact tracing. It has also shown the enormous impact emerging technologies have on traditional work patterns, with the widespread use of smart working. And to quote our Prime Minister, how we design the emerging technologies behind these breakthroughs – and what values inform their design – will shape the future of humanity.

We must discuss how to mitigate risks and how new technologies can be exploited to bring to fruition a vision for national recovery. As we say: “building back better.”



Rachel Launay

British Council Italy Country Director

The Future of Education

This will be your first Pontignano Conference. What does this event represent?

“I have worked for the British Council for over 25 years and, in my experience of working in many countries around the world, the Pontignano Conference is a truly unique bilateral event; especially so, because the relationship between the UK and Italy on many

levels – geopolitically, in society, in education and in the cultural sector – is very close and we have a shared history over many years. The Conference theme this year is *UK and Italy: Working Together for a Prosperous, Secure and Sustainable Future* and will look at the challenges that we are facing across security, in our trade and investments, in technology and in our societies, focusing on how we may move

forward together in a sustainable and resilient way. In the year where Covid-19 has impacted the world so dramatically, the opportunity for dialogue at Pontignano this year seems even more crucial, and especially because Italy and the UK have demonstrated real strength in partnership and cooperation in the different phases of the Covid crisis.” **Given these unusual circumstances what will future relations between the United Kingdom and Italy be like, particularly from a cultural perspective?**

“From a cultural perspective, the British Council and the British Embassy have been working on developing *UK-ITALY: Partners for Culture* over the last three years, building up a network of cultural institutions in the art sector that works together to create sustainable partnerships for the future, share practice and learn from one another. The British Council is also leading a Season of UK Arts and Culture this autumn, launching on the 15th of September until December 2020. The Season theme, *Being Present* has been chosen to demonstrate that through art and culture, even when only in digital format, we can be present in people’s lives. The *UK-ITALY* Season is a way of not only sharing some of the best British arts and culture with Italy but it is also reaching out to audiences across Italy, using arts and culture in a way that brings some warmth to their lives in a time when people have felt really isolated.”

The pandemic has had a huge impact on the education sector. What is your view?

“Covid has had a huge impact on

schools, affecting the education experience for pupils, teachers and parents: children and teachers have learnt to use virtual tools and platforms and adjusted to this unfamiliar learning and social environment; parents have coped with juggling their roles as parents with their own work commitments while learning to be a teacher to their children at home.

This reality - of moving from a face-to-face classroom to an online one - was no different for the British Council, when in March we swiftly turned our language courses throughout Italy into online learning platforms. Our teachers adapted to being virtual teachers very quickly and learned new technical and pedagogical skills in order to do this effectively. At Pontignano let us look at the future of education in the longer term, which, in my view, will never be the same again. We need to therefore prepare young people, parents, teachers and the workplace for a different type of the education experience which is probably blending virtual learning with face-to-face.”



Carlo Calenda

Co-Chair, Pontignano Conference
Speaking in a personal capacity

Strengthening the Dialogue between Italy and the UK

You will be chairing the Pontignano Conference for the third time. What is its significance for UK-Italy relations, particularly this year?

“The Conference’s timing is significant. The circumstances are unique, we are facing an epidemic which has ultimately driven countries apart ra-

ther than bring them closer, so this Conference is even more relevant. Pontignano has never been more important, given that the aim is to revive the dialogue between Italy and the UK which has significantly weakened.

It is almost as if there has been a black out in international relations.

In terms of engagement with others, countries have been inward looking. Now that we are slowly, carefully and cautiously returning to our normal lives, the time has come to rethink and re-establish international relations.”

What are the similarities and differences in the way Italy and the UK have addressed the effects of the pandemic?

“Initially they adopted completely different strategies. To start with, the UK’s approach was to continue living as normally as possible but eventually it had to adopt lockdown measures. So, to start with they took a different approach but then gradually converged.”

What has the Covid-19 emergency taught us on how to make the most of new technologies? This is one of the questions which the Pontignano Conference will attempt to answer.

What is your opinion?

“Technology has taken centre stage in the search for a treatment and a much-awaited vaccine, but, more importantly, for six, seven months we have all relied on technology and continue to do so.

This has redesigned our way of working and being together. For example, it has reduced our propensity to travel, which I believe will continue to be lower than in the past. The risk is that we may end up isolated at home. Technology as a facilitator and enabler must be combined with human, political and personal relationships and, by political, I mean events such as Pontignano. This is a major issue for humankind.

We have understood that technology enables us to carry out many activities from home. However, we have also understood that leaving

our home is essential for social life and for individuals, as for instance, going to school. Therefore, the key issue is how technology is changing our life and the risk it may lead to alienation.”

What must businesses and governments do to tackle this major crisis?

“Businesses must take the right approach to technological and environmental change. More investment is required in material and immaterial capital and in human capital. This challenge was already present before the coronavirus and has now become more urgent.

States have a fundamental role to play in this process: they must allocate public resources to support it, both by de-taxing tax credits for investment and streamlining regulations and they must also focus on training human capital, something Italy has neglected.

The problem in the West is that technological and scientific progress is by far outpacing society. When it comes to understanding and dealing the changes stemming from scientific and technological progress, the general level of education is insufficient. This is the huge challenge facing all democracies, which face a crisis because of this huge mismatch between the pace of progress and the pace of society.

A twin approach is required: businesses must invest in human and technological capital while governments must provide support, for instance through extraordinary investment in education and training.”



Lord David Willetts

Co-Chair, Pontignano Conference
Speaking in a personal capacity

Coronavirus Impact on UK and Italy

The coronavirus pandemic is having a huge impact on the United Kingdom. How has it affected security, education and health?

“The virus is having a very big impact: for Britain as a service economy, with a relatively small manufacturing sector, the difficulty in human interactions in services like

retail and hospitality has hit us very hard. We are obviously playing a big role alongside Italy and others in trying to develop a vaccine. At the moment, you can see the effects on our cities: people are very reluctant to return to work in our main cities. So our cities are unusually quiet. The education has driven innovation: a lot of online education has

been developed very rapidly.”

Italy was the first Western country to have been severely impacted by the consequences of Covid-19. How has the UK evaluated Italy’s response to this terrible emergency and its approach to tackle the effects of the pandemic?

“I think that the initial media coverage from the hospitals in Lombardy being overwhelmed with cases early in the year had a very big influence in the UK. It led to the concern that our National Health Service would similarly be overwhelmed.

Even more so because everybody had a high opinion of the quality of medical services in that area. So it definitely led to a focus on, for example, massively reducing other NHS services so as to create capacity to deal with a forecast of heavy load of coronavirus which ended up not really materialising at the high level that was here.

Beyond that, now there is a lot of interest in how we can have local and regional responses, not simply national responses, targeting particular trouble spots. We have had problems in some northern towns, whereas Italy has experienced similar difficulties in the glamorous coast of resorts of Sardinia. It shows the importance of local and regional responses.”

This year the Pontignano Conference takes place during what is seen as the worst economic and health crisis since the end of the Second World War. What are your expectations?

“Of course, there is in Siena one of the world’s leading research institute in vaccines, linked to GSK.

So, first of all, there is a lot of scien-

tific understanding that we can exchange. Secondly, the format of Pontignano is potentially a taste for things to come. This Pontignano will be a hybrid, a blend, of some physical discussions at Pontignano, but also a much wider online participation as well. That will be a very interesting test case for the future. Thirdly, we had both to focus on the green economy, because of our shared role in planning for the next round of COP negotiations; and the interactions between covid and the green agenda is a very important issue to cover.

In Britain, we have observed a massive fall in flights but if anything a fear of public transport led to a heavier use of motorcars. So it has had mixed effects on our carbon footprint.”



Karin von Hippel

Director-General, RUSI

Our future Security

Providing for our collective security in turbulent times

In today's multipolar world, insecurity has increased due to a number of factors, notably: the new great power rivalry between the United States and China, the US withdrawal from its traditional global leadership role, a revanchist Russia, and - for Europe - the implications of Brexit. All have served to exacerbate the international environment, while the COVID-19 pandemic has added an additional layer of complexity. In response, the United Kingdom and European countries are rethinking and resetting their foreign and security policies.

Significantly, we are only one month away from the US elections, which will also have far-reaching impacts for European security, depending on the outcome. To be prepared, we need to anticipate how like-minded countries can work together in the event of a Trump second term, which would be accompanied by greater fragmentation, nationalism, populism, and competition, with spillover effects on security institutions, especially NATO.

In sharp contrast, if former Vice-President Joe Biden wins, he will make a concerted effort to rebuild and fortify partnerships, as he has a long history of commitment to alliances. But he will also be faced with a profound trust deficit, which the United States will have to manage and try to rebuild.

Hence, this year's Pontignano Conference could not be more timely, as together we will grapple with some of the most vexing security challenges we have faced in decades. European allies - and for our purposes - Italy and the UK - should provide leadership for those like-minded countries that understand the security and economic benefits of working together.

But they will need a more comprehensive strategy for managing these many issues, whether it be China, cyber security, migration, or future catastrophic events.

The Corona crisis has taught us not just that pandemics precipitate much more than a global health catastrophe, but also how deeply interdependent we are, and how overly dependent we are on China. It has also shown us how fundamentally unprepared our international institutions are to manage the multifaceted nature of these types of crisis.

We need a fundamental re-think of our global architecture for anticipating, planning, managing, and mitigating these complex, interconnected threats.

Having just celebrated the 70th anniversary of NATO, and in the lead up to the 75th anniversary of the United Nations, it is time to think differently about how we manage current and future security threats, especially at the regional and global levels.

It is also time to consider fundamental reforms of these institutions to make them fighting fit to face current and future threats.

Roberto Luongo

Director-General, ICE-Italian Trade Agency

Priorities for Future UK/Italy Trade and Investment



Italy and the United Kingdom have traditionally enjoyed solid trade relations, but over the last decade they have been strengthened following a significant increase in trade with the UK, which is now our fifth largest market (after Germany, France, the United States and Switzerland) and accounted for over 5% of Italy's total exports in 2019.

Furthermore, in terms of global trade surplus, the United Kingdom is the third largest market in the world after the United States and Switzerland. Italy has consistently been among the UK's top 9 suppliers. This is something to be proud of and is a sound basis for the future of our two countries' mutually profitable trade flows and relations.

There are approximately 800 Italian businesses in the UK, with the energy sector accounting for the largest share of the turnover. The second largest sector is aerospace, followed by the automotive industry, and all are represented by the leading Italian companies on the international market. Other Italian companies produce or invest in the UK, namely in the pharmaceutical, telecommunications, packaging, building materials - including the most innovative - and advanced tertiary sectors.

The prestigious Made in Italy fashion and design brands which have invested significant resources in UK promotion and distribution activities - especially in London, with new showrooms and stores - deserve special mention. They represent a typically Italian cultural and economic identity, with a competitive edge in terms of quality, tradition and innovation. Although Italy is known mainly for those sectors which appeal particularly to consumers, the United Kingdom, and London in particular, is the third global Tech and Digital cluster in the world after San Francisco and New York. In 2019 alone Venture Capital transactions

totalled approximately \$5 billion. Partnerships with Italy have been enabled by such a favourable ecosystem, and thanks to its prestigious Universities and the ingenuity of its entrepreneurs, over 11,000 registered start-ups are offering innovative solutions. This has led to the Global Start-up Program, a joint initiative of the Italian Trade Agency, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Italian Ministry of Economic Development. Now in its second edition, this initiative supports the technical, organisational and financial capacity of innovative Italian start-ups and companies in the following sectors: ICT, Robotics and Industry 4.0, Aerospace, Automotive, Life Sciences, Smart Agriculture and Foodtech, Circular Economy, Smart Cities and Domotics, in one of the world's most vibrant and challenging ecosystems.

In this spirit, collaboration in the technological and digital sectors can both provide innovative solutions for the UK market and enable our companies to grow and become increasingly competitive global players. Other examples of collaboration are the recent agreements between the two countries' competent Ministries and the main Italian and British groups in strategic sectors such as security, namely cybersecurity. Furthermore, there are several joint projects involving the most prestigious national research institutions such as the Royal Society and the CNR (Italian National Research Council).

Finally, Italy and the United Kingdom are partners in defining the ambitious targets for the UN Climate Change Summit to be held in Glasgow in November 2021, which will be preceded by two other events in Italy. The Italian Trade Agency will participate by supporting leading Italian companies in the field of technology and the environment.



Ilaria Capua

Director, One Health Center of Excellence –
University of Florida

Coronavirus and technological innovation

The Silver Lining Behind the 2020 Pandemic: Big Data for Circular Health

At the beginning of 2020 we suddenly realized that we were at the mercy of a novel virus which emerged from the heart of a megacity unknown to most of us. But what actually happened inside that beating heart of Wuhan, China? The truth is that we do not know yet for sure, but the evidence we have is that a bat-coronavirus acquired a component of another virus which at the date of writing is believed to originate from a pangolin. The exact detail of this series of events matters less than the fact that we have created the perfect environment for pandemic pathogens to emerge and be sustained in certain populations. Most importantly, we have shown ourselves to be very efficient at facilitating pathogen spread through the extraordinary variety of transportation available in 2020.

Sars-2-CoV, the causative agent of Covid-19, is a soft and invisible minuscule creature that has shown itself to be tremendously powerful in disrupting the global socio-economic system as we know it. It has created a spiral of effects on human health, animal health, plant health and environmental health that are transformative for us all. The challenge today is how to identify the pathways that have to be abandoned and identify new undiscovered alternative options. We must be permeable to ideas that come from other disciplines and apply a rigorous 'thinking out-of-the-box' approach. The tools and instruments to empower interdisciplinarity are abundant, the mindset is still in the pipeline and here we have a unique opportunity to rethink health as a connected ecosystem in preference to a series of disconnected pillars.

In addition, the Covid 19 pandemic has emphasized the unsustainability of certain practices linked to the globalized environment. Of note are challenges created due to the rapid and extensive mobility of

people and goods. We will need to redesigning human mobility to meet sustainability targets as well as economic ones.

With these major challenges in mind it should be clear that this pandemic represents a unique opportunity to push open science across the borders of individual disciplines. Covid -19 is behaving as a multi-system stress test and has highlighted some priorities which can only be addressed by a coordinated cross-disciplinary approach. Big data is available and should be used to promote synergies between existing open-access databases that contain relevant information. Moreover, given that we are "living" the pandemic we could dare to push our imagination to look beyond current sharing platforms that address very granular data (eg. genetic sequence and protein databases) and elaborate on the utility of multi domain (eg. : mortality data, weather data, pollution data) platforms managed by supercomputers that can explore new research areas, and possibly provide data driven answers within weeks to decision makers.

These data archives should also contain information collected from agro-environmental domains as the new challenges that lie ahead will intersect human, animal, plant and environmental health. Our greatest challenge could be to react to Covid-19 by investing in an infrastructure which will analyze the multiple drivers determining health as a circular system.

It is also appropriate that we reflect on health as an ever-evolving concept and understand that Covid -19 is a truly transformational event. The synopsis of these two points leads us to the conclusion that we cannot continue to ignore the interconnections and interdependencies between the human, animal, plant and environmental domains. Convergence is the future. And now is better than later.

Partial extract of Circular Health: Empowering the One Health Revolution by Ilaria Capua, Bocconi University Press, 2020

Nicholas J. Cull

Professor, University of Southern California

Coming together – or further apart? What is the impact of coronavirus on our societies? And how should we respond?



There is convergence in the themes for this year's Pontignano meeting. As never before our national security, sustainability and prosperity are interconnected and dependent on technology. The pandemic reminds us that our problems are too big for any one country to solve on its own. We need each other if we are to address the problems that threaten our world, including COVID 19.

The 21st century is already demanded rethinking of prosperity and sustainability. The concept of security also needs readjustment to fit this moment. For centuries we have understood security in terms of unilateral strength of our economy or our military.

Yet in an interdependent world we also consider our reputation and our ability to collaborate. Reputation is part of security.

A country which is seen as relevant to others, which is collaborating for the collective good, is a country that others will buy from, visit, work with and in -- a crisis – assist. Softer assets of art, culture and education, or respect for such things as human rights are as important to reputational security as military assets are to conventional security.

We neglect these aspects of our national life at our peril. Reputation and collaboration are part of self-reinforcing loop. Our readiness to collaborate is an increasingly important element in our reputation.

The habits of collaboration can be nurtured in arts as well as science. They need to

be given the same kind of recognition that have historically been given to the unilateral achievements of the state.

Technology provides the final element to the puzzle.

The hours of video conferencing forced on us by quarantine make cross border partnerships easier to imagine, but we still need to generate an animating vision.

The key element in a partnership must always be the vision that explains why people should come together and what they can do.

As a historian I do not see this last element as an insurmountable stumbling block.

In fact, I see partnership and vision as essential to moving us beyond the crises of the last century: the Great War, World War Two and Cold War.

The problem rather is to ask who has the vision or the credibility to generate a vision which is acceptable across frontiers.

In the crises of the Twentieth Century Europe looked outside to the United States for this. Can Europe find its own vision? The quest must start with dialogue.



John Peet

Political Editor, *The Economist*

PONTIGNANO DATA 2019 What Do the Numbers Tell us?

The following text presents some facts, figures, charts and commentary loosely linked to the theme of this year's Pontignano conference (UK and Italy: Working Together for a Prosperous, Secure and Sustainable Future). Like the conference itself, the compilation of this report has been overshadowed by the covid-19 pandemic, which in Europe hit Italy first but the UK worst. The UK's formal exit from the European Union in January has also profoundly changed our relationship. As usual the charts are roughly divided to correspond to some of the proposed workshop themes. Also as usual, figures and data should be treated with caution and are not always comparable across countries. The text and supporting material were finalised in mid-August.

1) Key economic comparisons, 2020

	Italy	UK	EU27	Euro zone
Population, million	60.5	67.9	444.0	339.1
GDP (US\$ billion)	1,789	2,525	19,248	15,451
GDP per head (US\$ at PPP)	39,725	43,075	43,535	45,838
GDP per head (US\$ at market rates)	29,585	37,195	32,365	36,182
Inflation, %	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4
Unemployment rate, %	10.1	8.0	8.5	10.2

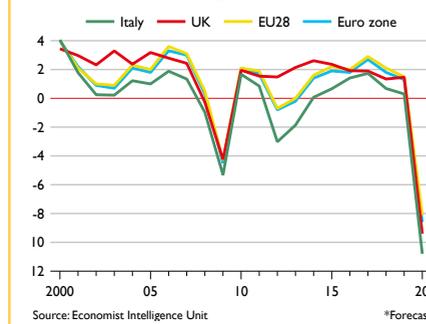
Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

*Forecast

We start with some basic comparisons between Italy and the United Kingdom. Our two countries are broadly comparable, with similar populations, average incomes and living standards. Both have recently experienced lower growth, and now deeper recessions, than other similarly rich countries.

This year, both are expected to fall somewhat below the EU27 average in GDP per head when measured at purchasing-power parity. The UK's population is around 12% bigger than Italy's and its economy is over 40% bigger. But after the covid-19 hit, the two countries' inflation and unemployment levels are quite similar.

2) Annual GDP growth, 2000-20, %



Almost all rich countries have experienced a deep recession in the aftermath of the covid-19 pandemic. But within Europe, Italy and the UK have done especially badly. They now sit together at the bottom of the heap. This joint poor performance is a change from the experience of most of the past two decades, during which the UK has consistently outperformed Italy. Indeed, the UK economy has for the most part grown faster than the EU and the euro-zone average, whereas Italy has grown more slowly than both.

Most forecasters expect both countries to underperform the European average once again next year, though uncertainty over the speed and shape of the recovery from the covid-induced recession makes such predictions unusually unreliable.

3) Families

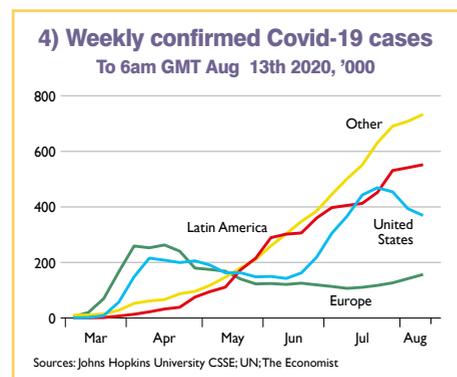
	Divorce rate per 1,000 population, 2018	Birth rate per 1,000 population, 2019	Live births outside marriage % of all live births, 2017	Single parent households % of households with children, 2019
Italy	1.5	7.0	32.8	10.3
UK	1.8*	10.7	40.2	21.4

Source: Eurostat

Economic growth and measurements like GDP are not, of course, the only indicators of a successful society. Demography, the environment and social cohesion may matter as much or even more. Italy has the lowest birth rate in the EU, meaning that its population is both shrinking and ageing fast despite high recent immigration. This rapid greying also makes economic challenges such as paying for health care and pensions, as well as growing out from under large public-debt burdens, even harder. On the other hand the UK performs worse than Italy on a range of social measures, including having a higher divorce rate, worse crime, a larger prison population and a greater share of children growing up in single-parent households. The family still seems more cohesive in Italy, though it is converging towards trends in other countries. On the environment, both countries now have a relatively good record, with carbon emissions falling fast and an ever greater concern of young people with green issues, something that may be reflected in the two countries' partnership in hosting the COP 26 global conference in Glasgow next year.

WORKSHOP ONE

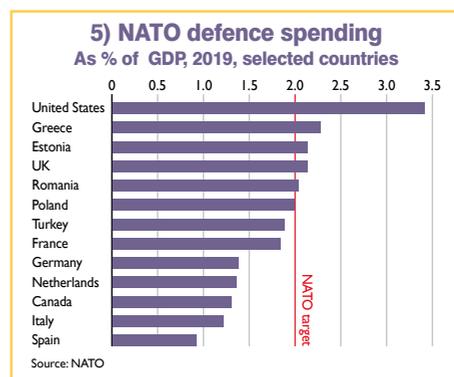
Our Future Security



The history of 2020 seems certain to be mainly about the huge impact of covid-19. The virus, which originated in Wuhan in China in late 2019, arrived in Europe in January 2020. Italy was among the first countries in Europe to suffer, notably in Bergamo and across Lombardy, but other European countries including the UK were quick to follow. Indeed, by March Europe was at the heart of the global covid-19 pandemic, and soon afterwards the UK became the continent's worst-affected country. By early May the United States, starting with New York, had taken the lead, but it was soon overtaken in its turn by Latin America, especially Brazil. More recently the fastest rise in covid-19 cases has been seen in India and in parts of Africa.

In many countries, the big worry over covid-19 has moved towards a potential second wave as lockdown and other measures taken to contain the first are lifted. Some parts of Europe seem already to be experiencing such a second wave, with Spain, France, Belgium and bits of eastern Europe sufficiently badly hit for countries like the UK to reintroduce travel quaran-

tines that they had earlier suspended. So far our two countries have avoided a broad second spike, though a few specific localities have not. Italy, after a horrendous experience in the first outbreak, has done better than most of the rest of Europe during the second.



Traditional security in the form of defence continues to matter, even in a post-covid world.

This year has seen military activity in the eastern Mediterranean, Libya and Ukraine, as well as Syria. Turkey, a NATO ally, and Russia continue to deploy forces abroad. Yet little has been done to allay Donald Trump's complaints about inadequate European defence spending. Indeed, Mr Trump is now threatening to slash the number of US troops stationed in Germany, partly as a response to low German defence spending.

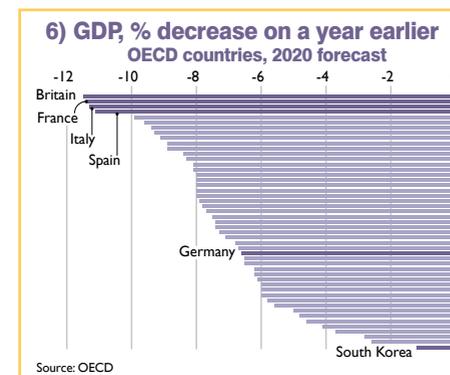
Even if he loses the presidential election in November to Joe Biden, as currently looks likely, American irritation with Europe on this score is likely to persist. Among European countries, only Greece, the UK and the Baltic trio meet the official NATO target of 2% of GDP.

Germany comes in below 1.5%, Italy is around 1.2% and Spain is below 1%

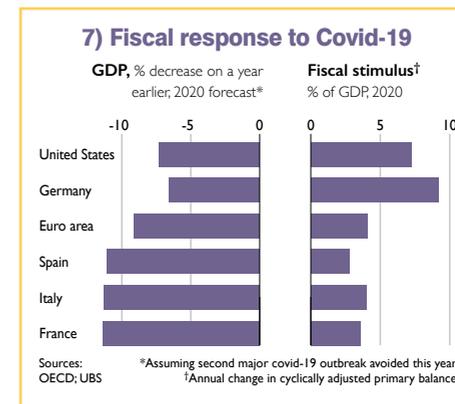
WORKSHOP TWO

Priorities for Future UK/Italy Trade and Investment

The combination of covid-19, deep recession and Brexit add up to a big setback for trade for both our countries. Both are committed to free trade in principle, if not always in practice. As both contemplate a potential new American president and a new director-general for the World Trade Organisation, and with the UK about to take on the G7/G20 presidency, efforts to reinvigorate trade should move towards the top of the political agendas.



The economic damage arising from covid-19, the lockdown measures introduced to combat it and the decline in trade that has followed from it is clear in the numbers. And it has hit our two countries more than most. Britain, France and Italy are expected to see the biggest drops in GDP this year of all OECD countries. Among the other big European economies, Germany stands out as suffering less, along with some of the smaller north European countries. But Europe as a whole is doing much worse than east Asia, especially countries like South Korea.



A key response to the recession caused by covid-19 has been fiscal. All countries have stepped in with large spending plans, furlough schemes and other support for businesses. This has not been enough to ward off recession, but it has softened the impact on employment and living standards. However, the scope for fiscal stimulus has been bigger for some than for others.

This has been especially obvious in the euro zone. Despite being one of the countries least badly hit by covid-19, Germany has injected by far the biggest fiscal stimulus.

More highly indebted countries like Spain, France and Italy have only been able to afford smaller fiscal boosts, even though they had worse recessions.

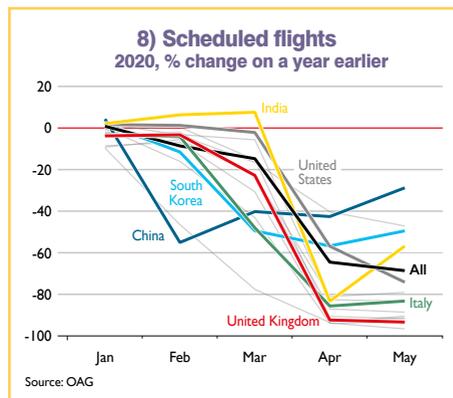
This explains the political and economic importance of the EU's recently agreed recovery fund, under which the block will for the first time borrow some 750bn euros to distribute in grants and loans to those worst affected by covid-19.

Might this lead to a permanent fiscal capacity for the euro zone or even a degree of debt mutualisation, in what some call a "Hamiltonian" moment?

WORKSHOP THREE

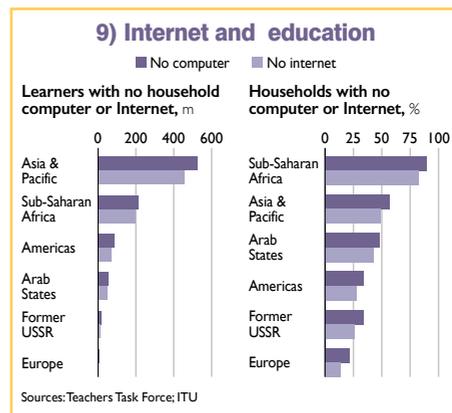
Coronavirus and technological innovation – seizing opportunities, mitigating risks

The covid-19 pandemic offers many lessons, not least in health care and medicine. The search for a vaccine has been intense but also strikingly collaborative, and it looks likely to succeed. Social distancing, repeated handwashing and mask-wearing have all become normal practices. But the virus has also had a big impact on how we work, speeding up changes that were already in train thanks to new technology. It has drawn new attention to the possibilities of artificial intelligence. And it has further boosted the dominance (and the share prices) of the American technology giants Apple, Alphabet (Google), Facebook and Amazon, leading to more intense debate about how they should be regulated and taxed – and about why Europe seems unable to produce similar tech giants of its own



One of the biggest changes from the pandemic has been to travel patterns. Working from home has become common everywhere, reducing commuting times and presenting new challenges to trains, underground systems and railways. But perhaps the greatest impact has been felt by the airline industry. After years of predi-

ctable growth, covid-19 has sharply reduced business travel and tourism, and accordingly flights. By the middle of 2020, the number of flights in many countries had fallen by more than half. In Italy and the UK, flights were at one point down by over 80%. Several airlines have gone bust, and others have had to be bailed out. Aircraft makers have seen huge cutbacks in their order books. The question that nobody can answer is whether, post-pandemic, air travel will quickly bounce back to previous levels and then keep growing as before. Most investors, at least, seem to think it may not. Shares have fallen much further in airlines and travel companies than in other sectors of the economy, and a new concern among young people for the environment is further discouraging air travel.



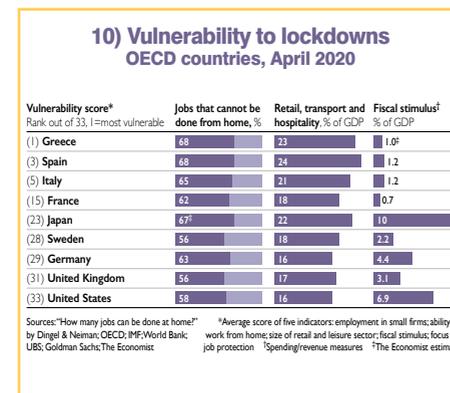
The trend towards working remotely was already discernible before covid-19. But the imposition of lockdowns across Europe has massively accelerated it. And there seem to be good reasons to expect that, as technology companies, service firms and government offices come to appreciate that much of the work they carry out can be done from home, more people will continue to do this even after the covid-19 pandemic is over. Yet there remain many jobs that cannot be done remotely. This has made some coun-

tries more vulnerable to lockdowns than others, with jobs at greater risk in Greece, Spain and Italy than in such countries as the UK or the US. The first group of countries also rely more on hospitality, transport and retail sectors, accentuating their vulnerability to the pandemic.

WORKSHOP FOUR

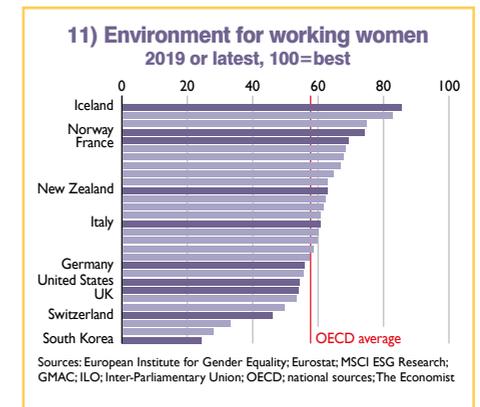
Coming together – or further apart? What is the impact of the coronavirus on our societies?

The covid-19 pandemic is testing social cohesion everywhere. On one level, this may sometimes have been positive. Support for national governments and for health-care systems has, in general, grown strongly during the crisis, although there has also been plenty of specific criticisms of failings in track-and-trace systems as well as over the speed of reopening schools, restaurants and other facilities. But greater social solidarity cannot disguise another effect of the pandemic, which has been to widen divisions that were already growing, thanks in part to new technology.



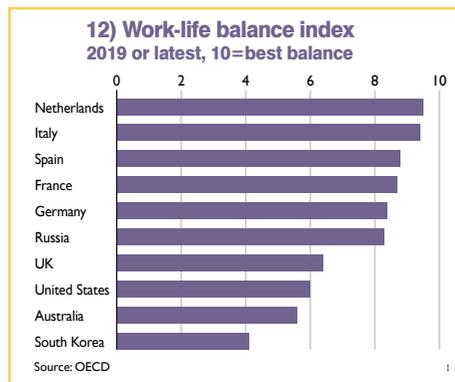
A critical issue here is education, which even before the pandemic was increasingly moving to be more remote. Yet remote education works only if learners and households have access to a computer and to the in-

ternet. At first blush, this seems no longer to be a problem in rich countries. Yet even in Europe almost a quarter of households have no computer, and as many as 15% do not have internet access. In poorer countries, lack of access to technology is obviously a much bigger problem. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, more than three-quarters of households do not have internet access. The digital divide is bad enough within countries; between countries it can be even more pronounced.



Digital divisions can be exacerbated by divisions around gender and ethnic minorities. Racial inequalities have been much in the news this year following the killing by police of George Floyd, an African-American, in Minneapolis. This led to protests not just in America but across Europe as well, as ethnic minorities complained about prejudice or about countries' past association with slavery. But at least there is one area where Europe can take some credit, which is the treatment of women in the workplace. Scandinavian countries are inevitably in the lead, but other European countries including France and Italy have also created a better environment for working women.

Given the low female participation rate in Italy, it is perhaps surprising that the UK and the US fall below the OECD average on this measure.



With all the gloom surrounding covid-19 and our economic situation, we end this presentation on a more optimistic note.

Again looking across the OECD club of rich countries, Europe continues to outperform when it comes to measures of work-life balance.

The Netherlands and Italy are especially highly rated on this measure, with the UK rather lower down. But most of Europe is well ahead of the US, and still more so of South Korea.



ELENA BONETTI

Born 12 April 1974 in Asola (Lombardy). PhD in mathematics, Associate Professor of Mathematical Analysis at the University of Milan. Her research deals with analytical models for applied sciences. In 2014, she signed an appeal to ask the State to recognize same sex unions. She describes herself as passionate about her work as a university professor as it gives the opportunity to engage with younger generations. Close to former PM and former PD leader Renzi. While Bonetti was initially part of the PD government contingent, she crossed to Renzi's Italia Viva party on its formation on 18 September 2019, retaining her position in the government. Married, with two children

RICHARD BURN

Richard is HM Trade Commissioner for Europe, responsible for supporting the UK's exports to Europe and encouraging inward investment from Europe. He leads 317 trade and investment officials based in the UK's Embassies and Consulates-General across 34 countries in the Europe region, covering the EU, EFTA, the Western Balkans, Switzerland and Israel. His current priorities are to help UK exporters rebound after COVID and to ensure that UK and European companies are as well prepared as possible to continue trading smoothly after the end of the Transition Period on 31 December 2020. Before his appointment in Europe, Richard was HM Trade Commissioner for China, based in Beijing. He joined the civil service after a career in the private sector, with extensive business experience in China, Asia Pacific and global public affairs. Richard previously served as Chief of Staff to the former British Prime Minister, Sir Edward Heath. He was educated at Oxford University.

ILARIA CAPUA

Ilaria is full professor and Director of the One Health Center of Excellence at the University of Florida. She is a veterinarian by training with a PhD in Virology. She directed international reference laboratories on emerging viruses and has

authored over 220 scientific publications in peer reviewed journals, scientific books and 5 books for the general public. She has been a Member of the Italian Parliament for over three years (2013-2016), and during that period she focused on bridging science to policy in the field of Emerging Infections and anti-microbial resistance. She is active in the field of science communication, in promoting female leadership in the scientific arena and in advocating for awareness about fake news in science. She is currently engaged in developing new frontiers for the One Health approach by exploiting the digital environment. She regularly contributes columns and editorials to Italian and international press. Circular Health is her last book.

NICK CULL

Nick is a historian of the role of communication in international relations. Originally from the UK he has taught at the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism since 2005. His most recent book – Public Diplomacy: Foundations for Global Engagement in the Digital Age (2019) – will appear in Italian translation this autumn from Edizioni Olivares. His other works include histories of British and US propaganda overseas. He has helped foreign ministries to develop public diplomacy policies and skills, including those of the UK, Canada, and USA. He has worked with the Cultural Diplomacy program of Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano and recently held a visiting fellowship at the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism at University of Oxford. He is presently writing a history of the role of media in the fight against Apartheid in South Africa.

RACHELE FURFARO

Founder of the private school "Dalla Parte Dei Bambini", which since 1986 has been model of active school inspired by Freinet's practices, Rachele is engaged in International Cooperation projects for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Education Expert in the PRODERE project in

Nicaragua). Between 1997 and 2000 she was Education Councillor for the City of Naples, and from 2000 to 2006 she served as Councillor for Culture, in charge of "Projects for Children and City of Children" (also for City of Naples). From 2006 to 2010 she was Councillor for Cultural Policies of the Campania Region, and from 2007 to 2011 President of the Fondazione Campania dei Festival, organizing and managing the "Napoli Teatro Festival". Current Member of the Scientific Committee of the Fondazione SUDD (since 2011). Furthermore, she is a strategic consultant for Intesa San Paolo's Webecome projects aimed at combating social unease in child development. Rachele founded the Foqus project and is President of the Fondazione Quartieri Spagnoli NGO.

GEN. GIOVANNI IANNUCCI

Major General Giovanni M. Iannucci is the Head of the Plans and Policy Division in the Italian General Defence Staff and Policy Director. He was deployed to Somalia within Operation IBIS/UNOSOM and, in 2003-2004, to Iraq as Task Force Commander within Operation Antica Babilonia. He has served as Military Assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, and from 2008-2010 was assigned to the ARRC (UK) as Chief Joint Fires. Upon returning to Italy, he served as Commanding Officer of 185th Target Acquisition Regiment. From 2012 to 2013 he was Chief J3 of the Italian Joint Operations HQ and in 2014 was appointed as ISAF HQ DCOS Operations. In 2015, he became the 30th Folgore Brigade Commander and from 2016 to 2019, he was DCOS Operations to the Italian Joint Operations HQ. He has a bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Strategic Sciences and a Master's Degree in International Military-Strategic Studies.

KIRSTY LANG

Kirsty is a highly experienced interviewer, presenter and moderator with 30 years' experience in journalism, both as a foreign correspondent and a TV news an-

chor for BBC World and Channel 4 News. She has written for The Financial Times, The Mail on Sunday, The Guardian, The Sunday Times and The Radio Times and has been a visiting professor at Columbia University, New York in the School of International and Public Affairs. She is on the board of the British Council promoting British education and culture overseas, Chair of the Baltic Centre for Contemporary Art in Newcastle/Gateshead and continues to present BBC Radio 4's Front Row. Kirsty has moderated conferences and panels all over the UK and internationally on topics ranging from Brexit to health, education and the arts.

ROBERTO LUONGO

Roberto is the Director General of the Italian Trade Agency. Throughout his extensive career he has held various roles within the Agency, with operational and executive positions in support of Italian small and medium sized enterprises and of the promotion of Made In Italy around the world, from Kuwait City in the early '90s, to Prague, New York, Istanbul and London. As the Director of the Made in Italy Export Promotion Department in 2010, he coordinated the promotional activity in concert with Italian business Associations, Italian Trade Agency Offices worldwide and the Italian diplomatic and consular network. From July 2011 he supported the establishment of the new Agency until his appointment as General Manager, first in 2012 and then again in 2018.

CAROLE MUNDELL

Carol was appointed Chief Scientific Adviser (CSA) at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in October 2018. She is Professor of Extragalactic Astronomy, Head of Astrophysics at the University of Bath and a Fellow of the Institute of Physics. Carole studied at the University of Glasgow where she gained a BSc in Physics before working at the Jodrell Bank Observatory, University of Manchester, where she completed a PhD in Astrophysics. She later moved to the University of Maryland before joining Liver-

pool John Moores University, where she received her first professorship in 2007. A world-leading scientist, she is a frequent guest speaker at international conferences. She sits on a number of strategic advisory panels for UK and international groups, is a committed communicator of science, and is an advocate for diversity in science.

HILARY NEWISS

Hilary is an intellectual property lawyer and former Head of Department at Dentons, solicitors. She has served on several public bodies in the science, innovation, data, health and ethics fields. She is currently a Trustee and Chair of Audit of the Natural History Museum, Chair of National Voices (an umbrella group of 160 Health and Social Care charities), a NED of the Cell and Gene Therapy Catapult and the Health Innovation Network, and sits on the Accelerated Access Collaborative, a body coordinating innovation in the NHS. Previously, Hilary was a Non-Executive Director of the Francis Crick Institute and a member of the National Information Governance Board for Health and Social Care.

GIORGIO SACCOCCIA

Born in Belluno, on January 11, 1963, Giorgio is the President of the Italian Space Agency (ASI) since May 2019. He graduated from the University of Pisa (Italy) with a degree in Aerospace Engineering and from Webster University at Leiden (The Netherlands) with a Master in Business Administration. Before joining ASI, he worked for almost thirty years at the European Space Agency (ESA) in several technical and management positions. In particular, he has been Head of the Electric Propulsion Section, Head of the Propulsion and Aerothermodynamics Division and Acting Head of the Mechanical Engineering Department of ESA. During his experience in ESA, he was in charge in different tasks as project manager and technology coordinator in particular in the field of space exploration. President Saccoccia is an Associate Fellow of the AIAA (American Association

for Aeronautics and Astronautics), Full Member of the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) and Emeritus Member of French Aeronautics and Astronautics Association.

SILVIA SCIORILLI BORRELLI

Silvia is the Financial Times' Milan correspondent. Her coverage focuses on Italian companies, business, economics and politics. Prior to joining the FT in April 2020, Sciorilli Borrelli worked as a correspondent for POLITICO Europe in London and Rome. A law school graduate, she started her journalistic career at CNBC in London after working as a junior associate at a law firm in New York and Milan. She is a political and business analyst, specializing on topics including EU affairs, Brexit and Covid-19, on British and Italian radio and television.

KARIN VON HIPPEL

Karin became Director-General of the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) on 30 November 2015. Karin joined RUSI after serving for nearly six years in the US Department of State as a Senior Adviser in the Bureau of Counterterrorism, then as a Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations, and finally, as Chief of Staff to General John Allen, Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Counter-ISIL. Prior to that, she co-directed the Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC and was a senior research fellow at the Centre for Defence Studies, King's College London. She has also worked for the United Nations and the European Union in Somalia and Kosovo, and has direct experience in over two dozen conflict zones. Dr von Hippel has numerous publications to her name, including Democracy by Force: US Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War World (2000), which was short-listed for the RUSI Westminster Medal in Military History. She holds a PhD from the London School of Economics, an MSt from Oxford University, and a BA from Yale University.



British Embassy
Rome

The **Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)** is the UK government department responsible for promoting the United Kingdom's interests overseas and supporting our citizens and businesses around the globe. The FCO is responsible for safeguarding the UK's national security by countering terrorism and weapons proliferation, and working to reduce conflict; building the UK's prosperity by increasing exports and investment, opening markets, ensuring access to resources, and promoting sustainable global growth; and supporting British nationals around the world through modern and efficient consular services.



The **British Council** is the UK's international organisation for cultural relations and educational opportunities. We work with over 100 countries across the world in the fields of arts and culture, English language, education and civil society. Each year we reach over 20 million people face-to-face and more than 500 million people online, via broadcasts and publications. The British Council has been present in Italy since 1945. We have offices in Rome, Milan and Naples where, through our activities and our online resources, we work to create new opportunities in English, Arts, Education and Society.



Department for
International Trade

As an international economic department **DIT** helps businesses export, drives inward and outward investment, negotiates market access and trade deals and champions free trade. It is also responsible for supporting/encouraging UK businesses to drive sustainable international growth, ensuring the UK remains a leading destination for international investment, and for opening markets, building a free and fair trade framework with new and existing partners, and pursuing the government's agenda for prosperity, stability and security worldwide. The DIT has offices in Italy at the British Consulate General in Milan and at the British Embassy in Rome.



At the heart of the unique identity of the Pontignano conference are a number of historical and current partnerships. We would like to thank, once again, our co-founding partners, the University of Siena and St Antony's College Oxford, the Comune di Siena and the Certosa di Pontignano for providing their beautiful premises over the years.



GREAT for **PARTNERSHIP**
BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND



SPONSORS



Algebris Investments is an independent global asset management company founded in 2006 by Davide Serra. Historically specialised in the global financial sector across equity and credit, Algebris has broadened its expertise to global credit and Italian equity. With respect to private strategies, Algebris invests in non-performing loans predominantly secured by high-end, residential real estate assets in Italy.

Algebris currently manages around \$13 billion of assets and maintains offices in London, Milan, Rome, Dublin, Luxembourg, Boston, Singapore, and Tokyo. An active investment approach and a strong corporate culture where diversity, accountability, teamwork, and entrepreneurial spirit are core values of the firm. The Algebris global team consists of over 100 professionals across the firm's international offices.



APCO Worldwide is an independent and majority women-owned advisory and advocacy communications consultancy helping leading public and private sector organizations navigate the challenges of today, act with agility, anticipate social risk, and build organizational reputations, relationships and solutions to succeed.

Our expertise and integrated approach enable us to provide a full range of services, across industry sectors and global markets, allowing us to offer effective counsel and programs for boards of directors and CEOs. We meet the evolving needs of executives and their teams in communications, public affairs, government relations, legal, risk, organizational transformation, international relations, corporate responsibility and brand marketing



Equita, is the leading Italian independent investment bank, also listed on MTA for the Italian Stock Exchange as one of the "STAR" societies. For over 45 years, Equita has brought its knowledge of the financial markets to professional investors, companies and institutions. Thanks to its global markets activities, Equita is today the main independent broker in Italy on stocks, bonds, derivatives and ETF, and continues to support its investors in all investments' decisions related to the Italian and European market, with the continuous support of an excellent and internationally recognized research team. Equita also boasts a unique investment banking platform, which combines independent consulting with access to capital markets and includes M&A advisory and collection of stocks and bond capital. Furthermore, thanks to Equita Capital SGR, Equita brings its expertise on the management of assets, and alternative assets in particular, to investors and banking groups.



GlaxoSmithKline is a science-led global healthcare company with a special purpose: to help people do more, feel better, live longer. GSK has three global businesses that research, develop and manufacture innovative pharmaceutical medicines, vaccines and consumer healthcare products. With over a century of scientific and industrial tradition in the country, GSK contributes to the Italian economic system through its globally relevant plants in the country.



Jaguar Land Rover is the UK's largest automotive manufacturer, built around two iconic British car brands: Land Rover, the world's leading manufacturer of premium all-wheel-drive vehicles; and Jaguar, one of the world's premier luxury sports saloon and sports car marques. At Jaguar Land Rover, we are driven by a desire to deliver class-leading vehicles. In 2019 Jaguar Land Rover sold 557,706 vehicles in 127 countries. Two design and engineering sites, three vehicle manufacturing facilities and an engine manufacturing centre in the UK. We also have plants in China, Brazil, India, Austria and Slovakia. From 2020 all new Jaguar Land Rover vehicles will offer the option of electrification, as well as continuing to offer the latest diesel and petrol engines. Jaguar Land Rover Italy was established in 2012 following the merger of Jaguar Italia S.p.A. and Land Rover.



Leonardo is a global high-tech player in the Aerospace, Defence and Security industry and delivers cutting-edge and dual-use technologies, covering every possible operating scenario: air, land, naval, space and cyberspace. The Company, headquartered in Italy, has over 49,000 employees and is present worldwide in about 40 countries. Leonardo has an important network of strategic partnerships in the main high potential markets worldwide and a consolidated industrial presence in four main markets (Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States and Poland). In the UK, Leonardo is one of the biggest suppliers of defence and security equipment to the UK MoD. Leonardo makes a significant contribution to the UK economy with revenues of over £2bn, around 50% of which are in export. The company operates from 6 main sites across the UK, employing around 7,000 highly skilled people.



Novamont is now worldwide leader in the sector of biodegradable and compostable bioplastics and in the development of bioproducts. Mater-Bi is the innovative family of bioplastics developed by Novamont research. It is biodegradable and compostable according to the European standard EN 13432 and has characteristics of use very similar to those of traditional plastics. Mater-Bi provides solutions for specific environmental problems. In particular, it has been conceived for applications in which biodegradability and compostability represent an added value, such as shopping bags that can be reused to collect organic waste or foodware products "contaminated" with left overs..

CONFERENCE VENUES

Certosa di Pontignano
 Loc. Pontignano, 5
 53019 Castelnuovo Berardenga (SI)
 T +39 05771521104
 www.lacertosadipontignano.com

University of Siena – Aula Magna
 Via Banchi di Sotto, 55
 53100 Siena

ACCOMMODATION

NH Excelsior Hotel
 Piazza La Lizza,
 53100 Siena
 T +39 0577382111
 www.nh-hotels.com/hotel/nh-siena

ORGANISING SECRETARIAT:

Maria Giulia Proto
 T +39 335 295.175

Cinzia Nada
 T +39 366 676.4858

TRANSPORT

Taxi
 Taxi Siena co.ta.s.
 M +39 348 3892305
 Taxi Siena
 T +39 057749222

Car parking
 The Certosa has a free car parking area.

EMERGENCIES

In case of emergency please inform the organising secretariat for immediate assistance.

Emergency contacts:
 112: European Emergency Dial Number
 118: Ambulance/Medical Issues
 115: Firefighters
 113: Police



Editor-in chief:
 Francesco De Leo

Communication, Graphic project and DTP: Ubaldo Cillo

Webmaster: Francesco D'Ambrosio

GLI AMICI DE IL Club

President: Jill Morris CMG (HM Ambassador to Italy)

Members: Tommaso Alberini, Paolo Ali, Giuliano Amato, Gianluca Ansalone, Antonio Armellini, Gianfranco Baldini, Tim Bale, Annamaria Bernini, Philip Booth, Edoardo Bressanelli, Giovanni Caccavello, Diletta Cherra, Davide De Leo, Elena Di Giovanni, Filippo di Robilant, Alessandro Dragonetti, Francesco Giavazzi, Claudio Giua, Sandro Gozi, Giulia Guazzaloca, Nadey Hakim, Tim Knox, Andrea Manciuili, Alessandro Minuto Rizzo, Domenico Melliti, Michela Montevecchi, Nello Pasquini, Paola Peduzzi, Andrea Peruze, Marco Piantini, Stefano Polli, Gaetano Quagliariello, Lia Quartapelle, Fabrizio Ravonni, Alessandra Rizzo, Andrea Romano, Vittorio Sabadin, Giulio Sapelli, Daniel Shillito, Stefania Signorelli, Leonardo Simonelli, Alberto Simoni, Roberto Sommella, Massimo Teodori, Giulio Tremonti, Raffaele Trombetta, Massimo Ungaro, Raffaele Volpi, Philip Willan.

Printed by:
 GRAFICHE DESTI S.R.L.
 Sede Legale: Lungomare Starita n.62 -70132 Bari (BA)
 Sede Operativa: Via Casamassima sn Z.I. 70010 Capurso (BA)
 Partita iva e Codice Fiscale 07064790723
 Telefono +390804550077 +390804553720
 Fax +390804555546
 Mobile +39 3929128364
 mail: grafichedeste@pec.it

Ownership:
 IL CLUB LTD
 Top Floor, 58 High Street, Wimbledon Village, SW19 5EE, United Kingdom
 Registered in the United Kingdom,
 Number 10864461

www.ilclubmagazine.com | info@ilclubmagazine.com