

**C ONTRACT FOR THE
G OVERN OF C AMBIAMENT**

Draft 15.05.2018, 6.00 pm

*The parts highlighted in **YELLOW** need a further screening in place contractual.*

*The parts highlighted in **RED** require a primary political scrutiny.*

The topics in progress are listed at the end.

This contract is signed:
by Mr. Luigi Di Maio
Political Leader of the "5 Star Movement"

and by Mr. Matteo Salvini
Federal Secretary of the League

AUTHENTICATION OF THE SIGNATURES

in accordance with article 21, paragraph 2, of the dPR 28th December 2000, n. 245, hereby certifying that the signatures affixed to me are true and authentic
presence by Mr. Luigi Di Maio, born in Avellino on 6 July 1986, domiciled in _____, identified by me with the following document:
Mr Matteo Salvini, born _____, n _____, issued by _____ and by _____, identified by me with the following document:
_____ n _____, issued by _____.

The subscribers have been warned in advance about the criminal liability in which they may incur in case of declaration mendacious.

Rome, addì _____ 2018

Readable signature (name and surname per extended) and qualification of the public official that proceed to authentication

Pursuant to Article 65 of Legislative Decree 30 June 2003, no. 196, the data contained in this form will be used only for the purposes of Presidential Decree 30 March 1957, n. 361, e subsequent amendments, from the Legislative Decree of 20 December 1993, n. 533, as well as by law 27 December 2001, n. 459, according to the methods closely related to this.

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We want to strengthen confidence in our democracy and in the institutions of the state. We intend to increase decision-making in Parliament and its cooperation with the Government.

This government contract is valid for the duration of the 18th term Republican. To ensure that the commitments undertaken can actually be fully implemented, the parties have decided to reciprocally exchange further methodological commitments. They concern the completion of the government program, the cooperation between political forces, coordination within the government, including at headquarters European Union, and verification of the results achieved.

The parties undertake to implement this agreement in government actions, in compliance with the principles of good faith and loyal cooperation. They consider themselves responsible, in the same way measure, to achieve the agreed objectives. They ensure the convergence of positions taken by parliamentary groups.

Cooperation between the two political forces

The contractors undertake to translate this contract into a government practice and they are together responsible for all of the Executive's policy.

The contractors will work together on parliamentary and governmental matters and yes will be concerned with obtaining consensus on issues related to procedures, issues and people.

As for other objectives, not included in this agreement, the parties undertake, in first, to provide timely full information about the purposes that you have intend to achieve and the related instruments; secondly, to discuss it in a way adequate, in order to verify the possibility of realizing further agreements; thirdly, not to put the other party in minority in matters that are fundamental to it importance. These political commitments are valid both within the Council of the ministers, both within the parliamentary bodies.

So, if diversity emerges in the course of government action interpretation and application of this agreement, the parties undertake to discuss it with utmost care and in compliance with the principles of good faith and sincere cooperation. In the event that the differences persist, a Conciliation Committee will be convened.

Where possible, actions concerning the disputed issues will be suspended for at least ten days, so as to give the Conciliation Committee the necessary time to reach an agreement and suggest the consequent choices.

Therefore, the contractors will be confronted in a Conciliation Committee:

- to reach a dialogue in case of conflicts in order to solve problems and problems significant divergences;
- to arrive at a common position with reference to issues unrelated to present contract or to matters of an urgent and / or unpredictable nature moment of signing of this contract (international crisis, calamity natural, public order problems and public health);

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- when this is requested by one of the contractors to examine issues considered fundamental.

The Committee is composed of:

- the President of the Council of Ministers
- the political leader of the 5 Star MoVement and the Federal Secretary of the League
- the parliamentary group presidents of the Chamber and Senate of the two political forces;
- the Minister responsible for the matter;

The member of the responsible Government also takes part in the meetings as an auditor implementation of the program as well as any other subjects identified by the Committee.

The Committee resolves by a majority of two / thirds of the members.

The Committee, after a careful analysis and evaluation of the relationship between costs and benefits, will adopt the appropriate decisions with reference to the realization and completion of the works national public services not expressly mentioned in this contract.

Cooperation between parliamentary groups

Legislative initiatives aimed at implementing this program or other subjects

agreed by the contracting parties with the procedures set out in this contract are presented by the Government or first signatures of the presidents of the parliamentary groups of the two forces policies.

Each parliamentarian has the opportunity to present legislative initiatives and their own scheduling must be the subject of agreement between the group leaders of the two forces policies.

Political coordination with Europe

In order to better represent Italian interests in the European context, the Government will ensure a compact structure with respect to European institutions and partners. THE contractors will then agree in advance and in a timely manner, in compliance various skills within the government, including with the respective parliamentary groups.

Close coordination between the positions taken in the various Council compositions Union is indispensable for the success of the Government Agreement and, therefore, for the best protection of Italy's interests in Europe. To this end, the parties exchange each other relevant information and agree on the main lines of action, respecting the ministerial competencies. Coordination is also indispensable in the relationships that we have establish with the Commission and with the other institutions of the European Union.

Code of Ethics of Government Members

Persons who:

- have reported criminal convictions, even if not definitive, for the crimes of which to the article 7 of the legislative decree 31 December 2012, n. 235 (Severino law), as well as for money laundering, self-money laundering and false offenses;
- are aware of investigations or are on trial for serious crimes (for example: mafia, corruption, concussion, etc.);
- belong to the Freemasons or find themselves in conflict of interest with the subject subject to delegation.

Rating

Finally, the parties agree on the need to carry out an overall check on government action in the middle of the 18th legislature, in order to ascertain in which measures the shared objectives have been achieved and, if possible, to share them others. The results of the overall audit are made public on the Government's website.

Upcoming electoral competitions

The contractors compete correctly in the various electoral competitions, both in those Europeans - respecting their membership of different groups - both in elections administrative and regional authorities.

It is necessary to invest in the integrated public water service by applying the popular will expressed in the 2011 referendum, with particular reference to the restructuring of the water network, guaranteeing water quality, needs and health of every citizen, including through the establishment of local service companies for public water management.

The greatest useful work is to give back to the citizens a network of water infrastructures worthy of this name. Renewing the water network where it is needed, reclaiming the pipes from the presence of asbestos and lead, bringing losses to a minimum in order to guarantee water clean and quality in all Italian municipalities.

3. A GRICOLTURA - MADE IN ITALY

The Italian agricultural sector, one of the most promising in the economy, has long been involved to survive in the global competition of the markets. Farmers move in one system governed by sector policies now almost exclusively within the exclusive competence of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Historically, the Italian government has been submissive and renouncing in Europe compared to the needs of the agricultural sector, often preferring to leave the field to European interests opposed to national needs.

A new presence of the Italian government in Brussels is needed to reform politics common agricultural policy (CAP). In this context it is essential to integrate the measures of support for agriculture, especially rural development, with specific interventions aimed at achieving objectives of general interest, such as the protection of the landscape, the defense of hydrogeological assets, food security.

Our commitment to the future is to defend the food sovereignty of Italy and protect the excellence of Made in Italy.

To this end it is fundamental to influence the regulatory context of the European Union e condition choices within the next CAP reform and identify tools to guarantee certain times in the allocation and supply, by the Regions, of CAP funds.

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The agricultural sector will also need a new European approach to the agreements free trade with third countries. It will therefore be a priority to ensure that these treaties they are necessarily qualified as mixed by the EU and therefore ratified by the States Members and examined by national parliaments according to their respective ratification procedures.

We consider it a priority, to protect Made in Italy, to adopt a labeling system correct and transparent guaranteeing greater consumer protection.

Another pillar of government action on agriculture must be that of the reform of the National Agency for Agricultural Grants (AGEA) and the system unified information service of the agricultural sector (SIAN).

4. A MBIENTE , GREEN ECONOMY AND ZERO WASTE

Man and environment are faces of the same coin. Who does not respect the environment does not respects himself. We need more involvement and knowledge of the issues environmental issues also capable of building alliances and bringing the ecological question to the center of politics. In Italy this means concentrating resources in the necessary land maintenance and innovation.

Starting from this belief, our task is to support the "green-economy", the research, innovation and training for the development of ecological work and for the

rebirth of the competitiveness of our industrial system with the aim of
 Decarbonise and defertilize production and finance by promoting the economy
 circular.

The limits indicated by the sustainability principle must be reiterated and renewed:

- for a renewable resource (soils, water, forests), the sustainable percentage of employment it can not be greater than that of regeneration;
- for a non-renewable resource (fossil fuels, mineral deposits, water underground), the sustainable percentage of employment can not be greater than that with which can be replaced with a renewable resource (for example: investing part profits for the adoption of production technologies with renewable resources).

In national economic development strategies, adoption should be considered a priority effective regulatory tools to promote the ever greater dissemination of sustainable development models, the Green Economy and the circular economy. To that end Public Administrations should be involved at all levels in the promotion of this change and become a reference for the adoption of good practices, best techniques and standards. It is necessary to harmonize the relations between the State and Public administrations, strengthening the autonomies and territorial offices more efficient and the most advanced and environmentally friendly models, enhancing their professionalism and the best resources.

It is necessary that every intervention of the political decision maker is placed in a strategy of circular economy, understood as an environmental and economic system in which a good is used, becomes waste, and then, downstream of a recovery process, ceases to be such to be reused as a second material for the production of a new good, in opposition to the model of "linear economy" in which the goods that have become waste are simply sent for disposal after use. A correct and virtuous application of the circular economy, in line with the hierarchy in waste management European Union, involves a strong reduction in product waste, a growing percentage of

recycled product and at the same time a drastic reduction in the amount of waste disposed of in landfills and incineration, up to the gradual passing of these plants adopting technologically advanced and alternative methods. In this regard the system of Circular economy of reference is that today adopted by the public service of the province of Treviso, studied all over the world. The reduction of waste production and of differentiated collections of quality that lead to the real recovery of matter is achieved also through the planning of goods and rewarding taxes for those who produce goods recyclable and reusable, the use of home collection with punctual pricing for citizens and businesses, actions against food waste, the construction of centers of repair and reuse of used goods.

A capillary mapping of all possible asbestos-related structures is required starting from schools, in order to intervene for removal and disposal at sites suitable for materials containing asbestos.

It is also necessary to streamline the remediation procedures by defining accurately responsibilities and methodologies, safeguarding controls to identify those responsible contamination and protection of environmental matrices, ensuring data transparency and citizen participation.

At national level, as regional and local, it is therefore crucial to start a series of widespread interventions in preventive key of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of the soil, also as a driving force for virtuous spending and job creation starting from the areas earthquake, in addition to actions to make the citizen responsible for the risks associated with protection of the territory.

It is also essential to stop the consumption of soil (waste of soil) which goes completely eliminated through an adequate support policy that promotes it urban regeneration. In this regard, actions to support initiatives must be promoted to relaunch the existing building heritage, favoring urban regeneration and the

retrofit (energy requalification) of buildings. The buildings capable of self-production energy represent the challenge of the future. In this sense it must also be oriented public housing.

To prevent the hydrogeological risk, prevention actions are necessary involve widespread interventions of ordinary and extraordinary soil maintenance on the sites high risk, in addition to a necessary implementation of the mitigation measures of the hydrogeological risk

In terms of combating climate change, action is needed to accelerate the transition to renewable energy production and push on savings and efficiency energy in all sectors.

It is therefore essential to strengthen the actions currently considered at national level for the fight against climate change and for the transition to sustainable models of economy and management of renewable resources. It is necessary to initiate targeted actions for increase energy efficiency in all sectors and return production from renewable sources providing for national planning to strengthen measures for the savings and energy efficiency by reducing current consumption.

In this regard, priority actions, against climate change and pollution, will be started with specific plans for the areas most affected of ours Country. We think, for example, to the basin of the Po Valley where it should be improved and implemented the basin plan, and all metropolitan areas.

With reference to ILVA, we commit ourselves, after more than thirty years, to realize the criteria of environmental protection according to the best world standards to protect the health of citizens of the Taranto area, protecting occupational levels and promoting the industrial development of the South, through a program of economic reconversion based on the closure of polluting sources, for which it is necessary to provide for reclamation, on the development of the green economy and renewable energy and on the economy circular.

Also in order to prevent sanctions by the European Union we expect measures to adapt standards to combat air pollution according to the regulations in force.

5. C ONFLITTO OF INTERESTS

We have seen how the conflict of interest is already born in the parliamentary halls, where the legislators are, sometimes, the subjects who are in serious situations of incompatibility.

The same Council for the elections, anachronistic organ as it is essentially composed as politicians, it helps to keep any relevant legislation in place. For solve the conflict of interests, which often undermines the action of politics, we mean first of all, change the scope of the discipline by extending the hypothesis of conflict beyond mere economic interest.

In fact, we believe that it should qualify as a possible conflict of interest the interference between a public interest and another public or private interest that may influence the objective, independent or impartial exercise of a public function, not only when this can bring an economic advantage to those who exercise the function public and is in the position of a possible conflict of interests, but also in the absence of an advantage immediately qualifiable as monetary. We also intend extend the application of the discipline to non-governmental positions, that is to all those subjects that, while not covering governmental roles, have power and ability to influence political decisions or regarding the management of public affairs, such as i mayors of large cities or managers of companies owned by the State.

6. CULTURE

Italian heritage is one of the most identifiable aspects in the world. The our country is full of homogeneous artistic and architectural riches throughout the territory, and in every field of art we represent excellence at the level world, be it dance, cinema, music, theater. However, despite these resources Italy today does not fully exploit its possibilities, leaving in some cases its own assets and its cultural heritage in the condition of not being exploited properly.

Cultural heritage is a fundamental tool for the development of tourism throughout the world Italian territory. However, the State can not be limited only to the conservation of the good, but it must enhance it and make it usable through effective systems and models, and thanks to one careful management and better cooperation between public and private bodies. It must put in place measures capable of protecting the good in the long term, using the resources available in a virtuous manner.

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It is necessary to start from a clear principle: culture is a growth engine of inestimable value, and certainly not a useless cost. Cut in a linear way and not reasoned expenditure to be allocated to our heritage, both artistic and cultural, means to considerably reduce the possibilities of increasing wealth also of our territories.

Furthermore, our museums, historical, archaeological and UNESCO sites must return to being poles of attraction and international interest, through an overall increase of the usability and adequate improvement of the services offered to visitors.

Among the various forms of art, the live show is certainly one of the best excellence of our country. Yet the current financing system, determined by the subdivision according to criteria that are not entirely objective of the resources present in the Single Fund for the Show (FUS), limits the possibilities of our best reality and prevents it development of truly worthy new projects. We therefore consider it necessary to provide for a reform of the financing system which puts the quality of the projects at the center art.

7. PUBLIC HEARING AND DEFICIT

The Government action will be aimed at a program for the reduction of public debt already by means of recipes based on taxes and austerity, policies that have proved wrong to to achieve this objective, but through the growth of GDP, will go through the restart of domestic demand and with high multiplier investments and policies to support the purchasing power of families.

In order to consolidate the growth and development of the country we consider it necessary to separate expenditure on public investments from the current budget deficit, as announced more times by the European Commission and never actually and completely applied.

With regard to deficit policies, multi-annual programming is envisaged aimed at ensuring the financing of the proposals covered by this contract through the recovery of resources deriving from the cut to waste, debt management and appropriate recourse to the deficit.

We deem it appropriate, as evidenced by the Court of Auditors, to intervene to have the maximum transparency on derivatives transactions carried out by both the State and the institutions premises with the aim of assessing the possibilities for improving the expenses linked to these instruments.

We will act in Europe to propose that the government bonds of all the countries of the area euros already acquired by the European Central Bank with the *quantitative easing* operation

are excluded pro rata from the calculation of the debt-to-GDP ratio.

8. D IFESA

In order to improve and make the sector more efficient, the protection of the sector is a priority personnel of the armed forces (underlining the importance of family reunification) and their effective use in order to protect the territory and sovereignty national.

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The protection of the Italian defense industry is particularly important, in particular on the financing of research and implementation of national *know-how* in the non-purely war context. Design and construction of ships, aircraft and *high tech* system .

It is also necessary to provide for new recruitments in the police forces (carabinieri for Defense) with increased equipment and resources.

Finally, the presence of Italian contingents in individual missions should be reassessed international geographically, and not only, distant from the Italian national interest.

9. AND STERI

The foreign policy of the coming years will have to focus on some key elements of primary importance.

The commitment is to create a foreign policy based on the centrality of interest and on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the individual States.

The membership of the Atlantic Alliance is confirmed, with the United States of America as a privileged ally, with an openness to Russia, to be perceived not as a threat but as an economic and commercial partner. In this regard, withdrawal is advisable immediate sanctions imposed on Russia, to be rehabilitated as a strategic interlocutor for the resolution of regional crises (Syria, Libya, Yemen).

It is also necessary to refocus the attention on the Southern front.

Not constituting Russia a military threat, but a potential partner for NATO and for the EU, there are more instability factors in the Mediterranean such as extremism Islamic, uncontrolled migratory flows with consequent tensions between the regional powers. In the region Italy should intensify its cooperation with the countries committed against it terrorism.

10. F ISCO : FLAT TAX AND SIMPLIFICATION

Sterilization of VAT and excise taxes

The premise declares the intention to want to sterilize the safeguard clauses which result in an increase in VAT and excise rates as it would be a blow intolerable for households and businesses as well as provide for the extra correction taxation on electronic cigarettes.

We also intend to eliminate the anachronistic components of excise duties on petrol.

Detaxation and simplification

As a result of the high tax burden present in Italy, the spending capacity of the households and businesses for consumption and investment is inadequate, with quantitative and quantitative standards

qualitative levels below the European average. At the same time, the bureaucracy is very complex and commits taxpayers into hours of compliance, with significant economic aggravations to be in good standing with the tax authorities.

All this negatively affects the quality of the tax relationship with taxpayers and on the competitiveness of the Italian production sector.

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The context that characterizes us therefore requires the adoption of "courageous and revolutionary" reform measures, with a view to reducing the level of pressure taxation and an improvement in the relationship between financial administration and tax payers.

Starting point is the revision of the tax system of income for natural persons e of companies, with particular reference to the rates in force, to the system of deductions and deductions and the criteria for taxation of households.

The key word is "flat tax", characterized by the introduction of fixed aliquots, with a deduction system to guarantee the progressivity of the tax in harmony with the principles constitutional.

In particular, the new tax regime is characterized as follows:

- two fixed rates of 15% and 20% for natural persons, VAT number and households; for families have a fixed deduction of 3,000.00 euros on the basis of income familiar;
- a fixed rate of 15% for companies.

The purpose is not to cause any disadvantage to low-income classes, for which the principle of the "no tax" area remains confirmed. Greater tax fairness, therefore, a favor of all taxpayers: families and businesses.

The resulting effects are: greater tax savings, greater propensity consumption and investment, higher taxable tax base thanks also to the recovery of the avoidance, evasion and the phenomenon of non-payment of the taxes.

It is also necessary to re-establish the relationship between the State and the taxpayers by revising the principles and criteria governing the action of the financial administration. Good faith and mutual collaboration between the parties will be the cornerstones of the new path that you intend to start, focused on the anticipated contradiction with the taxpayer, to be erected in principle general hinge of the tax legal system; on the reversal of the burden of the proof, always against the financial administration, with the exclusion of the appeal to presumptive tools for determining income in cases of full and proven taxpayer tax regularity; on the reduction of assessment times in cases of active and constant collaboration of the tax payer in fulfilling the obligations accounting and payment; on the simplification of accounting obligations for the creation of a digital tax office in line with the most innovative processing tools and data communication; on the general principle of direct responsibility from the financial administration for damages caused by illegitimate activity (in phase of assessment and collection).

On the collection side, on the other hand, the administration's action must reconcile the citizen's interest in paying the amount due with the interest in receiving the minor possible burdens, avoiding any form of pressure that would generate a "state of fear" against the institutions and the persons responsible for collection.

The statistics show that the collection proceeds derive almost exclusively from the rateazioni and other similar measures that aim to facilitate the payment.

The need for an intervention to strengthen the procedures aimed at good credit recovery.

The improvement of the collection procedures inevitably passes from the estimate e final disposal of the amount of debts registered in the role, dated and difficult collectable due to insolvency of tax payers.

It is advisable to establish a "fiscal peace" with taxpayers to remove the imbalance economic balance between the obligations assumed and favor the extinction of the debt by a balance and removal of the amount due, in all those exceptional and unintentional situations of proven economic difficulty. Excluding any condoning purposes, the measure can become an effective aid to citizens in difficulty and the first step towards one "Tax collection" of tax payers.

It is necessary to intervene to resolve the issue of outstanding debts of the public administration towards tax payers. The balance of the relationship between financial administration and taxpayers also moves from the equalization of the instruments messi a disposizione per l'incasso dei rispettivi crediti. Sul punto, tra le misure concretamente percorribili spiccano l'istituto della compensazione tra crediti e debiti nei confronti della pubblica amministrazione, da favorire attraverso l'ampliamento delle fattispecie ammesse, e la cartolarizzazione dei crediti fiscali, anche attraverso strumenti quali titoli di stato di piccolo taglio.

È necessario intervenire per l'abolizione dello spesometro e del redditometro, strumenti anacronistici e vessatori di rilevazione del reddito, confermando la contrarietà a misure di tassazione di tipo patrimoniale.

Di contro, anche in considerazione della drastica riduzione del carico tributario grazie alla flat tax e alle altre misure sopra descritte, sul piano della lotta all'evasione fiscale, l'azione è volta a inasprire l'esistente quadro sanzionatorio, amministrativo e penale, per assicurare il "carcere vero" per i grandi evasori. Si intende inoltre favorire la cooperazione internazionale in materia di scambio di informazioni, oltre che prevenire l'elusione fiscale internazionale favorendo la tassazione dei grandi capitali esteri, nonché introdurre adeguate misure per il contrasto d'interessi.

11. GIUSTIZIA RAPIDA ED EFFICIENTE

Area Magistratura e tribunali

Il Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura deve operare in maniera quanto più indipendente da influenze politiche di potere interne od esterne. Sarà pertanto opportuno operare una revisione del sistema di elezione, sia per quanto attiene i componenti laici che quelli togati, tale da rimuovere le attuali logiche spartitorie e correntizie in seno to the self-governing body of the judiciary.

To protect the independence and impartiality of the autonomous power of the judiciary, the judicial and parliamentary functions must remain separate from each other. The magistrate who wants to pursue a political career must be aware of the fact who, once elected, will not be able to return to dress the toga.

We need a review of judicial geography - modifying the 2012 reform which has centralized offices and functions - with the aim of bringing back courts, proxies and offices of the justice of the peace close to citizens and businesses.

The implementation and simplification of the telematic process is essential computerization of judicial offices.

It is also a duty to restore the full functionality of the 'justice system', through the completion of the organic judiciary plants and administrative staff judicial offices, with careful assessment of their productivity.

We must recognize the role of honorary magistrates, through a complete modification of the recent 'Orlando reform' and addressing issues related to the treatment of them due and to social security and welfare coverage.

Criminal area, criminal procedure and defense always legitimate

It is necessary to provide for the revision of the abbreviated rite not allowing the application of the same to the crimes punished with the life sentence and to the more serious crimes of which art. 51, paragraph 3 bis, cpp.

In consideration of the principle of the inviolability of private property, the reform and extension of legitimate home defense, eliminating the elements of uncertainty and interpretation (with particular reference to the evaluation of the proportionality between defense and offense) that compromise the full protection of the person who has immediately an intrusion into your home and workplace.

The exacerbation of penalties for sexual violence is a priority, with the introduction of new aggravating and penalty increases when the victim is a particular subject vulnerable or when the pipelines are particularly serious. For the purpose of prevention and contrast of 'femicide', it is appropriate to give a specification training for law enforcement officers on receiving complaints regarding sexual offenses, stalking and mistreatment, for which a real will also be provided and just "red code".

Faced with a progressive precocity of criminal behavior, even serious, by of minors, the rules concerning imputability should be reviewed in a restrictive sense determination and execution of the sentence for the minor, also eliminating the possibility of child treatment for the so-called "young adult" infra -venticinquenne.

It is appropriate to guarantee fair compensation to victims of violent crime, such as to allow compensation for the widest and most complete damage. For this it will be indispensable change the rules for access to the 'Fund for Victims of Violent Intentional Crimes', increasing considerably the available appropriation.

A serious reform of the prescription of crimes is necessary, alongside the assumptions in the justice sector: to get a fair and timely process and avoid that the lengthening of the process may represent the premise of a denied justice.

Area of certainty

To guarantee the principle of certainty of punishment it is essential to repeal all those provisions issued during previous legislatures that are only intended to be achieved deflationary effects in procedural terms and prisons to the total detriment of the security of the community. To make sure that those who make mistakes go back to paying, it is necessary to reform and reorder the system that came into being as a result of the following measures: the repeal and the decriminalization of crimes, transformed into administrative and civil offenses, non-punishability for particular tenuousness of the fact, the extinction of the crime for reparatory conduct also in absence of consent from the victim, as well as periodicals 'emptying prisons'.

It is also appropriate to significantly reduce any margin of impunity for i guilty of particularly heinous crimes such as home theft, aggravated theft, theft with rift, the robbery and the fraud, modifying the cases and raising the penalties.

Civil area, civil procedure and costs of justice

The civil process must be speeded up and streamlined through simplification and reduction

institutions, the obligation for the judge to be disinterested, and the role of the scheduling of the whole procedure to guarantee the parties greater certainty about the duration of the process.

It is also necessary to implement the class-action tool, so as to make it into able to protect both private citizens and businesses against fraud or abuse by the same economic entity.

Justice must be accessible to all citizens - especially if less well-off - in every degree of judgment. This is why it is essential to redefine the values and modalities of payment of the unified contribution, even suppressing the increase imposed by the governments during the previous legislatures.

It is also proposed to make alternatives between them (and not both), although compulsory, mediation and assisted negotiation for all subjects and, in the case of request for a mediation experiment to take place by the judge already initiated (cd mediazione delegata), che questa possa avvenire solo su richiesta concorde delle parti e non sia dunque obbligatoria. Diversamente per le questioni in cui sono coinvolti figli minorenni, si ritiene sia necessaria l'obbligatorietà della mediazione civile.

Area diritto di famiglia

Nell'ambito di una rivisitazione dell'istituto dell'affidamento condiviso dei figli, l'interesse materiale e morale del figlio minorenne non può essere perseguito se non si realizza un autentico equilibrio tra entrambe le due figure genitoriali, nel rapporto con la prole. Pertanto sarà necessario assicurare la permanenza del figlio con tempi paritari tra i genitori, rivalutando anche il mantenimento in forma diretta senza alcun automatismo circa la corresponsione di un assegno di sostentamento.

È altresì necessario riorganizzare e semplificare il sistema delle adozioni nazionali e internazionali.

Reati ambientali e tutela degli animali

È necessario provvedere alla revisione e l'inasprimento delle leggi attuali riguardanti i reati ambientali e quelli nei confronti degli animali garantendo maggiore tutela rispetto a fatti gravi ancora non adeguatamente perseguiti e per un maggiore contrasto al bracconaggio.

Contrasto alle mafie

Bisogna potenziare gli strumenti normativi e amministrativi volti al contrasto della criminalità organizzata, con particolare riferimento alle condotte caratterizzate dallo scambio politico mafioso.

È necessario inoltre implementare gli strumenti di aggressione ai patrimoni di provenienza illecita attraverso una seria politica di sequestro e confisca dei beni e gestione of the same, aimed at safeguarding and protecting companies and workers before the assignment in the period of judicial administration.

Penitentiary area.

To cope with the recurrent phenomenon of overcrowding of prisons and institutions ensuring conditions of dignity for the detained persons, it is essential to implement them to a prison building plan that includes the construction of new facilities and the expansion and modernization of the current ones.

We must provide for the worrying shortage of Penitentiary Police personnel with an extraordinary recruitment plan, as well as resolutely intervening on quality the working life of agents in terms of safeguards and structures.

Safety conditions must be achieved in prisons, by revising and modifying the protocol of the so-called 'dynamic surveillance' and of the 'open' penitentiary regime, putting surveillance systems into full operation.

It is appropriate to allow as many as possible foreign prisoners present in the Italian prisons, to serve their sentence in their country of origin through the activation of bilateral agreements for judicial cooperation with the countries of origin.

Finally, it is necessary to rewrite the so-called "reform of the penitentiary order" in order to guarantee the certainty of punishment for those who delinque, the greater protection of the safety of the citizens, also enhancing work in prison as the main form of re-education and social reintegration of the convicted person. A review is also envisaged systematic and organic of all reward measures.

The new guidelines on the so-called must also be revised. 41-bis, so as to obtain an effective one rigor in the functioning of the 'hard prison' regime.

Tax justice area

The reform of the tax process is proposed with the establishment of role judges specialize in ensuring greater impartiality and impartiality of judgment.

12. MMIGRATION : RETURNS AND STOP TO BUSINESS

The current migration issue is unsustainable for Italy, given the costs to be incurred and the connected business, fueled by national public funds often managed with little transparency and permeable to infiltration of organized crime.

It is at the same time intolerable for the rights of the subjects to whom it should be recognized political refugee status. The failure of the current flow management system migratory countries risks calling into question the Schengen agreements themselves. Italy must play a decisive role at the European negotiating tables on the asylum and immigration policies. We must aim at reducing the pressure of the flows on external borders and the consequent trafficking of human beings and at the same time, in the same vein, to verify the current European missions in the Mediterranean, penalizing for our country, in particular for the clauses that provide for the landing of ships used for operations in our national ports, without any responsibility shared by other European states. It is necessary to overcome the Dublin regulation. Through the mandatory and automatic relocation of the asylum seekers among EU Member States on the basis of objective and quantifiable parameters, and the redirection of asylum applications to other countries must ensure compliance with the principle of fair sharing of responsibilities enshrined in the Treaty on functioning EU.

In observance of constitutionally guaranteed rights we propose that the procedures for the verification of the right to refugee status or its withdrawal are made certain and faster, also through the adoption of accelerated and / or border procedures, the identification of the safe countries of origin and provenance, protection within the country of origin (IPA) and the alignment of current forms of protection with international standards.

At the same time, in order to guarantee a correct balance with the interests of security and public order, it is then necessary to provide specific types of crime that involve, if committed by asylum seekers, their immediate removal from National territory.

Given that the current mechanisms and the substantial funds allocated for the reception they are an attraction to crime, we need closer monitoring of costs. For this it is necessary to give transparency to the management of public funds destined to the reception system, so as to eliminate the infiltration of organized crime.

We need to ensure timely checks on the reporting of services and goods provided, of the expenses incurred and of the results achieved, ensuring the publication of the financial statements of the managers.

We must overcome the current system of entrusting private individuals to the centers and aim for a greater involvement of public institutions, starting with territorial ones, entrusting the management of the centers themselves to the Regions and providing for measures that they have the acquisition of the prior consent of the local authorities involved as a condition

necessary for their establishment. From now on it is necessary to guarantee that in the sector they operate only subjects with certified and consolidated experience and ensure compliance with the law, the checking and updating of guest registers.

It is essential to disrupt the smugglers' business that caused landings and deaths in the Mediterranean Sea and dismantle international criminal organizations for trafficking of human beings, with further cooperation and involvement of the judicial police di altri paesi europei.

La valutazione dell'ammissibilità delle domande di protezione internazionale deve avvenire nei Paesi di origine o di transito, col supporto delle Agenzie europee, in strutture che garantiscano la piena tutela dei diritti umani. Inoltre riteniamo che si debbano implementare gli accordi bilaterali, sia da parte dell'Italia sia da parte dell'Unione europea, con i Paesi terzi, sia di transito che di origine, in modo da rendere chiare e rapide le procedure di rimpatrio.

Occorre prevedere, contestualmente, l'individuazione di sedi di permanenza temporanea finalizzate al rimpatrio, con almeno uno per ogni regione, previo accordo con la Regione medesima, e con una capienza tale da garantire il trattenimento di tutti gli immigrati il cui ingresso o soggiorno sia irregolare, presenti e rintracciati sul territorio nazionale.

Fondamentale, infatti, per una corretta gestione della politica migratoria è la questione dei rimpatri. Oltre ai recenti richiami dell'Ue che hanno evidenziato una assoluta incapacità dell'Italia sotto questo profilo, rispetto agli altri Paesi, nell'effettivo

allontanamento degli immigrati irregolari presenti nel proprio territorio, secondo i dati ufficiali sugli ingressi, tenuto conto di una stima di quelli non registrati, e gli esiti delle domande di asilo presentate dal 2013 ad oggi sarebbero circa 500 mila i migranti irregolari presenti sul nostro territorio e che, pertanto, una seria ed efficace politica dei rimpatri risulta indifferibile e prioritaria.

Ai fini dell'espletamento delle procedure e dell'effettivo rimpatrio, il trattenimento deve be available for as long as necessary to ensure that removal is

performed, up to a maximum total of eighteen months in accordance with the provisions Community.

With a view to managing public resources efficiently and congruently with the actions policies to be implemented, it is therefore necessary to proceed with a review of the current destination the same with regard to asylum and immigration, in particular by providing for the use of part of the resources allocated for the reception to allocate them to the Repatriation Fund.

Finally, a necessary revision of the current legislation on the subject is necessary family reunification and social benefits, in order to avoid fictitious cases, undue use of the subsidies provided and guarantee their actual sustainability with respect to the condition economic situation in our country.

In un contesto globale è necessario adoperarsi affinché siano resi trasparenti i flussi degli investimenti internazionali e il finanziamento dei fondi alla cooperazione. Occorre bloccare la vendita di armi ai Paesi in conflitto, prevenire e contrastare terrorismo internazionale anche di matrice islamista.

Ai fini della trasparenza nei rapporti con le altre confessioni religiose, in particolare di quelle che non hanno sottoscritto le intese con lo Stato italiano, e di prevenzione di eventuali infiltrazioni terroristiche, più volte denunciati a livello nazionale e internazionale, è necessario adottare una normativa ad hoc anche che preveda l'istituzione di un registro dei ministri di culto, lo svolgimento delle prediche in lingua italiana e la

tracciabilità dei finanziamenti per la costruzione delle moschee e, in generale, dei luoghi di culto, anche se diversamente denominati.

Inoltre, occorre disporre strumenti adeguati per consentire il controllo e la chiusura immediata di tutte le associazioni islamiche radicali nonché di moschee e di luoghi di culto, comunque denominati, che risultino irregolari. A tale riguardo, onde garantire un'azione efficace e uniforme su tutto il territorio nazionale, si rende necessario adottare una specifica legge quadro sulle moschee e luoghi di culto, che preveda anche la consultazione popolare preventiva tramite referendum comunale.

13. LAVORO

Per quanto concerne il tema del lavoro, appare di primaria importanza garantire una retribuzione equa al lavoratore in modo da assicurargli una vita e un lavoro dignitoso in condizioni di libertà, equità, sicurezza e dignità, in attuazione dei principi sanciti from article 36 of the Constitution. To this end, the introduction by law is considered necessary of a minimum hourly wage that, for all categories of workers and productive sectors in where the minimum wage is not fixed by collective bargaining, establish for reads that every hour of every worker can not be paid below a certain amount. Likewise, free apprenticeships can not be free anymore professions.

In order to foster a speedy recovery of employment and free companies of the weight of often unnecessary and burdensome, a structural reduction must be implemented on the one hand contributive wedge and on the other a simplification, rationalization and reduction, also through the digitalization, of the bureaucratic obligations connected to the management of labor relations, which weigh heavily on the cost of labor in terms of time, efficiency and dedicated resources.

The total cancellation of the *vouchers* has created many inconveniences to the many sectors for which this means of payment represented an indispensable tool and his

replacement with the so-called "family booklet" and the "occasional service contract" it only made the use of ancillary work more complex, with the risk of an increase of the submerged. Here too it is therefore necessary to put in place an overall reform of the current legislation aimed at introducing a specific tool, agile but clear and simple, that does not lend itself to abuse, which can be activated electronically through a special platform digital, for the management of accessory work relations.

In order to protect occupational and social security, it is considered of primary importance the development and strengthening of active policies that facilitate employment, the relocation and adequate income support and social protection measures. This will be possible be implemented first of all by proceeding with a profound reform and strengthening of the employment centers.

Particular attention will be paid to the contrast of the phenomenon of precariousness for build more stable working relationships and allow families more planning serene of their future.

Promoting investments in young, innovative and technological companies means bet on the future and enhance merit and research. To this end it appears necessary first of all a profound reorganization of training that is targeted and of quality, that look not only at today's reality but also invest in the sectors of the future in order to adapt work on technological and supply changes, through training processes continuous and training of workers. It should also be encouraged, within the schools secondary school and university, the birth of new professional figures suitable for the skills required by the fourth industrial revolution and held by the appropriate profiles, as well as measures to support micro and small enterprises in the renewal of their production processes as a prerequisite for the development of one strategy that aims at the widest diffusion of advanced technologies.

It is also necessary to introduce measures to ensure adequate training upper secondary professional technical type able to ensure our young people access to the world of work and the manual, technical and craft professions.

14. EIGHT TO CORRUPTION

A strict and incisive 'anti-corruption' legislation, such as to allow a significant recovery of resources unduly subtracted from the state and, at the same time, re-launch the competitiveness of the country, favoring real competition in the private sector to the advantage small and medium-sized enterprises. The measures to be carried out are then the following: the increase in penalties for all crimes against the corrupt public administration for which penalties are to be precluded by a system that prohibits access to alternative reward rituals; the 'DASPO' for the corrupt and corrupting, that is interdiction from public offices and the inability to contract with the public administration perpetual for those who have been definitively convicted of a corruptive offense against the PA; introduction of the figure of the "undercover agent" and, in the presence of elements founded, of the "provocative agent", to favor the emergence of the corruptive phenomena in the Public administration. Tools to which it is necessary to combine, in addition to a strengthening of the National Anti-Corruption Authority and of the prevention plan of the corruption, a change in the provisions in force - to date not entirely effective - in terms of prevention and repression, also strengthening the safeguards for the whistleblower. In materia di intercettazioni è opportuno intervenire per potenziarne l'utilizzo, soprattutto per i reati di corruzione.

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15. MINISTERO PER LE DISABILITÀ

Uno Stato civile deve proteggere, tutelare, assistere e integrare chiunque abbia una disabilità. È fondamentale consolidare e rinnovare le politiche di protezione e inclusione dedicate alle persone con disabilità e finalizzate a garantire un concreto ed efficace sostegno durante tutte le fasi della vita. Si prevede un generale rafforzamento dei fondi sulla disabilità e la non autosufficienza al fine di consentire alle persone con disabilità di vivere in maniera indipendente e di partecipare pienamente a tutti gli ambiti della vita, assicurando l'accesso all'ambiente fisico, ai trasporti, all'informazione e alla comunicazione, compresi i sistemi e le tecnologie di informazione e comunicazione, e ad altre attrezzature e servizi aperti o offerti al pubblico.

Inoltre è necessario intervenire affinché i trattamenti assistenziali, previdenziali ed indennitari, incluse carte di debito, a qualunque titolo percepiti da amministrazioni pubbliche, qualora attinenti a condizione di disabilità, siano esclusi "tassativamente" dal calcolo dell'ISEE o di altri indicatori reddituali, necessari per accedere ad agevolazioni o benefici.

Bisogna dare completa attuazione alla Convenzione ONU sul diritto alle persone con disabilità procedendo ad una completa revisione delle leggi esistenti e garantendo che ogni scelta del legislatore si collochi sempre nell'ambito di una piena consapevolezza che *" le persone con disabilità includono quanti hanno minorazioni fisiche, mentali, intellettuali o sensoriali a lungo termine che in interazione con varie barriere possono impedire la loro piena ed effettiva partecipazione nella società su una base di eguaglianza con gli altri "*.

Per assicurare protezione e inclusione ai soggetti con disabilità o non autosufficienti è necessario superare la frammentazione dell'intervento pubblico nazionale e locale, attraverso una *governance* coordinata e condivisa sugli interventi e la messa in rete degli erogatori degli interventi.

Bisogna assicurare il tempestivo aggiornamento delle agevolazioni per l'acquisto di beni e ausili per le persone con disabilità.

The inclusion of students with disabilities must be guaranteed, through one "Real specialization" of teachers for the support and implementation of their own presence in the classroom. You will have to identify upgrade paths for teachers curricular and for all the figures in the school. Cultural intervention is necessary contrast to the prejudices about disability, ensuring that there are educational paths moments of listening / meeting with disability, even with the involvement of the associations of the disabled.

We need to make a reconnaissance of the state of implementation of the law 68/99 on placement to the work of protected categories, with particular attention to serious disabilities, ensuring respect in the public and encouraging the private sector and, if necessary, contemplating specific work paths for physical or psychological disabilities.

It is necessary to guarantee the accessibility of places, goods and services through an effective demolition of architectural barriers, including a civic audit in the realization of public works.

We need to implement a housing policy that favors people's access with disability to newly designed housing / construction. We need *housing* policies

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that involve the private sector and introduce the costs of urbanization of the quotas to be reserved for people with disabilities.

We must encourage *cohousing* and organize specific training courses held by health personnel and through self-help meetings, to increase knowledge and skills of *caregivers*.

It is necessary to guarantee the complete accessibility of the contents and documents of the PA, in compliance with EU Directive 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016, concerning the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of institutions public.

Moreover, in order to give adequate representation to disability on the political agenda, there we are committed to establishing a dedicated department.

Finally, an adequate representation must be guaranteed within the structure governmental authority as well as the regional guarantor as a reference figure to contact in cases of non-compliance and violations of the rights of persons with disabilities.

16. P ENSIONS . STOP LAW FORNERO

It is necessary to provide for the abolition of the imbalances of the social security system introduced from the pension reform cd. Fornero, allocating 5 billion to facilitate the exit from labor market of the categories excluded to date.

We will give immediately the opportunity to get out of work when the sum of age and years of employee contributions is at least 100, with the aim of allowing the reaching the retirement age with 41 years of contributory seniority, also held account of workers engaged in wear and tear.

Furthermore, it is necessary to reorganize the welfare system by providing for the separation between social security and assistance.

We will extend the experimental measure "woman option" that allows workers with 57-58 years and 35 of contributions to retire immediately, opting in toto for the scheme contributory. We will prolong this experimental measure, using the available resources.

17. P OLITICS FOR THE F AMILE

It is necessary to refinance Local Authorities by giving priority to family welfare (as for

example support for free-day nursery services for Italian families and foreigners residing in Italy for at least 5 years, policies for women, for the elderly and the third age, support for the suburbs), with a view to synergy between all the components of the

Been to achieve the objectives of economic development of quality to bring out the country from the economic crisis.

Effective family policies need to be introduced to enable women to reconcile the times of the family with those of work, also through services and support reddituali adeguati. Inoltre, è necessario prevedere: l'innalzamento dell'indennità di maternità, un premio economico a maternità conclusa, per le donne che rientrano al lavoro e sgravi contributivi per le imprese che mantengono al lavoro le madri dopo la nascita dei figli.

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Occorre poi introdurre agevolazioni alle famiglie attraverso: rimborsi per asili nido e baby sitter, fiscalità di vantaggio, tra cui "IVA a zero" per prodotti neonatali e per l'infanzia.

Importante attenzione va posta anche nei confronti della terza età con provvedimenti volti ad agevolare le famiglie con anziani a carico, compresa l'assistenza domiciliare anche tramite colf e badanti.

18. R EDDITO DI CITTADINANZA E PENSIONE DI CITTADINANZA

Reddito di cittadinanza

Il reddito di cittadinanza (RdC) è una misura attiva rivolta al cittadino al fine di reinserirlo nella vita sociale e lavorativa del Paese. Garantisce la dignità dell'individuo e funge da volano per esprimere le potenzialità lavorative del nostro Paese, favorendo la crescita occupazionale ed economica.

La misura si configura come uno strumento di sostegno al reddito per i cittadini che versano in condizione di bisogno; l'ammontare dell'erogazione è stabilita in base alla soglia di povertà relativa calcolata sia per il reddito che per il patrimonio. L'ammontare è fissato in 780,00 Euro mensili per persona singola, parametrato sulla base della scala OCSE modificata per nuclei familiari più numerosi. A tal fine saranno stanziati 17 miliardi annui.

Al fine di consentire il reinserimento del cittadino nel mondo del lavoro, l'erogazione del reddito di cittadinanza presuppone un impegno attivo del beneficiario che dovrà aderire alle offerte di lavoro provenienti dai centri dell'impiego (massimo tre proposte nell'arco temporale di due anni), con decadenza dal beneficio in caso di rifiuto allo svolgimento dell'attività lavorativa richiesta.

La misura si basa su due direttrici guida che sono da un lato la tipologia di professionalità del lavoratore in questione e dall'altro la sinergia con la strategia di crescita economica mirata all'obiettivo della piena occupazione, innescata dalle politiche industriali volte a riconvertire i settori produttivi così da sviluppare la necessaria innovazione per raggiungere uno sviluppo di qualità.

Tale percorso prevede un investimento di 2 miliardi di euro per la riorganizzazione e il potenziamento dei Centri per l'Impiego che fungeranno da catalizzatore e riconversione lavorativa dei lavoratori che si trovano momentaneamente in stato di disoccupazione.

La pianificazione di un potenziamento generale di tutti i centri per l'impiego sul territorio nazionale è finalizzata a: incrementare la presenza, efficienza e qualità dei servizi per l'impiego; identificare e definire idonei standard di prestazione dei servizi da erogare; adeguare i livelli formativi del personale operante.

La roadmap di tale percorso prevede preliminarmente il potenziamento dei centri dell'impiego per poter completare il sistema di sostegno alle famiglie e di reinserimento nel mondo del lavoro.

Andrà avviato un dialogo nelle sedi comunitarie al fine di applicare il provvedimento A8-0292/2017 approvato dal Parlamento europeo lo scorso 6 ottobre 2017, che garantirebbe l'utilizzo del 20% della dotazione complessiva del Fondo Sociale Europeo per istituire un reddito di cittadinanza anche in Italia (unico paese europeo oltre la Grecia a non prevedere tale misura) anche invitando la Commissione europea a monitorare specificamente l'utilizzo del FSE per la lotta alla povertà e all'esclusione sociale, nonché a valutare

esaminare, nella prossima revisione del regolamento recante disposizioni comuni sui Fondi strutturali (regolamento (UE) n. 1303/2013).

Pensione di cittadinanza

È necessario assegnare una pensione di cittadinanza a chi vive sotto la soglia minima di povertà.

La nostra proposta è rappresentata da un'integrazione per un pensionato che ha un assegno inferiore ai 780,00 euro mensili secondo i parametri previsti per il reddito di cittadinanza.

19. RIFORME ISTITUZIONALI , AUTONOMIA E DEMOCRAZIA DIRETTA

Nell'ambito della fondamentale riforma delle istituzioni si rivela necessario un approccio pragmatico e fattibile, con riferimento ad alcuni interventi limitati, puntuali, omogenei, attraverso la presentazione di iniziative legislative costituzionali distinte ed autonome.

Occorre partire dalla drastica riduzione del numero dei parlamentari: 400 deputati e 200 senatori. In tal modo, sarà più agevole organizzare i lavori delle Camere e diverrà più efficiente l'iter di approvazione delle leggi, senza intaccare in alcun modo il principio supremo della rappresentanza, poiché resterebbe ferma l'elezione diretta a suffragio universale da parte del popolo per entrambi i rami del Parlamento e non se ne snaturerebbero natura e funzioni. Sarà in tal modo possibile conseguire anche ingenti riduzioni di spesa poiché il numero complessivo dei senatori e dei deputati risulterà quasi dimezzato.

È necessario introdurre espressamente il «vincolo di mandato popolare» per i parlamentari, per rimediare al sempre più crescente fenomeno del trasformismo. Del resto, altri ordinamenti, anche europei, prevedono il vincolo di mandato per i parlamentari; è noto l'articolo 160 della Costituzione portoghese, il quale dispone che il deputato decade dal mandato semplicemente se si dimette dal gruppo parlamentare del suo partito e contemporaneamente si iscrive al gruppo di un'altra fazione politica.

It is then necessary to introduce forms of binding for the parliamentarians, to counteract the ever-increasing phenomenon of transformation. Moreover, other systems, including European ones, contain forecasts to prevent defections and to ensure that parliamentary groups they are always expressions of political forces presented to the voters, as can be derive from Article 160 of the Portuguese Constitution or from group discipline parliamentarians in Spain.

It is also essential to strengthen an indispensable institution of direct democracy already envisaged by our constitutional order: the abrogative *referendum*. To incentivize forms of active citizen participation in national political life must be canceled the structural *quorum* - that is the necessity of participation in the vote of the majority of those entitled - in order to make the institution effective and binding referendum. Another objective of this proposal, in the wake of the spirit that animates Article 75 of the Constitution is to discourage abstention in any form electoral, often exploited to encourage non-voting, in order to sabotage referendum consultations. Always with the aim of encouraging the direct participation of citizens to the political life of the country we support 'introduction of the proactive referendum, that is, a means aimed at transforming proposals advanced by the citizens into law and voted by the

themselves.

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It is then necessary to make the Parliament's ruling mandatory on the draft laws of popular initiative, with the obligation of rapid scheduling.

We also intend to intervene on those to improve the relationship between citizens and institutions foundations, directly or indirectly linked to political parties, introducing adequate measures to guarantee the maximum transparency of the loans received and of the financial activities carried out.

Other issues to be addressed in constitutional terms are: the abolition of the Council National of Economy and Labor, an institution that proved ineffective with respect to its aims for which it was conceived, and the affirmation of the principle of the prevalence of ours Constitution on Community law, on the German model, without prejudice to respect Article 11 of the Constitution.

There is a need to provide greater flexibility in governance so that it can cope effectively with the various economic cycles by providing for the overcoming of the rule balance sheet, which effectively makes effective action impossible anticyclical of the State.

In terms of regionalism, the commitment will be to pose as a matter the attribution, for all the Regions that motivated, is a priority on the Government agenda they require it, of greater autonomy in implementing the art. 116, third paragraph, of the Constitution, not least bringing to conclusion the negotiations between Government and Regions currently open. The recognition of the additional skills must be accompanied by the transfer of the necessary resources for an independent exercise of the same: in fact greater autonomy will have to be accompanied by greater responsibility on the territory in terms of fair satisfaction of services to guarantee its citizens, and in terms of efficiency and effectiveness of the action carried out. This path of renewal of the institutional structure will have to give more and more force to regionalism applying, Region by Region, the logic of variable geometry that takes into account both of the peculiarities and specificities of the different territorial realities, both of solidarity national and gives space to the positive energies and propulsive drives expressed by local communities.

The necessary transfers to the territorial entities and contextual cessation must be guaranteed of cutting policies carried out by the last Governments.

There is still a lot to do to bring public decisions closer to citizens. One way, that it seems suggested also by articles 5 and 118 of the Constitution, it consists in transferring administrative functions from the State to the Regions and then to the Municipalities according to the principle of subsidiarity.

Introduce standard costs for regional and local services.

If we want to simplify the life of citizens and institutions we must decrease drastically the number of rules in force and make sure that the laws are implemented. is it is also necessary to verify the state of implementation of the individual provisions and the relative effectiveness also with a balance of the concrete results of their implementation.

In particular, it is necessary to "cut the laws", to understand if the effects obtained in the long run are those originally proposed and, if so, if they are necessary changes, additions or even appropriate to proceed with their repeal.

To ensure the effectiveness of state services to citizens and to make room for professional skills of staff and public management is necessary simplify procedures, standardize them and rationalize and consolidate the numerous banks public data existing today.

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The criteria for appointing independent administrative authorities should be standardized.

It is appropriate to introduce the principle of digital citizenship from birth, by providing for access to the free internet network for each citizen.

It is also essential to introduce an effective system for assessing the performances of the public administration as a whole and of staff and public management, also through the involvement of users.

20. S ANITA

It is a priority to preserve the current health service management model a mainly public funding and protect the universalistic principle on which it is founded the reform of the law 833 of 1978 which established the National Health Service. Protecting the NHS means safeguarding the state of health of the country, guaranteeing equity in access to care and uniformity of the essential levels of assistance.

In this perspective, it is believed that various structural actions are and will be useful, starting by an incisive intervention on the health management or on the health managers that must be adequately and preventively trained to ensure sustainability and the quality of the health system and chosen according to the competence and merit, not on the basis of political or party logic.

We need to rescind the harmful and archaic relationship between politics and health by providing for new ones different nomination criteria both for the same general managers and for health managers and administrative, as well as managers of complex structures.

Transparency and evaluation of the directors' work must also be guaranteed in terms of achieving both the health and budget objectives in the management of companies.

Health must be financed mainly by the tax system and therefore must the sharing of individuals is kept to a minimum.

It is necessary to fully recover all the economic resources stolen in these years with the different measures of public finance, ensuring economic sustainability effective at the essential levels of assistance through the refinancing of the health fund national, so as to solve some of the structural problems.

The recovery of resources will take place thanks to an effective fight against waste and inefficiencies, review of pharmaceutical and health *governance*, implementation of the centralization of purchases, computerization and digitization of the NHS, to revision of the procedures of agreement and accreditation, to the fight against corruption and the promotion of transparency.

It is necessary to realize the computerization of the NHS with particular reference to the Electronic Health Record, digital recipes, dematerialization of reports e medical records and reservations and online payments, so as to allow a real one transparency and effective control in terms of immediate and public verification of results management. It is also necessary to highlight the relationship between the reimbursements to be paid of the NHS and the clinical outcome in terms of efficacy and appropriateness; start and implement telemedicine thanks to all the innovative technologies, in order to reduce the movement of patients, reduce costs and ensure greater home care quality.

We need to guarantee, implement and integrate social and health services, going beyond the model "Ospedale-centric". The hospital care response in the acute phase of the disease

it must be ensured it is at the same time necessary to develop the services in a widespread manner geographical areas with organizational standards and with access costs to homogeneous and defined, ensuring the management of the user, through his "specific path socio-health "and through more suitable prevention services. Is essential the implementation of a territorial coordination at the health district level, so orientate and direct users in the available territorial and hospital services, favoring the appropriate choice of the place of care.

Social and health integration is fully realized when the need for health in the health component and in the social protection component. Social and health integration involves, even in economic terms, the difference involvement of the Regions and Municipalities, whose programming tools are fundamental to achieving effective co-planning. The role of the Municipalities instead does not it has never been fully exploited despite the underlying rationale of the involvement itself that of satisfying the assistance needs of the territory and of the citizens who live there. IS necessary to guarantee adequate economic and structural resources for health and social services territorial proximity and domiciliary, precisely enhancing the role of municipalities, in a logic of transversality that on the one hand deals with the needs of the individual and on the other of the needs of the local community. In order to guarantee an effective and widespread support for territorial services should also be reviewed the role of doctors of General medicine.

It is impractical to intervene on waiting times in the emergency room, reducing time access through the implementation of low-intensity care facilities. Need outline personalized assistance and care paths close to the citizen as well as appropriately accessible, reorganizing the system of access to benefits from the perspective of reduce waiting times, eliminate any form of waste that derives from a non appropriate organization of services and assistance and non-healthcare *governance* adequate, by a lack of technological and digital modernization of the health service national. It is necessary to ensure that there is no imbalance between the performances institutions and those provided under the liberal professions, especially with regard to waiting time.

The problem of waiting times is also due to the widespread lack of doctors and health personnel. It is therefore essential to hire medical and health personnel necessary, also to implement article 14 of the law n. 161/2014. (Directive European)

The places for specialist training of doctors should be determined by the royals welfare needs and also taking into account retirement, thus ensuring harmonization between posts in degree programs and places in the specialization course. There reality is that this harmonization is not there and the places for specialized training are de facto determined by two factors: the ability of universities to accommodate doctors in training and scholarship funding by the MIUR. therefore, if on the one hand it may be necessary to increase the number of medical graduates, too by reviewing the closed number, on the other hand, it will be necessary to increase the scholarships for the interns. It is necessary to allow more widely that the newly graduated doctor has access to the health facility to achieve theoretical and technical-practical skills necessary for the performance of the chosen medical specialization (Article 22 pact of the health 2014).

The problem of the aging of the population and of the population must be tackled subsequent problems related to chronic disease and co-morbidities. In this It is necessary to guarantee the widespread diffusion of social and health structures and low intensity of care. Disease support structures must also be implemented chronic-degenerative and oncological diseases and adequate resources must be provided for assistance, direct and personalized, of subjects suffering from rare and chronic diseases. The first victims of a social system based on utilitarianism and profit, together

to the disabled in any way, the elderly inevitably become. It is necessary to make mandatory inclusion of a significant representation of patients (direct or family members) at the top management of care facilities dedicated to advanced age directly inserted into the NHS or to the affiliated facilities. Only direct control of the interested parties can guarantee respect for those parameters of civilization of life, too often disregarded in structures that frequently are configured as atrocious terminals of "existences no longer functional to the system", rather than environments where start peacefully and with dignity to the natural end of one's own life experience.

The issue of the right balance between the right to education and the right to education should be addressed health, protecting preschool and school children who may be at risk social exclusion due to the latest provisions on vaccines. To this In this regard, information tools for families should be strengthened better to direct them is a free and conscious adherence to the vaccination process.

21. Security , RULE OF LAW AND THE LAW ' ORDER

Police

With regard to the police, it is necessary to increase the funds available to the sector to predict the return to pre-existing personnel for the reform of the public sector Administration (so-called "Madia Reform") with a view to staff increase, renewal of existing contracts and career reorganization.

The increase in funds is necessary to make investments in the following equipment: cars, non-lethal weapons such as teasers or key defenders, as well as weapons adequate and bullet-proof vests adapted to the risks associated with terrorist threats.

Fundamental to invest in training, for this we must provide courses of anti-terrorism training (CAT) for all operators carrying out activities control of the territory, including the operators of the specialties. Those who guarantee the security of citizens must be protected.

All the police officers carrying out road police duties must be equipped with one camera on the uniform, in the car and in the security cells, under the control and the Director of the Privacy Authority, with adoption of a strict regulation, to film what happens during the service, in the demonstrations, in the square and in the stadiums.

It is also necessary to intervene for the modernization of the complex of structures in use law enforcement agencies and the enhancement and enhancement of the security safeguards of specialties (postal, border, road, railway and nautical).

Local Police and coordination with state law enforcement agencies

The problems relating to the Local Police sector are due to legislation now dated and a presence of agents on the territory distributed in a non-homogeneous way.

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It is therefore considered necessary to reorganize the local Police department.

For the reform to actually produce positive results for a greater one safety in the territory must necessarily be introduced the following points qualificanti: accesso alle banche SDI; migliore definizione dei compiti della polizia locale; obbligatorietà di dotazioni strumentali minime; tavoli di coordinamento regionali per il coordinamento della sicurezza urbana e della Polizia Locale con sotto-ripartizione in aree vaste; contratto collettivo.

Cyber security e contrasto al bullismo

È indispensabile incentivare lo sviluppo del settore della sicurezza anche per quanto concerne la cyber security, avendo particolare attenzione al fenomeno del cyber bullismo, individuando strumenti di ausilio per il superamento del problema soprattutto negli

ambientii scolastici.
 È necessario introdurre misure repressive per chi commette il reato e premianti per chi lo denuncia: prevedere sanzioni amministrative nei regolamenti scolastici; numero verde single national; reward for students who report bullying episodes (bags of study); video cameras in schools.

Gamble

With regard to the problem of gambling, a series of measures are necessary to counter the phenomenon of addiction that creates heavy damage to both health and social partners to the san, real and productive economy, among which: absolute prohibition of advertising e sponsorships; financial transparency for the gambling companies; exit strategy from gambling machines (Slot machines, videolottery) and strong restrictions on forms of gambling with repeated episodes; obligation to use a personal card to prevent risk child; imposition of spending limits; tracking of money flows to counteract tax evasion and mafia infiltration.

Similarly, a better regulation of the phenomenon is necessary through tools such as, for example, slot machine authorization - VLT only in defined places (no bars, distributors, etc.), limitation on playing time and increasing the minimum distance from sensitive places (schools and aggregation centers youth).

Abusive occupations

The data indicate that there are about 48,000 illegally held lodgings.

There is no "land register of occupied houses". Many, in fact, belong to the building industry public, a small part are instead private, and this has made it more difficult to censor them.

With regard to abusive occupants, it is necessary to speed up the procedures of eviction through firm and timely action if the conditions of certified need.

The assessment of the state of need is the responsibility of the Local Health Authority together with the competent Social Services of the Municipality, which will have to certify the psycho-physical deficit conditions and the objective incapacity of the subject to procure the necessary sustenance for oneself and possibly for one's own offspring. The only conditions economic difficulties can never be a sufficient condition for the state of need.

Unlawful foreign illegal occupants must be repatriated immediately.

Road safety

Increasing resources for the national road safety plan are needed, but the verification of the effectiveness of the interventions through the Regions is also necessary

Greater controls with necessary limitations on foreign driving licenses.

In addition to the punitive systems (ie driving points), a system of reward for those who do not commit driving infractions (ie discounts on the insurance policy, discount on the car tax ...)

Nomad camps

In recent years the spread of nomad camps, the exponential increase in crimes committed from their inhabitants and the poor sanitary conditions to which they are subjected, has made this phenomenon a serious social problem with exasperated manifestations, above all in the urban suburbs involved.

To date, around 40,000 Roma live in the nomad camps, of which 60% are under the age of 18.

Necessary actions to stem this phenomenon are closing all the nomad camps in regular implementation of Community directives; contrast to toxic fires; obligation to school attendance of minors, penalty for removal from the family or loss of authority parenting.

22. SPORT

Installations

If well conducted and with the help of qualified personnel, the motor and sports practice ensures the improvement of the quality of life, contributing significantly to the disease prevention. Investing in motor activity, therefore, means reducing, to same time, health spending. This is why we believe it is necessary to implement sin from primary school to motor practice, ensuring the presence of teachers specialized in sports practice and increasing, simultaneously, the number of hours from devote to this discipline.

Moreover, motor and sports practice has an important social value. The sport has always been a fundamental instrument of integration and transmits values fundamental to the improvement of the human being also as a citizen. For this we intend to ensure a general improvement of sports facilities throughout the territory, starting from an instrument that we consider essential to achieve this objective: the establishment of the register of sports facilities both public and private (including school, university, law enforcement and military).

The registry / cadastre will allow to know the real situation of the plants and verify any need for modernization and / or construction of new sports facilities.

We will be able to intervene in such a way through the mapping of the plants targeted to efficiently allocate resources for restructuring or new construction of facilities to be dedicated to motor and sports practice.

Finally, we believe it is necessary to intervene also on aspects that can improve the operation of sports bodies. For example, we consider a revision necessary

of the current competences of the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI). While considering it necessary for the sports world to be guaranteed adequate autonomy, It is equally important for the Government to take the role of controller of the methods for allocating and spending resources allocated to CONI. At the at the same time it is up to the Government that it is up to the task to issue the basic guidelines relating to the sport system and motor practice as a whole.

Clubs and sports associations

It is necessary to introduce further tax and social security contributions for small businesses amateur sports associations.

It is necessary to provide for a correct legal-fiscal classification of the Companies and Sports Associations and the protection of amateur sports and basic sports for give operational certainty and avoid substantial litigation due to lack of references certain legislative provisions.

We must also introduce economic benefits for the stipulation of an insurance that cover all cases of civil liability of managers and presidents of the amateur sports associations. Resources for institutions should also be guaranteed premises restricted to cutting operating costs and using public sports facilities and consequent tariff containment for users.

Methods: through the Institute of Sports Credit (also thanks to an upgrade of its regional offices) together with the Regional Committees of CONI, to strengthen the fund guarantee in favor of the Amateur Sports Associations and Societies, in order to make it really usable to allow the renovation or construction of sports facilities with its direct management. Always through the ICS, also facilitate public bodies

in the drafting of notices and public private partnership actions aimed at the renovation or creation of new sports facilities. Facilitate the disadvantaged Municipalities with the inclusion in the organic reform, that the local sports facility is in fact a service local public.

Objectives: Inclusion of the graduate in physical education in the permanent establishment of the school primary.

1) Support for physical education in primary school (version b) Objectives: Extension throughout Italy in all classes and schools of the project "A School of Sports" which provides the inclusion of the graduate in motor sciences (30 hours per year), paid through agreements with Ministry and Coni. Methods: Extension of the current Coni-Miur project and others similar experiences already underway in the different regions. Resources: max cost 60 million from national support for sporting activities (own resources of the new Ministry of Sport).

2) Support for school sports associations Objectives: To set up within the secondary schools and universities throughout the national territory, sports associations Scholastic Dilettantistiche in order to promote tournaments, championships to strengthen sports activity within the school timetable. Mode: Through collaboration with territorial Coni and FSN, DSA and territorial EPS for the establishment of championships specific schools. We will start with some team sports and / or individual training (max 4, 5 sports). Resources: Cost max 60 million from national support for sporting activity (own resources of the new Ministry of Sport).

1) Coni / CIP reform. Review the CONI / CIP skills within the whole sports world and relationships with other Ministries with relative functioning and skills by CONI Spa The Government intends to preserve the principle of autonomy of the legal system

national sport, belonging to CONI, with respect to the state and continue to guarantee the financing of CONI, so that the organization can carry out the activity for which it is responsible. However, since the activity to which the CONI is delegated involves aspects primary citizens' lives and constitutionally guaranteed rights, it is clear that the Government can not exempt itself from strictly monitoring the activity concretely implemented by the CONI body. In other words, subject to autonomy and totality discretion of the choices of a technical - sporting nature, which remains with CONI, is It is necessary that the Government be jointly involved in the ways in which they are spent and for public grants awarded to CONI and then transmitted to the Federations (must, that is, being involved in certain choices that go beyond mere technical skills - sports and share, for example, why a sports facility is built in Rignano sull'Arno and not, however, in Monza). The Government must also co-participate to the international political activity carried out by CONI in case of financial commitments to this connected. Finally, the Coni Servizi company must have greater autonomy with respect to the Coni Association. Both CONI and Coni Servizi must periodically provide to the Government detailed and detailed reports about the management and destination of the public resources they receive and their activity must be monitored closely, since the sport system receives over 400 million euro of public contributions every year and this happens only in Italy. In other countries, such as, for example, France, the Committee Olimpico deals only with preparing the delegation of that country for the Olympic Games.

2) Health prevention and savings through support of sporting activities and planning territorial Objectives: Free sports medical examinations in primary school through the Sports Doctors Federation. The sports and motor activity is certainly a new one operating mode, perhaps the only low-cost, to make a proper prevention e to counteract some chronic diseases, especially cardiovascular diseases. Mode: Agreement with i Basic Physicians and the Sports Doctors Federation, to make medical visits free for primary school pupils. Agreements through the State-Regions Conference for support regional initiatives and projects to allow the inclusion of the activity Sports in health care and health care partner within the Welfare system Participated. Resources: Cost coverage through State-Regions agreement.

23. S DEVELOPMENT , GROWTH AND SAVINGS

Investment bank

It is necessary to provide a "Bank" for investment, economic development and of Italian companies using existing structures and resources.

The "Bank" must be regulated by a specific law.

It must take advantage of an explicit and direct guarantee of the Italian State, with consequent ease of finding resources to implement all the initiatives it intends to undertake.

It will also have to act under the supervision of a public control body in which the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of Economic Development are present.

In addition to the control room on the management of industrial policy and credit instruments and innovation, in order to avoid overlapping or, worse, conflicts between tools national and local, for a more efficient allocation of financial resources, the bank will carry out the activities of:

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- second level for small and medium-sized enterprises acting in co-financing with the banking system, especially with entrenched medium and small banks on the territory, to support SMEs;
- financing of initiatives of public and strategic national interest;
- Export and Project Finance in competition with other market players;
- aid credit to Italian companies operating in developing countries such as investment with deferred use to gain advantageous positions on the markets emerging;
- Management of the Guarantee Fund for SMEs, as a strategic *asset* to support the national credit system and guarantees to promote savings capital required to comply with increasingly stringent requirements arising by the international regulations on credit that will soon be introduced;
- innovation with the aim of pursuing the MEF guidelines policies.

Protection of savings

The "bail in" banking system has caused the destabilization of credit in Italy with negative consequences for families who have been expropriated their savings they assumed they were invested in safe assets.

It is necessary to radically revise these provisions in such a way as to ensure that the Constitution states the protection of Italian savings.

In particular, it is necessary to give more responsibility to both management and the supervisory authorities as the first responsible for any breakdown, including through the exacerbation of existing penalties for malicious failures.

In order to cope with the compensation of "expropriated" savers, use is also envisaged effective resources, as per current law, coming from insurance and policies dormant.

The audience of savers who are entitled to compensation, even partial, must be also extended to the small shareholders of the banks subject to resolution.

The parameters of the Basel rating protocols that are currently serious must be re-discussed prejudice to the survival and development of the fabric of the Italian micro-enterprise.

Furthermore, with reference to the Monte dei Paschi bank, the State shareholder must provide for refocusing the *mission* and the objectives of the credit institution with a view to

service.

Always to protect savings and credit, we must go towards a system where the public bank and the investment bank are clearly separate for both as regards their type of activity both in terms of surveillance levels.

24. T OF THE COSTS OF THE POLITICS , THE COSTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND THE PENSIONS D ' ORO

We feel obliged to intervene in the appropriate offices to cut the costs of the policy and institutions, eliminating excesses and privileges.

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The social security system (of annuities or pension) of the social security system must also be traced back to parliamentarians, regional councilors and all members of the constitutional bodies to the social security system in force for all citizens, even for the past.

For greater social fairness, we also believe that an intervention aimed at the cutting of the CDs. pensions of gold (higher than 5,000.00 euros net monthly) not justified from the contributions paid.

25. T RANSPORTI , INFRASTRUCTURE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In terms of sustainable mobility it is necessary to start a path aimed at the progressive reduction in the use of vehicles powered by diesel and petrol engines of fossil origin in order to reduce the number of polluting vehicles and contribute concretely to achieve and improve the objectives contained in the agreement Paris.

It is a priority to use financial instruments to encourage the purchase of a new vehicle electric in the face of scrapping - sale of a vehicle with an endothermic engine or retrofit operations for internal combustion vehicles.

The grant granted, which must be carefully updated on the basis of the rate of decrease in international prices of electric cars, will also serve as a flywheel for strengthening the presence on the territory of a sales system e charging infrastructure.

It is necessary to introduce or experiment also other accompanying actions, such as, for example, reward mechanisms for the incentive of very low vehicles emissions, applying the "polluter pays" community rule.

The National Infrastructural Plan for the recharging of vehicles powered by electricity it must become a dynamic tool able to intercept and solve quickly the problems related to possible infrastructural deficiencies, both nationally and local, to actively contribute to the development of electric mobility.

Finally, it is necessary to grant public spaces for *car sharing* against quotas increasing numbers of electric cars in the fleet.

The development of urban and extra-urban cycle networks and a system should be encouraged bike-sharing capable of integrating different mobility systems on iron and rubber. The cyclostations should be present in the vicinity of the intermodal car parks, of the railway, subway and bus stations, as well as near the sites of interest tourist.

Italy for its geographical location in the center of the Mediterranean represents the natural connection hinge for traffic coming from the extreme and middle east towards Europe .

~~To date most of the traffic of 30 million containers, coming each year from the Suez Canal passes in front of our shores but does not stop, it heads towards the ports of the Northern Europe: Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp where the largest was created logistics platform of Europe.~~

We need to invest adequate resources to equip our ports with back port areas able to guarantee the customs clearance of goods on site and then be transported thanks High Portability in the final destinations.

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The main Italian ports must have the status of Gateway ports (customs clearance areas goods) and do not carry Transshipment (just passing between one ship and another). A status strongly affected by the recent legislation on port reorganization.

Without an adequate high capacity transport network we could never see recognized our natural role as a logistics leader in Europe and in Mediterranean.

It is also necessary to promote the intermodal switch from rubber to iron in freight transport, investing in the rail link of Italian ports.

For what concerns the regional railway transport a first important step from fulfill to respond to a need for fast, safe and low impact mobility environmental protection is represented by modernization and upgrading of the lines pre-existing railway lines. The railway will have to be able to play the role again of the main high-density transport system because, at present, it represents the only sustainable mobility solution for medium and long distances, contributing to alleviate the problems of commuter congestion, safety and pressure environmental.

It is also necessary to recover resources through a tariff policy based on the relationship between costs and benefits, identify and listen to the needs and needs of the area involving qualified *stake holders* and users.

With reference to Alitalia we are convinced that this should not simply be saved in perspective of economic survival but relaunched, within a strategic plan national transport network which can not be separated from the presence of a national carrier competitive.

With regard to the Turin-Lyon High Speed Line, in the application of the agreement between Italy and France Turin-Lyon, we commit ourselves to suspend the executive works and rediscover them in full the project.

With regard to the management of the public radio television service we intend to adopt management guidelines based on greater transparency, elimination of the political division and the promotion of meritocracy.

26. T URISMO

Italy is a nation with a tourist vocation thanks to its historical, cultural heritage, landscaped and natural and to excellences such as, for example, food and wine, fashion, design, unique in the world.

Tourism currently accounts for 12% of GDP and 14% of employment. It can be worth a lot more and become one of the key areas for the activation of the flywheel of ours economy.

A country like Italy can not have a Ministry of Tourism, which can not be only one direction of another Ministry (cultural tourism is only one of the "tourist") but it needs the centrality of *governance* and competence, with a *vision* and a *mission* consistent with the great growth objectives that our country can achieve.

The Ministry will have to achieve important objectives through the creation of a circle

virtuous public-private and greater effectiveness in relations with the Regions; all in full coordination between tourism operators, the various associations and institutions and the

other Ministries of subjects "connected" to Tourism, such as Transport, the Infrastructures, Agriculture, Economic Development, Telecommunications, Culture, etc.

The new ministerial structure must not have a negative economic impact on the state coffers, therefore, two basic formal steps will be identified during the legislative period: an initial separation of competences

tourism outside the MiBACT to relocate them to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in the form of the Department. Subsequently, through legislative steps gradual and wise compared to Regional Competences, but above all with a job constant on the reorganization of financial resources dedicated to tourism (through all the interventions listed below) could create the Ministry with Portfolio dedicated to tourism. The reorganization of ENIT will be crucial to activate a flywheel important for the promotion of Italy abroad, according to defined objectives and one transparent measurement of results.

For the important goal of the recovery of the competitiveness of national companies in tourism is essential to introduce important interventions in the field of taxation, fight illegal immigration at all levels and in all sectors and recover more protection in Europe.

In particular, the aim is to introduce the "Tourist Web Tax" to counteract the unfair competition of OLTA's (OnLine Travel Agency) foreigners who create damages huge to the operators of the tourism sector and to the state coffers, going beyond the controls a sample that are expensive and inefficient and penalties that are late, light and often uncollectible.

In view of the refinancing of resources in favor of local authorities we expect to abolish the tourist tax.

A sector that generates 14% of direct and indirect employment only in our country e that in the world is worth 1 work out of 10, it is a key sector of economic and social development and cultural.

In Tourism in Italy there is specific training, but too often it is not enough and especially adapted to adequately prepare young people for the real work of the sector. The interventions to be carried out must be of broad spectrum and not only aimed at the specialization.

Tourism is also one of the sectors that can give more work to young people and will be necessary incentivize employment through decontribution measures for a few years (minimum 2) to tourism companies that hire our young people. Employment e Training are also closely linked and it will be necessary to restructure the bases, starting, for example, from the reorganization of the profession of Tourist Guide (business card very important for tourists) and a transformation of the State Hotel Institutes towards the form of Specialist Colleges (on the Swiss and French model).

At the national strategy level, efficient and effective management of the marketing Country realized through the Tourism Promotion Agency that in these years has failed the important objectives of coordinated promotion of Italy abroad, swallowing public resources without the slightest control. The interventions that are proposed in this Therefore, they first of all pass for a complete redefinition of the system of governance of ENIT and its financial, economic and operational functioning.

The overall intervention in the marketing field can not be separated from the interventions in the field of digitization, so that it is real and widespread, not only with extension

wi-fi on the territory but also and above all with the implementation of practices and initiatives that can truly govern tourism flows, above all in a predictive perspective.

Tourism in the world is now predominantly digital: tourism supply and demand is they move globally in digitally and highly transformed contexts disintermediate, as happens in traditional manufacturing sectors. Italy can not stay out of this transformation. It is therefore crucial to govern this important scope both on the supply side (destinations, transport carriers, platforms and Olta, player global social networks, etc.) that from the demand (widening of access to information, monitoring and integration of sources, management of Big Data, segmentation, profiling and definition of forecast trends), through revision existing digital platforms and the creation of a single national platform dedicated to tourism and the tourist not only as a communication and promotion platform of the country but also as an e-commerce platform for the cultural tourism product (booking hotels, tours, restaurants, museum and theater tickets), in order to succeed to make Italy the nation to which in the future the whole world will look like a model tourism, as happens today for other universally recognized excellences.

Beyond the various "tourism" and the specificity of tourism products, whose definition ed interest must necessarily arise from the correct analysis of trends, but above all from the considerations of the private sector, a key priority is accessible tourism, which must not be limited to the demolition of architectural barriers, because the tourist product must be usable at all levels and in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

27. A TRUE NA " GOOD SCHOOL "

The Italian school has experienced moments of serious difficulty in these years. After the policies of linear cuts and savings, education must return to the center of our system Country. The good quality of teaching, since the early years, is a condition essential for the proper training of our boys. Our school must be able to provide the appropriate tools to face the future with confidence. To do this we therefore need to start with our teachers first. In these years the reforms that involved in the school world have proved to be insufficient and often inadequate, like the so-called "Buona Scuola", which is why we intend to overcome them urgently for allow a necessary change of direction, intervening on the phenomenon of so-called. "classes chicken coop, school buildings, rankings and titles for teaching. Particular attention must be addressed to the problem of qualified teachers.

One of the essential components for the proper functioning of the education system is represented by the school staff. Excessive precarization and continues frustration of our teachers' expectations, represent fundamental points from to face for a real re-launch of our school. It will therefore be necessary to ensure also through a transitional phase, a review of the system for the recruitment of teachers, to ensure on the one hand the overcoming of the critical issues that these years have conducted to a chronic precarious, on the other an effective training system. They will be introduced new tools that take into account the link between teachers and their territory addressing at the origin the problem of transfers (now at record levels) that not allow adequate teaching continuity.

"Direct call" of the teachers by the head teacher. We therefore intend overcome this instrument as useless as it is harmful.

A school that works really needs effective tools to ensure and ensure inclusion for all pupils, with greater attention to those they have more or less serious disabilities, to which the same teacher must be guaranteed for the whole cycle. An inclusive school is also a school able to limit dispersion school, which in some regions reaches percentages that are no longer acceptable. To all students must be allowed access to studies, in accordance with the principle of equality of all citizens.

Culture represents a constantly evolving world. It is also necessary that our students always keep up with the cultural and scientific developments, for one training that represents an essential tool to face tomorrow with confidence. To allow all this we will guarantee our teachers continuous training. We intend to guarantee the presence within our schools of teachers prepared for specific educational and training processes, ensuring them the possibility to implement adequate skills in the management of students with disabilities and difficulties learning.

The so - called "Buona Scuola" has considerably expanded the mandatory hours of alternation between school and work. However, what should have been an effective one student training tool soon became an ineffective system, with students engaged in activities that have nothing to do with learning. One a delicate instrument that does not include any control or quality of activities carried out, or on the attitude that these have with the student's cycle of studies, can not that consider itself harmful.

28. UNION EUROPEAN

In the current context and in the light of the problems that emerged in recent years, it results a re-discussion of the EU Treaties and of the main regulatory framework is needed. The changes to be promoted will have to be structured around a series of key elements that have been identified. It is necessary to increase the level of democracy in the EU through the involvement and democratic control of citizens on the institutions European. The role and powers of the European Parliament, as unique, need to be strengthened European institution to have direct democratic legitimacy and evaluation at the same time the weakening of decision-making bodies without such legitimacy. It is also necessary to encourage the increase in decision-making coordination paths a European level with the local dimension, ensuring greater involvement of the territories through effective representation of the Regions.

The competences of the EU must also be reduced, by reacquiring those that can not be efficiently managed at Union level and at the same time strengthening incisiveness and the decision-making capacity of the EU on its exclusive competences.

The structure of European economic *governance* (eg Stability and Growth Pact, Fiscal compact, MES, etc.), based on the dominance of the market and respect for stringent constraints from an economic and social point of view it must be rethought together with the European partners, including the single monetary policy, with the spirit of returning to the pre-setting Maastricht in which the European States were moved by a genuine intent of peace, brotherhood, cooperation and solidarity.

A correction of the functioning of the internal market taking into account needs to be implemented the needs of citizens, aimed at: reducing and simplifying the complex system of rules a it underlies; eradicate the dumping within the Union; make the priority a priority precautionary principle to protect health before any economic interest; abandon any commercial policy decision detrimental to the interests of small and medium-sized businesses; focus on development and innovation while safeguarding the high-level characteristics of European production standards, enhancing quality

of our excellences; fight against counterfeiting, trademark infringement and the circulation of the "made in Italy" fake (often equivocated with the "Made by Italy") imposing a true indication of mandatory origin on the products.

From the point of view of the budget, the Italian contribution to the EU must be re-discussed in view of the upcoming seven-year program with the aim of making it consistent with the present government contract.

We are committed to overcoming the detrimental effects on national interests deriving from the Bolkenstein directive.

With regard to Ceta, MESChina, TTIP and treaties of the same tenor we have the intention to oppose as they determine an excessive weakening of the protection of the citizens' rights, as well as an injury to virtuous competition at the expense of the sustainability of the internal market.

Italy represents geographically an external border of the European Union that goes adequately protected to guarantee and protect the supreme principle of freedom movement of persons and goods.

29. UNIVERSITY , RESEARCH AND FIGHT TO " BARONATI "

Over the last few years, our country has distinguished itself on a European level for one continuous reduction of investments in the sector of our university and university system search. It is therefore urgent and necessary to ensure a reversal. It is a priority increase the resources allocated to universities and research institutions and redefine the criteria of financing them.

The university system and the research world will have to be more involved in the cultural, scientific and technological development of our country, contributing to indicate the objectives to be achieved and interacting more with the whole system country. It will therefore be essential to implement the third mission of the universities through interaction and universities and other research centers with society. Through one constant synergy with the Investment Bank we will be able to ensure greater funds to increase our level of innovation, making them effective and eliminating waste. We also intend to promote the instrument of public partnerships. private, which will in fact allow a greater contribution of resources to research. The centers of knowledge, universities and research centers in the first place, as well as guaranteeing the fundamental 'basic' research, will also have to contribute to making the Italian production system more competitive and inclined towards the valorisation of high value activities technological.

It will be necessary to reform the system of Higher Artistic, Musical and Coreutical Education (AFAM), with a view to strengthening a sector historically and culturally very important for Italy.

È necessario avere una classe docente giovane e all'altezza delle aspettative, eticamente ineccepibile. Occorre riformare il sistema di reclutamento per renderlo meritocratico, trasparente e corrispondente alle reali esigenze scientifico-didattiche degli atenei, nonché garantendo il regolare turn-over dei docenti.

Occorre incentivare l'introduzione di nuove norme per garantire al maggior numero possibile di studenti l'accesso ai gradi più alti degli studi. Tra questi figurano la necessità di ampliare gli strumenti e le risorse per il diritto allo studio, incrementando così la percentuale di laureati nel nostro Paese, oggi tra le più basse d'Europa, e la revisione del sistema di accesso ai corsi a numero programmato, attraverso l'adozione di un modello che assicuri procedure idonee a verificare le effettive attitudini degli studenti e la possibilità di una corretta valutazione. Amplieremo la platea di studenti beneficiari dell'esenzione totale dal pagamento delle tasse di iscrizione all'università, la No-Tax area.

Fondamentale sarà l'implementazione dell'Alta formazione tecnologico-professionale. Occorrerà armonizzare il sistema delle lauree professionalizzanti e degli ITS (Istituti Tecnici Superiori) al fine di aumentare il numero di studenti in questi percorsi di formazione terziaria.

Un intervento importante dovrà riguardare l'innovazione didattica ed in particolare quella digitale. Sarà incentivata l'offerta formativa on line e telematica delle università statali attraverso finanziamenti finalizzati, nonché meglio regolamentata l'offerta formativa delle università telematiche private.

Tra coloro che maggiormente hanno sofferto l'attuale condizione di difficoltà del sistema italiano troviamo il personale delle nostre università e dei nostri enti di ricerca. Nonostante le difficoltà e le scarse risorse a disposizione, il nostro sistema è riuscito a raggiungere nel suo complesso risultati eccellenti. Pertanto è necessario incrementare significativamente le risorse finanziarie per valorizzare i nostri docenti e ricercatori, assicurando adeguate condizioni lavorative, superando la precarietà che in questi anni ha coinvolto in misura sempre maggiore anche il mondo universitario e della ricerca, a cominciare dai ricercatori.

Intendiamo intervenire con strumenti che liberino quelle università in cui è ancora forte la presenza di "baronati" che sfruttano in maniera illegittima le risorse ed il personale. Per un reale rilancio dei nostri atenei occorre, infatti, garantire la presenza di sistemi realmente meritocratici ed aperti a tutti coloro che intendano proseguire nella carriera accademica senza il timore di veder limitate le proprie aspettative da coloro che utilizzano in maniera indebita il proprio potere. Occorre inserire un sistema di verifica vincolante sullo svolgimento effettivo, da parte del docente, dei compiti didattici quali docenza, servizio agli studenti.

Non è più procrastinabile semplificare e rendere coerenti, attraverso la redazione di un testo unico, la legislazione universitaria divenuta, nel tempo, molto articolata e con norme, talvolta, anche palesemente conflittuali tra di loro.

Occorrerà apportare dei correttivi alla governance del sistema universitario e all'interno degli stessi atenei, ridisegnando il ruolo dell'ANVUR (Agenzia Nazionale di Valutazione del Sistema Universitario e della Ricerca) per renderlo uno strumento per il governo (e non di governo), e individuando puntualmente i soggetti che potrebbero contribuire nei processi decisionali, a cominciare dal CUN, organo elettivo di rappresentanza del mondo universitario.

Gli Enti pubblici di Ricerca italiani (EPR) svolgono oggi attività essenziali per lo sviluppo della ricerca e dell'innovazione del nostro Paese. Il modello italiano prevede un sistema

estremamente frammentato, scarso coordinamento fra gli enti e un carente coinvolgimento sulle questioni di assoluta rilevanza strategica in materia di politiche per lo sviluppo del Paese. Per coordinare e raccordare strutturalmente gli Enti e Centri di ricerca sarà creata un'Agenzia Nazionale della Ricerca.

Le parti si stanno ulteriormente confrontando sui seguenti temi:

Roma capitale (negli enti locali)

Sport

Vaccini

