

1: Country report Italy - RaboResearch

Fashion: Italy is a major center of the European fashion industry and Italians believe it is important to dress well at More Visiting: Italians enjoy visiting friends, family and neighbors, especially on holidays and on Sundays.

Domestic demand “ supported by favorable financing conditions, tax incentives aimed at boosting business investment and solid employment growth “ was the main driver of economic growth. Meanwhile the growth contribution from net exports was negative with exports decelerating more than imports in the context of subdued global trade dynamics. For the outlook seems more promising: We forecast Italian GDP growth to accelerate to 1. In that context, the growth reading for the first quarter of is encouraging with economic activity expanding by 0. In the coming months private consumption will not accelerate further in light of rising inflation forecast: Investment meanwhile should expand further given improving growth prospects and still favorable financing conditions. Meanwhile Italian exports are set to benefit from the brighter growth outlook for key export markets, particularly in the eurozone, and a slightly lower EUR. In Italian GDP growth will moderate to 1. Despite declining for the second consecutive year to Following two years of strong gains driven by temporary reductions in social contributions employment growth will continue to accelerate but at a more gradual pace. Rising turnover and higher profitability are also key drivers behind the favorable insolvency trend forecast: In particular the prospects of a deal struck between the EU and Italy to rescue Monte dei Paschi with the bank agreeing to a deep restructuring including branch closures, executive pay cuts and forced losses on some investors in exchange for the injection of state funds is a sign of progress. With one problem likely resolved, several more troubled institutions remain for which a solution could be far harder to reach given that they are currently under-capitalized and hence not qualified for a precautionary recapitalization according to EU rules while the Italian government is set on avoiding a bail-in. Next to putting out fires e. Boosting economic growth prospects for Italy will require far-reaching reforms and hence hinges to a large degree on political developments. The Gentiloni government is too weak to enact any reforms before the next general election, which has to take place no later than May 20 Moreover the government will be busy tackling the following three issues: In addition there will be little appetite to implement unpopular structural reforms or additional fiscal consolidation measures ahead of a general election. Yet it also remains far from certain that reform momentum will pick up markedly with a newly elected government. In recent weeks the threat of a populist win has receded, but Italy remains significantly exposed to the risk of a hung parliament with a centrist coalition government headed by the PD likely to struggle to cobble together a majority. The lack of a stable, pro-reform government coupled with an expected announcement by the ECB to move towards a normalization of monetary policy, could trigger a sell-off in Italian debt markets.

2: Country Reports | Statista

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Profitability remains low, due to, amongst other things, the low interest rate environment and high cost inefficiencies at the countries multiple small and mid-sized banks. The latter is expected to be reduced by the recent reform of the small populari banks. The reform paves the way for consolidation due to mandatory listing and a change in voting rights. It might take a few years, though. Finally, capitalisation is still rather weak and overall banks are susceptible to unexpected shocks except at the largest banks. In February , total bad loans reached a new record high Bank of Italy. The bad debt ratio of households stood at 8. Non-performing loans are expected to increase further in due to the still weak economic environment. To cope with the increasing stock of bad debt, Italian banks have raised loan loss provisions in the past year. Nevertheless, coverage ratios have slightly fallen. The government has plans to facilitate the sale of non-performing loans which should help to revive the banking sector. These plans are still in planning stage, though. In his first year of office, PM Renzi has succeeded in advancing several of these far reaching reforms, especially in the context of the labour market and at the institutional front see below. Yet, progress on most items on the reform agenda is slow e. Many proposals are either still pending in parliament, inadequate to meet objectives or yet to be presented. Besides, implementation of some legislated measures is not completed, due to poor capacity at governing bodies. The reform progress is expected to continue, but to remain slow. Labour market and institutional reform So far, especially the enacted labour market reforms are a major achievement. Enacted reforms in the labour market contain measures that increase exit flexibility on new permanent contracts and tax incentives to hire employees on a permanent contract only in Further legislation waiting to be enabled by the government will contain measures to increase incentives to work, improve active labour market policies, further reduce segmentation of the labour market and improve the system of unemployment benefits. Most of these reforms do not provide large short-term gains for economic growth, but they certainly improve the outlook. Most advanced institutional reforms constitute a reform of the electoral system for the lower house and a reduction of the powers of the upper house. The impact could be large, but only if both are approved. As it concerns constitutional reforms they require multiple voting rounds and possibly a referendum. The reform of the electoral system is expected to be approved by end-May and to come in to effect by July The Senate reform is unlikely to be approved before early Factsheet of Italy Source: Background information Italy is the third largest economy in the eurozone, but growth has been sluggish in the past decade less than 0. Therefore, it will be very difficult for the country to grow its way out of debt, which has reached uncomfortably high levels. Large primary surpluses during the last two decades have been insufficient to compensate for large debt dynamics. Note, though, that ageing does not automatically worsen public finances due to, amongst other things, a contribution-based pension system and a retirement age linked to life expectancy. Nevertheless, ageing could be a problem for Italy, as it implies that the labour force is bound to shrink. Prior to the crisis Italian banks have built up strong capital buffers owing to conservative banking regulation. Furthermore, the depositors base is strong and dependence on wholesale funding relatively low. Accordingly, a banking sector crisis has not occurred, despite of the harsh recession. This makes the latter, and therefore also short-term economic growth, extremely susceptible to deteriorating public finances. As an aside, also firms would suffer as higher sovereign yields rapidly feed through in firm lending rates. Economic indicators of Italy.

3: Countries of the World - CountryReports

The first report and four subsequent updates were written by Maria de Donato and Daniela di Rado of the Italian Council for Refugees (CIR). The and updates were written by Caterina Bove of the Association for Legal Studies on Immigration (ASGI), and edited by ECRE.

The Colosseum in Rome, built c. The Roman Empire at its greatest extent, AD. Rome , a settlement around a ford on the river Tiber conventionally founded in BC, was ruled for a period of years by a monarchical system, initially with sovereigns of Latin and Sabine origin, later by Etruscan kings. The tradition handed down seven kings: In BC, the Romans expelled the last king from their city and established an oligarchic republic. The long and triumphant reign of the first emperor, Augustus , began a golden age of peace and prosperity. The Italian Peninsula was named Italia and, as the territory of the city of Rome, maintained a special status which made it "not a province, but the Domina ruler of the provinces ". At its height under Trajan , it covered 5 million square kilometres. The Western Empire , under the pressure of the barbarian invasions , eventually dissolved in AD, when its last Emperor Romulus Augustulus was deposed by the Germanic chief Odoacer , while the Eastern half of the Empire survived for another thousand years. The invasion of another Germanic tribe , the Lombards , late in the same century, reduced the Byzantine presence to the rump realm of the Exarchate of Ravenna and started the end of political unity of the peninsula for the next 1, years. The Lombard kingdom was subsequently absorbed into the Frankish Empire by Charlemagne in the late 8th century. The Franks also helped the formation of the Papal States in central Italy. Until the 13th century, Italian politics was dominated by the relations between the Holy Roman Emperors and the Papacy, with most of the Italian city-states siding with the former Ghibellines or with the latter Guelphs from momentary convenience. Given the power vacuum caused by extreme territorial fragmentation and the struggle between the Empire and the Holy See , local communities sought autonomous ways to maintain law and order. In a league of city-states, the Lombard League , defeated the German emperor Frederick Barbarossa at the Battle of Legnano , thus ensuring effective independence for most of northern and central Italian cities. Flag of the Italian Navy , displaying the coat of arms of the most prominent maritime republics: Venice , Genoa , Pisa and Amalfi In coastal and southern areas, the maritime republics grew to eventually dominate the Mediterranean and monopolise trade routes to the Orient. They were independent thalassocratic city-states, though most of them originated from territories once belonging to the Byzantine Empire. All these cities during the time of their independence had similar systems of government in which the merchant class had considerable power. Although in practice these were oligarchical, and bore little resemblance to a modern democracy , the relative political freedom they afforded was conducive to academic and artistic advancement. The wealth such business brought to Italy meant that large public and private artistic projects could be commissioned. The republics were heavily involved in the Crusades , providing support but most especially taking advantage of the political and trading opportunities resulting from these wars. In Sardinia , the former Byzantine provinces became independent states known in Italian as Giudicati , although some parts of the island became controlled by Genoa or Pisa until the Aragonese annexation in the 15th century. The Black Death pandemic of left its mark on Italy by killing perhaps one third of the population. Early Modern Italian states before the beginning of the Italian Wars in In the 14th and 15th centuries, northern-central Italy was divided into a number of warring city-states , the rest of the peninsula being occupied by the larger Papal States and the Kingdom of Sicily , referred to here as Naples. Though many of these city-states were often formally subordinate to foreign rulers, as in the case of the Duchy of Milan , which was officially a constituent state of the mainly Germanic Holy Roman Empire , the city-states generally managed to maintain de facto independence from the foreign sovereigns that had seized Italian lands following the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. The strongest among these city-states gradually absorbed the surrounding territories giving birth to the Signorie , regional states often led by merchant families which founded local dynasties. War between the city-states was endemic, and primarily fought by armies of mercenaries known as condottieri , bands of soldiers drawn from around Europe, especially Germany and Switzerland, led largely by Italian captains. This peace would hold for the

next forty years. The Renaissance , a period of vigorous revival of the arts and culture, originated in Italy due to a number of factors: Leonardo da Vinci , the quintessential Renaissance man , in a self-portrait, c. Royal Library , Turin The Medici became the leading family of Florence and fostered and inspired the birth of the Italian Renaissance, [62] [66] along with other families of Italy, such as the Visconti and Sforza of Milan , the Este of Ferrara , and the Gonzaga of Mantua. Greatest artists like Leonardo da Vinci , Brunelleschi , Botticelli , Michelangelo , Giotto , Donatello , Titian and Raphael produced inspired works – their paintwork was more realistic-looking than had been created by Medieval artists and their marble statues rivalled and sometimes surpassed those of Classical Antiquity. Humanist historian Leonardo Bruni also split the history in the antiquity, Middle Ages and modern period. In the meantime, the discovery of the Americas , the new routes to Asia discovered by the Portuguese and the rise of the Ottoman Empire , all factors which eroded the traditional Italian dominance in trade with the East, caused a long economic decline in the peninsula. Christopher Columbus leads expedition to the New World, His voyages are celebrated as the discovery of the Americas from a European perspective, and they opened a new era in the history of humankind and sustained contact between the two worlds. Italian explorers and navigators from the dominant maritime republics played a key role in ushering the Age of Discovery and the European colonization of the Americas. The most notable among them were: Christopher Columbus , who led the first European expeditions to the Caribbean and Central and South America, and he is credited with discovering the New World and the opening of the Americas for conquest and settlement by Europeans; [68] John Cabot , the first European to explore parts of the North American continent in ; [69] Amerigo Vespucci , who first demonstrated in about that the New World was not Asia as initially conjectured, but a fourth continent previously unknown to people of the Old World America is named after him [70] [71] ; and Giovanni da Verrazzano , renowned as the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between Florida and New Brunswick in In particular, Southern Italy was impoverished and cut off from the mainstream of events in Europe. The Congress of Vienna restored the situation of the late 18th century, but the ideals of the French Revolution could not be eradicated, and soon re-surfaced during the political upheavals that characterised the first part of the 19th century. Italian unification Main article: Italian unification Animated map of the Italian unification, from to The birth of the Kingdom of Italy was the result of efforts by Italian nationalists and monarchists loyal to the House of Savoy to establish a united kingdom encompassing the entire Italian Peninsula. Following the Congress of Vienna in , the political and social Italian unification movement, or Risorgimento, emerged to unite Italy consolidating the different states of the peninsula and liberate it from foreign control. A prominent radical figure was the patriotic journalist Giuseppe Mazzini , member of the secret revolutionary society Carbonari and founder of the influential political movement Young Italy in the early s, who favoured a unitary republic and advocated a broad nationalist movement. His prolific output of propaganda helped the unification movement stay active.

4: Country Reports

This report draws on practice by ASGI legal representatives across the different regions of Italy, as well as available statistical information and reports, case law and other publicly available sources.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas 2. Banks strengthen balance sheets as debtor risks increase Even though figures differ substantially among different sources, they all show that the non-performing loan ratio has trended further upwards in the past months. According to World Bank data, the non-performing loan ratio stood at 10.5% in 2011. Moreover, the Bank of Italy reported a bad debt ratio of 9.5% in January 2012, the bad debt ratio of non-financial corporations reached 10.5%. Especially to an increase in interest rates in line with that observed in the period and even more to a scenario in which corporate income were to decrease in line with the fall observed in the period at the same time. To be better able to cope with the risks of defaulting debtors, Italian banks continue to strengthen their capital base the average core tier 1 ratio is 12.5%. Matteo Renzi, the new party leader of the PD since December, took his place. As a reaction to Renzi taking over and the recently presented budget, but also as a result of recent capital outflows from Emerging Markets and maybe the improved economic outlook, the year government bond yield fell further; at the 22th of April it reached a record-low 3.5%. However, we stress that several details are still lacking and that the reform progress is very likely to be slowed by a fragmented coalition; although it seems Renzi will enjoy some material support from Berlusconi his Forza Italia moved into the opposition in February. Anyhow, so far, agreement has been reached on some measures that could boost short-term economic growth, but not yet on necessary reforms. Though, it will take at least the rest of the year for them to be possibly introduced and it is still probable that the current set up will be diluted before implemented. Factsheet of Italy Source: Background information Italy is the third largest economy in the eurozone, but growth has been sluggish in the past decade less than 0.5%. Therefore, it will be very difficult for the country to grow its way out of debt, which has reached uncomfortably high levels. Large primary surpluses during the last two decades have been insufficient to compensate for large debt dynamics. Note, though, that ageing does not automatically worsen public finances due to, amongst other things, a contribution-based pension system and a retirement age linked to life expectancy. Nevertheless, ageing could be a problem for Italy, as it implies that the labour force is bound to shrink. Prior to the crisis Italian banks have built up strong capital buffers owing to conservative banking regulation. Furthermore, the depositors base is strong and dependence on wholesale funding relatively low. Accordingly, the banking sector has been able to cope relatively well with the consequences of the harsh recession. This makes the latter, and therefore also short-term economic growth, extremely susceptible to deteriorating public finances. As an aside, also firms would suffer as higher sovereign yields rapidly feed through in firm lending rates. Economic indicators of Italy Source: EIU Footnote [1] Please note that a continuation of these lower yields cannot be taken for granted as it also depends on liquidity in global financial markets.

5: Italy: Implementing decree, CbC reporting rules | KPMG | GLOBAL

Italy's economy shrank again in , and is expected to only recover slowly. Political stability has improved a bit and the government's reform agenda is promising.

EUR 1, million Area and operator data: The green party presents the first proposal for a national law on organic agriculture This platform offers information and services to organic stakeholders for the development and promotion of the sector The most important arable crops are green fodder from arable land , hectares , cereals for the production of grain including seeds and rice, , hectares , and dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain 20, hectares. The main permanent crops are olives , hectares , nuts 30, hectares. Market The italian market has grown steadily over the past few years, with the financial crisis having no significant effect on it. It is estimated that most of the organic products consumed in the country are produced domestically. In , 51, tonnes of organic products were imported from third countries. The main categories were processed products 14, tonnes, cereals 13, tonnes and fresh and dried fruits 10, tonnes. Data on exports is not available. Standards, legislation, organic logo EU legislation on organic farming and other regulations apply in italy, but there are also additional and provisions. The competent authority is the ministry of agriculture, food and forestry ministero per le politiche agricole, alimentari e forestali " mipaaf. Two organizations have private standards of national significance that are more restrictive than the eu organic legislation: In Italy the eu logo for organic products is used. There is no national logo. Policy support National action plan: In , a national programme for the development of organic agriculture and organic produce was launched. Support under the eu rural development programme: At the national level, the national strategy plan nsp for rural development piano strategico nazionale per lo sviluppo rurale applies. Less research is being done in areas of agroecology 5. With the on-going computerization it will be possible to improve data quality. The organisation of all the information in a data warehouse would improve its efficacy. This will be useful for controlling and surveillance activities, and the avoidance of fraud, especially when it comes to monitoring import activities. Further information Organic eprints for italy:

6: CEDAW: Country Reports

I am willing to take part in further surveys and testing of European Commission websites. I agree to answer a few optional questions after submitting this form.

7: Country Report - Italy | Asylum Information Database

Research on organic agriculture in italy is mainly conducted by universities and national private and public research institutes. Research mainly focuses on agricultural techniques for organic systems (25 %), plant protection (19 %) and soil management and fertilisation (18 %).

8: Italy Economy, Politics and GDP Growth Summary - The Economist Intelligence Unit

Click a country or other area to see that report. Within a report, hover over Table of Contents to see the topics covered in the report. Click a topic to jump to it in the report.

9: Country Report Italy - RaboResearch

Country Reports. Italy. The country risk assessments are your North Star metrics to make the right decision for your business and understand the risks in.

Ikom folk stories from Southern Nigeria. Optimum packing and depletion The effects on growth of commodity price uncertainty and shocks Playing Ymca Baseball and Softball Dumbing down or reaching out: is it tabloidisation wot done it? Steven Barnett Solids liquids and gases basics Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect 2003 Learning can be fun Steam motive power depots Authority of Scripture B&g ram t3 24v parts The Hermit of Eyton Forest (Brother Cadfael Mysteries) Numerical methods in finite element analysis bathe wilson CONCORD COMMUNICATIONS, INC. MIL Rainy Day Records Elementary mathematical astronomy The family comes together Cotton candy communities: uncommitted obligations The crowded street The rhythm method Frank J. Sulloway In Conversation with God: Meditations for Each Day of the Year, Vol. 7 My college life essay Only the will remains Aprender a dibujar anime paso a paso a lapiz Catalogue of the Pepys Library set at Magdalene College, Cambridge The premises of religious establishment in the Massachusetts Bay Colony 28. WHAT SMOKING DOES TO WOMEN 395 Hanging tree picture The Occult Basis Of Goethes Work V.1. Fine art, by Edward Strahan [pseud. of Earl Shinn] Heart of an Apostle Escape from Savannah Matchmaking Departme Statement of the problem example for research proposal Exercises for martial arts Fostoria American Line 2056 War of the spider queen book 6 V. 6. Criticism (cont.) Sheila sherlock book Apple ipad 2 instruction manual