

Following an unexpected political crisis over the Summer, Italy officially has a new government led, once again, by Professor Giuseppe Conte. The Prime Minister has unveiled the list of Ministers in his new Cabinet, backed by the 5 Star Movement (5SM), the Democratic Party and "Liberi e Uguali," a movement funded by former leftist Democrats. After being formally sworn in, the new government will face a confidence vote in the parliament. The government's agenda has shifted to the left, with a strong focus on social inequalities, education and green economy, but it also includes some of 5SM's longstanding proposals, including institutional reforms (decreasing the number of parliamentarians) and the digitalization of the Public Administration. The migration dossier will probably stay relevant in the political agenda, being the flagship of the former Minister of Interior and League leader, Matteo Salvini, who is the main opponent to the Government.

3 THINGS TO KNOW

1 The EU relief

The new Italian government was born with the praise of international partners and the European Union, as it is expected to bring Italy back to the pro-EU side and keep, at least for now, Matteo Salvini and his euro-sceptic aides far from the country's driving seat.

2 First goal, the budget law

First and foremost, the new government will face the challenge of drafting a yearly budget aiming to avoid a tax hike while including measures for businesses and medium- and low-income taxpayers. The government will also probably seek to negotiate more flexibility with the new European Commission.

3 A bumpy road ahead

The daily work of the new governing coalition probably won't be as easy as the international partners hope. The two enemies-turned-into-allies still do not fully trust each other and will have to find a new balance in Parliament, where League MPs will keep the chairmanship of some key committees. While the coalition is thought to last until the end of the legislature in 2023, only the first few months of work will tell if it is sufficiently solid.



Giuseppe Conte
Prime Minister



Riccardo Fraccaro
Undersecretary to the Prime Minister's office



Alfonso Bonafede
Minister of Justice



Stefano Patuanelli
Minister of Economic Development



Sergio Costa
Minister of Environment



Lorenzo Fioramonti
Minister of Education



Paola Pisano
Minister for Technological Innovation



Federico D'Inca
Minister for Relations with the Parliament



Luigi Di Maio
Minister of Foreign Affairs



Nunzia Catalfo
Minister of Labour



Fabiana Dadone
Minister for Public Administration



Vincenzo Spadafora
Minister for Youth policies and Sport



Roberto Gualtieri
Minister of Economy and Finance



Paola De Micheli
Minister of Infrastructure and Transports



Dario Franceschini
Minister of Culture



Teresa Bellanova
Minister of Agriculture



Francesco Boccia
Minister for Regional Affairs



Elena Bonetti
Minister for Family and Equality



Roberto Speranza
Minister of Health



Luciana Lamorgese
Minister of Interior



Lorenzo Guerini
Minister of Defence



Enzo Amendola
Minister for European Affairs



Giuseppe Provenzano
Minister for the South



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S AGENDA



Labor

Cut labor taxes; introduce a minimum wage and fair compensation for self-employed workers; approve a law on trade union representation.



Environment

Realize a Green New Deal towards increased protection of the environment and biodiversity; increase the use of renewable sources; fight climate change; invest in green technologies and eco-innovation; continue the transition towards a circular economy.



Justice

Make the justice system more efficient; fight criminal organizations and tax evasion.



Innovation

Make technological innovation the driver of economic growth, fostering the development of digital skills and increasing the digitalization in the public administration; focus on fiscal equity, data portability, and on the rights of the so-called digital workers (e.g. riders); introduce the web tax.



Healthcare

Value the public healthcare system; recruit doctors and nurses; strengthen healthcare services and training programs.



Migration

Reform the Dublin Regulation and the most recent security decrees to reach a more structural approach on both illegal immigration and integration.



Education

Strengthen the university and research systems, also aiming at their internationalization and promote the public school system, both in terms of curriculum and infrastructure.



Industrial policy

Implement the Industry 4.0 national plan; increase investments towards small and medium businesses; launch an investment plan to foster the economic growth of southern Italy; promote the Made in Italy and the country's export.