

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



14-16 September 2017
LA CERTOSA DI PONTIGNANO, SIENA



EDITION

Organised by



British Embassy
Rome

In collaboration with



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DI SIENA
1240



St Antony's College
Oxford

Organising Secretariat



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WELCOME TO THE 25th EDITION OF THE PONTIGNANO CONFERENCE



Paul Sellers
Director, British Council Italy



Jill Morris
HM Ambassador
to Italy and San Marino

We are delighted to welcome you to another edition of the Pontignano Conference, and on this occasion to celebrate with us the 25th edition and anniversary of its founding. Pontignano has become a major fixture in the bilateral calendar over the years, and the brand synonymous with robust and open debate, and the very positive relations enjoyed between our two countries. Thanks to the founders, to the co-Chairs over the years, and of course to the enthusiastic contributions of our many and diverse participants, a unique forum has been created which provides an indispensable platform from which to confront today's unprecedented challenges, and indeed has helped us weather many a storm. It enables a level of confidence and composure in our approach to the pressing issues of the day which we would otherwise be hard-pressed to conjure.

We welcome to this edition one of the strongest cast lists ever, with high-level representation across the spectrum from government to business, education, media,

energy, technology, and beyond. It includes our founding fathers alongside government ministers and Pontignano veterans, as well as newcomers and specialists from across the debate and the generations. It is this ability of Pontignano to attract the best and most incisive voices of the day to debate the carefully chosen themes that is its forte and secret to success, along with the brilliant co-Chairmanship, past and present. We are also hugely grateful to our sponsors without whom an endeavour of this scale and ambition would be impossible.

As ever, this edition is a welcome milestone in the post-summer calendar, and, true to form, the timing is exquisite. The theme of liberalism in crisis, with sub-themes addressing Brexit, business, youth and education, and security, is well-judged and prescient. It goes without saying that it is critical for our collective voice to be heard on these issues. We look forward to an excellent debate as well as a convivial celebration and reflection on the past, present and future of Pontignano and UK - Italy relations.

INTRODUCTION BY THE CO-CHAIRS



The Rt. Hon Lord Willetts
Executive Chairman
of the Resolution Foundation
and Visiting Professor at King's College
London

It is with great pleasure that we prepare, once again, to co-Chair this extraordinary event. It is a privilege to hold the baton at the 25th anniversary mark. The international scene guarantees our discussions will be as riveting as ever. In addition we are delighted to welcome a distinguished line-up of guests from the most diverse backgrounds we have had. We would like to thank the sponsors, the British Council and the British Embassy, and all involved for making this possible again, and to offer you all the warmest of welcomes.



On. Enrico Letta
Dean Paris School of International
Affairs Sciences Po
and former Italian Prime Minister

We all lead busy lives and there is rarely time for proper reflection, or space for open debate, both of which are so important. We hope that 'Pontignano' and all that goes with it will give you just that opportunity, and we wish you a pleasant and stimulating stay.

AGENDA

THURSDAY 14 SEPTEMBER

- 17:00** Coaches depart from the Certosa di Pontignano for the University of Siena. Participants staying at the NH Hotel proceed on foot to the University
- 17:30** Event Registration and welcome tea and coffee
Aula Magna, University of Siena, Banchi di Sotto 55
- 18:00** Greetings
- The Rt. Hon Lord Willetts**
Executive Chairman of the Resolution Foundation and Visiting Professor at King's College, London
- On. Enrico Letta**
Dean Paris School of International Affairs SciencesPo and former Italian Prime Minister
- Prof. Francesco Frati**
Rettore, Università degli Studi di Siena
- 18:15** Presentation of XXV years of Pontignano
- Giuliano Amato**
Former Prime Minister, Italy
- Researchers:
Michele Bellini
Manager for Innovation and External Relations, Académie Notre Europe, Institute Jacques Delors
- Barnaby Willis**
*MPhil Student
St Antony's College, Oxford*
- 18:45** Keynote Speeches
- Jo Johnson MP**
Minister of State for Universities, Science, Research and Innovation
- On. Ministro Claudio De Vincenti**
Ministro per la Coesione territoriale e il Mezzogiorno
- 19:15** Q&A facilitated by **Lord Willetts**
- 20:00** End of Session
- Departure from University of Siena to Palazzo Comunale – an approximate 5 minute walk
- 20:30** Aperitivo and Dinner at Palazzo Comunale, Il Campo
- Delegates walk back to Piazza Gramsci to catch buses for the Certosa / walk back to the NH Hotel
- 22:30** First bus leaves for the Certosa
- 23:00** Last bus leaves

FRIDAY 15 SEPTEMBER

- 08:15** Departure from NH Hotel for the Certosa di Pontignano
- 09:00** Plenary Session - Sala Mario Bracci, Certosa di Pontignano
- Introduction by Co-Chairs
Lord Willetts and **On. Letta**
- 09:10** Data presentation
- John Peet**
Political and Brexit Editor, The Economist
- 09:40** Response to data presentation
- Nathalie Tocci**
Director, International Affairs Institute
- 10:00** Q&A facilitated by **On. Letta**
- 10:15** Presentation of four working group topics by introducers
- 10:30** Q&A followed by splitting into working groups
- 10:45** Gather in working groups – Coffee available in rooms
- 11:00** Working Groups
- 1) Workshop 1 – Brexit: implications for the UK, Italy & the EU
- With exit negotiations well underway, the 'influencing agenda' will take centre place. Much work has already been done but the stakes will be clearer and the terrain better-defined. Pundits predict an economic disaster in the event of a 'hard' Brexit; there is the renewed threat of a break-up of the Union, and the reintroduction of a divisive border in Ireland. There continues to be lively disagreement about Britain's prospects outside the EU and what kind of economic model Britain should follow. What will the situation look like come 2019, and what can be done to influence the process for an optimal outcome?
- Introducer:
Lord Peter Ricketts
Former Head of the British Diplomatic Service
- Moderator:
Sergio Nava
Giornalista Vice Capo Servizio, Radio 24
- 2) Workshop 2 – Higher education, mobility, research and technology. Are we offering a fair deal to the young?
- The UK General Election has highlighted that there are many dissatisfied young people - unhappy about Brexit; their student loans; and the difficulty of buying a house which we see in Italy too with young people struggling to move out of their parent's houses. Parallels between Corbyn's capacity to mobilise the youth vote in the UK and

the engagement of young people in the rise of the Five Star movement in Italy has shifted the conversation: from the apathetic to the dissatisfied youth. Alongside this, we have the formerly immutable 'Ivory Tower' becoming more competitive, market orientated and diversified. Student and faculty mobility has been one of the major success stories of European project driving social and economic progress, i.e. Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020. The UK in particular has benefitted from an influx of European talent and Italy has had marked success in scientific leadership of major international projects as we see with the Large Hadron Collider. What impact will today's youth mobilisation have on the future? What does the future hold for universities and their research output, with or without Brexit? What are the priorities for investment and leadership?

Introducer:

Prof. Maria Chiara Carrozza
Deputato, Camera dei Deputati

Moderator:

Vivienne Stern
Director, Universities UK international

3) Workshop 3 - Business: moving on, creating prosperity

Business leaders in Italy and the UK have been the first to accept the realities of change in Europe and are already moving on. Italian companies are eyeing gaps in supply that will be left by Brexit, and UK companies are adjusting to the prospect of operating outside the Single Market and the Customs Union. However, the dearth

of innovative new businesses growing to significant scale is a problem across Europe and in our two countries. The Italian economy remains fragile, where youth unemployment has become chronic and the banking system a source of serious concern which needs to be more openly addressed. Where do social responsibility, diversity and transparency intersect with profitability and 'good' business? How can Italy and the UK emerge as leaders to turn around our economic fortunes?

Introducer:

Matteo Arpe
President & CEO, Sator SpA

Moderator:

Alessandra Galloni
Global News Editor, Thomson Reuters, Italy

4) Workshop 4 - Defence and security: addressing shifting threats and cyber security

The challenges to our collective security have multiplied and diversified. By the time we meet we will have seen whether the summer has brought more mass movement of people across the Mediterranean into Italy and what has been the international response. Whereas security threats once were external and readily identified, they are now often internal and invisible. Extremism and prosperity co-exist. Cyber tools and social media are new and powerful weapons for waging war by 'other means'. At the same time, the traditional military alliances which have underpinned the treasured post-war era of European peace are under question, with shades of the Cold War and a tech-driven arms race where everyone is a

player. What are the real drivers behind the multiple global conflicts? Who is to lead the response if the US draws back? How can we maintain an effective European deterrence while finding the resource to tackle conflicts at source?

Introducer:

Marta Dassù
Senior Director European Affairs, The Aspen Institute

Moderator:

Natalie Nougayrède
Editorial, Board Member and Columnist, The Guardian

13.00 Lunch

14:30 Plenary Session - Sala Mario Bracci

Co-Chairs:

Lord Willetts and On. Letta

Reporting back from working groups and discussion

Audience debate

16:15 Afternoon session ends

Tea & coffee break

16:45 Departure from the Certosa to the NH Hotel

19:00 Departure from the NH Hotel to the Certosa di Pontignano

19:30 Aperitivo and Dinner at the Certosa

Greetings

H.E. Pasquale Q. Terracciano
Italian Ambassador to UK

HMA Jill Morris
British Ambassador to Italy and San Marino

Paul Sellers
Director, British Council Italy

22:00 Buses return to the NH Hotel

SATURDAY 16 SEPTEMBER

08:20 Departure from the NH Hotel for the Certosa di Pontignano (we advise departing delegates to bring their luggage with them)

09:00 Open Panel debate: Panellists to be confirmed during the Conference

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 Open debate

12:30 Closing of the Conference

13:00 Lunch

CONCEPT NOTE

The 25th edition of the Pontignano Conference this year is a landmark; an opportunity to reflect on the past and to look ahead to the next 25 years. We need to be ambitious and confident. What is the relevance of the UK-Italy relationship? What should it look like in 10 years' time? What aspects should go forward, and what needs to change? How it can be leveraged to steer Europe towards a more secure and prosperous future? What are the new bridges and bonds needed to protect the relationship, our shared values, and our cultural heritage?

Since the last edition, the crisis facing our liberal economies has deepened, and the shift in attitudes signalled by the rise of populist politics has been put into sharp relief - as reflected in the US election and the fallout from Brexit. The political and social infrastructure continues to struggle with the economic stresses of the Eurozone and the pressures of migration. These factors and many others combine to pose a new challenge to the 'liberal project', which the Pontignano concept embodied from its beginning 25 years ago when it was founded by the British Council with Ralph Dahrendorf and Giuliano Amato as the first co-Chairs.

Pontignano 2017 offers an important opportunity to reflect and work together to identify innovative solutions. We must draw on our shared European cultural and intellectual resources to address the challenges and remain relevant. The bilateral relationship becomes ever-more important in this context; the UK remains a key link between Europe, the US and the Commonwealth countries, while Italy

is a core EU partner as well as an enlightened global player. We are uniquely placed to build those bridges and keep wider European relationships on a positive trajectory whilst upholding the fundamental aspects of the European project - our collective democracy, freedom of speech, security, enlightened education, and celebration of diversity.

Sub-themes:

1) Brexit: implications for the UK, Italy & the EU

With exit negotiations well underway, the 'influencing agenda' will take centre place. Much work has already been done but the stakes will be clearer and the terrain better-defined. Pundits predict an economic disaster in the event of a 'hard' Brexit; there is the renewed threat of a break-up of the Union, and the reintroduction of a divisive border in Ireland. There continues to be lively disagreement about Britain's prospects outside the EU and what kind of economic model Britain should follow. What will the situation look like come 2019, and what can be done to influence the process for an optimal outcome?

2) Higher education, mobility, research and technology. Are we offering a fair deal to the young?

The UK General Election has highlighted that there are many dissatisfied young people - unhappy about Brexit; their student loans; and the difficulty of buying a house which we see in Italy too with young people struggling to move out of their parent's houses. Parallels between Corbyn's capacity to mobilise the youth

vote in the UK and the engagement of young people in the rise of the Five Star movement in Italy has shifted the conversation: from the apathetic to the dissatisfied youth. Alongside this, we have the formerly immutable 'Ivory Tower' becoming more competitive, market orientated and diversified. Student and faculty mobility has been one of the major success stories of European project driving social and economic progress, i.e. Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020. The UK in particular has benefitted from an influx of European talent and Italy has had marked success in scientific leadership of major international projects as we see with the Large Hadron Collider. What impact will today's youth mobilisation have on the future? What does the future hold for universities and their research output, with or without Brexit? What are the priorities for investment and leadership?

3) Business: moving on, creating prosperity

Business leaders in Italy and the UK have been the first to accept the realities of change in Europe and are already moving on. Italian companies are eyeing gaps in supply that will be left by Brexit, and UK companies are adjusting to the prospect of operating outside the Single Market and the Customs Union. However, the dearth of innovative new businesses growing to significant scale is a problem across Europe and in our two countries. The Italian economy remains fragile, where youth unemployment has become chronic and the banking system a source of serious concern which needs to be more openly addressed. Where do social responsibility, diversity and transparency

intersect with profitability and 'good' business? How can Italy and the UK emerge as leaders to turn around our economic fortunes?

4) Defence and security: addressing shifting threats and cyber security

The challenges to our collective security have multiplied and diversified. By the time we meet we will have seen whether the summer has brought more mass movement of people across the Mediterranean into Italy and what has been the international response. Whereas security threats once were external and readily identified, they are now often internal and invisible. Extremism and prosperity co-exist. Cyber tools and social media are new and powerful weapons for waging war by 'other means'. At the same time, the traditional military alliances which have underpinned the treasured post-war era of European peace are under question, with shades of the Cold War and a tech-driven arms race where everyone is a player. What are the real drivers behind the multiple global conflicts? Who is to lead the response if the US draws back? How can we maintain an effective European deterrence while finding the resource to tackle conflicts at source?



WORKSHOPS

WORKSHOP 1

Brexit implications for the UK, Italy and the EU

Introduction by: Peter Ricketts

After the UK election last June, a “hard Brexit” (Britain crashing out of the EU was no agreement on the future) now looks unlikely. Equally, and “exit from Brexit” (Britain changing its mind and reverting to the status quo ante) is hard to imagine, though not impossible. I hope the workshop will examine the main challenges of the divorce settlement, whether a middle way between these two extremes is feasible, what the future relationship between the UK and EU could look like, and also how Brexit will change the EU.

London’s current proposal is that Britain will leave the EU in March 2019, including the single market and customs union, but will agree to mirror changes in EU regulations and customs arrangements at least for a transitional period, in order to preserve frictionless trade and avoid a hard border in Ireland. How feasible is this? Will Britain have to choose at some point between maintaining a very close relationship to the single market/customs union on the one hand, and “taking back control” of trade policy and immigration on the other? What are the implications in specific areas such as the City, and citizens’ rights?

Are the negotiations focussing on the right issues? Should we for example be giving higher priority to preserving cooperation in the fight against terrorism and in foreign and defence policy? Can bilateral relations between the UK and its neighbours help absorb the shocks of Brexit?

How will Brexit change the EU? Will it turn inward, focusing on further integration and dealing with immediate problems such as migration? Or will it pursue an active global role in a troubled world?

WORKSHOP 2

Higher education, mobility, research and technology. Are we offering a fair deal to the young?

Introduction by: Maria Chiara Carrozza

We are living the fourth industrial revolution, or the second machine age, when robots and bots will enter into society and probably support (or replace?) us in performing activities that until few years ago were considered only pertaining to human beings, such as driving cars, investing our money, cleaning the house or taking care of our elderly relatives.

Technology is not only changing the way we produce goods and offer services but also the way we communicate and interact, and ultimately intelligent machines will take decisions in our place whilst driving a car or supporting us in financial investments. The impact of the new technological paradigm will change consolidated business such as automotive production and mobility. Biotechnologies, robotics and artificial intelligence will modify our lives and displace or change the number and quality of jobs.

In parallel we are living in a society characterised by ‘global challenges’ for governments that require special efforts in science and technology in order to face climate change, migration, food and water shortage, increasing inequalities, energy production, urbanization antimicrobial resistance and similar plagues. The so called ‘mega trends’ are demanding urgent international collaboration among scientists, who must be engaged in order to develop appropriate solutions with creativity and an anti-disciplinary attitude.

The world where our young generations are growing up is complex and in transformation. We have the responsibility of changing the higher education system in order to take into account the new context in which we live, and the competences and skills that will be required in future society. The school and university systems are based on paradigms belonging to the last century; we must reform them in order to prepare future generations to be creative actors in society.

We observe that some parts of the world the reaction of people is to demand more walls, and boundaries are becoming more and more difficult to be crossed. Is this the solution to overcoming global challenges? How can we engage the public in understanding the impact of the transformation and trust in the future? Education, lifelong learning and outreach are crucial in this picture.

WORKSHOP 3

Business: moving on, creating prosperity

Introduction by: Matteo Arpe

I will focus on the future effects of the twofold disruption facing UK and Italian society following:

1) The Great Financial Crisis which broke out in 2007 and the consequent Great Recession:

In Italy, this has been the worst peacetime crisis since 1861 (Unità d'Italia):

- a. GDP still under 2007 levels
- b. Massive cuts in production capacity (about 20%)
- c. Investment collapse (a rebound to be seen only in the last quarters)

2) The ICT Revolution, aka as the Fourth Industrial Revolution

- a. Pervasive power of digitalization and information technology
- b. Connectedness
- c. Impact of emerging technology breakthroughs
- d. New Technologies Interconnectedness across sectors
- e. Prevailing of the platform over the underlying assets/data.
- f. Exponential rather than linear pace
- g. Systemic impact driving change

Looking at the business environments in the UK and Italy against their European and global context this session will unpick flexibility vs specialization/ static skills ("learning to learn" [Bateson] as a strategic skill), cooperation as a value, strategies that leverage on innovation as the basis for offering products and services vs those focused on reducing costs.

I will look at the business environments in the UK and Italy against their European and global context to understand ways to overturn many of the old habits in order to succeed in the new competitive environment. Schumpeter's theory serves a useful backdrop to the session: "crisis" is in essence "creative destruction": *old technologies are substituted, old players incapable of coping with the new environment leave the market, new sectors and new players emerge.*

WORKSHOP 4

Defence and Security: addressing shifting threats and cyber security

Introduction by: Marta Dassù

There is a key working assumption about new threats and cyber-threats specifically that needs to be questioned, or at least qualified: while it is true that security threats in the past were rather more uniform, they were not only external and they were not always "visible" (for instance during the Cold War). In fact, internal threats such as terrorism have been a common feature in many European countries at various stages, and external propaganda plus hostile intelligence activities have been an ongoing issue. Most of the current drivers of global conflicts (and risks or threats to European countries) are the same as in the past: power imbalances, uncertain or disputed areas of influence, the temptation to intervene in distant conflicts (typically, civil wars), the quest for scarce natural resources, and competition over transportation routes. Faced with this kind of traditional threat – whether conventional or nuclear – the question we really need to be asking ourselves is whether the tools with which we have been addressing these threats for over half a century are still effective in this day and age. That means asking ourselves three key questions. The first is whether NATO is still credible, in other words whether and on what terms the US security umbrella over Europe is still credible. Second, we need to identify what risks (both old and new) the Europeans must manage without US support: in other words we need to define the perimeter of Europe's 'strategic autonomy'. A majority of the crises associated with the migrant influx from Africa falls into this category. A third key question is what agreements the UK and the EU can forge to safeguard the security link that is crucial for both, despite Brexit. To some extent this is, admittedly, an old debate but the combination of the Trump presidency and Brexit has made the alternatives clearer and increased the number of potential answers.

It is not just the political and social contexts that have changed, however. It is also, indeed crucially, the technological context that has changed, starting with the now far higher speed at which certain threats can materialise and with the pervasiveness of digital data in our daily lives. These changes mean that societies as a whole are more vulnerable than they were in the past. Cyberthreats in particular constitute a dilemma: in cyberspace the advantage appears to lie with the attacker, thus defensive tools tend to be at a disadvantage. In view of this, the most realistic strategy is based on surveillance and deterrence through retaliation (because firewalls can only offer partial and temporary protection). This may prove effective on most occasions (because many cyberthreats, while serious, are not systemic and/or existential), but at the same time it might also encourage players to go on the offensive rather than waiting for the other side to make a move.

Europe can collectively play a leading role in developing countermeasures, but it is most likely to be able to do this with the US rather than on its own – also in consideration of US-based companies' dominant market position today in the field of online services, search engines, social networks, etc. Cyberthreats move through (digital) networks, so it makes sense that we should try to counter them by leveraging the (digital and physical) networks that we have, i.e. our alliances and defense/intelligence sharing arrangements.

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The University of Siena is one of the oldest universities in Europe, boasting over seven centuries of history since its foundation in 1240.

Linked to various prestigious international networks and traditionally open to cooperation and exchange in research and teaching, the University enjoys a solid reputation within the international scientific community.

The University of Siena attracts students from all over the country, and is chosen from over one thousands of full-time international students. At USiena, students are offered the unique opportunity of living in a campus represented by the medieval city center, while having the possibility of exploring the rest of the world through a wide variety of specific mobility agreements.

One of the key elements for the University's future scientific and cultural perspective is the focus on environmental, social and economic sustainable development, as well as its promotion of scientific and cultural diplomacy in the Mediterranean area.

The University's Rector is Professor Francesco Frati

Università degli Studi di Siena

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St Antony's College
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St Antony's College was founded in 1950 as the result of the gift of Antonin Besse of Aden, a merchant of French descent. Its role was "to be a centre of advanced study and research in the fields of modern international history, philosophy, economics and politics and to provide an international centre within the University where graduate students from all over the world can live and work together in close contact with senior members of the University who are specialists in their fields". The College opened its doors to its first students in Michaelmas Term 1950 and received its Royal Charter on 1st April 1953. A Supplementary Charter in 1962 was granted to allow the College to admit women as well as men and in 1963 the College was made a full member of the University of Oxford. From the first academic year, the College has been fulfilling its objective to much critical and academic success over the decades. St Antony's is a world-renowned centre for research and teaching in global and regional issues, and provides an interdisciplinary environment in which to study. The College houses seven research centres focused on Africa, Asia, Europe, Japan, Latin America, the Middle East, Russia and Eurasia as well as several other specialist regional programmes. College Fellows, students and visiting researchers include leading regional experts, policy influencers, authors and commentators. Our select group of under 500 graduate students are among the best and the brightest anywhere to be found, and represent the most diverse and cosmopolitan student body in the collegiate system.

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The Company, with headquarters in Italy, has about 45,600 employees. Leonardo is present worldwide in about 20 countries, with a total of 180 sites (42% in Italy and 58% abroad), 83 of which are production facilities (42 in Italy and 41 abroad). Commercially, there are about 150 countries in the world that every day use products, systems and services provided by Leonardo.

Leonardo has an important network of strategic partnerships in the main high potential markets worldwide and a consolidated industrial presence in four main markets (Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States and Poland). In particular, in the UK, Leonardo is the largest inward investor in the defence sector, one of the biggest suppliers of defence equipment to the MoD, and the largest Italian inward investor to the country. In 2017, Leonardo strengthened its position in the UK with the amalgamation of Leonardo's UK operations into a new, single entity Leonardo MW Ltd., the British pillar of Leonardo. The Company employs around 7,000 people throughout the UK, 67% of whom hold highly skilled positions.

Leonardo operates through seven Divisions (Helicopters, Aircraft, Aerostructures, Airborne & Space Systems, Land & Naval Defence Electronics, Defence Systems, Security & Information Systems) and the following subsidiaries and joint ventures: Leonardo DRS (defence products, services and integrated support), Telespazio and Thales Alenia Space (satellite services and space manufacture), and MBDA (missile systems).

Each year, Leonardo invests 11% of its revenues in Research and Development.

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RTR: the leading independent solar energy business in Italy

The starting block of RTR was a portfolio of solar photovoltaic (PV) plants which the UK investment firm Terra Firma acquired in March 2011 from Terna, the national high-voltage electricity grid operator in Italy.

Since the initial investment, RTR has acquired a further seven portfolios of solar PV plants, more than doubling its installed capacity from 144 MW to 332 MW in what is still a young and fragmented industry. Simultaneously, RTR has invested in people and systems which allowed to create deep expertise in operations, asset management as well as M&A and energy management.

Today, RTR is the leading independent solar PV business in Italy and one of the major platform operators of this technology in Europe.

With its highly specialized team of 30 people, RTR operates a portfolio of high quality solar PV plants in 132 locations across the country and reaches performance levels which are industry-leading. This allows the company to produce over 450 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year which in turn is enough to cover the power needs of over 150,000 families. Around 80 percent of RTR's revenues are fixed under a 20-year 'feed in premium' tariff set by the Italian Government thanks to which it reaches its targets under the 2020 environmental protection agenda.

RTR is set to continue its consolidation strategy in Italy and expand it across Europe. The company is also at the forefront of developing new solar PV plants which become increasingly competitive compared to traditional sources of power generation. The solar PV technology is already today leading annual capacity additions over all other technologies at a global level, and its continued reduction of generation cost per kilowatt-hour will make it an increasingly important contribution to the energy mix of ever more countries.

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USEFUL INFORMATION

CONFERENCE VENUE

Certosa di Pontignano.
Pontignano is about 10 Km outside Siena to the north east, off the via Chiantigiana (the road to Montevarchi, SS 408). From this road a smaller lane, signposted to the Certosa di Pontignano, leads off to the left in Ponte a Bozzone. The Certosa di Pontignano is about 2 Km from the turning.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Certosa di Pontignano
Loc. Pontignano, 5 - 53019 Castelnuovo Berardenga (Siena)
T +39 05771521104
F +39 0577354777
www.lacertosadipontignano.com

NH Excelsior Hotel
The NH Excelsior Hotel is in the town centre, a 10 minute walk from Piazza del Campo.

PRACTICAL MATTERS

Car parking
The Certosa has a free car parking space.

Internet access
Wifi Code: Silver
No Password needed

Taxis
Taxi Siena co.ta.s. - M +39 348 3892305;
Taxi Siena - T. +39 0577 292111

Catering
Vegetarian options are available. If you have included other dietary requirements on your registration, please make yourself known to the catering or conference staff.

Disabled access
There is disabled access to the Sala Bracci, Sala Chianti and Sala Caminetto. For mobility assistance, please speak to a member of the event staff or call them on the numbers listed on page 12.

CONFERENCE LOCATIONS

● **Certosa di Pontignano**
Loc. Pontignano, 5
53019 Castelnuovo Berardenga (Siena)
T +39 05771521104
F +39 0577354777
www.lacertosadipontignano.com

● **Università di Siena**
via Banchi di Sotto 55
53100 Siena ITALY
T +39 0577 232111
www.unisi.it

● **NH Excelsior Hotel**
Piazza La Lizza
53100 Siena
T +39 0577382111
F +39 0577382112
www.nh-hotels.it/hotel/nh-excelsior

THURSDAY DINNER

● **Palazzo Pubblico**
Sala delle Lupe
Piazza del Campo
53100 Siena

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