

Chi Ha Paura Del Business Plan

Giorgia Meloni

Retrieved 25 July 2023. "Meloni: Europa ha bisogno di immigrazione, ma no a segnale che viene premiato chi entra illegalmente". Il Sole 24 Ore. 23 July - Giorgia Meloni (Italian: [ˈdʰordʰa meˈloːni]; born 15 January 1977) is an Italian politician who has served as Prime Minister of Italy since 2022. She is the first woman to hold the office. A member of the Chamber of Deputies since 2006, she has been president of the right-wing to far-right Brothers of Italy (FdI) since 2014, and was president of the European Conservatives and Reformists Party from 2020 to 2025.

In 1992, Meloni joined the Youth Front, the youth wing of the Italian Social Movement (MSI), a neo-fascist political party founded in 1946 by followers of Italian fascism. She later became the national leader of Student Action, the student movement of the National Alliance (AN), a post-fascist party that became the MSI's legal successor in 1995 and moved towards national conservatism. She was a councillor of the province of Rome from 1998 to 2002, after which she became the president of Youth Action, the youth wing of AN. In 2008 she was appointed Minister for Youth Policies in the fourth Berlusconi government, a role which she held until 2011. In 2012, she co-founded FdI, a legal successor to AN, and became its president in 2014. She unsuccessfully ran in the 2014 European Parliament election and the 2016 Rome municipal election. After the 2018 general election, she led FdI in opposition during the entire 18th legislature. FdI grew its popularity in opinion polls, particularly during the management of the COVID-19 pandemic by the Draghi Cabinet, a national unity government to which FdI was the only opposition party. Following the fall of the Draghi government, FdI won the 2022 general election.

Meloni is a Catholic and a conservative, and believes in defending "Dio, patria, famiglia" ('God, fatherland, family'). She is opposed to euthanasia, same-sex marriage, and same-sex parenting, stating that nuclear families are exclusively headed by male–female pairs. She is also a critic of globalism. Meloni supported (but never enacted) a naval blockade to halt illegal immigration, and she has been described as xenophobic and Islamophobic by some critics. A supporter of NATO, she maintains Eurosceptic views regarding the European Union (EU), views she describes as "Eurorealist". She favoured improved relations with Russia before the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, which she condemned, pledging to keep sending arms to Ukraine. In 2024, Forbes ranked Meloni as the third-most-powerful woman in the world and she was listed amongst the most influential people in the world by Time magazine, while Politico ranked her as the most powerful person in Europe in 2025.

No Cav

Sandro Manfredi e del convegno sulla presenza della mafia sul territori". "Fivizzano, notte di paura, a fuoco l'auto del presidente del Parco delle Apuane"; - No Cav is an Italian protest movement that arose in the early 21st century, criticising the Carrara marble and carbonate quarries in the Apuan Alps.

Carlo Calenda

Riscoprire il valore del limite, La nave di Teseo, 2022, ISBN 9788834610749 Il patto. Oltre il trentennio perduto, La nave di Teseo, 2023. Chi è Carlo Calenda - Carlo Calenda (born April 9, 1973 in Rome) is an Italian business executive and politician. Since October 13, 2022, he has served as a Senator of the Republic and, since February 20, 2022, as Secretary of Azione, a party he primarily founded in 2019 and led until his election as Secretary.

He served as Minister of Economic Development in the Renzi and Gentiloni governments and was Italy's Permanent Representative to the European Union in 2016.

Calciopoli

2011. Retrieved 22 June 2021. Beha, Oliviero (10 November 2011), "Chi ha ancora paura di Moggi?", Oliviero Beha (in Italian), archived from the original - Calciopoli (Italian: [kal?t??poli]) was a sports scandal in Italy's top professional association football league Serie A, and to a lesser extent, Serie B. The scandal centered on the manipulation of referee appointments to favor certain clubs during the 2004-05 and 2005-06 seasons. It was uncovered in May 2006, when a number of telephone tapings showed relations between clubs' executives and referee organizations, being accused of selecting favourable referees. This implicated league champions Juventus and several other clubs, including Fiorentina, Lazio, AC Milan, and Reggina. In July 2006, Juventus was stripped of the 2004-05 Serie A title, which was left unassigned, and was downgraded to last place in the 2005-06 Serie A, as the title was subsequently awarded to Inter Milan, and relegated to Serie B. Initially Fiorentina and Lazio were also relegated though this was later overturned on appeal, meanwhile all five clubs received points penalties for the following season. In July 2006, the Italy national football team won the 2006 FIFA World Cup, beating the France national football team 5-3 in a penalty shoot-out following a 1-1 draw at the conclusion of extra time; eight Juventus players were on the football pitch in the 2006 FIFA World Cup final, five for Italy and three for France. Many prison sentences were handed out to sporting directors and referees but all were acquitted in 2015, after almost a decade of investigation, due to the expiration of the statute of limitations (at the time, it was about 4 years for the sports trial and 7.5 years for the ordinary trial), except for a one-year sentence confirmed to referee Massimo De Santis.

A subsequent investigation, dubbed Calciopoli bis, implicated many other clubs, including Brescia, Cagliari, ChievoVerona, Empoli, Inter Milan, Palermo, Udinese, and Vicenza; they were not put on trial due the statute of limitations. Although popularly known as a match-fixing scandal and focused on Juventus, no match-fixing violations were found within the intercepted calls for Juventus, there were no requests for specific referees, no demands for favours, no conversations between Juventus directors and referees were found, and the season was deemed fair and legitimate. The club was absolved from any wrongdoings in the first verdict, while its sporting executives Luciano Moggi and Antonio Giraudo were found guilty and banned for life six months before their previous five-year ban expired; they were absolved on charges related to sporting fraud, and appealed to the European Court of Human Rights, once they exhausted their appeals in Italy's courts. Other club executives were found guilty but did not receive lifetime bans and returned to their previous or new positions, among them Milan vice-president Adriano Galliani and Lazio president Claudio Lotito, both of whom retained or gained important positions in Lega Serie A. Most referees and their assistants were either found not guilty or had their sentences annulled due to the statute of limitations; only Massimo De Santis and Salvatore Racalbuto were convicted.

Italy's Court of Appeal rejected damage claims from Atalanta, Bologna, Brescia, and Lecce due to the fact that no match in the 2004-05 championship was altered by non-football episodes. This led Juventus to request €444 million in damage claims, later updated to €551 million, to both Inter Milan and the FIGC, restoration of the 2005 scudetto, and the officialization of the 2006 scudetto; all its appeals were either rejected due to the courts declaring themselves not competent or due to technical issues rather than juridical issues. Attempts for peace talks between Juventus, the FIGC, and other clubs did not improve relations, and the case remains much debated and controversial. Juventus returned to Serie A after winning the 2006-07 Serie B championship and in the UEFA Champions League the following two years but then struggled with two consecutive seventh places, before starting a record nine-consecutive league titles run, two Champions League finals, and four consecutive domestic doubles. Milan won the 2006-07 UEFA Champions League but only won the 2010-11 Serie A championship and struggled throughout the 2010s until winning the 2021-22 Serie A. Inter Milan started a cycle of five-consecutive league titles, culminating in the treble with

the 2009–10 UEFA Champions League win but then struggled throughout the 2010s, with Napoli and Roma as Juventus' main rivals, until winning the 2020–21 Serie A during the COVID-19 pandemic in Italy and 2023–24 Serie A. In April 2021, all three clubs found themselves united in the European Super League project. The most recent league winner outside the three of them is Napoli in 2023 and 2025.

Matteo Renzi

(10 March 2017). "Lingotto, Renzi apre la kermesse del Pd: "Rivendichiamo il futuro contro la paura". La Repubblica (in Italian). Retrieved 3 February - Matteo Renzi (pronounced [matˈtʰeːo ˈrɛnzi]; born 11 January 1975) is an Italian politician who served as prime minister of Italy from 2014 to 2016. He has been a senator for Florence since 2018. Renzi has served as the leader of Italia Viva (IV) since 2019, having been the secretary of the Democratic Party (PD) from 2013 to 2018, with a brief interruption in 2017.

After serving as the president of the province of Florence from 2004 to 2009 and the mayor of Florence from 2009 to 2014, Renzi was elected secretary of the PD in 2013, becoming prime minister the following year. At the age of 39 years, Renzi, who was at the time the youngest leader in the G7 and also the first-serving mayor to become prime minister, became the youngest person to have served as prime minister. While in power, Renzi's government implemented numerous reforms, including changes to the Italian electoral law, a relaxation of labour and employment laws with the intention of boosting economic growth, a thorough reformation of the public administration, the simplification of civil trials, the introduction of same-sex civil unions, and the abolition of many small taxes.

After the rejection of his constitutional reform in the 2016 Italian constitutional referendum, Renzi formally resigned as prime minister on 12 December; his Foreign Minister Paolo Gentiloni was appointed his replacement. He resigned as secretary of the PD following defeat in the 2018 Italian general election. In September 2019, he left the PD and founded the Italia Viva party. In January 2021, Renzi revoked his party's support to the Conte II Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte, which brought down the government and resulted in the 2021 Italian government crisis. In February 2021, Renzi's IV supported Prime Minister Mario Draghi's national unity government. Renzi has been described as a centrist and as a liberal by political observers.

Aldo Moro

Retrieved 8 September 2023. Vecellio, Valter (16 March 2017). "Chi ha ancora paura della verità sul delitto Moro?". La Voce di New York (in Italian) - Aldo Moro (Italian: [ˈaldo ˈmoːro] ; 23 September 1916 – 9 May 1978) was an Italian statesman and prominent member of Christian Democracy (DC) and its centre-left wing. He served as prime minister of Italy for five terms from December 1963 to June 1968 and from November 1974 to July 1976.

Moro served as Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs from May 1969 to July 1972 and again from July 1973 to November 1974. During his ministry, he implemented a pro-Arab policy. He was Italy's Minister of Justice and of Public Education during the 1950s. From March 1959 until January 1964, he served as secretary of the DC. On 16 March 1978, he was kidnapped by the far-left terrorist group Red Brigades; he was killed after 55 days of captivity.

Moro was one of Italy's longest-serving post-war prime ministers, leading the country for more than six years. Moro implemented a series of social and economic reforms that modernized the country. Due to his accommodation with the Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer, known as the Historic Compromise, Moro is widely considered to be one of the most prominent fathers of the modern Italian

centre-left.

List of Winx Club episodes

pronto a creare scompiglio..sapete già di chi si tratta? #WinxClub8" (Tweet) (in Italian) – via Twitter. "Il papà del fenomeno Winx: "Così ho sconfitto i giapponesi"" - Winx Club is an Italian-American animated series co-produced by Rainbow SpA and Nickelodeon, which were both part of Viacom (Paramount) at the time. The show was created by Iginio Straffi.

Winx Club follows a group of fairy warriors called the Winx as they enroll in Alfea College and learn to fight mythical villains.

From the beginning of the show's development, Iginio Straffi planned an overarching plot that would conclude after three seasons. A feature-length film followed the third season, intended to wrap up the series' plot as the fairies graduate from Alfea College. In 2008, Straffi made the decision to extend the original series with a fourth season, citing its increasing popularity. During the production of the fourth season, the American company Viacom (owner of Nickelodeon) engaged in a "long courtship" with the Rainbow studio. Viacom became a co-owner of Rainbow to produce their own episodes of Winx Club.

In 2010, Viacom announced that "Nickelodeon is teaming up with the original creator to present an all-new Winx Club." Viacom's Nickelodeon Animation Studio started production on a revived series, in which the Winx are once again students at Alfea, as they were before their graduation in the original show. The Nickelodeon revival began with four television specials that summarize the first two seasons of the original series. After the specials, Viacom's brand-new fifth, sixth, and seventh seasons were broadcast on Nickelodeon networks worldwide ahead of the Italian broadcasts.

Winx Club uses a serial format, with each episode contributing to the overall storyline. Episodes are written with two stories in mind: the longer narrative arc that lasts for tens of episodes and a subplot which concludes at the end of the 22-minute runtime. This episode structure was modeled on those of teen dramas and American comics.

Andrea Agnelli

of euros, so as to be the sixth industry in the country?' "La bomba del TAR e chi l'ha disinnescata". Ju29ro (in Italian). 3 January 2011. Retrieved 11 - Andrea Agnelli (Italian pronunciation: [an?dr??a a????lli]; born 6 December 1975) is an Italian businessman. From May 2010 to November 2022, Agnelli served as chairman of Italian association football club Juventus, which returned to Italian football dominance throughout the 2010s with nine consecutive record-breaking Serie A titles, along with four consecutive national doubles and one domestic treble. Under Agnelli's presidency, Juventus also returned to European competitiveness, reaching one UEFA Europa League semi-final and two UEFA Champions League finals. In November 2022, he resigned his positions, amid the Plusvalenze investigation.

A member of the industrialist Agnelli family, he was a board member of Exor and Stellantis. Appointed to the UEFA Executive Committee in 2015, Agnelli served as executive member and chairman of the European Club Association from 2017 to 2021, when he resigned to join the European Super League project.

COVID-19 pandemic in Italy

MarketWatch. Retrieved 25 February 2020. "L'assalto ai centralini per la paura coronavirus: 300mila chiamate in un giorno al numero di emergenza della - The COVID-19 pandemic in Italy was part of the COVID-19 pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

The virus was first confirmed to have spread to Italy on 31 January 2020, when two Chinese tourists in Rome tested positive for the virus. One week later an Italian man repatriated to Italy from the city of Wuhan, China, was hospitalized and confirmed as the third case in Italy. Clusters of cases were later detected in Lombardy and Veneto on 21 February, with the first deaths on 22 February. By the beginning of March, there had been confirmed cases in all regions of Italy.

On 31 January, the Italian government suspended all flights to and from China and declared a state of emergency. In February, eleven municipalities in northern Italy were identified as the centres of the two main Italian clusters and placed under quarantine. The majority of positive cases in other regions traced back to these two clusters. On 8 March 2020, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte expanded the quarantine to all of Lombardy and 14 other northern provinces, and on the following day to all of Italy, placing more than 60 million people in lockdown. On 11 March 2020, Conte prohibited nearly all commercial activity except for supermarkets and pharmacies. On 21 March, the Italian government closed all non-essential businesses and industries, and restricted movement of people. In May, many restrictions were gradually eased, and on 3 June, freedom of movement across regions and other European countries was restored. In October, Italy was hit by the second wave of the pandemic, which brought the government to introduce further restrictions on movement and social life, which were gradually eased in mid-2021.

By 18 January, Italy had tested about 48 million people. Due to the limited number of tests performed, the real number of infected people in Italy, as in other countries, is estimated to be higher than the official count. In May 2020, the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) estimated 11,000 more deaths for COVID-19 in Italy than the confirmed ones. This estimation was later confirmed in October 2020 by a second Istat report. In March 2021, Istat published a new report in which it detected an excess mortality of 100,526 deaths in 2020, compared to the average of the previous five years. Moreover, 2020 became the year with the highest number of deaths since 1945, when Italy was fighting in World War II on its soil.

During the peak of the pandemic, Italy's number of active cases was one of the highest in the world. As of 17 March 2023, Italy has 141,988 active cases. Overall, there have been 26,968,605 confirmed cases and 198,523 deaths (a rate of 3,329.8582 deaths per million population), while there have been 25,320,467 recoveries or dismissals.

As of 4 February 2023, a total of 150,178,254 vaccine doses have been administered.

List of historical acts of tax resistance

industry to stop new releases from Friday" . livemint. 5 October 2017. "Chi ha paura dell'uomo nero" . zonalocale (in Italian). 7 July 2017. "Migranti, il - Tax resistance, the practice of refusing to pay taxes that are considered unjust, has probably existed ever since rulers began imposing taxes on their subjects. It has been suggested that tax resistance played a significant role in the collapse of several empires, including the Egyptian, Roman, Spanish, and Aztec.

Many rebellions and revolutions have been prompted by resentment of taxation or had tax refusal as a component. Examples of historic events that originated as tax revolts include the Magna Carta, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution.

This page is a partial list of global tax revolts and tax resistance actions that have come to the attention of Wikipedia's editors. This includes actions in which a person or people refused to pay a tax of some sort, either through passive resistance or by actively obstructing the tax collector or collecting authorities, and actions in which people boycotted some taxed good or activity or engaged in a strike to reduce or eliminate the tax due.

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