

Italia: Covid-19 – dalla BEI 2 miliardi per la Sanità



- **Finanziati progetti per il rafforzamento della rete ospedaliera: 3.500 nuovi posti letto per la terapia intensiva, 4.225 in semi-intensiva e quattro strutture mobili per 300 posti di terapia intensiva, ristrutturazione di 651 pronto soccorso, forniture mediche e attrezzature sanitarie, mezzi di trasporto sanitari, personale sanitario aggiuntivo (anche temporaneo) per 9.600 unità, assistenza domiciliare e sistemi digitali per il monitoraggio da remoto**
- **Il prestito della banca della UE copre circa i due terzi dei costi previsti dal Decreto rilancio per il settore sanitario**
- **Già perfezionata una prima tranche di un miliardo di euro**
- **Per importo, una delle più grandi operazioni nella storia della BEI in tutta Europa**

La Sanità italiana si rafforza, anche per le emergenze collegate alla pandemia da Covid-19. E lo fa con il [sostegno della banca della UE](#), la Banca europea per gli investimenti (BEI), che affiancherà il Governo italiano con un finanziamento di due miliardi di euro, pari circa i due terzi delle risorse necessarie per gli interventi previsti dal [“Decreto rilancio”](#) nel settore sanitario.

È quanto annunciato oggi a Roma, in occasione della firma delle operazioni tra BEI, Ministero dell'economia e delle Finanze (MEF), Ministero della Sanità e Commissario straordinario per l'emergenza Covid-19. Sui due miliardi complessivi, una prima tranche di un miliardo è stata già perfezionata oggi.

Nel dettaglio il *framework loan* alla Repubblica Italiana sarà canalizzato attraverso il MEF. Il Ministero della Salute sarà parte attiva della realizzazione del progetto e il [Commissario straordinario del governo](#) è incaricato di dare attuazione ai piani regionali, anche avvalendosi di commissari delegati, nelle persone dei Presidenti di Regione. Tale struttura è considerata in grado di garantire il coordinamento e l'efficacia in termini di pianificazione, attuazione e monitoraggio dei progetti. L'operazione si inserisce nel contesto del “Decreto rilancio” del Governo italiano (convertito nella legge 77/2020), che prevede 3,25 miliardi di euro a sostegno del settore sanitario.

Per importo, si tratta di uno tra i maggiori prestiti finora concessi con una singola operazione nella storia ultrasessantennale della BEI nell'intera Unione europea. La durata del finanziamento è di 25 anni.

Il prestito finanzia gli interventi inclusi nei piani di emergenza predisposti dalle Regioni in risposta alla pandemia; in particolare:

- rafforzamento della rete ospedaliera con 3.500 nuovi posti letto per la terapia intensiva, 4.225 in semi-intensiva, quattro strutture mobili per

300 posti di terapia intensiva, ristrutturazione di 651 pronto soccorso, materiali di consumo e attrezzature sanitarie, mezzi di trasposto sanitari e personale sanitario aggiuntivo, anche temporaneo, per 9.600 unità;

- supporto per l'assistenza territoriale, con il rafforzamento di infrastrutture e sistemi digitali per l'assistenza domiciliare e residenziale e per il monitoraggio da remoto, attivazione di centrali operative regionali per il monitoraggio dei pazienti.

“Nei mesi scorsi l'Italia ha affrontato una prova durissima mostrando una grande disciplina e uno straordinario senso di responsabilità. L'operazione finalizzata oggi rafforza in modo importante il nostro sistema sanitario, che ha consentito al nostro Paese di reagire prontamente a una sfida così difficile. Con queste notevoli risorse, che si inseriscono nel complesso delle azioni messe in campo dal Governo, l'Italia continuerà ad affrontare l'emergenza Covid-19 con lo stesso senso di responsabilità, consolidando la collaborazione tra i diversi livelli di Governo in questo sforzo che coinvolge tutto il Paese. Va ringraziata la BEI per il suo importante impegno, che rappresenta un'ulteriore dimostrazione della capacità delle istituzioni europee di fornire una risposta all'altezza di questa sfida globale”, ha sottolineato il ministro dell'Economia e delle Finanze, **Roberto Gualtieri**.

“La BEI è nata su spinta italiana nel 1957, con i Trattati di Roma, con compiti di sussidiarietà, sostegno alle aree meno avanzate e ai settori con maggiori criticità. È quindi con orgoglio che annunciamo oggi questa operazione con l'Italia, Paese che per primo è stato colpito e ha reagito con grande energia alla pandemia. Operazione che rende subito disponibile la liquidità necessaria e a condizioni vantaggiose per il potenziamento immediato delle strutture sanitarie anche per far fronte alle emergenze causate dal Covid-19. La BEI e l'Europa hanno il compito e il dovere di essere vicino a cittadini, imprese e amministrazioni nei momenti di grande difficoltà: stiamo cercando di farlo al meglio, con uno sforzo senza precedenti”, ha dichiarato **Dario Scannapieco**, Vicepresidente della BEI.

“Dalla crisi innescata dal Covid-19 abbiamo capito ancora di più quanto sia importante e centrale nella vita del Paese il Servizio sanitario nazionale. Perciò assume una particolare rilevanza il finanziamento da due miliardi di euro da parte della BEI per il rafforzamento della sanità pubblica italiana, sui 3 miliardi e 250 milioni destinati dal Governo con il decreto rilancio. Con più liquidità e meno interessi avremo più posti in terapia intensiva, l'ammodernamento dei pronto soccorso, una maggiore assistenza territoriale per i soggetti fragili. Un altro segnale positivo dall'Europa che diventa così un'istituzione che si fa carico dei bisogni reali dei cittadini”, ha commentato il Ministro della Salute, **Roberto Speranza**.

“La diffusione del virus ha messo a dura prova sia il settore della sanità pubblica sia quello dell'economia e ci aspettano mesi ancora difficili. Rafforzare la nostra rete ospedaliera e sanitaria fa parte delle azioni da mettere in campo per creare tutte le condizioni possibili per convivere con il virus. Il Commissario Straordinario è soggetto attuatore dei piani. Abbiamo già avviato l'analisi dei fabbisogni per poi procedere il più

rapidamente possibile verso la realizzazione del rafforzamento del sistema sanitario di tutto il Paese. Oggi abbiamo l'opportunità concreta di farlo, non dobbiamo sprecarla", ha dichiarato il Commissario Straordinario per l'Emergenza, **Domenico Arcuri**.

Declaration by the High Representative Josep Borrell on behalf of the EU: European Union response to promote international security and stability in cyberspace



The European Union and its member states have repeatedly signalled their concern and denounced malicious behaviour in cyberspace. Such behaviour is unacceptable as it undermines international security and stability and the benefits provided by the Internet and the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). We strongly promote a global, open, stable, peaceful and secure cyberspace where human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law fully apply, supporting the acceleration of social, political and economic development.

In order to better prevent, discourage, deter and respond to such malicious behaviour in cyberspace, the Council decided today to apply restrictive measures to six individuals and three entities or bodies involved in cyber-attacks with a significant effect, or attempted cyber-attacks with a potentially significant effect, which constitute an external threat to the European Union or its member states, or with a significant effect against third States or international organisations. The measures concerned are a travel ban and asset freeze to natural persons and an asset freeze to entities or bodies. It is also prohibited to directly or indirectly make funds available to listed individuals and entities or bodies.

The measures follow the European Union and member states consistent signalling and determination to protect the integrity, security, social-wellbeing and prosperity of our free and democratic societies, as well as the rules-based order and the solid functioning of its international organisations. We will continue to strengthen our cooperation to advance international security and stability in cyberspace, increase global resilience and to raise awareness on cyber threats and malicious cyber activities.

The European Union and member states will continue to strongly promote responsible behaviour in cyberspace, and call upon every country to cooperate

in favour of international peace and stability, to exercise due diligence and take appropriate action against actors conducting malicious cyber activities, as well as continue to contribute to the implementation of the existing consensus based on the by the UN General Assembly endorsed 2010, 2013 and 2015 reports of the UN Group of Governmental Experts in the field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (UNGGE) and to advance cooperation to strengthen this consensus in the context of the current sixth UNGGE and the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) as well as other appropriate international fora in this regard.

[EU imposes the first ever sanctions against cyber-attacks](#)



The Council today decided to impose **restrictive measures** against **six individuals** and **three entities** responsible for or involved in various **cyber-attacks**. These include the attempted cyber-attack against the **OPCW** (Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons) and those publicly known as **'WannaCry'**, **'NotPetya'**, and **'Operation Cloud Hopper'**.

The sanctions imposed include a **travel ban** and an **asset freeze**. In addition, EU persons and entities are forbidden from making funds available to those listed.

Sanctions are one of the options available in the EU's cyber diplomacy toolbox to prevent, deter and respond to malicious cyber activities directed against the EU or its member states, and today is the **first time the EU has used** this tool. The legal framework for targeted restrictive measures against cyber-attacks was adopted in May 2019 and recently renewed.

Background

In recent years, the EU has scaled up its resilience and its ability to prevent, discourage, deter and respond to cyber threats and malicious cyber activities in order to safeguard European security and interests.

In June 2017, the EU stepped up its response by establishing a Framework for a Joint EU Diplomatic Response to Malicious Cyber Activities (the "**cyber diplomacy toolbox**"). The framework allows the EU and its member states to use all CFSP measures, including restrictive measures if necessary, to prevent, discourage, deter and respond to malicious cyber activities targeting the integrity and security of the EU and its member states.

Targeted restrictive measures have a deterrent and dissuasive effect and should be distinguished from attribution of responsibility to a third state.

The EU remains committed to a global, open, stable, peaceful and secure cyberspace and therefore reiterates the need to strengthen international cooperation in order to promote the **rules-based order** in this area.

Travel restrictions: Council reviews the list of countries for which member states should gradually lift travel restrictions at the external border



Following a review under the recommendation on the gradual lifting of the temporary restrictions on non-essential travel into the EU, the Council updated the list of countries for which travel restrictions should be lifted. As stipulated in the Council recommendation, this list will continue to be reviewed regularly and, as the case may be, updated.

Based on the criteria and conditions set out in the recommendation, as from 31 July member states should **gradually lift the travel restrictions at the external borders for residents of the following third countries:**

- Australia
- Canada
- Georgia
- Japan
- Morocco
- New Zealand
- Rwanda
- South Korea
- Thailand
- Tunisia
- Uruguay

- China, subject to confirmation of reciprocity

Residents of Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican should be considered as EU residents for the purpose of this recommendation.

The **criteria** to determine the third countries for which the current travel restriction should be lifted cover in particular the epidemiological situation and containment measures, including physical distancing, as well as economic and social considerations. They are applied cumulatively.

Regarding the **epidemiological situation**, third countries listed should meet the following criteria, in particular:

- number of new COVID-19 cases over the last 14 days and per 100 000 inhabitants close to or below the EU average (as it stood on 15 June 2020)
- stable or decreasing trend of new cases over this period in comparison to the previous 14 days
- overall response to COVID-19 taking into account available information, including on aspects such as testing, surveillance, contact tracing, containment, treatment and reporting, as well as the reliability of the information and, if needed, the total average score for International Health Regulations (IHR). Information provided by EU delegations on these aspects should also be taken into account.

Reciprocity should also be taken into account regularly and on a case-by-case basis.

For countries **where travel restrictions continue to apply**, the following **categories of people should be exempted** from the restrictions:

- EU citizens and their family members
- long-term EU residents and their family members
- travellers with an essential function or need, as listed in the Recommendation.

Schengen associated countries (Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway, Switzerland) also take part in this recommendation.

Next steps

The Council recommendation is not a legally binding instrument. The authorities of the member states remain responsible for implementing the content of the recommendation. They may, in full transparency, lift only progressively travel restrictions towards countries listed.

A Member State should not decide to lift the travel restrictions for non-listed third countries before this has been decided in a coordinated manner.

This **list of third countries should continue to be reviewed** regularly and may be further updated by the Council, as the case may be, after close consultations with the Commission and the relevant EU agencies and services following an overall assessment based on the criteria above.

Travel restrictions may be totally or partially lifted or reintroduced for a specific third country already listed according to changes in some of the conditions and, as a consequence, in the assessment of the epidemiological situation. If the situation in a listed third country worsens quickly, rapid decision-making should be applied.

Background

On 16 March 2020, the Commission adopted a communication recommending a temporary restriction of all non-essential travel from third countries into the EU for one month. EU heads of state or government agreed to implement

this restriction on 17 March. The travel restriction was extended for a further month respectively on 8 April 2020 and 8 May 2020.

On 11 June the Commission adopted a communication recommending the further extension of the restriction until 30 June 2020 and setting out an approach for a gradual lifting of the restriction on non-essential travel into the EU as of 1 July 2020.

On 30 June the Council adopted a recommendation on the gradual lifting of the temporary restrictions on non-essential travel into the EU, including an initial list of countries for which member states should start lifting the travel restrictions at the external borders. This list was updated on 16 July.

[Register of authorised European long-term investment funds \(ELTIFs\)](#)

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