

*International Conference*

**The experience of governments arising from the Arab Spring:  
economy, institutions, societies.**

Milan, 21 November 2013  
Turati Palace, Meravigli Street 9b, Milan

**Programme**

*Chairperson*

**Janiki Cingoli**, Director of CIPMO

*Opening speech*

**Lapo Pistelli**, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy

*The regional scenario*

**Olivier Roy**, Professor at the European University Institute in Florence (Italy) where he heads the Mediterranean Program at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

*The case of Libya in the regional context*

**Leonardo Bellodi**, Executive Vice President of Government Affairs - Eni S.p.A., Italy

*Question time*

*What is Europe doing? The economic dimension*

**Heliodoro Temprano Arroyo**, Head of Unit Neighbouring Countries and Macro-Financial Assistance, European Commission Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs

*What is Europe doing? The political dimension*

**Antonio Panzeri**, Head of the Delegation for relations with Maghreb countries, European Parliament

*The case of Egypt in the regional context*

**Khalil al-Anani**, Senior Fellow at the Middle East Institute, Washington DC

*Question time*

The conference is supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Unit for Analysis, Planning and Historic Diplomatic Documentation, the European Parliament - Information Office in Milan, the European Commission – Representation in Milan, the Lombardy Region, the Municipality of Milan and the Milan Chamber of Commerce.

A reflection on the models, experiences and perspectives of the Islamic governments in the Mediterranean set up from the Arab Spring in their political, economic, social and institutional aspects.

The governments have shown undeniable difficulties in reconciling the pressures emanating from their fundamentalist organizations (the Muslim Brotherhood and, to some extent, the Salafi movements) with the instances of social pluralism and freedom, which inspired the movements that led to the fall of the previous regimes. They have also shown difficulties in coping with an enduring and sometimes deteriorating economic recession, which has increased the discomfort and impatience of people, making the tightness of the incumbent governments even more fragile.

Within the Egyptian reality, this unresolved situation has led to a mass uprising, the intervention of the military and the dismissal of the elected President Mohamed Morsi, with the Muslim Brotherhood's ouster from power.