

N 03 International

in casa la Provincia

Supplemento a La Provincia in Casa, n. 12 NS - Dicembre 2007

THE BIOTECH METROPOLIS

The Italian Biotechnology sector is growing fast and faces a big challenge for the foreseeable future. This makes Milan a central player in the Biotech arena.



Provincia
di Milano



FOOD DESIGN: DESIGNING FOOD

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Milan and its desire of future.

A distinguished international daily paper has recently stated that everybody loves Italy but Italians, who seem to have lost their desire of future. On the contrary I am convinced now more than ever that this is the very moment that Milan and its metropolitan area represent the desire of the whole Country of renewing and projecting itself into the future. The year 2008 actually opens with important challenges, which involve among the others the Province of Milan together with other institutions. We will list here some challenges undertaken by the Province, such as the carrying out of new infrastructures for the mobility and the transportation, the search of a new model of integration between cultures and towns, the competition for the Expo 2015, as well as the institutional innovation of the Metropolitan City. It is then with this feeling that I wish everybody a nice reading through this last number of our magazine, which has allowed us to open a window on the world concerning this desire of future that drives our city.

Filippo Penati

President of the Province of Milan



WHEN MEETING PASSES THROUGH FOOD

Quilandia Ubisse – Mueller, nephew of the first president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, is related to Nelson Mandela, the symbol of the struggle against apartheid.

The African tradition on the Milanese table

I have been living in Milan for the last 15 years and I live now with my husband in the neighbours of the Navigli area. This city welcomed me and at the beginning wasn't easy, I didn't know the Italian language and it was hard to have friends.

Fortunately Italians are very talkative and this allowed me to settle in and to learn quickly the Italian language. My work experience as a housekeeper and a baby-sitter was really satisfying because in Italy taking care the house and children is a respectable and accountable job.

I think to be lucky for the experiences I lived up until today in this country and I can affirm that I consider Italy as my second homeland. Cooking is my great passion and I discovered the fanciful and vast Italian cuisine thanks to a working period I spent in an Italian restaurant. Milan offers to you the opportunity to find easily any kind of ingredient you need for your receipts and I love this city also for that.

My homeland is Mozambico.

I was born near the Limpopo river, I grew up there and my extended family is composed by my father and his 4 wives and 24 children. I have a lot of very happy childhood memories and I feel melancholy when I think to me playing near the river with my brothers and sisters and the nature and the animals

around us. I have always loved fishing with the net in the river while playing and plunging.

The evening was a magic moment, we stayed all together round the fire, roasting corns and cooking potatoes under the cinders. In those moments we were used to tell traditional tales.

Our relatives lived in far villages and I like to remember our long trips and the food supply preparation. I remember a plate which is called Tihove, it is made with mixed beans, wheat and peanuts and another one called Xiqua, a sweet made with fresh ground corn and sugar. Water stayed cold for long time inside the "Xicuzso", a sort of water-bottle made with long emptied pumpkins. Food in Africa has a very important cultural role and contributes to unite people. When I arrived in Italy I found a different relationship between people and food, I was astonished to find people cooking for the right number of table companions, in my country, on the contrary, you cook great quantity of food because unexpected guests can suddenly visit you and everybody is welcome to your table even if the guest is unknown. I'm very glad to hand on my culture to Italian people through the traditional cooking of my country which always meets with outstanding success.

CERBA, THE FUTURE CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN MILAN

Integrating resources for better science, an interview with Umberto Veronesi

Professor Umberto Veronesi is an outstanding scientist in cancer research whose work is well-known and respected worldwide. As well as being a researcher, Professor Veronesi has occupied a number of different roles in the scientific world: he is university professor, clinician, manager and last, but not least, he has been the Italian minister for Health. Professor Veronesi has also developed and directed both public and private research institutes, such as the INT (Istituto Nazionale Tumori) and the IEO (Istituto Europeo di Oncologia), post-graduate schools such as the SEMM (Scuola Europea di Medicina Molecolare) and fund-raising institutes such as the AIRC (Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro). Thanks to the Umberto Veronesi Foundation, he has promoted a company investing in new companies that are devoted to the development of novel drugs.

Professor Umberto Veronesi.



Professor Umberto Veronesi, CERBA is your new and ambitious project. Can you explain its aims and strategies to resolve critical issues?

“The American National Institutes of Health demonstrated that the successful model, in modern Medicine, is the strong integration of health functions. Further, Molecular Medicine requires more funding and a closer relationship between research, care and education. Therefore, it is critical to move towards integration of these three aspects, to implement a shared strategy.

The success of IEO, which is one of the most advanced models of integration between research and care, the concentration of outstanding research centres in the Milan area and the ambition of challenge Italy in this field encouraged me to consider the possibility of CERBA. Ideally, CERBA would be a cluster of structures coordinated with one another, with the aim of research, care, and education in the principal illnesses of this century. The acronym means European Centre for Advanced Research in Biomedicine. The structure groups together three important therapeutic areas: oncology (IEO), Cardiology (Centro Cardiologico Fondazione Monzino) and Neurosciences (Istituto Neurologico Besta II). CERBA will be a specific structure that integrates and fosters laboratory research of each institute with the collaboration of other scientific poles (such as IFOM, Istituto FIRC - Fondazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro). Further, CERBA will develop a comprehensive education program through the Universities and the European School of



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Molecular Medicine. Potentially, other areas can be attracted, such as perinatal Medicine and Geriatrics. CERBA aims to foster research in Europe, to challenge the Italian Health System, and to create an international setting for industries (spinoff and start-up). As for collaborating institutes, they will have the opportunity to utilize cutting-edge technologies and shared methods for research, thanks to a sharing of clinical and research services. Scientists will have the opportunity to share an advanced technological platform and to access a wider spectrum of funding.

Clinicians will be in closer contact with research and have the opportunity to access more advanced care. Finally, patients will have access to high quality health institutes which foster hope and trust in Medicine”.

CERBA - EUROPEAN CENTRE OF ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

The idea of this project is to create a centre of excellence in Milan, where research, cures and training may cohabit and nurture each other, with the common objective of defeating the principal pathologies of our century. CERBA is an ambitious Italian health care project of international value. It will be located in Milan in a complex of new buildings. A central pole for advanced research will interact with various departments specialising in medical care and diagnosis, dedicated to the big killers of our century, starting with tumours, cardiovascular and neurological illnesses. Over 6,000 individuals will work there full time including researchers, doctors and support personnel with the most advanced, internationally recognised, professional skills. The equipment and diagnostic and operating systems will be part of the most innovative and advanced technologies and will in part be experimented with and validated by the research team of the centre. A centre of European excellence for biomedicine, with the most up-to-date concept, organization, services and health care options. 620.000 sq.m total area of which 310.000 sq.m nature park designed to be open to the public. 310.000 sq.m research and learning centres, clinics, residential complexes, common areas (conference rooms, libraries, classrooms, study halls, waiting and visiting areas, bars and restaurants, stores and services, etc.).
 Mission: “To promote advanced research and the sharing of capabilities and resources within a European Centre, to understand, prevent and cure the principal illnesses, focusing on the individual and making the best treatments available to everyone.”



THE BIOTECH METROPOLIS

The Milan bio cluster a competitive reality for a wide range of investors

Biotechnology in Milan is enjoying an increasing level of R&D investment and taking the path of innovation. Among others, key areas of innovation are: Pharmagenomics, Immunology, Oncology, Molecular Biology Diagnostic Systems, Neurological Diseases, Technology Platforms, Agro-food and Environment. Different actors - political institutions, universities, hospitals, research centres, and companies - closely work in a cluster.

There are many partnerships among them, which are boosting joint activities and thereby enhancing the Biotech sector. The Province of Milan is particularly keen to further promote these partnerships and to plan initiatives to reinforce the Milan Cluster. As for skilled workforce, Milan boasts highly-qualified human resources with some 5,000 researchers at public and private institutes, and some 30,000 students, producing 5,000 graduates each year in Biotechnology, Pharmacy, and Medicine, all of whom combine to make the Milan Cluster highly competitive.

Milan is 'the right place to be' for foreign venture capital companies that support business investment in Biotechnology.

The wide range of opportunities offers foreign investors a vital network of service providers and readily available facilities. We are committed to foster the dialogue between industry and university and to challenge the area towards a more entrepreneurial spirit applied to research.

A CLIMATE FOR BIOSCIENCE BUSINESS

The favourable background to the development of the biotech cluster creates an entrepreneurial

atmosphere: located in Northern Italy and the second largest city in the Country, Milan is at the Italian crossroads for economy and business. The Province is one of the most important financial milieu in all of Europe. The lively and young atmosphere makes Milan positive about the future without forgetting its past.

Milan is actively boosting its plans for innovation, new institutions and is confident about leading the market competition. A highly skilled workforce: all three Scientific Milan Universities offer undergraduate and post-graduate education programmes in the Biotech fields.

The PhD programmes take interdisciplinary approach along with a strong focus on laboratory work. Available, talented, flexible, and competent as team players, the researchers in the area represent a compelling attraction for companies looking for location or investment in the Milan Cluster.

Trials reputation: international companies are looking at Milan hospitals' expertise in clinical trials with interest due to the competence, the drastic reduction in times and the competitive costs.

Most clinical trials are in Phase II and Phase III but some hospitals bring drug tests from the lab to the four stages required for going to the market.

The trials are conducted according to internationally recognized clinical protocol standards and are quality controlled. The therapeutic areas of greatest interest includes Oncology and Immunology.

A network of services: research institutes, universities and science parks, with the support of Lombardy Region, are now promoting a network of the high tech research capabilities and qualified

services to offer to external clients such as pharma groups, biotech companies, start-ups and spin offs.

LOCAL POLICIES

Local governments implement actions and funding programmes aimed at fostering the creation of new biotech companies and industrial spin-offs.

The reinforcement of the biotech sector represents one of the fundamental objectives of the active programmes by local Institutions in order to support the economic growth of Milan metropolitan area. This is the reason why Lombardy Region, Province of Milan and Milan Chamber of Commerce are jointly promoting grant programmes intended to support biotech start-up companies and specifically academic and industrial spin-offs and support the existing biotech companies to obtain European and international patents. Lombardy Region started a specific funding programme (Metadistrict programmes) directed to biotech companies. The main goal is to support research and development activities and to strengthen the companies cooperation for innovative joint projects. Finlombarda - the finance company of the Lombardy Region - launched the "Fondo Next", a closed-end funding, dedicated to institutional investors with the aim of boosting the Venture Capital market in the area. Promoting interaction: the Province of Milan had promoted and still supports, with other institutions, the annual edition of the "Italian Biodirectory" available online on www.biodirectory.it. Lombardy Region, Milan Chamber of Commerce and Province of Milan promote programmes to support the internationalization of biotech companies through the creation of international missions and partnerships. The local Institutions have also created several centers (BIC La Fucina, Euroinfocenter, Cestec, et al.) that offer know-how and qualified services for entrepreneurial development.

R&D RESOURCES

The area of Milan hosts highly skilled human

resources: research centers, outstanding universities and competitive science parks provide optimal conditions for research and development in life sciences and agro-food universities.

Each year more than 2,000 students graduate from the University of Milan in Life Science and the university employs more than 1,200 researchers.

In the Departments of Biomedical Technologies, Biotechnology, Pharmacology and Biology, multi-disciplinary research is focused on biological and genetic problems, such as cell differentiation, transformation and proliferation, degenerative diseases of nervous central and peripheral systems.

Further, the Department of Food and Microbiological Science and Technology is one of the leading research centers in the global food sector.

University of Milano-Bicocca is the first Italian university to run a Biotechnology degree programme focused on research and didactics. The different thematic areas of specialization carry out both research activities and application works related to biotechnology for industry (chemicals) and pharmaceuticals. The Department cooperates with other national and international groups, including industrial R&D departments and offers masters and post-doc courses in Biomedicine, Bioinformatics and Biotechnology. Politecnico of Milan includes numerous groups working on bio-engineering and engineering of Materials.

Innovative methodologies applied to biomedical research such as genetic and proteomic data mining techniques for data banks and evaluation of biocompatibility for medical devices, nanotechnology dedicated to nanostructured surfaces, are all critical fields of interest.

Founded as a branch of San Raffaele Hospital, Vita - Salute University is tied to San Raffaele Scientific Institute for research in biomolecular medicine. It holds courses in Medical and Pharmaceutical Biotechnology and PhD courses in Cellular and Molecular Biology, Molecular Medicine and Neurology.



An aerial view of the Milanese area.

HOSPITALS

Carlo Besta National Institute of Neurology is an internationally recognized leading Neuroscience center with clinical and laboratory groups working on translational aspects of major neurological diseases. Research is focused on immunomediated metabolic and genetic disorders of young age and disorders of adult life. Ongoing research in molecular genetics and neuropathology of brain tumors supports clinical neurooncology and neurosurgery. A GMP-piled neural stem-cell laboratory is also working at the frontline of therapeutics for brain repair.

European Institute of Oncology (IEO): a center of excellence for the study and treatment of cancer. Only ten years old, the IEO has already built its clinic to manage almost 10,000 patients with cancer each year. Most patients are recruited on clinical committed to Molecular Medicine, and is investing heavily in exploiting the technology platforms developed in the Milan Cluster in patient studies. Its basic science record is coordinated with IFOM. Humanitas Clinical Institute: a private hospital with a research Department active in inflammation and immunity. The Department is focused on the immunobiology of mediators of innate immunity, particularly on cytokines, chemokines and pentraxins. These studies utilize recent advanced technologies, from gene mining to post genomic approaches, and aim to clarify the molecular mechanisms involved in the pathophysiology of different human diseases.

Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milano is a comprehensive cancer center, with the mission of carrying out research on prevention, diagnosis and treatment of malignant and pre-malignant diseases. INT plays a pioneering role in activating an integrated project on hereditary tumors and in establishing an Experimental Molecular Pathology Unit, as an interface between the Departments of Pathology and that of Experimental Oncology. It is also a coordinating center in Europe for multicentric clinical trials. Multimedita Scientific

Institute: a multispeciality private hospital with important research laboratories focused on pharmacogenomics, umbilical cord stem cells, new molecular targeted drugs in the area of cardiovascular, schizophrenia, cancer, through sequencing of gene clusters. The research work is mainly carried on in Polo Dulbecco hub.

The Ospedale Maggiore was founded in 1456. Today it is a modern hospital with ongoing research into cell repair and organ transplantation. Further, the hospital is committed to clinical trials. The National Institute of Molecular Genetics (INGM) is located on the hospital campus. This institution focuses on the discovery and initial development of new therapies and new diagnostics in the fields of tumors and autoimmune diseases. The first research activities of INGM are focused on the preparation of a library of antisera against most human cell surface proteins with unknown function.

San Raffaele Hospital: the largest Italian private hospital has a strong dedication to clinical research in molecular medicine because of its ties to the San Raffaele Scientific Institute. More than 200 clinical trials are initiated every year through internal research or are sponsored by pharmaceutical companies all over the world. It is internationally recognized for its expertise and support in the organization and implementation of clinical trials in Gene therapy.

SCIENCE PARKS-INCUBATORS

Biocity - Bresso: in close proximity to Milan, Biocity is an area devoted to research and innovation in Biotech. Built in the same area where an Italian Pharma company is located, Biocity is an incubator which nurtures some of the more successful biotech companies of the Milan area. Biocity works closely with universities in different research projects.

The IFOM center and the Department of Experimental Oncology of IEO are hosted in the IFOM-IEO campus with shared facilities and



resources in the field of imaging, proteomics, sequencing. The campus offers space for start-up biotechnology companies who wish to take advantage of the scientific and high tech strength of the location.

The Parco Tecnologico Padano (PTP) plays a key role in the Agro-food sector. The Park is closely linked to the University of Milan and is an incubator for start-ups and spin-offs, offering know-how, facilities and services. It is crucial in the development of a Southern European cluster in Agro-food. In the park there is also a research center: the Centro Ricerche e Studi Agroalimentari (CERSA).

Polo Dulbecco: this biotech research hub - named after the Nobel prize-winner Renato Dulbecco - operates in pharmacogenomics and in the study of stem cells. It hosts biomolecular centers of excellence of the University of Milan (CIS) and of



the Multimedia Institute, a private industrial group, three Institutes of the National Research Council and an incubator. It provides advanced technological platforms for biotech companies.

The San Raffaele Biomedical Science Park is one of the largest Biomedical and Biotechnology parks in Europe. The Park hosts the University Vita-Salute, pharmaceutical, diagnostic and biotech companies and startups who have the possibility to cooperate with the scientists and utilize the high tech facilities of the San Raffaele Scientific Institute also located in the Park.

RESEARCH CENTERS

Firc, Institute for Molecular Oncology (IFOM) is a top rated non-profit research center, with more than 300 scientists, for advanced studies in post-genomics applied to oncology. Its interest is focused

on cell cycle regulation, signal transduction, cancer genetics, cancer immunology, angiogenesis, and structural biology in an open model of communication and cooperation among research groups. In the area of Milan, CNR (National Research Council) is strongly committed to biotech research from various perspectives. Its research activities range, in fact, from gene identification in plants and animals, to molecular medicine.

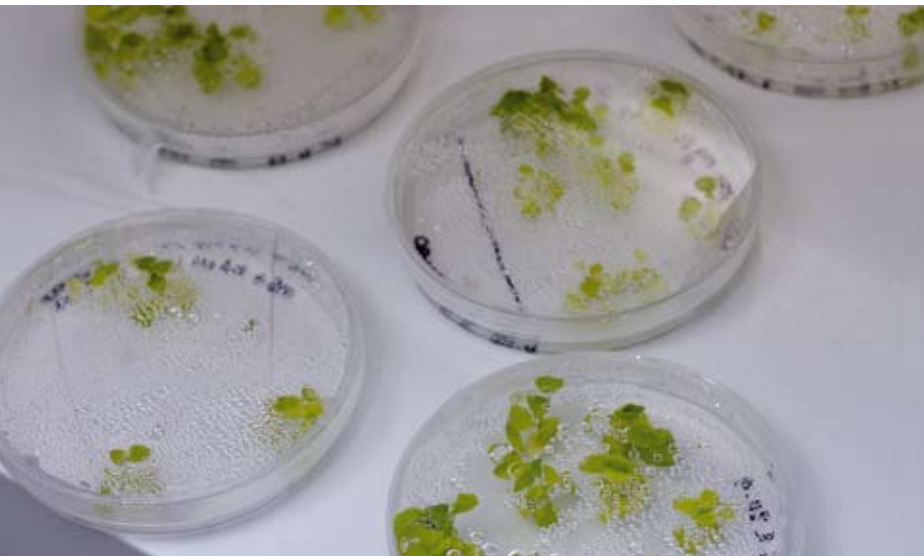
The Institute, whose mission is devoted to technology applied to Biomedicine - ITB - is also involved in studies covering the human genome, medical genomics, proteomics, nanotechnology, degenerative diseases and immunobiology. Mario Negri Institute of Pharmacological Research is a non-profit biomedical research organization founded in 1961.

Its research program is focused in different areas: Cancer, Nervous System and Mental Diseases, Cardiovascular and Kidney Diseases, Rare Diseases, and the Toxic effects of Environmental Contaminants. The Institute is also involved in research on pain relief and drug addiction. Along with its research activities, the Institute provides professional training for laboratory technicians and researchers.

Nerviano Medical Sciences, with over 600 researchers, is the largest Oncology dedicated R&D site in Italy. It benefits from long-standing cross-functional integration and is deeply committed to the discovery and clinical development of novel anticancer therapy. With Preclinical Development and Pharmaceutical Science Unit, NMS is active also in the field of contract research and contract manufacturing markets even beyond the Oncology area. Scientific Institute San Raffaele: the Institute, with 500 scientists, is one of the top research institutes in Italy. Its main research areas are in AIDS and Infectious Diseases, Biomedical Technologies, Cancer Immunotherapy, Genetics and Gene Therapy, Molecular and Cellular Pathology, Neuroscience, and Stem Cells. The Institute is funded by international and national public grants and private sources.

BIOMILANO NETWORK

A network for biotech actors playing on the stage of Milan area



The agreement for the creation of BioMilano, signed on January 2006, promotes collaborative activities among the Province of Milan - a key supporter of the initiative - and companies, universities, scientific societies. The network is an excellent interplay among public and private sector to maximize the return of investments thanks to a sharing of technological platforms; a point of reference to spot potential fundings and favouring business of new companies. To maintain its excellence in Biotechnology, Milan aims to further promote the sector making principal actors build on strengths of synergic and harmonized activities. Such a goal, however, can only be achieved by boosting networking and drafting joint activities. BioMilano network plays, then, quite an important role to coordinate, both locally and internationally, all initiatives to enhance Biotech in the Milan area; its activities are in the fields of Nanotech, Neurosciences, Cancer, Proteomics, Biochip, Immunology, Chemistry, and Agro-food.



THE PARTNERS OF BIOMILANO

Province of Milan www.provincia.milano.it

Assobiotech www.assobiotech.it

Assotec www.assotec.it

Biopolo www.biopolo.it

Bresso Municipality www.comune.bresso.mi.it

CNR-ITB www.itb.cnr.it

FIRC Institute for Molecular Oncology (IFOM) www.ifom-firc.it

Genopolis www.genopolis.it

Humanitas Clinical Institute www.humanitas.it

Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori Milano www.istitutotumori.mi.it

Mario Negri Institute of Pharmacological Research www.marionegri.it

Milan Chamber of Commerce - EuroInfoCentre www.mi.camcom.it

Milano Ricerche www.milanoricerche.it

Multimedica Scientific Institute www.multimedica.it

Nerviano Medical Sciences www.nervianoms.com

Parco Tecnologico Padano Foundation www.tecnoparco.org

San Raffaele Biomedical Science Park www.spr.it

University of Milan www.unimi.it

University of Milano-Bicocca www.unimib.it

THE EUROPEAN IMPLICATIONS

BioMilano will not only support growth on the local level but will also widen the aggregation to other local Italian actors. The network will be a key point of reference for the creation of Southern Europe Biotech clusters along with the lines of those operating in Northern Europe, such as ScanBalt, which play an important role in the success of that area. www.biomilano.it

A CHAIN OF SUPPORTERS

Assobiotec

Set up in 1986 within the Italian Federation of the Chemical Industry (Federchimica), Assobiotec is the National Association for the Development of Biotechnology, representing more than 75 companies and science parks operating in Italy and involved in various biotech-related fields.

They include emerging biotech companies and small to medium enterprises, as well as the biotech divisions of large organisations. Assobiotec is co-founder member of EuropaBio, the European Association for Bioindustries.

Assotec

A know-how brokerage company that supplies assistance to SMEs in the field of innovation. Assotec has a door to door approach to enterprises' demand of innovation, a well established technology transfer methodology and a step-by-step operative procedure enabling companies to develop and implement innovation projects. Assotec acts as Executing Agency of Bioinziativa.

Biopolo

A private non-profit biotechnology transfer company established since 1995. The company has focused its expertise on the creation of start-up and spin-off companies, business plans, feasibility studies and support to researchers through the management of grants funded by the European Union Framework Programs. Biopolo is also powering the Italian Biotechnology Directory.

Euroinfocentre of Milan

A special Agency of the Chamber of Commerce of Milan providing support to companies in their innovation related activities through various services ranging from targeted information about opportunities for funding to technical assistance in project drafting and management, from support to technology transfer to facilitation of networking for biotech clusters.

Genopolis

A non-profit consortium founded by the University of Milan, University of Milano-Bicocca and Besta Institute of Neurology, to develop, integrate and disseminate Functional Genomics. Genopolis operates as a scientific service provider supporting translational research in many fields linked to life science. Genopolis offers technologies and bioinformatics tools for data mining and analysis.

Milanoricerche

A non-profit organisation established in 1986 to carry out, promote and manage research and innovation through cooperative projects linking universities, research centers, industrial companies and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Milano Metropoli

The Agency for the promotion and sustainable development of Milan Metropolitan area. Milano Metropoli fosters the network of biotech qualified services to offer to external clients and acts as Executing Agency of BioMilano.



THE ITALIAN BIOTECH SYSTEM



222 companies, over 4 billion euros in revenue, 1,2 billion euros in R&D investment, over 14,000 employees

THE LOMBARDY REGION

Lombardy - a creative and stimulating environment to support the change -over to a new economy of knowledge with new creative services in the field of research, development, consultancy - has, in Italy, a strong primacy in the field of biotechnology. Strong Science base and applied research with:

- 24% of Universities with (biotech) dedicated courses
- 20% of Laboratories accredited by MIUR
- 45% of IRCCS (Scientific Institutes of shelter and healthcare)
- 25% of Parks/ Incubators

Clinical trials

17 products are in clinical trials:

- 6 in Phase I
- 7 in Phase II
- 4 in Phase III

Highly skilled researchers

Some 5,000 researchers at public and private institutes, some 30,000 students, producing 5,000 graduates each year in Biotechnology, Pharmacy, and Medicine Research and services at your service.

Source: Biopolo

Biotech companies based in the Region represent the 33% of all Italian biotech companies.

Lombardy 33%

Piedmont 14%

Tuscany 10%

Friuli Venezia Giulia 8%

Lazio 7%

Sardinia 6%

Other Regions 22%

The Milan Metropolitan Area is the largest biotech cluster in Italy.

Source: Blossom associati – CrESIT Insubria State University of Varese

TOWARD EXPO 2015

The diet and its implications are the main focuses of the Italian proposal



A little time is missing to the final goal that Milan is waiting in trepidation, while continuing with renewed intensity its appointment to guarantee the best opportunities of victory to the candidacy of the Milanese territory. On March the 31st 2008, all representatives of the 140 Countries that agree to the "Bureau International des Expositions", the international organism presiding the assignment of the universal Expositions, will be actually invited to choose the city, between Milan and Smirne, which will have to play host to the Expo 2015. The universal exposition was born in London on 1851, and it has been representing for a long time a great event, symbol of modernization and modern rite to celebrate the talent, the science and the technology to the service of the human progress. Ever since the only means of mass communication were words and illustrations, universal expositions

have always told tomorrow's world to millions of people who have visited them, arousing wonder with future architectures and infrastructures, events and inventions able to leave a sign in the life of all men. The Exposition also represents an extraordinary opportunity of growth and development, for all the cities, the territories and the communities that will have the chance to host it. The importance of the Expo is also shown by the situations where this opportunity has been totally understood, with farsighted projects that have left a permanent and tangible sign in the urban and social fabric, giving communities that breakthrough that can still be enjoyed today. This is the very spirit that the Province of Milan, with other territorial institutions, such as the Italian Government and all the economic and social actors of the Country, are using with high



EXPO 2015 IN NUMBERS

As regards accommodation, Milan and the neighbouring areas already possess a well structured supply in excess of 500,000 hotel beds evenly distributed across all categories of quality and price.

THE EXPOSITION SITE

392,000 square metres for countries pavilions
236,000 square metres for public areas and thematic pavilions
472,000 square metres for green areas

THE BUDGET

3,2 billions euro for infrastructures
900 millions euro for the planning and the management of the event
more than 10 billions euro the entire budget for the infrastructure's investments

OPPORTUNITIES

3,7 billions euro in economic relapse
70,000 new workplaces

commitment for the candidacy of the city of Milan to the Expo 2015. After the visits to Cuba, Kazakistan, Uzbekistan and Kirghizistan, Mongolia and China, regarding the international promotion of its candidacy, the Province in Milan continues its commitment with its institutional assigned missions, with an increasingly binding calendar, due to an increasing number of Countries agreeing to the Bie, wich in a few months have passed from 98 to 140. The new appointments programmed for the new year will be held in some Countries located in central and South America, and central Africa, with the objective of getting to know the project and the qualities of the Milanese metropolitan area, as the ideal center of the universal exposition. One of the most important moments were the visit to Milan and Rome by the delegation of the six inspectors of the Bie, lead by the Bureau vice-president Canadian inspector Mrs Carmen Sylvain, during the month of November, who could observe from near the program proposed by the Lombard chief town, together with the points of strength of the territory to play host to the Expo, as well as the cohesion of the whole Country in supporting an ambitious project, which looks with responsibility to the future of the youngest generations, worldwide. During a week full of appointments and institutional meetings with the highest echelons of the State, all delegates have visited Palazzo Isimbardi, seat of the Province. The delegation was welcomed by the president of the Province, Filippo Penati, and delegates could have a debate with the mayors of the Town Halls that gravitate around the area pointed out by the Expo Committee, as an exhibition site for the universal exposition. Those administrators and the towns they represent, are at the moment and will actually be in the front line, considering the job and the transformations that the Expo design will bring in the Milanese metropolitan area. With the presentation in Paris of the Expo 2015, Milan and Italy have entered the final rush of the candidacy, while the community together with media are waiting in trepidation for the final vote, toward a destination able to project in the future the dreams, the enthusiasm and the passion of a territory that wants to continuing be the center of big global transformations.

THE FOOD DESIGN ON SHOW AT SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI
2007
milano
made in
design

The importance and the passion that have always been characterising the relationship between the territory of Milan, the food and the taste to eat well, also reflects in the design and in the productive system. This is a very special connection that has its roots in a very ancient tradition, but at the same time is able to open and transform without betraying its origins. A new section dedicated to the Food design has been created as an evidence of this particular characteristic of the Milanese territory, at the Milanomadeindesign exhibition and has been showed during the preparation of the fifth stop of the travelling exhibition opened in Shanghai at the Doulun Museum of Modern Art, during the month of November. Milanomadeindesign initiative was born on 2006 on Filippo Penati's will (the president of the Province), and was promoted together with Milan City Hall of and the Chamber of Commerce. The exposition, through 170 design objects selected and chosen by the scientific Committee presided

by Gillo Dorfles and coordinated by Aldo Colonnetti, promotes the territory of Milan all around the world, with its men and their ideas, the entrepreneurial and productive fabric, as well as design and training schools and research centers such as "an endless factory of creativeness". From 2006 up today, the exhibition has already visited New York, Toronto, Tokyo, Beijing and Shanghai, the economic and productive heart of China. Milanomadeindesign has decided to enhance the feeding issue, the subject chosen by Milan for its candidacy to the universal Exposition of 2015, by carrying-out an in-depth study on food. The new themes chosen for the expo offer people items of glamorous brands such as Alessi, Fratelli Guzzini and Bialetti, which deal-with the Italian taste at table, representing a special place where to combine beauty and functionality, style and nourishment, together with standard subjects such as the Brembo brakes assembled on the Ferrari car, or the "Trio" integrated cooking top by Candy.



FOOD DESIGN DESIGNING FOOD

First of all let us talk about Design in order to understand the Food Design

Paolo Barichella
Food Design Studies
www.fooddesign.it



I have been noticing a certain confusion about the real meaning of the word Design, both in the collective imagination and particularly speaking in our Country. I have also talked about it with some Italian designers and realised that they do not have either a clear idea of this meaning. Friends and consumers commonly talk about it saying: "what a beautiful design does that object have." Well it actually does not exist a beautiful design. When we refer to a design product, the correct word to be used to evaluate strenght and design qualities of an object is a good design.

In order to understand the exact meaning of the term design it is necessary to think in English, which means through the vision and the culture of the person who has coined this term.

DESIGN MEANS PROJECT

The majority of people are convinced that the word Design means drawing. Design and consequently project actually refer to the whole long process of analysis and planning that precedes the outlining of that particular shape. ADI, the association for the Industrial Drawing, defines the term Design as a culturally conscious planning of interfaces aimed to satisfy the consumers' needs. It is therefore plain that since we are talking about planning and processes, the correct term to evaluate its strenght is the good quality and certainly not beauty. When we are appraising the beauty and the aesthetical canons of an object, we are instead referring to its styling, which is the way a product can express its functions through a shape.



The styling is a tool the designer can use to shape a project and the Italian design is very well known worldwide for this reason. Our styling has always allowed Italian products to be the most beautiful in the world from a productive point of view. The attention to the relationship that shape a function in a product of food design is clearly more important than any other sector.

WHAT FOOD DESIGN IS


For a chef the Food Design is the art of arranging foods in a dish... for a designer instead it is the tools that can be used for a shape.

Food Design is actually the ability of planning in a context where the product is functional to the kind of consumption environment and especially to the users' need in different moments and consumption situations. The tools for the transformation, the preservation, the service and the consumption of food have to be thought to begin tight relationship aimed to improve the characteristics of nutrients. It is possible to talk about food design only when all the characteristics of foods are studied or carefully designed using the the same edible food.

Food Design can be described as a conscious Planning of interfaces and functional tools, which

have to be complementary to the action of feeding, and can often be the same food. Nevertheless, it would be extremely reductive just dwelling upon the mere food aspect, because the most important meanings that have been emerging over the ages are essentially three: the first one is feeding, the second one is socializing, and the third one is enjoying. We do strongly agree with the statement made by Slow Food, which says that "feeding is a rural action", and as designers we would like to highlight the very moments and contexts when those actions take place, in order to give the most effective answers, so that the action of feeding can happen in the most appropriate way, particularly correlated to the three primary reasons just above mentioned. Contextualized design refers to the environments and to food consumption requirements related to the interfaces necessary to eat them, like for example street food, food in travel, food at home, food at work, food in a restaurant, food to a party. Habits change and there are new sociological contexts that need suitable answers. To make an example let's talk about the household context in town. If we talk about food at home we have to say that contexts, habits and tools of consumption and transformation are considerably changing and the progress has





generated new food approaches. Let us also highlight that kitchens have been considerably changing over the last 20 years and consequently also the approach of people towards them. To make an example we have passed from large kitchens where families used to gather together, to the more actual well equipped cooking areas, sold by large-scale shops. Gas slowly leaves the scene to induction and microwave ovens, while fridges become true storage systems. The food designer concentrates on an industry able to create food proposals meant to be regenerated and transformed inside those new contexts. New requests are oriented towards quality foods that can be cooked quickly. A clear example is what we call today meal solution (industrially advanced and integrated food solutions), a consequence of the change of habits related to lunch.

FOOD DESIGN AND SENSES

The secret of Food Design lies in the knowledge of technology applied in an experienced way to satisfy all senses. The sensory planning considers different aspects distributed in quite different moments and linked to synaesthesia. The food design plays a strategic role if used to stimulate the emotional sphere, caused by a stress of senses. Synaesthesia and semiotics used in an experienced way allow the creation of pluri sensorial brand experience phenomena.

MILAN'S RURAL ORIGINS

With over 90 thousand hectares of cultivated fields, more than one thousand-two hundred cattlefarm and more than one thousand bovines, Milan is an important rural province too



All over the world the city of Milan and its territory are often associated to the words design, fashion, innovation, technological growth, as well as to art and culture. However, let us not forget that the Milanese metropolitan area dates back its origins from traditions and from the Lombard rural history, thanks to its creative and productive system, together with the unique attitude of its inhabitants. Farms in Milan account for a total number of 4.679, on a global rural surface of 91.280 hectares. Beyond figures, let's say that the real surplus value of the Milanese farming lies in the ability of combining tradition, feature, quality and innovation in a special combo that makes this territory unique and special among the other national and european rural areas. There are lots of family farms that yield high quality agricultural and farming products, like

for example excellent bovine meat, high quality meats and poultry. For example we now have the famous Brianzolo (after the name of a rural area of Lombardy near Milan, called Brianza; Brianzolo is the adjective) chicken - farming, a poultry that had disappeared and that now revives thanks to a farmer who lives in Melzo. There are also pieces of typical cheese, such as the gorgonzola, the grana padano, the quartiolo and the crescenza cheese - apples, pears and eating grapes. The Lombard milk is also known as one of the leading products of the national agriculture, there are actually some of the best qualities available inside the European Union. This is thanks to this very product that the Province holds the local record for the distribution of row milk, with the establishment of the voluntary consortium known as the "Association for the safeguard of raw



milk”, where all Italian farmers who sell raw milk directly to customers can join together. We also have honey and its by-products, as well as wine, with the famous and ancient San Colombano’s production. Rice-growing on the other hand is another sector very well rooted in history, as well as in the rural and in the food traditions of the Milanese territory. Rice-growing did actually start spreading in Italy over the Milanese territory and also near the city of Vercelli (Piedmont), towards the end of the XIVth century. The vocation of the territory for the rice-growing is also confirmed by a total surface of over 12 thousand hectares, involving 40 Municipalities of the Province. The Province of Milan well aware of how the Milanese territory is embedded with rural origins, is now strongly committed in promoting, developing and safeguarding its valuable rural heritage, by carrying-out policies, projects and initiatives aimed to an always increasing quality of products. Let us quote here below some of the above projects, among the others.



THE FOOD EDUCATION DESIGN

The Province of Milan carries-out an intense training program focused on the production and commercialization of different food products available on the Milanese market, in order to allow consumers to choose more wisely and with the greatest confidence among the wide range of products they normally buy. Particularly speaking, the project intended for the youngest and addressed to all Lombard schools is namely called “Ortocircuito” (Garden Circuit). This project is meant to fight against the spreading of diseases caused by bad food habits in school age, but mainly to increase the consumption of fruit and vegetables. This experimental project is aimed to develop interdisciplinary activities able to promote the knowledge of rural products, by sensory exploring the goodness, the fragrances, the colour and all those elements that are part of the “beauty”, but not only under a nourishing point of view, but also from a cultural point of view, an often neglected particular.

THE SAFEGUARD OF BIODIVERSITY: THE VARZESE BREED AND THE BRIANZOLA SHEEP

The Province of Milan, together with other Institutions present on the territory is strongly committed in safeguarding its rural characteristics, as well as biodiversities. An example of the commitment of the Province is the "Biodiversity Project", an initiative created in 2002 and carried-out together with Parco delle Groane Consortium, in order to increase those actions aimed to promote the biological and the integrated agriculture, and to regeneration of livestock breeds on the brink of extinction, like for example the bovine Varzese breed and the Brianzola sheep. There are farms available to test with enthusiasm this experimentation regarding the reutilization of traditional rural practices, by designing a project meant for the breeding of animals on the brink of extinction.

This is why inside the "Parco delle Groane" the bovine Varzese breed and the Brianzola sheep have been introduced.

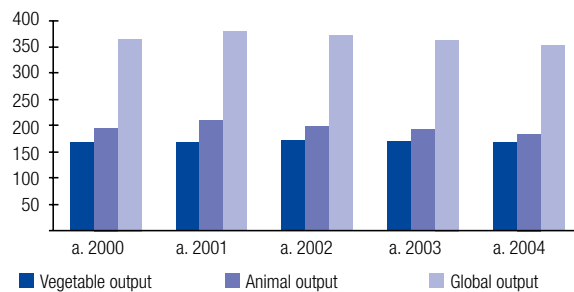
PROMOTION OF HOLIDAY FARMHOUSES

In the Province of Milan there are 50 farmhouses, and their number is constantly increasing year after year. Indeed there are many farms able to offer other kind of services, such as for example "cultural and recreational ones". Farmers are often willing to open their houses to schools, in order to show them the activities that can be carried-out in a farm, as well as to make visiting children know about the situation of farmers today, how for example farmers till the soil and how do they breed animals, also making comparisons with old techniques. Visitors can often find old machines and tools, sometimes gathered inside little rural museums.

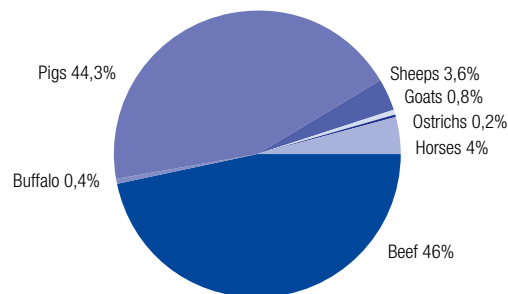
PARCO AGRICOLO SUD MILANO

The Parco Agricolo Sud Milano (South Milan Rural Park) is a Lombard regional park, directly managed by the Province of Milan. The Park stretches on an area of over 47 thousand hectares, for about one third of the provincial territory, shaping a semicircle

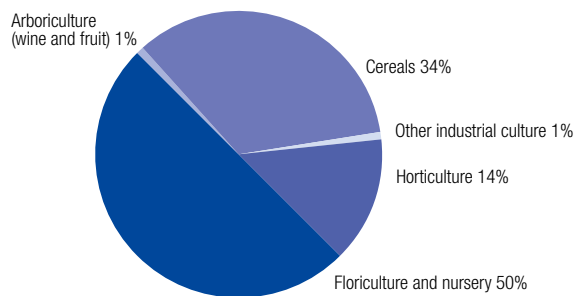
Plv (animal and vegetable) in the province of Milan, years 2000-2004



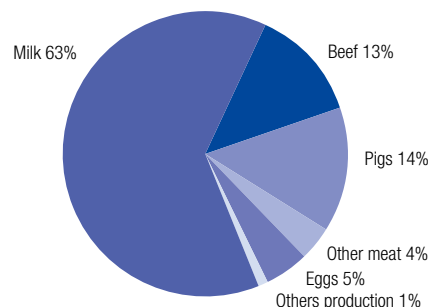
Percentage allocation of bred animals in the province of Milan, 2005



Representation of the vegetable composition, 2004



Representation of the animal Plv composition, 2004



Source: Province of Milan - Agriculture



along the south perimeter of the Province of Milan, all around the city. The Park was born on 1990 with the aim of protecting and promoting the rural bent of this part of the territory, as well as safeguarding the environment and the landscape. The creation of this Park was meant to make available a huge green lung, a natural heritage, a patrimony of history and culture to the millions of citizens living on this territory. The Park hosts more than 1400 farms, with over 4 thousand employees.

The main activity carried-out in farms and farmhouses, if considering the produced income, is the raising of cattle and pigs, with 305 farms.

The most widespread cultivation involves instead cereals (43%), followed by rice (22%) and grass (16%). There are also cultivations of sunflowers and soy, vegetable gardens and nurseries. The safeguard and the qualification of rural activities are among the Park's main key points. This is why the Province is committed in promoting steps and initiatives aimed to reduce the environmental impact of rural activities, by directing them towards agronomic practices compatible with the safeguard of the environment, such as the biological agriculture. But the South Park is much more than this! There also rivers, channels, drainers, water-meadows, a natural heritage made of a set of small and medium areas scattered on the whole Park's territory. Some of the above areas are now natural reserves and they got included among the Most Important Sites in the European Union, inside the european network called Nature 2000.

There are also abbeys and dairy farms scattered on the territory and serving like plain's sentries. Those constructions can tell us something about the extraordinary economic development of this rural area, because they're the evidence of the ancient presence of men, who have constantly and strenuously acted in order to govern and shape the course of rivers, by optimizing over the centuries their use for rural purposes, and by exploiting its usefulness to trade products.



MILAN AND ITS ENVIRONS, A VERY INVITING COURSE

A hope for the food to be considered again as a factor of conviviality and communication

Paolo Massobrio, journalist, has been engaging with agricultural economy and food-and-wine connoisseurship for 20 years.

Up to yesterday some images were left to movies, but the Navigli are actually alive, like the knowledge that from Milan's doors brings us back to the Benedictine monasticism that started the reclamation of fields, adjusting cultures that still live today. Expo 2015 is round the corner and during last autumn Milan has played host to the Bie, in order for the commission to consider the candidacy of Milan, with the theme "Feeding the planet, energy for life." As a member of the Scientific Committee it was amazing, first in Rome and later in Milan, dealing-with those issues regarding food that in developed societies are recurrent themes. Yet a common denominator apparently pools together both developing and industrialized countries: obesity. Obesity is actually the century disease, a disease that would be too easy to mark as a mere consequence of welfare. On one side it is true that we are living in the overfeeding era, but it is also true on the other hand that the origin of obesity, a disease that affects also poor populations is a ruleless feeding worldwide, and especially without a logical order that once regulated the world. Populations are obese because they have stopped getting food through a natural and physical activity. Unfortunately, even if there are new food products produced by multinational companies, with their solutions that should be feeding the world, at the same time those populations feel an increasing dependence from these products, and this is why new pathologies are arising. We have to face a jammed mechanism and the challenge of the Expo is to tackle the food issue

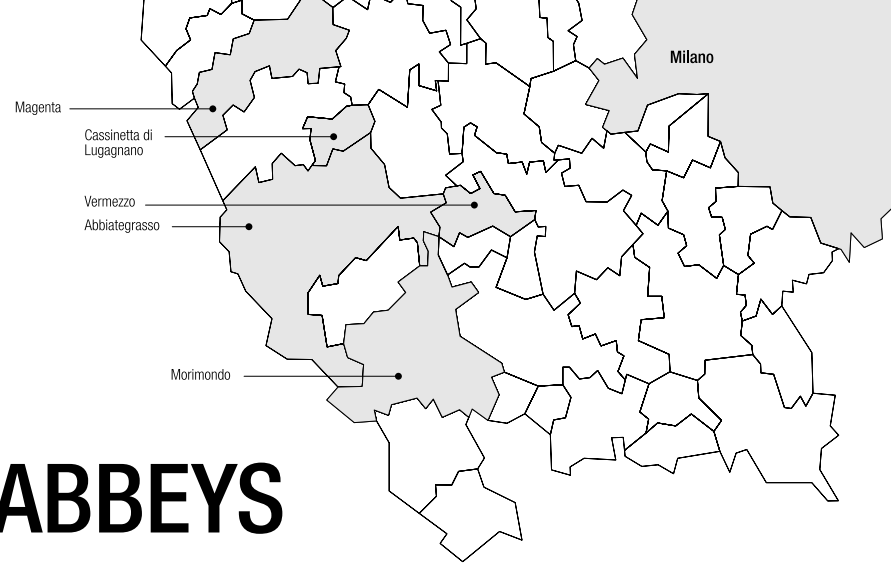
considering all its aspects. This is the reason why the Golosaria edition, which was carried-out in Milan starting from November the 10th through the 12th, was so important for the city. On the occasion of Golosaria, the Province of Milan, the Lombardy Region, the Town Hall and the Chamber of Commerce have shown all the potentialities of the next future: but how?

The basket exhibited during Golosaria can be an example of what we are talking about, in fact the basket contained some products coming from the South Park of Milan. This is an easy way to show everybody that a big city like Milan, hides just around the corner a still alive and rich agriculture, a city that wants to grow, and last but not the least, a city that wants to get food the way it should normally be. The word niche for example is really misused, because a niche is actually a common quality that just wait to be discovered. This vast area near Milan for instance produces a kind of caviar, which is normally eaten with the gorgonzola cheese, an ancient cheese produced in this area of Lombardy. Then we have the Carnaroli rice variety, but also meats of the ancient tradition cooked near the bread in the wood-burning oven, and the many kinds of fruits turned into jams and sauces. Raw milk is again sold directly at dairy-houses, while cereal growing generates bear. This is a rebirth, which in a micro-area of the world like Italy, can show how men can soon find their origins if not eradicated by an order. This is the welfare that people should look for, instead of the false one made of early and late products that have invaded the scale distribution,



erasing the idea that products are generated by the earth where we live, with regular and ancient rhythms. Indeed, recognizing the value of agricultural production has a high cultural action power, and also means fighting against waste. Unfortunately today - the so - called more industrialized areas throw away one third of the purchased goods, and this is a very big problem. All this because the desire of preserving food, an extraordinary source of creativeness, has gone lost. This desire to preserve food, especially cheese, gains its acme because of the need to preserve a nutrient like milk, a practice carried-out in monasteries just outside Milan (at Chiaravalle to be exact). Let's quote for instance the Grana Padano, or other pieces of cheese that need a long ripening. It is very important to be able to show-up at the Expo, which is the most extraordinary event to be held, with a strong identity that preserves our history, it is a way to

start again discussing about a respectful way of feeding biodiversities, also considering the pieces of knowledge we have inherited from our past. Another idea that professor Francesco Alberoni has dealt - with on the occasion of Golosaria, is the same cultural idea of setting at a table to eat that is now threatened. The mechanical feeding, sponsored by fast foods and happy hours, actually erases a bulwark of family good manners. This is why we think that districts should have places of integration offering the possibility to live traditional and identity moments. The district or the country shop, the dairy or the bakery that turn into places of music, taste, of meeting, of listening, represent a hope for the food to be considered again as a factor of conviviality and communication. This is what we want to show for the Expo 2015, this what we have already presented on the occasion of Golosaria, starting from what already exists and can be developed.



DISCOVERING CASTLES AND ABBEYS

A trip among the beauties of the milanese territory, looking for its history and its ancient origins



A nobiliary villa in Cassinetta di Lugagnano.

If you have a look at the Milanese territory from above, it is possible to observe evident congested areas of the city, together with its productive arteries stretching towards the cities of Novara and Bergamo. Southward and northward, instead, around the Navigli area and towards the Ticino river, there are lots of empty spaces. A big green void area that allows the city to get a breath of good air, a territory rich in history, culture, green areas, enchanting landscapes, agricultural, as well as rural and gourmet traditions. Besides hikes in the wild, the area also offers unexpected views of architectural and artistic beauty and that typical sluggish good way of living that can only be enjoyed in small towns, like for example local products, traditions, festivals and local street markets. The most suitable means to reach those areas are bicycles, following comfortable cycle paths, or even trains, where it is possible to hoist bikes, as well as small boats slipping along channels.

ABBIATEGRASSO

Abbategrasso is the biggest town of the Southwest Milanese area because of its history, monuments and attractions: it is the junction between two big channels of the Lowest Lombard area: the Naviglio Grande, which receives its waters from the Ticino, bringing them toward Milan, and the Naviglio di Bereguardo, which takes the direction to Pavia near Abbiategrasso. Those names call to mind a golden season for the Milanese history, the one of the free Towns and of the Visconti and of the Sforza Dukedom, which took place between the years 1100 and 1500. This is an area where notable buildings, Renaissance frescos and noble villas can be found, with pieces of agreeable good food, pastries and some advisable direct sale of agricultural products.

All the above characteristics have allowed Abbiategrasso to be included since 2002, among the Cittàslow (Slow Cities), the glamorous international circuit that gathers together the Cities of good living.

A simplified map
of the southwest
Milanese area



On the left, the Visconteo Castle in Abbiategrasso. On the right, the interior of the Convento dell'Annunciata (Convent of the Annunciation) between Abbiategrasso and Magenta.

THE VISCONTI CASTLE

The most important building in Abbiategrasso is the Visconti Castle, located near the railway station. The history of the building is almost a thousand years old. The Milanese archbishop, Ariberto di Intimiano, wrote his will on 1034, already told about a "castrum", which means "castle" (from Latin), that was supposed to flank the small village. It was also known that the above castrum was taken and devastated by emperor Federico Barbarossa, on 1167, during its wars against the Northern free Towns.

THE CONVENTO DELL'ANNUNZIATA

A great historical and artistic acquisition for Abbiategrasso in the Third Millennium is the recovery of the ex Convento dell'Annunciata, carried-out between 1997 and 2006. The convent is quite out of the way and located just close to the ring road, and heading towards Magenta.

One of the biggest surprises concerning the carried-out works concerned the restoration of some beautiful Renaissance frescos, both in the refectory and in the church. A whole cycle of frescos dating back to 1519 was found, depicting the Virgin, and also bearing its author's signature: Nicola Mangone di Caravaggio. The frescoed complex introduces the Renaissance innovation of the perspective scene and the representation of characters in an architectural context, still bearing a late Gothic mark.

THE MORIMONDO ABBEY

Following the indications to Morimondo you get to a small country that at first sight does not seem too much different from the other countries of the Low Lombard area. After a while though it happens a miracle, because houses are suddenly replaced by grass, and in the middle there is the great abbey we are talking about. The abbey was founded on 1136 by Cistercian monks coming from the French abbey



In this page, the Morimondo Abbey. On the right page, the interior of the Abbey.

of Morimond, northward from Digione. Since the very first decades the monastery became a flourishing agricultural center and little by little it started to accumulate lands and properties. Starting from half the Fifteenth century the abbey started to loose its importance, as long as on 1561 Saint Carlo Borromeo and Pope Pius the Fifth decided to assign part of the heritage to the Ospedale Maggiore of Milan. Later on 1799, under Napoleon, the abbey was entirely suppressed and only from 1952 monks came back to live to the abbey.

The itinerary from Abbiategrosso to Morimondo, between the Naviglio and the Ticino can be downloaded on the audio-guide mp3 from the site www.visitamilano.it (a recapitulatory video in Mpeg4 format is also available on the site)



Useful informations



I.A.T.

Ufficio Informazioni e Accoglienza Duomo

Cathedral Reception and Information Centre

piazza Duomo 19/a

www.milanoinfotourist.it

info@milanoinfotourist.com

Branch Office Piazza Castello, 1

20121 Milano

ph. +39 02 805 806 13-14-15

fax +39 02 805 806 25

Opening hours

Monday to Saturday 9 am - 6 pm

Branch Office Via Marconi, 1

(on the corner with piazza Duomo) 20121 Milano

ph. +39 02 72524301

fax +39 02 72524350

Opening hours

Monday to Saturday 8.45 am - 1 pm and 2 - 6 pm

Sunday and Bank Holidays 9 am - 1 pm and 2 - 5 pm

Branch Office Stazione Centrale

Galleria delle partenze *departures corridor*, Milano

ph. +39 02 72524360

Opening hours

Monday to Saturday 9 am - 6 pm

Sunday and Bank Holidays 9 am - 5 pm

Urban Center

Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II, 11/12

20121 Milano

ph. +39 02.88456370

For information on musical and theatrical events

Informazioni Aeroporti Linate e Malpensa

Linate and Malpensa Airport Information

ph. +39 02.74852200

www.Sea-aeroportmilano.it

Linate Airport

7 km from the city centre

To reach the city: Bus 73 A.T.M. arriving at

piazza S. Babila (on the corner with c.so

Europa). Connection to Underground line M1

San Babila

Journey time: 20 minutes

Malpensa Airport

45 km from the city centre

To reach the city: Malpensa Express, arriving at

Cadorna Northern Railway Station. Connection

to underground lines M1 - M2 Cadorna

Journey time: 50 minutes

Orio al Serio Airport

45 km from the city centre

To reach the city: Autostradale Coach Service,

arriving at Piazza Luigi di Savoia

Journey time: 60 minutes

Radiotaxi

ph. +39 02 4040 / +39 02 8585 /

+39 02 8383

Underground, trams, and buses

tel. +39 800016857

www.atm-mi.it

State Railways

ph. +39 02.892021

www.trenitalia.com

Central Station

piazza Duca d'Aosta - 20124 Milano

Connection to Underground lines M2 - M3

Centrale F.S.

ph. +39 02.63711

Porta Garibaldi Station

Piazza Sigmund Freud, 1 - 20154 Milano

Connection to Underground line M2

Garibaldi F.S.

ph. +39 02.63716306

Northern Railways - Cadorna Station

Piazzale Cadorna Luigi, 14/16

20123 Milano (M1 - M2 Cadorna)

ph. +39 02.20222

www.provincia.milano.it

The official website of the Province of Milan

Information

about the institutional activity, the offices, the seats, the public services and the jurisdictions of the Province of Milan.

News, current events and press releases

from national and international press agencies, from the e-government world, from national and local newspapers and websites, news bulletins by category and subjects, events diary of the metropolitan area.

High level of Interactivity

with open forum providing an improved way of communicating directly with public administrators and the administration offices. All the web pages always provide users mailbox addresses and contact details.

Accessibility and usability of the web pages, in order to let all the users find what they're looking for quickly and efficiently

Thematic websites

that focus on a particular subject and bring out specific information, mini websites about culture, job, tourism, social services, education, environment and that's not all.



Provincia di Milano

VISIT PALAZZO ISIMBARDI

Palazzo Isimbardi, a XVth century building, is the site of the Headquarters of the Province of Milan. But it also contains a rich artistic heritage and is opened to free guided visits.

There are two ways to request a guided visit

Groups

can book a visit calling:

Provincia di Milano

via Vivaio, 1
20122 Milano
tel. +39 02.7740 2915 – 2895
visite_palazzo@provincia.milano.it

The single visitors

can contact:

IAT Informazioni e Accoglienza

Reception and Information Centre
via Marconi, 1
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tel. +39 02.72524300-1-2-3



Provincia di Milano





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