

It could not have been otherwise, given that at the end of June the thirty countries of the Born, they shared the seriousness of the threat posed by Xi Jinping's China constitutes for a "world where sovereignty, territorial integrity, Rights human rights and international law are respected, and where every country can choose their own path, free from any form of aggression, of coercion or subversion".

A free world, that of the Euro-Atlantic Governments, which is engaged in the more resolute way to protect a billion citizens who are part of it; to defend their territories; protect your freedom and Democracy.

At the same time all members of the Atlantic Alliance remain determined and available for a constructive comparison with the PRC, with the purpose of secure the interests of the Alliance as a whole as well as of each other of its thirty (and soon 32) member countries.

But the commitment to constructively engage with the PRC does not lessen the in any way the responsibility, felt by each member country, to work with responsibility for addressing the "systemic challenges" posed by China to the Euro-Atlantic security; to actively defend their shared values; to uphold a rules-based international order, including the freedom to navigation.

In this context, Allied concerns focus above all on the Cyber dimension, on space, on cyber attacks aiming at jeopardize critical infrastructure, to seriously interfere in the debate political through massive propaganda, fierce disinformation and a subtle incitement to radicalization and sectarian hatred.

The Cyber dimension adds dangerously to the now consolidated ones PRC tactics in encouraging property theft intellectual property, metadata, scientific discoveries and patents.

Beijing is also engaged in the cyber dimension in conditioning at the level global freedom of communication, of opinion, of the market, for millions of foreign operators active in the Chinese economy or in contact with interlocutors residents of the PRC.

The very important research contained in this volume represents certainly a "unicum" in the very rich literature dedicated to "Cina di Xi Jinping".

It is, above all for objectivity in the choice of sources used and for the meticulous examination of the contents.

Furthermore, this work demonstrates the authors' independence in addressing "hot" issues for many personalities and political interest groups, of the economy, of finance that they didn't notice, or pretended not to see, the collision course of the Chinese Dragon, against the West. A route driven by ambitions of global domination through the

destabilization of liberal democracies as well as of the countries themselves

low- or middle-income individuals that the PRC has been trying to attract to the "Roads" for some time of Silk".

And it is precisely on the latter that disasters have been befalling for some years financial losses caused by predatory investments by Chinese entities. Yup deals with a completely opaque "Development Cooperation" policy, largely party inconsistent with international standards of transparency, legality of labor market in the fight against corruption.

Among the many topics organically tackled by the Authors with great lucidity, there are political interference, economic conditioning, the propaganda and disinformation that find their shores in the personalities of political, economic and media worlds, too often uncritical spokesmen of Chinese positions and interests.

A tipping point from which Italy urgently needs to recover concerns the Memorandum signed by the Conte Government on the occasion of the visit to Italy of President Xi Jinping on March 23, 2019.

The global crisis caused by the COVID_19 pandemic, the modalities through which it has been able to spread throughout the world - with consequences catastrophic for health, economic progress, safety and life of billions of people - and the sheer global repercussions of the aggression military of the Russian Federation to Ukraine have made it even more

necessary and urgent documented and aware information on policies, strategies, and objectives pursued by the People's Republic of China.

The pandemic, generated by a virus whose origin Beijing has provided news that is at least inhomogeneous, when not clearly contradictory, has rapidly acquired its own peculiar centrality in the competition a all field that China is cultivating towards democratic countries liberal, and market economies in which the leaders of the Party Communist Chinese believe they have acquired - thanks to the pandemic and the Russia's war against Ukraine - an opportunity to take on role and dominant influence.

No country in the European Union is as central as Italy challenges, dramatized by the pandemic, that the Chinese question poses to countries across the European continent, and to the Western world as a whole.

For too long have been, often deliberately, ignored the true nature of Chinese communist regime; its involutory and autocratic tendencies; his denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the repression internal. The latter not only to radically eliminate all forms of dissent, but even to eradicate cultures, religions and ethnic components of the country considered eccentric with respect to the atheistic and exclusive ideology of the PCC.

The enthusiastic adhesion of the Italian government - unique in the G7 - to the Vie della Silk and the BRI was decided and implemented without any in-depth debate

on unscrupulous assertiveness, often in blatant violation of the law and international rules, Beijing's current foreign and security policy.

What happened, for example, with the illegal occupation of a significant part of the China Sea; with the CCP-imposed crackdown on demonstrations and the end of all freedoms recognized in Hong Kong; with threats to Taiwan; and finally with the serious lack of transparency and the culprits notification omissions - first occurring in November 2019 of CoronaVirus - to all countries adhering to the International Health Treaty Regulation also ratified by China. The early stages of the pandemic are been underestimated or deliberately ignored in various countries, too under the intimidation and pressure of Chinese propaganda, for political expediency of its own leadership.

In recent years, and well before the pandemic, Italy has suffered the sinking of all-out Chinese expansionism. In investment and control direct or mediated of productive and financial activities, of logistic networks, of infrastructures of national, European and Atlantic interest. The transfer of dual use Italian technologies to China, the unconditional access of companies Chinese - state or nominally private - in Italy, the access strongly conditioned instead of the Italian ones in China, the technological collaboration and scientific always unbalanced to our detriment, and the non-existent protection of intellectual property, are all elements that characterize a framework of bilateral relations from which all partner countries of Beijing suffer, as the Authors of this essay punctually point out.

But for Italy this picture is aggravated by an endemic policy acquiescence; lack of any political will to enforce principles of reciprocity between states, and respect for international treaties.

In the last few years that preceded Mario's government experience Draghi Italy has distinguished itself if not as the only one, at least as the main lone voice whenever the European Union has seriously addressed issues of particular relevance in relations with the Chinese.

It was a dangerous game that risked putting our country in a marginal status compared to our Euro-Atlantic allies, especially the United States, which provides the greatest impetus to our growth economic, scientific, technological, and to the security and defense of Italy.

The People's Republic of China identifies entirely with his party sole, the Communist Party of China. The breadth and solidity of this research provide, I believe, a picture that goes far beyond a discussion merely illustrative, even if it would not be reasonable to aspire to a comprehensive insight. Indeed the Authors are perfectly managed to highlight the main critical issues that the Chinese model - as it came to take shape as a whole with President-for-Life Xi Jinping and his stated leadership goals world - places Western Democracies, and their political stability, economic and social.

It becomes necessary, as the Authors explain well, a very different one paradigm in the bilateral relations between the Italian Republic and the People's Republic of China: to protect the rights of Italian citizens, of the Italian constitutional democracy, of national security, of the economy, and of Italy's role on a global level. It is a requirement not postponeable.

The starting point must be that of full reciprocity of treatment and identical recognition of their respective sovereignties; differently from the climate of subjection and submission that has been established, and unfortunately confirmed by the Government's lack of response even to unacceptable statements by the Chinese diplomatic authorities in Italy in the against members of the Italian Parliament.

Italy is particularly exposed to Chinese tactics that have succeeded in the past years to acquire the Communist Party of China's narrative acclaim political, business, scientific and cultural personalities.

Xi Jinping's true goals are consistently ignored by most of our country's information, as well as the attacks that China current leads to world order, to the same values of the Italian Constitution and of the European treaties.

This is certainly not the case for the United States and other partners who are preparing without self-harm and shyness to a comparison with China by nature political and economic. In this picture an equivocal position on the part

of Italy is no longer sustainable. It harms our fundamentals national interests.

Particular attention must be paid to misinformation, alle instrumentalizations and conditioning exercised against Italian personalities of every order and rank.

There is a very opaque nature to Chinese tactics. At the first point of any political strategy therefore serves knowledge: not only as a tool intervention, but above all to protect the national interest and the individual citizens.

This is especially true for those who hold institutional or internal roles of strategic sectors, in order to avoid sometimes poorly informed involvement e even naive, when not evidently moved by considerations of political or personal nature.

For all these reasons we have to thank the authors of the research for the service to the country rendered by them for the purpose of objective information, documented and accountable.

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