



**DOCTORAL&POST-DOCTORAL  
COLLOQUIUM**

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND  
LABOR MARKET INTEGRATION**



23-24 September 2021

4<sup>th</sup> edition

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

Mario Savino  
Madia D'Onghia  
Massimo Starita

**EXECUTIVE STAFF**

Giulia Del Turco  
Francesco Luigi Gatta  
Mariateresa Veltri

**THE FOURTH EDITION IN BRIEF**

The ADiM's Doctoral and Postdoctoral Colloquium on 'International Migration and Labor Market integration' has been an unforgettable edition, for the symbolic value of the place – Lampedusa island – as well as for the quality of the selected papers and the openness of the discussion.

This edition has addressed the relationship between migration and the labor market of receiving countries, with a focus on the dynamics of inclusion, exclusion, and integration.

The four sessions – coordinated, respectively, by Mario Savino and Mariateresa Veltri – concerned the following aspects: I) Migrant workers' rights in times of pandemics: between agriculture and algorithm; II) *Revisiting Traditional understandings: multilingualism and circular migration*; III) *Labor market and integration: insights from the far East*; IV) *Fragmented equality and enhanced integration*.

Several scholars intervened as discussants: Marco Borraccetti (University of Bologna), Alessandro Bufalini (University of Tuscia), William Chiaromonte (University of Florence), Francesco Luigi Gatta (Université Catholique de Louvain), Francesco Moresco (University of Hamburg), Virginia Passalacqua (University of Turin) and Daniela Vitiello (University of Tuscia).

# PROGRAMME

## DAY ONE 23 September 2021

### *Session 1<sup>st</sup>: Diritti dei Lavoratori Migranti in tempo di Pandemia: tra Agricoltura e Algoritmo*

15:00-16:45

**CARLO CAPRIOGLIO:** *Il lavoro migrante oltre la pandemia: il caso dell'agricoltura italiana*

**CLAUDIO DE MARTINO:** *Precariato, lavoro sfruttato e stabilità del soggiorno*

#### *DISCUSSANTS*

**WILLIAM CHIAROMONTE** – University of Florence

**FRANCESCO GATTA** - University of Tuscia

### *Session 2<sup>nd</sup>: Revisiting Traditional Understandings: Multilingualism and Circular Migration*

17:00-18:45

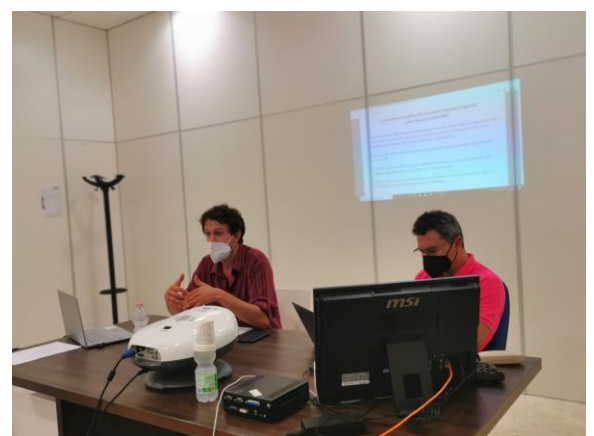
**MICHELE MAZZETTI,** *From disposable to indispensable: the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on circular migration*

**MATTIA ZEB,** *Multilingualism is here to stay: an inclusive perspective on migration-induced linguistic diversity*

#### *DISCUSSANTS*

**ALESSANDRO BUFALINI** - University of Tuscia

**FRANCESCO MORESCO** - University of Hamburg



# PROGRAMME

## DAY TWO 24 September 2021

### *Session 3<sup>rd</sup>: Labor Market and Integration: Insights from The Far East*

09:00-10:45

**NICOLA COSTALUNGA:** *Differenziazione nelle politiche migratorie. Preferenze politiche tra lavoratori ad alta e bassa qualifica e selettività del mercato: il caso giapponese*

**GIULIA DUGAR:** *Implications of the japanese multicultural education system on labour market access: narratives from immigrant-origin youths*

#### **DISCUSSANTS**

**VIRGINIA PASSALACQUA** - University of Turin

**DANIELA VITIELLO** - University of Tuscia

### *Session 4<sup>th</sup>: Fragmented Equality and Enhanced Integration*

11:00-12:45

**ANDREA PETTRACHIN:** *Immigrant integration from a whole-of-Community perspective. Beyond social cohesion*

#### **DISCUSSANTS**

**MARCO BORRACCETTI** - University of Bologna





# DOCTORAL PORTRAIT



*Vista del porto di Lampedusa (Ph. Veltri)*



*Alessandro Bufalini at "Scoglio del Sacramento" (Ph. Veltri)*



*Virginia Passalacqua at "Isola dei Conigli" (Ph. Veltri)*



*From the left: Francesco Moresco, Mariateresa Veltri, Alessandro Bufalini, Marco Borraccetti, Francesco Gatta*

# SPEAKERS

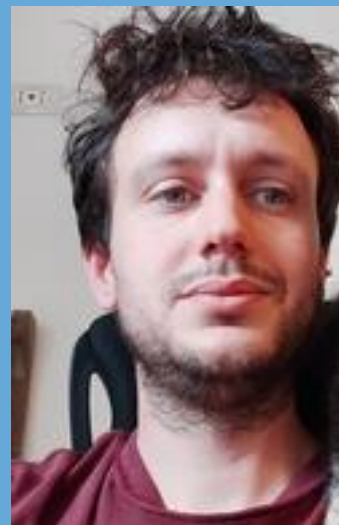


## *Il lavoro migrante oltre la pandemia. Il caso dell'agricoltura italiana*

Il nesso tra regimi di mobilità internazionale, politiche economiche degli Stati e organizzazione dei mercati del lavoro interni è da tempo riconosciuto dalla letteratura internazionale (H. Bauder 2006, S. Mezzadra, B. Neilson 2013). La crisi sanitaria da Covid-19 ha reso questo nesso di dominio pubblico. Le misure emergenziali adottate per contrastare la diffusione del contagio hanno, infatti, rivelato con evidenza l'impatto che le trasformazioni dei regimi di mobilità attraverso le frontiere interne ed esterne dell'Unione Europea hanno non solo sulla condizione giuridica e sociale dei lavoratori stranieri ma sul funzionamento stesso di interi settori produttivi, in contesti nazionali anche molto diversi tra loro. Durante il *lockdown* del 2020, infatti, le restrizioni alla circolazione attraverso i confini Schengen hanno prodotto carenze di manodopera migrante nei settori economici caratterizzati da stagionalità: in particolare, nella produzione agroalimentare.

La relazione muove da una breve ricostruzione dalle strategie adottate dalle istituzioni europee e dagli Stati membri – specificamente, Italia e Germania – per fronteggiare le carenze di forza lavoro migrante nei settori stagionali durante la fase più acuta dell'emergenza sanitaria. Tali politiche saranno poi inquadrare all'interno di processi di più ampia portata che – nell'ultima decade o poco più – hanno, da un lato, ridefinito le politiche migratorie europee e italiane di gestione dell'ingresso dei lavoratori migranti e, dall'altro, riconfigurato la composizione della forza lavoro straniera sotto il profilo della condizione giuridica soggettiva. L'analisi offrirà quindi l'occasione per sviluppare una riflessione critica sul sistema di gestione della manodopera straniera nell'agricoltura italiana: in particolare, rispetto al sistema di accesso per lavoro stagionale e al principio della relazione tra lavoro e permesso di soggiorno, mettendo così in luce le ragioni – apparentemente meno evidenti nel dibattito pubblico – del fallimento della misura di regolarizzazione adottata dall'Italia nel maggio 2020.

### CARLO CAPRIOGLIO



Carlo Caprioglio is postdoctoral fellow in "Clinic of Immigration Law and Citizenship" at the Department of Law of the Roma Tre University, where he teaches the related course as contract lecturer. In 2019 he obtained his PhD in Philosophy of Law at the same Department, discussing a thesis entitled "Mobility, Management and Enhancement of Migrant Labor in European Union Policies. A philosophical-juridical analysis of the political economy of the border". He is member of the editorial board of *L'Altro Diritto Review* and *Roma Tre Law Review*. Since 2019 he has been collaborating with the "Observatory on labor exploitation and the protection of its victims" of the inter-university research center *L'Altro Diritto* in Florence. Since 2018 he has been also member of "Escapes - Laboratory of critical studies on forced migration" of the University of Milan. From 2014 to 2017 he participated in the research "Lexilium - Observatory on Jurisprudence on the detention and removal of foreigners", dealing in particular with the detention of asylum seekers. Over the years he has carried out field research in Italy and abroad.



# SPEAKERS



## *Differenziazione nelle politiche migratorie. Preferenze politiche tra lavoratori ad alta e bassa qualifica e selettività del mercato: il caso giapponese*

Nel 2018, il Giappone ha emendato la legge nazionale sull'immigrazione ("ICRRA") in modo da permettere ufficialmente l'ingresso di forza lavoro straniera non qualificata. Diversamente dalle diverse "side doors" aperte durante il boom economico di fine anni ottanta, questa è stata la prima volta che il governo giapponese ha ufficialmente accettato l'ingresso di lavoratori stranieri non qualificati.

Il Giappone è noto per essere un Paese dominato da dicotomie culturali che colpiscono in vari ambiti la sua società, tra cui la divisione tra chi fa parte dell'interno (uchi), ovvero i giapponesi, e chi è esterno (soto), i non giapponesi (Doi 1986). Questa dicotomia, presente in numerosi tratti della società e del mercato del lavoro, ha modo di manifestarsi anche nel nuovo emendamento dell'ICRRA.

L'emendamento ha stabilito due nuove tipologie di status per i lavoratori stranieri: il Tokutei Ginō 1 Gō e il Tokutei Ginō 2 Gō. La prima è rivolta ai lavoratori stranieri con uno skill-set minimo predeterminato. Al contrario, la seconda è indirizzata ai lavoratori stranieri altamente qualificati. La prima tipologia, della durata di cinque anni, non permette di essere accompagnati dalla famiglia, mentre la seconda non presenta limiti nel rinnovo del permesso di residenza e permette la presenza dei famigliari, assumendo le caratteristiche di una vera e propria legge migratoria (Hamaguchi 2019).

Questo paper vuole esplorare come le dinamiche di differenziazione tipiche della società giapponese sono reiterate anche nelle vicende più recenti riguardanti le politiche migratorie nazionali. Attraverso uno studio di come queste situazioni di divisione si sono proposte nel corso degli ultimi 30 anni, si vuole ricostruire come si è giunti a questo (storico) emendamento e come, nonostante le esigenze di mercato spingano verso una necessità strutturale di forza lavoro a basso costo e a bassa qualifica (straniera), sia ancora radicata la presenza dell'essenza differenziante della società nipponica.

### NICOLA COSTALUNGA



Nicola Costalunga holds a bachelor's degree in Languages, Economic and Legal Institutions of East Asia, a master's degree in Comparative International Relations, a first level Master in Migration and Social Transformations and then a master's degree in Work, Social Citizenship and Interculturality, all obtained at Ca' Foscari University of Venice. He worked for Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL) in 2017-2018. Since 2018 he is a PhD student at the University of Macerata (Global Studies. Justice, Rights, Politics). During his Ph.D. studies he was selected to participate to the Japan Foundation's Program for Specialists in Cultural and Academic Fields, Ōsaka, with a six months scholarship. He participated to the workshop "Eurasian Connections: Transcultural and Global Dimensions", Heidelberg (2018) and to two conferences at Kokusaikōryūkikin Kansai Kokusai Sentā, Ōsaka (2020-2021).

# SPEAKERS



## *Precariato, lavoro sfruttato e stabilità del soggiorno*

La proposta di *paper* prende le mosse dallo stretto legame disegnato dall'art. 9 T.U.I. tra la stabilità del lavoro (e quindi, del reddito) e l'accesso al permesso di soggiorno (p.d.s.) UE per soggiornanti di lungo periodo, che è riservato agli stranieri titolari di un p.d.s. da almeno 5 anni, a condizione che dimostrino la disponibilità di un reddito non inferiore all'importo annuo dell'assegno sociale.

La questione è recentemente tornata alla ribalta delle cronache per i *riders* che, superando il tetto di 5.000 euro per l'ammissibilità del lavoro occasionale, sono costretti ad aprire partita IVA pur di raggiungere il limite reddituale previsto dall'art. 9 T.U.I., ma coinvolge, in realtà, tutti coloro che, pur lavorando regolarmente nel nostro Paese, non sono titolari di un rapporto di lavoro a tempo pieno e indeterminato.

Le piaghe del lavoro povero e del lavoro grigio, specialmente in settori *labour intensive* come il *delivery*, l'agricoltura o i servizi domestici, che colpiscono (più di altri) i lavoratori stranieri, determinano, dunque, un legame perverso tra precarietà del lavoro e del soggiorno. In altri termini, se i migranti sono titolari di rapporti di lavoro per i quali non vengono dichiarate tutte le giornate (o le ore) lavorative prestate, o che prevedono controprestazioni retributive insufficienti, anche la loro condizione di regolarità nel territorio è destinata a rimanere precaria. Ciò ha, naturalmente, dei riflessi negativi anche in termini di mancato accesso alle provvidenze sociali (variamente regolate a livello nazionale e/o regionale), destinate espressamente ai titolari di p.d.s. di lunga durata, oltre che di maggiori difficoltà nel processo di integrazione.

Alla luce di tali brevi considerazioni, si ritiene utile proporre una riflessione sulle interrelazioni tra stabilità e regolarità dei rapporti di lavoro e del soggiorno, anche alla luce della prassi istituzionale, già stigmatizzata dalla giurisprudenza amministrativa, che tende a negare il p.d.s. *de quo* ai lavoratori assunti a tempo determinato.

## CLAUDIO DE MARTINO



Claudio de Martino is a research fellow in labor law at the Law Department of the University of Foggia and obtained his PhD at the University of Bari "Aldo Moro" in 2012, with a thesis on "The size of company in labor law". He is a labor lawyer, registered with the Foggia Bar, with a particular interest in the protection of migrant workers. For many years, Claudio has been employed in the assistance of migrants and homeless people. He is coordinator of the Foggia branch of "OdV Avvocato di strada" and, also in this capacity, collaborates in the organization of the "Legal Clinic on the rights of the homeless and migrants" of the Department of Law of the University of Foggia.

He is author of many scientific publications, including some articles on the subject of exploitation of migrant labor, and participated, as a speaker in numerous conferences, seminars and study meetings, both in the field of labor law and immigration law.

# SPEAKERS



## *The (un)success of a multicultural education system: Understanding the school integration paths of immigrant-origin youths in Japan*

The sociological literature has so far proved how immigrant-origin youths' scholastic experience turns out to be a vital step in shaping the formation of their selves. Indeed, the scholastic institution is the first *locus* of socialization within the public sphere and outside the more comfortable familial one. School forms youths' character, morals, skills, and competences, incisively influencing future occupational chances and thus prospects for economic and social mobility. The Japanese case proves to be particularly important as its multicultural educational system, which envisages a fragmented structure of public, private, ethnic, and international set of institutions, offers a wide range of different possible occupational and social destinies. Moreover, being a liberal and industrialized democracy, Japan represents a useful Asian case of comparison with the Western-based theorizing efforts. Being part of a wider doctoral project to observe the dynamics of Japanese immigration in the 21st century, this work aims to shed light on what implications the Japanese multicultural education system entails for the occupational destinies of youths of immigrant origin residing in the area of Tokyo. Data is based on 48 semi-structured interviews carried out in 2020-2021 to Chinese, South Korean, and Brazilian-origin youths residing in Japan, analysed with academic CAQDAS. Preliminary results lead to indicate that immigrant-origin youths who attended mainstream Japanese education are advantaged compared to their counterpart attending ethnic schools. The multicultural structure of the education system, which was set into place to valorise diverse backgrounds and to enable immigrant-origin children to preserve the language and culture of origin or their families, on the contrary ends up penalizing these children and hindering their access and success in the labour market. Furthermore, on-the-job interviewees' narratives have underlying patterns of discrimination, growingly undermining their safety and well-being in the workplace. However, some respondents have shown how they successfully played their "diverse-background" card, mainly their bilingual proficiency, to secure occupational positions that their Japanese peers were not able to attain.

### GIULIA DUGAR



Giulia Dugar is a Ph.D. student at the Department of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Bologna Alma Mater Studiorum, Italy. Her doctoral research is centred on the sociological perspective of the migration area studies and it focuses on paths of integration of youths of immigrant origin in Japan, with a specific lens on dynamics and patterns of their scholastic inclusion. Last 2020, she completed a Visiting Research period at the University of Tokyo where she carried out the doctoral-related research fieldwork. She is also currently a member of the IMISCOE PhD Network Blog Group and a member of the IMISCOE Standing Committee on Education and Social Inequality. Concerning her academic background, I completed with honours her Bachelor's and following Master's degree at Ca' Foscari University of Venice in Languages, Economics and Juridical Institutions of Asia.



# SPEAKERS



## *From Disposable to Indispensable: The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Circular Migration*

In the early 2000s, the traditional paradigm of permanent migration gave way to the neoliberal model of circular migration. This model has shaped the migration policies of developed states over the last two decades.

According to Agunias and Newland, circular migration is a 'triple win': the receiving country benefits from cheap labour, the sending country benefits from remittances, and the migrants benefit from safer access and better jobs without breaking ties with their families.

However, circular migration suffers from several blind spots. Frequently, circular migration in receiving countries leads to migrant smuggling, labour exploitation, and violation of rights without ensuring relevant economic benefits in sending countries. The Covid-19 pandemic strongly impacted circular migration by questioning its premises and showing the dependence of developed economies on migrant workers.

The aim of this research is to analyse the impact of the pandemic on current migration policies and on their future development. Specifically, this study seeks to understand whether the crisis of the circular migration model brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic will lead (or not) to a comprehensive reform of migration legislation in receiving countries.

This problem will be tackled in a four-phase study. Firstly, theoretical models will be examined and migration legislation in receiving countries will be analysed. Secondly, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the employment in receiving economies will be assessed.

Thirdly, emergency changes in migration legislation adopted by receiving countries will be examined, particularly in light of their endorsement by the OECD and other international institutions.

Finally, reform proposals brought forward in several receiving countries will be evaluated to determine future legislative trends in migration. This project will analyse not only legislative sources but also socio-empirical evidence.

### MICHELE MAZZETTI



Michele Mazzetti is a PhD candidate at the School of International Studies, University of Trento. He earned his Master Degree in Law with honours at the University of Trento defending a master's thesis on the impact of ILO standards on national legal systems. His thesis was awarded the "*Premio di laurea CGIL, CISL e UIL del Trentino per le migliori tesi sul mondo del lavoro - XVI° edizione*" (Trade Unions Award) and the "*Premio al merito dell'Università di Trento*" (University of Trento Award). His research focuses on international labour and human rights law. In 2019, he coauthored an article in *Lavoro e Diritto* assessing ILO strategies in protecting labour rights and published a case note in *Labor*. Between 2019 and 2021, he participated in two University of Trento research projects on workfare policies and job creation. His forthcoming publication is a co-authored study with Prof. Matteo Borzaga assessing the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on migrant workers.

# SPEAKERS



## ***Towards a Third Generation Research Agenda on Local Integration Policies: Local immigrant integration from a whole-of-community perspective***

This paper makes a conceptual contribution to the literature on immigrant integration, with a specific focus on the local level, elaborating an innovative “Whole-of-Community” approach developed in the framework of the H2020 project “Whole-COMM”. The paper asks two key questions: are existing conceptualisations of immigrant integration adequate to explain local integration policies, assess effects on local communities and analyse impact on migrants’ integration trajectories in Europe after the so-called 2015 “refugee crisis”? And how can the limits of current conceptualisations be addressed?

Through an extensive literature review, the paper argues that traditional understandings of integration suffer from three main limitations. First, most definitions (e.g. Gracés-Mascareñas and Penninx 2016) conceptualise integration as a two-way or a three-way process that de facto implies mutual adjustment between different and separated parts, i.e. migrants, receiving society and sending countries, who however have unequal access to resources and power. Second, they mainly articulate irenic and depoliticised understandings of integration processes. Third, they often fail to acknowledge the importance of the local dimension of integration processes, implicitly assuming the ‘national society’ as the locus of integration (e.g. UN, 2016).

To address these limits, this paper articulates an innovative approach that conceptualises integration: 1) as a complex “whole-of-community process” or process of community-making that takes place in specific localities; 2) as an intrinsically multi-actor, multi-level and multi-sited process, that takes place through the interplay of multiple actors and factors (local authorities and their (non)policies, existing welfare structures, economic actors and local markets, civil society organisations, resident population’s attitudes and mobilisation pro- or against newcomers, and migrants’ agency, migratory projects and attitudes towards the local community); 3) as a process whose outcomes are open-ended, ranging from the emergence of cohesive social relations to – multiple different lines of – fragmentation.

## ANDREA PETTRACHIN



Andrea Pettrachin, is Postdoctoral Researcher at the Collegio Carlo Alberto, supporting the scientific coordination of the H2020 “Whole-COMM” project, led by Prof. Tiziana Caponio. He previously worked for three years as Research Associate at the Migration Policy Centre of the European University Institute. There, he worked as part of the H2020 Project ASILE led by Sergio Carrera and the ERC Project MIGPROSP led by Prof. Andrew Geddes. Andrea also works as research Fellow at the University of Bologna, as part of the ERC project “Processing Citizenship”. He holds a PhD in Politics awarded in early 2020 by the University of Sheffield (UK), supervised by Prof. Andrew Geddes. Andrea’s research focuses on the interplay between migration (multi-level) governance, politics and policymaking, with a specific focus on migrants’ integration and the local level. He has published articles on this topic in various international journals.

# SPEAKERS



## *Multilingualism is here to stay: an inclusive perspective on migration-induced linguistic diversity*

The phenomenon of international labour migration impacts receiving countries at different levels. Indeed, the integration and inclusion of migrant workers does not only concern the labour market but indirectly poses challenges and questions to the whole society. In particular, the resulting increase in multicultural and multilingual practices has a deep effect on the education sector. Accordingly, it has long been debated how, for instance, children of migrant workers may learn the language of the receiving society while also maintaining their mother tongue (or heritage language). However, such issue has been so far mainly approached with both a monolingual bias and the assumption that migrants will eventually return to their countries of origin. Instead, the prevalent long-term nature of migratory projects and the dynamics of transnational labour migration require a rethinking of both existing conceptual and categorical divisions and language maintenance policies.

Against this background, this paper has a twofold aim. On the one hand, it criticizes the strict dichotomies often used when designing 'mother tongue education'. It does so from an interdisciplinary perspective by combining a hybrid view of language with an adaptative approach to heritage language maintenance arrangements. This means going beyond static divisions such as those between home/host societies, immigrant/heritage/majority language, and territoriality/personality to recognise multilingualism as the norm.

On the other hand, it identifies the main challenges and obstacles faced in the implementation of heritage language policies by analysing a set of 'significant practices' drawn from existing minority and heritage language arrangements adopted in Europe. The final aim of the paper is to indicate a path of inclusion that accounts for the complexities inherent to international migration and the resulting increase in linguistic diversity with a long-term perspective.

### MATTIA ZEBÀ



Mattia Zebà is researcher at the Institute for Minority Rights at EURAC Research (Bolzano/Bozen) and a PhD candidate at the School of International Studies of the University of Trento. His research interests include language rights and policies, minority language education, subnational constitutionalism, and the relation between 'old' and 'new' minorities. He has worked in EU-funded projects dealing with cultural and linguistic diversity, minority rights and civic education. He holds MAs in Modern Languages (University of Padua) and International Relations (University of Trento), jointly with a Graduate Diploma in Transnational Governance (Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa).



# ATTENDEES' CORNER



## 1. Was the Doctoral and Postdoctoral Colloquium useful for your research?

*The doctoral and post-doctoral colloquium was very useful for my research. The opportunity to discuss my work with experts in the field gave me the opportunity to improve my research. I received important feedback that helped me to see my work from new perspectives.*

- Michele

*Yes, the Doctoral and Postdoctoral Colloquium was really useful, as I was able to discuss and hear numerous pieces of advice and feedbacks regarding part of my research. As ordinary as it may sound, it is not always a given to have such a possibility, in particular for a work in progress research.*

- Nicola

*Yes, it was very helpful. I received comments and suggestions - both from the discussants and from the other participants - useful for developing the research in directions not yet explored, as well as for critically reviewing some assumptions and findings that I had not thought through.*

- Carlo

## 2. What is the practical advice you will bring with you to improve the quality of the final work?

*I received a number of practical pieces of advice on how to improve my work, the most useful ones concerned the focus of the section on European policies on circular migration and the evaluation of the impact of covid on circular migrants. I will certainly take these suggestions into account when revising my paper for publication.*

- Michele

*Definitely, on the overall homogeneity I need to apply to the research. Also on the proportions of the parts of the text and the choice of terminology.*

- Nicola

*There are several practical comments that I will bring with me to improve the quality of the final work. Among them, the need to give more consistency and homogeneity to the argumentation, as well as to better focus the object of analysis. From the point of view of content, I also consider important the suggestion to explore some areas of intervention of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the right of residence of irregular migrants and labor exploitation.*

- Carlo

# ATTENDEES' CORNER



## 3. Do you think you will get in touch with the colleagues you met in Lampedusa on related research projects?

*If it will be possible, I would like to keep in touch with the colleagues I met in Lampedusa since I believe we can start a fruitful collaboration on migration law issues.*

- Michele

*I hope so, even though our research topics are far apart. Regardless of potential collaborations, I find it extremely important to be able to create a network, especially a multidisciplinary one, which is essential in order to have a better grasp of areas adjacent to one's research interest.*

- Nicola

*I hope so. Especially with those working on the issues of migrant agricultural work and EU policies on migrant labour.*

- Carlo



Isola dei Coniali. Lampedusa (Ph Veltri)

# PARTICIPANTS



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<https://www.adimblog.com/>

## IntoME Website

<https://www.intome.eu>



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