

## LEGEX – White Paper 01

### International capital and opportunities for Turin – Outlook for 2025

Abstract: Turin (Torino) is positioned at a pivotal moment in 2025 to capitalize on global wealth trends and international investment flows. This white paper provides an in-depth, bilingual analysis of Turin’s evolution from Italy’s industrial heartland to an emerging hub for international capital. It examines global High Net Worth Individual (HNWI) trends – including a post-pandemic surge in wealth and millionaire migration – and how Italy’s favorable fiscal policies have made it one of Europe’s fastest-growing wealth markets. We assess Turin and Piedmont’s competitive advantages, such as a strong industrial base, world-class innovation ecosystem, and significantly lower costs relative to peer cities. Official data and case studies illustrate a sharp rise in foreign direct investment (FDI) projects in the region, buoyed by strategic public-private efforts and legal incentives. We detail the key legal and tax levers – from Italy’s *flat tax* regime for new residents to investment visas – that are attracting foreign investors and affluent individuals. The crucial role of local professional services (legal, financial, and advisory) in facilitating and sustaining international investments is highlighted as a strategic asset. The paper concludes with actionable recommendations for foreign investors, public institutions, and local professionals. By leveraging its strengths and addressing challenges, Turin can solidify its status as an international capital destination, fostering economic growth and high-value opportunities for the city and its stakeholders.



## **1. Introduction**

Turin stands at a critical juncture in 2025, poised to attract international capital in a rapidly changing global landscape. Long known as Italy's industrial capital, the city is redefining itself as a new destination for foreign investors and High Net Worth Individuals (HNWIs). Recent geopolitical and economic volatility worldwide has prompted many wealthy individuals to diversify their investments and residencies across borders. In this context, Italy – and Turin in particular – offer unique opportunities thanks to favorable legal and fiscal conditions, coupled with a strong industrial and cultural heritage. This white paper provides a technical, institutional analysis of Turin's prospects as an emerging hub for international capital, examining global wealth trends, the region's legal and tax levers, and the crucial role of local professionals in facilitating investment flows. It aims to equip foreign investors, HNWIs, industry professionals, and public stakeholders with a comprehensive bilingual overview (in Italian and English) of the opportunities Turin offers, and it presents concrete operational recommendations tailored to each audience.

## 2. Turin: Industrial Capital and New Wealth Destination

Turin boasts a long history as Italy's industrial engine – home to Fiat and numerous manufacturing firms that drove the country's 20th-century growth. This industrial legacy endowed the city with deep technical know-how, research centers (such as the Polytechnic University of Turin and the University of Turin), and globally competitive clusters in automotive, aerospace, design, and high-tech fields. In recent years, Turin has been undergoing a significant post-industrial transformation, focusing on innovation and quality of life: former industrial sites like Lingotto and OGR have been repurposed into cultural and tech hubs, and Turin was named a European Capital of Innovation – attesting to the vitality of its innovation ecosystem. This renewal, combined with the city's strong academic and entrepreneurial heritage, is positioning Turin as a “*new wealth destination*”: an emerging locale where international capital and affluent individuals can find attractive investment opportunities and a favorable environment for wealth management.

Tangible signs of Turin's growing international appeal are evident. For the first time, Turin has entered the Top 10 large European cities for foreign investment attraction strategy, ranking sixth in the Financial Times “European Cities of the Future 2025” report. This achievement reflects a coordinated effort by local institutions – the Piedmont Region, the City of Turin, the Chamber of Commerce – and agencies like Ceipiemonte, which have jointly promoted the area on the international stage. The Piedmont region, for which Turin is the capital, has become one of the most attractive in Europe: it ranks 6th among large European regions for FDI attraction strategy, and according to Ernst & Young's 2024 survey, Piedmont is the second-highest region in Italy for number of foreign investment projects (trailing only Lombardy), thanks to its strategic location in Europe and the presence of several internationally competitive industrial districts.

*The volume of foreign direct investment (FDI) projects in Piedmont has risen sharply in recent years. As the chart illustrates, the annual number of FDI projects initiated or announced in the region jumped from an average of about 7.7 per year during 2014–2020 to around 22.7 per year in the 2021–2024 period. In fact, Piedmont hit a peak of 27 new FDI projects in the most recent year, reflecting roughly an 80% surge in inbound investments between 2021 and 2024. This upswing places Turin and Piedmont on a stronger footing, indicating renewed confidence among foreign investors in the local ecosystem.*

Turin and its province capture the lion's share of these investments. Over 65% of foreign-owned companies in Piedmont are located in the Turin area. In total, the region hosts more than 4,000 foreign-affiliated business units employing approximately 150,000 people and generating about €12 billion in added value annually – around 18% of the region's total economy. This means that multinational enterprises make a substantial contribution to local employment and GDP, evidence that Turin already has a solid foundation of international capital embedded in its economy. The leading countries of origin for these foreign companies are France (19.8%), Germany (15.8%), the United States (13.5%), Switzerland (8.4%), and the UK (6.8%), underscoring the area's established global economic ties. Key sectors among foreign investors include advanced manufacturing (37% of foreign firms), commerce (25%), and scientific and technical services (8.5%). In recent years, several major multinationals have chosen Turin or Piedmont for significant investments – examples include *Silicon Box, Amazon, MSC Technology, Bulgari (LVMH), Cartier, Coca-Cola,*

*FedEx, Aixtron, and Luxoft.* Thanks in part to such investments, Piedmont now ranks second in Italy for the number of employees and value-added produced by foreign industrial companies, highlighting the positive impact of international capital on the local economy.

Another competitive strength of Turin lies in its substantially lower costs relative to other major cities, while still offering high living standards. For instance, Turin's real estate market presents compelling value: the cost of prime residential property is much lower than in Milan, with an average home costing roughly 4.8 years of local annual salary in Turin, compared to 12.3 years in Milan. Gross rental yields in Turin (around 4.8%) are slightly higher than in Milan (about 4.1%), indicating potentially better returns for property investors. Moreover, Turin's property values have significant room for growth: between 1998 and 2021, housing prices in Turin rose by only ~12%, compared to a +108% boom in Milan over the same period. This suggests a considerable upside potential – as Turin attracts more investment and wealthy residents, asset values (from real estate to business equity) could appreciably increase, starting from today's relatively affordable base. In short, investors in Turin can acquire high-quality assets at a discount versus other European hubs, positioning themselves to benefit from future appreciation as the city's international stature rises.

### **3. Global Wealth Trends and Investment Flows**

Global private wealth trends and capital flows set a critical backdrop for assessing Turin's opportunities. In 2023, the wealth held by HNWI's worldwide reached a new peak of \$86.8 trillion, driven by a 4.7% annual increase amid improving global economic conditions. The global population of high-net-worth individuals (those with at least \$1 million in investable assets) grew by 5.1%, reaching about 22.8 million people. Moreover, wealth has become increasingly concentrated: the richest 1% of individuals hold a very large share of total wealth, underscoring a global trend toward greater wealth concentration. Against this expansionary backdrop, Italy has delivered a standout performance: the number of HNWI's in Italy rose by 8.4% in 2023, the fastest growth rate in Europe, outpacing the European average (+4%) and even surpassing the United States (+7.3%) in terms of millionaire population growth. This exceptional result places Italy just behind India (which saw +12%) globally for HNWI growth, and it is attributable to multiple factors: on one hand, robust stock market returns and post-pandemic economic recovery; on the other, the appeal of preferential tax regimes implemented in recent years, which have incentivized affluent foreigners to relocate to Italy.

A key driver of this wealth boom in Italy has been the special flat-tax regime for new resident HNWI's (a€100,000 flat tax on foreign income, see Section 4). This measure, introduced in 2017, made Italy a popular destination for the world's rich – evidenced by the fact that 1,136 individuals had taken up this opportunity by 2022. The arrival of hundreds of new wealthy residents has tangible effects: for example, in Milan the influx of foreign millionaires has heightened demand for luxury real estate, contributing to surging prices in prime neighborhoods. While such effects can put pressure on local markets, they also demonstrate the effectiveness of Italy's strategy in attracting wealth – a point noted by international analysts. Knight Frank's Wealth Report observes that Italy's flat-tax scheme for wealthy foreign residents has been a success, showing the potential upside for countries that implement such programs in terms of increased tax revenue and inward investment. Meanwhile, other countries that traditionally magnetized the wealthy are rethinking their policies: the United Kingdom, for instance, has scrapped its investor visa program and is debating an end to its non-domiciled tax status – long a draw for ultra-rich London residents. These moves, while making the UK less attractive to some mobile millionaires, create an opening that Italy (and Turin) can seize by offering a stable, welcoming alternative for capital looking for a new home.

Globally, another notable trend is the resurgence of millionaire migration after the pandemic-induced lull. An estimated 120,000+ HNWI's relocated to new countries in 2023, marking a return to pre-Covid patterns. Destinations such as Australia, the UAE (Dubai), Singapore, and the United States continue to attract the largest net inflows of millionaires, whereas countries like China see the largest net outflows. Ongoing geopolitical instability and regional conflicts have amplified the importance of non-financial factors in relocation decisions: many HNWI's now seek jurisdictions that offer security, high living standards, excellent healthcare, and top-tier education for their families. In this landscape, Europe remains attractive but faces competition from emerging wealth hubs: Dubai, for example, has introduced long-term "Golden Visas" for investors and Singapore has developed a very appealing tax and regulatory framework, drawing not only Asian but also global wealth. Italy, with its unique combination of lifestyle, cultural heritage, and now investor-friendly policies, is positioning itself as a niche but fast-growing destination for this elite mobility.

Looking at productive investment flows, the picture in 2023–2024 is mixed: FDI projects in Europe overall have been under pressure (around –4% in 2023) due to geopolitical uncertainties and economic slowdown, but Italy has bucked the trend. According to EY, in 2024 Italy saw a 5% increase in inbound foreign investment projects compared to the previous year, reaching 224 projects (versus 214 in 2023). This pushed Italy's share of European FDI projects to 4.2% and moved it up to 7th place in the European rankings (two positions higher than before). Italy's improvement comes as major economies like the UK, Germany, and France experienced declines in foreign projects in 2024 (–13%, –17%, and –14% respectively). In other words, Italy is gaining ground in the competition for international capital, partly closing the historical gap between its economic size and its ability to attract FDI. The sectors most attractive to foreign investors in Italy also reflect Turin's strengths: roughly 25% of FDI projects in 2024 were in digital and IT services, followed by professional services, industrial products, and mobility (automotive). This alignment suggests that Turin – with its automotive heritage and growing ICT sector – is well placed to benefit from current investment trends. It's worth noting that, as Bank of Italy and ISTAT data show, Piedmont faces long-term demographic challenges – an aging population and outward migration of youth and graduates – which could shrink the local labor force. This makes attracting external capital and talent even more strategic: new international investments can bring not just financial inflows but also create skilled jobs, draw fresh talent to the region, and help offset the economic effects of demographic decline.

#### 4. Legal and Fiscal Levers of the Territory

One of the main reasons Italy – and by extension Turin – has gained appeal among foreign investors and the wealthy is the set of legal and fiscal levers deployed in the past decade. These measures, enacted at the national level but applicable locally, aim to create a hospitable environment for incoming capital and talent. The key instruments include the following:

- Flat Tax Regime for New Residents (€100,000 forfait): Established by the 2017 Budget Law (Art. 24-bis of TUIR), this optional regime allows individuals who transfer their tax residence to Italy (and who own substantial assets abroad) to pay a fixed €100,000 per year in lieu of ordinary tax on *all foreign-source income*, regardless of amount. The option is available for up to 15 years and comes with ancillary benefits: exemption from foreign asset monitoring and from wealth taxes on foreign assets (no IVAFFE/IVIE on overseas financial accounts or real estate), as well as no inheritance or gift tax on assets outside Italy. In essence, a foreign HNWI relocating to Turin can "cap" their worldwide income tax at €100k annually (plus €25k for each participating family member) and enjoy Italian residency and

services. This regime has had a notable impact: *over 800 principal taxpayers opted in by 2022, joined by about 318 family members*, generating nearly €89.8 million in annual tax revenue for the state. Its effectiveness in luring wealthy individuals is such that in 2024 the government doubled the annual charge to €200,000 for new entrants (effective August 10, 2024), aiming to capitalize on a potential influx of exiles from less hospitable regimes (for example, UK non-doms seeking alternatives). Even at €200k, the scheme remains highly attractive to global *ultra-rich*, as Italy's Court of Auditors noted that this tax is trivial relative to the actual incomes involved. For Turin – a city offering high quality of life at lower cost than bigger financial centers – the flat-tax regime is a powerful draw: it enables promoting the city as an ideal home base for international entrepreneurs, athletes, artists, and executives who can enjoy a mild tax climate while living in a culturally rich, livable urban environment.

- “Impatriate” Tax Regime for Qualified Workers: A second important tool is the special tax regime for inbound highly skilled workers (*lavoratori impatriati*), initially introduced in 2015 and enhanced in 2019. It provides for a 70% exemption on employment (or self-employment) income for 5 years to EU or non-EU individuals with high qualifications who move their residence to Italy for work (extended to 90% exemption if relocating to certain southern regions, which doesn't include Piedmont). In practice, only 30% of a qualifying employee's salary is taxable (10% in the south) for five years, with the possibility of a further five-year extension at 50% exemption (or even 90% if the person buys a home in Italy and has 3+ minor children). The aim is to attract foreign talent and encourage Italian expats to return. Turin, with its universities and high-value industries, benefits from this measure by being able to lure managers, researchers, and professionals from abroad at very favorable tax cost. The regime's popularity is evident in the large uptake in recent years, to the point that the government in 2022 slightly curbed some benefits (particularly for professional athletes). Nevertheless, it remains a crucial instrument for enriching the local human capital. For a foreign investor considering Turin, knowing that key expatriate staff or experts they relocate can enjoy a major income tax cut is a significant plus, reducing labor costs and making relocation more enticing for those individuals.
- Investor Visas and Permits (Italy's “Golden Visa”): In 2017, Italy launched an investor visa program aimed at non-EU nationals with substantial means, to encourage “strategic” investments in exchange for residency. The Investor Visa for Italy offers a fast-track 2-year residence permit (renewable for 3-year periods) provided the applicant makes one of the following investments: €2 million in Italian government bonds, €500,000 in equity of an Italian company (lowered to €250,000 if investing in an Italian innovative startup), or a €1 million philanthropic donation to a public-interest project in Italy. For Turin, this tool is particularly interesting as it can attract high-net-worth individuals from outside the EU (e.g., North America, Asia, Middle East) by offering them an easier path to Schengen residency in return for capital injected into the local economy. For instance, a U.S. investor could obtain residency by investing €500k in an innovative SME in Piedmont, or a tech mogul from India might fund a Turin startup with €250k and secure a visa for themselves and their family. While participation numbers in this program have not been very high (partly due to competition from more famous European schemes like Portugal's and Spain's golden visas, which have since been restricted or closed), its availability in Italy's toolkit signals a welcoming stance towards foreign direct investment. From a local policy perspective, attracting even a handful of investor visa cases means welcoming new companies, capital, and expertise – with potential spillovers in jobs and innovation. Local authorities in Turin can facilitate such investors by connecting them with opportunities

(e.g., real estate projects or startups seeking capital) and smoothing bureaucratic processes (the Piedmont investment promotion team already works closely with prospective foreign investors).

· **Business Tax Incentives and Local Measures:** Beyond individual-focused regimes, Italy offers various incentives for companies that invest, which foreign enterprises in Turin can also leverage. Key examples include: the R&D Tax Credit, which reimburses a portion of R&D expenditures in Italy; the Industry/Transition 4.0 program, featuring super-amortization and tax credits for advanced machinery and digitalization; incentives for startups and innovative SMEs (such as tax deductions for those investing in startups, simplified incorporation rules, etc.); and, broadly, a stable corporate tax rate (IRES) of 24% – relatively competitive in the EU context (France 25%, UK 25%, Germany ~30% combined) – along with the absence of a general net worth tax on companies. Locally, the City of Turin and Piedmont Region have implemented support policies such as grants for businesses investing in certain areas (for instance, to redevelop disused industrial sites), local tax abatements (reductions in municipal property or waste taxes for strategic investments), and dedicated infrastructure for innovation (consider incubators like I3P and the planned Torino City Lab and technology park initiatives). Moreover, Piedmont is benefiting significantly from Italy’s National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) funds, with public investments in digital infrastructure, sustainable mobility, and green transition projects that strengthen the ecosystem in which investors operate. Another noteworthy aspect is the region’s Investment Attraction Team, which acts as a one-stop shop for foreign companies: this task force – involving the regional government, chamber of commerce, and city – helps identify sites, navigate local bureaucracy, and tap incentives, as reflected by the number of companies assisted (230 projects supported in the last two years). Such coordinated support reduces time-to-investment and builds confidence in the local administrative capacity.

In summary, Piedmont and Italy’s legal-fiscal landscape offers a blend of stability (thanks to EU membership and strong institutions) and pro-business innovation. Turin can capitalize on these levers as part of its territorial marketing strategy: packaging “Turin Inc.” – comprising lifestyle, industrial expertise, and tax incentives – for international audiences is critical. The presence of regimes like the flat tax for new residents and the impatriate incentives allows Turin to compete with traditionally more renowned destinations like London, Paris, or Monaco, but with a different value proposition: a less saturated, more customizable environment that rewards those who invest and choose the city as their new fiscal home.

## 5. The Strategic Role of Local Professionals

The attractiveness of a region for international capital hinges not only on macroeconomic indicators or tax incentives, but also on that region’s ability to guide and support investors through the process of setting up and doing business. In this regard, *Turin can leverage a mature ecosystem of highly qualified local professionals* – business lawyers, accountants, tax advisors, notaries, wealth managers, and others – whose strategic role is often decisive in turning investment opportunities into reality.

Turin’s professionals have expertise both in the local industrial fabric and in cross-border operations, thanks in part to the longstanding presence of multinationals and the city’s increasing openness to global markets. For example, the strong concentration of foreign-capital firms in Piedmont (over 4,000 local units as noted) means many Turin-based law and consulting

firms have developed competencies in international corporate law, cross-border M&A, bilingual contract negotiation, and compliance with foreign standards. This local know-how is a value-add for foreign investors: it means finding advisors *on the ground* who speak their language (literally and figuratively, understanding the expectations and requirements of Anglo-Saxon, German, French, etc. investors) and who can skillfully navigate Italy's oft-complicated bureaucracy on their behalf.

An investor – whether an entrepreneur aiming to acquire a Turin company, a foreign fund considering a property development, or an HNWI planning to relocate – must deal with numerous aspects: establishing companies or investment vehicles, legal and financial due diligence, purchase agreements, zoning and construction permits, tax compliance, opening bank accounts, transferring tax residency, and so forth. The presence in Turin of well-structured professional firms, often connected to international networks, greatly facilitates these processes, reducing time and uncertainty. For instance, the city is home to long-established trust companies and family offices (such as *Tosetti Value* or *ErseI*) specialized in managing large family fortunes, offering tailored services to both Italian and foreign clients by integrating financial and legal expertise. Private banks like *Banca Patrimoni Sella & C.*, headquartered in Turin, cater to HNWI wealth management with sophisticated offerings – combining the solidity of the Sella banking group with local focus. These entities act as *ambassadors* of Turin's financial culture abroad and simultaneously as *gatekeepers* for foreign investors, providing them with professionalism, transparency, and adherence to regulations.

The role of local professionals also manifests in networking and teaming up to support investment attraction. Turin has seen initiatives where professionals and businesses collaborate to promote the territory: from the local Association of Chartered Accountants setting up help desks for foreign investors, to partnerships between Turin law firms and international firms to offer *one-stop integrated services* (for example, collaborations between Turin and UK attorneys to assist managers relocating from London under Italy's new-resident tax regime). Moreover, professional actors are often key interlocutors for institutions: the aforementioned Investment Attraction Team includes not only public entities but also the technical support of consultants; likewise, the Chamber of Commerce organizes events and working groups with big consulting firms, banks, and law offices to identify obstacles and propose local regulatory solutions.

From the perspective of an investor or HNWI, having a trusted advisor in Turin means having a “guide” to translate goals into concrete actions on the ground. For example, an HNWI seeking to utilize Italy's flat-tax in Turin will need to interface with the Revenue Agency to get approval for the regime; typically, they will rely on a local tax expert seasoned in these procedures, who will prepare the ruling request and handle dealings with the tax authorities, ensuring all conditions are met. Similarly, a foreign company building a factory in greater Turin will need engineers and environmental consultants for permits; here too, the availability of qualified local technical firms prevents delays and cultural miscommunications.

In sum, Turin's professionals constitute an essential intangible infrastructure for successfully attracting capital. Their expertise, reliability, and international outlook effectively lower the “entry cost” of doing business in Turin for foreign investors by providing turnkey solutions and minimizing the risk of missteps or disputes. To maintain and enhance Turin's role as an investment hub, it is important to continue investing in this human capital in services: e.g., encouraging bilingual education, continuous training on international regulations, and creating bundled service packages (such as comprehensive *relocation services* that supplement legal assistance with logistics for moving families, finding international schools, etc.). In this way, the local professional community becomes an integral part of Turin's offering to the world – complementing the “hard”

advantages (incentives, cost competitiveness) with crucial “soft” advantages: ease of doing business and making investors feel at home.

## 6. Conclusions and Operational Recommendations

- **For Foreign Investors:** Leverage Italy’s investment-friendly tools and consider Turin as a strategic base for your activities. HNWIs, for example, might explore relocating their tax residency to Turin to take advantage of Italy’s €100,000 flat tax regime, while benefiting from the city’s lower property costs and high quality of life. Corporate investors should investigate local centers of excellence – from *electric mobility* and automotive tech to aerospace and ICT – where strong industrial clusters and expertise exist, and look for partnership or acquisition opportunities (e.g., aligning with Piedmont’s competitive SMEs) while utilizing available incentives (R&D tax credits, regional co-funding, etc.). It is also crucial to engage local advisors early: organizing an investment exploratory visit to Turin, with support from the Investment Attraction Team, can help uncover concrete opportunities (unused industrial sites ripe for redevelopment, innovative start-ups seeking capital, etc.). Lastly, take advantage of peer networks by connecting with foreign companies already operating in Turin – their on-ground experience and contacts can provide valuable practical insights and facilitate a smoother market entry.
- **For Public Institutions (City, Region, Chambers):** Continue the proactive path of internationalization and ease of doing business. In particular, strengthen Turin’s international promotion: increase presence at global investment forums and roadshows (building on the success at MIPIM Cannes and the London mission), and consider creating a unified “Invest in Turin” brand to showcase the city in major financial centers. In parallel, keep streamlining local bureaucracy: for instance, establishing a one-stop digital portal for permits and licenses (with documentation available in English) would reduce red tape and signal efficiency to investors. On the fiscal front, local authorities could introduce additional targeted incentives: e.g., municipal property tax holidays for a set period for investors repurposing dormant industrial properties, or extra regional tax credits for greenfield investments in high-tech or sustainable projects in the Turin area. Continuous improvement of infrastructure is also key: accelerating projects like the Turin-Lyon high-speed rail link and expanding Caselle Airport’s international connections will better plug Turin into global networks. Finally, public bodies should actively engage the local financial community (banks, banking foundations, regional VCs) to create *co-investment funds* that pair local and foreign capital for projects in the area – this can lower perceived risk and align interests towards successful outcomes.
- **For Local Professional Service Providers:** Consolidate and expand your capabilities to become even more of an *asset* in Turin’s ecosystem. Professional firms should invest in international training and certifications (e.g., obtaining LL.Ms or other advanced degrees abroad, CFA for financial advisors, etc.) and enhance team language skills to service clients in their native languages. Consider forming multidisciplinary alliances or consortia to offer foreign investors one-stop solutions in Turin (legal + tax + HR + real estate), so that they don’t feel the need to go to Milan or London for specialized services. Actively participate in global networks (international law firm alliances, tax advisor associations, etc.) to put Turin’s professional community on the map. Additionally, prepare bilingual informational materials – practical guides on “How to Invest in Turin” – and host webinars or workshops

(perhaps jointly with institutions) to explain new regulations (such as the flat tax increase to €200k) and highlight sector-specific opportunities in the region. Team up and present a unified front – possibly coordinated by the Chamber of Commerce – to show investors a cohesive, solution-oriented professional community. For example, a coalition of accountants, lawyers, and employment consultants could work with city officials on protocols to fast-track business establishment for foreign companies, committing to clear standards of speed and transparency. By doing so, local professionals become an active part of the “Turin model” for welcoming capital, helping to build the trust without which investors are unlikely to commit substantial resources far from home.

In conclusion, Turin’s evolution into an international capital hub is well underway, but continued collaboration and commitment from all stakeholders will determine the extent of its success. By aligning global trends with local strengths – and by implementing the operational steps outlined above

Turin can firmly position itself as a competitive, dynamic, and welcoming destination for international capital in 2025 and beyond, to the shared benefit of investors, the local economy, and the broader community.

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