EURISPES
ISTITUTO DI STUDI
POLITICI ECONOMICI E SOCIALI

CNR Dipartimento Scienze Umane e Sociali
Patrimonio Culturale

Scientific Conference

Towards UN "World Social Summit"
(Qatar – 4-6 November 2025)
Italy`s contribution

REPORT
(English Version)

Roma, July 1. 2025, time 9,30 - 13,30
C.N.R. – Marconi Hall, Piazzale Aldo Moro 7

CONCEPT NOTE

The United Nations has scheduled a "World Social Summit" of Heads of State and Government on global social development to be held in Qatar on 4-6 November 2025. The decision was taken at the General Assembly held on 27 February 2024 and has given rise to a process of drafting documents and proposals that is currently underway and which involves, in particular, governments, social partners - businesses and trade unions - the scientific community, and civil society organizations. The challenge is ambitious: to define a *World Social Contract* as a tool to best intervene in development dynamics, correcting the serious imbalances that are growing between different geographical areas and within individual States.

The Conference, promoted on July 1, 2024 by the *National Research Council – Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage CNR-DSU* and the *EURISPES Foundation, Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies*, is an initiative by the scientific community that has set itself the goal of reflecting on the opportunity represented by this important international event and of identifying a contribution of ideas and proposals that can best qualify Italy's position.

In this context, on the occasion of the conference, as a further element of added value, an international session was organized in which the features of the Theory and Practice of Social Quality of Development were illustrated, developed and promoted for some time at an international level by the prestigious *International Association on Social Quality – IASQ* (Amsterdam – The Netherlands).

This Report presents the Italian and English versions of the contributions of reflections, ideas, and proposals illustrated in the interventions of speakers and experts, both Italian and foreign, and of the participants in the debate.

PROGRAMME

Introductory remarks (9:30–10:00 a.m.)
Salvatore Capasso, Director of the CNR - DSU
Department of Human and Social Sciences
Gian Maria Fara, President of EURISPES

Reports (10:00–10:40 a.m.)
Romolo de Camillis, Director General
Ministry of Labor and Social Policies
Filomena Maggino
Professor of Social Statistics, Sapienza University of Rome
President, Italian Association for Quality of Life Studies (AIQUAV)

Presentations (10:40 a.m. – 12:10 p.m.)
Paolo Landri, Director, CNR IRISS,
Research Institute on Innovation and Services for Development
Santo Biondo, UIL Trade Union, Confederation Secretary
Raffaele Morese, President, NUOVI LAVORI Association
Michele Colucci, Senior Researcher
CNR ISMED, Institute for Mediterranean Studies
Giuseppe Iuliano, CISL Trade Union, International Department
Christian Ferrari, CGIL Trade Union, Confederation Secretary

Debate

International Session (12:30–1:30 PM)
(in person and via video link, English)

"Theory and Practice for the Social Quality of Development"
The contribution by the International Association for Social Quality (IASQ), Amsterdam

Laurent van der Maesen, Director IASQ
International Association of Social Quality, (Amsterdam, The Netherland)
Sony Pellissery,Director, Institute of Public Policy, National Law School of India
Valeriy Heyets, Director, Istitute for Economics and Forecasting,
National Academy of Science, Kiev, (Ukraine)

Conclusions
Marco Ricceri, EURISPES Secretary General
Salvatore Capasso, Director, CNR – DSU

Introduction

Silvia Mattoni
Session Moderator, Journalist, CNR Press Office

Good morning to all and welcome to this wonderful hall of the National Research Council, the Marconi Hall. As you know, from November 4 to 6, the United Nations has scheduled a world social summit of Heads of State and Government on global social development, which will take place in Qatar. This decision was taken on February 27, 2024, and led to the drafting of a series of documents and proposals that are currently being worked on and involve governments and social partners as well as companies, trade unions, and the scientific community. According to the conference program, we will proceed with the first speech: institutional greetings from the Director of the Department of Human and Social Sciences and Cultural Heritage of the CNR, Prof. *Salvatore Capasso*.

Salvatore Capasso
Director, Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage
DSU - CNR

It is an honor for me to open this day of work on a topic that I consider fundamental. First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt and sincere thanks to Eurispes, in particular to its president *Gian Maria Fara*, and to the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies for the support they have given us in drawing up what could be guidelines to be presented at the United Nations World Social Summit, scheduled to take place in Qatar in November 2025.

The DSU Department of the National Research Council deals with humanities and social sciences. For those unfamiliar with it, it comprises 15 institutes and employs almost a thousand people throughout Italy, researchers who are engaged in all the main areas of humanities and social sciences: law, economics, and sociology. The issues we address mainly concern today's emergencies such as climate change, the limits of development, and economic, social, and territorial inequalities.

It is therefore particularly important for us to be able to contribute to an initiative such as this Italian conference as well as to the world summit to be held in Qatar, because we believe that **research is not just about planning, but must leave the borders of rooms and laboratories and translate into real, effective initiatives**. In other words, through research, particularly in the social sphere, we must seek to help reduce inequality and poverty; we must ensure that problems related, for example, to population decline can be adequately addressed; we must reduce the negative impact that climate change is having on territories and people. It is therefore a lively, active research that we want to pursue. The National Research

Council's mission is precisely this: **to assist and support not only national but also local and also international government bodies**, actively intervening to mitigate major emergencies.

Within this framework of initiatives, collaboration with Eurispes is, in my opinion, particularly useful and fruitful because the Institute has been engaged in these activities for many years, as our Department, conducting interdisciplinary research on fundamental issues and emergencies. We live in a complex world, needless to say, a world that seems to have changed very rapidly. Change has always been a constant, but often, in this historical phase we are experiencing, it is so rapid that it becomes very difficult for institutions and even people's behavior to adapt. We have entered a period in which conflicts seem to be more pervasive than usual, compared to what has happened in recent decades, with far-reaching repercussions on territories and in the main areas of economic and social activity.Let us consider, for example, the energy issue, or rather the system of relations between states and major geographical areas. In a context such as this, it is important that we, as researchers in the humanities and social sciences, work in such a way as to make a concrete contribution to reducing and containing these conflicts. This is why I welcomed with enthusiasm the invitation from the Secretary General of Eurispes, *Marco Ricceri*, whom I would like to thank, to promote in-depth reflection, as a contribution from the Italian scientific community, on this great opportunity presented by the upcoming United Nations World Social Summit. Today's conference is a step in this direction: to develop ideas and project proposals that we could potentially put to our government and that we could try to promote in the near future.

This conference is not limited to the upcoming UN summit in November 2025, but aims to create **a laboratory of ideas**. I am confident that such laboratory - an active forum for the exchange of ideas, projects, and collaborative work - will serve as a vehicle through which our DSU-CNR Department, Eurispes, and other institutions and organizations can contribute to building a better future not only for our country, but also for other countries. In this case, I am thinking, for example, to the economies of the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

In conclusion, as I open this conference, I would like to thank Eurispes once again, our Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, the representatives of the scientific world, and the social partners. I am confident that this day of work will be very fruitful. According to the program, the first part will be held in Italian; this will be followed by a second part in English, with contributions from foreign guests from the IASQ association (Amsterdam, Netherlands) and other international scientific institutions, who will illustrate theoretical and practical proposals and discuss how to evaluate and measure **the social quality of development processes**. This will also be a fundamental element in building the projects I mentioned earlier. Thanks, once again, to all the participants attending today's event: I am sure it will be an opportunity for important, useful, and constructive considerations.

Gian Maria Fara
President, EURISPES Foundation
Institute for Political, Economic, and Social Studies

Dear Director, Professor *Salvatore Capasso,*
Distinguished speakers and participants in this scientific conference.
Dear Director *Laurent van der Maesen*, of the International Association for Social Quality – IASQ.

On behalf of Eurispes, I would like to express my deepest appreciation for the fact that this initiative is primarily the result of collaboration between the **EURISPES Institute** and the **Department of Human and Social Sciences-DSU of the National Research Council**. Furthermore, I appreciate the fact that it addresses a fundamental issue that is open to the debate and crucial for the possibility of pursuing real progress in our community: namely the issue of **growing social imbalances** that characterize this historical phase of national and international life.

The UN decision, which was taken with the support of all member states, including Italy, to convene a **World Social Summit** in November 2025 confirms the seriousness of the situation we are experiencing, also on this front of common development.

For over a year, national governments have been working to define proposals to be submitted for final evaluation at the Summit.

In my opinion, it will be very important for the Italian government to present innovative proposals on this occasion, the result of discussion and joint work with the scientific community, trade unions, and civil society organizations.

The conference we are attending today has precisely this purpose: to reflect on the complexity of the problems to be addressed - starting with the terms used to define the quality of development - and to develop proposals and recommendations as the result of open and constructive discussion.

The occasion is too important not to make a contribution of this kind.

My hope is that this joint reflection can be structured organically in the near future and become a **permanent working group**, a point of reference for better defining Italy's role on the international stage.

The challenge we face is ambitious, as emerges from the preparatory documents drawn up so far by the United Nations and the International Labor Organization (ILO): to define a ***Global Social Contract*** as a tool to intervene in the best possible way and correct the current dynamics of development, bridging the serious and growing imbalances between different geographical areas and within individual states.

All this is intended to make a concrete contribution both to the sustainability policies defined in the UN "2030 Agenda" and to policies for more equitable and widespread future progress, in accordance with the commitments made in the "Pact for the Future," approved in September 2024.

One thing is certain: defining a ***Global Social Contract*** means working systematically on multiple fronts across a wide range of scientific disciplines such as law, economics, and the humanities and social sciences.

It means involving all the main actors in development in the new dynamics of growth, primarily public authorities, trade unions, and business organizations, to be brought together in a stable partnership.

Above all, it means seizing the opportunity of this joint effort in view of the upcoming world summit to promote a major innovative initiative of a cultural, educational, and informational nature to reaffirm the value of the "**I - Global**" (*Global –Ego*) in our society and its International projection.

Complex society is characterized by the proximity of the distant, by multiple, almost instantaneous affiliations and mobilizations that affect both small and large aspects of everyday life; by strong symbols of belonging (language, aesthetics, etc.), by undefined boundaries that tend to disappear, by moral principles that, once they reach the hyper-particularistic level, become increasingly globalizing and transcendent.

It is in this society that the 'post-individualist' man is emerging: the *global ego*

Until now, the unpredictability of the global world has made us apathetic, and we have ended up relying on chance or fearing it.

The pervasiveness of globalization has helped us overcome the illusion of the separation of the self from the rest of the world.

The global self is not the negation of the self, but the self that becomes aware of the fact that it must confront worlds, phenomena, and people that, however distant they may seem, concern it very closely.

The social pact that people in complex societies will sooner or later have to sign up to must be based on global solidarity.

Inspired by a spirit of neo-solidarity or neo-egoism, an enlightened selfishness that is aware of itself and the world it must confront, the global self will be able to make courageous choices: it will be able to lose, destroy in order to rebuild, confront diversity and complexity, accept challenges and respond by further complicating matters.

It will have to be increasingly attentive to the protection of its own rights and those of others, because the two are intertwined. We must learn to think as if the world depended on us if we want to free ourselves from our fatalism, lack of courage, and lack of responsibility.

Only by recovering the true sense of belonging to a community; only by concretely combating social exclusion, operating with verifiable policies and actions, it will be possible to recreate the conditions for strong social cohesion and pursue the goal of common, fair, and shared progress.

We know that our society is undergoing radical change, calling into question the ethical, religious, cultural, political, and social values on which our system has been built and has been able to progress for decades.

When the essential values of a community are called into question, as is currently the case, at least in Italy and within the European Union, we should all, as

we mentioned in the opening pages of this year's Italy Report, make every effort to consider the true reality we are facing.

We should strive to understand and address it with "**essential thinking**", putting aside ephemeral assessments and superficial attitudes.

Science, together with politics and social organizations, could truly make an important contribution to this spirit of solidarity,an essential step toward enabling all citizens to feel part of a community and committed to building a future worthy of being lived by all its members.

REPORT

The UN Social Summit and the priorities of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies

Romolo de Camillis
General Director, Ministry of Labor and Social Policies

I am sorry that I cannot be here in person and to speak via video link, but other commitments that were already scheduled are keeping me away from Rome. In the meantime, I would like to thank the organizers for this opportunity to meet, which allows me to share some thoughts on the topics that have been illustrated by the two speakers who preceded me.

A brief methodological introduction. As mentioned earlier, I thimk by Professor *Capasso*, work is currently underway to develop proposals for a document that can be examined at the World Social Summit in Doha (Qatar). We therefore welcomed with interest the invitation to participate in this exercise in order to share the reflections that we have developed so far as the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies. In fact, the issue of labor and social policies cuts across many areas, all of which are central to the current debate both within the European institutions and in the broader scenario in which the international agencies of which Italy is a part operate. We are going through a phase of great change and collective challenges, and we have so far developed a number of proposals on some of the most relevant issues in view of the upcoming summit.

From our perspective, we can see that the **transformations** taking place are having a major impact on people's lives, particularly in the area of work: I am referring to employment opportunities, protection and respect for rights, and the impact of new technologies on the way we work. Alongside this, we must also turn our attention to the most vulnerable people, such as the elderly, minors, young people, and women, who still find it more difficult to enter the world of work. These are all aspects affected by profound changes that involve our welfare system and therefore deserve our particular attention.

The other issue raised by the President of Eurispes concerns the **complexity of the challenges** we face and the diversity we can all observe. This is also a key issue on which, in our opinion, Italy cannot afford to be unprepared.

In particular, we examined the draft documents that have circulated so far in preparation for the summit in Qatar, in order to develop some proposals in relation to the issues and challenges I have just mentioned.

One of these is undoubtedly the ability to generate and guarantee **good employment** globally, i.e., employment that is high-quality in many respects. First and foremost, this means remuneration—in line with principles of adequacy to be promoted globally—but also working conditions and access that are dignified for all. Let us not forget that when we talk about global scenarios, we must obviously also consider countries and contexts that have standards very different from those we are used to. Therefore, a final document that all participating countries agree on must contain formulas and principles that are as compatible as possible with very diverse contexts.

The issue of **equal opportunities** is also addressed and, in our opinion, deserves to be promoted from all points of view. I am referring to gender equality and the general objective of overcoming discrimination at all levels and in all contexts.

Another very significant issue concerns the challenge of overcoming **poverty** in its various and complex forms. Here too, we would like to make our contribution, drawing on Italy's experience in seeking increasingly balanced and effective solutions over many years and promoting the solutions that have recently been introduced to provide practical help to people in poverty and support them on their path to personal and professional empowerment.

Over the past few weeks, we have been in contact with the relevant offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with our representatives at the United Nations to examine the draft document, which is still in progress and will need to be finalized in time for the world summit. As the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, we have focused our proposals on **three themes**, which we would like to see adequately addressed in the documents and debates that will accompany the summit and which, of course, add to and complement the themes already proposed in a unified manner by the EU.

The first topic is absolutely cross-cutting and concerns **artificial intelligence**. It is an issue that the Italian government already successfully addressed last year within the G7, which Italy hosted and had the opportunity to chair. In particular, at the G7 meeting of labor ministers, we focused on the potential of artificial intelligence in the world of work, seeking to seize opportunities to improve working conditions and strengthen workers' rights. This is a very important message, which in the final declaration adopted by the G7 labor ministers was defined as a human-centered approach to the use of AI. In the context of the upcoming summit in Qatar, given the vastness of the fields of application and the potential of artificial intelligence, this issue could be addressed from a broader perspective, recognizing its value and potential for use in full respect of human rights.

The second topic we focused on and would like to propose for discussion at the upcoming World Social Summit is **health and safety in the workplace**. Here too, in a global context, we are starting from very different contexts and organizational models: as it happens in advanced countries, including Italy, of course, where the issue of health and safety in all workplaces has always been at the center of national and European policies, it is important to stimulate reflection that can promote concrete progress and advances even in countries where, on the contrary, the issue of health and safety in the workplace has not yet gained the necessary prominence, to protect the lives and health of workers, especially in the most at-risk production sectors.

The third issue we have focused on, and which we hope will be included in the final documents, is the **social economy**. Here too, we believe it is useful to offer a concrete contribution, drawing on Italy's experience and its long-standing tradition of promoting and involving third sector organizations. This is now a well-established model, which has enabled Italy to carve out an important place for itself on the international stage. The Italian experience, our model of active involvement of the so-called ‘intermediate bodies’, continues to attract constant interest at both European and international level. Our proposal is aimed at recognizing and enhancing the role of the social economy and third sector organizations, with the aim of enabling them to become increasingly involved in social policies and make an increasingly constructive contribution.

These are the three points we have proposed for the drafting of the document. We are optimistic, in the sense that we have raised issues of definite interest that will enrich the preparatory work for the summit and, even more so, in view of a possible final declaration.

Before concluding, I would like to offer one last point for reflection in today's debate, also in view of the agenda, which includes speeches by representatives of the social partners. I am referring to the importance of **social dialogue**, which is closely linked to the issues of work and the construction of a modern welfare system. Through structured and constant social dialogue, it is possible to develop models, proposals, and solutions that start from a dialogue with the social partners and can therefore be agreed upon from the outset by the organizations representing workers and employers. Italy has also developed particular expertise in this field, and our system of social dialogue can be proposed as a model in contexts that have not yet developed this approach.

I would like to thank the CNR and Eurispes once again for this initiative. It certainly represents a valuable opportunity to promote the sharing of ideas and proposals that will enable Italy to make a qualified contribution to the upcoming world summit.

REPORT

Definition and Indicators of "Social Quality": the two pillars, people and society

Filomena Maggino
Professor of Social Statistics, Sapienza University of Rome
President, Italian Association for Quality of Life Studies (AIQUAV)

First of all, I would like to thank the organizers for inviting me to this conference on a topic that is particularly close to my heart. As the coordinator of this session said, I am in fact a statistician and, as such, I am mainly involved in the practical application of statistics. In this field, the principle to follow is simple: phenomena must be defined before they can be measured.

I deal with indicators, and as we know, **indicators** are sensors of reality; they describe and stylize reality, they are not reality itself. Consequently, their effectiveness in describing reality will depend greatly on the **definitions** we make. I have always dealt with this issue, particularly by linking the topic of indicators to that of overcoming the logic of GDP, i.e., indicators that allow us to go *beyond GDP*, as they say in the international arena. For thirty years now, I have been working on defining something that allows us to move beyond this GDP logic. This is why I have committed myself to exploring issues related to well-being, quality of life, etc. in particular.

What is clear to those who do this exercise is that the biggest mistake one can make is to come up with fragmented definitions: when you take a piece from here and a piece from there from the phenomena being studied, you immediately fail in this task.

Another mistake is to confuse the definition - in this case, of social quality - with the **emergencies** that occur in our society. We can only identify emergencies after defining what social quality is and everything related to it. This is somewhat the mistake that is also made when we want to adopt the indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a system that measures a country's well-being, as these indicators measure emergencies and have no underlying definition of well-being. Furthermore, these indicators do not monitor social conditions and therefore cannot be adopted to monitor what is defined as social quality.

That said, when we try to explore the issue of social quality in greater depth, it becomes clear that all the most common and widespread definitions can be traced back to general concepts such as those I mentioned earlier, namely quality of life, well-being, etc. I willtry to systematizetheseconcepts a little.

1. The definition of social quality and well-being

Meanwhile, social quality focuses on **people**; people are individuals, but they are also relationships, systems of relationships with other individuals, with institutions, with organizations, with the environment. Here we must begin to

distinguish: on the one hand, we have the individual and the **quality of his or her life**, and on the other, the quality of the society in which he or she lives. In defining quality of life, we refer to the essence of a person's life, the first pillar of social quality. At the same time, we also need to refer to another pillar that defines the **quality of society**, which refers to the system of relationships between individuals, between individuals and organized civil structures, institutions, etc., and the relationships of individuals and society with the environment.

In this regard, I would like to make an initial observation. Placing people at the center of the debate on these issues does not mean abandoning other issues such as the environment: I do not see them as antithetical. In fact, in my opinion, it is incorrect to focus solely on the environment. We must not fight to protect the environment, but rather defend the living conditions that allow people, all of us, to live in the best possible circumstances. The Earth does not need us to defend it. It was here before us and will be here after us. We do not have to save any planet. We must promote the best living conditions for people, and this also means defending the environment. We must defend it for the sake of our own lives. This does not mean being egocentric or anthropocentric. It is perfectly natural for the human species to fight for its survival in the best possible conditions.

Let's take a closer look at the two pillars.

Quality of life: there are many definitions of quality of life, all of them interesting and all of them applicable. However, it is not easy to find a comprehensive and systematic definition that avoids representing reality in a fragmented way, without respecting its complexity. Complex reality requires complex thinking.

One attempt at a systemic definition of quality of life identifies **two sub-pillars**.

The first refers to living conditions, both objective ones such as housing, work, living standards, *capabilities*, and all the external circumstances that affect people's lives. To these characteristics we also add subjective aspects, represented by the assessments that individuals express with regard to all living conditions[1].

The other sub-pillar of quality of life is subjective well-being, in cognitive terms (the individual's summary expression of their life in terms of satisfaction) and emotional terms, i.e., contingent expressions, both positive and negative (such as happiness, anxiety, tension, nervousness, etc.), which help to understand how a person is living.

The other major pillar, as we have said, is **the quality of society**, relating to the system of relationships, from the involvement (formal or informal) of people in social and political activities, to participation (social participation, political participation, which is not limited to simply voting), to social relationships between individuals, between groups, with all the possible identifications of these informal network relationships. Each country may present different aspects, with a prevalence of formal

[1]For example, the level of satisfaction with the work performed. In this regard, it should be noted that there are also complex models that define the subjective aspects of work evaluation, including, for example, relationships with colleagues, relationships with superiors, and the work environment.

or informal aspects. For example, in Italy there is a very strong tradition of informal networks, which is currently under stress and crumbling. The quality of relationships must therefore also be assessed in relation to the values shared between individuals and social groups, existing conflicts, the solidarity that emerges in a society, and also the performance of institutions and civil organizations: in this case, we must try to understand how these elements of society act and interact with each other.

2. The assessment of social quality and well-being

A very important aspect in assessing the well-being of a society is the fairness of its distribution, in territorial terms (comparison between areas, regions, etc.) and social terms (comparisons between groups defined at different levels, generations, gender, etc.). The assessment of quality depends greatly on the correct and complete identification of the different levels to be monitored in order to understand the fairness of distribution. There is much talk, for example, of gender equality, but it should be noted that this is only one aspect, albeit a very important one, of social quality. Fairness can be assessed through comparison, but also by creating ad hoc indicators.

Quality assessment can also be carried out by verifying how well-being is promoted in a given country, for example, in terms of the sustainability of the promotion of well-being. Only when the definition of well-being or social quality has been clarified is it possible to assess its sustainability. In other words, only when the common goal of a society has been clarified does sustainability acquire its own definition; otherwise, the term 'sustainability', however beautiful and interesting, remains vague and difficult to apply. For this reason, when we talk about sustainability, especially in social terms, we refer to concepts such as vulnerability in terms of risk and resilience.

When assessing the quality of a society, there are subjective indicators that I consider fundamental.

First of all, **trust**. An individual's trust refers to their system of relationships, both with other people and with organized structures. For this reason, we talk about interpersonal trust and "institutional" trust. The level of trust has been monitored in Italy for several years and the official data available is very significant; currently, the level of institutional trust is at an all-time low.

Another subjective dimension of the quality of society is **identity**. Each individual has different levels of identity; in assessing social quality, it is important to monitor group identity and national identity.

A further subjective dimension is linked to the concept of **hope for the future**, which is directly related to the other two aspects. When people in a country no longer have faith in its institutions and no longer identify with that country, it means that they are unable to plan and build their own future. In a recent study I conducted (as part of a thesis), I verified how a specific interpretative model, the catastrophe model, allows us to monitor this situation. Applying this model to the data provided by Istat on the three characteristics allowed us to clarify that there is a point (cusp)

that represents the moment when the balance is about to be lost in a direction that is not always clear (i.e., improvement or worsening of the situation).

Monitoring a country system through these indicators, developed on the basis of systemic definitions, therefore also allows us to understand the critical points of rupture, the situations that can trigger crises that can no longer be stopped.

There are also other subjective dimensions that need to be carefully evaluated, such as people's **perception** of social situations, for example, their perception of social exclusion or inclusion, and solidarity. Perception does not necessarily represent reality, but what people perceive nevertheless becomes an important element to consider in people's experiences.

3. The importance of a participatory process for a shared definition

What has been described so far poses a problem: who has the social legitimacy to define social quality and consequently identify the indicators? The process leading to the definition of social quality and the development of indicators must be **a participatory process**. Istat has already done this, creating the BES (Equitable Sustainable Well-being) indicator system with the help of a steering committee (representing society) and a scientific commission (of which I was a member). Of course, such a system must respect the dynamic nature of reality, and for this reason, opportunities for further discussion should be found within both commissions. There are also technical issues that I will not dwell on, which concern the indicators themselves and their statistical treatment (for example, their synthesis).

4. Social quality and governance

We have seen how both the definition and measurement of well-being and its quality must take into account the complexity of reality.

This is even more true when decisions need to be made in that reality. At the national level, government decisions are not always characterized by respect for complexity. For example, rather than offering a summary of open issues, the Council of Ministers ratifies the decisions of individual ministers. A complex reality requires a systemic approach, and the one applied within these institutions is not systemic. My three years of experience at Palazzo Chigi as advisor to the Prime Minister made me realize how much we need to promote a culture of complexity, especially at those levels. For this reason, I proposed the establishment of a control room for complex decisions related to the country's well-being. The creation of this control room confirmed the validity of the proposal. Therefore, we also need to reflect on the initiatives to be promoted in the field of *governance*.

5. Conclusions

We must put people, their lives, and their relationships back at the center. We cannot ignore the fact that we are living in a historic moment in which countries are exhausted due to ongoing structural changes and constant demands for sacrifice. All this is accompanied by the prophetic promotion of resilience, which in practice has turned out to be simply the ability to shoulder all problems and still remain standing.

This is simply unacceptable. That is why I try to distance myself from the concept of resilience, precisely because it is linked to these implications.

We also need to rebuild our system of values. Let me give you some examples. **The value of time**. Some say that time is the most fleeting, ephemeral, and perishable "commodity," yet people are asked, without hesitation, to spend much of their time on matters that do not produce well-being but only feed a supposed organization (bureaucracy).

Speed: we live in a society where things are valued more highly if they are faster. Quality is not speed. Reducing the time it takes to cross a city by train could be a good thing, but it cannot be done at the expense of the environment or human lives. Reducing this travel time could be valuable if the time saved is used by people to promote well-being and not, for example, to do more activities in a day.

It is not possible to always govern in the name of emergencies and crises of varying severity, using only sacrificial measures that are accepted through fear. We should also reflect on this: if, as we have seen, we use an approach to promote an initiative that is justified by the fact that we are in an emergency, and which in fact triggers fears and anxieties, then doubts arise about the value of what we are promoting. It is an approach that has led to a general decline in trust in institutions and, even more seriously, in interpersonal trust. In Italy, the organization that enjoys the highest level of trust is the fire department, because firefighters risk their lives for our safety.

We need to rebuild the social fabric, which has become severely frayed and fragmented. We need to rebuild the **human dimension** of our lives, which is not only about work and the struggle for survival, but also about other things that enrich the spirit and mind and preserve health in all its forms.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For an eco-social future

Paolo Landri
Director of CNR IRISS,
Research Institute on Innovation and Services for Development

First of all, I would like to thank the President of Eurispes for organizing this wonderful day of discussion and Director *Salvatore Capasso* for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this interesting debate. Opportunities like this are rare indeed. I would like to fulfill my task by making a contribution that I hope will be useful for future analysis. With this in mind, I would like to offer some thoughts on the need for a different approach to social policies than those currently in place, namely, to rethink the **welfare models** implemented in recent years.

If we look at the concrete welfare models implemented in the past, from the 1920s onwards (Fritz, Emilsson, and Lee, 2025), two dominant trends can be identified: ***compensatory welfare*** (1920-1970) and the ***social investment strategy*** (1980-2010). The key to *compensatory welfare* lies in the Fordist compromise between capital and labor, i.e., the extension/protection of rights and social policy schemes, whether selective or universalistic, during the glorious thirty years of post-World War II welfare, with the aim of supporting productivity and 'repairing' the damage caused by the economic system. In the critical scenario of the unsustainability of welfare and growing international competitiveness at the end of the 1970s, the *social investment strategy* came into play, promoting active welfare policies, i.e., measures to prepare for the future and long-term productivity through lifelong learning and active aging mechanisms. Of course, the *social investment strategy* is also showing signs of weakness, given the continuing difficulty of responding to the multiple crises of contemporary society, in particular the slowdown in globalization processes that previously appeared irreversible and the decline in social solidarity as a result of the increasing fragmentation and individualization of life paths.

Despite their differences, the compensatory and investment perspectives nevertheless operate within the same horizon of economic growth. An ***eco-social orientation*** is emerging and consolidating, supported by a literature that has been developing in recent times and which may open up a new phase in welfare policies. This orientation develops a sharp critique of the pillar of the constitution of modernity (Latour, 1995; 2018): the relationship between man and nature, the subordination of the non-human to the human, this binary and asymmetrical characteristic of modernity, which has characterized it since its origins, is irretrievably entering a situation of growing unsustainability as a result of the socio-ecological crisis. Climate change, as indicated by the extremely high temperatures we are experiencing these days, is just one of many signs of an alteration between nature and culture that leads us to consider the redesign of social policies in an ecological key to be urgent.The dominant model of economic growth, i.e., the model that has characterized modernity and supported the aforementioned welfare models, has been described as a cumulative spiral between accumulation and redistribution. Wealth is produced and then redistributed to compensate for or prevent risks and inequalities in the market. However, this model of infinite economic growth has led to the deterioration of ecosystems, causing a cascade of deterioration in environmental conditions and development costs. Just think of the ecological effects of investments in generative artificial intelligence, which outlines new scenarios in the world of work, but which will not only have a social impact (job losses, redistribution of work), but also a significant environmental impact (think of the water needed to cool the servers required to increase the computing power needed to make it work). Or consider the possibility of conflicts between ecological measures in favor of the environment and social policies: the former aimed at protecting natural environments and the latter aimed at caring for vulnerable social classes. prime example of this is the case of the 'yellow vests' in France in 2018, which shows how attempts to make

France more environmentally friendly have paradoxically led to opposition to environmental policies among lower classes.

In this situation, then, what can be done? As Professor *Maggino* rightly pointed out, we are not yet at the stage of proposing specific indicators or measurement methodologies, even though there are research groups working to build a bridge between the social and ecological sciences. However, we can say, as the professor rightly pointed out, that only when there is a valid reference theory can statistics, with its data and metrics, be used to develop effective indicators with which to interpret the processes taking place in reality.

From this point of view, one concept that can be worked on is that of **eco-welfare** or socio-ecological policies (Carrosio and De Vidovich, 2023). This is an extremely interesting concept from my point of view, because this type of approach could help us to see the growing interdependencies that exist between the economic crisis (in its various areas, production, finance, taxation) and the environmental crisis; it could also help the welfare state to emancipate itself from the growth paradigm, as well as healing the rifts between society and the environment through the development of eco-social policies.

Building an eco-welfare model means reorienting welfare policies from redistributive systems to pre-distributive systems.
(https://www.forumdisuguaglianzediversita.org/wikiforum/non-basta-re-distribuire-e-necessario-pre-distribuire/). It means addressing the causes of inequality rather than intervening with welfare policies when inequality has already been created by market mechanisms. It would also mean intervening in the mechanisms that produce accumulation and, for example, through market regulation mechanisms, encouraging the direct participation of citizens in forms of cooperative and democratic social enterprises capable of creating collective public goods and directly distributing the production of wealth. It is clear that pre-distributive policies clearly intervene in market regulation, competition protection, corporate governance regulations that obviously alter the balance of power, labor regulations, criteria for allocating research funds that can influence policy direction, and public procurement criteria.From this point of view, a key policy is undoubtedly **education policy**, which directly influences the formation of subjectivity, which is ultimately the basis for the formation of the values on which the wealth and well-being of a society depend. The idea of eco-welfare naturally also calls for a different conception of what is currently defined as ecological transition, which has been predominantly interpreted in the paradigm of ecological modernization (Minervini, 2024). It is thought that investing in ‘green technologies’ is sufficient to finally bring about an ecological transition in our societies. We know, however, that social problems cannot be reduced to technical issues and require, rather, the patient reconstruction of new alliances between social entities.

In order to **consider future eco-social policies**, following lines of work already outlined by other colleagues (Magnaghi and Marzocca, 2023; Carrosio, 2023), I propose three areas of work for developing an eco-welfare model.

1-First of all, we need to build economies that reintroduce the environment into their production cycle according to eco-sustainability criteria; then, we need to think about forms of economy that favor circularity, the **circular economy**; forms of economy that do not destroy the environment, but actually enhance it. From this point of view, there is no contradiction with the enhancement of technological processes. Today, for example, we have very advanced forms of artificial intelligence - such as precision agriculture - that allow us to take care of the timing and conditions of cultivation.

2-The second area of work that needs to be addressed, in my opinion, concerns the definition of the institutional contexts of new social policies; and from this point of view, we also need to consider the **relationship between urban areas and so-called inland areas**. This is another form of inequality that is very strong, because in reality most social policies are designed with metropolitan areas in mind. Social services in inland areas are systematically designed to be different, as if they were of secondary importance: this is a very serious mistake that accentuates inequalities and gradually creates processes of depopulation, also impoverishing the natural environment in which those communities, those small villages, have actually developed. From this point of view, proposals exist and are very interesting. I am thinking, for example, of the concept of metro-mountain or metro-rural, or the idea of urban bio-regions. These are all interesting concepts that attempt to challenge the binary thinking that opposes urban areas to inland areas and that a necessary ecological reconnection between different territorial systems is needed. Urban areas depend on rural areas in many ways: I am thinking of water, for example.

3-Finally, the third area of work concerns the need for a general rethinking of services to people, moving away from the logic of economies of scale and instead promoting s**ervices based on the logic of proximity**. This is an issue that is very dear to me because I have studied the conditions of small schools in inland areas closely. This means thinking about schools not in terms of a metropolitan model, but in terms of a model of proximity. We know that most pedagogical innovations have in fact been implemented in small schools; our pedagogical tradition has clearly demonstrated and documented this, and I would like to emphasize it.

Well, I have concluded with my reflections, which I hope will be useful to the debate. Thankyou.

Bibliographic References

Carrosio, G. (2023), L'innovazione degli approcci sociologici per una prospettivaeco-territorialista in Magnaghi, A. e Marzocca, O. (a cura di), *Ecoterritorialismo*, Firenze, Firenze University Press, 2023, pp.65-74

Carrosio, G. e De Vidovich, L. (2023) Eco-welfare tra crisi socio-ecologicae campi d'applicazione per politicheeco-sociali in *Politiche Sociali*n. 1/2023, pp. 43-62

Fritz, M.; Emilsson, K. and Lee, J. (2025) in EkaterinaDomorenok, Paolo Graziano and Katharina Zimmermann, *THE ECO-SOCIAL POLITY? Theoretical, Conceptual and Empirical Issues*, Bristol, Policy Press, pp.38-53

Latour B. (1995), *Non siamomaistatimoderni*, Milano, Elèuthera.

Latour, B. (2018), *Down to Earth: Politics in the New Climatic Regime*, London, Polity Press,

Magnaghi, A. e Marzocca, O. (a cura di), *Ecoterritorialismo*, Firenze, Firenze University Press, 2023.

Minervini, D. (2024) *Socionature. Percorsi di Sociologia dell'Ambiente*, Perugia, Morlacchi

Work is the central theme of social issues

Santo Biondo
UIL Trade Union, Confederal Secretary

Thank you for the invitation, Eurispes and CNR, and for organizing this event. We welcome with great interest and also with a glimmer of hope the possibility of achieving this "**global social contract**."

In our opinion, the United Nations General Assembly made the right decision in organizing this event in Doha in November 2025. it is a choice that may not seem obvious, but it is almost inevitable, given the scenarios that have been illustrated by those who spoke before me, in the sense that we are in a very complex and complicated phase in which important transitions to new situations have been taking place for some time: from the technological issue of artificial intelligence to the demographic issue and the environmental issue.

In order to **manage transitions** in an effective and positive manner, it is clear that broad social consensus is necessary. First and foremost, we must affirm the principle that no one should be left behind in these processes. Therefore, we must focus on social issues, which are important and fundamental to us. We believe that the definition of a global social contract is an unmissable opportunity, because it brings to the center of public debate, not only in individual states, but we imagine in Europe, and even in a broader dimension of Europe itself, the issue of social justice, quality work - and today, specifying what quality work should be already says a lot - as well as the issue of the person..

For us, I would emphasize this as a fundamental priority: a global social contract must be accompanied by a **global social tax system**. We are well aware that countries are heavily indebted due to the economic slowdown. Therefore, in order to be able to do what needs to be done, which we also intend to discuss, it is essential that tax systems begin to take on a social dimension and, above all, that they be coordinated.The debate on the *Global Minimum Tax* is back in the spotlight these days, an issue whose importance, in our opinion, should be emphasized at such a high-profile summit because, in order to achieve what we are asking for, it is clear that a significant amount of economic resources areneeded which, as I said, in the current situation, in light of the global economic scenario, can only be drawn from tax sources.

As a trade union organization, we have raised this issue not only in Italy but also in Europe, where we participate in the ETUC, the European Trade Union Confederation, and we have contributed to this by participating in the creation of the "European Social Pillar", at a time when, unfortunately, there is much talk in Europe about weapons and little about social issues.

In this context, for example, we have argued that the issue of taxation on excess profits must be discussed and addressed seriously, as must the issue of taxation on financial income, promoting a new taxation system based on solidarity, in which the principle of solidarity is clearly affirmed. It is no coincidence that, as was said before my speech, the years in which inequalities were reduced were the years in which economic policies, from the post-war period to the 1980s, were characterized by a significant redistribution of wealth and, above all, by progressive tax systems. Neoliberal policies have failed: unfortunately, the data show that they have failed to combat inequality. Therefore, in our opinion, a rethinking of social issues must necessarily involve a rethinking of the tax model within the framework of coordination between states.

Then the priority for a global social contract for us can only be **work**.Quality work, therefore well-paid work, work carried out in safe and healthy conditions, also in relation to environmental protection processes. For about three years now, as a trade union organization, we have been promoting large demonstrations in all the main regions of Italy—the last one ended a few weeks ago—focusing on two issues that are fundamental for us: **guarantees for the safety and health of workers and job stability**. As I mentioned earlier, in the current climate, simply recognizing that a distinction must be made between work and quality work represents a significant leap forward, given the negative impact of many years of neoliberal policies. Work is the central theme of social issues because it is linked to human dignity and the recognition of social citizenship. Each of us has his own recognition, unfortunately it is also ugly to say, his own dignity in society only if he has a job.

In this context, as I mentioned, we have addressed two fundamental issues in the workplace: **safety and health**. We launched a campaign called "Zero Deaths at Work," which also had an international impact, and formulated proposals that we presented to the national government and to all governments. We are currently discussing what needs to be done to address the issue of safety in a truly effective manner, including through legislation that affirms and highlights corporate social responsibility. To be even clearer: when we talk about safety and health, we argue that 'workplace homicide' should be established as a crime. Three deaths a day is a disturbing number for our country.What would have happened if these three deaths had been caused by the mafia? Back in 1992, the state reacted strongly by promoting a National Anti-Mafia Prosecutor's Office. We are calling for special jurisdiction over this phenomenon, because in many cases deaths at work, especially when linked to serious omissions, are actually murders. The case of young *Luana D'Orazio* is a prime example of when profit prevails over people: a machine is tampered with and a girl dies. This cannot be accepted; it is not an accident at work, it is death at work and must be prosecuted. We know full well that, due to the slowness of the justice

system, responsibility is often not established and families are left alone, without any form of support.

The issue of contracts, **subcontracting**, and social clauses are topics that must be at the center of a discussion that must be shared not only in our country, but also at the European and international levels.

Therefore, there are two fundamental issues in the quality of work: safety and health in the workplace and job stability.

Then we launched another campaign, as I was saying, with the slogan: "No to ghost workers." In the current situation, we have many young people, including researchers, who, due to the **precarious** nature of their working conditions, find it difficult to take out a mortgage, buy a car, or enjoy a good quality of life on a personal, human, and family level. We believe that it is no longer acceptable to make work so precarious. The whole jungle of atypical contracts must be banned. This is not a utopia; Spain has done it. Because even when we say that there is growth in employment in Italy, if we analyze the data carefully, it emerges that this growth is in precarious, underpaid jobs that do not allow people to live adequately and with dignity.

There is also the **issue of wages**. Our proposals are very clear. Issues relating to productivity and wealth redistribution have been open for discussion in Italy for some time. On these issues, we affirm the importance of first and second-level bargaining. We have asked the government, not only the current government but also previous ones, for tax relief on contractual increases and contract renewals in order to encourage first and second-level bargaining, because this is a fundamental issue. I would add that bargaining must also give recognition to the bargaining party. In our country, we have about 900 'pirate contracts' that need to be banned because they are not linked to any representation. Consequently, we are asking the government to also take action on the issue of **representation**.But it is clear that in order to achieve valid and effective results, a collective effort is needed, including employers, to legitimize bargaining that is truly representative of the world of work. It is at that point that we can work to promote a redistribution of wealth, shifting it from capital to labor through first and second-level bargaining, which we know is currently lacking in the country. Therefore, with regard to the issue of work, the following questions remain open: the issue of safety, which must be addressed decisively; the issue of job insecurity, which is closely linked to the strongly conditioning role of neoliberal policies; and, finally, the issue of wage levels, a fundamental issue that must be addressed through collective bargaining that is truly representative, an objective to be achieved with a law that supports the inter-confederal agreement on representation.

We also agree with the **minimum wage**, because we recognize our weaknesses in a world of work that has changed, become fragmented, and no longer refers to the large factory. It is clear that there are situations in which even we, as trade unionists, with all the work we can do in terms of contracts, have little impact. It is for this reason that we argue that it is essential to set a minimum wage. This would not be an exception, as many countries in Europe have already introduced it. However, it must be linked to collective agreements, i.e., it must be a minimum wage linked to the

minimum wage scale for contract renewals. This is our proposal. In this regard, it should be borne in mind that the minimum wage initiative involves aspects that go beyond the issue of remuneration, for example, there are also aspects related to rights and protections.

Another major open question concerns **demographics**, an important issue that will likely engage those who sit down at the table for discussions in Doha. Demographics encompass four fundamental aspects: birth rates, the family (support for birth rates and the family), active aging, and immigration, which cannot be addressed in the way it is being addressed, for example, by Italy, but also by Europe. In particular, I would like to emphasize that the issue of active aging has fallen by the wayside in political debate, and we have a responsibility, a duty, to bring it back into the narrative by restoring the terms of its proper dimension and merit.In a country that is rapidly aging, as is the case throughout the West, it is clear that we can implement all the policies needed to support the birth rate - we agree with the government's approach on some initiatives, such as the Universal Child Allowance - but it is also clear that the effects of these policies will only be seen in a few years' time.

Another fundamental issue that needs to be addressed urgently concerns the fact that productive sectors are in decline, giving rise to problems such as the **emigration of young people** leaving the country and **territorial rebalancing**. The government has formulated a number of proposals in recent weeks on these urgent issues, which are linked to the four areas of demography. It is clear, however, that in the face of these situations, it is necessary to identify a fundamental focus that starts from clear reasoning and is capable of linking together policies that can intervene across this complex of sectors, supporting consistent solutions.

Another issue, and I will conclude with this, concerns **citizenship services**, a pre-redistributive issue that involves healthcare, social-healthcare, and social issues. We believe that the third sector can play an important role in these areas, there is no doubt about that, but this cannot imply a weakening of the welfare state, in Italy as in Europe and the rest of the world, because we need a state that shows its social face. Take the case of healthcare: many people are currently not seeking treatment for financial reasons. In our country, healthcare is falling apart, not only in the south but also in the north. However, there is a problem of resources: on the one hand, there is a national plan, there is Mission 5, Mission 6, there is the law on non-self-sufficiency, there is the law on disability, there are all these far-reaching regulatory frameworks, but on the other hand, there is the problem of insufficient resources. This is the real problem to be solved.We are also asking the national government about this, for example, on the issue of Law 33 on non-self-sufficiency and disability. On these open issues, starting with healthcare—which is the problem most perceived by citizens, even more than war—we should consider introducing a solidarity tax. One thing is certain: with spending equal to 6.2% of GDP, it is not possible to guarantee a healthcare system that meets the needs of our country's citizens.

For this set of problems, we believe that the upcoming UN summit should be supported. To this end, we confirm our willingness to participate in further in-depth

meetings to contribute our proposals to the identification of the most appropriate courses of action. For this reason, we have also submitted a document on which to present a united front at the national level. In the near future, we will also be dealing with a budget law; this is another opportunity to discuss the issues together, present shared proposals, and then transfer them to broader forums, namely the European and international ones. Thank you.

See ATTACHMENT N.1
UIL Document for the Scientific Conference "Towards the UN World Social Summit," Rome, July 1, 2025

Effective training to equip people
to face the new challenges that lie ahead

Raffaele Morese
President, NUOVI LAVORI Association

Thank you for the invitation. I must say that when the president of Eurispes, *Gian Maria Fara*, mentioned his pet subject, the "global ego" it occurred to me that if you had invited Elon Musk instead of me, he would have replied: buy a smartphone and follow X and you will be the "global ego", I'll tell you everything. Instead, Mr. *Fara* talka about a conscious, supportive "global ego", and that is a tremendous challenge because the trends are all going in the opposite direction, as you well know.

Creating a global social contract is not only a challenge, it can also become a utopia if you don't link it to a **vision in progress of the results** you can achieve. We are experiencing a period of tremendous transformation. Everything that can positively guide and steer it is necessary, and everything that can serve this purpose must be nurtured: this is not the first time that the world has discussed issues of equality, fair work, healthcare, and protection. But the real black hole that is forming today in the global social contract is the possibility of equipping people to deal with all the new developments that are coming, and this can only be done with a huge effort in **education**.

The word "education" in the world has come to mean compulsory schooling, but that is no longer enough. For those like me who follow labor issues, it is necessary to address the topic of artificial intelligence and, at the same time, the construction of a new sustainable development, given that what we have available is unsustainable. It is people who need to be well equipped, and we must open up new spaces for education. Beyond compulsory schooling, everything is left to the individual, the family, the uncle, the parish priest. In Italy, career guidance is non-existent, resulting In Italy, career guidance is nonexistent, resulting in a cumbersome gap between job supply and demand, and the responsibility for bridging it falls entirely on the individual.

We need to introduce training and sabbaticals into the new global social contract, a right to sabbaticals for adults who need to continue training and retraining.

I am an old trade unionist, but I believe that professional ethics is the same, yesterday as today. If I have to go to the worker and say: "*look, your professional skills are obsolete, unemployment benefits are no longer enough*", one thing is certain: I will not convince him. Instead, I have to say to him: "*I'll guide you towards this other situation, more positive on the work level*". Maybe he will accept the harsh reality better. But to be able to do that, we need the tools, we need the possibility for individuals to retrain when and how they want, and we need an organizational structure that makes systemic the mismatch between labor supply and demand in a specific territory.

If we do this, we will accelerate the development of artificial intelligence, technological innovation, and the transition from incompatible to compatible development. If this is not done, we risk having to play defensively, trying to push forward the dates for abandoning fossil fuels, favoring the various Trumps who, with their baggage of denialism, support maintaining the status quo.

The **sabbatical**, a period of time in the life of a worker available for retraining and study. It must be financed in a tripartite manner, one part by the worker, one part by the company and one part by the State; it must ensure a medium/long-term period of detachment from work to retrain, re-enter the labour market and thus continue working. I know many millennials who do this individually: as soon as they realize that their professional skills are, so to speak, wearing out, they look for another job to improve them. But these are individual cases. In the current situation, I can't say there's a system that helps people free themselves from the risk of losing their professional skills. However, if we make lifelong learning support systemic, I think we can make a step forward in solidarity, as *Gian Maria Fara* rightly continues to call for, and in the possibility of dialogue between all peoples, in a different way than is the case today.

Migration policy as a tool for combating social inequality

Michele Colucci
Senior Researcher, CNR ISMED, Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo

I too would like to thank the Human Sciences Department of the CNR and Eurispes for this initiative. I believe it opens up a very useful horizon, full of possibilities for the world of research, for the world of trade unions, and for all those involved in the issues that will be included in this proposal for a global social contract.

My speech focuses on the issue of migration policy, a topic that has already been mentioned by other speakers. It is a strategic issue not only for Italy but for the entire Mediterranean area. In fact, many of the points and issues I will try to address stem from a specifically Italian context, but in reality they can be extended to the entire Mediterranean area, which, from the point of view of the migration situation, shows great continuity within a very diverse context.

I would like to emphasize this point from the outset: when we talk about **migration policy**, we are referring to public policy at the national and international level that is not only concerned with foreign immigration, but also with the plurality of migration experiences in Italy and the Mediterranean. For example, it addresses internal migration, i.e., movement within nation states, as well as emigration abroad, as mentioned earlier. Migration policy therefore has a scope that encompasses these different realities and specificities. There are, of course, many minimum conditions for rethinking the relationship between migration policy and social inequalities. I will mention only three in order to get to the heart of our discussion.

The first condition concerns **the objective**, namely the goal of placing migration policy back at the center of the national and international political agenda, which must be embraced as a strategic horizon both for the governance of the development processes and combating social inequalities.

The second relates to the now urgent need to **move beyond an exclusively security-based approach to migration governance**, an approach that prevents us from identifying all the potential inherent in migration dynamics and, above all, indiscriminately postpones the need and importance of planning mobility processes.

The third condition, which is very important, especially in the context of the UN summit to be held in Qatar, concerns the relevance and necessity of **linking migration policy to economic policy, social policy, and foreign policy**, as we have already heard in previous speeches. Migration policy is an area in which the actions of various public actors intersect. Consequently, a migration policy that is capable of functioning must have the courage to take on the challenge of starting from this plurality of institutional competences, not only at the national level but also at the international level.

I will try to summarize and illustrate in a brief overview the different phases in which migration policy has developed since 1945, both nationally and internationally, phases inevitably marked by moments of openness and moments of great crisis.

We have a first phase, between 1945 and the oil crisis of 1973, in which, thanks in part to the novelty of European integration and to new actors capable of playing an important role at the multilateral level, such as the UN agencies that I imagine will be protagonists at the upcoming summit in Qatar, a wide-ranging international migration policy was developed, which was able to elaborate and follow a common vision, despite many inevitable conflicts and difficulties. It was able to initiate a season, for example, of bilateral and international agreements, which effectively provided a framework of shared governance for a phenomenon as complex and widespread in those years as migration.

Subsequently, between 1973 and 1989, there was a period of interruption due to the impact of international crisis events that blocked this great process of multilateral cooperation, giving rise to a much more restrictive situation, especially with the closure of borders throughout the world, not only in Europe, a situation that was partly overcome by the events of 1989.

After 1989, following the fall of the Berlin Wall, a new twenty-year period began, marked by a new season of protagonism, including that of multilateral actors,

a constructive period characterized by both the signing of bilateral agreements between states and far-reaching national migration policies. This situation saw the emergence of a new horizon of great cooperation, which was then interrupted again by another serious economic crisis, the international economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009, which was intertwined with another global phenomenon, the 'Arab Spring'. The impact of these two phenomena was very significant and, ultimately, created the dynamics we have seen over the last 15-20 years, namely: the collapse of international migration policies, the difficulty and inability to identify a broad scope for intervention capable not only of addressing the phenomena themselves, but also of devising a shared plan.

Does migration policy only serve foreign immigration? This is a big question we must ask ourselves and, I imagine, we must also bring to the UN summit in Qatar. The answer is no. Both because, as I said before, when we talk about migration policy, we are talking about a variety of interventions by public actors that are not only aimed at foreign immigration, but also because the impact of a migration policy that effectively supports social and economic processes benefits the entire population of a country. For example, it significantly reduces wage differentials, helping to promote regular employment; this was also mentioned in the previous speech. Furthermore, it inevitably strengthens social cohesion by defusing the endemic conflicts that arise within population movements; and, above all, it manages to broadly extend access to social rights. Furthermore, migration policy proves capable of addressing the phenomenon of internal immigration, a major Mediterranean phenomenon, which I will discussshortly.

We are looking at Italy, a country with enormous territorial disparities and therefore enormous mobility between urban and rural areas, and even between North and South, as *Paolo Landri* mentioned earlier. In this situation, a migration policy capable of supporting movement between major geographical areas can significantly reduce these disparities, rather than accentuate them. Let us consider, then, the types of migration flows that a migration policy must address, both in the Italian case and, as I mentioned earlier, also broadening the discussion to many other Mediterranean countries, both on the northern and southern shores.

First and foremost, the issue of **foreign immigration** is relevant, and it cannot be underestimated. Currently, approximately 5,300,000 foreign citizens legally reside in Italy. More than a million foreign citizens have acquired Italian citizenship in the last 20 years. This is, therefore, a segment of the population that naturally has its own very diverse characteristics, and is highly plural within itself. Recently, for example, there has been talk of second generations, the importance of this segment of the population, which, naturally, requires appropriate policies also in terms of social inclusion and citizenship.

Then there is **emigration abroad**, a population that has now exceeded 6 million people. In this regard, I believe it is very important to carefully evaluate the statistical data. This is because in a country dominated by a vexing debate on foreign immigration, we should always keep in mind that there is a world of Italian citizens who have emigrated outside the national borders, often largely overlooked by public

policies. These Italian emigrants should instead represent, in many respects, a target for public policies, particularly those aimed at combating social inequality.

And then there is **internal migration**. Within this triad, internal migration, a structural phenomenon of the Italian economy and society, has increased significantly, particularly after the 2008-2009 economic and financial crisis. Statistics show that from the South to the North alone, approximately 1 million citizens have moved, changing their residence. Here too - keeping in mind, as it is well known, that those who change residence represent only a small fraction of those who move - we are faced with very significant movements that certainly require ad hoc policies.

So, let us therefore evaluate some possible **operational recommendations**, concrete suggestions, based on the importance of migration policy as a tool for combating and reducing social inequalities. Let us first discuss immigration, following the tripartite framework we illustrated earlier, focusing on a previously mentioned issue: **the emergence of irregular and undeclared work**. This issue has been the subject of a significant request from the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights over the past five years, reflecting the numerous, urgent calls for corrective action in this area.

Naturally, the benefits of increasing the regularization of undeclared work extend to the entire labor market, the entire economy, and society as a whole. Combating discrimination, as the UN has repeatedly stated in the Human Rights Committee, is a key issue that cannot be underestimated, as it affects social balance and cohesion.

Another issue that must be addressed - one that cannot be resolved solely at the national level, but also at the international level - is the **opening of legal channels** to ensure the safe movement of those who decide to emigrate, both for migrants seeking employment and for asylum seekers and refugees. This too has been a major request, especially from the UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and the IOM, the International Organization for Migration, but also from the ILO, the International Labor Organization, which was mentioned earlier, and which, in my opinion, must be firmly incorporated into the global social contract.

Emigration abroad. Migration policy plays an important role and must also address citizens residing abroad. This is undoubtedly the case in Italy, but, as I mentioned, it is an issue that concerns many Mediterranean countries. First of all, because within the scope of a migration policy, the protection of labor must also be taken into consideration: for example, that of an Italian abroad in the case of Italy. Therefore, it is necessary to include within the social and labor law framework the protection of those who work abroad, who very often have enormous gaps, especially in terms of tax and social security contributions, but also in terms of minimum labor rights. This is because we are often accustomed to imagining Italians abroad only within the imaginary horizon of the qualified researcher or technician; instead, there are employment situations requiring protection that are widespread and tied to lower-level qualifications. Another thematic area, of course, concerns all those training programs that can improve the internationalization prospects of younger generations and, concurrently, the paths aimed at their return to their country of origin. When

discussing migration policy, it is also right to emphasize the importance of governing, accompanying, and supportino return processes.

I conclude with **internal migration**, which is likely a highly topical issue, yet one that hasn't been explored extensively in public debate. This is because it's likely easier to introduce and apply operational tools for internal migration, for example, when they involve the mobility and transportation system. Commuter mobility in Italy is severely penalized, often involving internal migrants, and generally creates enormous problems impacting the labor market and housing issues. The topic of school education has been much discussed previously. We should be aware that currently, a significant portion of the teaching staff in Italian schools is migrant staff. These are people who generally move from the South to the North of Italy and who, as a result of this migration, face enormous challenges in terms of housing, wages, and remuneration; problems that even small, ad hoc interventions could easily address. Naturally, the issue of gangmastering, which often involves internal migration of foreign origin, remains an open one. It is a very serious issue linked to the exploitation of labor, but also to a more serious impact: the need to expose undeclared work within the labor market.

I'll conclude with an example, addressing this dual channel. Social inequalities are often at the root of mass migration, but very often, in the absence of a migration policy, mass migrations create new social inequalities. Unfortunately, Italy in recent history has very often exhibited this pattern, a pattern in which migration is linked to the horizon of inequality. However, there was a period - I'm citing Italy here in the period from 1958 to 1973 - in which our country experienced the phenomenon of large-scale internal migration, especially as a consequence of social inequalities; but in which, thanks also to the fundamental support of the trade unions, the strong commitment of civil society, and innovative policies supported by large-scale grassroots mobilizations, these mass migrations have transformed into a season of expanding social rights, not retreating them. Perhaps the 1970 Workers' Statute, obtained thanks to the struggles of immigrant workers in Northern Italy, is the most striking example of this dynamic of expansion. Thank you for your attention to the information provided.

The international trade union was among the first promoters of the global social contract

Giuseppe Iuliano
International Department, CISL Trade Union

Having been asked to replace CISL Confederation Secretary *MattiaPirulli*, who was unable to attend today, gives me the opportunity, as someone who has worked in international labor relations all my life, to bring to this conference, along with the CISL's appreciation for the initiative, some considerations on an important entity such as the international trade union. An organization, I must add, that is very little

known: we are not mainstream, the general public is unaware of us, and they don't know us because television, the press, and the mainstream media don't cover these matters. Therefore, I will try to develop some reflections that I hope will be useful in better framing the topic addressed at this conference.

First of all: **the proposal for a new global social contract originates precisely from the international trade unions**, whose organizations first began to discuss and propose a reflection on the need for a new "global social contract" in the period from the late 1990s to the early 2000s.

In those years, international trade unions were already approaching the *International Monetary Fund (IMF)* and the *World Bank (WB*) as the only global body capable of engaging with these institutions and challenging the "structural economic adjustment measures" proposed to countries by the IMF.

Subsequently, in 2006, a process of rapprochement was concluded between the two major international trade union families: the *International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)* and the *Christian-inspired World Confederation of Labour (WCL)*, the latter with a large presence of very active organizations, particularly in Latin America and Africa. The result of this convergence was the creation of the **International Trade Union Confederation**, which is still very active today, and which elected British *Guy Rider* as its first Secretary General, a key figure who, a few years later, would become Director General of the *International Labour Organization (ILO),* thus marking a very significant innovation. For the first time, in fact, the highly important role of Director-General of the ILO was not elected by a government representative, but rather by a leader proposed by the international trade union movement. It was during that period that reflection on comprehensive labor issues began to be proposed even within the major UN agencies. The positions taken by the ILO, which is known to be a tripartite international agency, began to be evaluated much more carefully than in the past. Representatives of not only governments but also employers and trade unions work within the ILO, jointly guiding the institution and defining its guidelines, regulations, and proposals. In this regard, it should be noted that every year in June, a world conference is held at the UN headquarters in Geneva, where the "conventions" - the regulations that are subsequently incorporated into the national laws of all ILO member countries - are approved. We are, therefore, faced with an international legislative mechanism that exalts the ILO within the framework of all UN agencies. And it is important to reflect on the role of international trade unions and the ILO here today, because much work has already been done in these contexts regarding the construction of a UN "social" World Summit.

So, returning to the aforementioned discussions with international financial institutions, it is important to emphasize that they continue to hold annual meetings. With us today is *Christian Ferrari*, Confederal Secretary of the CGIL Trade Union, with whom we met in Washington in February 2025 with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, along with a delegation from international trade unions. On this occasion, I would like to emphasize, for the first time we saw the President of the World Bank and the President of the IMF somewhat perplexed by the

fact that the new President of the United States is the first person to question multilateralism and the very role of these international institutions, which have, instead, been instrumental in defining the global economic and trade situation to date. These meetings of the global trade union with the aforementioned institutions, I repeat, take place regularly every year, and the reports at the end of these "rounds" already reveal the potential for collaboration between the major labor organizations to define new global, institutional, and even regulatory frameworks.

One more reflection. These are the years in which we have witnessed **a true anthropological and sociological transformation of work;** the end of the link between citizenship rights, or citizenship itself, and work. Work no longer accompanies you throughout your life; you constantly change jobs. There is no longer any connection between work and the territory where one can develop, so to speak, well-being, that of the individual, and one's family; ultimately, where the centrality of the individual can be affirmed. All of this is linked to the general change in production methods, the end of the Taylorist system, and the advent of just-in-time production that characterizes the phase we are living in.

Perhaps one of the last experiences in which we saw a productive investment that was an expression of the Taylorist system was at Fiat in Córdoba, Argentina, in the late 1990s. The same plant that operated in Melfi was moved to Argentina. That plant was expected to operate for at least 20 years into the future. All of this led to the construction of daycare centers and shopping centers around the Fiat factories, a whole network of facilities that supported the development of families and the development of the human person in all their dignity and complexity. Well, none of this remains. Two or three years later, in 2001, Fiat, faced with yet another Argentine economic crisis, was dismantling everything and running away. I remember rushing to Italy with the head of the CISL metalworkers' union to try to stop Fiat: we only succeeded for a few months... then the plan was confirmed, and the plant was dismantled. Just-in-time production completely changes all the economic and social balances we had seen and experienced for almost a century.

So, what organizational model should we promote? *Raffaele Morese* said some interesting things in his speech: **we need to change the global social contract, defining a new one whose guidelines and prescriptions are centered not on work, but on workers.** It is within this framework that we simply need to consider a guaranteed, general, and strong training system that benefits people, helps them change their approach to work, retrain, and reposition themselves in the market and production circuits; a training system that doesn't limit itself to considering work in its simplest and most essential sense, because work is changing radically, constantly and rapidly, as we are currently observing with Artificial Intelligence, platform work, etc.

Some experimentation in this direction was conducted between the late 1990s and the early 2000s, with the famous *Flex Security*, which actually yielded interesting results because it was implemented in Denmark with a population of 6 million, making it a fairly easy target to reach. I remember that at the time I was already working a bit with the university and I had a thesis done that attempted to analyze the

possible application of *Flex Security* in Italy, and unfortunately, it was clear how illusory it was to be able to do the same with a population of 60 million.

We have no alternative: faced with a situation in which the system of work and development we have known for a century no longer exists, we must think and act in terms of changing global strategies. States must have the role and responsibility of ensuring, through government action, that there is an income capable of supporting citizens, workers, as they must change jobs several times throughout their professional lives.

I would like to recall another very interesting moment: the International Labour Organization (ILO) celebrated its centenary in 2019, with an extraordinary collective reflection effort that unfortunately had to be mothballed immediately afterward due to the terrible Covid-19 pandemic crisis, with all its dramatic consequences for employment. For three years, preparations for **the ILO's centenary** had been carried out, involving all stakeholders (governments, employers, and workers' unions) to reflect on the anthropological and sociological changes in work and the new demands this process entailed. There is an exceptional document prepared by the ILO, after three years of preparatory work, which analyzes the profound changes in work and reflects on **what the future might hold**. Among other things, the working group was led by former Minister *Enrico Giovannini*, an Italian, one of the reserves of our Republic. I therefore refer to this document, which absolutely must be taken into consideration - I emphasize this to *Marco Ricceri*, who, with Eurispes, is coordinating this valuable work of analysis and contributions to the preparation of the UN World Social Summit.

In addition to the great commitment made within the ILO, the expertise of national and international trade unions is being discussed and contributing within the so-called "engagement groups" of **the global governance platforms, the G7 and the G20**, where it currently represents, with its unity and seriousness, perhaps one of the few "concrete" interlocutors of the major international institutions. Today, we are discussing the UN Social Summit, knowing full well that the UN is not functioning because of a Security Council blocked by its veto. But the other global governance platforms, namely the G7 and the G20, present a different situation and real opportunities.Of course, we must carefully consider that the G7 is perhaps increasingly losing its role, because it essentially represents countries that are allied and aligned with a "Western" approach to global issues, while the G20, despite the current alternating and sometimes unpredictable orientations of the White House tenant, presents itself as the only global platform representing, we might say, today's two major poles: on the one hand, the G7, "the West," so to speak, always in quotation marks, and on the other, the BRICS countries - Brazil, Russia, China, India, and South Africa - a coalition of five countries that since 2024 has already been enriched by the presence of another 12, while 20 countries are "in the waiting room." With the BRICS, in other words, we are faced with an aggregation of states that represents 47% of the world's population, 36% of the world's gross domestic product, and therefore the other true player in the new bipolarism that characterizes the global scenario today.

But let be careful: everyone is present in the G20: "Western" countries and "BRICS" countries... and while we think that the only discussion is about plastic in the seas, because that's what's discussed many times, in reality, at every G20 meeting, over the last three years, for example, Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov and US Secretary of State *Blinken* have always met to also discuss Russia, Ukraine, conflicts, and similar issues. All this to say that the G20 is the only global platform that works, where different positions, countries, and cultures exist.The international trade union is an interlocutor of this global strategic platform: we have played an active role, particularly when the G20, by rotation, was organized and led by positively inspired and socially open presidencies.

This was the case with the 2021 G20 presidency, which fell to Italy, under the *Draghi* government. In that case, as an international union, we were able to engage effectively and make proposals to include references in official documents, for example, on women's work. These documents were then signed by representatives of countries like Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and others, countries where a culturally polarized view of the role of women in society and women's work in particular prevails.

In conclusion: it's a fact that in contexts like the G20, international unions have succeeded in having official documents modified. This could be **a path forward**. At the very least, it's a concrete outcome when we talk about the global context, the organization of the United Nations, and the possible active role of social actors, starting with an important player like international unions. And these are all situations that should be valued, in my opinion, especially in view of the upcoming World Social Summit. I hope these considerations of mine will be useful for our overall reflection. Thank you.

Silencing weapons and focusing global efforts on a new welfare and social protection system

Christian Ferrari
CGIL *Trade Union, Confederal Secretary*

Good morning, everyone. Thank you very much for the invitation and, above all, for organizing this opportunity for discussion and exchange, which I believe to be truly useful and very important.

Before addressing the merits of the issues, and so as not to repeat the many valid points made by the previous speakers, I believe it is important to note that the upcoming UN Social Summit is taking place at a particularly difficult time in history and in a **particularly difficult global context**. The geopolitical situation is worrying, to say the least, both in terms of actual armed conflicts, which, instead of being resolved, are multiplying and worsening around the world, and in terms of the ongoing trade war, which was essentially triggered by the tariff policy pursued by the new US administration. It is quite clear that both of these factors are objectively

incompatible with the goals of social inclusion, poverty eradication, and the promotion of decent work and full and productive employment that the Doha summit aims to discuss and support. There are manyreasons for this.

The first, in a nutshell, is that **the consequences of wars** are never paid for by those who declare them, but always by workers and the civilian population. It is clear that in such a context, any prospect of economic and social development is lost, first and foremost for the countries directly involved in the conflicts, but we also know how the consequences of wars are felt even in countries that are not directly involved. Just think of the surge in inflation that in recent years has brutally impoverished many citizens living on wages or pensions, particularly in our country, but not only there.

There is a huge **wage issue** in Italy (and not only in Italy), and it is the crux of that primary functional distribution of income which, over the last thirty years, has increasingly compressed the share of labor, with consequences also in terms of the balance and overall stability of economic systems. Let us also consider the surge in prices and energy costs, which, among other things, makes our companies less competitive.

For this reason, we believe that the first contribution we can make in view of the summit in Qatar, both as social forces and as a country, is first and foremost to work **to silence the guns** on all fronts and finally restore the role of politics and diplomacy.

As for the trade war, we believe that, first and foremost at the European level, we must acknowledge the end of globalization, at least as we have known it until now, and the simultaneous **decline of a development model** that in recent decades has been entirely export-oriented, creating tensions and imbalances worldwide. A development model based on internal austerity and the competitive devaluation of labor.

In summary, we believe that even in the face of current neo-protectionist pressures, it is necessary to move beyond the European mercantilist strategy (not forgetting *Keynes*' teaching according to which mercantilism and protectionism are two sides of the same coin) and **focus on domestic demand**, with policies that put secure, stable, and well-paid jobs back at the center and **strengthen a welfare and social protection system** that meets the needs of citizens.A welfare system that, moreover, has long been the hallmark of civilization on the old continent and also a model, a benchmark, at the global level. A welfare system that, however, in recent years has become increasingly less public and less universal, depriving people, especially the economically weakest and socially most vulnerable, of fundamental securities and rights, starting with the right to health and education.

In addition to austerity policies, a new danger is looming on the horizon, which could deal the final blow to the European social model: the unsustainable arms race that was decided first at the European Union level and then at the Atlantic Alliance level.

This is another contribution we can make to that summit: **not accepting the logic of weapons** and avoiding at all costs military spending taking away

fundamental resources not only from social services, but also from investments and industrial policies that are essential for addressing the crucial challenges of our time, from the digital transition to the ecological conversion of our production systems.

On the first challenge, that of **innovation**, it should now be clear that the technological revolution cannot be left to the market alone, but must instead be governed and directed by politics, with the fundamental aim of democratizing it and, above all, socializing it. In other words, the potentially enormous increase in productivity resulting from automation and digitization processes cannot continue to be the preserve of capital alone, as is currently the case. Just think of the platforms and giants of the web, which present themselves as champions of modernity and innovation, when in reality they are a modern reincarnation of an old monopolistic and, if I may say so, parasitic form of capitalism. This applies to work, because they do not create jobs, quite the contrary; to normal companies themselves, which are also subordinate to that system of economic power; and to states, starting with the duties of fiscal solidarity, which they evade in a totally unacceptable manner.And from this point of view, I agree with *Santo Biondo*'s earlier comments: the recent G7 decision to exempt US multinationals, including *Big Tech*, from the 15% global minimum tax is really bad news. If even such a low level of taxation is not considered acceptable, you can understand how difficult it is to imagine any possibility of rebalancing a system that has now become objectively unsustainable from every point of view.

This is demonstrated by a simple statistic from the last few days that I would like to mention, taken from Oxfam: over the last 10 years, the richest 1% of the planet has earned something like US$ 33.9 trillion, an amount 22 times greater than the resources that would be sufficient to raise the income of that part of the world's population living below the poverty line to above US$ 8.30 per day.

So, we need to go in exactly **the opposite direction**. Issues such as reducing working hours, directly creating and redistributing work, and taxing large profits and large fortunes are all issues that politics, at all levels, but especially at the international level, can no longer avoid.

The second challenge I mentioned, that of **ecological conversion** and decarbonization, has to do, I would say, with yet another enemy of social development, namely climate change, which risks rendering ever larger parts of the planet uninhabitable, with all the consequences we know, and which represents one of the most serious threats to the very survival of the human race. And, from this point of view too, the arms race is the opposite of what is needed.

Ultimately, we believe that **the conversion of our economies into war economies must be avoided at all costs**. We must focus all our resources and investments on the green transition and technological innovation, starting with our production systems; and we must work tirelessly to ensure that the world, now irreversibly **multipolar**, is based on peaceful coexistence and cooperation, in order to grow in a balanced and sustainable manner, both socially and environmentally.

Finally, based on these considerations, turning to the more specific issues on the agenda of the UN summit, the CGIL obviously agrees with and supports the

proposal for a global social contract in its fundamental points: from the promotion of democracy and human rights to multilateralism, from universal social protection to a living wage, etc.

Despite all the problems I have listed in this contribution, I believe that there are just as many **reasons for hope**, which we must above all convey to people and workers in particular.

We live in an age in which, thanks to scientific and technological progress, we have, more than ever before, all the knowledge we need to tackle the many crises that are currently unfolding and, above all, to return to generating income and well-being that can be distributed fairly, both within our countries and between different areas of the planet. To achieve this, however, I repeat, knowledge and technology must be put at the service of everyone, preventing them from being used, as has been the case until now, to concentrate power and profits in very few hands. This will not be possible through enlightened decisions imposed from above, but only through the involvement, **participation, and collective leadership of workers and citizens**.In line with this approach, next November's meeting cannot remain confined to the summit rooms—as if dealing with issues reserved for insiders - but, as far as possible, it must be socialized and experienced collectively, because we are talking about politically and ethically sensitive issues that affect everyone.

Ultimately, we need a major return to politics at all levels and, more specifically, we need the return of the primacy of politics over economics and finance.

Political forces, social forces, the scientific community, the cultural world, and democratic institutions **must regain control and real governance of economic and social processes**, because the invisible hand of the market is clearly not enough to guarantee progress and social justice. This is not an opinion, it is a factual evidence that has been more than confirmed by the results of the last thirty years. It is in this direction, together with other social representatives, that we want to commit ourselves and make our contribution to ensuring that this summit truly sends a signal of change and a reversal of the current trend. The world, the whole world, in such a difficult historical turning point, urgently needs it.

Silvia Mattoni

Session Moderator, Journalist, CNR Press Office

Thank you, thanks to all the speakers who have presented so far their qualified, valuable, contributions of ideas and proposals. These are important elements both for developing recommendations to be forwarded, first and foremost, to the competent authorities participating in the next UN World Social Summit, and also for laying the foundations for more active and broad-based collaboration between the scientific community, social partners and trade unions, and civil society organizations. This is a need whose importance at this historical moment has been repeatedly emphasized by the speakers.

Among the attendees, we noted a request from *Paolo Motta* of the international intergovernmental association ICOMOS, committed to the protection of sites of cultural interest, who will present the "*PAGUS Manifesto*" initiative. It deals with an initiative, launched this year, in 2025, that has involved numerous representatives of the scientific community worldwide on the specific topic of rebalancing urban and rural areas, a fundamental need to be addressed within the framework of effective social policy, as has already emerged from the presentations of several speakers. The Manifesto will be presented at the next United Nations Summit.

Subsequently, as scheduled, we will open the international session, in English, in which representatives of the *International Association on Social Quality (IASQ*) will illustrate their contribution in terms of theoretical and practical approaches to new social promotion policies. IASQ is headquartered in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and comprises a broad global network of academics and experts, particularly in economics and social sciences, who have long been engaged in discussions and in-depth studies on this fundamental thematic area: social quality. This is a theoretical approach, I might add, that ultimately appears to be an alternative to our traditional reading of social processes and that goes very much in the direction illustrated in particular by Professor *Filomena Maggino*.

The first speaker will be IASQ Director *Laurent van der Maesen*, whom we are honored to have with us in this hall; the other contributions will be presented via video link from Ukraine and India.

Debate – Contribution

Paolo Motta
ICOMOS SDG-Worrking Group
IASQ _ Urban Issues Key Advisor
PAGUS International Scientific Network

PAGUS Manifesto on urban-rural territorial development

Thank you for the invitation and the opportunity to talk about a topic that is practically taboo: I am referring to the issue of urban-rural territorial balance. It is a topic that I have been following for many years and in many forums, including the ICOMOS working group on sustainable development goals and **territorial rebalancing, which also means social rebalancing**. Urban-rural territorial balance is practically ignored by all international agencies, it is ignored by all COPs, it is ignored by Agenda 2030, which is now outdated because it predates Covid, the food crisis, the energy crisis, and the war crisis. Agenda 2030, in all of its 17 goals, has never seriously considered this unresolved issue.

The reality is that today, out of a world population of around 10 billion people, **7.5 billion people, or 75%, live in urban areas**; of these, it is estimated that around 25%, or roughly 1.5 to 2 billion people, live in precarious conditions, in marginal

urban neighborhoods, in slums, and are all the result of migratory flows, international migration, and internal immigration. For some reason, whenever this topic is raised, it is shelved. I believe, however, that in our societies we should address it seriously with appropriate policies and tools, including the indicators mentioned by Professor *Maggino*, with whom we collaborated years ago to develop not only socio-economic indicators but also subjective indicators of well-being.

In order to give impetus to initiatives in this area, about a year ago, on the basis of joint studies, we worked with a group of independent international experts to prepare the **PAGUS Manifesto** for submission to the next World Social Summit in November 2025, because there can be no valid social contract unless a solution to this problem is also initiated. Earlier, we discussed immigration, which should be evaluated in two ways: outward migration from a country and inward migration within a country, toward large urban centers. Why should everyone live in stressful urban areas when you can live well in a suburban or rural area with adequate connections, networks, and services?

The tragic experience of the COVID pandemic has shown that this is feasible and has accelerated everything in this direction. Thanks to teleworking, remote social services, a different balance between free time and working time, and many other similar opportunities, linked for example to Internet connections, the experience of the COVID period has shown that it is possible to apply **an alternative model**. Many people, among other things, have had time to rethink the reorganization of their lives, many have questioned the burden of commuting between home and work, of never having time for anything. We believe that a totally different and innovative approach to this issue is needed, one that goes beyond the old paradigms of urbanization and proximity between home and work, which the West has imposed on the whole world since the beginning of the first industrial revolution. These paradigms are now outdated. We must work towards a new territorial balance based on a multisectoral, holistic vision that takes into account the multiplicity and complexity of factors affecting people's quality of life, environmental protection, and natural resources, starting with the priority redevelopment of rural and inland areas. If we do not work in this direction, we are heading for failure, as Professor *Maggino* said.

The pursuit of this territorial rebalancing, which is so important at the international level, is particularly valuable for Italy, which still has some very important inland areas with 17% of the national population, with over 5,300 municipalities with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, but which are still vital, a valid infrastructure network, even if it often needs to be improved in the last kilometer, and so on. Based on new policies, **Italy could become a model of alternative development**, not for the plains of the United States or China, but certainly for many countries, primarily European ones, in which to implement a more balanced territorial development model that reduces the economic, social, and logistical gaps between urban and rural residents. Furthermore, this scheme would make a significant contribution to the fight against climate change and environmental risks by restoring human presence in the territory, reducing urban emissions, increasing agricultural and forest areas, etc.

The Manifesto of the PAGUS network of international experts aims to contribute to efforts in this direction. It reflects the awareness that this is a medium - to long-term challenge and is open to free membership by scholars of the scientific community.

See ATTACHMENT N.2:
PAGUS Manifesto

International Session

"Theory and Practice for the Social Quality of Development"

The contribution by the International Association for Social Quality (IASQ), (Amsterdam – The Netherland)

REPORT

A scientific comment on the UN's "Draft Declaration Second Summit on Social Development 2025".

Laurent J.G. van der Maesen
(with support of Harry G.J. Nijhuis), director/coordinator of the International Association on Social Quality (IASQ),

Preliminary remarks

I am a member of the "International Association for Social Quality (IASQ)," founded in Amsterdam around 1995, concurrently with the first UN-sponsored World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen. At that time, many other approaches to social quality, human security, social capital, social development, and capability theory existed in Europe, the United States, and Canada, as well as, for example, social harmony in China. The problem for those initially engaged in social equality theory was the presence of so many different approaches. All these approaches use concepts such as social cohesion, social justice, social empowerment, inequality, and so on. In the draft preparatory document for the second World Summit in November 2025, we can see that all these concepts are referenced and are excellent, but the results of the first summit did not tell us what actually happened. Clarity regarding the theoretical frameworks of social processes and their underlying interpretative models - for example, between individualistic, dialectical, and collective models (Pareto is one of the founders of the basic individualistic models, while Marx is one of the founders of dialectical and collective models) - is a crucial issue to resolve. Otherwise, we remain in a situation of unclear interpretation of fundamental concepts such as the social

contract or empowerment. In other words, we absolutely must avoid allowing the use of the adjective "social" (along with its related policies and transformation processes) to be confused, generic, or empty**.**

1.Introduction

This conference regarded the question how to submit to the UN's "Second Summit on Social Development", to be held in Doha, in November 2025. The related emerging ideas were inspired by the Italian Think Tank Eurispes and the board of the IASQ. As background information, the editors of the International Journal of Social Quality disseminated on small scale related ideas in the draft Editorial, Volume 14.1 (see also *www.socialquality.org/publications*). The Editorial explores the UN's intentions of the Second Summit 2025 in relation to four case studies in this issue of the journal. These case studies are interpreted from current perspectives of the social quality approach. Along this route, the social quality perspective could be connected with assumed UN's intentions. The lecture, based on this Editorial, in summary addresses the following points:

- Three quotations which illuminates the importance of the dialectic between theory and practices as opening.
- An essential feature of the social quality approach, visualized in figure 1, namely the tension between the vertical axe (societal and biographical transformations) and the horizontal axe (the life world and the world of systems/institutions). This tension concerns the dialectic between theory and practices. It entails an intellectual instrument for new politics based on a specific ground-pattern of thought, namely the third one (see section 5).
- The herewith related current configuration of four frameworks, applied in the social quality approach, presented in figure 2.
- The ongoing confusion concerning the implicit deployment of various ground-patterns of thought, leading to unsubstantiated applied conceptions by different approaches, causing considerable incomprehensibility of also the UN's Draft Declaration Summit 2025.

*2.*Three inspiring quotations as opening

Firstly: In the thirties of the previous century, ***Benjamin Disraeli***, remarked, that "A practical man (woman) who professes his/her reliance solely on 'facts' and considers theory taboo, practices the errors of his/her forefathers".It is of interest to explore in what sense the Second UN Summit will differ from the First UN Summit of 1995.Are those responsible for the outcomes of the Second Summit once again committing the errors of those, responsible for the First Summit? By means of which substantiation can this be demonstrated or denied?

Secondly: In the forties of previous century ***Albert Einstein*** added the inescapability of deploying a theory (based on a deductive methodology)because "there is no single inductive method which could lead to the fundamental concepts of physics. Failure to

understand this constituted the basic philosophical error of so many investigations of the 19th century".

Thirdly: Both above scientific theoretical quotations were expressed in the following question made in ***The Guardian Life***, Wednesday 26, 2025, namely: "Is the climate being weaponised? The last few years we have witnessed a dramatic shift away from the progress we need to avert climate disaster. A growing lobby of economic and political denial has been empowered by the Trump administration, which has declared war on climate progress, launching more dramatic anti-green moves in its first 100 days than in his entire first term. Around the world, a growing number of lawsuits are being used against governments over environmental laws and other regulations, while groups such as Greenpeace are being targeted too. What are the forces driving pushback against a greener world? ".

3. Two basic tensions to unravel societal processes and delivering points of departure to empower people as 'societal beings' in communities

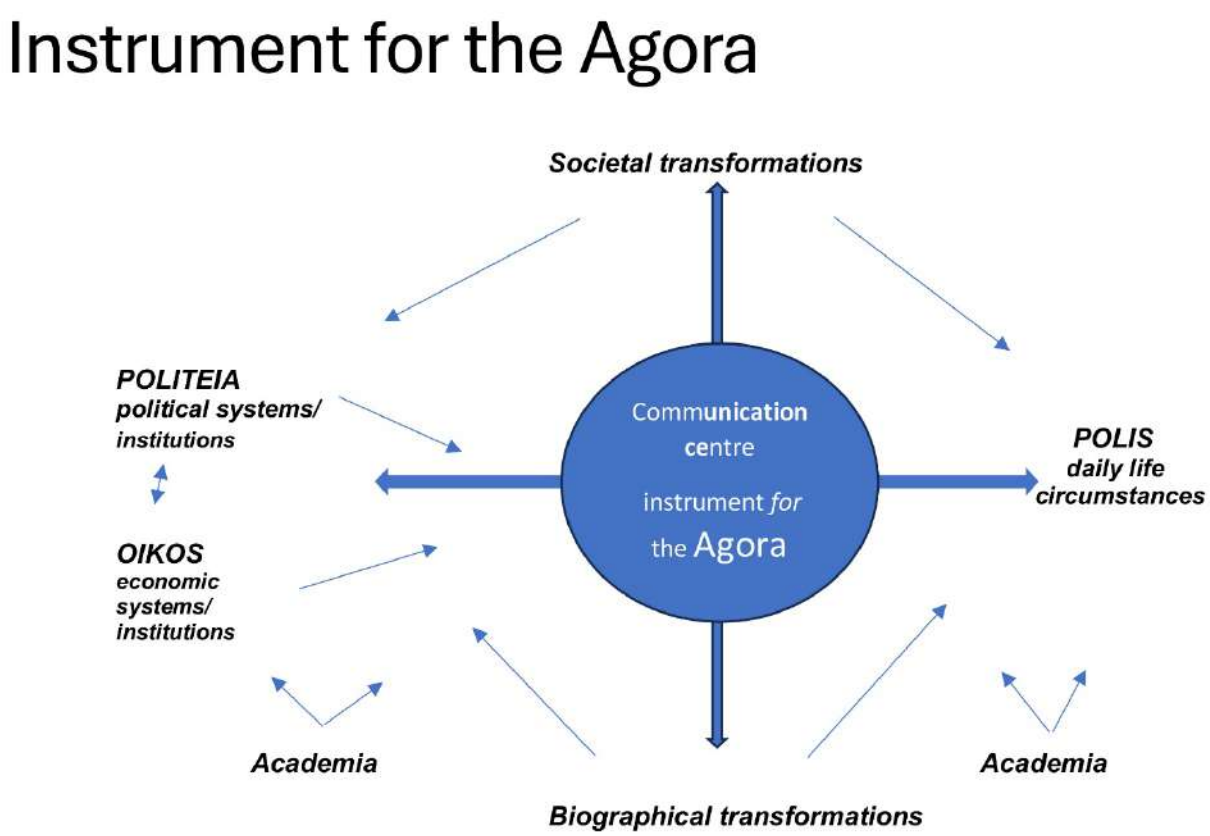
The characteristic distinction between the social quality approach and other well-known approaches to explain societal transformations are visualized in the concept of the Agora (see figure1, and section 5). It regards its basic orientations on:

- Firstly, the circumstances of daily life on community, national and regional levels and to deliver new methodologies/instruments to empower people as 'societal beings' (Polis).
- Secondly, the nature and quality of processes inside and between political systems and institutions (Politeia) and economic systems and institutions (Oikos) and (the consequences for)the circumstances of daily life (in the Polis).
- Thirdly, the formal and informal intermediaries to relate in the Agora actors from the Polis engaging in processes between the Polis and the Politeia/Oikos and vice versa.
- Fourthly, the application of scientific instruments for analysing and understanding these processes and to prevent negative consequences (with support of the Academia).

This scheme and especially the position of the Agora in figure 1 is based on the history of the urbanization of Amsterdam Southeast District, including afterwards the outcomes of (i) the connection of the embryonic social quality theory, with (ii) theoretical notions of Hannah Arendt, and (iii) theories of Jürgen Habermas and Walter Heinz (see third book on social quality and indicators, Macmillan 2012) resulting into a change of all three. The purpose of the Rome Conference of July 1st, 2025, was meant to consider the potentialities of the Academia – possible to support by the UN –how to improve the social quality of daily circumstances of people. This should imply a fair distribution of wealth, taking into account the achievement (restoration) of ecological balances and resilience, so that all inhumane conditions can be eliminated and everyone on earth will be empowered to realizea decent and

dignified life. It concerns a contemporary interpretation of the first Amsterdam Declaration of Social Quality', in June 1997, signed by 1000 academics.

Figure-1



4.The new configuration of frameworks of the social quality approach: adequate perspective for understanding societal transformations?

The starting points of this configuration (see figure 2) is the proposition of***"the social"***as ontological foundation of the social quality theory. It is an outcome of the dialectical based relationships between processes of selfrealisation of people and processes of the formation of collective identities.The roots of this ***conceptual framework*** originated from Aristoteles'philosphy. It was further substantiated by Jewish, Islammic and Christian scholars, raised to a new level by Spinoza and incorporated by many famous scholars in the 19th and 20th century.

The founders and colleagues of the socal quality theory in the beginning were oriented on the analysis of three main factors, determining and judging the daily circumstances of people.

The *conditional factors/indicators*, the *constitutional factors/profiles* and the *normative factors/criteria* constitute together the ***analytical framework***. All concepts used in the three sets of factors are intrinsicely connected withintepretations of "the social" as ontological foundation. In the first decades most attention was dedicated to

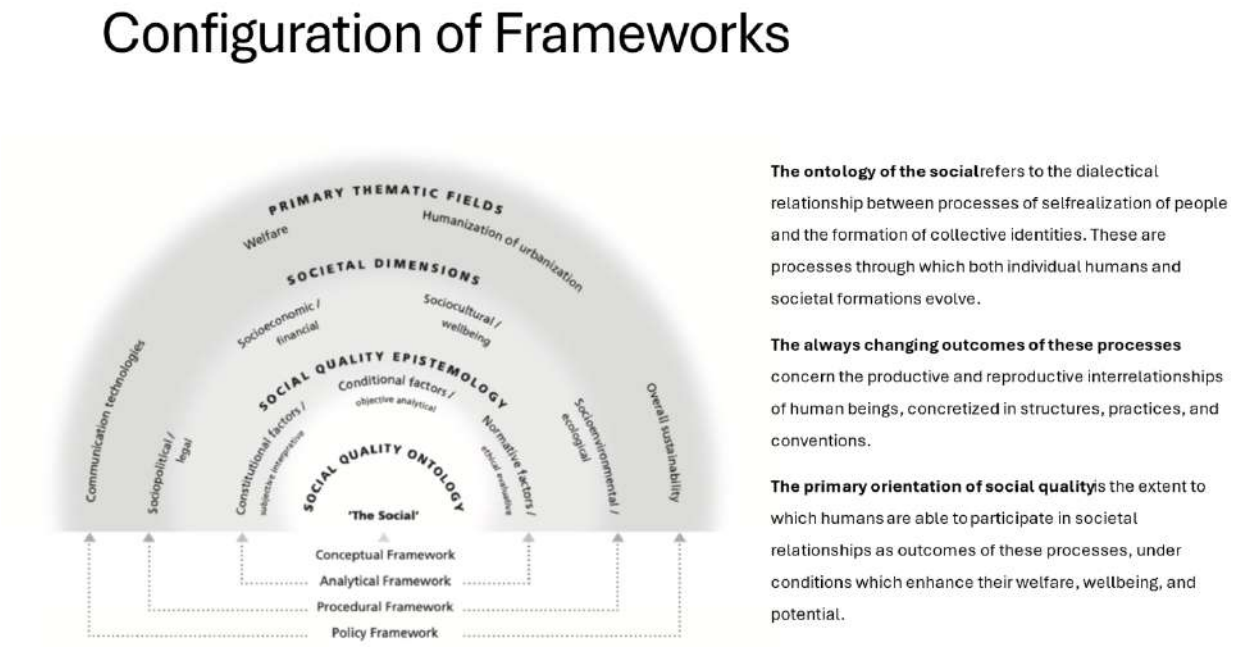
the application of indicators to understand the nature en consequences of the conditional factors at a certain place and a certain time (in Europe, in Asia, in Australia). A recent start is made with the orientation on the constitutional factors as a subjective element for empowering people. A huge challenge is to start with the orizing the normaitve factors. This work generated al least two questions.

Firstly,in what sense do processes in four distinguished dimensions play a role in changing the three sets of factors in daily circumstances. It concerns the object of the ***procedural framework***.

Secondly, which role play these processes in the constitution and transformation of at least four essential thematic fields of societies. It concerns the ***policy framework.***

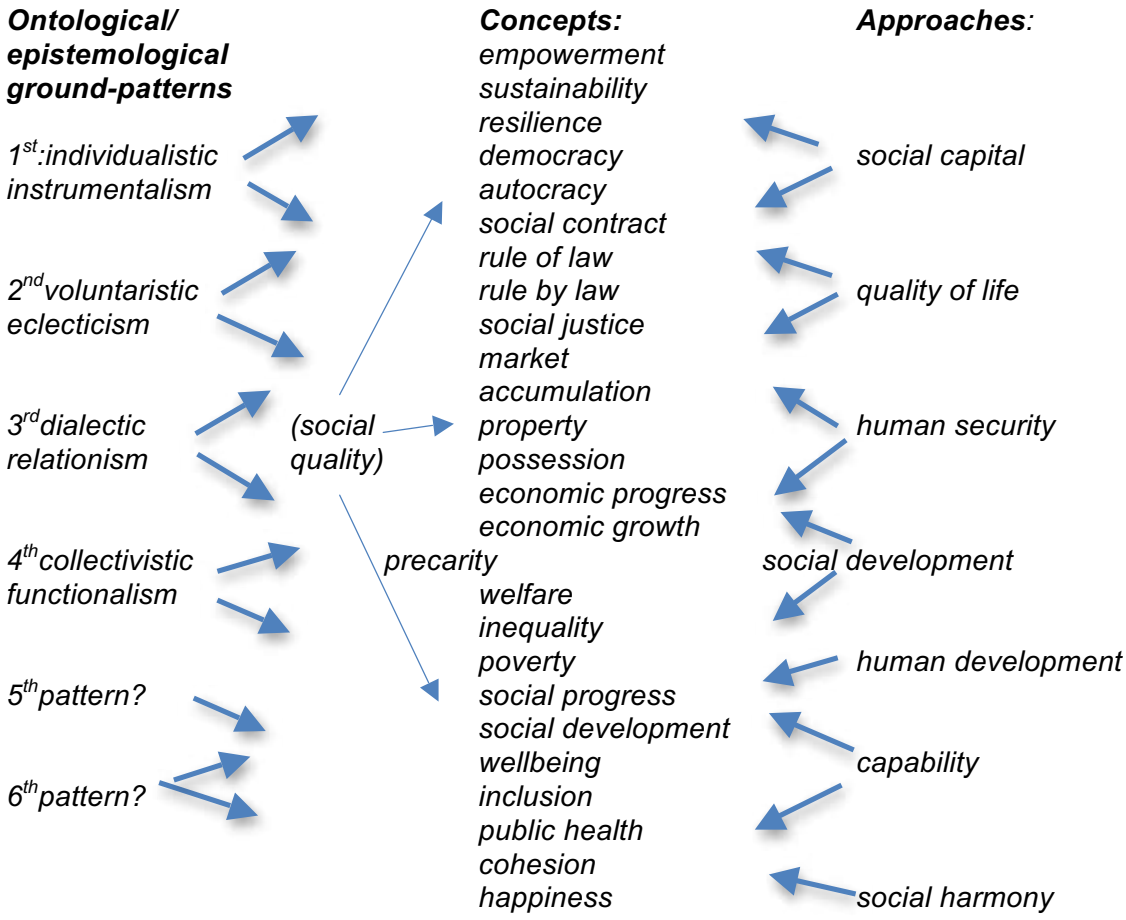
The answer on the second question provides a more comprehensive understanding of the determination of the daily circumstances of life as an expression of these thematic fields. This delivers a main condition for comparative research between communities all over the world, based on the outcomes of the application of the analytical framework. The ontological substantiation of all concepts used in the four frameworks of social quality concernsan even importamt condition for comparisons.

Figure 2:



5.The difference between the social quality approach with existing other approaches, the Draft of the UN's Declaration for the Second Summit and a fourth quotation

Figure-3:



All mentioned approaches mentioned in figure 3 (except social quality)remain obscure about the underlying ground-pattern of thought that determines the deployed way of reasoning, analytical approach and critical interpretations of reality, that evolves interrelation contextuality shown in figure 2. This is confusing and misleading for their deployed reasoning. As Albert Einstein stated – without making the theoretical framework of reasoning explicit, rational thinking remains incapable to grasp the actuality. Eo ipso, in all mentioned approaches (right side figure 3) the intrinsic determined relationships between used concepts remain also unclear. In the UN's "Draft Declaration" a mix of all mentioned concepts (and other concepts) are used. Unclear remains the theoretical context of these concepts. This obscurity allows the UN Draft to stay away from the reality of changes that shape the circumstances of daily life in practice.

As ***Roy Bhaskar*** concluded in the nineties of previous century: "Today, philosophy, for the most part, only reflects the superficial sheen of reality (there is no depth), normalizes the status quo ante (there was history, but, like ideology, it is no

more), sequesters existential questions, and legitimates the spread of more of the shallow same, ***treats relations as external and contingent*** (disconnecting, as it screens, contradictions and conflicts). The social quality approach may deliver a real perspective for following UN's assumed intentions to empower people as 'societal beings', to play a responsible role in an explicit Agora to address challenges.

REPORT

The Social Quality Approach as Perspective for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery and European Integration: Relevance and Risks

Prof. Dr. Valeriy Heyets
Director, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, IEFNAS
National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv)

Dear colleagues, on behalf of the Ukrainian academic community and the Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, we are pleased to extend our greetings from Kyiv to all participants of the International Scientific Conference "*Verso il Vertice Sociale Mondiale dell`ONU (Quatar, 4-6 Novenbre 2025): il contributo dell`Italia*", in Rome. We express our sincere gratitude to the organisers of this Conference — the European Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research and the Department of Social Sciences of the National Research Council of Italy — and, in particular, to Prof. *Marco Ricceri* and Prof. *Salvatore Capasso.*

In the 21st century, social policy is less frequently perceived as a mechanism for redistributing resources and more as the foundation of a new societal contract — one that defines resilience, dignity, and social cohesion. The systemic challenges of our time — war, pandemics, climate change, and digital transformation — compel us to revise the role of the state, the responsibilities of institutions, and the very parameters of public policy. They demand a departure from technocratic management toward a human-centred approach of transformation.

Against this global backdrop, the war in Ukraine has become both a critical test and a catalyst for a new quality of statecraft. Under conditions of full-scale aggression, Ukraine is not only preserving the functionality of its social institutions, but also initiating a deep reconfiguration of the strategies, frameworks, and normative underpinnings of social policy.

1.The War in Ukraine as Catalyst: Strategic Transformation of Social Policy

The full-scale war launched by the Russian Federation in 2022 has produced a profound societal crisis that has simultaneously triggered a fundamental transformation of Ukraine's social policy. Under extraordinary circumstances, the state has demonstrated its capacity not merely to respond but to strategically innovate - across three mutually reinforcing levels: functional, normative, and operational.

At the functional level, the shift has been from a fragmented, category-based approach to human assistance toward a systemic, digital, and person-centred approach. Core principles now include adaptability, proactive engagement, targeted support, and respect for human dignity. Social policy (or societal oriented politics and policies) is no longer confined to compensating vulnerability but is instead evolving into a framework for enabling development, civic participation, and mobility.

At the normative level, a revision and renewal of key strategic documents has taken place, which define not only directional goals but also a conceptual framework for policy in the post-war period. In particular:

- The **National Social Policy Strategy to 2030** was adapted to address wartime challenges, with emphasis on digitalisation, decentralisation, and community-based approaches;
- The **Programme for Implementing the International Classification of Functioning** reframed disability policy in terms of equal participation, rather than assistance alone;
- **Community recovery frameworks** have established social cohesion as a core indicator of territorial resilience;
- In 2024, Ukraine launched the development of a **National Employment Policy Strategy** aimed at building flexible, resilient, and equitable labour markets.

At the operational level, a range of institutional innovations is reshaping the infrastructure of societal relationship:

- The **Unified Social Sphere Information System (USSIS)** has enabled transparent societal oriented transfers, reduced duplication and fraud, and ensured real-time monitoring and responsiveness;
- A **three-tiered model of social services** allows for adaptable provision according to the complexity of needs — from basic counselling to supported living arrangements;
- A **basic social benefit**, effective in 2025, establishes a universal safety net for individuals not covered by pension or insurance systems;
- The **"money follows the service"** principle ensures competition and equal access, regardless of provider ownership (state, municipal, or non-governmental);
- The **expansion of active labour market instruments**, including vocational retraining, digital education, and microenterprise development, is shaping a more adaptive and inclusive social contract, in the meaning of the social quality perspective.

In sum, the transformation of Ukraine's social policy represents not only a pragmatic response to the consequences of war but also a deeper institutional shift. A new paradigm is emerging, in which:

- the **individual** is not merely a recipient of aid, but an active agent of reconstruction;

- the **community** is not a dependent object, but a driver of social cohesion and innovation;
- the **state** moves beyond its supervisory role to act as a guarantor of dignified and enabling societal oriented frameworks.

This evolution establishes not just a set of procedural decisions, but an ethical and normative orientation — one that will shape the architecture of post-war Ukrainian society.

2.The Social Quality Approach as a Perspective for Transformation: A Comprehensive Framework for Post-War Recovery

In the pursuit of a renewed paradigm of societal reconstruction, the **Social Quality Approach (SQA) as a Perspective** has gained particular significance. Developed by the founders of the International Association on Social Quality (IASQ) — Dr Laurent van der Maesen and Prof. Alan Walker — this interdisciplinary concept transcends sectoral or categorical thinking. It offers a comprehensive framework for understanding societal well-being as an *integral attribute of societal based relationship*, which defines the capacity of individuals to realise themselves in ways that are dignified, secure, and inclusive.

The SQA is built around four interrelated dimensions:

1. **The Socioeconomic / Financial Dimension** encompasses access to employment, housing, basic resources, and economic security. It emphasises not only the availability of aid but also the capacity of individuals to achieve self-sufficiency through decent work, lifelong learning, and social mobility.
2. **The Sociopolitical / Legal-Institutional Dimension** pertains not only to the formal recognition of rights but also to their enforceability, institutional protection, non-discrimination, and the predictability of government action.
3. **The Sociocultural / Welfare Dimension** reflects the level of societal trust, cohesion, civic participation, and shared identity — the conditions under which people feel part of a community capable of collective action.
4. **The Socioenvironmental / Ecological Dimension** is interpreted as a responsibility for spatial and intergenerational sustainability — from access to safe and healthy environments to equitable infrastructure and climate justice.

The uniqueness of this approach lies in its capacity to view social policy not as a patchwork of tools but as a **coherent system of interrelated coordinates**. It provides a paradigm capable of balancing social needs, institutional accountability, and personal empowerment.

In Ukraine’s post-war context, this framework offers an opportunity to:

- **Integrate physical reconstruction with human agency**, focusing on rights, voice, individual needs, and future perspectives;

- **Align employment policy with participatory mechanisms**, enabling citizens to engage in decision-making on labour development and local economic strategies;
- **Transform the system of social assistance into one of human development**, where support functions as a foundation for strengthening individual, economic, and civic capacity.

Thus, the Social Quality Approach as perspective may serve as the methodological bedrock for Ukraine's post-war transformation — enabling the emergence of a deeper, structurally coherent, and dignity-oriented approach of societal transformation.

3.Implementation Potential: Institutional and Contextual Conditions

As of mid-2025, Ukraine has accumulated a set of interrelated factors that together form a favourable environment for the phased implementation of the Social Quality Approach as Perspective as a strategic framework for post-war recovery. These conditions span financial, regulatory, institutional, societal, and epistemic dimensions that mutually reinforce the potential for successful implementation.

Financial and programmatic foundation: conditional reform support from the EU. The *Ukraine Facility* programme, with a €50 billion allocation for 2024–2027, links macro-financial support with the advancement of structural reforms, including in human protection, employment, decentralisation, and governance. This conditionality creates not only incentives but also a built-in logic for aligning national policies with the values and criteria as expressed in the configuration of social quality frameworks.

Normative and political impetus: European integration as a standardisation framework. The anticipated launch of EU–Ukraine negotiation clusters offers an institutional window for formally embedding the Basic SQ principles into progress evaluation mechanisms. Given that solidarity, participation, inclusion, and social justice are central tenets of the so-called "European social model", aligning these with Ukraine's reform trajectory could produce a powerful national-European convergence, both in vision and practice.

Decentralised implementation infrastructure: communities as the operational arena for social quality. Ukraine's decentralisation reform has created an unprecedented opportunity to deliver policies at the level closest to citizens. Local governments are now responsible for the whole range of services, health care, education, sport, cultural provisions and spatial development. This is fully consistent with the SQ philosophy: social quality can only be realised in contexts where local histories, relationships, and resources are meaningfully considered.

Societal foundation: growing expectations and the public demand for justice. Sociological surveys from 2024–2025 indicate that the majority of Ukrainians expect social policy to focus not only on protection, but also on personal development, education, and self-realisation. This reorients the social contract (as

based on the social quality perspective) toward an ethics of trust, partnership, and forward-looking responsibility.

Epistemic and analytical capacity: Ukrainian academia in global dialogue. Ukrainian scholars, think tanks, and educational institutions are actively engaged in developing, testing, and analysing the Social Quality approach. International research exchanges have fostered mutual learning, shared understanding, and interpersonal trust. Today's Rome Conference stands as a prime example. We also look forward to the upcoming Expert Group meeting in October at Liverpool Hope University, and we thank our partners for their efforts in preparing it.

Particularly noteworthy is the *International Journal of Social Quality*, published under the auspices of IASQ, which serves as an institutional bridge connecting research communities across Europe and beyond. Despite the war, Ukrainian scholars continue to publish in the journal - a sign of growing academic integration and a key platform for advancing the social quality perspective in Ukraine's reconstruction. It is crucial for the Ukrainian academic community to sustain and develop this unique intellectual forum.

4.Barriers and Constraints: Structural Challenges and Systemic Risks

Despite the strategic potential described above, the implementation of the Basic principles of social quality approach as perspective for the transformation of Ukraine encounters a range of deep-seated obstacles. These are not accidental or circumstantial but structural in nature — and they must be critically addressed as part of any responsible policy design process. They reflect not only technical or financial barriers but also broader challenges to administrative rationality, societal based ethics, and the culture of public interaction.

Chronic uncertainty and the protracted war. The war has made stable strategic planning difficult, undermining the development of long-term indicators and legal guarantees. Emergency logic dominates the policy cycle — which contradicts the foundational principles of social quality, namely continuity, participation, and institutional trust. SQ policies typically require 5–10 years of sustained commitment; Ukraine's current policy cycles are often constrained to annual or quarterly timeframes.

Desolidarisation and societal erosion. Studies conducted in 2024–2025 identify growing signs of societal and personal fatigue: regional polarisation, perceived injustice in resource allocation, and declining public trust. If 2022–2023 saw solidarity as a driving social force, it has since been partially replaced by frustration and distrust. This threatens key pillars of social quality such as cohesion, civic engagement, and mutual responsibility. It highlights the need to accompany reforms with strategic communication, cultural policy, and spaces for inclusive public dialogue.

Human capital depletion. According to estimates from the World Bank and ILO, the war has caused record levels of displacement and demographic loss. There is a growing shortage of skilled professionals in social, educational, and healthcare

sectors, particularly in frontline and rural communities. Social quality implementation requires a new generation of public professionals — capable of cross-sectoral cooperation, critical thinking, and adaptive governance. Without comprehensive training and systemic human resource development, there is a real risk of declarative or symbolic reforms.

Institutional asymmetry among territories. The war has exacerbated inter-regional inequalities in resources and administrative capacity. Some municipalities lack even basic infrastructure or access to digital tools. This challenges the principle of territorial equity in SQ implementation. A differentiated strategy is therefore essential — including pilot projects, inter-municipal mentoring, and targeted financial and methodological support for under-resourced communities.

Fragmented interministerial coordination. SQ requires integrated governance across social protection, employment, education, health, and environmental policy. As of 2025, coordination in Ukraine remains sporadic and often hampered by regulatory fragmentation. Policies are frequently developed and executed in isolation. Without a cross-sectoral coordination centre or institutional hub for SQ, its implementation risks becoming a rhetorical frame without operational substance.

Summary diagnosis. The Social Quality Approach as a Perspective for addressing Transformation can — and should — serve as a guiding framework for Ukraine's post-war transformation. But implementation is not merely a technical task. It is a question of civic leadership, institutional courage, and a public culture grounded in values, foresight, and reciprocity. Realising this vision will require not only legislation, but the creation of an institutional ecosystem that enables: (a) horizontal coordination, (b) professional learning and development, (c) public communication, and (d) stable, multi-year financing.

Only under these conditions will social quality cease to be a slogan — and instead become a measurable, durable, and empowering social reality.

Conclusion: Social Quality Approach as a Perspective for the Substantiation of main Strategies for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery

Ukraine today is navigating not only a post-war reconstruction phase, but an historic moment of rethinking its societal development model. The war has exposed structural vulnerabilities — but it has also brought to the fore values that had long remained in the shadows: dignity, solidarity, participation, justice, and shared responsibility. These values lie at the heart of the Social Quality approach.

Implementing the SQA is not about transplanting external concepts. Rather, it is a way of articulating a national response to the central question: *"How do we live together after destruction?"* The answer lies not only in technical reform, but in the forging of a new societal contract - one in which the state, community, and individual act as co-producers of the future.

To realise this potential, several key actions are essential:

- Institutionalise social quality within the strategic frameworks of state policy;

- Establish a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for reform implementation;
- Integrate social quality indicators into national and regional monitoring systems;
- Provide value-driven training for public managers, social workers, and analysts;
- Support local communities in adopting and applying contextualised standards of social quality.

Ukraine now has the opportunity to lay the foundation for recovery not only as a physical reconstruction, but as a ***humanistic project*** — the development of a society in which the person is not a statistical unit, but a full-fledged subject of public policy. Thus, the Social Quality Approach is not merely a governance framework. It is a strategy of dignity. It is an infrastructure of trust. It is a social language through which we can interpret, design, and realise the future. Thank you for your attention!

REPORT

Transformative Pathways through Public Interest Technology

Sony Pellissery
Institute of Public Policy,
National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India

Introduction

Inequality has become another face of capitalism. Income from labour has reduced across board, and largely technological progress along with globalisation is driving this reduction (Milanovic, 2019). Faced with this reality, there is deep search about the purpose of technology today. Very design and architecture of technology, algorithmic/artificial intelligence (AI) are transforming societal relations (e.g. platformisation of jobs), production systems (e.g. patent holder's monopoly), and consumption patterns (e.g. a culture of disposability). What is the nature of new conceptualisation of public good in the context of technological innovations? This question is at the core of understanding technology and AI through the lens of social quality.

In this article I will discuss the response of social quality approach to AI through what may be called as public interest technology[2]. Two ideas are latent to this response. First, what is external to technology, such as who owns technology and related outcomes. Second, what is internal to technology or the absence of value-laden approach to technological designs.

[2] Since 2023 there is a group Universities which are collectively searching answers to this questions. See details here: https://pit-un.org/

1.Sources of Technological Alienation[3]

Traditionally, pursuit of knowledge had five pillars: language, book, teacher, reflection, observation and experimentation. Creation of knowledge as common for human society was the focus. The progress of science in tandem with institutionalised modern State (Brown 2009; Lucky 2023), required both science and the State to focus on 'objectivity', rather than creativity[4]. Focus on 'objectivity' in scientific pursuit led to systematic devaluing of first three elements of five pillars of knowledge pursuit, and to focus on observation-experimentation. Gear shifted as the State is decentred. Creation of technoscience is a reflection of the journey of science in tandem with market (than modern state), and it is more of recent phenomenon, where even 'objectivity' has been compromised. Science has institutional commitments, which is very different from the notions of public commitment (Nowotny et al, 2001; Rampton&Stauber 2002). The focus of technoscience is on 'intervention-commercialisation'[5]. This progress of technoscience is clearly assisted by capitalism.
There are several examples of how innovation and technology brought human emancipation. Especially, technology was powerful to break the pre-capitalist feudal relations, and to bring quality to both human beings and environment. Yet, when technoscience, modelled after market, is emerging we see the character of the products of innovation itself without an emancipation purpose. This is where responsible technological innovation is demanded.

The loss of human autonomy with reference to automation that technology brings is a serious challenge. This loss of human autonomy happens at various levels. At first level, the quick processes that technology demands when interfacing with human beings, often creates passivity. At second level, datafication loses the identity of individual leading to loss of autonomy. Human relationships become transactions, and we are valued as 'resources' to each other (Heidegger).

There are important evidences that have emerged since the end of 20th century to support the argument of how technology is alienating, rather than facilitating human flourishment. A good example is monopoly of technological giants in the field of biotechnology. Genetically Modified (GM) foods promised that food security will be addressed through this technology. In 1995 GM crops were first introduced.Today, more than 95% of corn, soyabean and cotton are from GM crops. In Argentina the whole of soy commodity chain – processing units, storage, freight facilities – is under the control of Cargill (Leguizamon 2016). Four top players in seed market (Bayer, Corteva, Syngenta and Limagrain) control 50% of seeds worldwide (Howard 2016). The loss of sovereignty of farmers is a serious matter with reference to the tehcnocentric solutions.

---

[3] These ideas are elaborated in Pellissery (2026) "Technoscience and Capitalism: Making Legal Institutionalism Responsive to Inequality" in *Dissecting Capitalism* (ed. Sattwick Dey Biswas), Cambridge University Press.

[4] In feudal era, peasants lacked social power to negotiate on measures. Thus, during the French revolution, standardization of bushel vessel was the duty of town halls (Kula 1986). "In Victorian Britain and twentieth-century America alike, the campaign for objectivity was led by the government, and opposed by mathematical activities and accountants. Objective knowledge meant public knowledge, which they considered to be neither possible nor desirable. In place of precision, they offered a profession" (Porter 1995: 113).

[5]See Belt (2009) for explication of this transition through a case study of the evolution of biotechnology.

This kind of creation of monopoly of technology owners, and loss of autonomy for individuals could not achieved without the active assistance of law. Law's centrality in capitalism is because it creates both freedom and coercion by "disembedding social relations of production from social relations of reproduction, authority, and meaning" (Benkler 2023: 92). This parallel / embedding of law with technological advancement requires transformation in holistic sense for the realization of social quality. This approach of finding a solution to connect law and technology would be discussed in the next section of this article.

2.Public Interest Technology

Public Interest Technology has a predecessor: Law. As the litigation processes excluded the poor marginalized community, an invention was required to expand the ambit of litigation. By relaxing the traditional rule of *locus standi*, a third party could take up the cause even if he/she is not affected. This legal innovation was named Public Interest Litigation[6]. Soul of law was reinvented. As technology is alienating people through monopolistic tendencies (as explained in the first part of this article), similar mission is required through Public Interest Technology – reinvent the purpose of technology by keeping human at its core.

Finding moral foundations of law/ technology is a function of bridging the gap between **Demos & Nomos**[7]**.** Social quality of institutions emerges when there is a convergence between the two. This challenge can't be dealt in isolated sectors. We need an all pervading transformation[8]. Overall sustainability of human society could be visualized when ethical regeneration is imagined as social quality. Similar disembedding has happened in the question of technology. As Pope Leo XIV warned about AI, when values are absent from design, justice will be absent from outcomes[9]. Responses of multilateral organizations (for example, WTO), national level constitutional courts, and private legal practices are hugely skewed to benefit the private corporations. A good example is to look at the spread of competition laws. Until 1990 only 10 countries had competition laws. To win the economic competition legally, competition laws are imposed on almost all the countries today after neoliberal competition and structural adjustment programmes are introduced (Waked 2016; Pistor 2019).

Today, law is used as a tool in the fights for resources (more of private law). In the process moral foundations of law is destroyed. There is a need to look for ways to challenge this nexus between law and market forces. Law could challenge 'committed capitalism' when it could emerge as a moral voice. Countries of Brazil,

---

[6] This method prospered in India during 1980s, and landmark judgments came in pertaining to environment cases, eviction of slums etc.

[7] Tully (2007: 318) is credited to point out the widening gap between *demos* and *nomos* in current times: "…a structure of law that has a degree of separation or disembeddedness from the activities of those who are subject to it and it has the compliance capacity to structure or even 'constitute' the field of recognition and interaction of the people subject to it. If it did not have this degree of autonomy or 'formality' there would not be the 'paradoxical' relationship between the rule of law and constituent powers at its centre".

[8] This idea of Transformative Law is detailed in Pellissery et al (2019).

[9] *Ad Imaginem Verbi*: First formal address to college of cardinals by Pope Leo XIV dated 10 May 2025.

India and South Africa has 'transformative constitutionalism' (Pellissery et al 2019) which has shown this potential. Here, people's aspirations are encoded into law, rather than the contracts that the State and market wants to enforce.

References

Benkler, Y. (2023), *The Ends of Law*, in "The Ends of Knowledge: Outcomes and Endpoints Across the Arts and Sciences" *(*Eds. Seth Rudy and Rachael Scarborough King), Bloomsbury Academic, pp. 91–112.

Brown, M. B. (2009), *Science in Democracy: Expertise, Institutions, and Representation*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Howard, P. H. (2016), *Concentration and Power in the Food System*, Bloomsbury Publishing.

Kula, W. (1988), *Measures and Men*, Princeton University Press.

Leguizamon, A. (2016) *Disappearing nature: Agribusiness, biotechnology, and distance in Argentine Soybean production*, Journal of Peasant Studies 43 (2) 313-30.

Lucky, M. C. (2023) *Knowledge-Making in Politics*, *Expertise in Democracy and Epistocracy*, *Political Theory* 52 (3).

Milanovic, B. (2019) *Capitalism, Alone*, Belknap Press.

Nowotny, H., Scott, P. & Gibbon, M. (2001) *Rethinking Science: Knowledge and the Public in an Age of Uncertainty*, Polity Press.

Pellissery, S., Mathew, B., Govindjee, A. & Narrain, A. (2019) *Transformative Law and Public Policy*, Routledge.

Pistor, K. (2019) *The Code of Capital: How the Law Creates Wealth and Inequality,* Princeton University Press.

Porter, T. M. (1995) *Trust in numbers: The pursuit of objectivity in science and public life*, Princeton University Press.

Rampton, S. & Stauber, J.(2002) *Trust Us, We're Experts*, Tarcher.

Tully, J. (2007) *The imperialism of modern constitutional democracy*, in Martin Loughlin and Neil Walker (Eds) "The Paradox of Constitutionalism*"*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 315-338.

Waked, D. I. (2016) *Adoption of Antitrust Laws in Developing Countries: Reasons andChallenges*, Journal of Law, Economics & Policy12 (2) 193-202.

Conclusions

Marco Ricceri,
EURISPES, The Secretary General

The commitments contained in the "Pact for the Future", approved by the UN member states last year 2024, as well as those being finalized for the next "World Social Summit" in 2025, represent two major opportunities for Italy, its scientific, political, institutional, and social communities, to contribute with their wealth of ideas and experiences to correcting the major global and national imbalances that mark our time. This is also an ethical duty for all. The commitments that our country is carrying forward in these international forums are clear and an expression of consistency. As a final contribution, I recall the value of the proposal presented by Eurispes President *Gian Maria Fara* to promote further discussions and synergies among the participants in this conference to improve and make the proposals more

effective, also through the organization of a permanent Working Group. This proposal opens the door to potential collaborations beneficial to all interested parties.

Salvatore Capasso
Director,
Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage – DSU, CNR

In concluding, I would first like to thank Eurispes for its valuable collaboration and briefly summarize the key points that emerged from today's presentations and discussions.

The first element is linked to the great inequality in levels of development that can be seen on the world stage. This may seem like an obvious and trivial observation, but in fact these inequalities are excessive, unjust, and counterproductive. We are in a situation where, on the one hand, there are countries like ours or those in Europe that have very advanced conditions and rates of development and, on the other, countries where parents, mothers and fathers, have the very real problem of how to feed their children. One of the main consequences of this intolerable inequality is reflected in the fact that there are very different perspectives on how to address certain common structural problems, such as those related to climate change or the organization of welfare systems. Consider, for example, the perspectives that can be pursued by those countries in sub-Saharan Africa where the income level is still $2 per day. In relatively wealthy countries such as ours, issues such as the sustainability of welfare, workplace safety, etc., are obviously a top priority, but this is not the case in other countries where people live in extreme poverty. This is, therefore, in my opinion, the first element to be carefully evaluated, especially in the context of a global social summit such as the one promoted by the United Nations: the diversity of objectives and perspectives pursued in a global context characterized by profound divergences and disparities in economic and social development conditions.

The second element concerns the relationship between inequality and economic development. It has been clearly stated in the speeches that we are coming out of decades in which the process of globalization has fueled inequality in the world: this is very true. However, let us also consider the growth that has accompanied globalization. For example, in the 30 years from around 1990 to 2024, China has seen economic growth of almost 460% in income. Just think, the Chinese have more than tripled their income and hundreds of millions of Chinese have been lifted out of poverty. The same thing happened in South Korea, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The process of globalization, as we have experienced it so far, has undoubtedly had negative effects, but it has also allowed the tide of income to rise and thus lift all boats. However, the process of globalization has also fueled stark inequalities that are now a very serious problem: the redistribution of wealth and income is a crucial issue. The key point is to understand, as mentioned, that on the one hand there are countries like ours, which today need to support and strengthen

domestic demand, but on the other hand there are countries where the absolute priority remains the overall economic growth of their respective systems. I am thinking, for example, of Botswana or Zimbabwe: the problems these countries face are not comparable to those of Norway, Denmark, or Italy. We are therefore faced with profoundly different situations. For this reason, when discussing social problems at a global level, we cannot forget this factor of objective disparity, otherwise we risk falling into the trap of the arrogance of rich countries, which once again tend to put their own problems first, ahead of those, often much more serious, that afflict other parts of the world. With that said, I repeat, we are faced with a structural element that must be evaluated with the utmost attention and awareness.

There is another element, I would add, that concerns the economic sphere - and I speak as an economist.

Our model is based on the idea that capital accumulation and growth are fundamental factors for development: wealth, the “cake,” must first be produced and baked, and only then can it be cut and distributed.

The essential point that emerged from today's debate – and which I would like to summarize – is whether it is possible to imagine a different model of growth, in which we do not limit ourselves to increasing wealth, but also establish how to redistribute it. *Michele Colucci*, in his speech, reminded us how economic inequalities fuel social unrest and, consequently, migration; and how these flows, in turn, can generate strong tensions in host countries. Growth that increases inequalities risks compromising the sustainability of development itself. This is a serious problem, which particularly affects us Europeans.I mentioned earlier the period from 1990 to 2025. During those years, Italy's income grew by an average of 4%. In the last twenty years, however, per capita income has fallen by 1%. The same is true for Europe. Former US President Trump said that Europe has been “eating at the US table.” Yet, if we look at 1990 - a year we have mentioned several times today - the difference in income between Europe and the United States was practically nil: per capita GDP levels were equivalent. Today, in 2025, Europe stands at 60% of US income. This means that while the US economy has continued to grow, albeit not at very high rates, Europe has remained largely stagnant. Both the *Draghi Report* and the *Letta Report* have openly acknowledged this. Consequently, something must be done.

The conclusion is clear: social problems cannot be separated from economic problems. Low productivity and low growth are decisive issues. It is true that we must also address changes in the labor market and workers' conditions, but we cannot forget that it is the entire productive and economic system that needs to be restarted. Only by “raising the tide” can we lift all boats, as I mentioned in this metaphor.

This problem mainly affects us Europeans. In other areas of the world, growth continues, sometimes even fueled by conflicts. Russia, for example, currently maintains significant growth rates thanks to investments in the arms industry and the military market.

We are therefore faced with very different scenarios and prospects. And we must not forget that we are approaching a world summit where discussions and

proposals will necessarily have to take these differences into account. For our part, if we want to contribute with solid and appropriate ideas, we will have to consider the needs of the mature countries of the European system, those of the less developed countries, and finally those of the poor countries, whose top priority is growth and development.

In other words, when we talk about social issues and welfare, we cannot ignore the problem of how to help the poorest countries escape the poverty trap that has imprisoned them for decades

I would like to thank all participants for joining us at this international scientific conference. Obviously, we could not resolve all the issues we highlighted today, but this was a first step. I hope that from now on we can work together to lay the foundations for a shared proposal, so that we can contribute as an Italian community to the next UN Summit in November 2025 and, more generally, continue our collective work.

ANNEX N. 1 - UIL Document

UIL document for the Scientific Conference

"Towards the UN World Social Summit"

1. Introduction

The decision by the United Nations General Assembly to convene a World Social Summit on development issues represents a crucial step in the current geopolitical and social phase. The idea of defining a Global Social Contract reflects a fundamental need: to redefine the pact between the state, the market, and civil society on a global scale in order to address the challenges posed by growing social polarization, economic insecurity, and the emergence of new vulnerabilities.

The UIL welcomes this initiative as an opportunity to bring to light the structural transformations that are affecting welfare systems and people's material living conditions. The Doha Summit provides an important framework for re-establishing the link between development and social justice, rediscovering the centrality of global public goods and work as a space for social citizenship.

2. The Global Issue

Humanity today faces a situation unprecedented in history, marked by global emergencies that threaten its very existence. Threats to collective survival take many forms: environmental damage, unsustainable growth, overpopulation, intolerable increases in inequality, extreme poverty, death from hunger or treatable diseases, and the expansion of despotic regimes that deny fundamental freedoms and human rights proclaimed by constitutional and international charters. Added to this are the

tragedies experienced by hundreds of thousands of migrants fleeing these desperate situations.

Often, this dramatic picture is compounded by reflections on our dysfunctional behaviors, beliefs, and ways of thinking. It is striking to note that even those primarily responsible for these crises, the leaders of the great powers and dominant players in the global economy, are perfectly aware that phenomena such as climate change, rising sea levels, the destruction of biodiversity, pollution, deforestation, and desertification are directly linked to their own decisions and policies.

Only recently has the economic system's responsibility for social catastrophes begun to be openly acknowledged. The recent financial crisis has revealed the failure of supposedly infallible dogmas, opening up space for critical reflection. Some enlightened economists have proposed restoring an ethical dimension to the economy, in tune with human values. However, it remains difficult to imagine a transition from the current order to one based on radically different paradigms.

Today, we talk about "**systemic violence**" to describe a power capable of waging war and causing the extinction of thousands of people through simple economic decisions. This type of violence remains invisible to the global community: a trade agreement or a decree can have devastating consequences in an African or South American country, but these deaths are only recorded in the cold statistics of specialized agencies, without the human impact being perceived.

The economic crisis, therefore, is an expression of a broader crisis: the civil and social crisis of a system that has based its development on the paradigm of unlimited growth, exploitation of resources, and unbridled consumption. Economic science has shown its limitations, both in its inability to understand the real needs of the community and in its search for solutions to the damage caused.

In this scenario, young people are asked to fulfill themselves in a society that, in reality, aims only to perpetuate itself and its system of control. A society that flattens minds in the service of a culturally mediocre economic and political model, geared towards ensuring the well-being of the few through the indiscriminate exploitation of natural and human resources.

It is not enough, therefore, to redefine the economy or our relationship with the planet: **we need to radically rethink what it means to be human**. We are aware of an ethical, cultural, and social void, and we feel the need to fill it with critical reflection on our society and with the courage to question a 'normality' that has generated and continues to generate inequalities, injustices, violence, and fears, all dramatically highlighted by the recent pandemic.

We want to be an active part of the change towards a more just and humane society, and the UIL intends to contribute to a collective awareness, promoting a new era based on a renewed pact of rights for people, workers, at national and global level. We believe in the strength of a global trade union alliance that recognizes the **centrality of the individual**, in the conviction that humanity can and must aspire to fulfill itself.

With this in mind, the UIL is calling for a major **global alliance** aimed at ensuring food security, eliminating hunger, and reducing inequalities. We are

convinced that it is possible to **reconcile economic growth and social inclusion** by making nature a strategic ally. Equity and development are not contradictory concepts: we can pursue macroeconomic stability and social justice, financial rigor, and the reduction of inequalities together.

Putting **people at the center** also means developing an awareness of the interdependencies that unite us, harnessing the strength of being a community, and developing an idea of society and building social and political practices that make it a reality. The UIL wants to take up this challenge by promoting **a model of development based on common goods**, which for us encompasses the concept of welfare, but also citizenship and democracy. A democracy of caring that values differences in order to combat inequalities, which requires an innovative effort in reading and addressing social problems.

A significant portion of the world's population lives in conditions of permanent crisis, a state of widespread war, whose only beneficiaries are the profits of the arms industry, one of the few sectors experiencing global expansion. This scenario fuels increasingly unsustainable migratory flows, generated by the impossibility of satisfying basic vital needs. Unemployment is now a structural condition that severely affects the younger generations, but also large sections of the adult population excluded from a labor market increasingly marked by exploitation and the planned obsolescence of skills. **The solution to global problems requires a supranational expansion of the human paradigm**.

As Pope Francis says:

"In every political activity, in every program, in every pastoral action, we must always place the person at the center, in all their many dimensions, including the spiritual one. And this applies to all people, whose fundamental equality must be recognized".

The time has come to stop tackling problems with the same mindset that created them. For this reason, **the UIL strongly supports the creation of a global public sphere and a global policy capable of re-establishing, with renewed regulatory force, the Charter of Fundamental Rights in order to lay the foundations for authentic democracies capable of protecting human values and, on this basis, tackling the great challenges of our time together**.

3. The Italian System

3.1 An Unfinished Transformation of Italian Welfare

With regard to the necessary transformation of Italian welfare, due to the economic, demographic, and social changes currently underway, interventions require focusing attention on certain areas which, despite becoming increasingly central, continue to occupy a peripheral position in the overall architecture of public policies.

Policies for families, the fight against poverty, measures for those who are not self-sufficient, job activation and, more generally, social investment tools are neglected areas, even though they are increasingly necessary to ensure the inclusion, resilience and adaptability of protection systems.

The weakness of public services (in terms of coverage, quality, and accessibility) has resulted in an unbalanced welfare system, marked by a structural inability to address emerging social risks, particularly those related to job transitions, precariousness, work-life balance, and long-term care.

Since the 1990s, decentralization, public spending cuts, and the introduction of market logic have led to a gradual fragmentation of the social protection system, with significant territorial, institutional, and functional disparities.

Measures to combat poverty, introduced much later than in other European countries, have often been emergency-based and hyper-conditional. At the same time, demographic aging, changes in family structures, and the evolution of the labor market have highlighted the inadequacy of a system historically oriented towards adult male full-time workers.

Over the last ten years, a growing paradox has been observed: while social needs are increasing, there has been a reduction in universal instruments and a growing dependence on categorical or localist measures. The logic of "targeting" has undermined universalism, transforming rights into conditional benefits.

3.2 Labor Market

In 2024, the labor market will see employment grow by 352,000 jobs compared to 2023, driven by the over-50s, both as a result of the aging population and the pension reforms of recent years. Despite this growth, which brings the employment rate to 62.2%, Italy ranks last in Europe in terms of employment rates.

Significant challenges remain, particularly with regard to female and youth employment, whose employment rates are the lowest in Europe and 12.9 and 15 percentage points below the European average, respectively.

To this picture must be added critical assessments of the quality of employment, due to a number of factors: the types of contracts used, the spread of involuntary part-time work, and overall pay and regulatory treatment.

Although, according to Istat stock data, there has been a decline in temporary employment, which in 2024 accounts for 14.8% of total employees, the administrative flow data from mandatory communications from the Ministry of Labor show a different reality: 84% of new employment relationships established in the period January-September 2024 were temporary contracts (fixed-term, collaboration, on-call, temporary agency, seasonal work) and only 16% were permanent contracts (including apprenticeships).Compared to the same period in 2023, moreover, activations with permanent contracts decreased (-8% for apprenticeships and -6.1% for permanent contracts). And the shadows of our labor market extend to further problems: the marked mismatch between labor supply and demand, especially in strategic sectors that are highly technology- and skill-intensive, which also has negative effects on the overall quality of employment; the very low participation of women in the workforce, which remains one of the main critical issues in the Italian labor market; the southern question, with the Mezzogiorno region still presenting itself in 2024 as the area with the lowest employment rate; and last but not least, the youth question.

With regard to gender issues, in 2024 there is still a gender employment gap (women have an employment rate 17.8 points lower than men), a high rate of inactivity among women (42.4% compared to 24.4% for men) and a high rate of part-time work among women (one third of employed women work part-time). According to Eurostat data, Italy has a higher percentage of part-time workers than the European average (29.8% and 27.9% respectively).

As regards regional disparities, southern Italy has the lowest employment rate compared to the other two areas of the country (49.3% compared to 69.7% in the north and 66.8% in the center), but also the highest unemployment (11.9%) and inactivity (43.9%) rates, especially among women.

There is also a specific *focus* on youth employment, where critical issues remain related to the overly long transition from school to work, the misuse of extracurricular internships, the low use of apprenticeships, high levels of temporary and discontinuous employment, and forms of subordinate work disguised as self-employment.

Still on the subject of young people, attention was also paid to the phenomenon of migration among 25-34 year olds to other countries (352,000 over the decade 2013-2022), with a negative balance between departures and arrivals that will have repercussions in terms of demographics, innovation, and growth.

The UIL, the "**people's union**", intends to enhance the value of work not only through fair economic recognition, but also through organizational and participatory models that make work a source of growth and personal fulfillment.

3.3 Health and Safety

The issue of health and safety was addressed starting with an analysis of INAIL data for 2024, which showed a decrease in reports of accidents at work (-19%, 8,000 in absolute terms), compared with an increase (+5%, +4,500) in reports of accidents while commuting.

As regards fatal accidents reported to INAIL, provisional data for 2024 show an increase of 4.7% compared to the previous year, from 1,029 to 1,077. The largest increase was in accidents while commuting (from 239 to 280), while accidents at work increased by 7 cases (from 790 to 797).

The summary, based on the data, highlighted how the aging of the population, including the working population, requires a comprehensive rethinking, including of a cultural nature, of production and work contexts and of public policies themselves, also taking into account the impact and acceleration of technological change and the related emerging risks on the organization of work.

The issue of the effectiveness of controls and, consequently, the number of inspectors dealing with violations of the law and collective agreements remains at the forefront, as does the urgent need to completely rethink the relationship between the individual and work.

3.4 Wage Issues: The Contractual Path to Regaining Purchasing Power

After more than a decade of wage stagnation—with real wage growth stuck at a modest +1% over thirty years, compared to +32.5% for the OECD average—2024 saw a 3.1% increase in contractual hourly wages, exceeding annual inflation (HICP +1.3%). However, this is still insufficient to offset the erosion caused by the inflation peak in 2022, with a significant real gap remaining: -11.7%. In this context, renewing the national collective bargaining agreements (Ccnl) on schedule appears to be the most effective way to restore the purchasing power of workers. The 2024 contract renewals played a key role: not only did they address the issue of wages, but they also opened up new topics such as digitalization, AI, work-life balance, and equal opportunities.

3.5 Sistema Produttivo e Produttività: Nodi Strutturali e Sfide

The decline in labor productivity in 2023 (-2.5%) is a wake-up call. While productivity is growing in Spain and Germany, it is declining in Italy due to a fragmented business structure: 95% of companies have fewer than 10 employees. Only 0.09% of companies are large, but these alone employ over 23% of workers.

This fragmentation penalizes investment, innovation, digitization, and job quality. Productivity has been stagnant for decades: +0.33% average annual growth between 2000 and 2020, compared to 1% in Germany. In addition, involuntary part-time work is on the rise, particularly among women (29.8%), and the number of hours worked per employee is falling (-0.3%).

We need an industrial policy geared towards business growth, support for consolidation, access to credit, and the green and digital transition. But we also need a contractual model that incentivizes productivity in a fair, collective, and negotiated manner. And here, the role of national and decentralized bargaining, supported by truly representative entities, once again becomes decisive.

In a context marked by profound inequalities and an increasingly fragmented labor market, these indications provide fertile ground for trade union action, which must be increasingly incisive. When bargaining is qualified and well anchored to our production system, companies, and territories, it can and must once again become an engine of growth, social justice, and cohesion. But clarity is needed: dumping must be firmly opposed, and representation must only be recognized where there is a genuine mandate from workers.

Putting work back at the center means restoring its dignity, quality, and central role in the processes of economic and social transformation.

3.6 Poverty and Inequality

Italy is experiencing structural growth in economic and social inequalities. According to ISTAT, 2024 saw the highest rate of absolute poverty since the beginning of historical records. This is accompanied by relative poverty, which is affecting growing sections of the middle classes, who are increasingly exposed to income volatility and the rigidity of fixed costs.

In 2023, a total of approximately 5.7 million people, more than 2.2 million families, will be living in absolute poverty. There are 1.3 million children affected by

absolute poverty, belonging to approximately 748,000 households. There are over 1.7 million foreigners living in absolute poverty, accounting for 35.1% of the total, more than four and a half times that of Italians.
Also in 2023, there are over 2.8 million households in relative poverty (10.6% of the total), for a total of 8.4 million people (14.5%, up from 14.0% in 2022). At the individual level, there will be a deterioration in the North-West (10.1%, compared to 9.0% in 2022). The regions with the highest incidence of relative household poverty are Calabria (26.8%), Puglia (22.3%), and Campania (21.2%); the lowest are Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol (4.9%), Tuscany (5.0%), and Veneto (5.2%).

The transition from Citizenship Income to Inclusion Allowance has represented a drastic change in policies to combat poverty. The new measure is inspired by a restrictive and categorical logic, reducing the number of beneficiaries by half and strengthening control rather than active inclusion.

The institutional response to the new multidimensional poverty remains fragmented, unequal, and lacking in strategic vision. The stigmatization of need is reinforced, and selective universalism is turning into a dual welfare system, in which exclusion from measures coincides with exclusion from full citizenship.

In 2022, the average annual net family income is €35,995, but half of families do not exceed €28,865. Regional inequalities in income distribution remain significant: Calabria and Sicily have the highest concentrations, while Marche and Molise have the most homogeneous. In Calabria, in 2023, over 380,000 people (20.7% of the population) will be living in severe material and social deprivation. In the South, the figure stands at 9.8% (over 1.9 million people), while in the North-East it is 1.6% (over 188,000 people); in Emilia-Romagna it is below 1%, as in Marche (1.0%).

3.7 Educational Poverty

Educational poverty is one of the most serious and neglected aspects of Italy's social crisis. The data highlight persistent gaps in skill levels, school participation, and access to educational opportunities, with particularly evident impacts among families in difficulty.

In 2022, the participation rate of young people (aged 20-24) in education and training is 38.9%, below the EU average (45.1%). Regional differences are significant: Lazio reaches 57.5%, followed by Emilia-Romagna (55.3%), while Basilicata (13.2%) and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano (15.7%) are at the lower end of the scale.

Early school leaving remains above the European average, with critical peaks in Sicily, Campania, and Calabria. Digital inequalities, a lack of adequate school space, and insufficient early childhood education services perpetuate a selective and unequal system. In 2024, early school leaving (18-24 years) stands at 9.8% (12.4% in the South), affecting boys (12.2%) more than girls (7.1%). The European benchmark for 2030 is set at 9%.

There will be approximately 1.34 million NEETs (aged 15-29) in 2024 (15.2%). The percentages are higher among women (16.6%) and in the South

(23.3%) than in the Center-North (10.7%). 33.6% of NEETs are unemployed, while the remaining 66.4% are inactive: 33.9% are not looking for work, and 32.5% are potentially employable.

In 2024, only 31.6% of the population aged 25 to 34 will have a university degree, far from the EU target of 45%. Adult participation in lifelong learning is 11.6% (aged 25 to 64), which is still too low for effective social and labor market inclusion.

Measures such as the '0-6 Plan', full-time schooling and 'open schools' are still marginal. Educational poverty therefore represents an indirect denial of social rights, compromising social mobility and territorial cohesion.

In 2022/2023, 64.4% of Italian municipalities offer early childhood education services. Nursery services are available in 62.6% of municipalities, while supplementary services are offered by only 14.5%. Approximately 205,000 children are enrolled in municipal or affiliated nurseries (+7.5% compared to the previous year), covering 16.8% of the population aged between 0 and 2 years. Regional disparities remain marked, ranging from 100% of municipalities covered in Valle d'Aosta and Friuli-Venezia Giulia to 26% in Basilicata.

3.8 Policies for Families

Family policies over the last decade have marked a break with the past in three fundamental areas: the introduction of the Universal and Unique Allowance (AUU) for dependent children regardless of their parents' employment status, overcoming the categorical approach and placing the child at the center; the rationalization of measures to support families with children; the relaunch of early childhood services, in particular through the resources of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) and European funds.

However, despite its progressiveness, the amount of the AUU remains limited when compared to the experiences of other European countries. Similarly, initial ambitions to extend nursery coverage have been scaled back: the target is now to reach an average of 33% by 2026, rather than the 45% planned for 2025. Traditional and marked regional differences also persist, with a coverage ceiling that has recently been lowered to 15%.

Public intervention in this area continues to be characterized by an emergency mindset, with frequent recourse to bonuses and one-off measures, often disconnected from strategic structural planning. Even the recently approved National Plan for Families falls within this framework, lacking the stable resources necessary to ensure its systemic effectiveness.

There are still critical issues and exclusions that need to be removed as soon as possible, on which Europe has already intervened, starting with workers who have not been resident in Italy for at least two years, whose children do not reside in Italy, or who do not have an employment contract lasting at least six months.

3.9 Demographic Dynamics and Aging: The Challenge of Non-Self-Sufficiency

The change in Italy's demographic structure is one of the most significant and least controlled transformations of recent decades. Italy has one of the highest average ages in Europe and a steadily increasing structural dependency ratio. Faced with a decline in births and an increase in life expectancy, the social protection system has proved inadequate in providing effective responses to the growing care and assistance needs of older people.

On January 1, 2024, the old-age index reached 199.8 (elderly people per 100 young people), an increase of almost 7 percentage points compared to the previous year. Liguria (276.6) and Sardinia (266.6) recorded the highest values, while Campania (154.3) and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano/Bozen (135.7) recorded the lowest. Within Europe, Italy is the country with the highest old-age index.

Approximately 3 million people are dependent on care, with a growing proportion of frail elderly people living alone or in families with limited capacity to provide care. Care falls mainly on families, and in particular on women, without adequate public support, social infrastructure, or accessible residential facilities.

Law 33/2023 and the related National Plan for Dependency, while representing a step forward, have not yet guaranteed the definition of an essential level of services or the reduction of regional imbalances. Italy spends less than the European average on home and residential care. The resources allocated by the PNRR for integrated home care amount to €2.97 billion (out of a total of €15.63 billion allocated to Mission 6, Health), but to date, the actual increase in the number of patients taken into care stands at 66%, according to data from the Parliamentary Budget Office.

If no additional funds are allocated, even the current resources are likely to be quickly exhausted, without guaranteeing continuity and sustainability of services. Policies for non-self-sufficient individuals are therefore a prime example of incomplete reform: despite extraordinary European resources, the sector remains anchored to a fragmented approach and an institutional framework that continues to delegate care functions to families and the market.

It is essential to address the phenomenon of declining birth rates, which politicians are tackling with ad hoc and fragmented measures, as well as those related to childcare, housing, health, education, and employment policies. The overall picture shows an incomplete and uneven transition: despite some signs of rebalancing, structural weaknesses persist, preventing the system from converging towards a structure consistent with the principles of active inclusion and social investment.

4. Fair Transitions: Governing Change with Equity and Rights

The major transitions of our time—environmental, digital, and demographic—represent structural challenges that will profoundly redefine economies, labor markets, and models of social coexistence. For the UIL, addressing these transitions means creating the conditions for a new paradigm of integral human development. If not accompanied by measures of social justice, the ecological transition risks placing a burden on the most fragile areas, the most exposed categories of workers, and low-income families. Investments must be directed towards a fair productive reconversion, based on the involvement of social partners, lifelong learning, the

strengthening of public services, and an effective redistribution of the costs and benefits of the transformation.

The digital transition is also profoundly changing production processes, work organization, and how people access rights and services. Without inclusive and participatory governance, it risks exacerbating existing inequalities, widening the skills gap, excluding the most vulnerable sections of the population, and consolidating a labor market polarized between highly skilled and low-skilled jobs. It is therefore essential to promote universal access to digital infrastructure, strengthen investment in human capital, and ensure fully enforceable protections for all workers. Finally, demographic transition, with an aging population and changing family structures, requires a profound reform of care, welfare, and social protection systems. Responses must go beyond emergency measures, building a public and territorial infrastructure that promotes autonomy, dignity, and active citizenship at every stage of life.

For the UIL, transitions will only be truly "fair" if they are based on democratic participation, the strengthening of decent work, and the extension of social rights. Trade unions must play a central role in their design and implementation, to prevent change from becoming synonymous with exclusion, and instead transform it into a lever for equity and shared development.

5. The UIL and the European Pillar of Social Rights: for a Social Europe at the forefront of the Global Contract

The UIL has always been committed at European level to strengthening the social dimension of the Union, through its active presence in the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and in dialogue with EU institutions. In a context marked by growing inequalities and momentous transitions, the UIL supports a reform of the Stability and Growth Pact that would free up resources for public investment in social infrastructure, education, health, care, and the green transition, opposing the austerity measures that have compromised social cohesion in the most fragile countries.

The UIL promotes a Europe that is not just a single market, but a common space of rights, social protection, and intergenerational and territorial solidarity. This implies a strong investment in the social dimension of European integration, so that digital, green, and demographic transitions do not produce new forms of exclusion, but are accompanied by fair protection and redistribution tools.

In the process towards a Global Social Contract, the European Union can and must play a leading role, in line with its founding principles.

We have always supported the federal idea of Europe: for us, strengthening integration has never been an end in itself, but a means to improve the socio-economic conditions of workers and people. Today more than ever, we need to integrate our industrial systems and revive Europe's manufacturing base, preserve jobs, and reinforce the principle of a just transition.

If the world changes, so must the economic paradigm that continues to inspire Europe. It is time to set aside the ballast of austerity and move beyond the logic of the new Stability Pact. If there is an intention to decouple defense spending, the same

must be done for health, investment, and social spending: people must be defended from every angle.

Over the decades, UIL has been one of the founders of the European trade union movement and a key player in the construction of the European social model. For UIL, the European Pillar of Social Rights represents a strategic reference point that must be made binding and integrated into the economic and financial policies of the Union.

6. The Role of Trade Unions in Building Global Social Justice

The resumption of a global discourse on social and redistributive justice is now more urgent than ever, in a context marked by the crisis of neoliberalism's promises, the failure of austerity strategies, and the need for a new paradigm of integral human development.

The international landscape is undergoing interconnected transitions that generate asymmetrical impacts, both between countries and within individual societies. The combination of growing inequalities, job instability, and the erosion of social and environmental rights raises urgent questions about the quality of development and the sustainability of social cohesion.

Contemporary societies face a dual challenge: on the one hand, managing transitions while respecting fundamental rights and social inclusion; on the other, building multilevel governance models capable of ensuring protection, participation, and redistribution even in highly complex contexts.

The UIL asserts the role of the confederal union as a strategic player in defining and protecting a new social pact. The union represents a democratic space, a place for interclass and intergenerational aggregation, capable of building vision and representation even on the margins of the economic system. In an era marked by the individualization of needs and the privatization of responses, the union reaffirms the universalism of rights, redistributive justice, and the collective dimension of care and protection.

7. UIL proposals for a New Global Social Contract

In the run-up to the UN Summit in Doha, the UIL intends to put forward a number of strategic guidelines that it considers to be priorities for reviving the redistributive, protective, and promotional role of the welfare state:

Affirming inclusive universalism and ensuring full accessibility to social rights

Re-establish the Charter of Fundamental Rights, which is binding, for the transformation of welfare based on guaranteed and accessible social rights, overcoming categorical and selective logic. It is urgent to restore a universalistic approach in key sectors: education, health, care, minimum income, and housing.

Promoting fair and progressive taxation

A redistributive tax reform is needed, one that strengthens progressivity and combats tax evasion in terms of the ability to finance public services and fight poverty.

Recognizing the strategic value of social infrastructure and the care economy

Social policies must be considered investments rather than passive expenditure. It is necessary to build a public care infrastructure that recognizes the social and economic value of care work and promotes people's independence.

Promoting a participatory, impact-oriented multi-level governance

Institutional fragmentation must be overcome through integrated and cooperative governance. The participation of social partners must be strengthened not only in the consultation phase, but also in the mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating, and co-designing policies.

Bibliography of official sources

CNEL – National Council for Economics and Labor (2024). *XXVI Report on the labor market and collective bargaining*. Rome.

EUROSTAT – European Union Statistical Office (2024). *Education and Training Statistics*. Luxembourg.

EUROSTAT – European Union Statistical Office (2024). *Labour Force Survey*. Luxembourg.

INAIL – National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work (2024). *Provisional data on accidents and fatalities*. Roma.

ISTAT – National Institute of Statistics (2024). *Demographic indicators*. Rome.

ISTAT – National Institute of Statistics (2024). *Labor market indicators*. Rome.

ISTAT – National Institute of Statistics (2024). *Annual report*. Rome.

ISTAT – National Institute of Statistics (2025). *Living conditions and household income. Years 2023-2024*. Rome.

ISTAT – National Institute of Statistics(2025). *Early childhood education services in Italy – Academic year 2023/2024*. Rome.

Ministry of Labor and Social Policies (2024). *Annual Report on Mandatory Disclosures*. Rome.

OCSE – OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2024). *Employment Outlook*. Paris.

Parliamentary Budget Office (2024). *Report on the implementation status of the PNRR – Mission 6 Health.*Rome.

ALLEGATO N. 2 – PAGUS Manifesto

Program Alternative Governance Urban Settlements

PAGUS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC NETWORK

THE U.N. PACT FOR THE FUTURE

We, academics, experts, researchers from all parts of the world, invite authorities and organizations to stimulate and support at the U.N. Summit of September 2024 initiatives aimed at presenting empirically based profound theoretical understanding at the U.N. summit of September 2025focused to address the severe impacts of increasing climate change and face the challenges for improving the overall living conditions on our planet and mankind

Considering that:

- There is no doubt that we are witnessing an acceleration of climate change with increasingly evident negative impacts on life conditions of mankind and threats for future generations. It is therefore essential to define operational strategies and launch shared initiatives as soon as possible to ensure a global and resilient development aimed to protect the environment and enhance collective well-being.
- UN, UNDP, UNHABITAT and many other agencies warn that the current uncurbed growth of megacities and huge urban areas cities is not responding to the climate change impacts and the sustainability challenges. The AGENDA 2030 seventeen SDG's (Sustainable Development Goals) miss at this stage a responsible theoretical foundation—concerning a people-oriented urbanization as well the integrated development of urban and rural areas;
- The impacts of climate change in many parts of the world, especially in Africa, South-East Asia, Pacific and Latin America are already dramatic.The inadequate international response to climate change related natural disasters, food and energy crisis, recurrent pandemics further highlights the lack of long term-strategies based on an indispensable comprehensive vision and approach.
- Internal and international migrants flows, due not only to economic and conflict crisis but also to the climate change are growing towards the huge urban agglomerations, whose number is rising especially in Asia and Africa, and a relevant quota of them is ending living in marginal and unhealthy informal settlements in a permanent way.

The growth of megacities, often ex-novo and mainly in developing countries with huge investments from public authorities is not the solution; and the unfounded dominant paradigm that the future of mankind is urbanized (we are already over 70% of which 30% are slums) must be reviewed to respond to the new challenges and this trend possibly reduced. A more effective tool is represented by urban/rural territorial rebalance, a topic that has not been given adequate attention so far, with the aim of reducing the continuous flows of urbanization and mitigating the negative impacts for which large urban areas are responsible, not only on the environment, but on the entire socioeconomic and financial context of the different communities.

For this purpose and also to reduce and prevent the growing risks deriving from natural events, a profound review is required of the eclectic current settlement approaches imposed in the last century at a global to undertake level, which cannot be generalized and replied to different contexts and characteristics.

We herewith declare:

That it is urgent and necessary to highlight the consequences of contemporary inhumane forms of urbanization and the -increase of critical urban/rural imbalances and provide strategic guidelines and indications for an alternative approach of urban/rural and territorial development schemes thus an indispensable paradigmshift taking into account the following assessments:

- ***Recognizing t***hat the impacts due to climate change, catastrophic natural events, health, energy and food crises, wars and migrations, etc. are now evident and serious, so it is necessary to intervene urgently in a comprehensive way for their short-term mitigation.
- ***Recalling*** the principles of the UN, the Paris agreements, the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the indications of the various COPs and the commitments signed by governments and international organizations, also aimed to fight climate change,
- ***Confirming*** the constant increase in urbanization flows, without any adequate control ,with the consequent growth of precarious settlements, the abandonment of rural and marginal territories, the reckless use of land and natural resources, and growing environmental pollution,
- ***Emphasizing*** the inadequacy of current urban developmenpractices to deal with the numerous new emergencies and that the indications of "smart cities", "15 minute cities" are only temporary palliatives that will do not solve the structural problems;
- ***Noting the growing*** number of megalopolises and urban agglomerations ex-novo, created outside of any environmental and socioeconomic as well as socio-cultural and socio-political/legal context; projects that are instead driven mainly by economic and consumerist reasons
- ***Highlighting*** with concern that so far very low attention has been paid by authorities, international bodies and all actors responsible for territorial and urban development and taking in account that relevant this issue is up to now neglected in their numerous declarations and statements,

Therefore the undersigned propose to:

- ***Contribute*** to the fight against climate change while reducing, at the same time, the negative impacts produced by large urban agglomerations, regulating the use of natural resources, protecting the environment and mitigating the human footprint.
- ***Introduce*** in future strategies and eventually in the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, a specific objective, focused on balanced and sustainable territorial development, and at reducing imbalances between urban and rural areas considered as complementary elements of an integrated single “smart territory”.
- ***Mitigate*** urban migration flows towards large cities and the growth of precarious and marginal settlements, retaining inhabitants in their territories and original settlements revitalized with the use of new ITC and digital technologies, proper accessibility, enhanced services, reducing the current gaps with urban areas.
- ***Identify*** and implement alternative approaches of urban development, spread and extended across the territory, also thanks to new technologies, remote working methods, to the "green" and "circular" economy, not based only on self-contained economic parameters, but with approaches that takes into

account the interrelationships of all societal aspects in such a way that human values as well as ecological balance will be realised.

- ***Spread*** awareness among authorities, local communities and individual citizens on the urgency of a collective action in rapid time for a change in the current development model, now concentrated mainly on urban areas, with a process of revitalization of smaller towns, villages and settlements, accompanied by a re-ruralisation process, to ensure a renewed and permanent relationship with the environment.

Through these actions the PAGUS initiative aims for a review of the current model of urbanization, whose impacts are responsible for a significant share of climate change, It and may represents a significant contribution to the protection, redevelopment and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources of the planet.
Therefore it may favour a more balanced distribution and size of human settlements as permanent territorial presidium, the natural risks prevention, the local and resilient economic development, a greater social cohesion, a better quality of life-and real chances for -collective and individual well-being.

We believe that it is now time to act in the interest of the planet and whole mankind. Therefore we invite to join the initiative "PAGUS- Program x Alternative Growth of Urban Settlements" and develop a well founded elaboration of this document to be submitted to the U.N. Summit-2025
www.pagusinitiative.net

Coordinator : Paolo Motta
Architect specialized in territorial and urban planning. with focus on sustainable and integrated urban development strategies and polizie. Presently is engaged in opposing uncontrolled urbanization processes and exploring mitigation measures through alternative territorial/ urban models

Table 1

PAGUS MANIFESTO CORE SIGNATORIES

	Surname	Name	Title	Affiliation	Country
1	**Motta**	Paolo	Dr.Arch.	SDGWG-ICOMOSIASQ	Italy
2	**Van der Maesen**	Laurent	Director	IASQ	Nederland
3	**Ricceri**	Marco	Gen. Secretary	EURISPES	Italy
4	**Salmeron**	Federico	Dr. Arch.	Univ. Granada	Spain
5	**Jaime**	Cintia	Director	ESVICIS	Switzerland
6	**Borg**	Malcolm	President	Heritage Enterprise	Malta
7	**Turner**	Michael	Prof.	Bezalel Academy Jerusalem	Israel
8	**Mitrovic**	Dragana	Prof.	Univ. Belgrade	Serbia

9	**Harrouni**	Khalid	Prof.	Ecole Nat. Architect Rabat	Morocco
10	**Martins**	Jose	Dr.	Comunidad do Ave	Portugal
11	**Bustamante**	Francisco	Arch.	Fabrica Urbana	Chile
12	**Careaga**	Adriana	Prof.	University ORT	Uruguay
13	**Bissio**	Beatriz	Prof.	Univ. Rio Janeiro	Brazil
14	**Rocha**	Hector	Prof.	Univ. Austral	Argentina
15	**Harrouni**	Rime	Prof.	Univ, de Fez	Morocco
16	**Lixandriou**	Cristina	Dr.	Nat. Inst . Research	Romania
17	**Jurkienè**	Aistè	Coordinator	EEUC-Baltic Office	Lithuania
18	**Swain**	Gyanaranjan	Prof	Gangadhar University	India
19	**Yildirim**	Ege	Dr. Arch.	Heritage Planning	Turkey
20	**Maggino**	Filomena	Prof.	Sapienza.Univ.Rome	Italy
21	**Burov**	Angel	Dr.	Urban Planning Univ.	Bulgaria
22	**Martinez**	Celia	Prof.	Granada University	Spain
24	**Bazie**	Isaac	Prof	Quebec University	Canada
25	**Cerreta**	Maria	Dr.	Naples University	Italy
26	**Zucca**	Fabrizio	Prof.	Strategia e Sviluppo	Italy
27	**Martini**	Endro	Arch.	Umbria Region	Italy
28	**Dublin**	Devon	Director	Sustainability Enterprise	Guyana
29	**Niglio**	Olimpia	President	PRE.RI.CO / ICOMOS Int.	Italy
30	**Khudori**	Darwis	Director	Rise of Asia-Univ. Le Havre	France
31	**Bradley**	Tony	Professor	Hope University-liverpool	U. K.
32	**Wolf**	Judith	Professor	Nijmegen University	Nederlands
33	**Souza Rocha**	Ricardo	Professor	UFSM-university	Brazil
34	**Dradcky**	Tomas	Architect	ITAM CASS	Czech Republic
35	**Melhem**	Mariana	Professor.Arch	Universidad Litoral	Argentina
36	**Campanella**	Luigi	Professor	La Sapienza Univ. Rome	Italy
37	**Naso**	Vincenzo	Prof. Emeritus	Univ. Federico II Naples	Italy
38	**La Malfa**	Ennio	Director	Aqua Foundation	Italy
39	**Ricci**	Claudio	President	Italia Turismo & Heritage	Italy
40	**Mohanty**	Manoranjan	Prof. Ex Director	Social dep.Delhi University	India
41	**Njoo**	Jim	Ass: Prof	ENSA- La Villette -Paris	France
42	**Bandarin**	Francesco	Dr.Arch.	Ex UNESCO Vice Director	Italy- France
43	**Colletta**	Teresa	Prof.Arch	Naples University	Italy
44	**Molinaro**	Enrico	President	RIDE -Med Dialogue Ass.	Italy
45	**Fonseca**	Sofia	Founder- Director	Teiduma Foundation	Portugal
46	**Silipo**	Andrea	Founder-CEO	Harbours consult	Italy
47	**De Ruvo**	Giuseppe	Director	GDR Design	Italy
49	**Josie**	Jaya	Prof. ISD	Universtity Western Cape	South Africa
50	**Cordeiro**	Paula	President CIVVIH	Icomos -UNESCO	Belgium
51	**Chetty**	Krish	Senior Manager	HSRC SociaL reseach Center	South Africa
52	**Deya**	Tomeu	Vicepresident ICTC	ICOMOS-UNESCO	Spain
53	**Amer**	Mohammed	Arch.Heritageexpert	Universty Roma 3	Egypt
54	**Abd Rahman**	Faisal	President/Director	Tourism Training Institutes	Malaysia
55	**El Alawi**	Aicha	Professor Economics	Univ. Sidi Slimane USMS	Morocco
56	**Kusumanto**	Yanti	Founder	Global Sustainability Univ.	Netherlands

57	**Konstantakopoulos**	Dimitrios	Professor	Delphi Initiative	Greece
58	**Maistrou**	Eleni	Prof .Arch	Nat.Tech. University Athens	Greece
59	**Wolleb**	Enrico	Professor- Director	ISMERI Europa	Italy
60	**Bondin**	Ray	heritage expert	ICOMOS -UNESCO	Malta
61	**Veduta**	Elena	Head strat,Planner	Lomonosov UnivMoscow	Russia
62	**Echter**	Claus Peter	Dr. Eng. Em-presid.	CIVVIH -ICOMOS	Germany
63	**Molinaro**	Enrico	Prof.Secretry General	RIDE -EU-Med Dialogue Ass.	Italy /Israel
64	**Bussone**	Marco	President	UNCEM- ComunitaMontane	Italy
65	**Bhattarchaya**	Ananya	Director	banglanatak.com	Bangladesh
66	**Cripps**	Francis	Prof. Director	Alphametrics.ltd.	Thailand /U.K.
69	**Cordeiro**	Paula	President	CIVVIH-ICOMOS Wallonie	Belgium
70	**King**	Joseph	Senior Director	ICCROM-UNESCO	Italy /Israel
71	**Petit**	Pascal	Professor	Univ. Sorbonne Paris Nord	France
72	**Cripps**	Christopher	President	CIG-cities/ infrast/ Growth	Uganda
73	**Giorgi**	Annmaria	Professor	UNIMONT- University Milan	Italy
74	**Benkari**	Naima	Professor .Arch.	Univ. Sultan Kaboos	Oman / Algeria
75	**Petit**	Pascal	CNRS Director Emer	Univ. Sorbonne Parsi Nord	France
76	**Ukelina**	Bekeh	Prof/ Founder	Abuja Found/ Cortland Univ.	Nigeria/ USA
77	**Heyer**	Amrik	Sr.Research Advisor	FSD Kenya	Kenya
78	**Fantaye**	Matiyas	Prof. Secr.ICOMOS	Univ. Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
79	**Sankovic Simic**	Vjekoslava	Prof.Arch	ICOMOS Bosnia NC	Bosnia/ Herzeg.

References

CNR-DSU
Secretariat
Tel. +39 0649933381 +39 06 49933328
www.dsu.cnr.it
Email: segreteria.dsu@cnr.it
Press Office Cnr
tel. 06/4993 338
www.almanacco.cnr.it

EURISPES
Secretariat
Tel. + 39 06-44202211 - +39 06 68210205
www.eurispes.eu
Email: istituto@eurispes.eu
Email: istituto@eurispes.it
Press Office
Resp. Susanna Fara (Vice President, Eurispes Foudation)
Email: ufficiostampa@eurispes.eu
Email: susanna.fara@gmail.com