Electoral Program

For a New Balance in Human Relationships

Three Premises

We are living in a situation where the evolution toward relationships aligned with a culture of new values has disrupted balances that once provided stability;But the new balance struggles to establish itself, leaving room for disappointment, frustration, conflict, individualism, violence in personal relationships, and wars in economic and political ones. Hence the title of this program, which aims to help the new balance take shape by outlining its goals and the measures for implementation, while inviting everyone to contribute to its realization.

2) The program largely summarizes the "Program, left-wing (but for everyone)," published on the blog *civilsocietyleading.com*, where it can also be read and printed. Some of its sections, important for the details they contain, will be referenced by indicating the pages.The implementation measures outlined in the electoral program require substantial funding to ensure they do not remain mere utopia, and the steps to secure such funding are detailed within the program itself. In particular, it is important to first understand what is outlined under the funding section on the final page, as it highlights the most crucial measure, which will even serve as the starting point for implementing the entire program.

The world we want to create and the necessary actions – the conditions required.

1) Overcome denialists, resistance, and delays, and immediately and adequately address the **climate issue** in order to resolve it promptly.The advanced support provided by science and technology is essential to eliminate all forms of pollution and achieve the green transition, both in the energy sector and in all other relevant areas (transportation, industry, agriculture, waste, plastics).The idea of reactivating nuclear energy is suggested by the reduction of risks offered by advancements in nuclear fission; however, it must be evaluated in relation to many factors (residual risks, waste disposal issues, time, and costs), which in turn should be assessed within the context of all other current and prospective solutions. (see "Environmmental Sustainability, from Separate pages of the electoral programme)

2) With the same determination and urgency, take action to ensure the sustainability and protection of the entire **natural environment, across all sectors** (biodiversity of flora and fauna, fertility of agricultural soils, new agriculture, healthiness of food products, forests, freshwater, seas and their resources, glaciers, water resources, underground resources such as rare earths and metals, atmosphere; and also the stratosphere, which requires regulation accepted by all to prevent the introduction of our pollutants, exclude individual appropriation, and enforce cooperation in applying the treaty signed by the United Nations in January 1967, which stipulates that it belongs to all of humanity.
In particular, for t**he natural resources of common interest found underground, in the seas, and on the surface** of our Planet, a fair and sustainable distribution of responsibilities (research and extraction) and utilization (ownership and trade) must be adopted. This should be an opportunity for development, for the populations involved in extraction, and for elimination of the appropriation and speculation carried out by large capital interests. Furthermore, it will be necessary to impose a fair and just price on the related products, as goods offered by nature, available to all those interested.These resources must be consumed with particular **moderation**, due to the need for sustainability, and according to the principles of the **circular economy, reuse, recycling, and**

sharing.
As for products that directly or indirectly relate to the **food sector** (such as pesticides), it will be necessary to intervene with appropriate regulations and strict controls to ensure food safety, which must take precedence over market demands.

3) Secure the **territory** from all risks (flooding, inundations, landslides, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, desertification, excessive urbanization) by restoring it and also preparing, at the international cooperation level, disaster prediction systems and immediate assistance and recovery interventions. As for cities, adjust urban planning primarily to meet the need for inclusion in the suburbs; ensure functionality regarding services and citizens' needs; provide ample spaces with greenery and minimal car traffic, supported by active and non-polluting public transportation, an extensive subway network, and bike lanes so widespread and coordinated that they can be used for major commuting needs such as work and education.

4) **Social Justice - Reform of the Economic System**

It is evidenced by events and highlighted by economists and sociologists that the dominant economic system, consisting of capitalism and extreme liberalism, has ultimately led to the financialization of the economy.In fact, it has turned companies into financial products onto which immense amounts of capital are poured, even driven by algorithms, for purely financial speculation. As a result, it has deprived the real economy of the necessary funding, dragging it into improper fluctuations and recurring deep crises. Crises that have led to unemployment, growing inequalities, poverty, and even the decline of the middle class into poverty.
It is also evident that this economic system is incapable of self-improvement; in fact, it has been observed that the changes introduced have served only to ensure the perpetuation of capitalism, while the periodic recurrence of crises and their harmful consequences have persisted.
Therefore, a radical change is necessary to eliminate the dominance of capital. Since this dominance and its consequences originate in the relationship between capital and labor, it is precisely this relationship that must be addressed: **granting labor the recognition of being, through its activity in the enterprise, the true creator of the wealth generated by the produced goods.Therefore, recognize to capital the interests as fair compensation for its indispensable role in financing, and to labor the right to profit.**
Distribute profit according to percentages that reflect the importance of the contribution, seniority, and merit, and that are suitable to prevent the vast inequalities created by capitalism.
Consistently, administrative powers must also be entrusted to the workforce.
This is the redistribution within the labor/capital relationship that brings about a reversal, assigning to capital the role of a mere cost (the interests), which under capitalism's dominance is instead assigned to labor. But this is contingent on the assumption that the public authority intervenes to provide a guarantee on financing; indeed, only in this case can capital be assured of final repayment and agree to receive only current interest without any interference in the management of the enterprise.
In the alternative scenario where the capitalist provides financing for the enterprise at their own risk, the distribution of profit and administrative powers according to percentages must also include the capitalist. This distribution should account for the risk undertaken with their own capital or assets provided as collateral. However, their percentage of participation will not extend to include ownership of the enterprise or the exclusive right to the entire profit and

administration. Such an extension would, in fact, amount to a complete reinstatement of capitalism, along with all its aforementioned powers and its harmful consequences.Thus, even in this second scenario, the workforce must remain included in the distribution of rights, as a recognition of its labor and contribution to the enterprise's growth, as well as to protect it from any form of exploitation.

These innovations are essential, first and foremost as a necessary measure of social justice for the workforce (from the most humble worker to the highest executive), but also because they will restore capital to its rightful role of financing the real economy. Moreover, in the scenario of public guarantees, they will have the crucial effect of granting **the right to entrepreneurial activity to young people, the unemployed, and those currently out of work—groups that are presently excluded due to a lack of funds and/or assets suitable to provide guarantees to capital.**
Thus, the scenario of public guarantees represents the most innovative and effective option; however, it faces opposition from capitalist interests and the current rules of competition, which prohibit state aid.Therefore, while awaiting a shift in competition toward greater solidarity and cooperation, **it is of fundamental and shared interest that public guarantees be granted, at the very least, to young people, the unemployed, the non-employed, and startups. This should apply to entrepreneurial projects that have promising prospects of success and serve the general interest**.
Moreover, such reform will also bring benefits to older individuals, the elderly, and grandparents, who will find relief from their supplementary role of supporting younger generations. They too have a right to care and support that enables them to lead a healthy, dignified, and active life, even beyond their working years. At the same time, it will be necessary to support, during the inevitable period of coexistence with the current capitalist system, **any reform that can mitigate its harmful consequences**. To this end, support should be given to a reform that maintains the **prohibition of public aid to enterprises** only in cases where it constitutes unfair competition. However, this prohibition should be lifted when such aid primarily addresses the needs of social justice, solidarity, and flexibility, while also promoting the development of the real economy and productivity.
Furthermore, support should be given to a reform that allows transactions involving the capital of enterprises (shares and company stakes) only when they serve the productivity of the real economy, such as mergers or the strengthening of enterprises. Conversely, such transactions should be prohibited—or at least discouraged through increased tax rates replacing the favorable ones currently in place—when they serve a purely speculative purpose. Speculative transactions divert funds from the real economy, enrich speculators, and exacerbate inequalities.These innovations, and any others that restore capital to its rightful role of financing the real economy through operations of exclusively mandatory effectiveness, must be supported.

While awaiting the implementation of such reforms, it will be necessary **to coexist with the enduring forms of capitalism**.
Therefore, the following will examine **innovations that, even within this context—where workers remain in a dependent position—can mitigate the worst consequences of capitalism and promote social justice**.
The first concern is the **persistent grave injustice against women**, who remain victims of gender inequality in the workplace, particularly in terms of hiring, wages, career advancement, and access to high-level executive positions.
Pay equality must be mandated by law and safeguarded through public initiatives ensuring the necessary oversight. For other aspects of the issue, it will be crucial to launch a persistent cultural

campaign promoting innovation, improve public and private support through welfare measures (such as childcare facilities, workplace breastfeeding accommodations, etc.), and socialize the remaining additional costs (e.g., temporary replacements due to maternity leave). These measures can eliminate the incentive for businesses to perpetuate inequality in hiring practices and career development: It is time to achieve this full social justice that women have long awaited in the workplace.
This will also allow for a broader utilization of the qualified contributions women can offer, will contribute to the recovery of birth rates, and help families stabilize in terms of better economic conditions and justice.
Moreover, the establishment of necessary equality in the workplace will have positive effects on the issue of femicides. In fact, equality grants women autonomy, and this, beyond the economic sphere, will extend its significance to emotional relationships, both within and outside the family, challenging the image of women as dependent individuals or mere objects of possession.
Therefore, not only the strengthening of penalties and the effective creation of every possible preventive intervention, but also equality and autonomy.
Unfortunately, we are witnessing the remnants of a **southern patriarchal mindset**, which in the past thrived on an equilibrium determined by mutual acceptance. This equilibrium has been broken, thanks to the progressive freedoms and recognitions that women have successfully fought for and gained. Now, a new equilibrium is required, one that fully realizes, in personal, emotional, familial, economic, and public relationships, a new culture of absolute gender equality. This equality must manifest in the freedom to end relationships that are no longer mutually shared, combating the resurgence of the culture of possession, which is responsible for the many femicides that deeply distress us.
A culture of equality, which requires support to establish itself, must be nurtured through proper education given to children, teaching in schools, advertising that moves away from perpetuating a patriarchal culture and embraces innovation, and through every public and private opportunity that lends itself to its promotion.

And, with regard to autonomy, women must also be granted the right to manage maternity, without questioning the right to **abortion**, within the limits and conditions of the relevant law. No woman, in fact, undergoes an abortion without physical and emotional suffering, and thus only resorts to it for reasons that make it indispensable.

The same applies to **surrogate motherhood**; the freedom to offer one's body to provide motherhood for others should not be limited if it is voluntary and without compensation. However, even in the case of a paid service, the issue arises (as with prostitution) from the poverty that drives it. Therefore, exploitation must be condemned, and the phenomenon should be addressed by the triumph of social justice that eliminates poverty.

Only in the case where the applicants are a same-sex couple does the doubt arise that having two fathers or two mothers might be detrimental to the child, with the child’s rights taking precedence and justifying the prohibition of surrogacy. This is a concern that experts must investigate and resolve. It should not be understood as discrimination against homosexuals but solely as the prioritization of the child’s best interests.

All forms of discrimination—religious, ethnic, gender, and sexual, including all LGBTQ categories—should be disregarded and actively opposed. Regarding civil rights, **the right to end-**

of-life decisions must also be expressly recognized and regulated, in the broad terms already indicated by jurisprudence, which have yet to be fully incorporated into the legislation.

In the area of **dependent work**, it is necessary to intervene on the **Jobs Act** to restore, with regard to dismissals, the rights of employees who were unjustly sacrificed in favor of businesses under the guise of facilitating employment—a condition that, in reality, the economy does not currently offer workers. As for fixed-term contracts, they should be limited to situations where the type of production justifies them.

Moreover, social justice requires the elimination of the enormous **wage inequalities** that exist; from the lowest-paid worker to the highest executive, wages should be differentiated (as previously mentioned) in fair terms expressed as percentages, based on the importance and difficulty of the task, and according to merit. In any case, wages should never fall below a **minimum salary** that ensures a dignified standard of living, and they should never be disproportionately excessive for top executives.
This need requires the extension and rigor of **controls**, particularly in sectors more prone to exploitation, such as agriculture, and calls for the **regulation of wage progression according to fair percentages through mandatory standards**. Furthermore, wages should not be lower than those in other countries, as this leads to the **emigration of human capital**; this need can be addressed by promoting improvements in **productivity** through **technological and digital development of businesses**, as well as providing **adequate education and training**.
As for the competition from countries that apply low prices to their products due to the lack of proper social justice for workers, this constitutes unfair competition, a problem that must be addressed in the context of international relations concerning competition. The tax wedge, which is significant for wages, must also be adjusted and, in the interest of competition, should not be lower than that applied in competing countries.

As for **self-employment**, there should be an exemption from **taxes and contributions** during the initial phase, until profits are generated. This aims to remove one of the obstacles that discourage private initiative or keep it hidden from tax authorities. Moreover, self-employed work, including that of **artisans**, is entitled to **fair compensation**, both in dealings with clients and with businesses that have strong bargaining power.
Regarding **tax evasion and undeclared work in self-employment**, it is important to distinguish between cases that must be fought with the fiscal measures outlined later, and those that require support so they can become economically viable and comply with the necessary regulations.
The **right to safety at work** must be rigorously protected, and this should be ensured through all necessary controls, including the required number of personnel, worker training, and extended sanctions for cases of shared responsibility.

In **public contracts**, the quality of the work must be clearly evident in the projects, and there should be a proper balance with the criterion of the lowest price. To limit subcontracting chains, the responsibility of the contractor for safety must also extend to subcontractors.
The **prohibition of using businesses for mere financial speculation** should be enforced through **appropriate market regulations** and with the oversight of workers, who are directly interested in protecting the business and its production of real goods.
The right to work and the overcoming of inequalities also requires a focus on **training, both for employees and for the unemployed or underemployed**. For the former, part of the company’s

management should be tasked with helping employees enhance their current work performance and involving them in the knowledge of higher levels and active sectors within the company.

As for the **unemployed and underemployed**, the challenging and complex task of training and matching supply with demand for work requires that the relevant public and private entities be highly prepared and professional. It is essential to stay up to date with the needs of businesses, particularly local ones, understand the skills and aptitudes of each individual to be trained, and then identify the personalized training sectors and topics. This process should include ensuring the acquisition of skills, with support from cultural organizations and experience within businesses. Training should be accompanied by **adequate financial support**, which should cease only upon employment, unjustified refusal of offered employment, or lack of interest and/or adequate participation from the individual undergoing training.
As for the risk of disinterest among those entitled, caused by a preference for **undeclared work**, the solution must be found through the fight against tax evasion, of which undeclared work is a part. This will be addressed in the relevant section.

Regarding **specific forms of work**, such as those facilitated by platforms that directly connect the demand for certain services with workers, it is essential first to identify those responsible for the system. These entities must be accountable to the tax authorities for their share of income, ensure that workers receive all rights and protections, and guarantee clients the competence and suitability of those performing the services.
The same principles apply to the so-called **gig economy**, where an employment relationship must be recognized, as established by case law, while allowing for specific features of the sector that do not undermine workers' essential rights.

Regarding big data, which entails the possession, commodification, and sale of user profiles for seemingly free services, privacy must be guaranteed according to the preferences of the service user. The profits generated in each country must be identified and subjected to local tax regulations. Furthermore, beyond merely benefiting so-called influencers, it would be fair to recognize compensation for all profile holders by allocating a portion of the profit to the respective states.

As for the growing development of **technology and artificial intelligence (AI)**, concerns about its **negative impact on employment** are well-founded. The creation of new jobs resulting from technological advancements is not enough, as such opportunities take time for training to materialize, while the negative effects—such as job losses and difficulties for businesses that fail to adapt—are immediate. Social justice and the broader common good require solutions that recognize fair compensation for private initiatives, capital investment, intelligence, and labor while ensuring that technological advancements are shared for the collective benefit.
State intervention to bear part of the cost of implementing new technologies and training personnel can prevent negative impacts on employment and businesses while it will also promote general productive progress and prestige, of significant collective interest.
Essential to this interest is the **continuously updated knowledge of what progress in science and technology offers**, and therefore the establishment of a **dedicated institution** and appropriate systems for information and data collection, enabling its most adequate and timely use.

The further concern, particularly regarding Artificial Intelligence, about the possibility that the most advanced products could overpower humans, seems unfounded (we can always shut down rebellious products) and is perhaps used to mask the real issue, which, as with all human creations,

lies in how they might be used.
Possible extreme uses involving various forms of violence against human rights must therefore be prevented through restrictions established by **specific regulations**.

In Europe, the AI Act is being finalized, which provides for the establishment of a dedicated Authority, limitations, and various forms of protection for human rights, privacy, and copyright. However, there are also numerous potential applications of AI to bring progress in various sectors and shape our future in new ways. Therefore, it must be regulated but should also be included in training programs required by the ongoing evolution.

A special focus on social justice is needed in the **healthcare sector**.
Not only must we finance a system with a sufficient number of doctors, nurses, well-equipped departments, necessary nursing homes (RSAs), and general proximity-based medicine, but we must also ensure that departments—whether public or private—specializing in highly qualified and advanced medical care are not reserved solely for those with significant financial means.
It is necessary to introduce regulations to ensure that, for certain illnesses or care needs, any patient can access the most suitable department, with public financial support if required.

Additionally, concerning the many challenges young people face today, interventions are also needed to address various dependencies (alcohol, drugs, gambling, violence, etc.) that ensnare them due to growing up in conditions of insecurity and distrust.
Although addiction services (SERDs) already exist within the healthcare system, they are underutilized and not widely known. Therefore, these services must be adequately promoted while encouraging young people and their parents to recognize the signs and causes of problems early and take personal action or seek professional help when necessary.
Naturally, **prevention** remains essential, providing young people with stability, jobs, and values.

The topic of healthcare also brings to mind the issue of prisons, where deficiencies lead to crises, suicides, and violence, while the function must also include rehabilitation and preparation for reintegration into society with skills for proper inclusion. Therefore, sufficient, qualified, and adequately compensated personnel are needed; facilities that ensure livable conditions and alternative measures to prevent prisons from becoming schools of crime are required; it is essential to foster culture, knowledge, and skills for productive activities.

This electoral program addresses the **need for social justice**, focusing on key areas such as the economic and financial system and the labor market. However, it is important to remember that the need for justice—eliminating poverty, discrimination, and inequality—**must be applied across all social relationships**.
Social justice essentially means giving every person and all communities the ability to realize their potential, capabilities, and rights. These include human and social rights, the right to health, work, and the opportunity to achieve positions of high prestige in their chosen field through dedication and merit, proportional participation in the wealth created through labor, and participation in shaping social and political life. This should be achieved through the active and passive rights that a truly democratic system must guarantee to all citizens.
Therefore, in every sector, the examination of needs and specific measures must also include the opinion of a dedicated Ministry to ensure alignment with the principles of social justice.

This focus is essential to restore **social mobility** for everyone, which capitalism has largely halted to the exclusive, permanent, and inheritable advantage of a minority.

This particular attention is essential to restore social mobility for everyone, which the capitalist system has blocked to the exclusive, permanent, and inheritable advantage of a minority. This is especially true for young people, who must be guaranteed rights and freedom of choice in education, training, employment, and the opportunity for increasing success.
Rights and freedoms that are autonomous and guaranteed by specific regulations, not conditioned or dependent on one's own or family's social status.
Such rights must be even more guaranteed to young people in marginalized areas, through inclusion policies that rescue them from the degradation and lifestyle choices often imposed by social and moral decline.
Therefore, in the field of education and training, a system is needed (see Human Capital, from Separate pages of the electoral programme) that enables everyone, with support for the less affluent, to access all levels of education in both public and private institutions. This system should, at the early stages, focus not only on basic knowledge but also on the development of skills and aptitudes. At higher levels, it should provide specific training for the workforce, in the most up-to-date terms suggested by the real economy and scientific and technological advancements.
And finally, address the severe difficulties young people face due to the dominance of "barons" in universities and various privileges, even in scientific institutions. Additionally, provide adequate support to ensure that the education of young people is enriched through **relationships, travel, social interactions, and exposure to diverse cultural stimuli.**
Furthermore, a pressing need is to heed and legislate on the increasingly voiced demand by young people for **greater involvement** in the selection of content and more freedom in academic relationships. This demand seeks to transform the long period of study from being a time of constraint into, beyond the mandatory phase, **a choice to participate actively in a service offered by the State.**
This innovation should be carefully evaluated, as it might extend to eliminating grades, final exams, and the binding value of resulting qualifications, replacing them with certificates of participation that are not determinative. This would lead to a broader use of direct interviews for evaluating candidates in the labor market, a practice that could also be applied to authorize progression to the next class.
Another need for social justice arises, and should be implemented through regulations that favor integration, also with regard to ***ius soli*, mixed-race individuals, and ethnic minorities**. For **states at various levels of underdevelopment**—particularly those forced into **emigration**—there must be an end to armed conflicts, ongoing economic colonialism, and illegal and violent exploitation. This includes providing asylum, sharing the burden across all states regardless of the point of entry, offering effective support for integration, and most importantly, concrete aid for the development of the migrants' home countries.
It is unjust and unsustainable to distinguish migrants based on their country of origin to deport those from "safe" countries or assign this task to third countries. The designation of "safe" countries often involves highly variable judgments, leading to inevitable disagreements between government evaluations and the judiciary's legitimate assessments, causing conflicts between the two powers.

It must be presumed that those who risk their lives at sea, spending their limited savings to pay local criminal networks, are all worthy of asylum. The solution to this problem lies elsewhere: instead of giving large sums of money to migrants' countries of origin without effect, these countries should be held accountable for their inaction (or complicity?) with the criminal networks that profit from migration.

Such countries should be urged to take effective action, provided with every possible cooperation, but also threatened with appropriate retaliatory measures in the event of non-compliance.

Only by eliminating these criminal networks and the related deadly journeys, offering coordinated lists of migrants to be safely transported and received, and cooperating for economic and democratic development within these countries, can this serious issue be resolved in a just and dignified manner.

5) <u>Regarding businesses</u>, in addition to the measures outlined above (support for private initiative, the relationship between capital and labor, the possibility of public guarantees for financing, employee training, shielding businesses from purely financial speculation, etc.), other measures are relevant, always aimed at fostering private initiatives, both during their establishment and throughout their operations.
Support measures, justified by solidarity and flexibility, must not, however, go against fair competition. At the startup phase, even businesses that do not request public guarantees should be supported in financing through dedicated funds that offer low-interest rates and the possibility of converting part or all of the financing into non-repayable grants. Additionally, as with self-employment, tax and contribution exemptions should be applied until profits are generated.
The **tax wedge** and **tax policies** must, to the extent possible and fair, be favorable and sustainable for businesses, also considering international competition.

The tax wedge and overall taxation system should, to the greatest extent possible and in a fair manner, be positive and sustainable for businesses, while also considering international competitiveness. With regard to business size, it's important to recognize that **small businesses, especially those operating within local communities**, often maintain close relationships with their customers, particularly elderly individuals, and frequently offer unique products or services. These are all valuable assets that must be protected. Therefore, these businesses require specific attention and support to prevent larger economic forces benefiting from economies of scale from pushing them out of the market.
Support must also be ensured for **businesses of historical value**.
Specific funds should assist **startups** and, in general, all businesses in meeting the **needs of digitalization, innovation, research, exporting, converting to renewable energy sources, improving productivity, adopting new technologies, and adapting to the cultural evolution of society concerning goods and services.**

Regarding **conflict with workers** (which cannot arise in the hypothesis where only interests belong to capital), in addition to a reformed Jobs Act (as indicated above), rapid processes and conciliations entrusted to the judge and/or qualified personnel are necessary; but prevention is also important, favored by clear rules in laws and contracts, by good relations resulting from respect for all workers' participation rights, and by the application of all the various forms of welfare that meet their personal and family needs.
Relocation is a negative phenomenon that must be countered with all the measures outlined in favor of the real economy, as well as by scaling back globalization (as specified in the relevant section), which is one of its causes. It should also be addressed through direct measures, such as requiring the repayment of received subsidies and significant compensation for employees who lose their jobs due to layoffs.
The fight against **inflation** should focus on addressing its root causes, rather than simply raising interest rates. Raising interest rates risks damaging production, which is not the primary cause of

inflation and, in fact, should be increased if the problem is excess demand. The current crisis stems from disruptions in the supply of energy and critical materials due to the well-documented armed conflicts with supplier nations. This has led to increased production costs, subsequently driving up prices and putting downward pressure on wages. Therefore, the solutions are primarily linked to ending these conflicts (discussed further below); however, diversification of supply chains, improved productivity, and a measured approach to consumption are also necessary. This includes moving away from the consumerism fostered by unchecked capitalism and excessive deregulation, which can contribute to price stabilization.
The innovations outlined in the following section, aimed at streamlining bureaucracy and reforming the Public Administration, also provide significant support for private enterprise and businesses.

6) Bureaucracy – Public Administration. It is crucial and essential for Public Administration to adopt maximum digitalization and ensure the acquisition of all necessary data to provide completeness, professionalism, and speed to its services, fostering mutual trust in its relationship with citizens, as well as the necessary controls. These controls can be facilitated if the management of economic activities is made traceable and if the Public Administration takes on the capacity to utilize the data that it receives. Naturally, the digitalization of citizens, especially businesses, is necessary and should be supported, with the aim of minimizing paper use as much as possible. These elements are essential for the creation of a single point of contact that no longer requires citizens to provide documents and certifications that are already available to the Public Administration, and that performs its duties, including **assistance and consultancy**, swiftly and with minimal need for the citizen's physical presence.

To this end, it is important to finally have **clear and certain regulations**, to ascertain and eliminate all **unnecessary entities** and **duplications of interventions** among different entities.
Moreover, citizens should be encouraged to collaborate and take responsibility. Therefore, trust should be placed in the accuracy of their self-declarations (primarily concerning personal matters), with verifications (and any resulting sanctions) conducted after the decision has been made. This trust should also extend to public officials, granting them the power of autonomous and discretionary decision-making, subject to sanctions only through subsequent audits that confirm the pursuit of individual interests contrary to the public interest (a mere assessment that a different choice might have been preferable being irrelevant).
This trust should be extended to become the norm, minimizing procedural rigidity. Such rigidity limits free and reasoned judgment, increases the risk of abuse of office, and consequently discourages officials from taking decisive action. This trust and the resulting discretionary power should be considered legitimate even in cases of potential **conflicts of interest** (due to connections with individuals or entities selected for contracts, supplies, or service assignments), provided that the official discloses in advance the reasons demonstrating the exclusive prevalence of the public interest and receives no justified objection from higher authorities or oversight bodies.

Prevention can also significantly enhance swift and collaborative public action, preventing subsequent objections and appeals. To this end, projects affecting issues of particular public concern should be brought into **public discussion** early on, and bodies responsible for subsequent oversight should be involved in a **preliminary consultative capacity** during the planning phase.
Furthermore, to eliminate delays and inefficiencies, pre-emptive checks and qualification processes should be implemented for those (businesses, professionals, and organizations) expressing interest

in future engagements. Moreover, **staff rejuvenation**, combining accumulated experience with younger generations' digital aptitude, is conducive to efficient and high-quality performance. Equally vital are continuous **staff training and motivation**, achieved through **merit recognition** and **fair compensation** to prevent highly skilled individuals from leaving for the private sector. In short, all innovations that accelerate public services, improve public administration performance, and establish a citizen **relationship free from the stifling burden of excessive bureaucracy in terms of time and cost should be adopted. A new relationship built on speed, trust, collaboration, and quality.**

7) Real Economy. Progress and New Culture. All the aforementioned measures supporting private initiative in the fields of labor, business, and public administration also contribute to the qualified growth of the real economy. This economy, driven by **private enterprise**, generates new value, addresses community needs, overcomes existing challenges, fosters progress, and promotes the evolution of society under the influence of science, technology, and new cultural trends. However, **public initiative** must also play a key role in advancing the real economy, not only through its core services (such as healthcare, education, space exploration, security, etc.) but also by enhancing the structures and infrastructures that support the economy and by removing obstacles to its development. Therefore, the full utilization of European funds, particularly those associated with the NRRP, is essential.

Regarding the **measures**, important examples include (also examined in other topics) logistics and intermodal services related to the transit of goods arriving at ports and airports; transport in general, including urban and commuter transport; extensive digitalization; interventions in the suburbs; rapid and qualified public services; timely maintenance of public real estate (especially schools); super bonuses for private individuals to improve the energy efficiency and seismic safety of buildings; the transition in all sectors to non-polluting energy sources; enhanced waste collection and management of the circular economy; and the realization of the potential of the southern regions (like the **inadequate road and rail infrastructure in Sicily before the construction of the bridge over the Strait**) and the artistic and landscape heritage, etc.

As for **obstacles** to be eliminated, examples include (also subject to specific examinations) recurring environmental disasters due to climate change affecting a neglected and abused territory that is not adequate to new requirements; excessive bureaucracy; the increasing decline in birth rates; excessively long civil and criminal proceedings; **resistance from certain corporations (such as pharmacies) to the introduction of fair competition**; the injustices that prevent young people and women from fully realizing themselves culturally and professionally and that hinder society from receiving the valuable contributions they are capable of; and the resistance to innovation from an essentially capitalist economic and financial system, which is the cause of inequalities, poverty, and recurring crises, etc.

However, public initiative must go further and demonstrate sensitivity and foresight to adopt any initiative that supports **evolution**—an evolution that is maturing in society and to which politics often delays in responding and providing support. **The cultural evolution that emerges from the grassroots**, which demands more sharing than exclusive possession, seeks to re-establish direct contact with nature and experience it, to return to books and direct interaction with interlocutors instead of phones and tweets; this evolution feels the need for culture, for knowledge experienced in a relationship that, today generally passive, becomes more participatory and active in dialogue with experts; culture that abandons the obsession driven by the need to appear and materialistic consumerism and appreciates the values of "being," becomes passionate about various forms of art,

appreciates the benefits of active sports participation (rather than reading about it in newspapers or watching it on TV, and less still engaging in fan violence), aspires to a slowing down of the frantic daily life to which we have succumbed, and desires time for pauses, reflection, and freedom to experience the emotions and spirituality for which there is currently no time or availability, reclaiming one's life and the joy of living it.
In summary, this cultural evolution calls for recognition and support from politics and can also give rise to many new jobs, professional activities, and new economic production.

8) <u>Pension System.</u> Contribution shortfalls are forcing the retirement age to be pushed back, leading to discontent, job dissatisfaction, hindering generational turnover and real economic development. However, if the sustainability of the pension system requires it, the prolongation of working life cannot fail to correspond to the significant increase in life expectancy. Nevertheless, budgetary pressures and solidarity contributions imposed on life annuities, double pensions and "golden pensions" can be helpful and are possible and legitimate (these are rights which, projected over time due to their structure, cannot be considered definitively "acquired"; and when negative events configure them as unacceptable inequalities, they must yield to the need for solidarity and justice). Furthermore, to support the modest future pensions provided by the contributory system, it could be established to attribute virtual contributions for periods of participation, such as unemployment or non-employment, to training courses attended without job offers. This would also provide an incentive to increase participation in courses.
However, the only stable and satisfactory solution can come from addressing the root causes of insufficient contributions: increased birth rates, expanding employment to young people, women, the unemployed and the inactive, strengthening businesses, and effectively combating undeclared work and all forms of tax and social security evasion. These are the areas on which to intervene in order to achieve, also, the consequent development of the real economy and pension contributions. Progress to be achieved through the innovations envisaged in the preceding points of the program; and through those that follow, which significantly improve public financial resources. Until such a structural solution has matured, it will also be necessary to intervene with social integration for those who have only been able to start making contributions at an advanced age. Furthermore, a minimum pension, as a citizen's income, must still be attributed to people who reach retirement age without having acquired the right to a pension.

9) <u>Taxes</u>. All taxes, in their entirety, must **weigh as little as possible** on citizens and businesses. However, they must also, through **progression**, ensure the distribution of wealth and contributions according to social justice and meet the **financial needs** of public entities to adequately fulfill all their responsibilities.
The primary requirement of social justice calls for measures to combat **poverty**, to eliminate existing poverty and prevent others from falling into it. Therefore, progression should primarily be used to **help the middle class recover** from proximity to poverty. In this context, progression must be developed to the extent that it aligns with social justice, without becoming a punitive ideology against wealth or undermining the incentive to generate higher incomes.
On the other hand, the application of very high rates on income derived from **purely financial speculation** can help discourage such operations, which are responsible for inequalities and severe damage to the real economy, while awaiting the emergence of an economic system alternative to the still-dominant capitalism.
Within the **VAT** framework, the rate should favor the purchase of essential and high-consumption goods and increase for luxury goods, always within the aforementioned limits of a progressive

criterion aimed at social justice. IMU and TASI should be excluded for the primary residence, applied to luxury homes, villas, and second homes, with a progressive rate if multiple homes are owned. (IMUis an italian municipal property tax in Italy levied on real estate properties, excluding primary residences under certain conditions. TASI is a tax in Italy for funding local services, based on property ownership or use, to finance local public services that benefit the entire community)
Inheritance tax should prevent the accumulation of wealth that, if easily transferable through inheritance, is in sharp contrast with the circulation of goods, social mobility, and the consequent need for personal progress to be linked to one's own effort and merit. Therefore, the **exemption** should be limited to spouses and direct lineal descendants and ascendants, maintaining the current amount of one million per person; but above this amount, and for other heirs without exemptions, the rate should become **progressive**, in terms that, for assets of very significant value (works of art, real estate complexes, villas, large companies, etc.), socialize part of their value and induce the interest in accumulation, and stagnation with an inheritance perspective, to be contained within limits that do not conflict with the aforementioned needs
Regarding **businesses**, the transfer of shares, in addition to being subject to a progressive tax rate, should be conditional on the heir also assuming a working position in the company, with powers corresponding to the value of the share, and that the management respects all the prescribed rules, particularly those concerning the rights of employees. The hypothesis, put forward by important economists, of **completely eliminating inheritance**, due to the need to promote social mobility and the importance of the financial contribution that would allow the Public Administration to resolve many pressing needs, deserves consideration; but its conflict with the right to property and its significant unpopularity cannot be ignored or disregarded without adequate public debate. Even the **wealth tax** is certainly unpopular, but in times that see poverty and hardship on the one hand and the growing accumulation of exorbitant wealth in the possession of a few on the other, the alternative of using it arises, if other measures and a change of culture do not intervene promptly to resolve the emergencies. This alternative arises for all taxes, the particular determination of which is linked to the overall outcome of all innovations and the social response that will be had; therefore, pending such an outcome, it can only be provisional and responsive, as far as possible, to the three needs that must qualify it, as mentioned above. The moral need that, in certain conditions, makes a wealth tax legitimate, is felt by some great wealthy people, who decide to make **philanthropic donations**; but these are episodic events, certainly insufficient and often in reality offset by tax breaks, as well as by publicity effects; such, therefore, that they should not and cannot influence the need for reform.
A **tax on windfall profits** generated by banks and certain companies as a result of substantially negative events (war, inflation, energy sectors, etc.) is also justified by the need for solidarity; therefore, when necessary, they should not be circumvented with modest one-time donations or payments that are in reality only loans to be repaid.
What is needed is a change in laws, interventions, and culture that leads to a distribution of wealth that avoids the formation of severe inequalities, corresponds to the need for social justice, and is essentially linked to merit and the importance of work performance. And, for the inequalities already in place, the change must contribute to ensuring that part of the wealth already accumulated descends adequately into society; to resolve, in the interest of all, the serious emergencies currently underway, to eliminate the looming danger of self-destruction due to environmental disasters, wars, and social unrest, and to achieve a social community regulated and lived in serene and rewarding terms for all. What is examined and foreseen in the following chapter also responds to these needs

10) <u>Tax Evasion – Corruption – Crime – Tax Havens</u>. These phenomena share two essential factors: **money and illegality.** In fact, **through various forms of illegality, they appropriate enormous sums**, subtracting them from public financial resources and contributing to the persistent inability to adequately address the many emergencies and **extreme consequences that will affect everyone, both rich and poor.** It is a responsibility and a tragic outcome that **everyone must be aware** of: **those responsible for inequalities** should be induced to repent and cooperate to restore legality, social justice, and solidarity, and **policymakers** should enact **laws that, on the one hand, encourage repentance in a relationship of freedom and trust**, but are also capable of **overcoming inevitable resistance and ensuring that the social system receives what it needs and is entitled to.** Therefore, before addressing the different peculiarities, it is necessary to think about **a regulatory system that can bring to light the illicit monetary flow that is intended to be hidden and subtracted from public finances.** And it is evident that the **mandatory system is to make all monetary transactions, the subjects involved, and the reason for each movement traceable and usable by the tax authorities**. **Eliminating cash from circulation, replacing it with the use of traceable means**, gives the tax authorities a power of knowledge that induces spontaneous repentance and in any case allows them to identify and sanction inevitable resistance. The specific formulation of such a system can take advantage of the capabilities now offered by artificial intelligence, as **the various opposing motivations that are already emerging** (violation of personal freedom and privacy, hindrance to economic activities, impediment to compliance relationships between citizens and the tax authorities, police state, etc.) **are unjustified**.

There are **examples of countries** with a strong democratic culture where the use of debit cards, even for small payments, has become widespread. On the other hand, in terms of freedom, it can be expected that citizens are free to anticipate their tax returns (whether accurate or inaccurate) or to request the information that emerges from the data collected by the tax authorities and to adjust or contest it; an honest tax return can lead to trust from the tax authorities for future agreements. Therefore, the digitization of every expense and the use of data promote legitimate economic activities, eliminating uncertainties, unnecessary waiting, excessive bureaucracy, and disputes. Regarding the privacy of the collected data, it is necessary to provide for controls and heavy penalties for any abuse. In conclusion, the exposure of behaviors to the light (made necessary by the enormity of the illegal phenomenon and its consequences) can only be feared by those who seek the freedom to continue committing crimes in the dark. Certainly, the innovative system may create difficulties for the purchase or use of traceable means and for small entrepreneurs or professionals who, already at the limit of economic viability, would go into the red with the emergence; cases for which appropriate support must be provided.
As for the potential flight of wealthy individuals and capital to competing countries, this is an inconvenience that should be mitigated by the interventions outlined in this program regarding international relations. Nonetheless, any such inconvenience would be more than offset by the enormous advantages of the financial flow generated, which could be utilized not only for the many ongoing emergencies but also for reducing tax pressure and fostering an increasing positive response and mutual trust between civil society and public administration.
As for the **possible flight** of wealthy individuals and capital to competing countries, this is an inconvenience that should be eliminated by the interventions foreseen in this program for the field of international relations. However, the inconvenience would be more than compensated for by the enormous advantages of the resulting financial flow, which could be used not only for the many ongoing emergencies but also for reducing the tax burden and for initiating a growing positive and

mutually trusting relationship between civil society and public administration. In conclusion, innovation is of enormous importance and effectiveness; therefore, it is to be expected that those responsible for tax-related illegality, both large and small (such as refusing an invoice to avoid paying VAT), will reflect on the enormous damage they cause to everyone, including themselves, and on the well-being that could instead derive, for everyone, including themselves, from a predominantly correct behavior; and consequently they will show signs of repentance in the time it takes for the innovation to mature at the regulatory and implementation level.

Tax Evasion. This is the phenomenon that is directly and adequately targeted and countered by the aforementioned innovation, with the elimination of the use of cash and the acquisition of data relating to all payments made using traceable means. Moreover, more accurate declarations and assessments will also highlight **previous tax evasion**; for the quantification of which, always problematic for the past, a tax amnesty could be envisaged, in which the new findings are taken into account. Of course, we know that even the use of traceable means can be used to create false situations (false invoices, use of straw men, etc.); therefore, all the attention already foreseen to unmask these particular forms in which tax evasion can be articulated must remain active.

Corruption. Beyond the traceability of payments, the **elimination of all excessive bureaucracy** (as examined above) will be fundamental; in fact, it is through the slowness of the public service that a condition conducive to the development of corruption is created. It is also important to bear in mind that often "bribes" are masked by many **substitutes for money** (votes, jewelry, vacations, easy sex, etc.). **Preventive measures** are also relevant (rotation in more exposed positions, safety regulations for tenders, etc.); as are more invasive investigative methods (recording images and conversations, undercover agents, etc.), to allow, without limits (but with the appropriate and rigorous protection of those who are found to be unrelated to crimes), when justified by objective circumstances and/or adequately motivated reports.
These invasive methods are absolutely necessary if we want **to overcome the gap that always exists between the initiative of the criminal and that of the justice system.** And, as for reports, in addition to **whistleblowers**, it will be appropriate, for the same defensive need and given the extent of corruption, often used by structured criminal organizations, to counterpose structures for **anonymous reports**, to open investigations if they are found to be qualified and reliable and always with the rigorous protection mentioned above. Even what emerges from the actions of **hackers** must be used if it contains a report of a crime; but the responsibility for the illegality of the means used remains, and the need to prevent its action, to ensure absolute security for state secrets and privacy, against dossier-making, espionage, and various illegalities. These means are all necessary to prevent the dominant rule of crime; and therefore to oppose, to its resistant quota, a determined fight equipped with adequate tools. With the hope that most will convert, reflecting on the disaster of the entire community that awaits us if the dominance of illegality persists and on the advantages that, instead, everyone can have from the maturation of that culture which, sensitive to social interests, abandons individualism and unbridled conflict for the prevalence in the possession of material goods and adopts cooperation and solidarity, to ensure a just, sustainable world that is sensitive to the evolution that matures from below.

Crime. The sectors and methods of crime are numerous, some well-known and organized, others created by the criminal's imagination or taking advantage of opportunities offered (consider the forced purchase of land, which then remains fallow and is only used to profit from financial support, both national and international, provided specifically to promote agriculture; or the frauds

that have taken advantage of inadequate legislation in the real estate sector with the tax credit provided as a climate bonus and seismic bonus); therefore, the fight, which will be favored by all the measures mentioned above, requires constant attention to identify every possible place, opportunity, and way in which crime can operate.
A place where crime finds fertile ground is in the **suburbs**; where degradation, dominant poverty, and a lack of prospects for the future allow crime, particularly organized crime, to recruit all the manpower it needs. Therefore, adequate interventions on buildings, services, the economy, and the education and training of the population, especially young people, are urgent and indispensable; interventions that are finally capable of ensuring the quality that the suburbs deserve and which constitutes, first and foremost, a demand for social justice. Quality that, obtained with adequate funding and the intervention of personnel suitable for the purpose, can restore that confidence in the future that is necessary to reject the solutions offered by crime, both that organized by adults and that of **small gangs of young people**, who organize on their own, rampage with their raids, and fill the void they feel with violence. Let's offer young people a better, imminent future. Perhaps this would also have a positive impact on the violence that increasingly characterizes **football matches**; violence that, together with other excesses, has ruined a magnificent sport, has nothing to do with sports, and can only derive, also, from the void of culture and hopes, and also from the search for illicit powers capable of yielding returns.

Certain particular forms of organized crime deserve greater attention, the adoption of adequate measures for prevention and repression, and therefore greater courage for penetrating and innovative initiatives. These are **drugs, racketeering, prostitution, and its exploitation**.
The various measures mentioned above, and in particular the traceability of monetary movements and the particular effectiveness of information and investigation means, are certainly of great help in the fight against the resistant quota of all three of these forms of crime. In particular, for drugs, the fight must find a coordinated international commitment, considering that the production and trade are of such an extent. Intervention among young people and in the suburbs can also reduce demand, if accompanied by adequate forms of publicity on the consequences and assistance for recovery. Moreover, a courageous public intervention cannot be excluded which, with regulated free services and effective assistance for addiction, competes with the speculation of crime.
As for **racketeering**, in addition to the aforementioned general measures, particular care and space must be given to reporting, even anonymously, and to the protection of those who resist and report openly; moreover, on a preventive level, the fight against poverty, the influx of private savings in favor of the real economy, and the public guarantee of financing valid projects in favor of all entrepreneurs who do not have capital to invest directly or to offer as collateral to banks, in addition to all the support mentioned above for businesses.
As for **prostitution**, the fight must focus on poverty, which is its main cause; while, regarding its exploitation, international coordination must be obtained to combat recruitment and, for better control, perhaps it will be necessary to overcome hypocrisy and reflect on the opportunity to reopen "brothels"

Tax Havens. These are the places where vast amounts of capital, the fruit of illegality or even legitimate activities, flow to enjoy confidentiality and extremely favorable taxation. Through their hospitality, they deny countries that would be their rightful owners enormous sums of tax revenue, which would be very useful for solving problems and reducing unjust inequalities. Of course, the adoption of all the measures outlined so far should significantly reduce the phenomenon. However, we must have the courage to denounce the fact that, to date, politics, both right and left, has never

adopted measures, at the local and international levels, capable of eradicating this shameful phenomenon. It is as if there were a tacit international agreement to limit oneself to personal agreements of modest outcome, which still allow the phenomenon to persist, from which, in the end, those quotas of wealth against which politics prefers not to compete benefit in all countries. And so, it is good to become aware of how much, in addition to all the measures mentioned above, it is also necessary for the rebellion of civil society to have an international level, capable of inducing all political forces to support the need to put an end to the continuation of this shameful phenomenon.

11) Judicial System. A sufficient number of well-trained magistrates and auxiliaries is needed. Specialization, structures, and digitalization are also important; furthermore, the rules must be essential, clear, and unambiguous.
As for **civil proceedings**, the single judge should prevail, reserving the collegial decision only for matters of particular difficulty and social relevance. The attempt at conciliation delegated to external systems should not be extended and fixed by law, but rather left to the judge to evaluate its appropriateness. In fact, it is essential that, as a rule, it is the judge himself who carries it out. However, to prevent it from being reduced to a mere formality, often even neglected, it is necessary for the judge to have examined and evaluated the introductory acts and the defenses proposed by the parties before the attempt. In fact, this allows the judge to configure a prognosis and to outline and motivate a consequent hypothesis of conciliation to the litigants, which will have a high probability of acceptance. The resistance to this innovation, motivated by the need for the judge's impartiality, is unfounded; in fact, anticipating what, according to the current state of the proceedings, appears to be the probable outcome in the judgment does not mean taking sides with one party or the other, but rather giving the parties awareness of legal considerations that advise a coherent and equitable definition. However, the freedom for the parties not to reconcile and for the judge to formulate the judgment, even different from the one previously proposed, which at the end of the investigation he will consider fair as the outcome of the trial, remains firm. This innovation is very important because it will certainly be able to define many processes through conciliation, and this will lead to a significant reduction in the backlogs that our judicial system suffers from, both in the first instance and in subsequent ones. It will therefore be an adequate response to the economic and social need, for individuals and businesses, for rapid certainty and definition of disputes.

As for criminal proceedings, in addition to measures to improve the structure, it is necessary to eliminate some causes responsible for delays that are actually avoidable: unjustified failures to serve notices and various irregularities should be subject to sanctions; moreover, the election of domicile should entail that notices are only served on the defense attorney, if appointed by the party. The requirement of a private prosecution should be extended to all crimes that offend exclusively economic goods and full compensation should extinguish them; substitutions of judges should be avoided and in any case should not automatically entail the renewal of the investigation conducted, leaving it to the succeeding judge to evaluate which parts, if any, are to be renewed. As for the exclusion of appeal in the case of acquittal in the first instance, this is an improper way of reducing trials and should therefore be eliminated. And even the statute of limitations should not be used for improper purposes: it must be proportionate to the seriousness of the crime and must balance the legitimate expectations of both the alleged offender and the victims; therefore, the time required for the statute of limitations to expire must allow the trial to have the time necessary for the correct

ascertainment, but on the other hand, this time must not be theoretical, but must correspond to the existing procedural system. Hence the importance of innovations that eliminate unnecessary delays.

12) <u>Globalization – Competition.</u> Increasing globalization has opened up ever-wider spaces to the market and competition, through the free movement of people, capital, and goods. This has undoubtedly **expanded operational capacities and produced positive effects** on knowledge, information, production, and trade, and has facilitated the start of improvement in underdeveloped countries. But the **persistent dominance of capitalism, favored by growing liberalism** and oriented towards the conflictual use of competition for the sake of maximum profit and exclusive domination in the possession of every material good, has hindered the development of multilateralism and the trend towards those unifications and those progressive cessions of sovereignty that are necessary to coordinate the protection of common interests at increasingly global levels; moreover, it **has determined, in the absence of the necessary regulations, serious consequences** on the social, economic, financial, energy, and natural resource levels. In fact, inequality in the distribution of wealth has reached extremes, even the middle class has slipped towards poverty, the real economy has seen financing converge towards growing forms of mere financial speculation, the energy need has been addressed by preferring the yield of fossil fuels, thus slowing down the green transition and determining the aggravation of all forms of pollution and the disasters resulting from the climate problem.
Therefore, **it is necessary to intervene and manage globalization with a change of culture**, which prefers moderation in the possession of these goods, solidarity and flexibility towards those in difficulty, cooperation and attention to common interests, rather than individualism and conflict for the exclusive domination in the possession of material goods.

These are the prerequisites for capital to be allocated to financing the real economy, for the green transition to take place through renewable energy sources and to concern all polluting sectors, for the climate problem to be addressed with immediacy and effectiveness, for the distribution of wealth and activities to be realized by creating full social justice for every person and for all peoples, and for the realization of individual interests to take place, at every level, within the framework and in the function of the higher interests of the communities. Therefore, we must reach, both at national and international levels, a situation that allows globalization to develop bringing only positive effects, of well-being, justice, and peace for all. This radical change of culture is necessary and must be encouraged and supported, but it certainly needs time. Therefore, it is necessary that, **at the same time, we intervene with appropriate legislation** (see Globalization, from Separate pages of the electoral programme); the legislation that is necessary as long as there are countries that remain autonomous; the Unions, such as Europe, are still composed of States that maintain, distinct, their institutional, economic, financial, and budgetary structures; the large international organizations, such as the WTO, are composed of States, leading to the prevalence of the strongest in decisions. This legislation must necessarily intervene on **competition**, to prevent it and allow for the relative defenses when it is found to be unfair, hostile, or leads to monopolies or positions so dominant as to put an entire sector of a State's economy at risk; but on the other hand, the legislation must prevent such defense, consisting of **prohibitions, duties, and the use of golden power**, from being used to hinder legitimate competition, or even to support one's own supremacy, to be imposed externally and defended against competition allowed by openings towards globalization.

In summary, the regulation must identify legitimate defense spaces but must also allow for the gradual development of globalization so that it can produce all the positive effects it is capable of, such as bringing human capital, capital, and goods where they are needed, sharing knowledge, and promoting cooperation in the development of sciences and new technologies. It should serve as a stimulus for enterprises towards development, qualification, and productivity, ultimately becoming an increasing impetus for the progress of all.

This progress should witness the affirmation of cooperation, the growth of Unions, in which actual unification and protection of common interests prevail (especially **for Europe**, see Program for the European Elections, from Separate pages of the electoral programme). As necessary, we must go beyond Unions and specific agreements between states and create entities that, while being mindful of the peculiarities of the states, possess global sovereignty.

A particular criterion should be followed for the **resources provided by nature** (such as those existing underground and in marine areas, forests, glaciers, marine and surface fauna, and even those we may find on other planets). These should be considered common goods and thus removed from the exclusive speculation of large capital. Their management, regarding extraction, utilization, distribution, and pricing, must occur at a global level, paying attention to necessary sustainability, ensuring rightful preferences for the peoples who have these resources in their territories, and, overall, adhering to criteria of global justice.

Another **category of goods that facilitates the progress of humanity through inventions, scientific discoveries, and new technologies** requires new regulations. In fact, the current situation of dominant capitalism allows for their economic exploitation in terms of liberalism, which neglects the direct and indirect aids enjoyed by the owner, excludes utilization for those lacking the necessary finances, often disrupts competition among enterprises, and overall hinders the general progress that could arise from global utilization.

Thus, the regulations must intervene to establish a **balance between the rightful claims of the titleholder and the community's interest in knowing and utilizing what constitutes progress.** The importance of knowledge, its immediacy, and timely global utilization necessitates the creation of a dedicated entity for human-made goods, tasked with staying updated on all innovations and making them available to the entire community. The solution to the need for a fair balance between the interests of the titleholder and the collective interest certainly **requires public financial intervention** to avoid the negative consequences mentioned above and to enable immediate development for businesses and progress for all.

13) <u>Politics – Parties.</u> Also due to uncontrolled globalization, which has widened borders for people and capital, while leaving them limited to the national sphere for political institutions, parties have lost power and vitality; citizens, disillusioned, have significantly reduced their participation; politics has taken on conservative forms, increasingly characterized by individualism and identification with the leader; decree-laws have become the ordinary way of legislating and even the action of Parliament has faded towards a mere formality of deference to the will of the prime minister. The oppositions, not spared by the evolution undergone by politics, have taken as their main task that of bringing down the government in power and, to this end, have chosen the path of alliances, which fade the identities of each of the allies, with further disillusionment of citizens. These conditions, which among other things, at the time of elections, propose candidates mostly decided by the parties, realize, in essence, the fall of democracy to a state of almost non-existence.

Citizens do not find incentives to return to participation, politics drags itself through internal struggles of mere power and the management of daily emergencies; without foresight, planning, prevention and without effective and timely interventions to solve the many, serious problems, now of global relevance, such as climate change, inequalities and environmental sustainability.
Radical changes are therefore needed to reactivate citizens' participation and make it collaborative and effective. All parties and every candidate in elections must make known the shared values, the proposed goals, the priorities, and also the concrete implementation programs, the solutions envisaged for the necessary financing, for each problem and each initiative, both internal and global. Moreover, spaces for active participation for citizens must be provided in party headquarters, in the media, in conferences, festivals and every other informative moment, who must be able to ask questions, make objections and proposals. Space that, in the headquarters of the parties, should always be active, and allowed even to non-members. Helped, in this task of information and cooperation, by adequate public support, including financial; which, however, while giving equal opportunities to each party, will constitute a reason for the State to prohibit inequalities due to spontaneous payments by private individuals and/or the use of excessive personal availability.
Moreover, at election time, every measure must be adopted to facilitate access to the polls, intervening on the various causes that hinder it. Only with these extensive information and collaboration actions can **every citizen make fully informed choices and assume the active position that the Constitution recognizes in determining political action**; only with these innovations can we hope to bring citizens back to caring about their ideals and their interests, even managing their right/duty to deal with politics. Consequently, we can hope that the parties and those elected to institutions are supported by more qualified and consistent majorities, no longer need internal, quarrelsome coalitions that are a source of instability, nor experiments with prime ministers; they are put by the voters, with their participation, in a position to be able to manage their social task in more qualified and effective terms, those that lead to the solution of problems, prosperity, and peace, rather than conflicts, disasters, and wars.

14) Politics – Territorial Entities. Therefore, the quality mentioned above, which focuses on the interests of the community and recovers citizen participation, should also be reflected in national and international entities in the concrete management of political power that citizens will have assigned through elections. Political parties must remain consistent with what they declared and promised previously and dedicate themselves to their realization, avoiding mere power struggles and unsustainable agreements. The opposition will also have its programs, but the divergences from the majority will be limited to specific measures needed to solve international and global problems. In fact, these problems are well known to all parties, who have always claimed to want to solve them, even if the necessary provisions have often been lacking. Thus, the opposition, which has engaged in electoral propaganda for their resolution, must also be willing to cooperate; this will be possible if both sides can find, as is due, moderation in protecting the particular interests of their voters and accept that these interests can only find equitable solutions within the limits of what responds to the greater interest of the community. This is also mandated by the Constitution, which stipulates that the function be performed without a binding mandate.

Naturally, the exercise of political power takes on different configurations and points of reference in the various territorial entities (**Municipalities, Provinces, Regions, State**), but their connection and interdependence require that a **flow of information** be established between them, **in both directions of the hierarchical scale**, so that there is mutual knowledge of all their respective

peculiarities in terms of tasks, needs, and availability. This will allow their respective programs to be in harmony with each other and the peculiar interests of each entity to be realized as fully as possible, but always within the limits and in the context of the progressive superior common interest, which at the state level finds its maximum expression.
Therefore, **coordinated and cooperative action, which will avoid conflicts and escapes towards improper autonomies, and will also allow the different potentials to be managed with equitable criteria. Criteria that recognize the highest potentials with the due financial support and the right to the fair use of the widest wealth produced, but also ensure the necessary solidarity for the entire community and for overcoming inequalities.** Among other things, these objectives make it opportune for **planning, particularly at the state level, to have a certain flexibility**, always maintaining the possibility of financial interventions, where new supports are needed or new potentials intervene.
Naturally, the management of political power following elections must also ensure, in territorial entities, **information and collaboration in the relationship with citizens**, as foreseen above for political parties. Moreover, in each of the territorial entities, the **availability of experts** must be ensured, who for each choice to be adopted know how to give the politician full knowledge of what science and technology suggest and of what is relevant for conditions and consequences.
The **need for knowledge**, which, particularly at the state level, has now assumed such importance as to imply that a **special entity be created** capable of ensuring it, without partisan interests and updated to the highest level. It must be evaluated whether **the Senate** itself is not such an entity, where senators are the experts. An innovation that, among other things, would eliminate the double approval of laws, now considered inopportune. A hypothesis to be evaluated and deepened.

15) <u>Relations Between States – International Entities – Supranational Entities</u>
Relations between States develop through various forms of agreements, leading to treaties, forms of unions, such as the European Union, federal states, and confederations, or to the creation of international bodies and organizations. The most important, in terms of participation and scope of intervention, is the UN. The breadth of the sectors of interest has led the organization to create many organizations and, as for the main purpose, constituted by the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council. Unfortunately, this body provides for the right of veto in favor of each of the five members who won the Second World War. A veto that, used with the dominant criteria of individualism and conflict, renders ineffective any initiative related to the declared main purpose and contributes to the persistence of conflictual relations in every sector, political, territorial, economic, and military. With the consequent dominance of major powers and a scenario of wars, embargos, border closures, a growing struggle of tariffs, a race for increasingly sophisticated and destructive weapons, and the looming threat of increasingly global and tragic developments. Therefore, it is necessary and urgent to **change culture**. This is also demanded by countries that, like the BRICS, form coalitions among themselves, to counter the power that is concentrated in a few States.
The time has come when we must all, at all levels, move from "I" to "we", understand that the growing interconnectedness, as well as making problems common, also requires that the solutionary action develops in terms of **common action**. **Through cooperation, solidarity, flexibility, and connection; so that individual interests find a solution within the framework of the solution of higher common interests, within the limits and in function of these; and the outcome of this new balance is an advanced condition for all.** A new culture that must operate at every level of the community and that, particularly for **problems that have become global, such that no State**

can solve them alone, requires that management be assigned to an institution endowed with supranational powers, through the cession of sovereignty by all States. This applies to the climate problem and environmental sustainability, which already involve the many sectors to be innovated, and also applies to the need for social justice, which concerns every person and every people of the globe in all their social relations. This also applies to the looming risk of a new war with atomic weapons and on a global level; a risk that, for all wars, at a global level, requires **global disarmament and the maintenance of a limited military force only in a supranational body**, so that every conflict finds an equitable solution in its organs of justice. A situation in which agreements and coalitions born "against" become obsolete, and therefore to be dissolved; and security is no longer given by the military force of individuals, but by the supranational structures that protect it and ensure it through common cooperation for higher common interests.

Therefore, it is evident that **all sectors of human relations are now interconnected**, interdependent, and cannot be solved separately, and therefore must be assigned to the management of a supranational entity, in the interest of all. Naturally, as foreseen above for the levels of territorial entities, **the peculiarities and interests of individual States must be known and considered by the supranational entity and must find equitable realization within the framework of the protection of collective interests. Therefore, the supranational entity will issue rules and directives which, differentiated in respect of the peculiarities, must be executed in the individual States, while it will adopt measures directly in the main unified sectors of common interest.** It also follows that the members of the supranational entity must be chosen by election of candidates of every nationality, who can be relied upon for loyalty to the collective interests and for suitable professionalism. The need for knowledge, entrusted to experts who provide the politicians of the entity with advice and suggestions regarding the measures to be adopted, must also be fully applied at this level. This culture and the consequent organization of political management will receive and will continue to receive enormous resistance, but will be able to prevail over egoisms if consensus extends to civil society and if even the resisters are able to see in current events the risk of reaching the destruction of the entire community, including themselves; and if they are convinced of the need for a change of culture, as the only means of salvation and, indeed, of reaching a better world, in the interest of all, including themselves.

16) <u>Participation – Organization – Knowledge – Financing</u>

The resistance, opposed by the current holders of political, economic, financial, and military power, requires that consensus and participation in the new culture, its values, goals, and implementation programs, be widespread and organized, and that it be so at the global level. This is indispensable so that civil society can meanwhile **influence with its example, behaving in a coherent manner, and thus propose that culture to the rest of society, to those various resistant powers, public institutions, intermediate bodies, people, and entities that are indifferent and even opposed**. Always with an offer of **collaboration and a request to the current public entities**, already at this stage, for consent and implementation of the proposed measures. But also **through a movement that asks and demonstrates, becoming a true political force capable of imposing itself in electoral terms in such a way as to allow it to act directly, at the democratic request, for the implementation of that better world that it proposes**. An evolution that must be cultivated from the outset, by putting in place all the bureaucratic formalities and democratic adhesions necessary to create **the party**; the one that, with this program, must participate in the next political elections. It is therefore essential that the growing consensus be given an **organization** that ensures its functionality suitable for the purpose, the ability to ensure the necessary democratic debate within it

and the connection required by the dimension that from the local rise must reach the global; but that also allows that autonomy that movements, associations, and entities already in action with the same intentions want to maintain, while cooperating. And it is also essential, given the peculiarities and evolution that will gradually intervene, that **knowledge** be ensured, as a premise for every decision, through the assistance of experts who, in every sector, provide advice and proposals. Moreover, **funding** cannot be lacking, for the movement, for the party, and to the enormous extent necessary to implement the innovative measures provided for in the various sectors by the program. Everyone must contribute to this financial need, according to their availability, to achieve what is necessary, in the progressive phases. And, as for the implementation phase of the innovative programs, it will be necessary to obtain a fair flow of wealth from personal and private availability, often stagnant in bank deposits or destined for purely financial speculation, to collective use; this, through spontaneous adherence to the new culture and new interests, or by virtue of all those measures that the program itself provides against the residual resistances that are unjust, illegal, and contrary to the collective interests. But it is desirable that even the current public institutions, already at this stage of our requests, adapt as much as possible to our program for measures that allow savings, full use of funds made available by the communities, improvement of the real economy, productivity, GDP; with every other measure functional to the necessary growth of public financial availability.

However, there is one measure that, already indispensable to overcome the risk of global destruction, can return enormous capital to use for social progress: **the cessation of all ongoing wars and general disarmament. An innovation that seems impossible today and that, due to its enormous importance, even as a premise for any other hope and initiative, must be the first argument of struggle, in the action of the movement and the future party. A cessation that, among other things, will entail, as the only suitable path, the opening to that cultural innovation that, through cooperation and the necessary cession of sovereignty at a global level, will allow particular, individual and conflicting interests to be composed in the solution of a common interest that guarantees, for the contenders and the global community, the cessation of the risk of self-destruction and a condition for all of peace, serenity, and further great progress.**
Therefore, it is urgent, particularly for the most nefarious wars, involving and with nuclear risk, between Russia/Ukraine and Israel/Palestine, to determine equitable proposals to be suggested and supported, asserting the right to have them examined and implemented by the fact that we are all involved in those wars and in all their nefarious consequences.

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