

The EU and the Sustainable Development Goals

ASviS 2023 Report Eighth edition

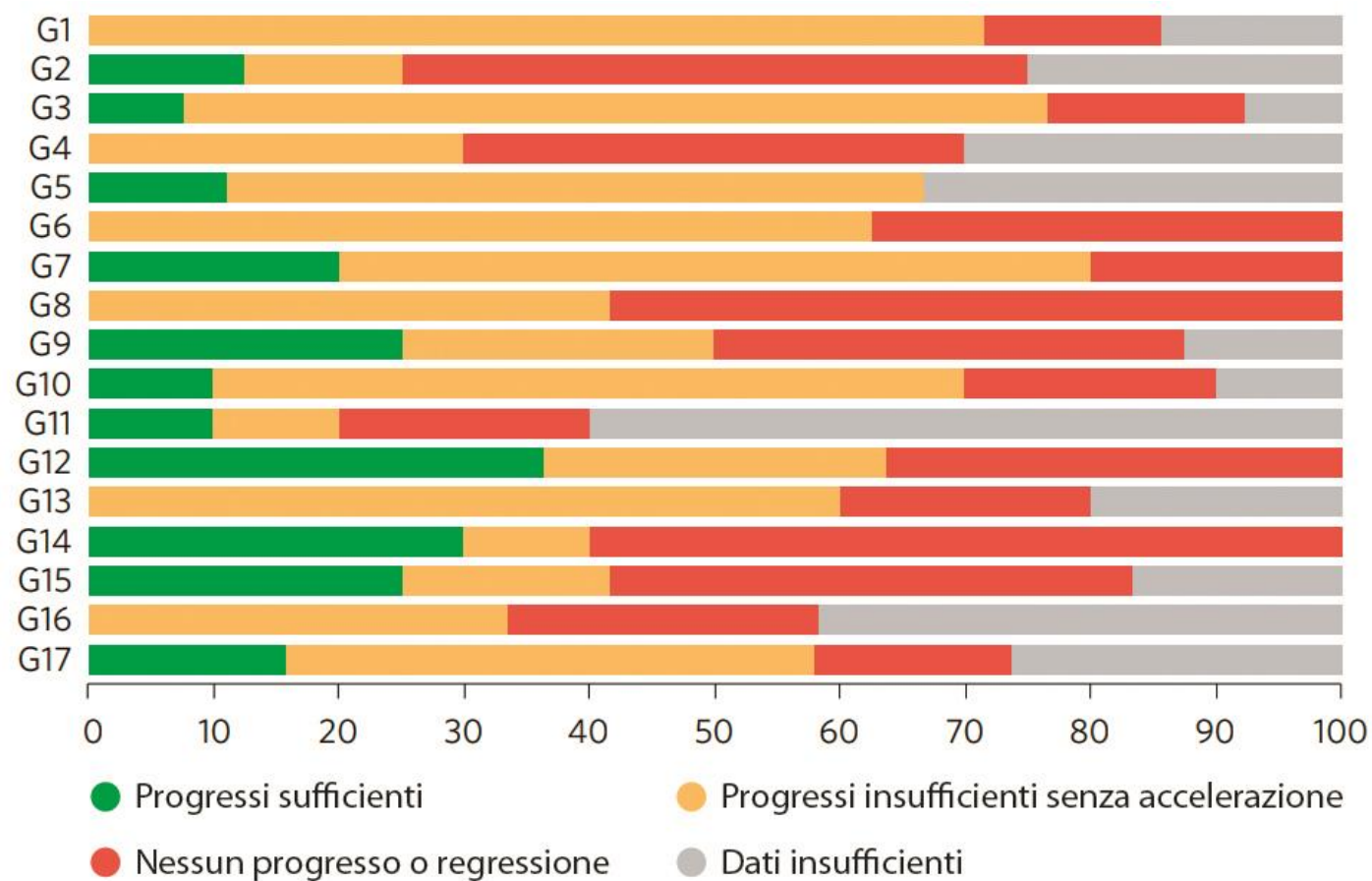


The world and the 2030 Agenda: progress and setbacks



United Nations Secretary General António Guterres clearly illustrated the international situation: **“Halfway, the promise of Agenda 2030 is in danger”**. Despite a first phase of progress in all fields of sustainable development since 2015, the pandemic, **the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine**, the consequent jump in prices of energy, raw materials and food products which triggered generalized inflation, set the whole world back.

The image alongside summarizes the progress – or lack thereof – for each Goal.



Towards the 2024 Summit on the Future



To relaunch global action towards sustainability, Guterres proposed an ambitious agenda for the "**Summit on the Future**", **scheduled for September 2024**: reform the **financial system**; agree on a **Global Digital Compact**; fight **fake news** and the so-called "**infodemic**"; set new global rules for **the use of outer space**; create a new standard by going "**beyond GDP**"; define a "**New Agenda for Peace**" and reform the functioning of the **United Nations Security Council**. This is an ambitious program, which responds to the growing complexity and fragility of the world we live in.

On all these aspects, Italy has not yet explicitly expressed its position. ASviS invites the Italian Government to play a strong role in ongoing and future negotiations in the direction indicated by Guterres, taking advantage of the 2024 presidency of the G7 and participation in the main summits scheduled in the coming months, starting with COP28. In particular, it will be essential to involve Parliament and civil society, given that the decisions that will be taken at the COP, G7 and UN will impact the future of international governance for years to come.



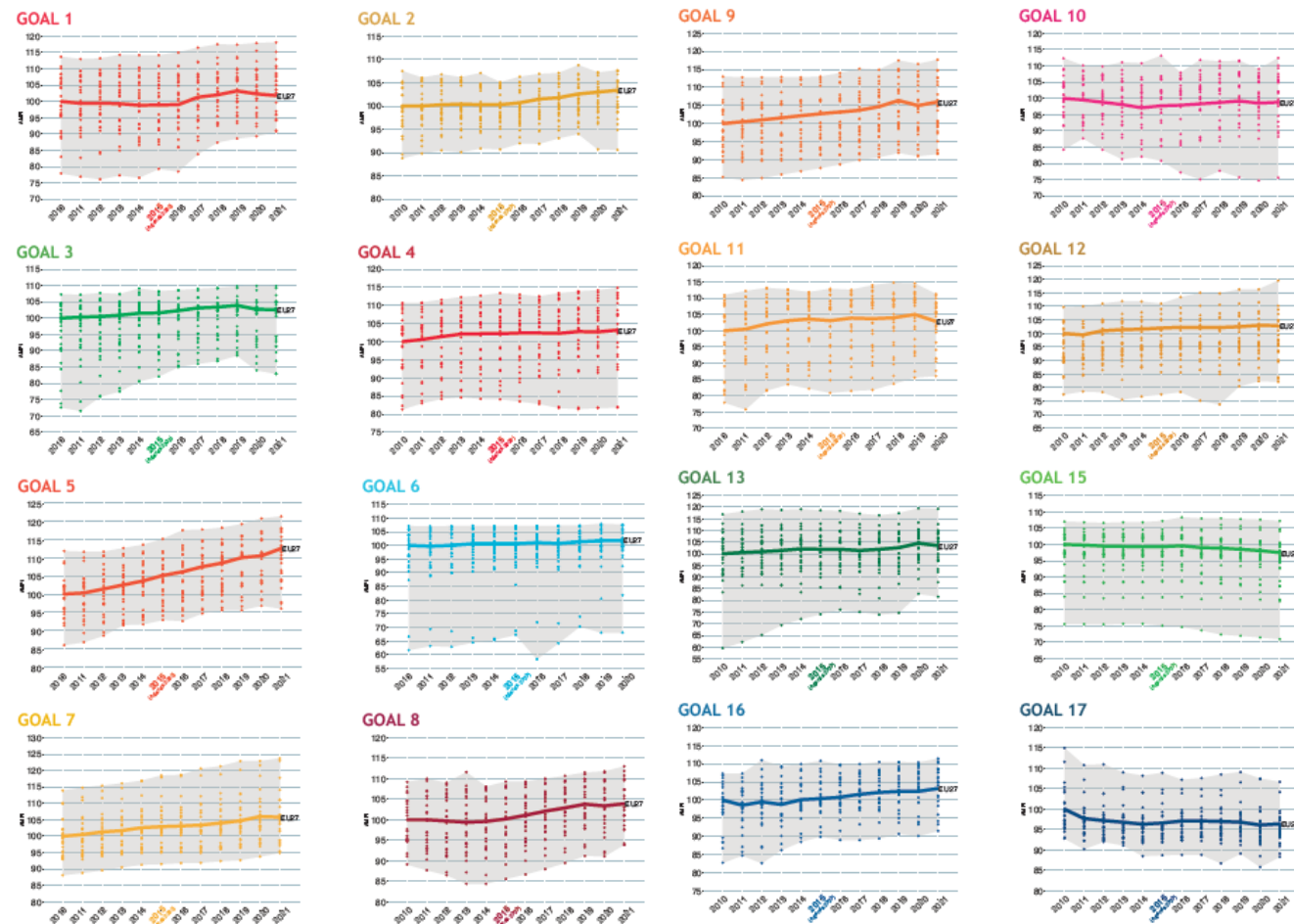
The EU and the 2030 Agenda



From 2010 onwards, **the EU has made progress for most of the SDGs**, but these are often limited and insufficient improvements to hope to achieve the 2030 Agenda Targets within this decade.

Furthermore, there is a **reduction in inequalities** (the gray area) between countries in the achievement of the SDGs **only for eight Goals**, while for **three** they have **remained constant** and for **five** they have even **increased**.

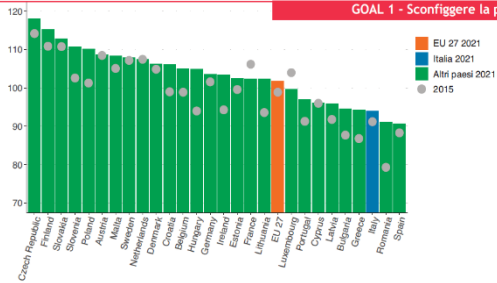
Europe must also accelerate and be a driver of global change.



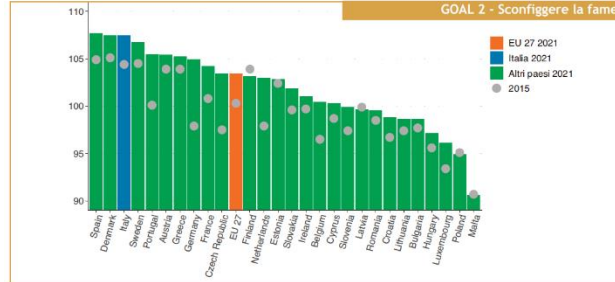
The EU and the 2030 Agenda



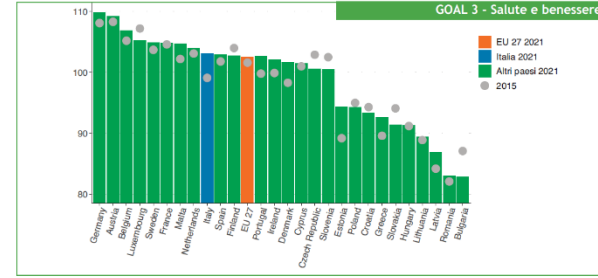
GOAL 1 - Sconfiggere la povertà



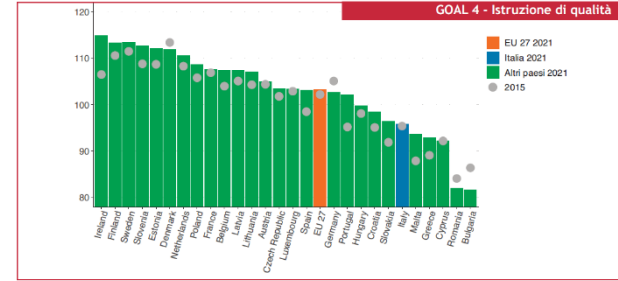
GOAL 2 - Sconfiggere la fame



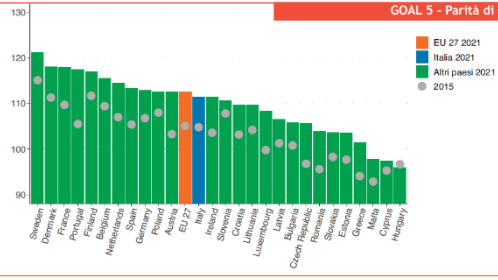
GOAL 3 - Salute e benessere



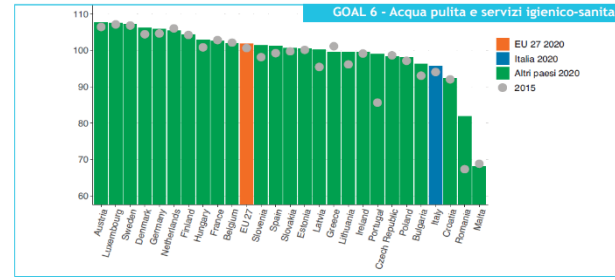
GOAL 4 - Istruzione di qualità



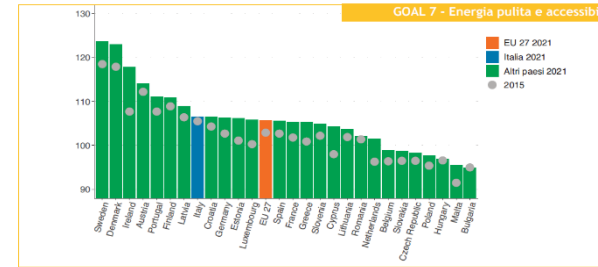
GOAL 5 - Parità di genere



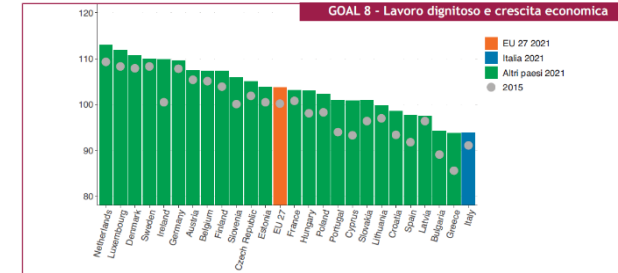
GOAL 6 - Acqua pulita e servizi igienico-sanitari



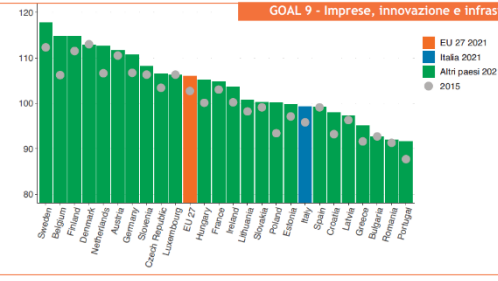
GOAL 7 - Energia pulita e accessibile



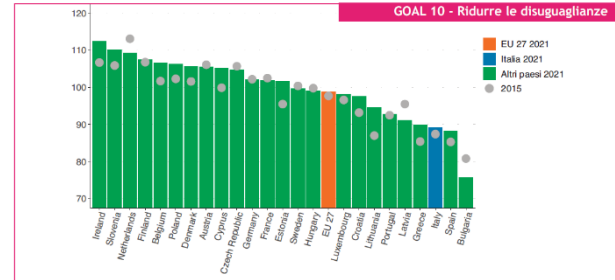
GOAL 8 - Lavoro dignitoso e crescita economica



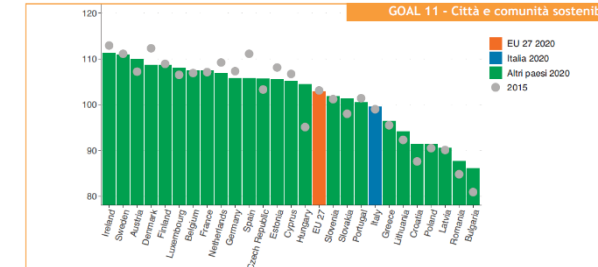
GOAL 9 - Imprese, innovazione e infrastrutture



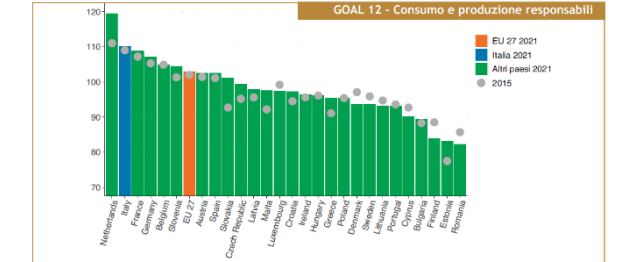
GOAL 10 - Ridurre le disuguaglianze



GOAL 11 - Città e comunità sostenibili



GOAL 12 - Consumo e produzione responsabili



The 2030 Agenda at the center of European policies



Sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda have been assumed as central elements by **Ursula von der Leyen's presidency of the European Commission** since the presentation of the 2019-2024 programme. The objective of achieving the SDGs has explicitly guided the design of both the **Commission's governance and European policies**, including those in response to Covid and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.



Of the 600 policy initiatives announced by the Commission, **more than two thirds have been presented** and more than half of these have been approved by the co-legislators or by the Commission itself. The vast majority (71%) of the remainder are progressing or close to adoption (13%), but 32 initiatives (16%) are progressing very slowly or are stalled.



Towards the European Parliament elections



The next European Parliament elections will take place **between 6 and 9 June 2024**. It will be a very important appointment for **defining policies for the next five years**, both for the confirmation of the new Commission and for the advancement of legislation. In order not to lose the momentum gained in recent years, ASviS believes that the next few months must be dedicated to closing many legislative dossiers that are already under the attention of the co-legislators. This applies, first and foremost, to the proposals relating to the **Green Deal**.

Similar attention must be paid to the acts concerning social policies, especially those relating to the fight against inequalities, including gender ones, and to the agreement relating to the new **Stability and Growth Pact**, which must be thought of as an instrument capable of promoting the transition of the socioeconomic system towards sustainable development.

The commitment of the Government and Italian institutions must be constant on these events, as must the participation of civil society.



The reform of the European Treaties



The Constitutional Affairs Committee of the European Parliament has developed **various proposals for amending the Treaties** with the aim of improving the European Union's capacity for action and strengthening its democratic legitimacy. Among the proposals, which go in the direction of strengthening the European institutions from a "federalist" perspective and increasing European democracy: **the power of legislative initiative to Parliament**; a **"bicameral" system** comprising Parliament and Council, with the Commission acting as the executive; the move to **qualified majority voting** in the Council; the reform of the **European electoral law**; the creation of an **EU citizenship statute**; harmonization of the **voting age** and the minimum age to stand for election; the implementation of the proposals of the **Conference on the Future of Europe**; the institutionalization of **deliberative and representative participatory processes**, including the introduction of EU-wide referenda on key issues and pan-European online consultations organized by Parliament

On all these aspects we expect Italy to play an active and proactive role in moving in the direction indicated by the European Parliament. For this reason, the world of information and politics should **rapidly increase the level of awareness in public opinion** of the issues under discussion at European and international level



The situation in Italy (1)

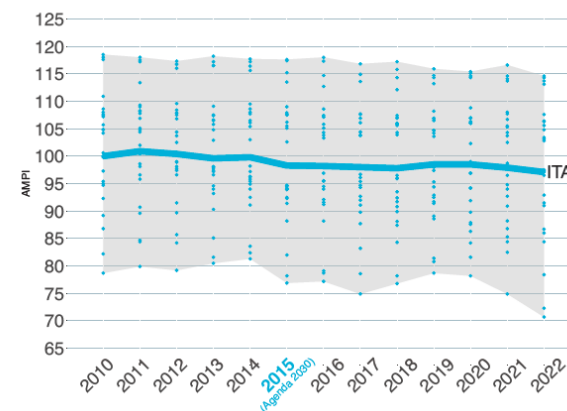


The composite indicators developed by ASviS show a **worsening situation** compared to 2010 for poverty (Goal 1), water and socio-sanitary systems (Goal 6), the quality of terrestrial and marine ecosystems (Goal 14 and 15), governance (Goal 16) and partnership (Goal 17)

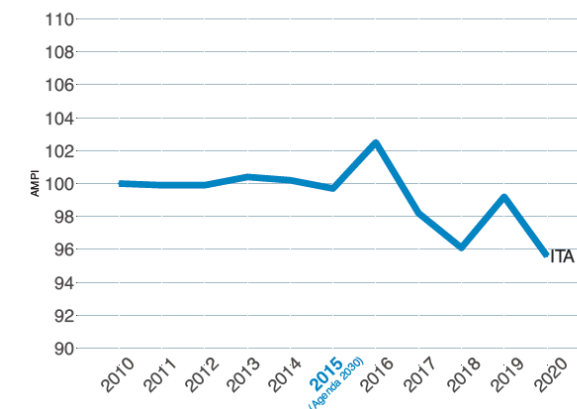
GOAL 1



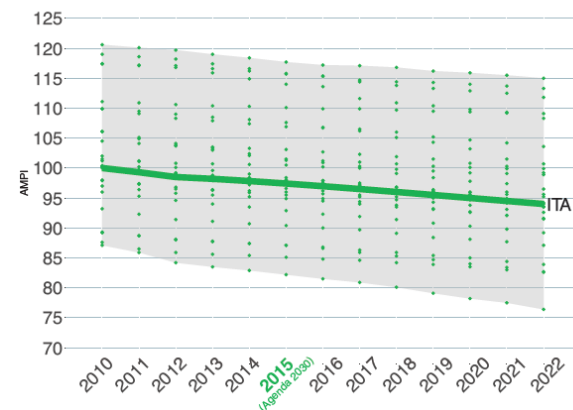
GOAL 6



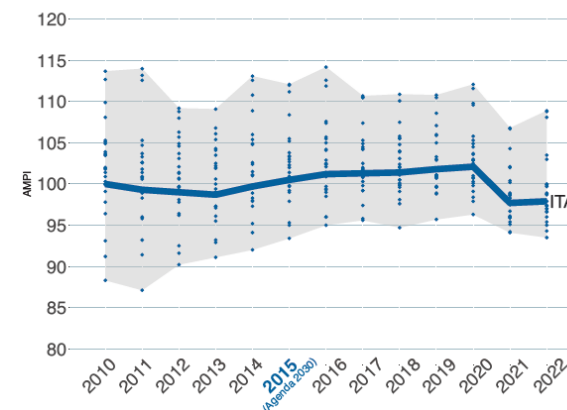
GOAL 14



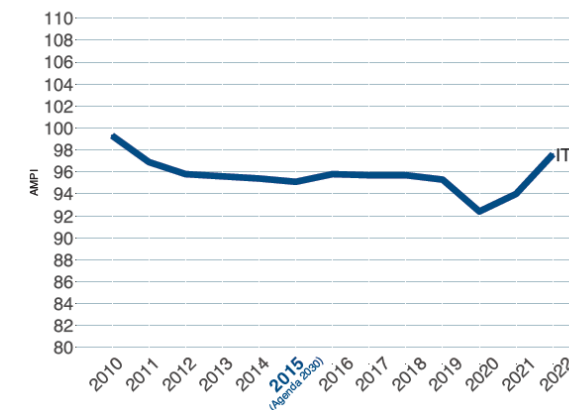
GOAL 15



GOAL 16



GOAL 17

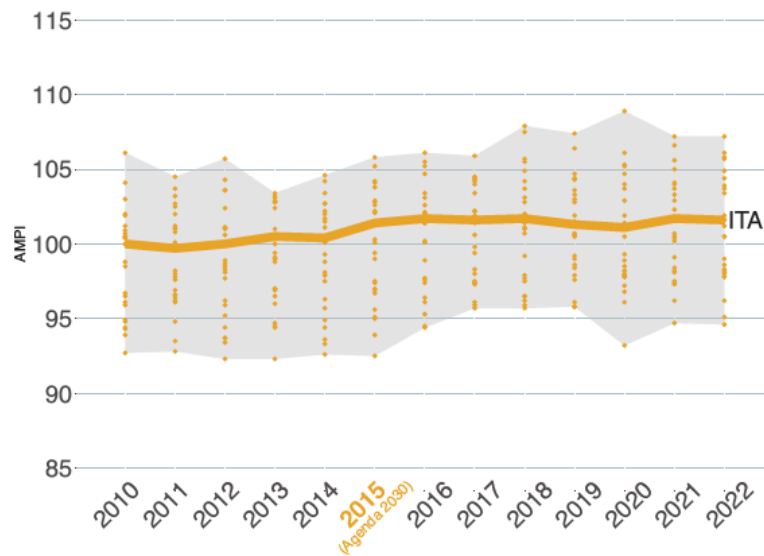


The situation in Italy (2)

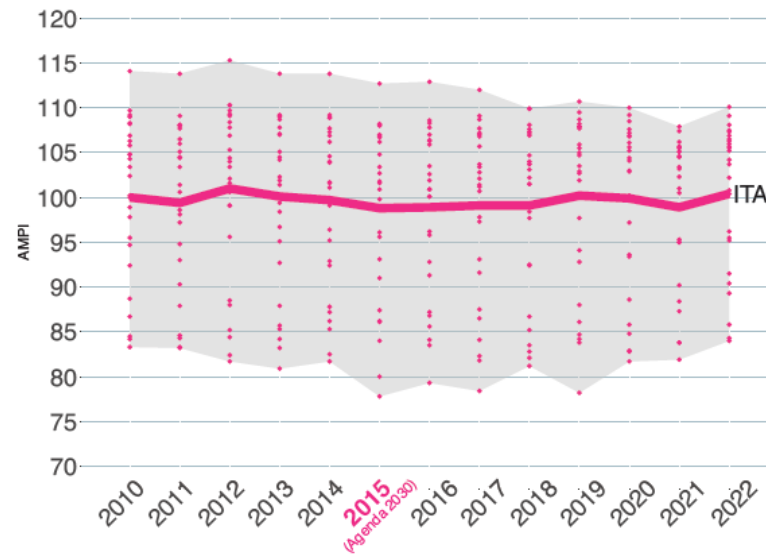


There is **substantial stability** for aspects related to food (**Goal 2**), inequalities (**Goal 10**) and sustainable cities (**Goal 11**)

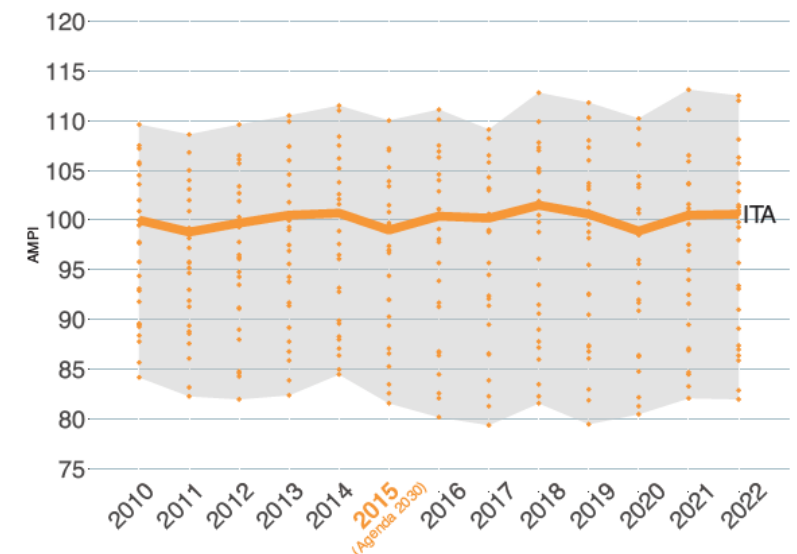
GOAL 2



GOAL 10



GOAL 11

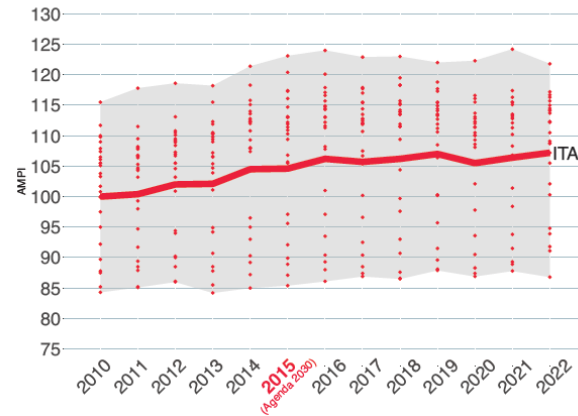


The situation in Italy (3)

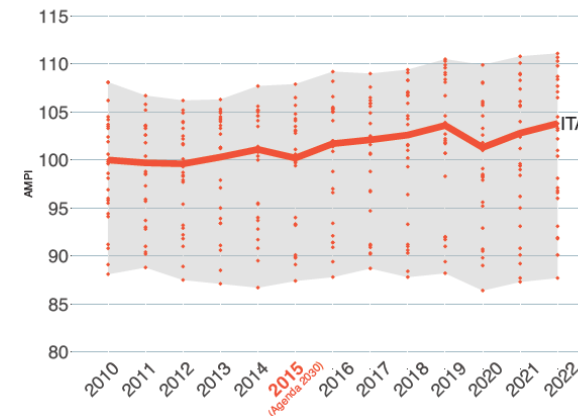


Very **limited** improvements have been recorded (less than 10% in twelve years) for education (**Goal 4**), gender equality (**Goal 5**), renewable energy (**Goal 7**), decent work (**Goal 8**), innovation and infrastructure (**Goal 9**), the fight against climate change (**Goal 13**)

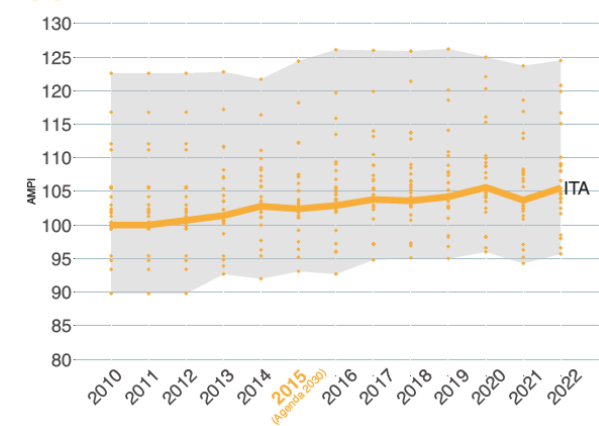
GOAL 4



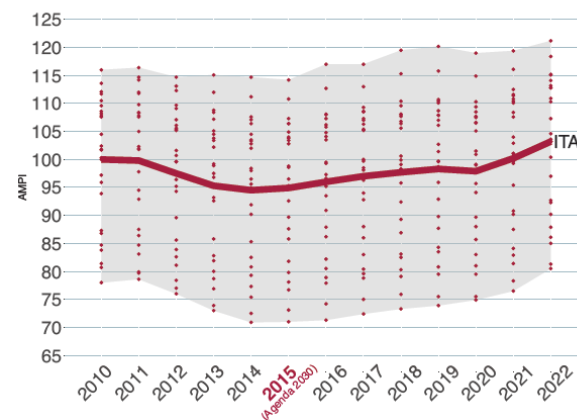
GOAL 5



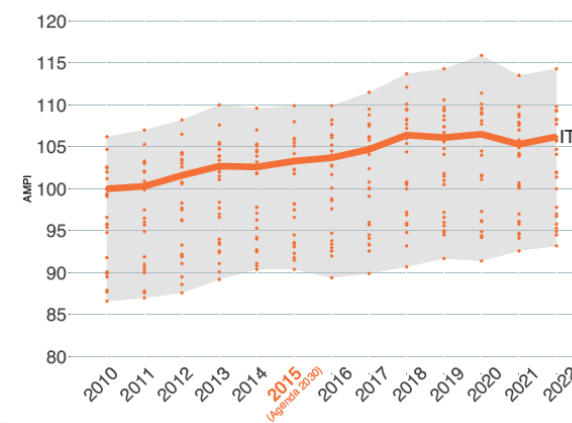
GOAL 7



GOAL 8



GOAL 9



GOAL 13

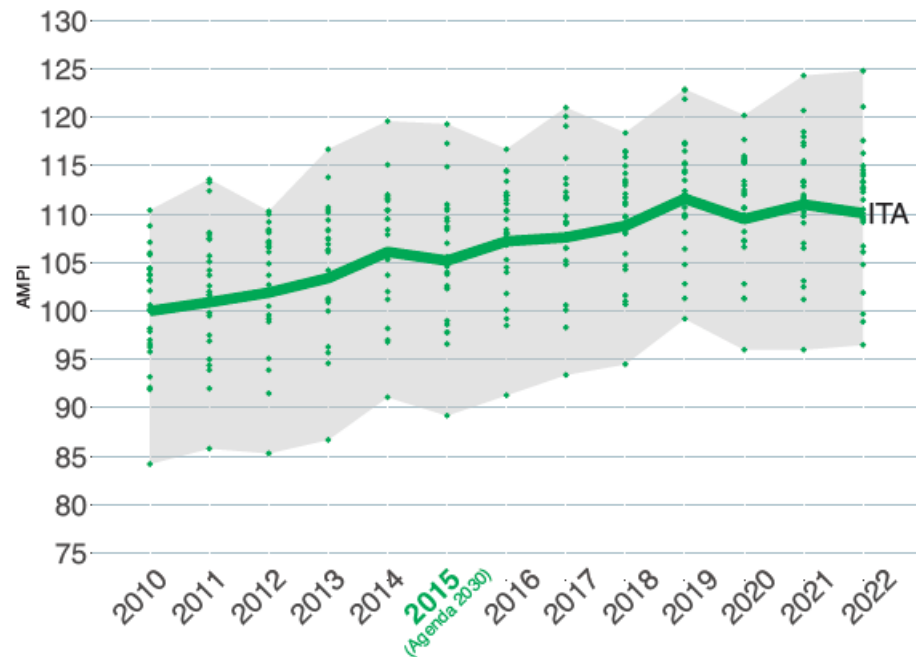


The situation in Italy (4)

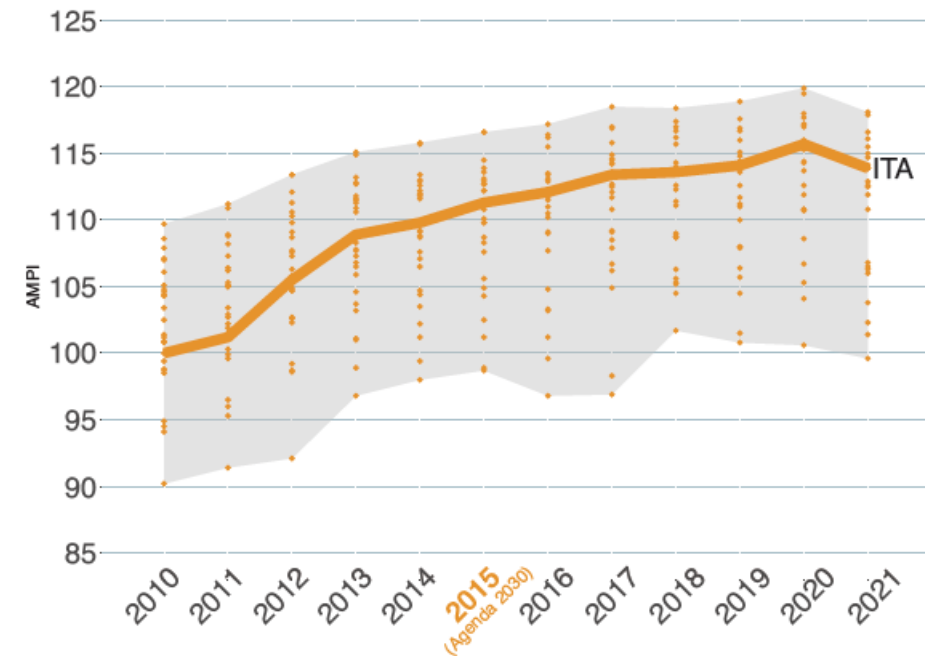


Finally, in two cases **increases of just over 10% were recorded**: for health (**Goal 3**) and for the circular economy (**Goal 12**)

GOAL 3



GOAL 12

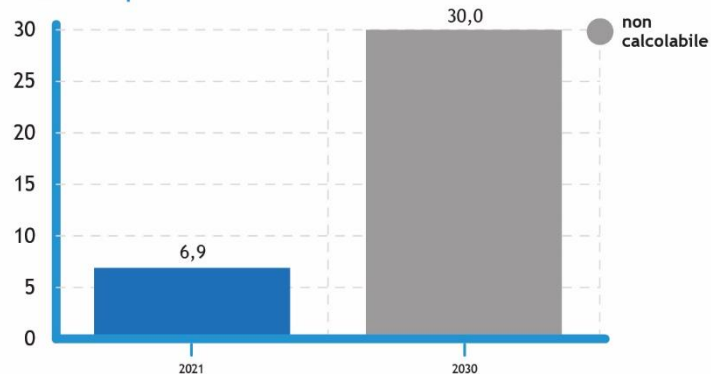


The situation in Italy (5)



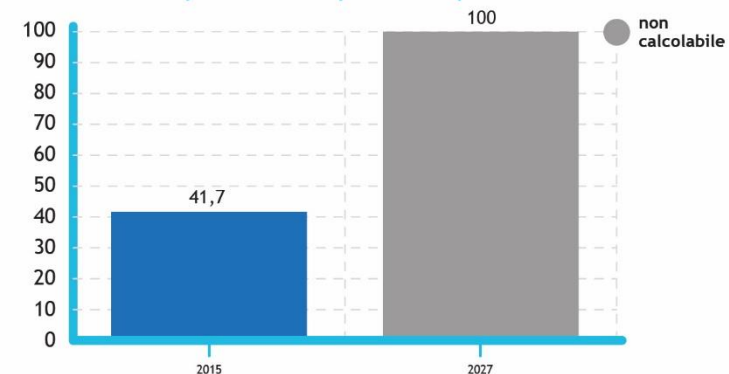
Looking at the individual themes, many of which are monitored thanks to quantitative objectives taken from official national and European strategies, we see conflicting signals: out of **33 of these objectives**, for **eight it is possible to reach or significantly approach the objective**, for **nine there is a discordant trend between the long and short term**, for **fourteen the objective will not be achieved** and finally for **two it is not possible to evaluate the trend** (shown below). These concern all areas of sustainability: economic, environmental, social and institutional.

Target 14.5 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 30% delle aree marine protette



Fonte obiettivo: Strategia europea sulla biodiversità | Indicatore: Superficie di aree marine protette | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Eurostat

Target 6.3 - Entro il 2027 garantire lo stato di qualità ecologica elevata o buona per tutti i corpi idrici superficiali



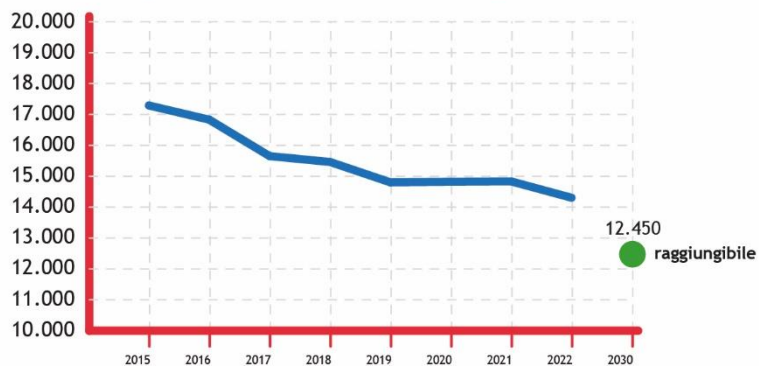
Fonte obiettivo: Direttiva quadro sulle acque | Indicatore: Percentuale di corpi idrici che hanno raggiunto l'obiettivo di qualità ecologica (elevata o buona) sul totale dei corpi idrici delle acque superficiali (fiumi e laghi) | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Ispra



The social dimension (1)

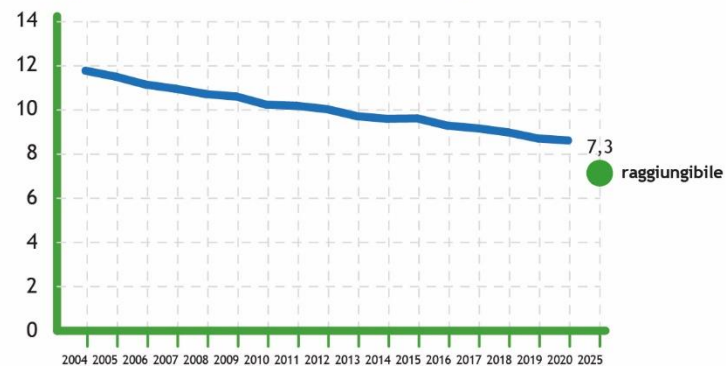


Target 1.2 - Entro il 2030 ridurre del 16% il numero di persone a rischio di povertà o esclusione sociale rispetto al 2020



Fonte obiettivo: Pilastro europeo dei diritti sociali | Indicatore: Rischio di povertà o di esclusione sociale | Unità di misura: Migliaia di persone a rischio di povertà o esclusione sociale | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 3.4 - Entro il 2025 ridurre del 25% la probabilità di morire per le malattie non trasmissibili rispetto al 2013



Fonte obiettivo: Piano d'azione globale dell'OMS per la prevenzione e il controllo delle malattie non trasmissibili 2013-2020 | Indicatore: Probabilità di morire tra i 30 ed i 69 anni per tumori, diabete, malattie cardiovascolari e respiratorie | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 3.6 - Entro il 2030 dimezzare i morti per incidenti stradali rispetto al 2019



Fonte obiettivo: Una mobilità sostenibile per l'Europa: sicura, interconnessa e pulita | Indicatore: Mortalità in incidenti stradali | Unità di misura: Numero di morti | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 4.1 - Entro il 2030 ridurre al di sotto della quota del 15% gli studenti che non raggiungono il livello sufficiente di competenza matematica (15 anni)



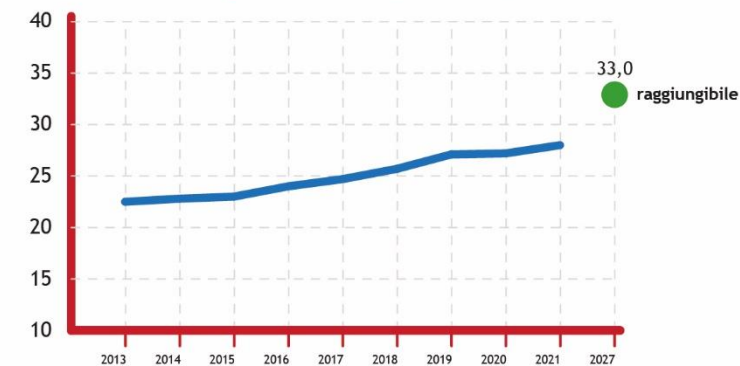
Fonte obiettivo: Spazio europeo dell'istruzione | Indicatore: Competenza matematica non adeguata (studenti di 15 anni) | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 4.1 - Entro il 2030 ridurre al di sotto della quota del 9% l'uscita precoce dal sistema di istruzione e formazione (18-24 anni)



Fonte obiettivo: Spazio europeo dell'istruzione | Indicatore: Uscita precoce dal sistema di istruzione e formazione | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 4.2 - Entro il 2027 raggiungere almeno il 33% dei posti nei servizi educativi per l'infanzia (3-36 mesi)

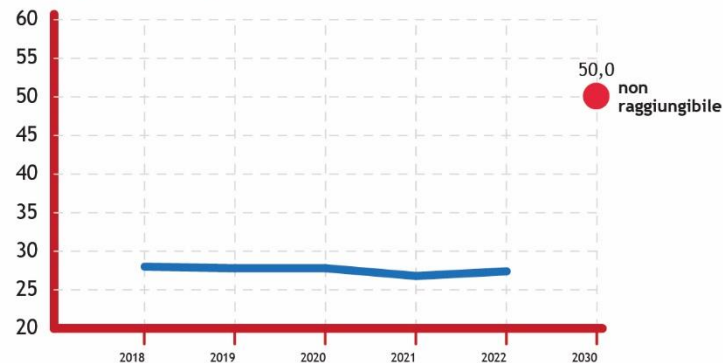


Fonte obiettivo: Legge di Bilancio n. 234 del 2021, art. 1, commi 172-173 | Indicatore: Posti autorizzati nei servizi socio educativi (asili nido e servizi integrativi per la prima infanzia) per 100 bambini di 0-2 anni | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

The social dimension (2)

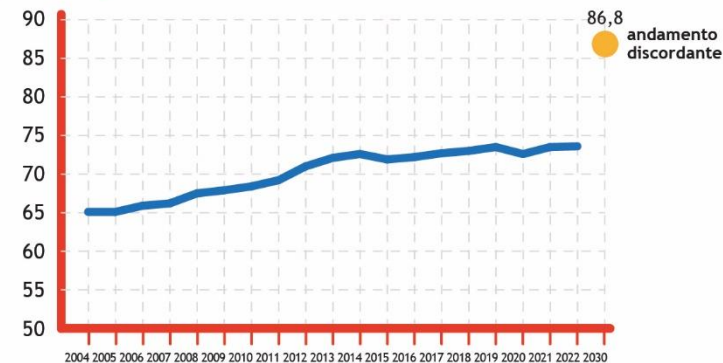


Target 4.3 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 50% dei laureati (30-34 anni)



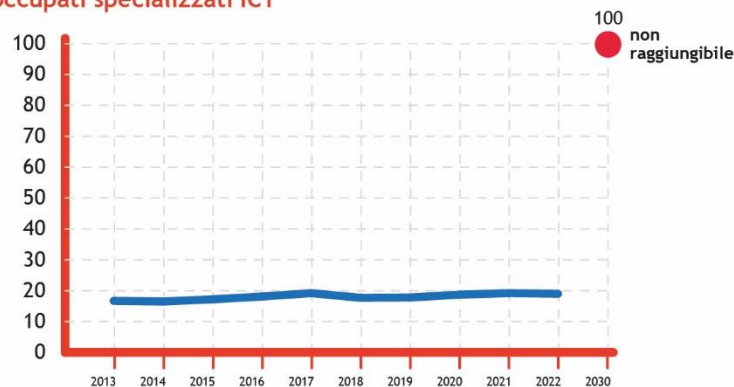
Fonte obiettivo: Spazio europeo dell'istruzione | Indicatore: Laureati e altri titoli terziari (30-34 anni) | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 5.5 - Entro il 2030 dimezzare il gap occupazionale di genere rispetto al 2019



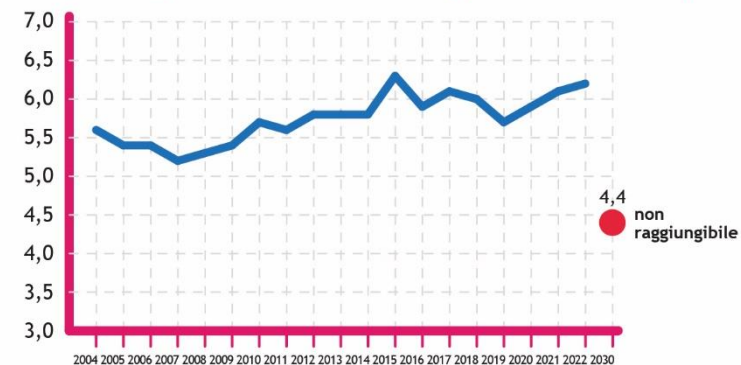
Fonte obiettivo: Pilastro europeo dei diritti sociali | Indicatore: Rapporto di femminilizzazione del tasso di occupazione (20-64 anni), per 100 | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Elaborazione su dati Istat

Target 5.5 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la parità di genere negli occupati specializzati ICT



Fonte obiettivo: Bussola digitale 2030 - Decennio digitale europeo | Indicatore: Rapporto di femminilizzazione degli occupati specializzati in ICT, per 100 | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Elaborazione su dati Eurostat

Target 10.4 - Entro il 2030 ridurre la disuguaglianza del reddito netto (S80/S20) ai livelli osservati nel migliore dei Paesi europei

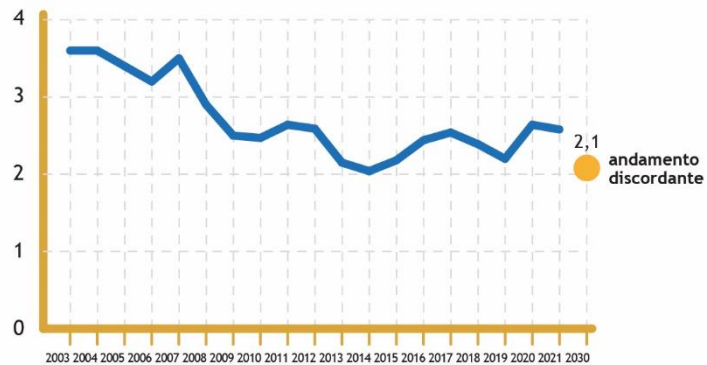


Fonte obiettivo: Confronto con il migliore dei Paesi europei (Francia) | Indicatore: Disuguaglianza del reddito netto (S80/S20) | Unità di misura: Ultimo quintile/primo quintile | Fonte indicatore: Istat

The environmental dimension (1)

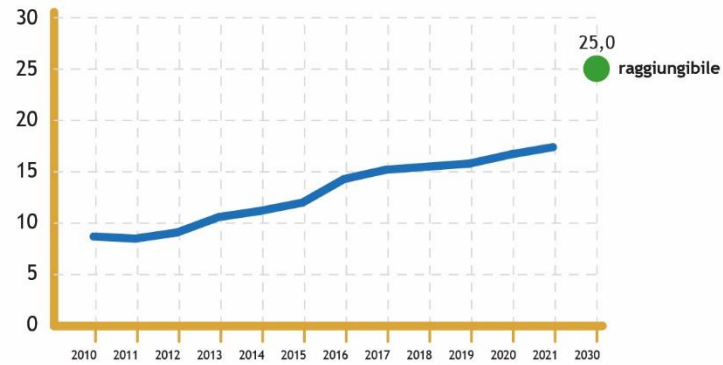


Target 2.4 - Entro il 2030 ridurre del 20% l'utilizzo di fertilizzanti distribuiti in agricoltura non biologica rispetto al 2020



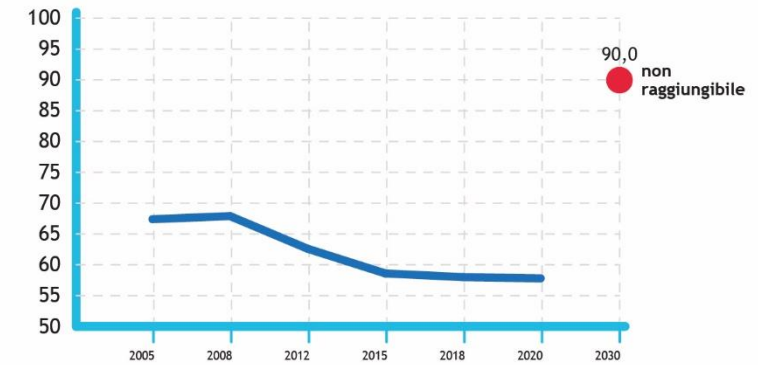
Fonte obiettivo: Strategia europea dal produttore al consumatore | Indicatore: Fertilizzanti distribuiti in agricoltura non biologica | Unità di misura: Quintali di fertilizzanti per ettaro di SAU non biologico | Fonte indicatore: Elaborazione su dati Istat

Target 2.4 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 25% di SAU investita da coltivazioni biologiche



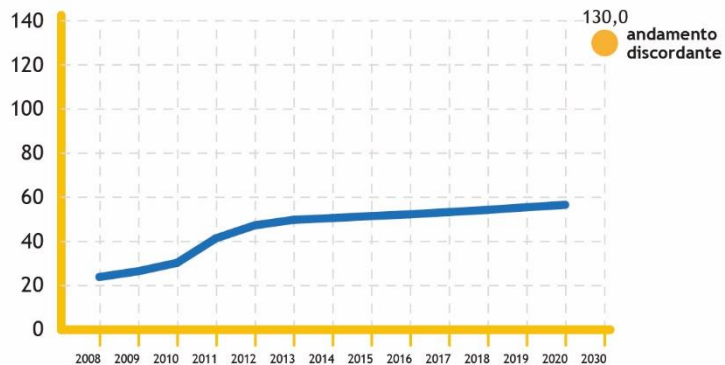
Fonte obiettivo: Strategia europea dal produttore al consumatore | Indicatore: Quota di superficie agricola utilizzata (SAU) investita da coltivazioni biologiche | Unità di misura: % di SAU biologica | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 6.4 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 90% dell'efficienza delle reti di distribuzione dell'acqua potabile



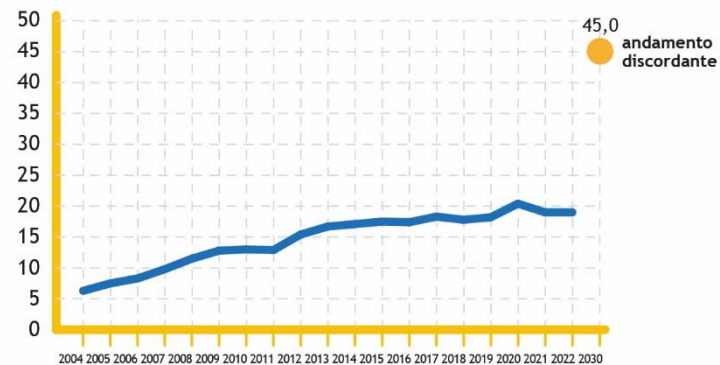
Fonte obiettivo: Giudizio esperti ASviS | Indicatore: Efficienza delle reti di distribuzione dell'acqua potabile | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 7.2 - Entro il 2030 aumentare la capacità installata di energie rinnovabili ad almeno 130 GW



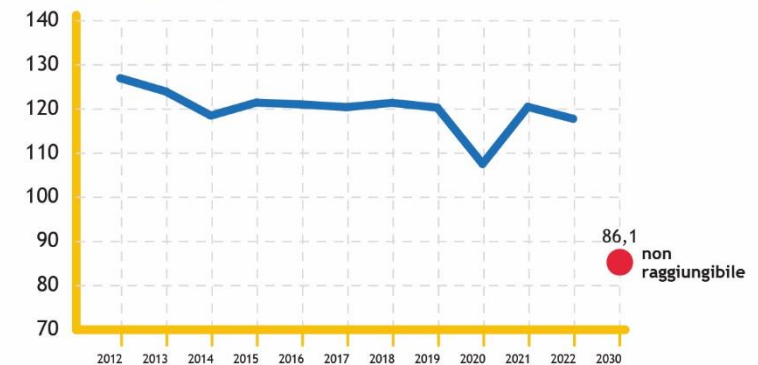
Fonte obiettivo: Piano Transizione Ecologica | Indicatore: Capacità netta di generazione di energia rinnovabile installata | Unità di misura: GigaWatt | Fonte indicatore: GSE

Target 7.2 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere almeno la quota del 45% di energia da fonti rinnovabili



Fonte obiettivo: Piano REPowerEU | Indicatore: Quota di energia da fonti rinnovabili sul consumo finale lordo di energia | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 7.3 - Entro il 2030 ridurre di almeno il 20% i consumi finali di energia rispetto al 2020



Fonte obiettivo: Piano REPowerEU | Indicatore: Consumi finali lordi di energia | Unità di misura: Miliardi di TEP | Fonte indicatore: GSE e MASE

The environmental dimension (2)

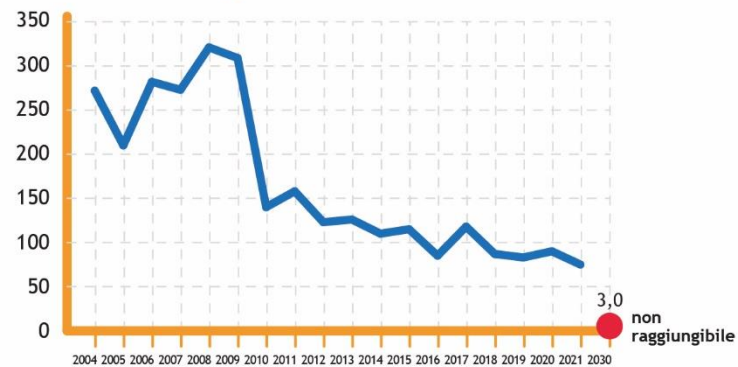


Target 11.2 - Entro il 2030 aumentare del 26% i posti-km per abitante offerti dal trasporto pubblico rispetto al 2004



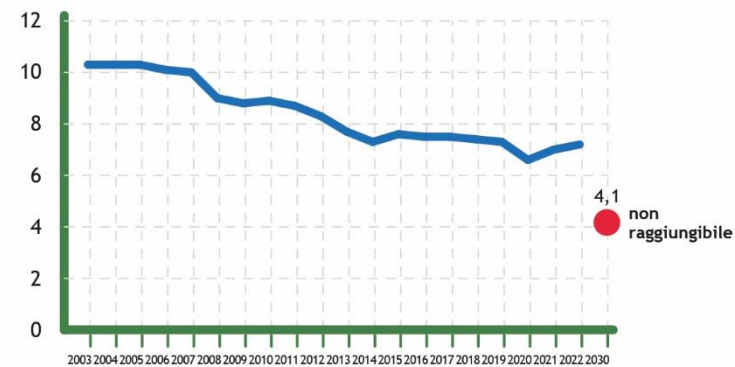
Fonte obiettivo: Indicazione metodologia Eurostat | Indicatore: Posti-km offerti dal Tpl | Unità di misura: Posti-km/abitante | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 11.6 - Entro il 2030 ridurre i superamenti del limite di PM10 al di sotto di 3 giorni l'anno



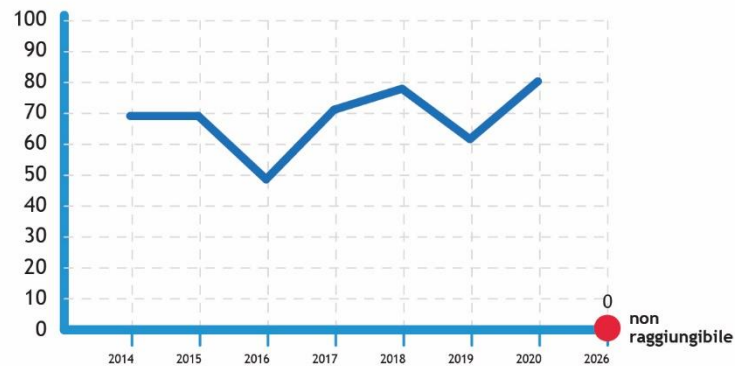
Fonte obiettivo: Linee guida OMS 2021 | Indicatore: Superamenti del valore limite giornaliero previsto per il PM10 nei comuni capoluogo di provincia/città metropolitana | Unità di misura: Numero massimo di giorni di superamento | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 13.2 - Entro il 2030 ridurre le emissioni di CO2 e di altri gas climalteranti del 55% rispetto al 1990



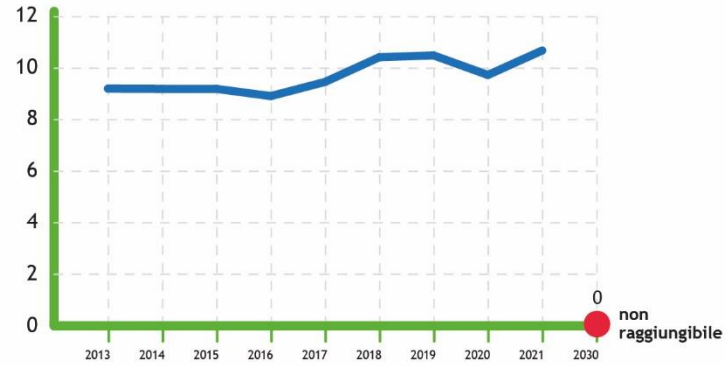
Fonte obiettivo: Legge europea per il clima | Indicatore: Emissioni di CO2 e altri gas climalteranti | Unità di misura: Tonn di CO2 equivalente pro-capite | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 14.4 - Entro il 2030 azzerare il sovrasfruttamento degli stock ittici



Fonte obiettivo: Strategia europea sulla biodiversità | Indicatore: Stock ittici in sovrasfruttamento | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 15.3 - Entro il 2030 azzerare l'aumento del consumo di suolo annuo



Fonte obiettivo: Tabella di marcia verso un'Europa efficiente nell'uso delle risorse | Indicatore: Incremento annuo di ettari consumati per 100 mila abitanti | Unità di misura: Nuovi ettari consumati per 100 mila abitanti | Fonte indicatore: Elaborazione su dati Ispra

Target 15.5 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 30% delle aree terrestri protette

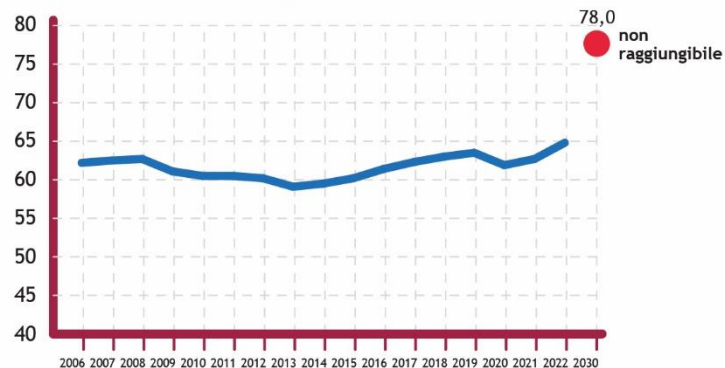


Fonte obiettivo: Strategia europea sulla biodiversità | Indicatore: Aree protette | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

The environmental dimension (3)



Target 8.5 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 78% del tasso di occupazione (20-64 anni)



Fonte obiettivo: Pilastro europeo dei diritti sociali | Indicatore: Tasso di occupazione (20-64 anni) | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 8.6 - Entro il 2030 ridurre la quota dei NEET al di sotto del 9% (15-29 anni)



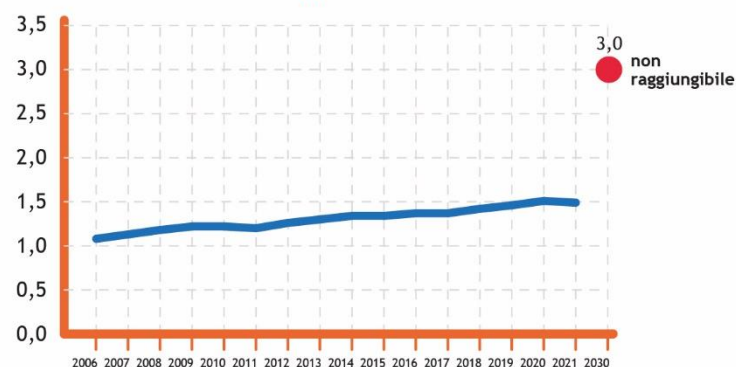
Fonte obiettivo: Pilastro europeo dei diritti sociali | Indicatore: Giovani che non lavorano e non studiano (NEET) | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 9.1 - Entro il 2050 raddoppiare il traffico merci su ferrovia rispetto al 2015



Fonte obiettivo: Strategia per una mobilità sostenibile e intelligente | Indicatore: Merci trasportate su ferro nei trasporti interni | Unità di misura: Migliaia di tonnellate | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 9.5 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 3% del PIL dedicato alla ricerca e sviluppo



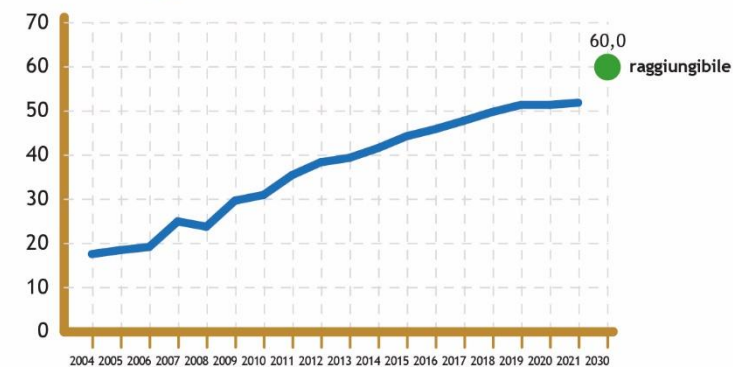
Fonte obiettivo: Area europea per la ricerca | Indicatore: Intensità di ricerca | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 9.c - Entro il 2026 garantire a tutte le famiglie la copertura alla rete Gigabit



Fonte obiettivo: Italia a 1 Giga | Indicatore: Copertura della rete fissa ad altissima capacità (VHCN) | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: DESI

Target 12.5 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 60% del tasso di riciclaggio dei rifiuti urbani

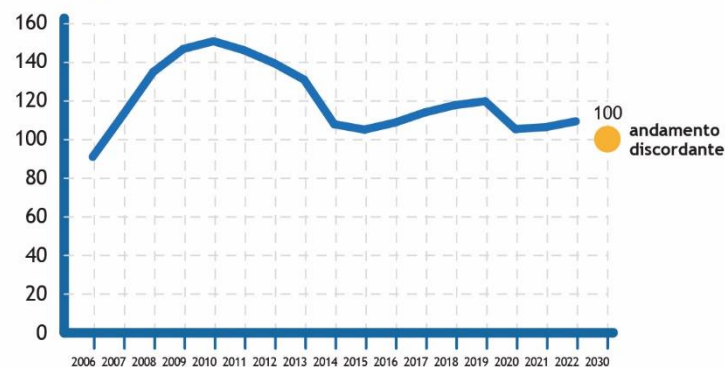


Fonte obiettivo: Pacchetto europeo sull'economia circolare | Indicatore: Tasso di riciclaggio dei rifiuti urbani | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Eurostat

The institutional dimension

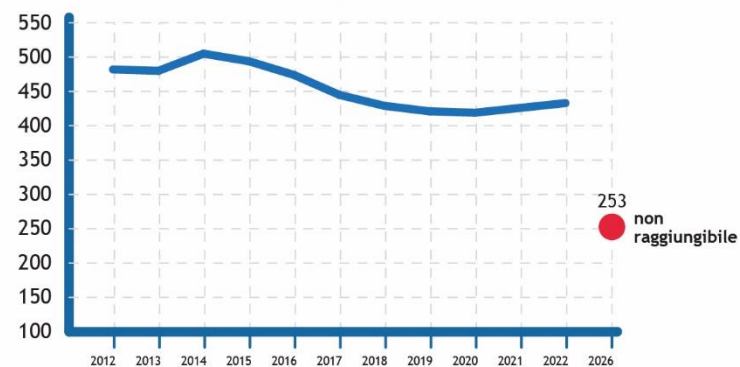


Target 16.3 - Entro il 2030 azzerare il sovraffollamento negli istituti di pena



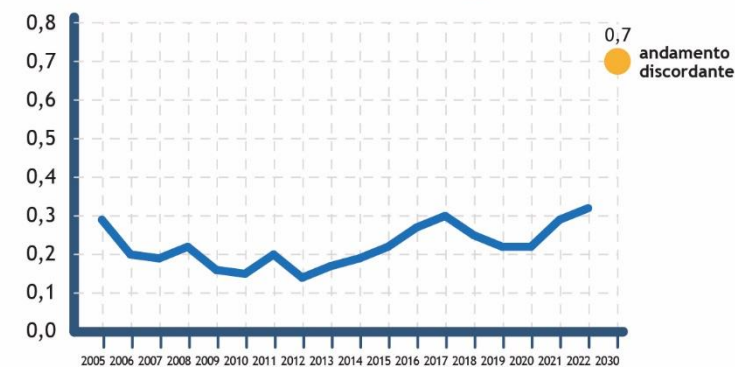
Fonte obiettivo: Giudizio esperti ASviS | Indicatore: Affollamento degli istituti di pena | Unità di misura: % |
Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 16.7 - Entro il 2026 ridurre la durata media dei procedimenti civili del 40% rispetto al 2019



Fonte obiettivo: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza | Indicatore: Durata dei procedimenti civili | Unità di misura: Numero di giorni | Fonte indicatore: Istat

Target 17.2 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota dello 0,7% del RNL destinata all'Aiuto Pubblico allo Sviluppo

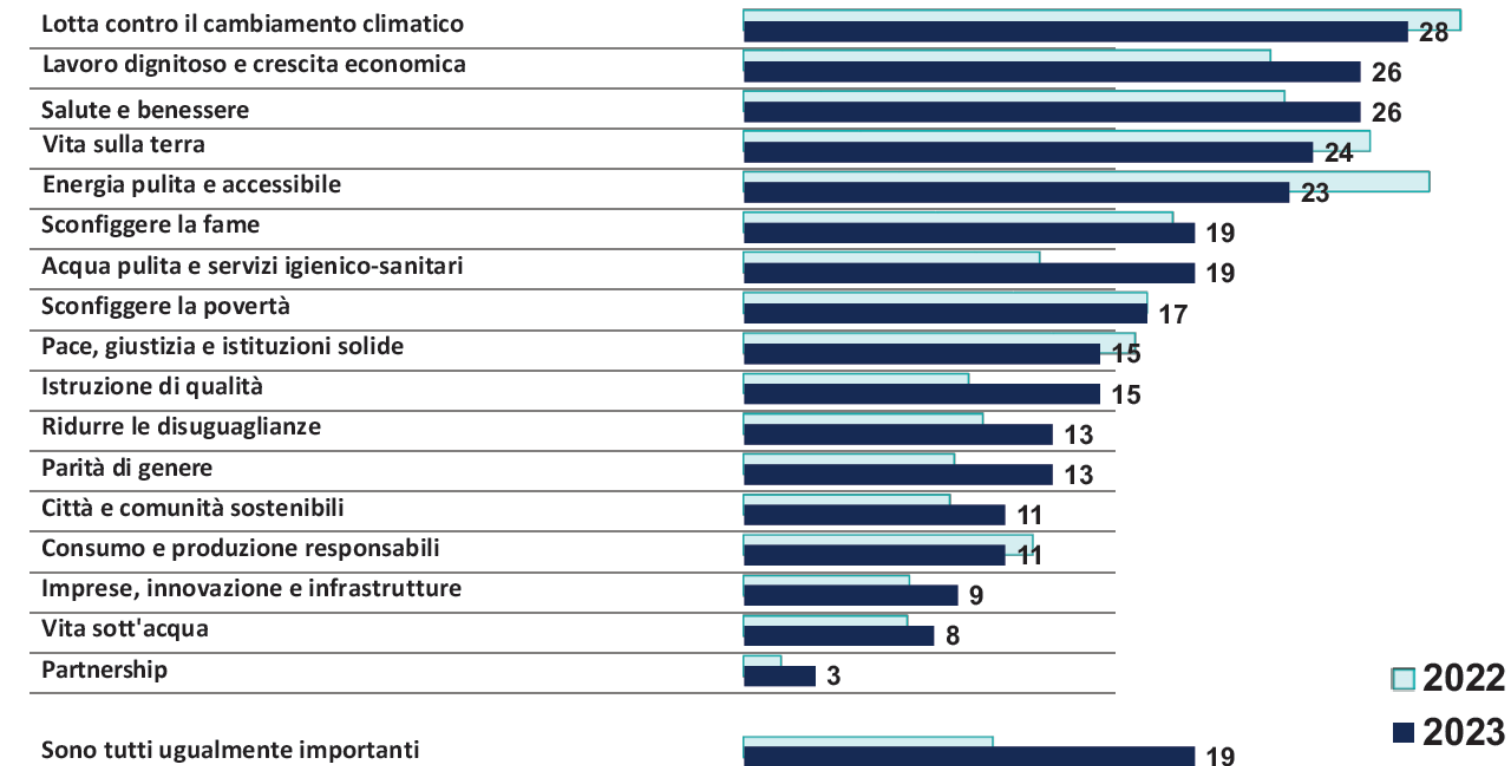


Fonte obiettivo: Consenso europeo sullo sviluppo | Indicatore: Aiuto Pubblico allo Sviluppo come quota del reddito nazionale lordo | Unità di misura: % | Fonte indicatore: Eurostat

The knowledge of Italians



Quali obiettivi tra i 17 dell'Agenda 2030 le sembrano più importanti da raggiungere?



Around a third of the Italian population knows the **2030 Agenda**, a percentage that rises to 58% among students (it was 43% in 2019), thanks to the dissemination work carried out in schools and universities, also by ASviS. Among those who know the 2030 Agenda, 19% (it was 11% in 2019) believe that all the SDGs should have equal dignity and should be considered comprehensively. The remaining **81% instead identifies priorities**, which are partly linked to the specificity of the moment.



The ASviS proposals (1)



To reverse the negative trends described above and to recover lost ground, it is essential to **accelerate the adoption of a political and cultural approach** that sees sustainability at the center of all choices, public and private. This is consistent with the final Declaration of the UN Summit in September, with which **Italy committed to urgently define an "Acceleration Plan"** for the achievement of the SDGs on which it is further behind or for which current trends are inadequate to ensure the achievement of the latter. Therefore:

- A **task force** must be created at the Presidency of the Council and the Plan, after a serious parliamentary discussion, must be approved by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning and Sustainable Development (Cipess).
- The **Plan must be prepared by March 2024**, so as to contribute to the preparation of the next Economic and Financial Document.
- We propose that the Forum for sustainable development created at the Ministry for the Environment (MASE) be immediately involved in the definition of the Plan, given that it must be defined **in collaboration with civil society and local authorities**.



The ASviS proposals (2)



By implementing the new **National Strategy for sustainable development**, it is necessary to build a serious system of **ex ante evaluation of policies** with respect to the various SDGs, involving Parliament. In parallel, the analysis of the public budget with respect to the 17 Objectives should be introduced. The immediate activation of the National Action Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PAN PCSD) envisaged by the National Strategy must be guaranteed to make it the reference framework for all public policies. A similar evaluation system must be adopted for the policies of local authorities, a crucial issue in the current planning phase of the new European and national cohesion funds.

The introduction of the ex ante evaluation of public policies with respect to their impact on the **criterion of intergenerational justice recently introduced in the Constitution (Youth check)**, a proposal which also appeared in the electoral program of the current majority, cannot be postponed.

In order to underline to public opinion the importance of truly sustainable development and to respect the rights of future generations, we propose to establish the "**National Day of Sustainable Development**", which should be celebrated on 22 February, the anniversary of the Constitutional Law n. 1/2022, which amended the articles. 9 and 41 of the Constitution.



The ASviS proposals (3)



The drafts of the **National Integrated Energy-Climate Plan (PNIEC)** and the **National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC)** **must be strengthened and finalised**. It is then necessary for our country to **adopt a climate law**, similarly to what other large European countries have done, possibly with the favorable vote of all political forces, as happened with the constitutional reform. The Law should:

- establish the **objective of climate neutrality by 2050**, with consequent intermediate objectives, setting a total carbon budget and sectoral budgets that outline a path to zero greenhouse gas emissions for the various sectors;
- establish **effective institutional governance to achieve the objectives set**, defining the roles of the Government, Parliament and local authorities in light of the current constitutional structure;
- establish a **Scientific Council for the Climate** which operates, with the technical support of existing agencies, to assist public decision makers in preparing interventions aimed at achieving the objectives and monitors the results;
- define the time course for eliminating **subsidies and other public benefits that damage the environment** and human health;
- establish the methods of **participation and involvement of economic and social subjects** in the definition and implementation of climate policies.



The ASviS proposals (4)



To help institutions carry out the actions necessary to quickly bring Italy onto a path of sustainable development, also drastically reducing territorial gaps, this year's Report illustrates **a set of proposals** that configures a broad and comprehensive program of reforms and interventions. complex, capable of also contributing to the diffusion of the culture of sustainable development.

Some proposals involve significant financial resources, others are at "zero cost" or almost. Some concern possible corrections of recent measures, so as to direct them more towards achieving the SDGs.

Many of them appear perfectly in line with the specific recommendations addressed to Italy by the European Council last July and could be used in the preparation phase of the next budget law and related provisions, as well as for the design of the reforms envisaged by the PNRR.



The ASviS proposals (5)



In extreme summary, the proposed actions concern 13 lines of intervention:

- combat poverty, precariousness and poor work, ensure assistance to non-self-sufficient elderly people, redistribute the tax burden to reduce inequalities, manage migratory flows and promote the integration of immigrants;
- accelerate technological, organizational and social innovation in the agricultural sector, strengthen the social responsibility of agricultural companies;
- optimize resources and the organization of health services, mitigate the impact of the climate crisis on health, combat mental distress, addictions and family and social violence;
- improve the quality of learning, combat dropout, ensure inclusion, strengthen childcare services, educate for sustainable development and global citizenship;
- increase female employment, ensure services and sharing of care work, prevent and combat multiple discrimination;
- put the protection and restoration of nature at the center of policies, respect international agreements on the matter, ensure the protection and sustainable management of ecosystems;

The ASviS proposals (6)



- maximize the production of renewable electricity and make the PNIEC more ambitious;
- reduce the fragility of women, young people and immigrants on the labor market, strengthen active policies and improve working conditions;
- invest in sustainable infrastructure, orient the production system towards Industry 5.0, strengthen research and innovation;
- improve territorial governance, invest in urban regeneration and the ecological transition of cities and other territorial areas;
- promote environmental and social sustainability in public administration, involve consumers more in the adoption of virtuous behaviour;
- improve the judicial system, develop an ethics of Artificial Intelligence, strengthen democratic participation;
- promote peace, strengthen the coherence of development assistance policies and improve their effectiveness, ensuring the participation of civil society in decisions.