

INDUSTRY PLENARY

# THE ART OF TRANSFORMING TOMORROW: A NEW RENAISSANCE



# Alternative scenarios for our common future

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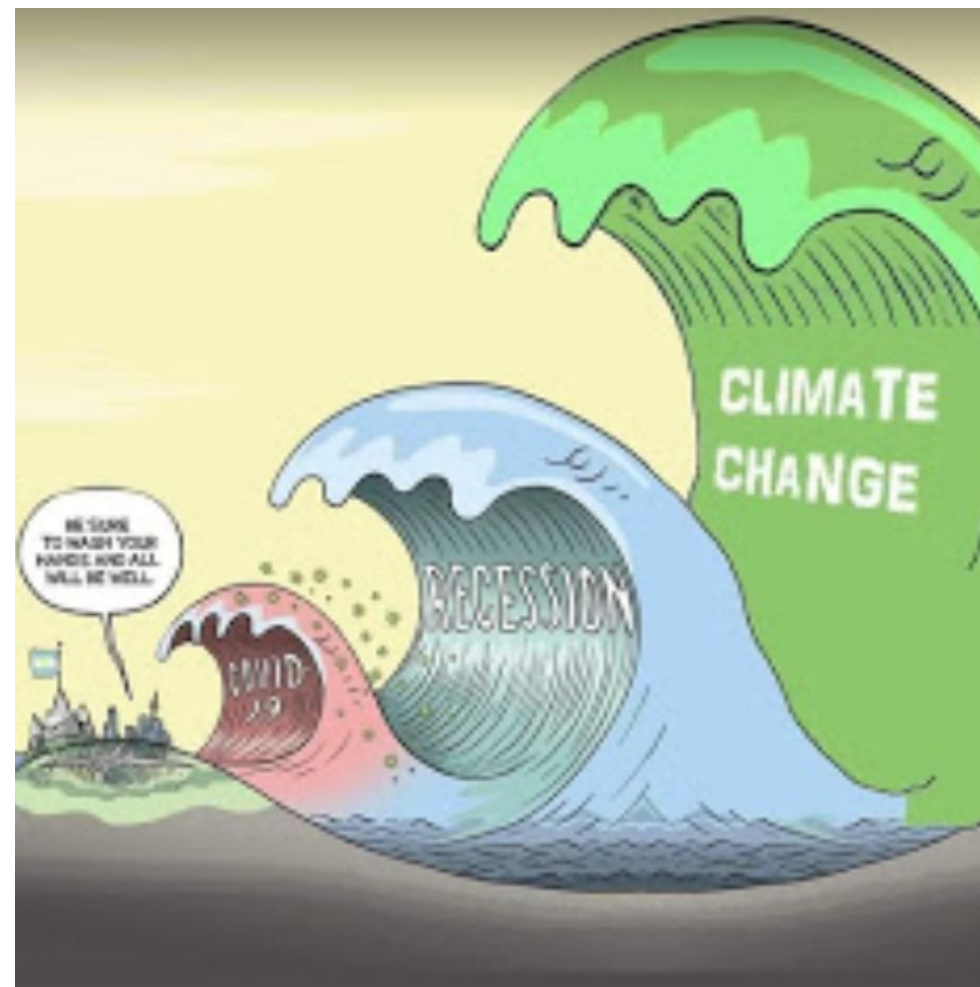


**Ursula von der Leyen #UnitedAgai...**

@vonderleyen

Sooner or later we will find a vaccine for the [#coronavirus](#). But there is no vaccine for climate change. Therefore Europe needs a recovery plan designed for the future. [#EPlenary](#)

4:33 PM · 13 May 20 · [Twitter Web App](#)





# The UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development



## The UN Global Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 240+ indicators



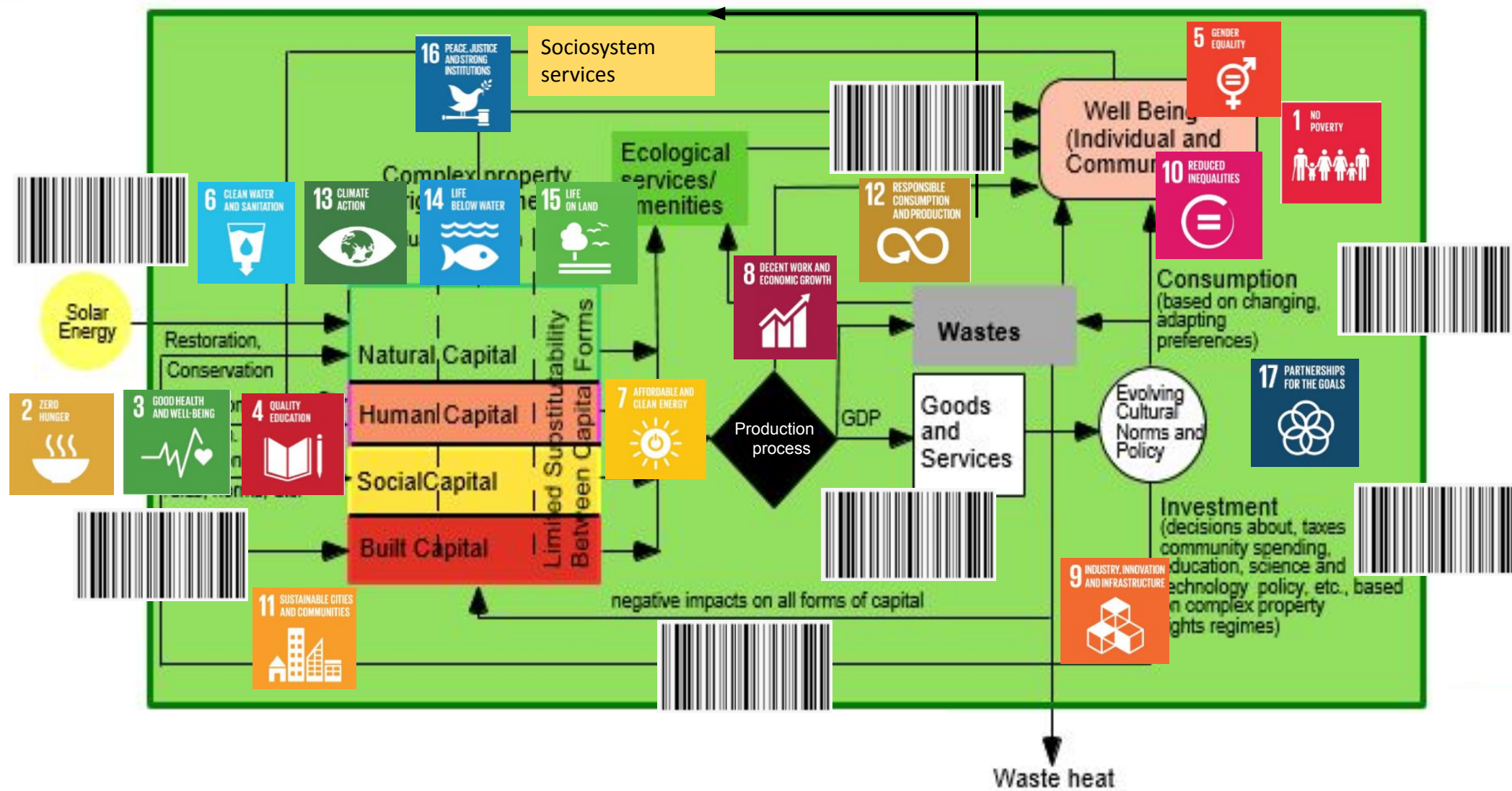
An integrated vision of development, based on four pillars: Economy, Society, Environment, Institutions

## Three principles:

- Integration
- Universality
- Participation



# A new development paradigm



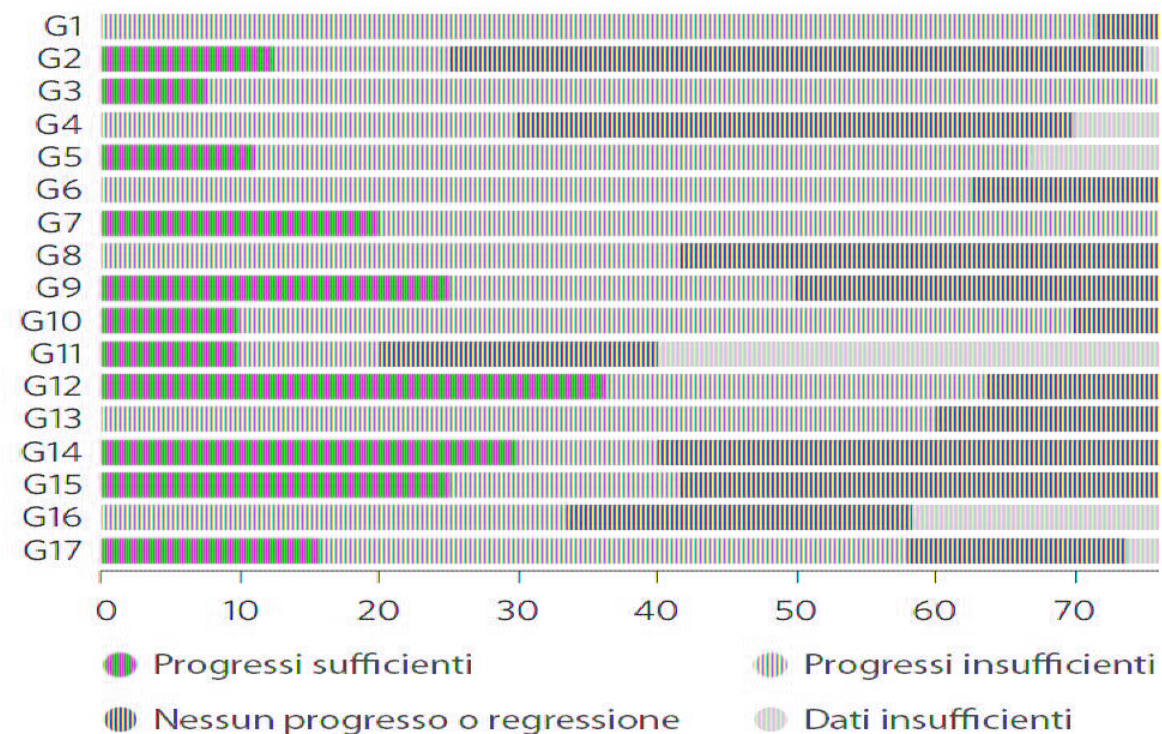


# The world and the 2030 Agenda: progress and setbacks



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.



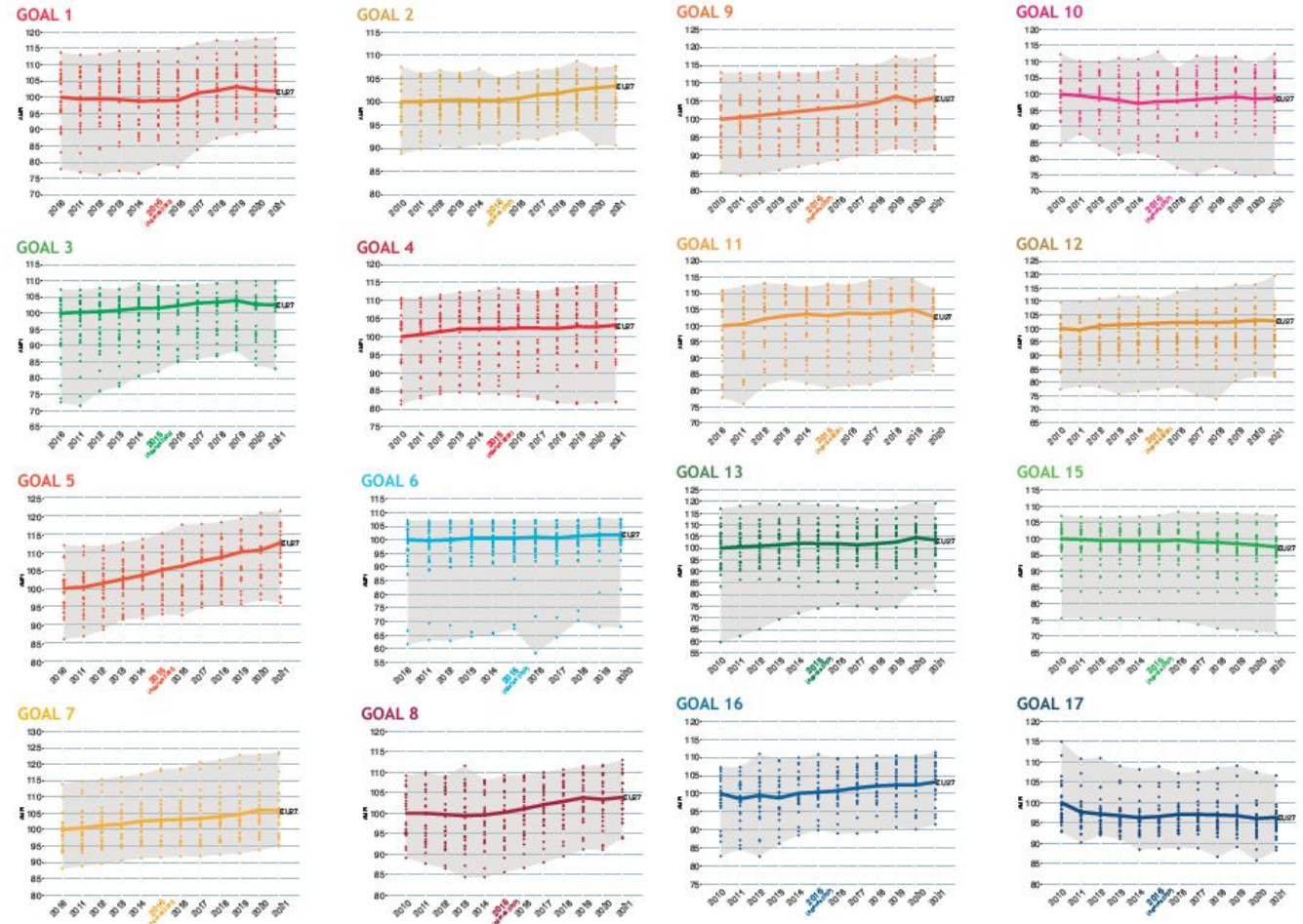
# The EU and the 2030 Agenda

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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.





# 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.





# Towards 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 a "federalist" perspective: **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.



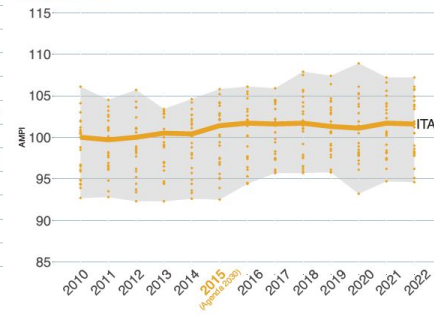
# Italy is not onto a sustainable development pathway



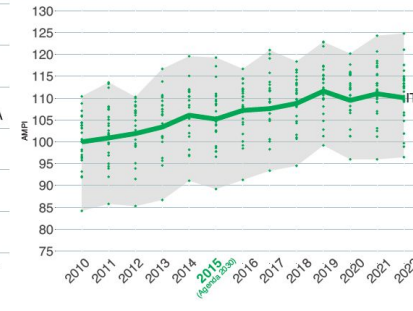
GOAL 1



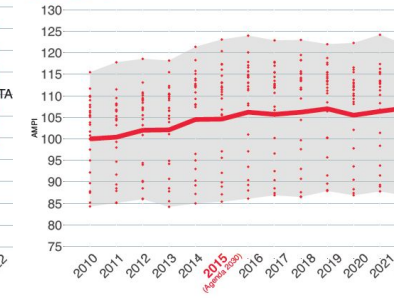
GOAL 2



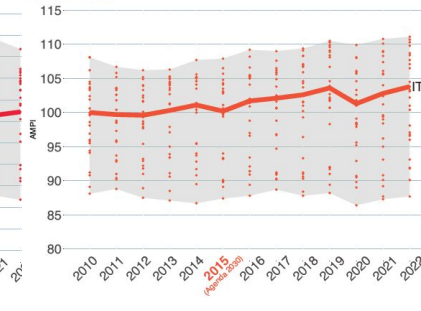
GOAL 3



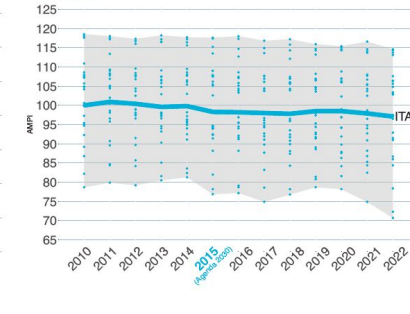
GOAL 4



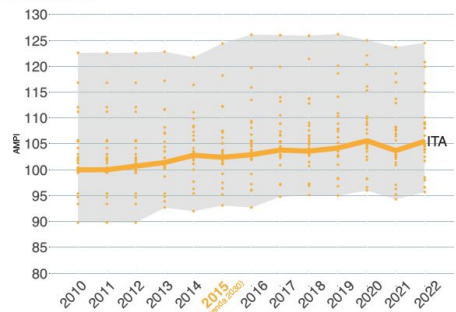
GOAL 5



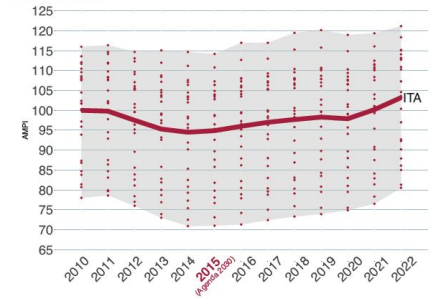
GOAL 6



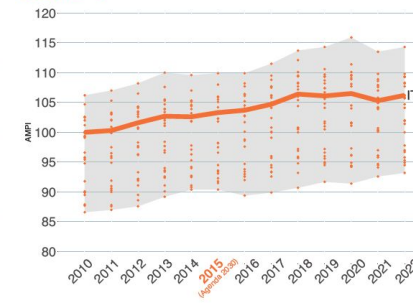
GOAL 7



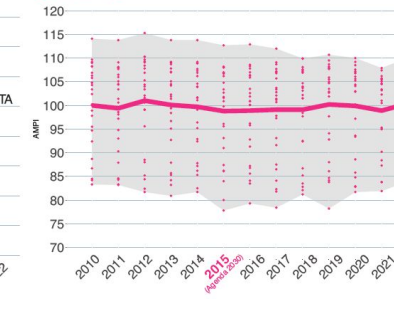
GOAL 8



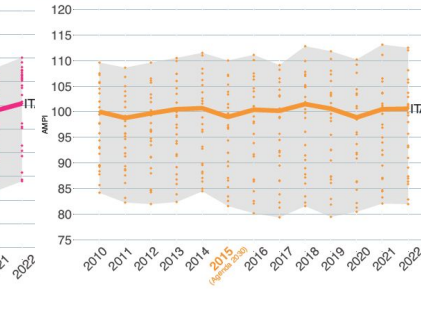
GOAL 9



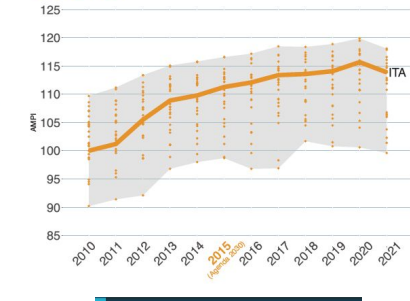
GOAL 10



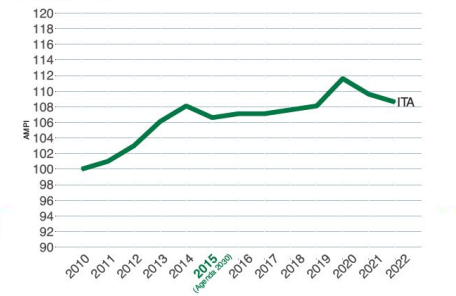
GOAL 11



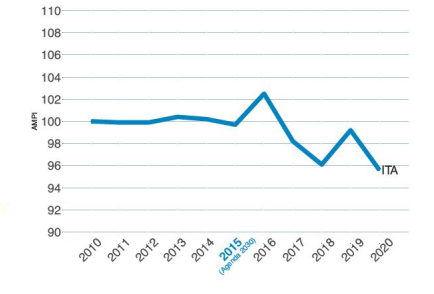
GOAL 12



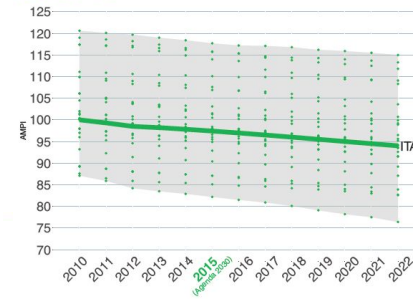
GOAL 13



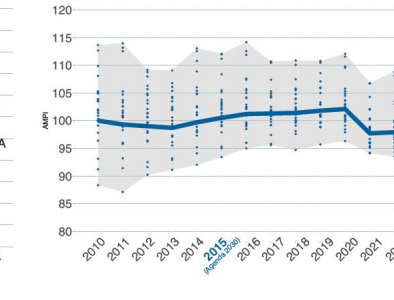
GOAL 14



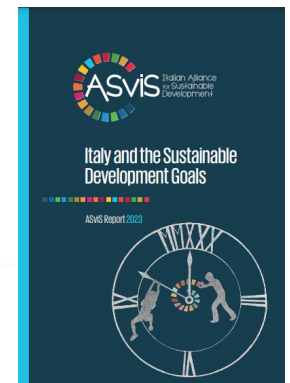
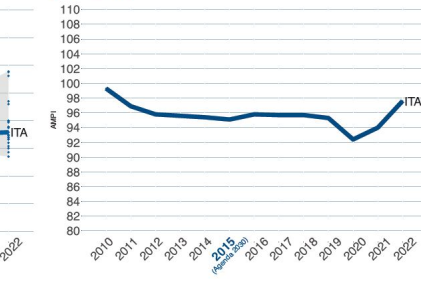
GOAL 15



GOAL 16



GOAL 17





# Alternative scenarios for the world and for Italy in 2030 and 2050

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- **Baseline scenario:** political context and current commitments. The global energy mix continues to depend on fossil fuels, leading to a 1.9°C increase in average temperatures by 2050.
- **Net Zero:** investments and innovations make it possible to achieve carbon neutrality in Italy and the rest of the world in 2050. The introduction of a carbon tax and substantial coordinated investments at a global level are orienting economic systems towards decarbonisation.
- **Net Zero Transformation:** structural economic reforms aimed at encouraging "green" investments that contribute to eliminating CO2 emissions by 2050. The world economy is moving towards a new equilibrium growth rate thanks to a shock that reverses the trend towards "secular stagnation".
- **Late transition:** global mitigation policies begin to be implemented starting from 2030, which subsequently requires strengthened interventions in a shorter timescale to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
- **Climate catastrophe:** governments fail to contain temperature increases and emissions of climate-changing gases continue to increase, bringing the temperature increase to 2.3°C in 2050.



# Alternative scenarios for the world in 2030 and 2050



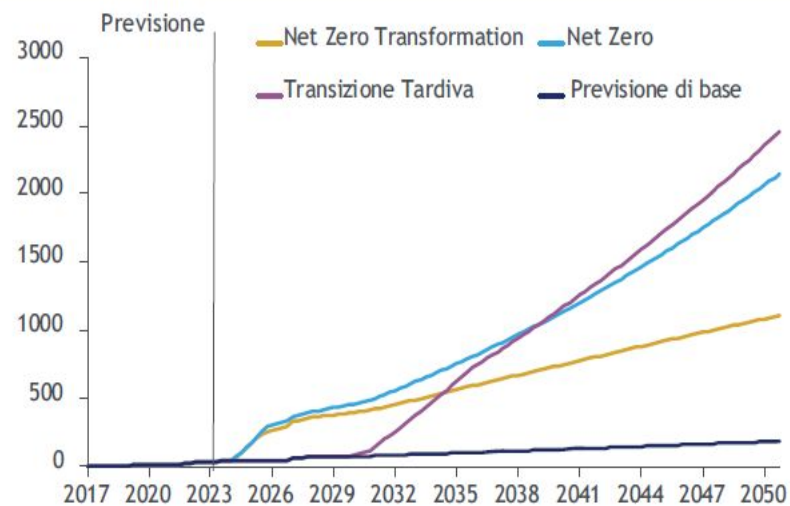
## World investments in energy

US\$ miliardi in prezzi 2015



Fonte: Oxford Economics / Haver Analytics

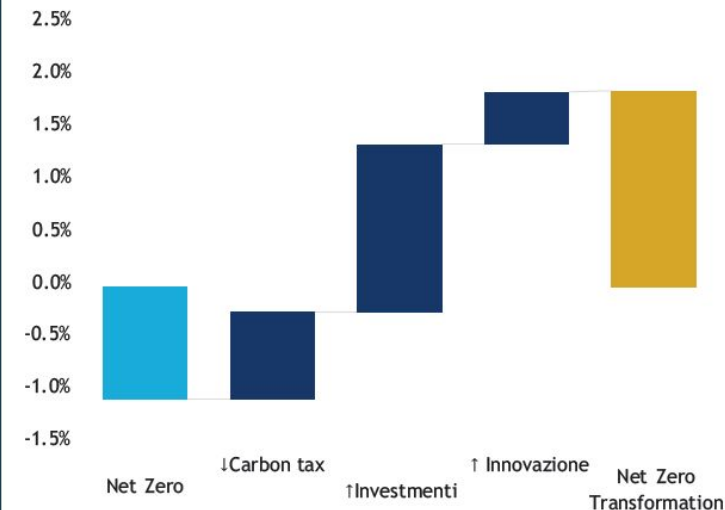
## Carbon tax: price for CO<sub>2</sub>



Fonte: Oxford Economics / Haver Analytics

## World GDP in 2050

differenza % dallo scenario di base



Fonte: Oxford Economics / Haver Analytics

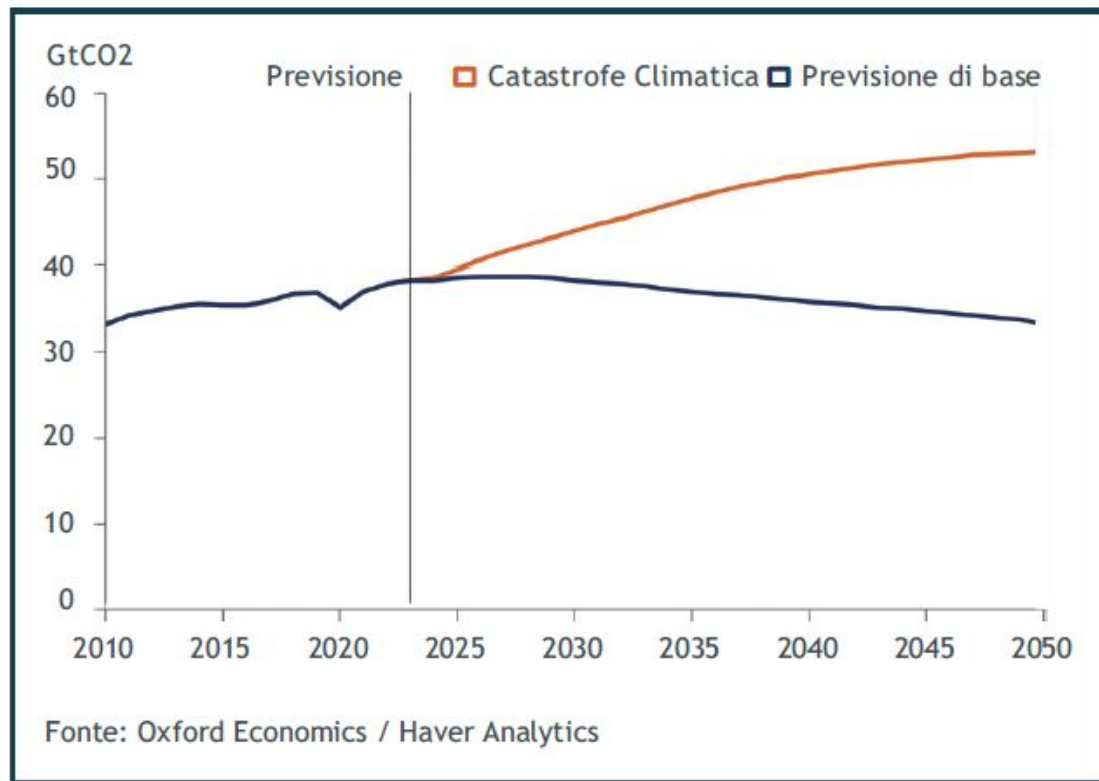




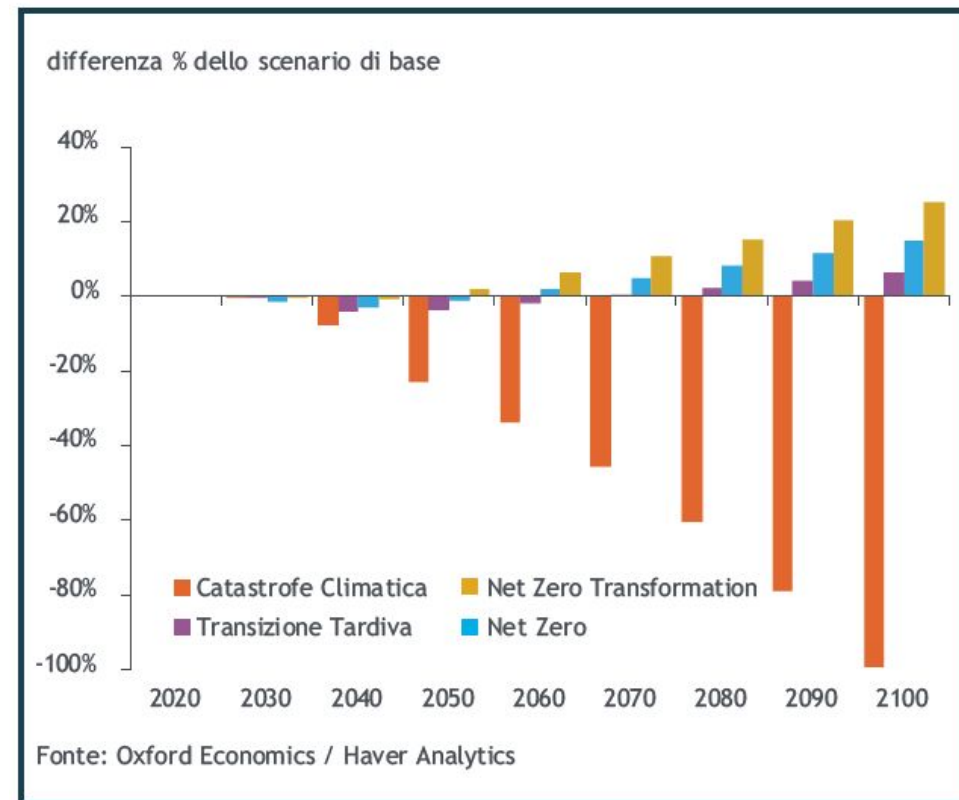
# Alternative scenarios for the world in 2030 and 2050



## Global CO<sub>2</sub> net emissions



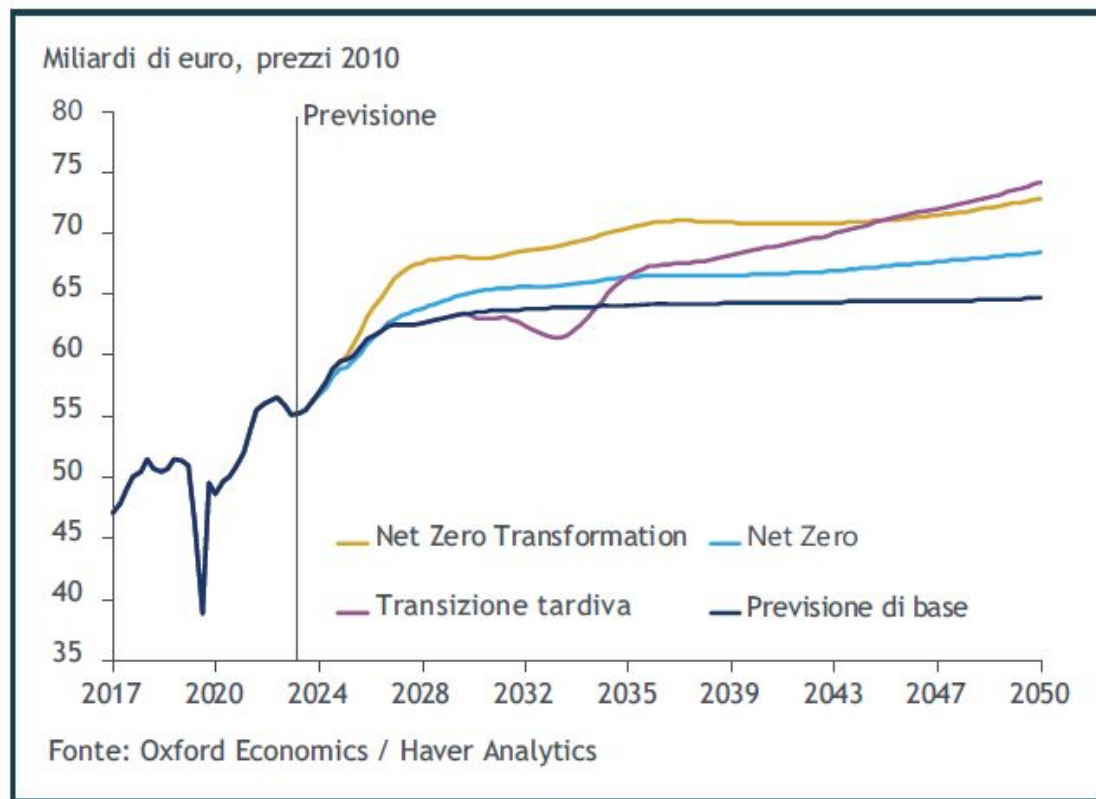
## World GDP



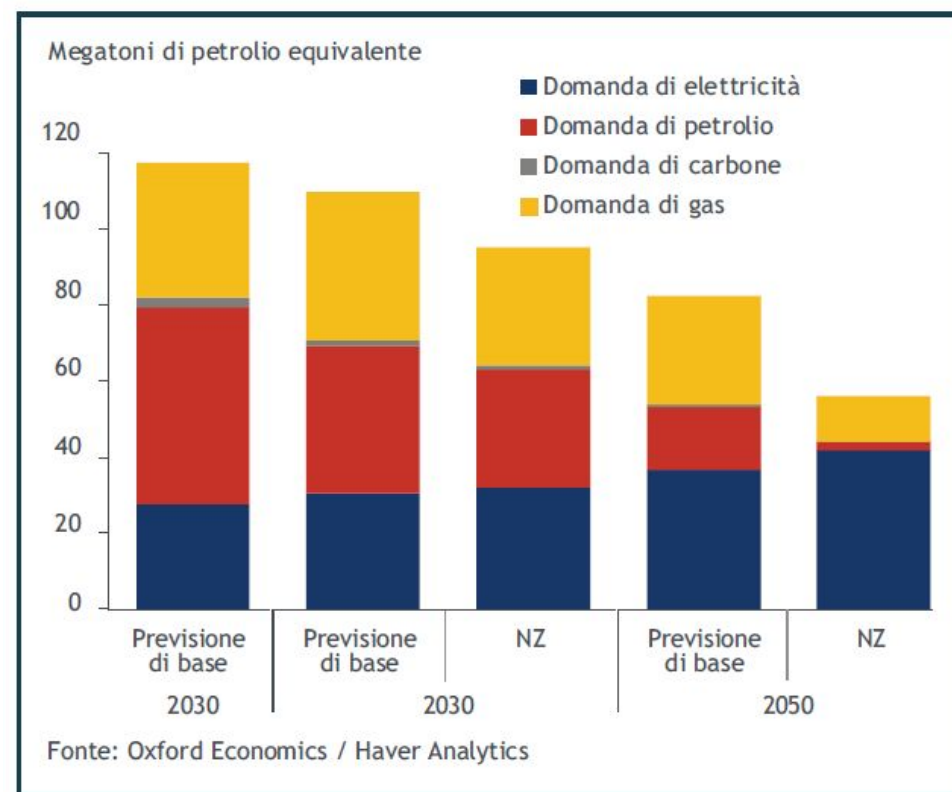
# Alternative scenarios for Italy in 2030 and 2050



## Italy: private investments



## Italy: energy mix

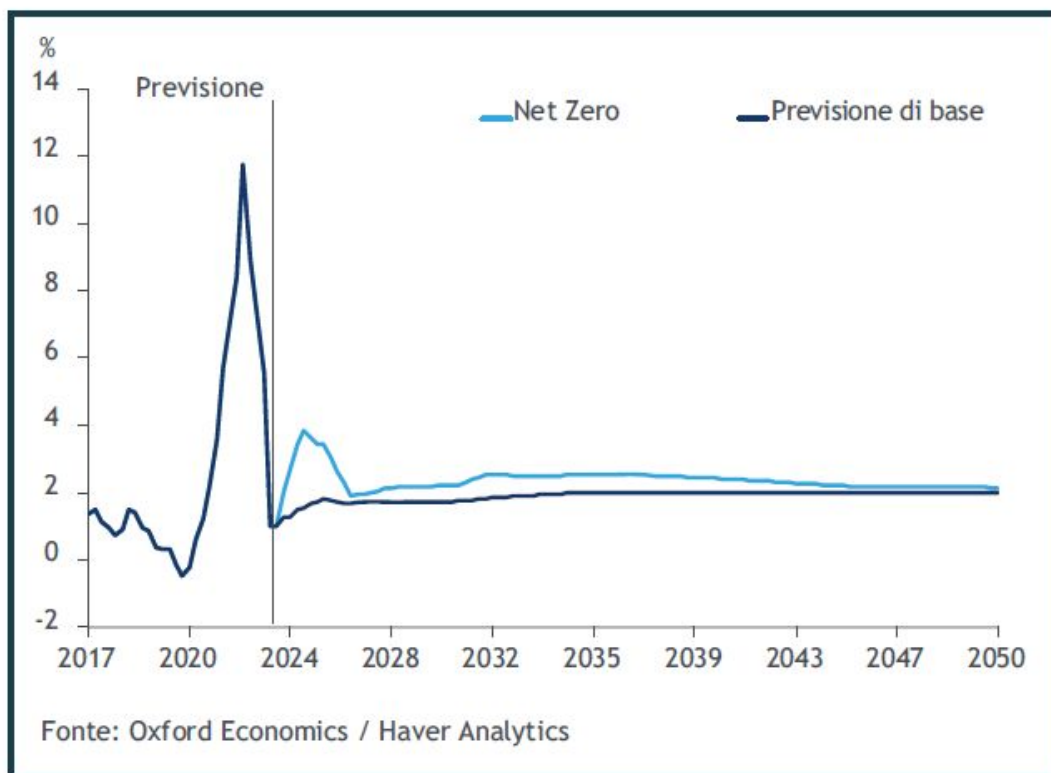




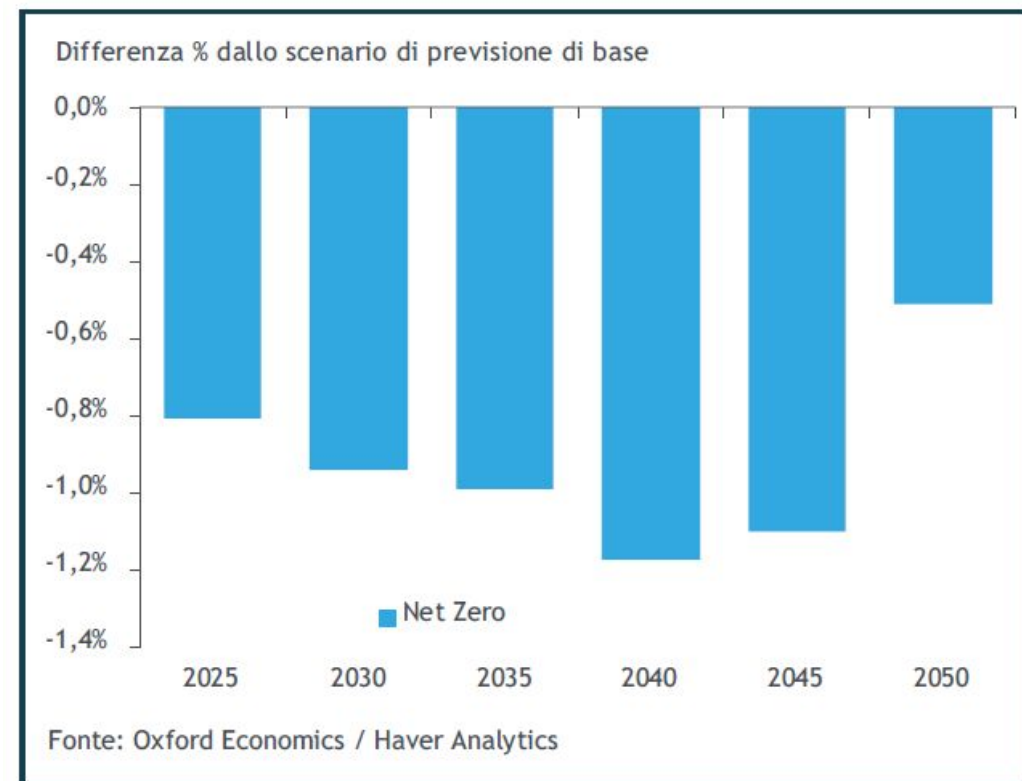
# Alternative scenarios for Italy in 2030 and 2050



## Italy: inflation in the «Net zero» scenario



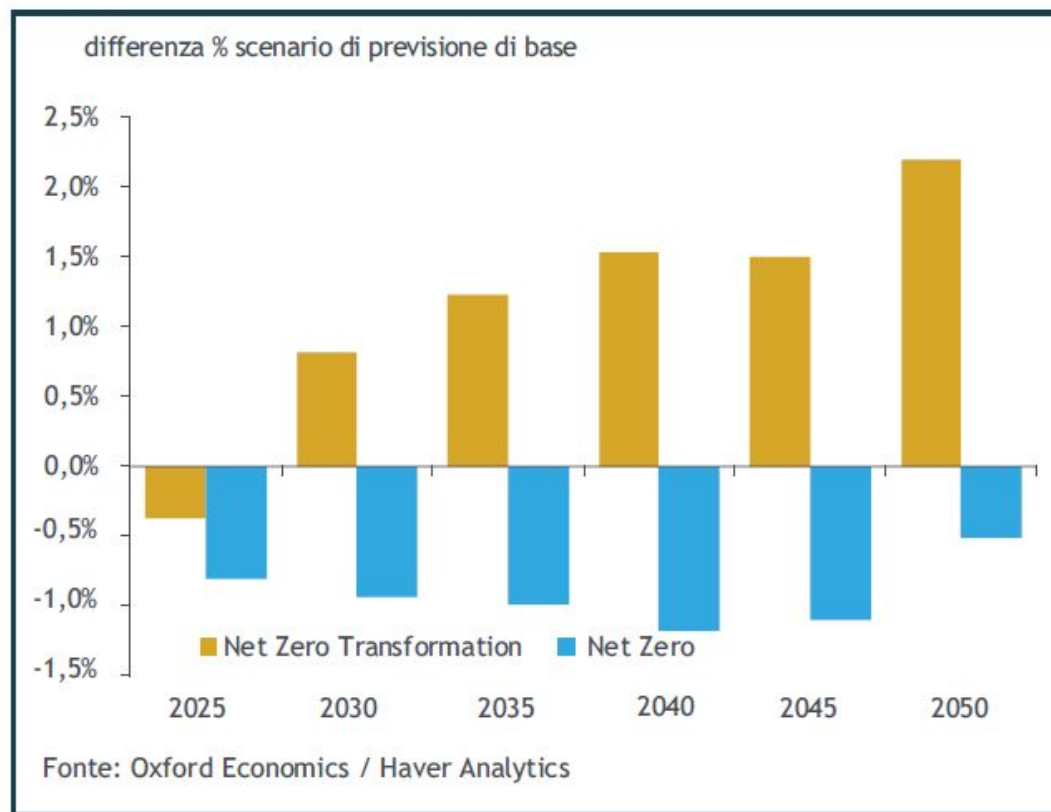
## Italy: GDP in the «Next zero» scenario



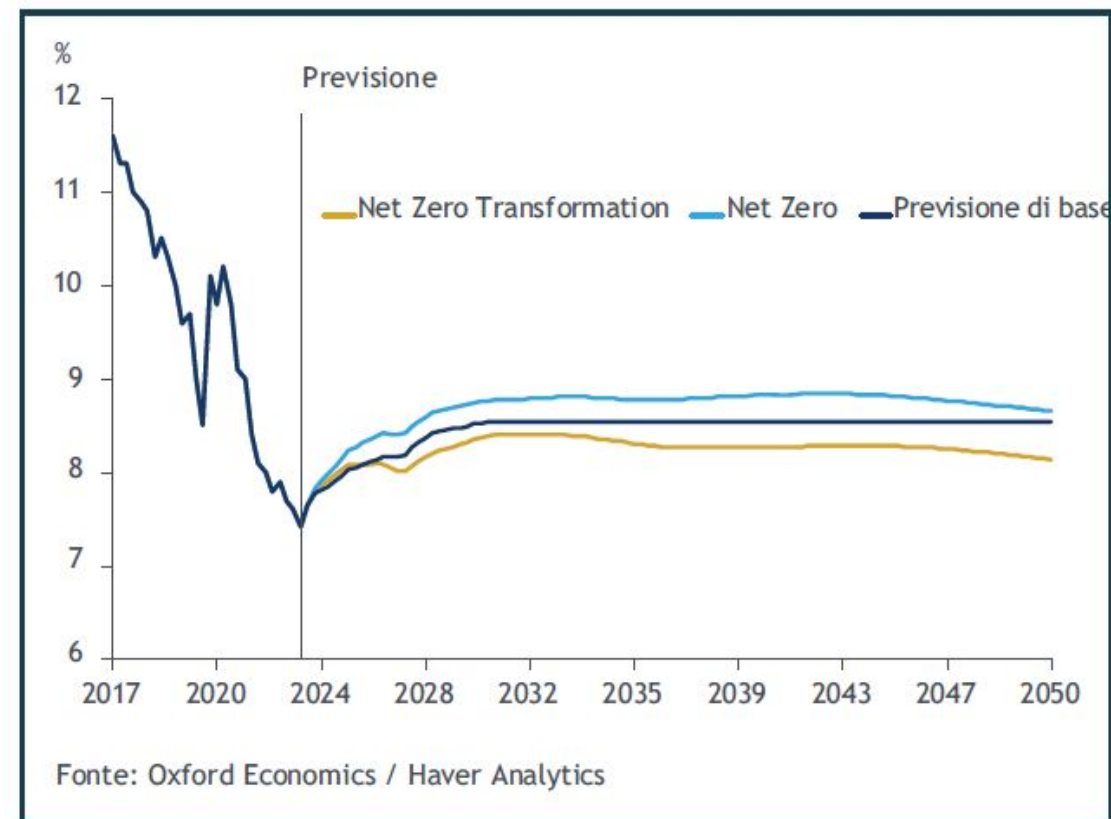
# Alternative scenarios for Italy in 2030 and 2050



## Italy: GDP in «Net zero» and «Net zero transformation» scenarios



## Italy: Unemployment rate

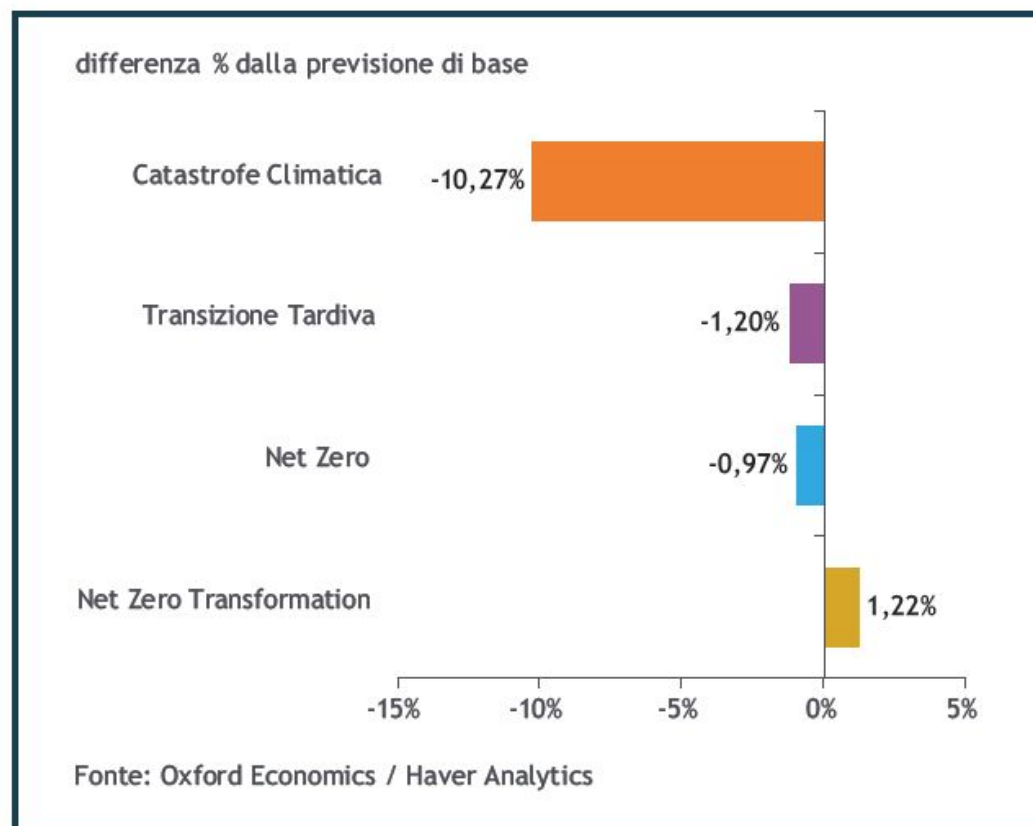




# Alternative scenarios for Italy in 2030 and 2050



## Italy: GDP in 2030



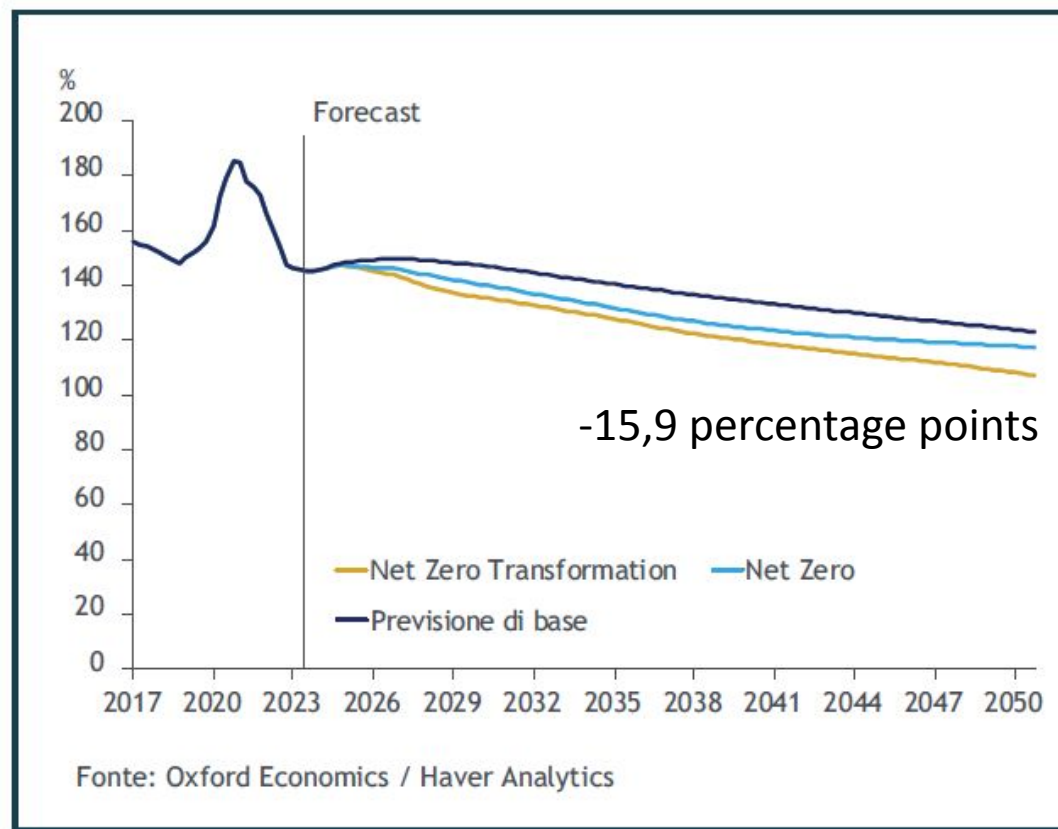
Accompanying the energy transition with policies that stimulate innovation produces an **increase in GDP (+2.2% in 2050) and employment**, even assuming that the revenues deriving from a carbon tax are transferred to families.

Thanks to the higher growth in GDP and employment, expenses for social safety nets decrease and revenues increase, **significantly reducing the debt/GDP ratio.**



# Alternative scenarios for Italy in 2030 and 2050

## Italy: Public debt/GDP ratio



# Alternative scenarios for Italy in 2030 and 2050



These results make it clear that the **fight against climate change is a real issue of national security.**

Catastrophic scenarios, postponement of the energy transition, decarbonisation by 2050, decarbonisation associated with a strong push for all-round innovation: **these are the four possibilities** we have before us, as Italy, as European Union and as citizens of the world.

**Those who want to postpone the transition in the name of the costs to be incurred in the coming years to carry it out later are actually aiming to pass the damage of inaction onto the weakest and future generations.** Exactly the opposite of what the recent amendment to the Italian Constitution, promoted by ASviS and approved in 2022 with the unanimous vote of Parliament, provides. In fact, it is now part of the Republic's tasks to protect the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems, including the interests of future generations.





# Towards the 2024 Summit of the Future



To relaunch global action towards sustainability, Guterres proposed an ambitious agenda for the **"Summit of 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**.

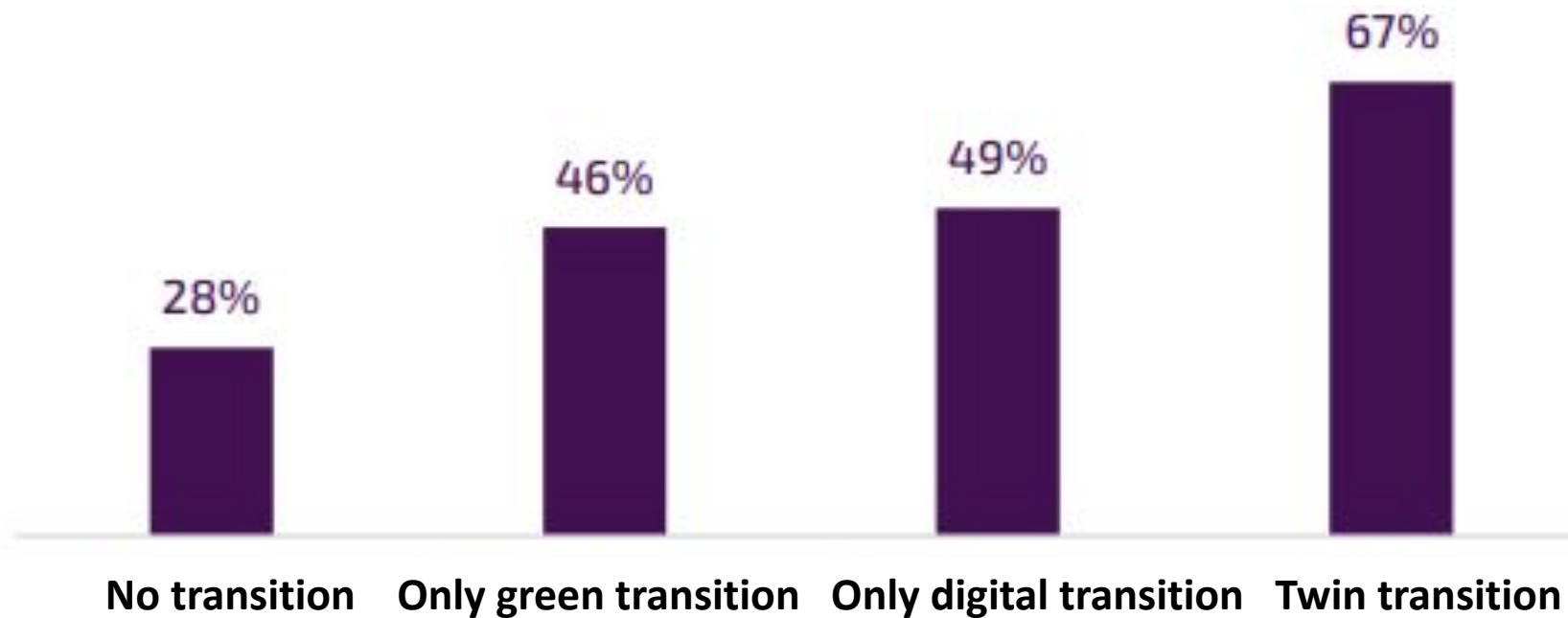
This is an ambitious program, which responds to the growing complexity and fragility of the world we live in.



# Digital and ecological transition: a convenient must



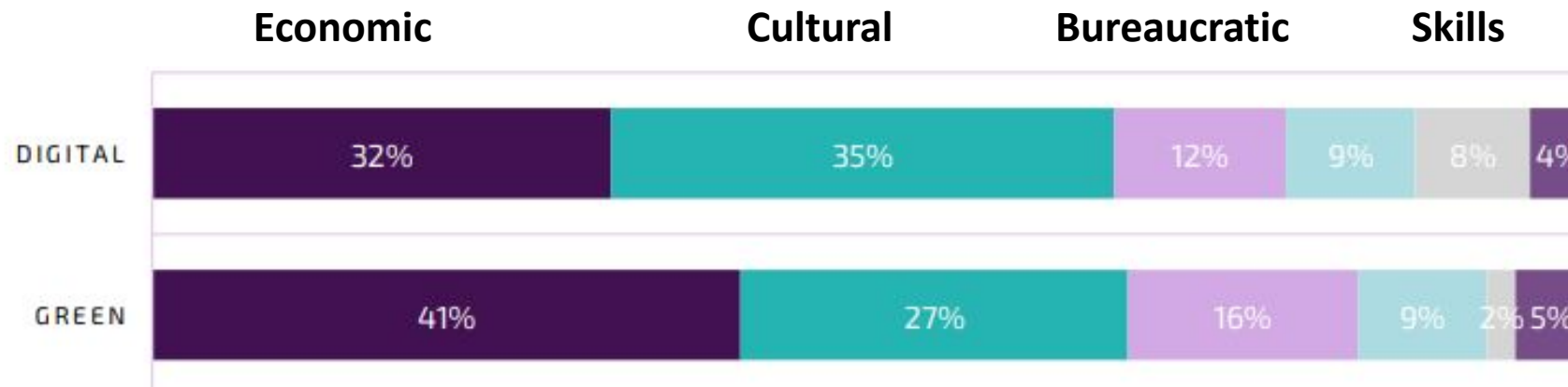
## Italian PMI that expect to export their products



# Digital and ecological transition: a convenient must



## Barriers to digital and green transitions for Italian PMI



SACE

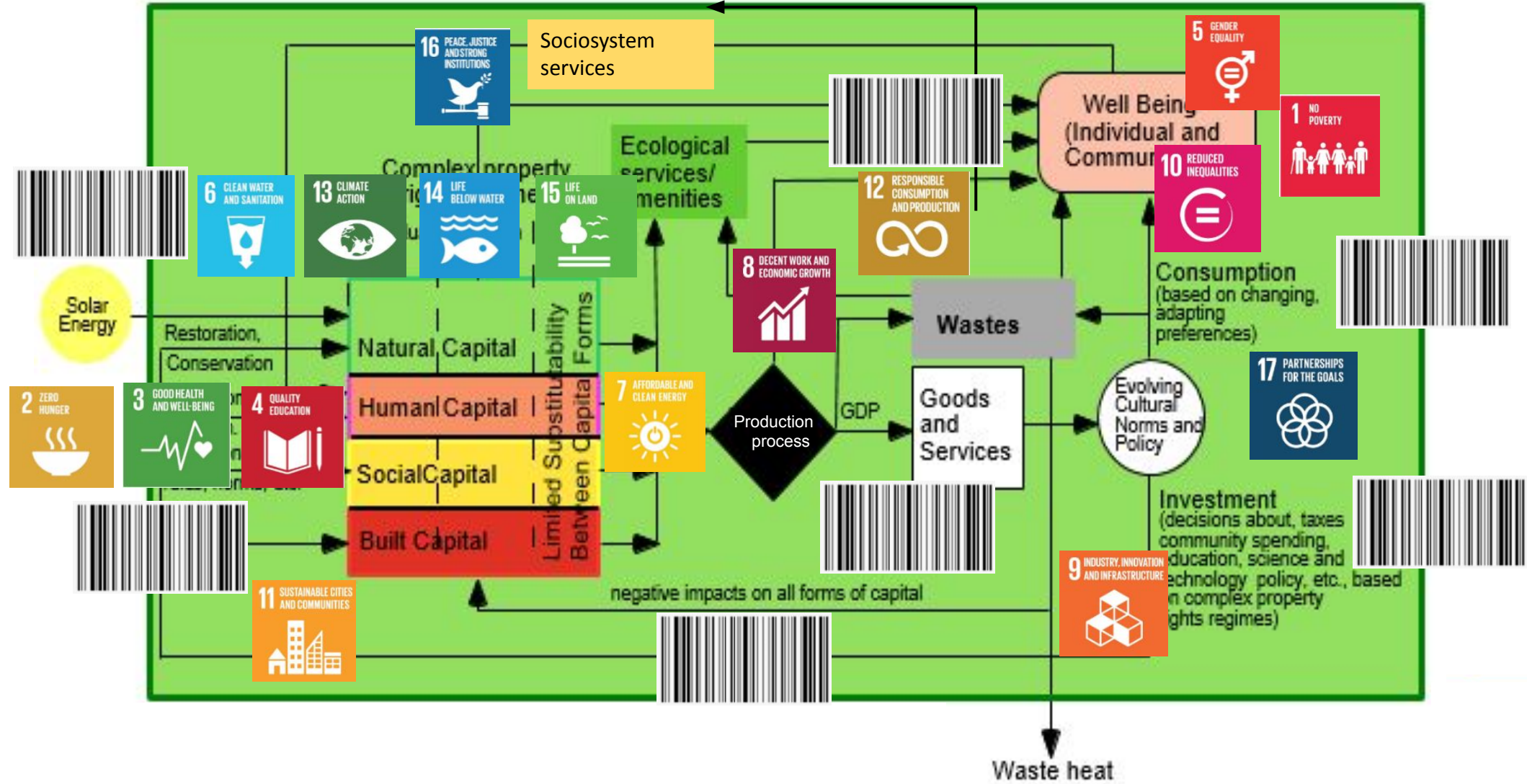
In collaborazione con  
The European House  
Ambrosetti

Piccole, medie  
e più competitive:  
le PMI italiane  
alla prova dell'export  
tra transizione  
sostenibile e digitale





# A new development paradigm



# Conclusions



*"The future is wide open, and it depends on us, on all of us. It depends on what you and I and many other men do and will do, today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. And what we do and will do depends in turn on our thinking and our desires, our hopes and our fears. It depends on how we see the world and how we evaluate the possibilities of the future that are open."*

*(Karl Popper)*

