

A Turning Point for Economy: The Full Neutrality with the Natural Environment

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Submitted: 05 April 2024 Accepted: 11 April 2024 Published: 15 April 2024

doi <https://doi.org/10.63620/MKSSJER.2024.1032>

Citation: Cossiga, G. A. (2024). *A Turning Point for Economy: The Full Neutrality with the Natural Environment*. *Sci Set J of Economics Res*, 3(2), 01-10.

Abstract

The prospect that opens for Humanity from the fight against global warming discloses an even broader perspective to achieve the full and complete adaptation of life to the nature that welcomes us. Peace with nature is in fact a prize that we can hope to obtain with the help of research and science. But on the path that leads to the new relationship with nature, we encounter development anomalies at the global level and at the level of individual states and territories.

The question that arises is the following: Can we reach the goal of full neutrality with the planet by having in store some developmental anomalies at the continental level and cyclical and monetary anomalies at the level of states and territories? The answer is logically negative. Can we in fact arrive at the objective of neutrality divided into groups with hugely different conditions? So, the West and part of Asia run ahead, and Africa and others travel behind. Or we can achieve the goal of neutrality with a structure of economies subject to inflation or deflation. Argentina, Egypt, Türkiye, and others are grappling with long-lasting inflation.

While another half of the world's countries are grappling with long-term deflation, starting with Europe and Asian countries. China, the giant of the Asian economy, after decades of accelerated development, is, in turn, hit by a Japanese syndrome. That is, it follows the path of the Rising Sun which, hit by a huge speculative bubble in the 1980s, has suffered long-term deflation for twenty years or more. The same fate seems to await China, which has been experiencing severe deflation for some years. With the result of exporting low-cost industrial products and exporting at the same time a rebound deflation and a relative commercial damping.

Well, this structure of the global scenario, affected by anomalies of unequal development between continents and cyclical and monetary anomalies in individual states and territories, seems compatible with the scenario expected with the turning point of full neutrality. Provided, however, that a policy of global and supranational coordination of development and recovery of cyclical and monetary aberrations is implemented. The era of the turning point towards complete neutrality also means: - economy in equilibrium around the ideal number close to 2%, constant - rising growth of the economy. Impossible alterations of any kind.

Keywords: Development Coordination, Full Neutrality, Turning Point, Cycle, and Monetary Anomalies

Introduction

When we mention the difficult relationship of the economy or, rather, of human activities with the planet that welcomes us, it escapes the fact that history has been built on the theme of the economy. Also, because the difficult future, which will accompany us in the fight against global warming, is destined not only to modify and resolve the Earth's malaise but also to change the future that awaits us. One fact appears certain despite the instability in planning the future.

That is, that the underlying theme around which our future is built is, at least for a now indeterminate time, always the development of the economy. A crucial issue that in countries of advanced democracy is attributed to the responsibility of the leadership and governments in office. Apart from this emblematic statement, the fact remains that often the best governments are those that have intervened little in the problems of the development of economic systems. The theme of development, however, is always at the center of the responsibilities of the political class in power; a responsibility which not even the political opposition escapes.

Despite this prejudice regarding responsibility, it must be said that the sentiment of the community, early on, is the true and inevitable driver of the progress and regression of the development of a country or a territory. In fact, it is the perceptions of the majority of the community that, in advance, they decide whether the prospects for consumption and investments are good or weak and whether the economy is therefore going up or down.

This is to say that the precursors on the path to development are always and only communities. Governments and their advisors, however, do not rely on the judgment of majorities on this ground, although it is the majorities that, in countries with a democratic culture, decide with periodic votes which political force and which program is called upon to govern a territory or a continent [1].

It seems logical that the community, which possesses a common feeling on the evolution of the economy well in advance, is called upon to select the ideas and protagonists to guide the country on the difficult and intricate path of development. It is less logical that the periodic hearing of the community itself is ignored to express the common sentiment on the current prospects and the route.

No less singular it appears that, during electoral calls, we can witness voting results with strong and rapid variations in the voters' position. So that we see (in Italy) parties grinding out over 34% of the votes in the 2019 European elections from the 2021 elections, then falling to 8.8% in the 2022 elections, and on the contrary, another political organization rises from a marginal position up to become majority party in the 2022 elections.

What interpretation can we give to the phenomenon of excessive variability in the expression of votes. Perhaps an index of mistrust towards political proposals and a potential failure of trust in political bodies. As if to say that the variability of the electorate in giving or not giving consensus could be attempts in the search for a solution to the issue of development potential, which is weak and obscured. We cannot forget that citizens choose in electoral rounds by referring to the quality of development in the country. On the assumption that the income of a balanced and constant development - preferably slightly rising - deserves the best approval on the prospects of equity and well-being for the present and future generations [2].

In America, the electoral dispute between the incumbent president, Joe Biden, and the challenger, former President Trump, does not seem to follow the rules that reward the good conduct of the American economy, in decent shape. Naturally, we are at the forecast level, but the competition takes place between the relative seniority of the former and the impetuosity of the latter.

Irrationality I would say is also confusion. Because the direction to the process of economic growth is given by a community majority which will therefore reward, with the vote for the appointment of the President, the good conditions of the economy and the favorable prospects, despite the hypotheses and rhetorical or entertainment alchemies.

All this to say that the theme of the economy and the path of development, in constant and slow growth, is too rooted in the

evaluation of humanity, not only for the renewal or otherwise of the consensus in the electoral rounds but, above all I would say, for the meaning profound that links the development of the economy to life in the present and for future generations. It must be emphasized that the path of humanity on the route of economic development is the unrivaled rule around which present and future life evolves. It follows that the irregularities in the development path that dot economic systems at a global level are unnatural alterations, are often the result of wars and the selfishness of Machiavellian autocrats.

The natural rule that governs the development of humanity seems linked, inexorably, to a linear path that is always in constant and slow growth. So not only is the current condition of widespread irregularity in the quality and level of development of human populations an immature and changing fruit. A changing phenomenon, therefore, that communities and their majorities disapprove of because they always choose to favor development in terms of constant growth.

We can think that it is an obligation for communities to choose the constant line of growth of the economy, which is consistent with the harmonious development of life. And on the other hand, it seems that the collective conscience relies on the archetypal image of the future condition of humanity when it has reached the stage of full neutrality; that is, when peace with nature will offer advantages in terms of quality and quantity of resources.

The rule of community consensus is expressed in favor of those, political leaderships, or autarkies, who in any case favor the constancy and regularity of widespread social well-being. Ergo, constant, and slowly ascending growth is not contrary to the well-being of the planet, because the concept of life and its development must be consistent with the evolution of the planet in the universe.

We must therefore agree that the planet's malaise is linked in some way to the irregularity and differences in levels of development and that therefore the right way for mutual regularity must be to converge towards a homogeneous level of development on the planet. That is, to converge through a gradual approximation of the now significant differences between territories and continents in levels of knowledge and development.

This concept, which may alter the preconceptions that have led humanity to abuse the bed offered by the planet, does not seem eccentric. Because there is no doubt that humanity relies on the logic of constant development, which is not abusive towards the environment, for the survival of present and future generations. The problem, therefore, is to reduce the abuses that have led to the malaise of the earth and not to slow down or curb the consequences of a positive and non-contradictory approach to the scientific and economic progress of humanity. Primus, life, and its natural development are linked to the values and quality of cultural and economic development. Second, the challenges facing humanity (the planet's malaise) must be addressed through a general reflection, which qualifies and improves the quality of development, starting with research and knowledge.

1. The laws of economics channel the direction of Humanity's development in line with the nature that surrounds us

Let us try to provide some clarity, as much as possible, in a phase where a qualitative leap for humanity must prevail, of a tendency towards convergence of the lines of economic development, after centuries in which the strongest have fled forward. With discordant results: - disorder towards nature. - spread of hunger among humans. - establishment of empires that have crumbled and lost unprecedented riches of art, beauty, and knowledge - wars as an unprecedented method in resolving conflicts.

It seems clear that to continue on the path consistent with the evolution of nature, the many differences that have deepened within humanity over the centuries must be held responsible.

But let us go in order. We have already said that the new friendship with nature that welcomes us requires, before anything else, that the development path, now uneven between states and continents, is aimed at accelerating the path of development in a coordinated way and global. And, in particular, to favor the territories that are historically behind and that need aid and funding to catch up within a reasonable time. It is not a question of acts of mercy or solidarity by stronger countries towards weaker countries. On the contrary, it must be clear that the common interest of humanity is at stake and that in the meantime the objectives and results of research and knowledge must be disseminated among all nations and continents, without exceptions. It is clear, in fact, that to accelerate the paths of development that are lagging, it is appropriate that, alongside the essential works for well-being, maximum effort be given to the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge and of schooling and training of young people and adults. These are strategic objectives that can only be achieved with adequate financial aid and with the support of international credit.

I repeat, it is not a question of benevolence but of necessity. To reverse, as far as possible, the excess of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and find new and alternative sources of energy and resources, not in conflict with the balance of nature.

I have already had the opportunity to represent on another occasion (Cossiga, 2024) that the community in general is always in agreement in pursuing the vision for large territories. A vision that finds agreement among communities at all latitudes and that explains how the great empires, in search of new territories, had the consent of young people, who then volunteered to serve in arms. How now to explain the apparent contradiction between communities that is responsible for the lives of future generations and yet shows itself open to war; that is, the opposite.

A possible explanation is that the community has written in its DNA a future without territorial limits, a future of a single large country. It is the reason that pushes towards the irreversible prospect of continental unions, towards large aggregates such as the USA, the European Union, and the African Union and so on. A need of the present, which looks to the future, which is built through the tendency of territories and continents towards convergent and coordinated development [3].

An unwritten or predetermined, but necessary future, which is on the only way out of the labyrinth of global warming. To summarize, history has been written by battles and wars in view of an ideal of territory that tends towards unification, but without

ever succeeding. It is now time to relegate the history of wars to the field of schoolbooks and finally erase the very word that sees conflict as mediation.

Then, the fact that the convergence of states and territories is inevitable and obligatory is demonstrated, with ever greater evidence, by the struggle that we must all make to mitigate the danger of global warming. It is not a question of seeing what actions the USA or Europe are doing to untie the knot that is tightening around our throats. The action to combat and alleviate the malaise of the Earth involves everyone, without exclusion. Not only that, but it also involves a necessary coordination of actions, for which it is essential that the matter be given management, with the relevant powers, to international organisms in common representation of all communities. It is certainly surprising that, given the common and global vision of adverse natural circumstances, the old and now obsolete problem of territorial enlargement is still on our agenda.

It certainly surprises us that Putin's Russia is at war to occupy the free territory of Ukraine, a country that is waiting to join NATO and a Eurasian Union. Or that, in Asia, the great China, a country with a thousand-year-old culture and eminent experience, is subject to a regime that, to solicit popular consensus, continues to look to the island of Taiwan as part of the great country. And this, despite the evident inconsistency of the claim in a global phase of great transformation and relationships to be rewritten with nature. And it also makes us reflect that ongoing or expected wars are sponsored by autocratic powers, i.e., extraneous to the needs of democratic life of peoples and communities at a global level [4].

At this point we can make some considerations. It is not strange that the countries, currently warlords, have great wealth in fossil energy and are looking with concern at the - not so remote - decline of fossil fuels and the decrease in the flow of money from oil-importing countries to oil-producing. This anomaly, which sees large producing such as Russia and Iran at war, does not allow for good omens. But it says very simply that the prospect of a decline in the use of fossil resources is viewed with undisguised concern. Furthermore, that the ongoing war initiatives are not pure adventurism, but rather an anticipation of (war) events that cannot in any way be repeated in the new era of the decline in the use of fossil resources and the exhaustion of the related financial flow.

As if to say that the era we are facing is a great turning point in the path of humanity. Placing the issue of global warming at the top of our concerns means committing enormous resources, which can find the sources of financing precisely for the change of direction in terms of energy. It is to be assumed, therefore, that the choice of renewables is not a mere problem of costs and prices of the exchange between the energy sources offered by nature, but rather the way to enter a new era.

Cleansing the world from the uncontrolled excess of greenhouse gases is bound to have effects. The Roman Climatic Optimum was a period of unusually warm and humid climate in Europe and the Mediterranean area that ran from 50 B.C. to 300 A.D. about. An ideal condition for feeding the population of an empire that for over two hundred years was growing together with

the extension of the Empire. An ideal natural climate which at the time had an enormous impact on both the empire and the population. A climatic optimum is expected in our future, for the benefit of future generations, due to the collapse of pollution, the improved health of the population, the conditions economic at a clear advantage, etc., [5].

One fact appears certain: Faced with the strategic and essential importance of the issue of global warming and the gap that separates humanity from the optimal state, there is no doubt that the world is lagging. The lack of a global organism is felt, to which to entrust the responsibility of the natural recovery project, with the devolution of increasing resources and the predetermination that some great flows directed towards the purchase of fossil energy may be devolved for the transition to the new era.

The underestimation of the urgency of the topic is felt from many sides, all converging in confirming the quasi residual and non-fundamental nature of the nature pollution topic. It is never part of the discussions of the political leadership in the electoral cycles of the various countries. The problem of pollution is not on the agenda of the periodic G20 meetings.

The Rome summit of the next G20 is an exception. It will revolve around discussions on the themes that the Italian presidency summarizes in the "three Ps": people, planet, and prosperity. There are therefore all the conditions to deal with both the theme of the primacy to be given to the planet's malaise and the theme of economic growth, to be considered on as a collective phenomenon and of the economic and social delay of some states compared to others.

Obviously, the common orientation on global problems is fundamental because the works are often subordinated to national

themes and do not concern general themes for all continents. In any case, it is significant that the essential topics are on the agenda of the meetings to be held in Puglia under the Italian presidency.

Therefore, we can hope that the significant issues under discussion in front of a very large audience are a synonym of the ultimately fundamental and priority nature of the topics to be discussed. As well as of the broadened vision that both the environmental crisis and the divergences of development between territories and continents deserve. In summary, we are not discussing (only) the funding to be allocated to military defense, but rather the ongoing transformation of the earth's environment before our eyes. A crucial step but which certainly does not close the crux of the matter, that is, the relative delay with which the challenge of the sick earth is being addressed.

We must add that not all evil comes to cause damage and the evil is that the anomalies of the global economy and of individual territories worsen the quality and possibilities of development, with the damage that can be seen in the global panorama. But economic and monetary anomalies are also a harsh signal from nature that it is unable to absorb the mass of pollutants that unhesitating progress produces.

Which is to say that, if nature did not have strong signals, such as the abnormal increase in greenhouse gases and discontinuities in development, the discord between life and nature would be even more serious and fearsome. Therefore, the adverse economic situation and the appearance of deflation or inflation are undoubtedly serious damages, but they are also an alarm about the degraded relationship with the environment that must concern communities.

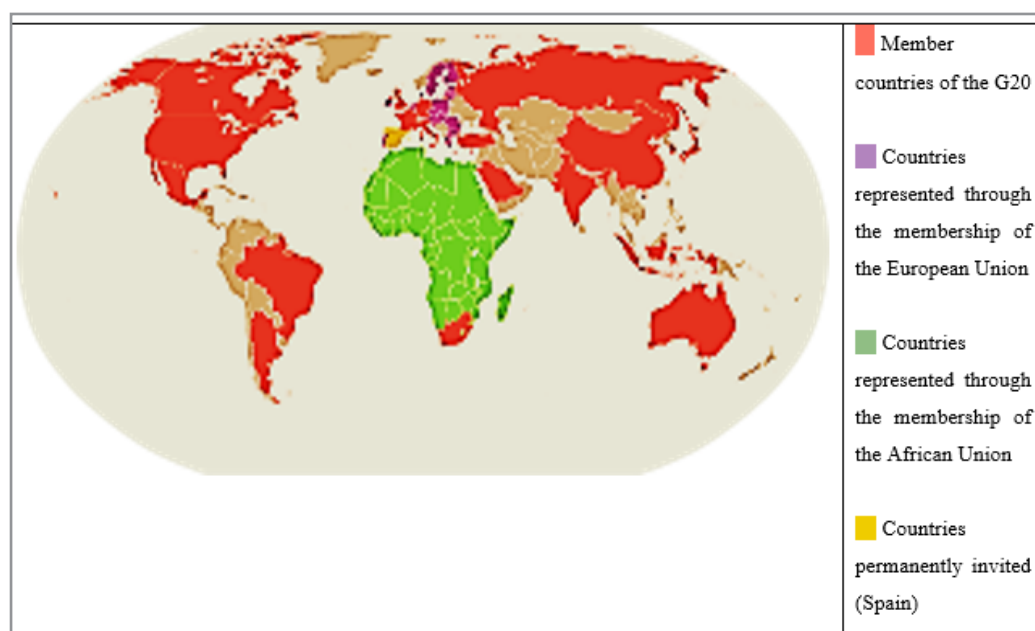


Figure 1: Member countries of the G20 Countries represented through the membership of the European Union Countries represented through the membership of the African Union Countries permanently invited (Spain)

Source: g20.org Edit this at Wikidata [2].

It must therefore not be overlooked that economic anomalies are alarms to the community for the direction of development against nature. Thus, the expectations of a "tomorrow no different from the present" that human beings have as an inheritance, as a current feeling of a future to be created, are frustrated. A discordance between expectations and reality which, not only in countries of advanced democracy but everywhere, can generate a decline in consensus towards the leaderships in office.

It is not enough. Because the economic and monetary anomalies also indicate to communities and leaderships the direction to take to escape the fearful consequences of excessively severe recessions and monetary reactions. Unfortunately, we do not get out of this for free. But the way out is indicated by the same cyclical trend that requires recession as a valid cure, in any case, to ease the bites of rising or falling prices and cyclical imbalance.

To summarize, therefore, the mechanisms of the economy seem oriented towards slowing down development potential, when they contrast with maintaining the well-being of the planet. At the same time, the conjunctural and monetary anomalies that appear in the management of economic systems are signals of a natural alarm regarding the direction of development. But at the same time, they are also methods of treatment which, if followed, accepting the inevitable penalties, can lead communities and responsible for managing systems on the path to recovery. A refusal to follow the "natural orientation" in planning the path of development leads to the drama of long-term inflation or even to subtle and worrying deflation.

From the experience of the aforementioned phenomena, the thesis that those laws of nature, in the same way as the laws of matter, can regulate the development of the economy, also giving rise -as so penalties- to recurring cyclical episodes in the development and anomalies in the prices of long duration (inflation-deflation). However, it is not easy to identify the "master" who gives life to these long-lasting phenomena. Yet, when circumstances require it, long-lasting price cycles and alterations are repeated without substantial variations over time and space.

Life is possible in the natural system based on universal constants, which do not allow even minimal deviations. Thus, we can imagine that even the economic activity of living beings can depend on equally constant laws, which are insurmountable limits to economic disorder, otherwise in contrast human activity. While the objective of the laws of economics is to channel the direction of the development of the activity in line with that of the nature that surrounds us, compatibly with human errors [6].

2. Freed from the obstacles of pollution and global warming, the acceleration of development will be an unexpected reward. Beyond the attempt to connect the rules of the universe of matter with those of the path of economic development on the same wave line, it certainly seems strange that events (illnesses of economic systems) reproduce themselves when the conditions for their appearance exist. Just to give an example, in the 1960s and 1970s widespread inflation occurred in the Western world and elsewhere, initially cautious and balanced by the interventions of the central banks, then increasingly stubborn and lasting.

Let us remember that after the Second World War there was a strong acceleration of development, which obviously petered out. But at the time, those in charge believed that it was possible to continue the economy's run at the brilliant pace experienced, with the usual interventions to support the cycle. The result was global inflation that lasted over twenty years.

After a truce in the 1990s - with an excellent recovery of the cycle - in 2000 the global economy was hit by a long-lasting, alternating deflation that has not yet been eradicated. Deflation appeared in the world economy from Japan, after the unbridled rush of speculation at the end of the 1980s led to long-lasting deflation taking root in the country of the Rising Sun. A worrying phenomenon because it is disorientating with stable or falling prices, difficult to remove.

Finally, after a widespread speculative experience in the first decade of the 2000s, deflation made its appearance in the West and is still re-emerging. Even more worrying due to the possibility of contagion, both in Asia and Europe, deflation has taken hold in the Chinese economy for some years. Even for the giant Asian economy, deflation made its appearance with the speculative construction crisis in China a few years ago.

Inflation and deflation are two measures (or rather cures) that arise for the imbalance of the economy, in an anodyne way. However, both are different "natural models" of intervention, which cannot coexist together and appear with different purposes. But in any case, to give messages to communities that it is necessary to change the development trend that is not consistent with the evolution of the environment. In particular, deflation, which today still afflicts most territories both in the East and in the West, is the alarm bell that the development path tends to contract for reasons linked to the erroneous development direction. Or, as in the case of China, because the long march of accelerated development has stalled and construction speculation and the budgetary crisis in the sector cannot be addressed with accommodative monetary policy. Risk: Japan Syndrome.

So, we have an unbalanced economy at a global level, under the sign of cyclical and monetary anomalies. At this point, the question arises: - Is the state of the global economy consistent with the objective of complete neutrality with the environment? That is, it is possible to achieve balance with the nature that surrounds us if the economy shows signs of widespread instability.

The negative answer is the result of common sense. In fact, reaching the difficult stage of equilibrium with nature must also mean the simultaneous dissolution of the imbalances that affect the economy. The anomalies are like ghosts that disappear, but they have accompanied the development processes since the beginning of civilization. As we have said, the economic and monetary instabilities, which have sequentially affected economic activity, are immutable over time.

Not surprisingly there is an obligation to jointly address both global warming and, at the same time, long-term changes pushing the economy off track. Let us make a brief observation in this regard. Once we have fully entered the new era of complete balance with the environment, there will no longer be any reason

to keep in place the brake that until now has regulated human activity. So that human work does not exceed (or overwhelm) the limits of coherence (or incoherence) between life and nature. Therefore, if the economic conduct of sentient beings becomes adequate to the rules imposed by the evolution of nature around us, everything could change.

We have had the opportunity to say that the development of civilization is an essential tool for the life of the present and of future generations. The solution to the problems that afflict a large part of humanity is linked to an uncoherent and unbalanced economic development of territories and continents. The delays that entire continents, such as Africa, show on the path to development are the sign of global economic imbalances which, in their diversity, have given a sort of historical justification to the tensions and conflicts of the past and in progress. Ergo, we can interpret the struggle we have to face to control the planet's fever in the same way as the struggle we have to do to correct the diversity of development levels and related dramas, which still diversify territories today.

In other words, reaching the mythical era of the balance of life with nature must also be a sign that we have overcome the era of scarcity, linked to the constraints imposed by the balance of life with nature. Humanity would finally have entered the mythical era of full availability of resources for all beings living on the planet. This is certainly a complex objective, but it can be achieved on the condition that, with the progressive overcoming of current economic rules, the development paths of the continents are coordinated and the resolution of the related conflicts that still afflict important regions of the world begins [7].

The coordination of supranational organisms, to which all states and territories at a global level adhere, is certainly essential to address the widespread problem for all humanity: global warming. Likewise, it must be stated that the issue of humanity's different navigation on the path to development must be addressed equally at a supranational coordination level. This is not an appendix of principle theme, but an inevitable consequence. In fact, we cannot reach the goal of neutrality if the structure of peoples maintains great cultural, social, and economic differences. And we continue to consider war a method for resolving conflicts.

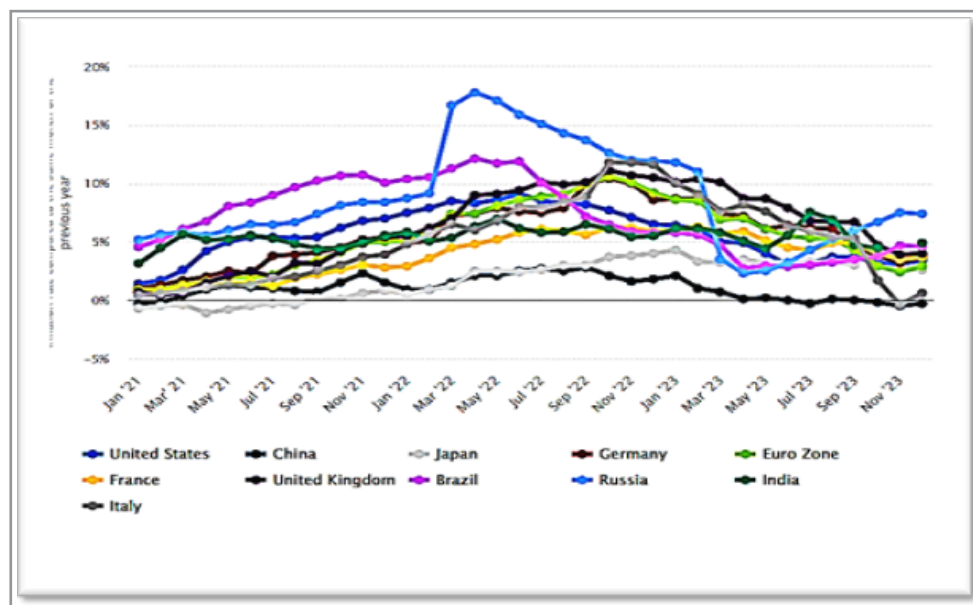


Figure 2: Monthly inflation rates in developed and emerging countries from January 2021 to December 2023

Source: © Statista 2024

The season that awaits us is complex. Because it is not just a matter of grasping the fundamental target of full and complete neutrality, but of grasping together other preliminary targets that are prerequisites to the main objective. We have already talked about the differential that today characterizes the economic, social, and cultural status of the continents, which can lead finally to the coordination of the economy with a unitary vision. A vision of solidarity on the topic of global development that can help to finally eradicate the presence of conflicts and wars, which partly depend on the difficulties and differences between economies in the separate territories.

One might ask why approaching the issue of the neutrality of human presence on the planet also means coordinating development events between territories and continents. The answer is quite simple. In concrete terms, once the objective of peace and

balance with the planet has been achieved, we must convince ourselves that the mechanisms of the economy, as we know them today, will be overcome by then. Ergo, Humanity will not in fact need slowdowns to development.

The anomalies of the economic systems, which until now have represented a brake on the deterioration of the relationship with the planet, will no longer be necessary, as they have been until now. That is, the forces that unfortunately block the trend of development (cyclical and monetary anomalies) are natural rules (physical laws like those of matter) that over time have coordinated our progress in relationship with the planet. Where, hopefully in the future, we will have reached constant and complete balance with nature, every rule of natural conduct connected to our activity will be superseded, because it is no longer necessary.

In other words, when we have reached the new era of complete and full neutrality with nature, we will have also reached a new stage in the path of development. At that time, hopefully not so far away, the current conception of the economy will be overcome, as regards the natural rules that have so far regulated our relationship with the environment. We will be in a new reality, which in the absence of natural prohibitions on progress against nature, will allow Humanity to finally reach the stage of constant and continuous development. Then, the unconscious goal of the community that we have translated, "a tomorrow similar to today", would finally be achieved. That is, constant and lasting development. Not only. Because the constancy of development will allow us to accelerate the stages of human progress and above all to make concrete the coherence of life with the evolution of the system that welcomes us.

It is understandable why the expected goal of complete neutrality cannot be achieved if economic systems are still grappling with the mechanisms of control of the life-nature relationship, i.e., cyclical, and monetary anomalies. Decontamination of economic anomalies will also be facilitated indirectly by the gradual elimination of pollutants and greenhouse gases. In the meantime, the advantages that can be acquired due to the widespread quality of development will be an active adjuvant in the process of rapprochement for common development between the continents.

Therefore, the global vision - which is the necessary goal of the fight against global warming - will be equally indispensable to stem and correct the economic systems grappling with cyclical alterations and monetary processes, widespread in most territories. A redevelopment and preliminary advancement on the terrain of global development, which will in turn be the necessary basis for supporting the demanding and hard action of the continents on the coordinating common development [8].

It is important to underline at this point that humanity's long "choral" march will bring with it a leap in social values. The throne of money and wealth hangs in the balance. There are too many discordances and needless differences in the distribution of wealth and money. The inability shown by governments to make a change to maldistribution and the increase in poverty is today transferred to the issue of the growth of resources. In that the growth of the net product in a country is recognized as a basic tool for mitigating differences in income levels in families, with the increase in the supply of labor [2].

Therefore, the government leadership accumulates or de-accumulates consensus in relation to the performance of the economy and the growth of GDP and employment. This means both that the throne of money is unsafe on a social level due to the excesses in the distribution of income and that governments and political leadership are subject to the growing waves of voter disengagement and the also growing distance of those elected from the voters [9].

A process that can be adjusted, for the stability of democracies, with increasing doses of direct democracy. We have already said, and I repeat, it is a scandal that on essential issues, such as conflict and war, as well as the direction of the economy, relations between voter and electorate are loose [10]. While the topic

of life (conflicts and wars) and direction of the economy - among the widespread anomalies - are priority topics that should be subjected to decision-making tests among communities. In fact, it should not be overlooked that it is the community majorities that decide in advance whether the future of the economy will be bright or uncertain.

It is the majorities that decide to promote consumption or investments or, on the contrary, their decline. Only after a suitable amount of time will statistical confirmations of the economic trends arrive, confirming the decision-making capacity of the community majorities regarding the direction that economic activity will take [11]. By virtue of this innate capacity for pre-determination, if the majorities believe that the recession is a driving force to be accepted to resolve the difficulties of the current economic trend, then the consensus towards the leadership will not suffer a serious decline either.

Because, in this specific case, the curative recession asked by the political leadership would be accepted as appropriate and consistent with the majority sentiment. The recession, in fact, is an economic cycle direction consistent with the "natural direction" of the activity in the area, if the economy is subject to long-term disturbances (prolonged inflation and deflation). A decline in the economic cycle shared by the majority of the community, which must be considered the sensitive terminal of the natural orientation for the cure of the sick economy in the relationship with nature.

From the above framework, it appears acceptable that joint action and decisions on issues that affect all of humanity are entrusted to organisms representing all communities. The care of the sick planet and the solidarity concert for the coordinated development of the continents are both prerequisites for healing the global environment and economy, which will bring, as an added advantage, a moderate acceleration of global development.

Moderate so that it does not pose obstacles to the reduction of greenhouse gases and pollutants, but on the contrary moves in sync with the convergent action in favor of economic progress. On the surface, the two objectives (neutrality and coordinated development) seem contradictory. In concrete terms, the same action of respect for nature that welcomes us, if carried out decisively at a unitary level, is the guarantee that, at the same time, a more dynamic economy is also promoted at a global level.

It is hardly necessary to add that the era of the rediscovered balance of life with nature can also be a turning point on the productivity side of the economic process, which today is held back by growing anomalies always linked to the relationship with the natural environment. In fact, freed from the obstacles of pollution and global warming, the acceleration of development will be an unexpected reward for humanity.

3. It appears clear that the central issues that afflict us are intertwined around the theme of the economy

Having outlined the prospects for the near future in this way, the potential combinations of events at a local or global level hinge on the underlying theme: the life of present and future generations. We have said it and I repeat it for greater understanding: the economy or human activity is the center around which life

has developed, up to today and in the same way also in the future. Based on the results obtained in economic management, the majority in communities decide to give and maintain or remove consent from the leadership. On the other hand, the democratic principle, which entrusts responsibility to communities, is based on the ability of majorities to find a common feeling, a common address about the direction of the economy in the future [12].

It follows that the community majority leans towards confirming or not the consensus of the political leadership in office, based on the results obtained in the economic field. On the other hand, there is unambiguous evidence that the life perspective of human beings is connected to the results obtained from economic activity both in the past and in the present. As we have said, the Roman climatic Optimum in the first two hundred years AD. was characterized by an increase in food and demographic development. The climate change of the following centuries was detrimental to the health of the Empire, until the collapse due to famines, droughts, and the spread of epidemics.

The Middle Ages were the scene of climatic alterations and widespread plagues. In 1920, the famine caused by Stalin's USSR in Ukraine between 1932 and 1933 caused millions of deaths. Still before our eyes, Palestine on the Gaza Strip suffers, due to the ongoing war, a fearful famine of food as well as water and medicine. A shortage that not even Western solidarity and the UN have managed to alleviate except to a minor extent [3].

Placing the theme of the economy and human activity at the center of present life and future generations not only simplifies the general context, taking us to the ultimate causes of life and its protections. But it also always offers us in extreme synthesis the substantial reasons from which conflicts and wars are generated. Wars which, as can be seen at a glance in figure 3, are widespread with deleterious effects in a large part of the world.

Pope Francis spoke of the third world war due to the severity

and spread of conflicts [13]. Well, wars are a method of irrational resolution of the great problem of scarcity, which still today spreads hunger throughout the world and allows the irrational and eternal accumulation of money and wealth which, otherwise distributed, would bring relief to the majority. Not just scarcity, because over the centuries a great mistake has led to wars.

That is, the widespread feeling in the collective mind that lands and territories must be naturally vast and in continuous expansion and coordinated development. In the collective mind we can admit that there is also the vision of a future in which there will no longer be limits and borders in territories and continents, but a single global space extended to the entire planet. A process of aggregations (and dissolutions) is a continuum in history.

In the past driven by the ambition of a leader, but which fortunately continues today, through spontaneous aggregations and agreements. Thus, continental unions are taking shape, driven with the strength of common economic interests. A process that is destined to expand and spread as shown, among other things, by the ongoing relations between the European Union and the African Union, in North America and Latin America, etc., [14].

The tendency towards Unions and the authoritative presence of the UN, the G7 and above all the G20 move in coherence to deal in a united way with the problems that beset humanity, starting with global warming. The need for a unitary vision of humanity is also driven by the accusation of economic motivations that have so far prevailed at a global level. Development opiated by fossil energy has been rewarded, a flow of money distorted in favor of some and against others, the breakdown of the relationship with nature and an accentuated social dissymmetry. It is now clear that only a unitary vision of the use of the planet's resources, a correct use of renewable energies available for all, together with the solidarity coordination of the development potential of all continents can offer opportunities and peace with nature. that welcomes us.

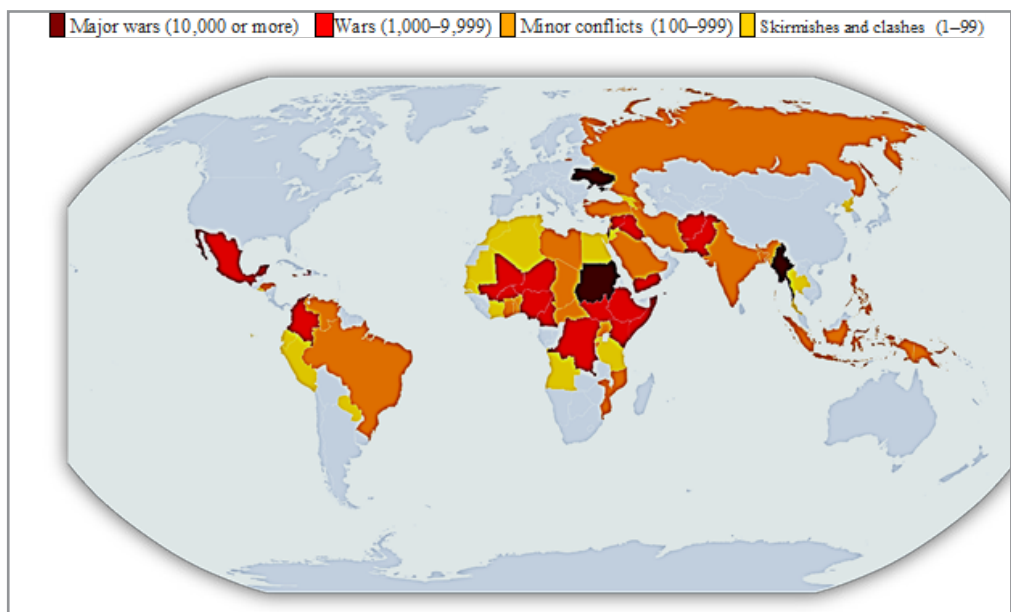


Figure 4: Map of ongoing armed conflicts (number of combat-related deaths in current or previous year):

Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ongoing_armed_conflicts

From the above, it appears clear that the central issues that afflict us are intertwined around the theme of the economy. For the medium-long term consequences of the choice in favor of non-toxic energies, of solidarity aid to the territories lagging on the path of development, of the transition from the social system based on wealth, as a symbol of success. And finally, knowledge and research as symptomatic of the change underway. It certainly cannot be overlooked that the transition from oil, until now a symbol of wealth, to renewable energy is also a sign of the transition towards knowledge as a parameter of value. Which in turn shifts the horizon of social relations from the selfishness of the many to the future that is being prepared.

As always, but especially from now on, the convergence of humanity from the logic of war, as mediation of conflicts, towards the era of its rejection, requires us to accelerate on the path of development in the territories and on a global level. On the assumption that the progressive abandonment of the very idea of "shortage" of resources - on which the war to this day is based - is allowed by the acceleration of research and technology. The turning point for coordinated progress in global development and the prerequisites for an acceleration of global development are there, to alleviate natural evils and those linked to human selfishness. Although they are linked to each other and must march together for the solution. Global development is the foundation on which the entire construction is based. There are many obstacles, starting with:

- the direction to be given to the economic resources released by the progressive decline of oil.
- the transfer of these outgoing riches towards the coordination of the development of the continents.
- the simultaneous liberation of cyclical and monetary anomalies that hinder the pace of local and global development.
- the prevalence to be given to intellectual energies to support research, technology, and knowledge in general.
- the transition of the social configuration with the decline of the value of money and wealth and the primacy of knowledge and related values.
- the importance of education and training of children and adults, simultaneously with the issue of women's equality on the world stage.

In line with these medium-long term objectives, the following are a priority:

- conclude as soon as possible the active outbreaks of war especially in Europe and the Middle East, which are directly or indirectly linked to the money flows set in motion by fossil fuels but in inexorable decline.
- monitor the direction of these flows of money towards the priority area of coordinating the development of the continents.
- take concrete steps to advance democracy, also in the direction of direct democracy, based on the prerogatives attributed to the majority of communities.

Conclusion

Even with inevitable approximations, the theme of the goal to be reached to control global warming and, with it, the survival of future generations brings with it an intertwined series of other propositions that are anything but minor and equally essential for the climb of main goal. In fact, it is unthinkable that the goal of full neutrality can be achieved piecemeal, one after the other,

with the tail of the countries lagging on the path to development. The goal of neutrality is an objective of all humanity, it cannot be achieved in part or in quotas. Of course, the greatest responsibility falls on the advanced countries which bear the greatest blame for sin towards the environment.

On the other hand, it could be hypothesized that developing countries are moving in the wake of the irresponsibility of the past in relations with nature, thus undermining the green approach of the major current economic powers. Therefore, any hypothesis that sees the goal of complete neutrality achieved in successive waves is inadmissible. It is therefore inevitable that we proceed according to a unitary vision of the territories and the economy of the planet, which means that discontinuities on the path to development must be overcome and indeed that the development of humanity moves in a coordinated manner. It is not enough.

Because once the fundamental objective of neutrality has been achieved, price fluctuations, due to monetary anomalies (inflation or deflation), cannot co-exist. The world of life at peace with nature by convention cannot be subject to alterations in prices, which at that epoch will be constant near the equilibrium point. A balance that is close to an ideal number, which is currently unattainable due to complications in the economy's relationship with the planet. Central Banks, by convention, place this invariable number close to 2% [15]. , Ergo, it cannot be admitted that countries and territories, grappling with the anarchy of inconstant prices - an accelerated increase over time (inflation) or even a decrease (deflation) - can access the new and unchanged scenario of stability and constancy of prices [16-20].

The only admissible prospect remains that - with the natural resolution mechanism of cyclical and monetary eccentricities (controlled recession) - the current scenario is remedied. A scenario of states and territories unfortunately prey to long-term inflation and, others, to long-term deflation, which cannot hope for the entry into the time of lasting constancy of prices and stable equilibrium of the economy. They must first converge towards a common equilibrium with nature and the economy [21-25].

It is added that this cleaning of the irregular scenario that today involves the global economic condition is on the other hand necessary to facilitate the long path towards the final goal. In fact, all the topics under discussion, starting from the green economy and ending with the balance of the global economy, become possible on one condition, that is, that the potential of the global economy can accelerate. Added resources and availability come alongside in the work coordination of global development [26-32].

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