

# Beyond GDP: Where Do We Want to Go After the UN Summit of the Future?

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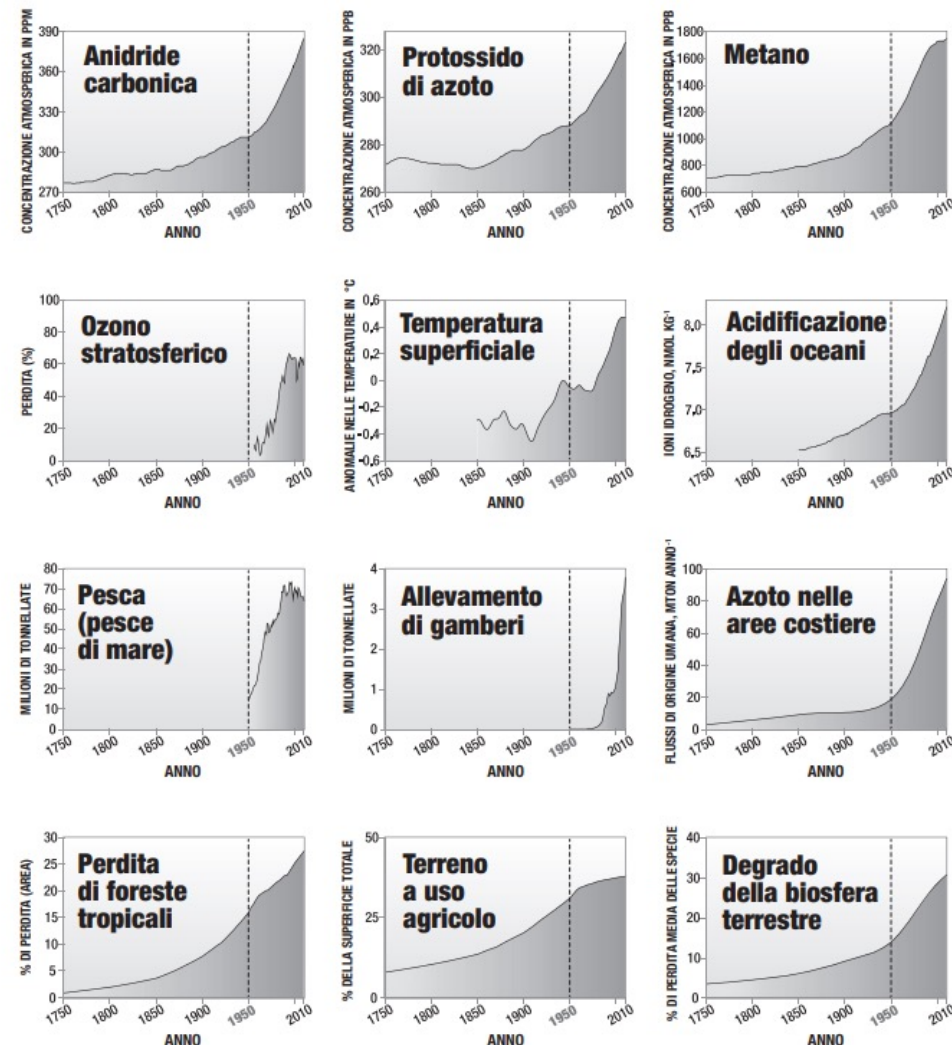
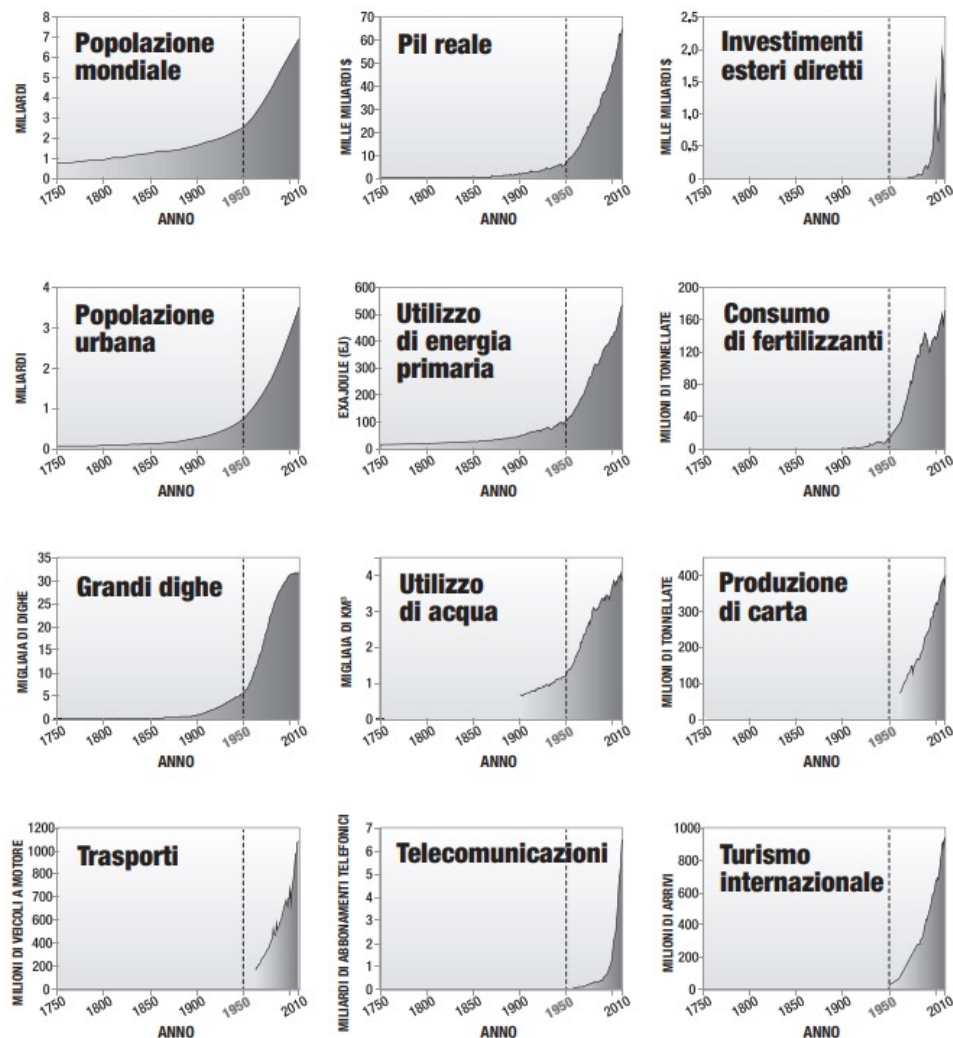


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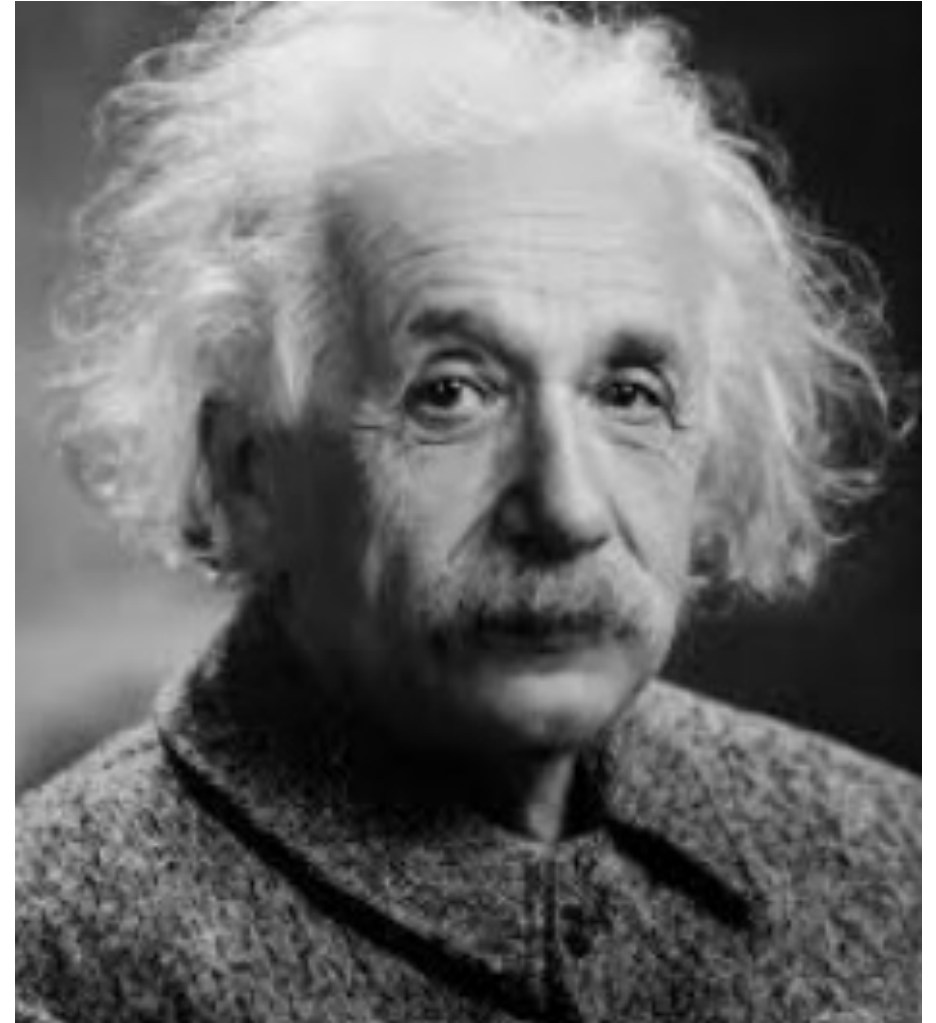
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# An unsustainable socio-economic model



"We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used to create them"



# The UN Summit of the Future

**Action 53. We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement and go beyond gross domestic product.**

We recognize that sustainable development must be pursued in a balanced and integrated manner. We reaffirm the need to urgently develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product. **These measures should reflect progress on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development**, including in the consideration of informing access to development finance and technical cooperation.

# The UN Summit of the Future

We decide to:

- (a) Request the Secretary-General to establish an independent high-level expert group to develop recommendations for a **limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators of sustainable development that complement and go beyond gross domestic product**, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, building on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to present the outcome of its work during the eightieth session of the General Assembly;
- (b) Initiate a United Nations-led intergovernmental process following the completion of the work of the independent high-level expert group in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the Statistical Commission, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and regional commissions, in line with their respective mandates, on **measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product, considering the recommendations of the Secretary-General's high-level expert group.**

# The definition of complex systems

A **complex system** is a system composed of many components which may interact with each other. Examples of complex systems are Earth's global climate, organisms, the human brain, infrastructures such as power grid, transportation or communication systems, complex software and electronic systems, social and economic organizations (like cities), an ecosystem, a living cell, and ultimately the entire universe.

Complex systems are systems whose behavior is intrinsically difficult to model due to the dependencies, competitions, relationships, or other types of interactions between their parts or between a given system and its environment. Systems that are "complex" have distinct properties that arise from these relationships, such as nonlinearity, emergence, spontaneous order, adaption and feedback loops, among others.

Wikipedia

# The 2030 Agenda

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

- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 240+ indicators



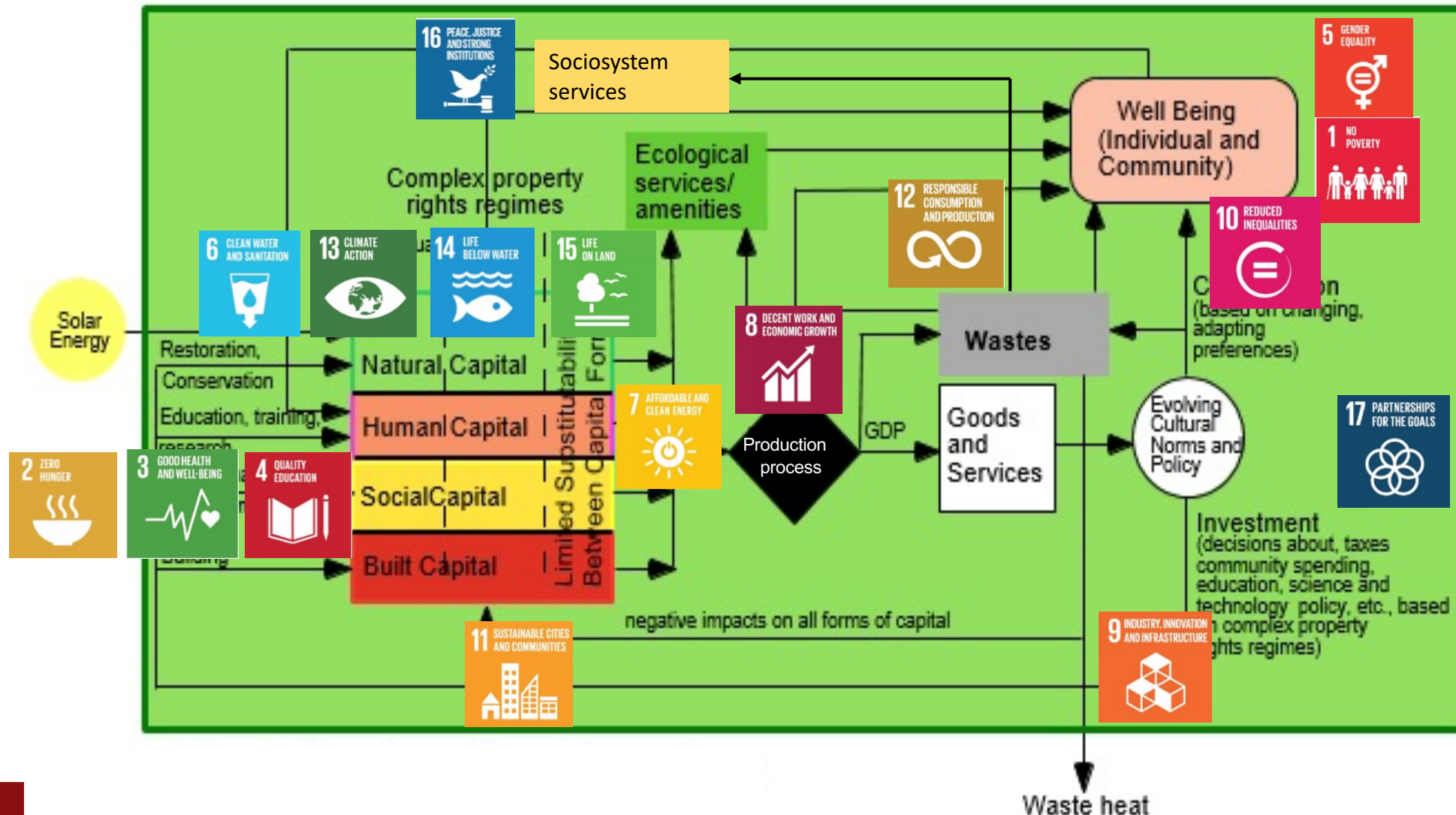
An integrated vision of development, based on four pillars: Economy, Society, Environment, Institutions

## Three principles:

- Integration
- Universality
- Participation



# A new development paradigm





# The effort of statistical systems

## The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024



## Sustainable development in the European Union Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context 2024 edition



eurostat

EUROSTAT  
SUPPORTS THE SDGs



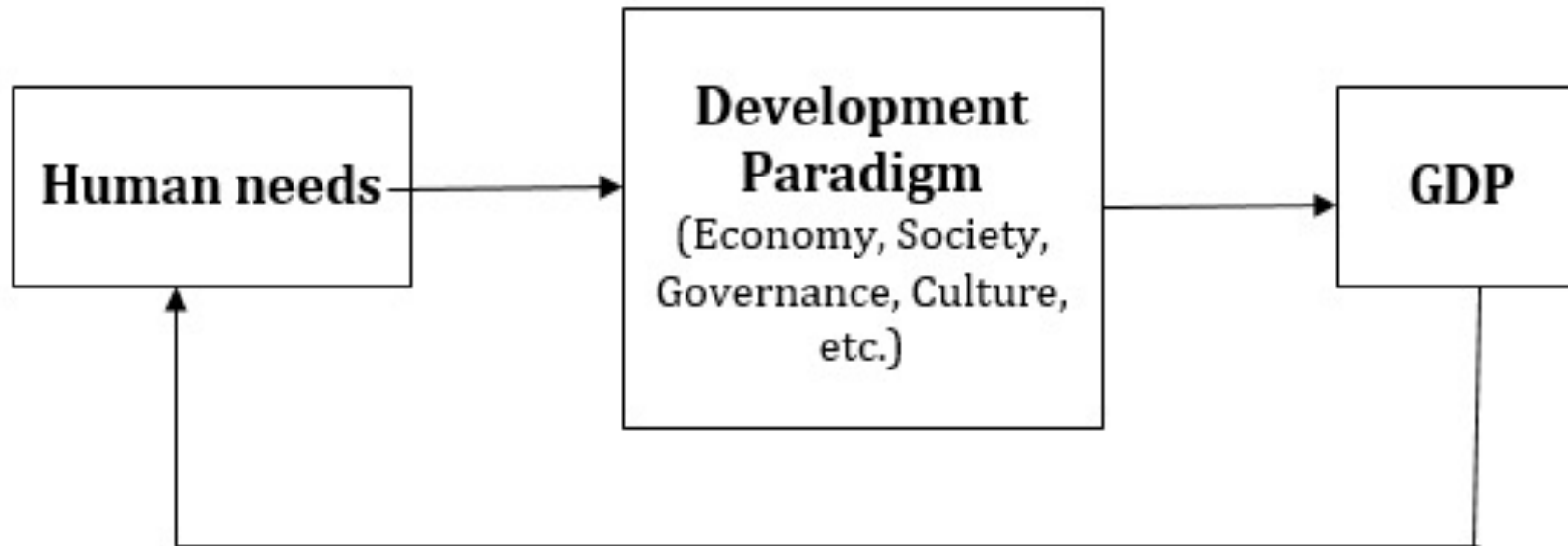
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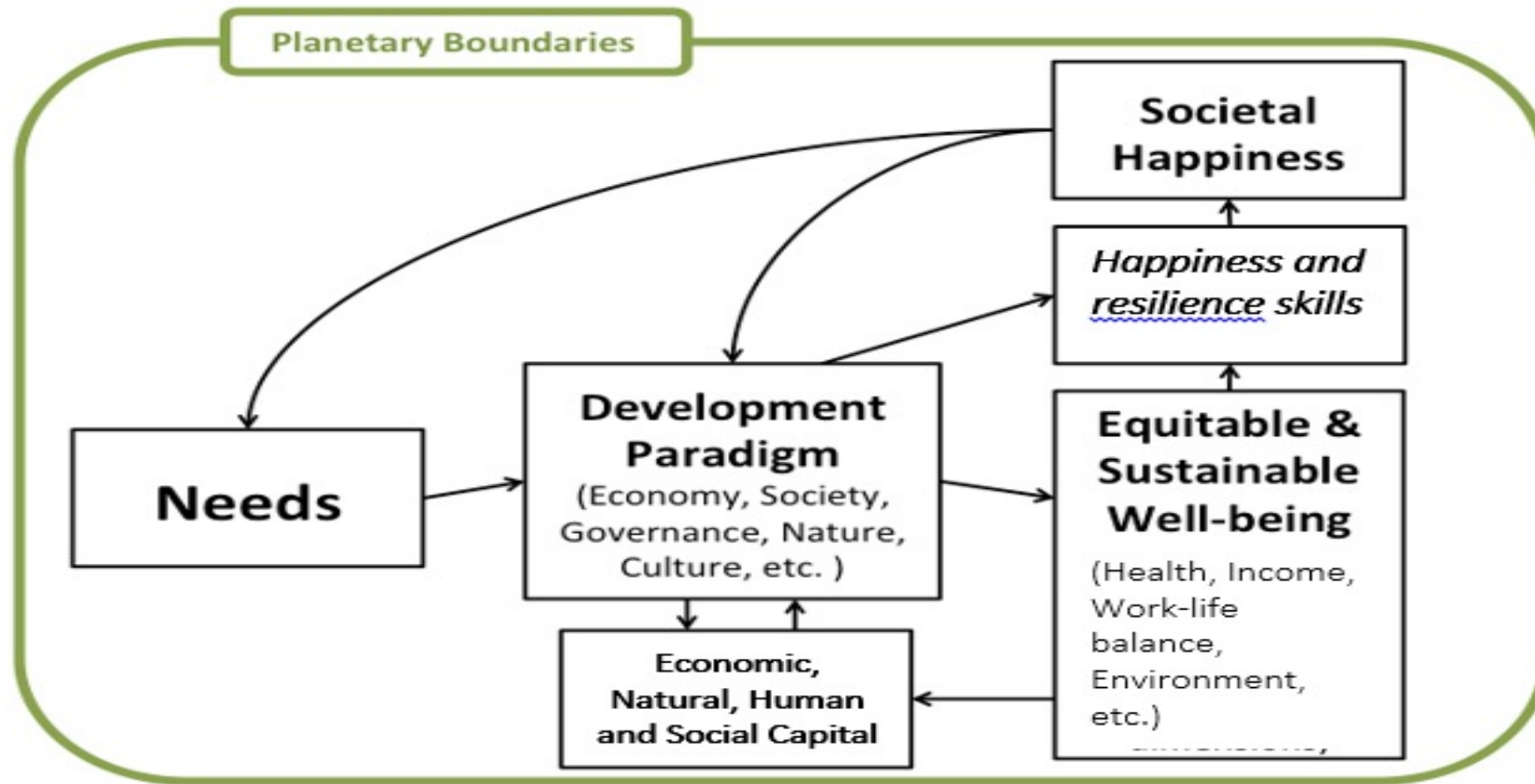
# Towards a new development paradigm

Old economic paradigm

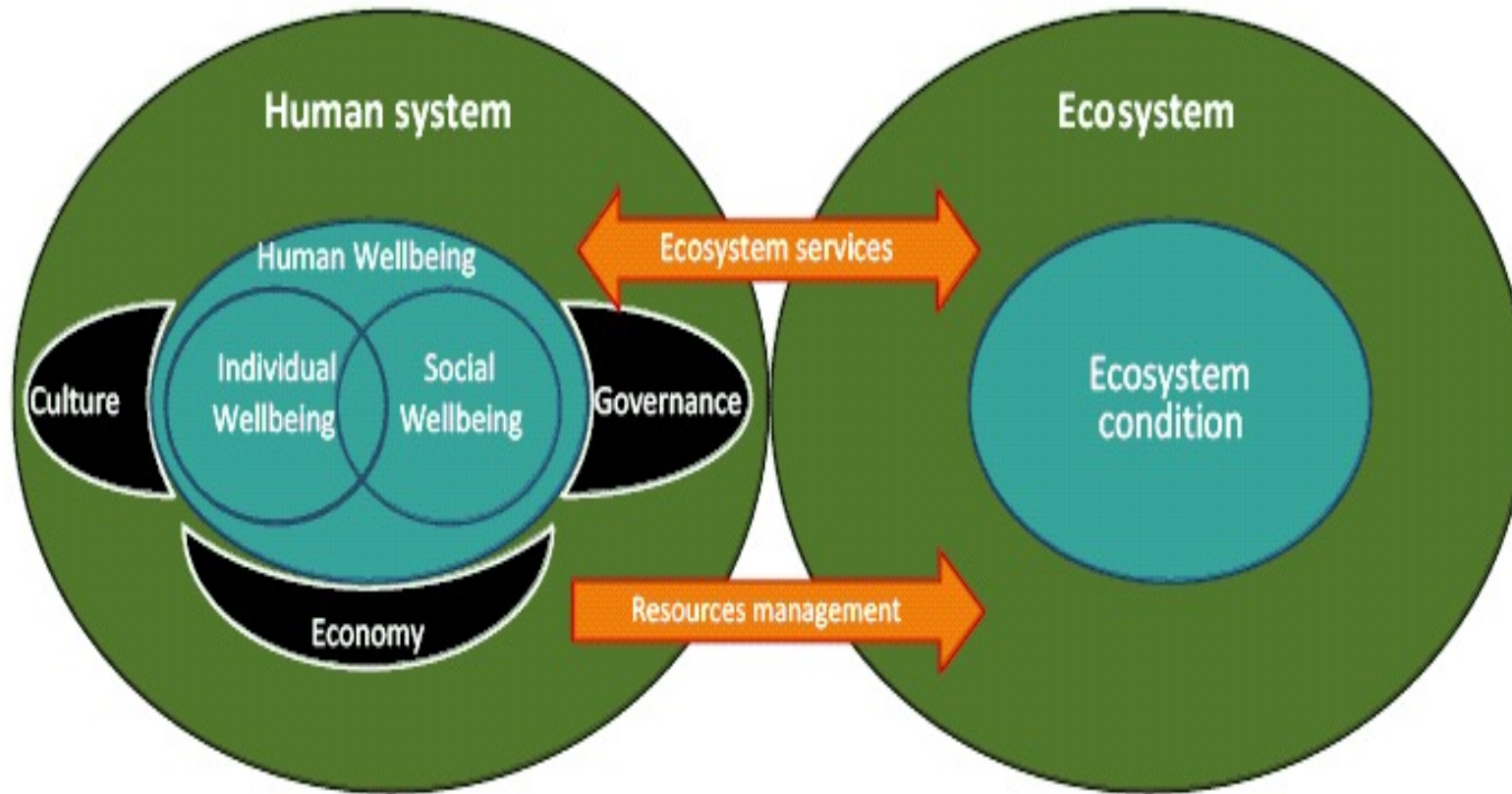


# Towards a new development paradigm

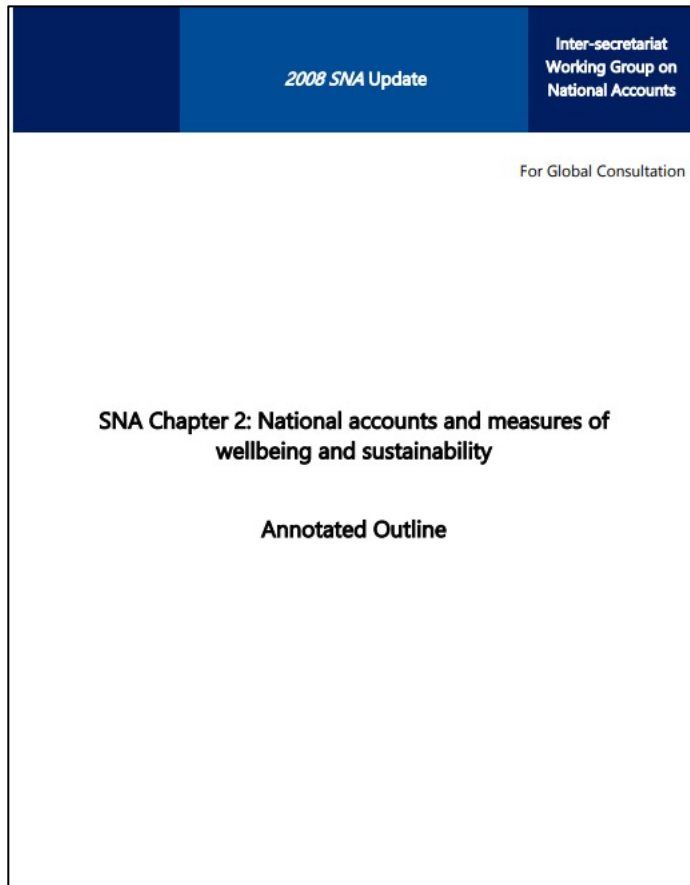
New development paradigm



# Towards a new development paradigm



# The forthcoming SNA 2025



In this context, the aim of these chapters is to provide a clear statement of how the SNA can support measurement of wellbeing and sustainability, and what its limitations are. **The aim is not to provide a definitive statement on the measurement of wellbeing and sustainability in total, nor to extend SNA principles to articulate a full wellbeing and sustainability measurement system.** The perspective to be taken is that the SNA's sequence of accounts, along with its supplementary tables, extended tables and thematic accounts, provides important information relevant to the discussion of wellbeing and sustainability. However, this information needs to be combined with information from other statistical frameworks (often with close connections to the SNA, such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting) in order to support a more comprehensive analysis of wellbeing and sustainability.



# The JRC project

Figure 1: Main components and their dimensions of the SIWB framework (revised)

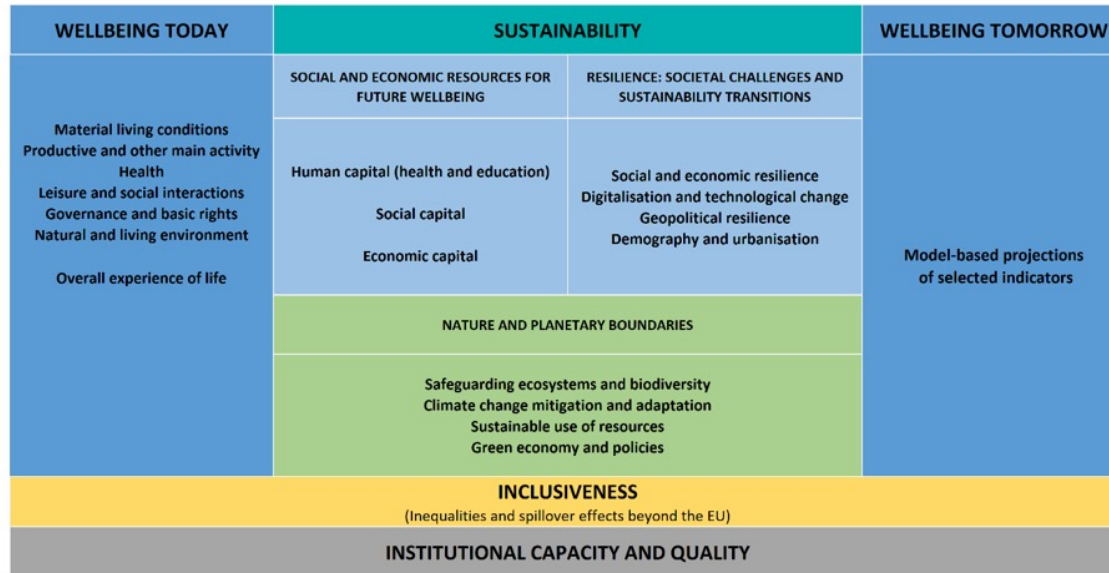
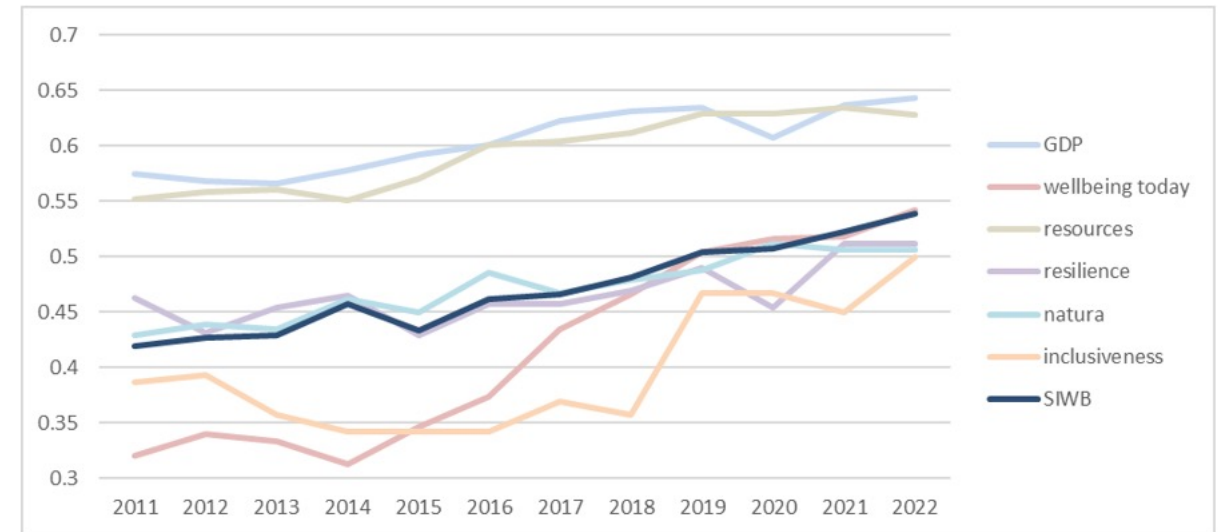


Figure 17: Evolution of SIWB and its components over time, EU 27, 2011-2022

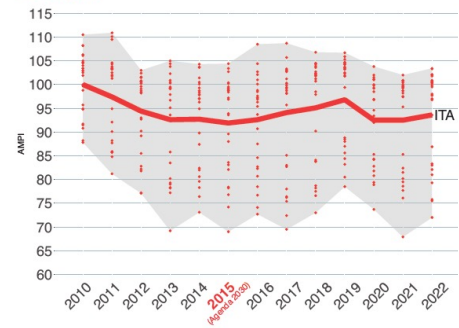




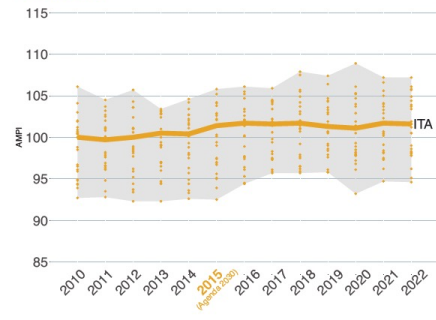
# Italy and the 2030 Agenda



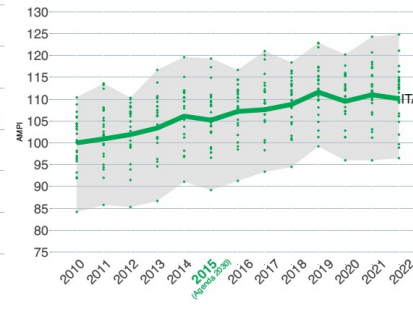
GOAL 1



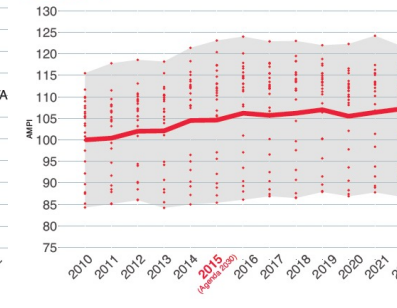
GOAL 2



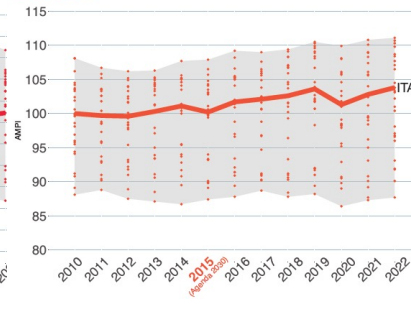
GOAL 3



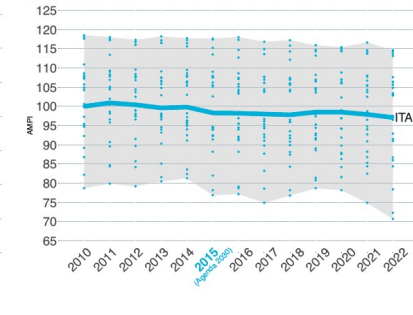
GOAL 4



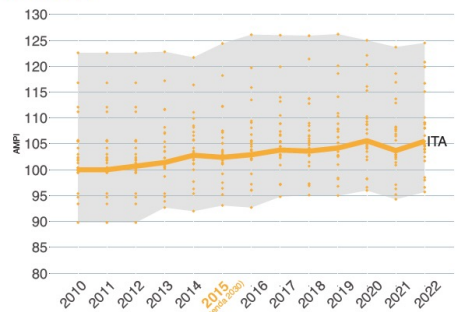
GOAL 5



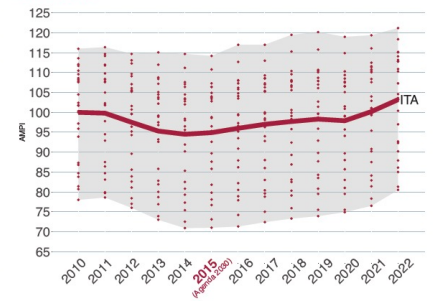
GOAL 6



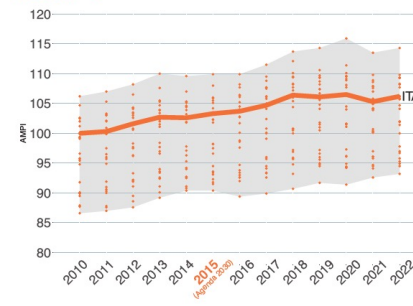
GOAL 7



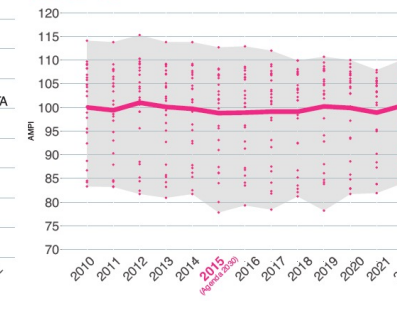
GOAL 8



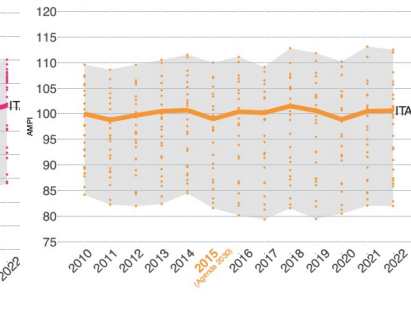
GOAL 9



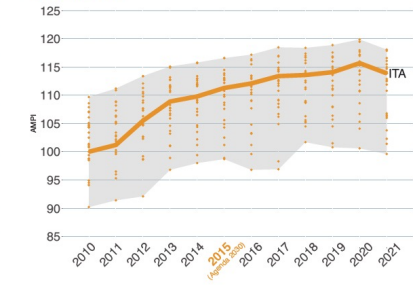
GOAL 10



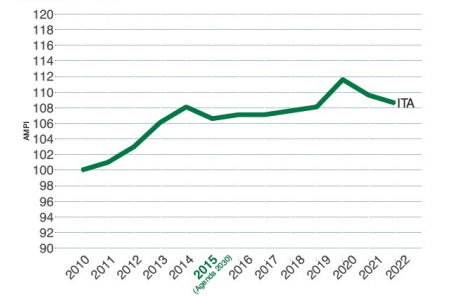
GOAL 11



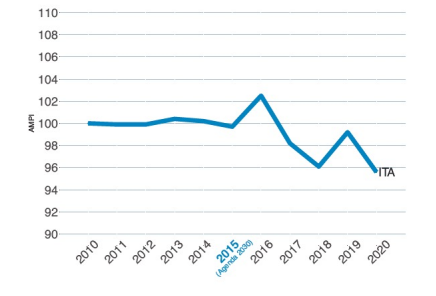
GOAL 12



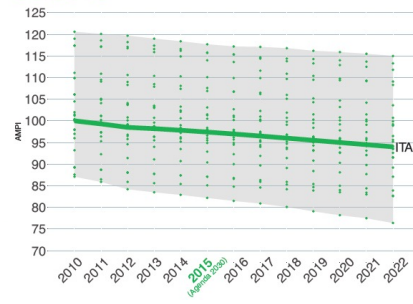
GOAL 13



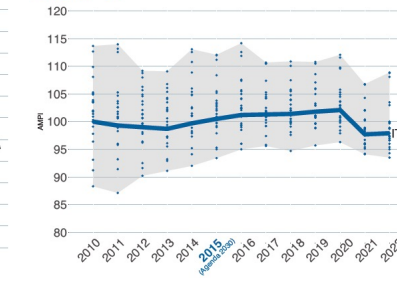
GOAL 14



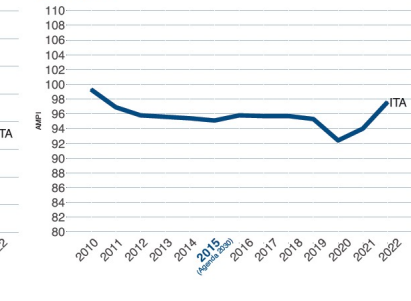
GOAL 15



GOAL 16



GOAL 17



# Italy and the 2030 Agenda

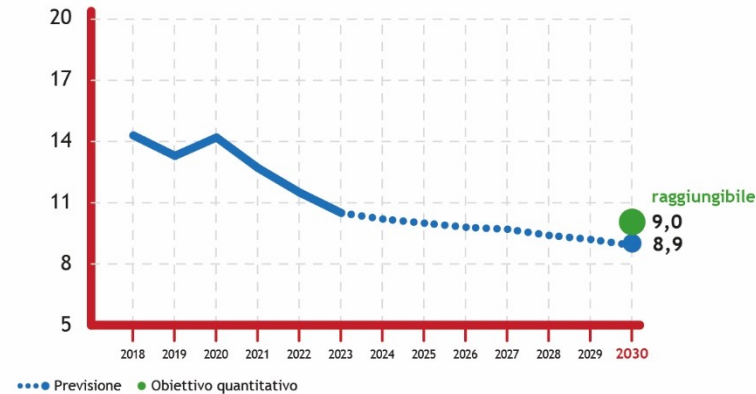


**Target 3.4 - Entro il 2025 ridurre del 25% la probabilità di morire per le malattie non trasmissibili rispetto al 2013**



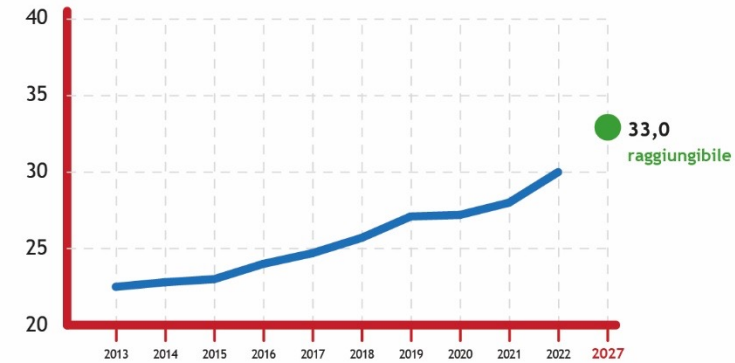
Fonte obiettivo: Piano d'azione globale dell'OMS per la prevenzione e il controllo delle malattie non trasmissibili 2013-2020 | Fonte indicatore: Istat | Unità di misura: % (30-69 anni)

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



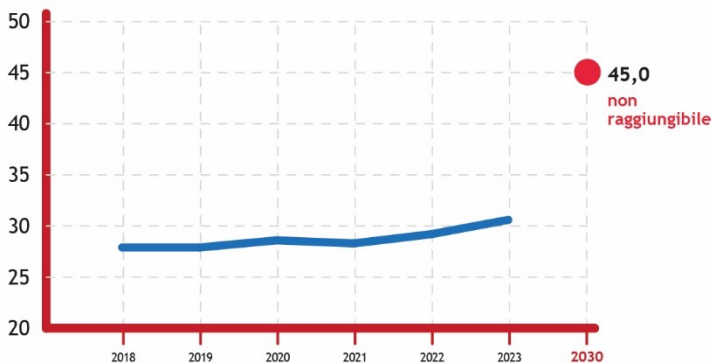
Fonte obiettivo: Spazio europeo dell'istruzione | Fonte indicatore: Istat | Unità di misura: % (18-24 anni)

**Target 4.2 - Entro il 2027 raggiungere almeno il 33% dei posti nei servizi educativi per l'infanzia**



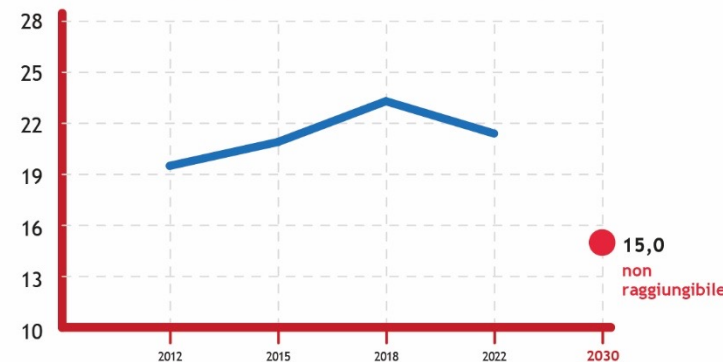
Fonte obiettivo: Legge di Bilancio n. 234 del 2021, art. 1, commi 172-173 e SNSvS | Fonte indicatore: Istat | Unità di misura: % (0-2 anni)

**Target 4.3 - Entro il 2030 raggiungere la quota del 45% dei laureati**



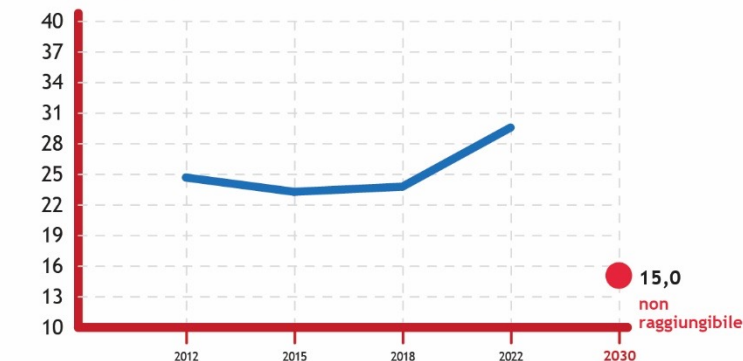
Fonte obiettivo: Spazio europeo dell'istruzione | Fonte indicatore: Istat | Unità di misura: % (25-34 anni)

**Target 4.4 - Entro il 2030 ridurre al di sotto della quota del 15% gli studenti che non raggiungono il livello sufficiente di competenza alfabetica**



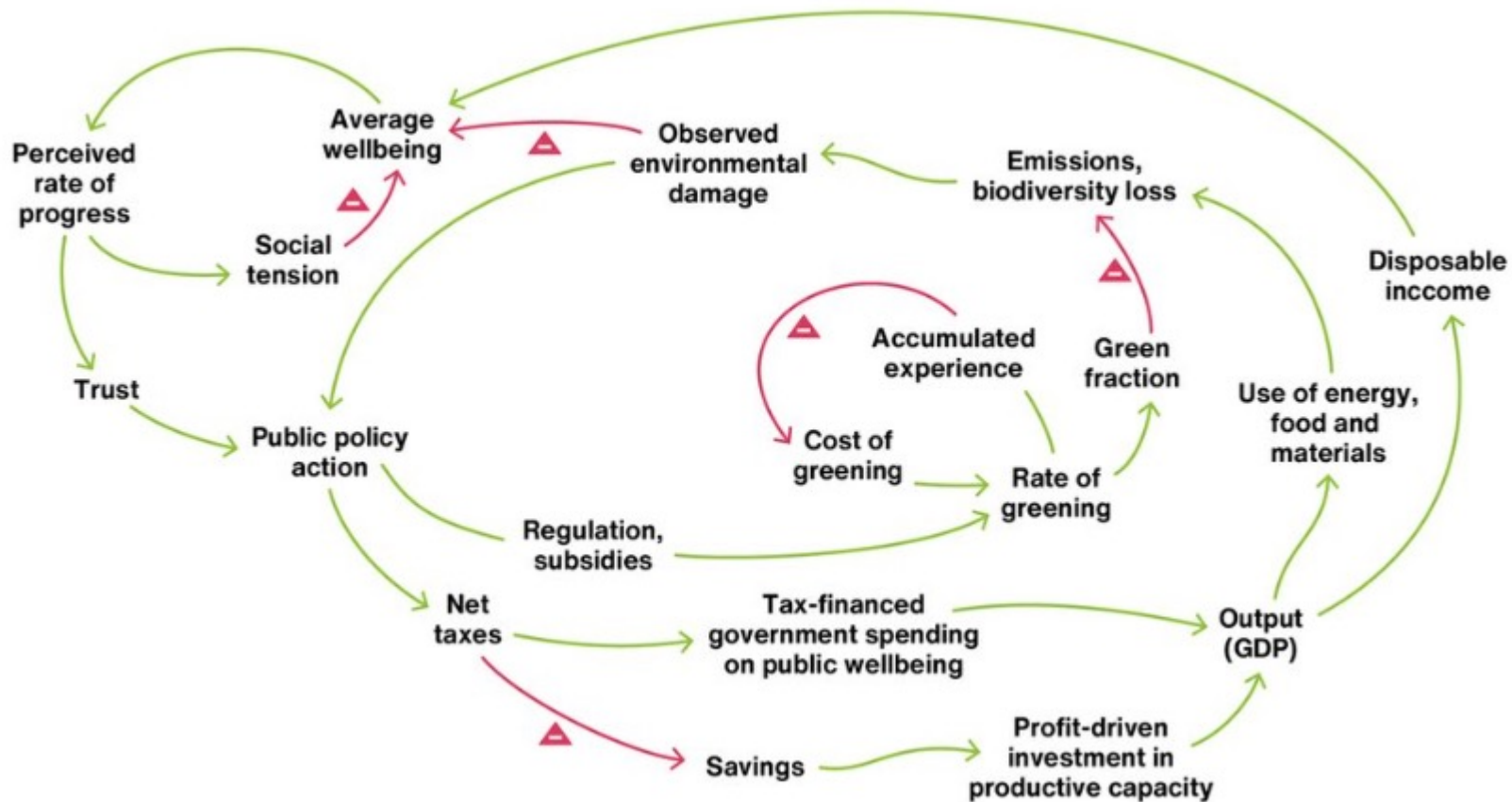
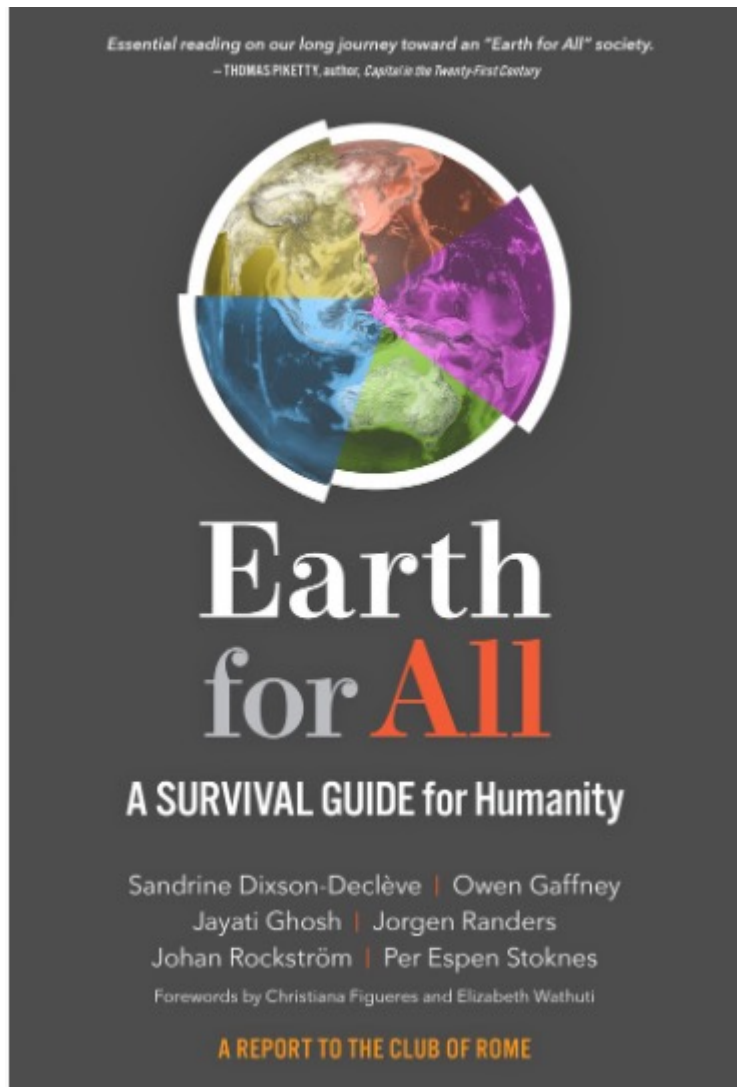
Fonte obiettivo: Spazio europeo dell'istruzione e SNSvS | Fonte indicatore: Istat | Unità di misura: % (studenti di 15 anni)

**Target 4.4 - Entro il 2030 ridurre al di sotto della quota del 15% gli studenti che non raggiungono il livello sufficiente di competenza matematica**



Fonte obiettivo: Spazio europeo dell'istruzione e SNSvS | Fonte indicatore: Istat | Unità di misura: % (studenti di 15 anni)

# A new way of thinking

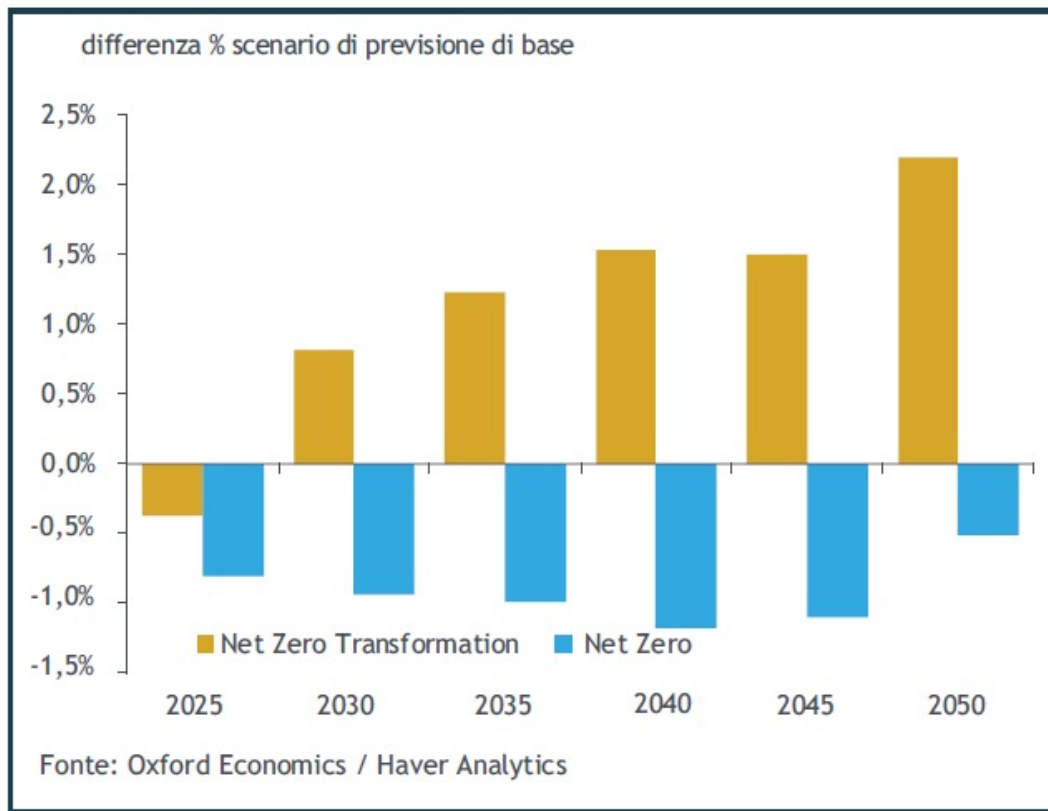




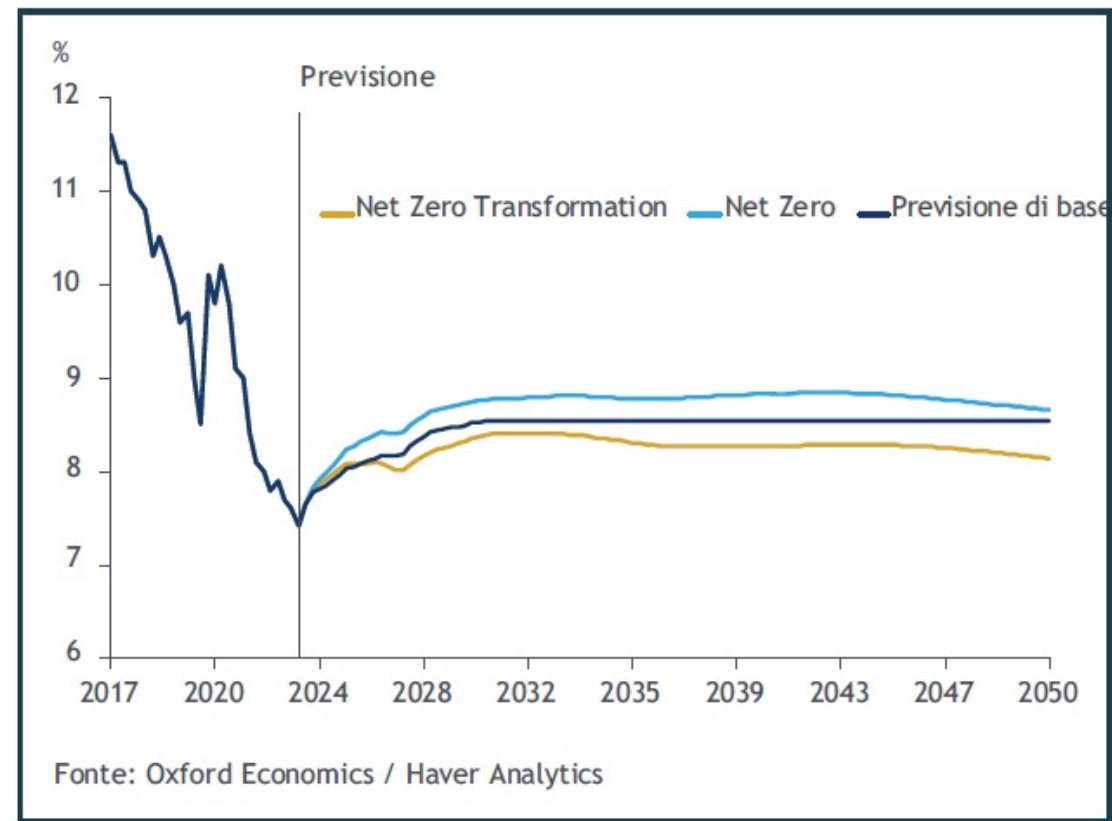
# Scenarios for the world in 2030 e 2050



## Italy: GDP



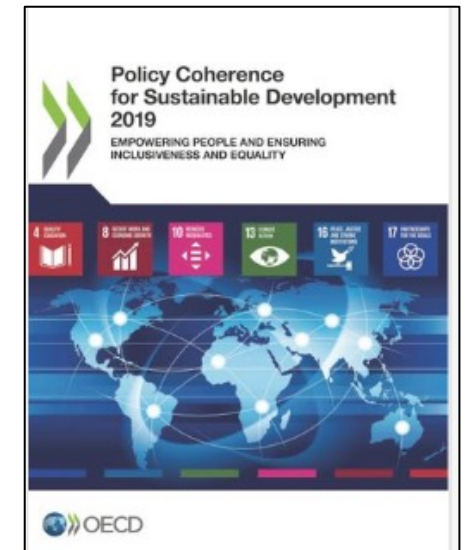
## Italy: Unemployment rate



# The challenge of policy coherence

**Defining, implementing and communicating a strategic long-term vision that supports policy coherence** and orients the government and stakeholders towards common sustainable development goals. To this end, Adherents should, as appropriate:

- a) Develop a strategic long-term vision that defines desired sustainable development outcomes, scenarios and actions to enhance coherence across sectors and government levels, and between external and domestic policies in areas that are likely to affect developing countries;
- b) Use existing tools such as strategic foresight, scenario development and systems thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of policies, to identify, prevent and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development prospects of future generations.



# An example for Italy

Politica	Indice APPS	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17
Accordo di Parigi (Politica NDC_COND)	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔	↑↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↔
Strategia Energetica Nazionale 2017 (Politica SEN 2017)	↔	↓↓	↓↓	↔	↔	↔	↑↑↑	↓↓	↔	↔	↓	↔	↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↔
Garanzia Giovani + Aumento dell'occupazione femminile (Politica OCC_FG)	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔
Industria 4.0 + Banda Larga (Politica IND4.0&BL)	↑	↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↑↑↑	↑	↔	↑	↔	↓↓↓	↔	↔	↔	↑↑↑
Istruzione di qualità (Politica QIST)	↑	↑↑	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↑↑↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓↓	↔	↔	↔	↔
Complessiva	↑↑	↑↑	↔	↑	↔	↔	↑↑↑	↑↑↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↓↓↓	↔	↔	↔	↑↑↑

Superiore a 15 ↑↑↑    [5,15] ↑↑    [1,5] ↑    [+1,-1] ↔    [-1,-5] ↓    [-5,-15] ↓↓    Inferiore a -15 ↓↓↓



***«The future is very open and depends on us, on all of us. It depends on what you and I and many other people do, today, tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow. And what we do depends in turn on our ideas and wishes, on our hopes and fears. It depends on how we see the world, and on how we assess the open possibilities of the future».***

***(Karl Popper)***

