

## Original Paper

# Sustainability and Old Age: A Discarded Wealth

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### Abstract

*Well, it is important that the elderly who are a good percentage of humanity can carry out their function in forming the guidelines of the communities. Therefore, their marginalization which excludes from the world of work with advancing age must be criticized. It is noted anyway that the current political leaderships are far from worrying about the issue of the elderly but are attracted by controversial issues in search of consensus for power. A model therefore that can create disagreements and discords in the social sphere and not unity of address. Unity of address which, on the other hand, is necessary for the formation of majorities within the community. On the other hand, we are on the eve of the evolution towards the complete neutrality of our presence on the planet. A passage that requires everyone's attention and commitment, including the elderly, to research and science, both to mitigate the damage of global warming and to prepare for the turning point imposed by the complete neutrality of intelligent beings from evolution of the planet. A passage that will bring major social changes for the potential acceleration of development and the smooth transition from the long era of scarcity to the not-so-distant future of abundance. The prospects offered by the ongoing evolution would make it necessary to make structural changes to societies, which should rely on the opinions of the majority of communities for general guidelines in economics. Let us not forget that the anomalies of the business cycle are first felt by the communities who change investment and consumption decisions as a result of their intuition and in coherence with the universal laws that administrate the universe and at the same time influence the development of the economy. The need for a quasi-constitutional law is strongly recalled reducing tensions between social classes, rich and poor, the elderly and the new generations and so on.*

### Keywords

*old age, community unity, complete neutrality, Election turnout, transition era*

## 1. Introduction

The words of Pope Francis on old age certainly make us think, almost a cry to the distracted apathy of politics and institutions on a global level “Let them not be waste.” The issue under discussion is not dignity. Woe to those who violate the dignity of the elderly. The theme that we want to grasp here is the usefulness of people who have reached the age of wisdom and are now placed on the margins of society, almost discarded, says the Holy Father. Yet, they are the same ones who have carried forward the state of continuous progress, who today make their children and grandchildren with equal energy and faith in becoming. In the relationship with the environment that surrounds us, the commitment of all generations is required to feel the fever of the planet. Thousands of years after the beginning of civilization, the fever of the planet shows that at the present stage there is an inconsistency between nature, its laws, and the survival of humanity on the planet. So, it may seem that the legacy of the elderly to the new generations is the current state of relative intolerance of nature. It is evidently not so. “We were not born to live like brutes but to follow virtue and knowledge” But Ulysses himself who recites this little oration to his friars to push them beyond where Hercules left “his regards,” encounters a vortex that caused the small wood to sink which was never abandoned. Science or knowledge of nature is unfortunately done at our own risk, even if pursuing knowledge is carved into the DNA of intelligent beings. It is therefore not surprising that the older generations leave a world that overheats and produces climatic and natural anomalies.

It is not surprising because we have reached a point like the Ulysses of the Divin Comedy, where either we change with the help of research and science, or we risk falling into a vortex. It must be clear to everyone, young and old, that we are facing a difficult challenge that can only be overcome if we accelerate, without distinction, the journey that separates us from full neutrality with mother nature. It is interesting that we are discussing times and activities to do for the transition from the current condition of “Ulyssides” to that of full harmony of the next generations with the evolution of the nature that feeds us. We are therefore in a very particular stage from which - today and in the future, far or near - we can take the step towards neutrality or an epochal change for humanity. We must not overlook that the objective of neutrality with the laws of our world is not only the escape from the anomalous pollution and global overheating. But the landing of the sphere of neutrality means a decisive impulse to research and science and at the same time a push towards accelerated development and the gradual transition from the economy of scarcity to the economy of abundance.

Well, it would be a serious mistake, even in the face of the eclecticism of natural phenomena in effervescence, to underestimate the dimension of the burdens that humanity must face in order to arrive at the stage of neutrality. Nor can we forget that many thousands and millions of years have passed to reach the present difficult condition on the path of total coincidence with the state of mother nature. We cannot therefore lower our guard, even if the near future seems to want to remind us with outbreaks of violence that we are faced not only with the obligation to convert fossil energy to renewables, reduce land and water consumption, isolate minorities who oppose change despite the relentless warming of the planet. But that is not enough. Neutrality with the environment will not be achieved when new

environmentally friendly behaviors have spread among mankind. Because the problem of reabsorbing and purifying the excess of greenhouse gases that have accumulated in the atmosphere over the long life on the planet will also have to be attended. An all-encompassing commitment that cannot be entrusted to the latest generations, leaving behind the large and growing ranks of the elderly, who are relegated to the margins of society, even as waste.

Therefore, let us not forget that the older generation is the one that has handed over, as a legacy, the world of business and the economy, as we see it. And yet, now it suffers the extreme blackmail of being removed into uselessness, even though it is a growing number, a crowd that looks with emotion and disappointment at the abandonment of its activity in all fields of human knowledge. It is unlikely that this group of scientists, artists, men of law and culture, together with experts in every field of manual activities, personalities who have been set aside and become superfluous, can continue in the limbo of inertia and waste.

Well, how does the theory that there would be a limit to the capacity of men and women who reach the age of abandonment reconcile with the issue with the planet compatibility? That is, the exclusion of the elderly, which is the son (or daughter) of a previous era still unaware of the problems of excesses on the degree of tolerance of nature, is a regime, a conduct that is compatible with the current state in search of the unscathed presence of mankind on the planet? A tricky question, because it brings together an event of the past (the replacement of generations in the management of the economy) and a complex situation of the present, which does not end in a brief time but postulates for the adaptation of life to the needs of the planet, with the commitment of all available energies. It is precisely the clear disagreement between the needs of the fight against pollution and the fearsome inertia, especially in the western area, on the theme of the suture between the world of work and those coming from this area, for having reached the age of "uselessness."

So, the issue we are about to deal with is not even among the plans of governments which, on the contrary, seem inclined - for reasons of consensus - to bring forward and not set back the retirement age. A clear sign of delay, I would say cultural, meaning by this expression the difficulty of acknowledging the drama of the picture before us. The need to deal with climatic alterations and research and knowledge of the laws and tools that nature could offer to contain the most catastrophic events that can await us due to delays.

As if to say that the now growing share of the elderly tends to stay away from the events of representative democracy or to bring the now obsolete experience of the past. It therefore appears evident that the unfortunate choice of calling out of social life a growing portion of the community, made up of the elderly, can by itself invalidate the same selection methods by representative means. Not to mention the necessary exchange between communities and governments in office, which has become increasingly watered down so that the choices of voters seem dictated by fatigue. Or better. From a sort of rotation of the coalitions called to administer the communities, which are therefore alternated not according to political or programmatic merit but rather a mere rotation without feeling of choice. We have already had occasion

to say, in addition to these basic considerations, that relations with other communities and in general with foreign countries are not normally part of the programs that parties present to voters. So that the most delicate matter, including the state of conflict and war, in no case is subjected to the judgment of the community, although the matter of the survival of future generations is an absolute prerogative in charge of the communities themselves. The collectivities are the holders of rights that are in no case transferable, not even through the institution of representation, the arbitrary drift of which we have just complained about.

It is a well-founded fear that the subdivision of society into active and non-active, in relation to age, could be a painless method to deprive the political rights of the elderly who, on the other hand, integrated into the community, must be the competitors' arbiters in the direction of the economy, therefore of the present life and of future generations. Having said this, it appears clear that the segregation imposed on the elderly with confinement outside work activity should be subjected to stringent criticism; it is in fact an alienating method that must be overcome. Thus, eliminating the unfair separation between active and non-active citizens.

## 2. Method

### 2.1 *The Recomposition of the Community Address Unit. The Theme of the Elderly*

A recomposition that does not exclude but makes optional the will to leave work and therefore to choose retirement. The decision to stay at work and continue to weave the endless web of science, through research, cannot be a reason for disagreement between young and old. In fact, it is necessary to acknowledge that it is no longer time to abandon work but rather to recompose the roles between young and old. One could, for example, defer the obligation to leave office or work until a certain age, say seventy-five. Beyond this threshold, there would still be an obligation to leave office but certainly not work. Always and in any case according to everyone's preferences. Continuing one's business, although without the assignment now, which expires with the achievement of the age threshold. Continuing means giving and not dispersing one's experience, in activities of all kinds and above all in terms of university, research, study and related subjects, on the assumption that the anvil of global warming now imposes a commitment that goes far beyond of the retirement age.

Now on these issues, which would unfortunately see the contrary and almost amazed opinion of the elites in office, the entire community must pronounce itself without alternatives; thus, regaining direct control of social life, therefore in agreement with the responsibility which falls entirely on the community itself. Let us not forget that communities can truly be the definitive and absolute brake on recourse to conflict and war for disputes between states, which must always be resolved with diplomacy and solidarity. What community, in fact, in the fullness of its functions and composition, could welcome the claim to start conflicts and wars, which are opposed to life and its survival? Here a problem arises. In order to carry out its essential function of guardian of life, the community must be a community of direction. In the sense that the fragmentation of society into many different streams of thought diminishes and obscures

the function of direction and coordination, which are the essential characteristics of community groups. Just to say that the qualities of unity and solidarity are essential to carry out its function as counterpart and spokesman of the universal laws, which are the impersonal support of the survival of humanity. Not only. Because the economic activity carried out for one's survival is in turn subject to universal laws, which above all accompany our collective activity to prevent errors and lack of direction from leading us to an irreparable catastrophe on the road to development. Here, about economic management, I only mention the onset of economic cycles and their attendants, inflation, and deflation, which are tools that we must interpret as cures (therefore, never as aggressions), which they help to gradually resolve the deviations of economic systems on the way to development. Above all, they are messages and addresses that signal to the community that things in the economy are going wrong and that a change of direction is needed. Recalling in short that the only methodology to get out of the crisis is in any case the recession. That is, a pause in the economic system to reduce the damage to nature and loosen the bite of monetary anomalies.

Well, how does the presence of many elderly people who are placed in a condition of exclusion from the world of work and research, of substantial isolation, of ghettoization, interact in our communities? Let us not forget that in this area we find a small portion of the rich, very comfortable, and at the same time a large part of poor or very poor families and individuals. The former is to be considered still well integrated in the business world as entrepreneurs and financiers who have made their fortune and can decide whether and when to leave the world of work. All the others, i.e., many people who have been displaced from work and presumably retired, have low social security income or often below the poverty line. In addition, finally, to those who have no retirement income and live on charity.

Having made this brief premise, we ask ourselves: How does the large group of excluded from the world of work participate in the climate of solidarity and collaboration, which must reign in the community in order to carry out the arduous task of guardian of life? Therefore, to oversee the issues of the economy, as a living intermediary of the guidelines dictated by universal laws. Why? (Note 1) Because universal laws do not stop at the world of matter but invest the world of the economy and human activity (anthropic principle applied to the economy). Well, there is no doubt that the same physiognomy of the group of the elderly does not allow participation in the community to be reconciled in a coherent way. It should be noted that both the very small segment of the super-rich, but above all the large segment of poor and very poor elderly people can be considered excluded from the group. That is, a large part of which might stay out of congenial community activity. A signal therefore of fragmentation of the community, which is instead looking for a solid majority of common intentions to carry out its function.

As I said, in order to carry out its onerous tasks of safeguarding and guiding the community, it must count on a cohesive and coherent majority, which is the basic condition for its operations. A fragmentation of thought among the members of the community does not allow for the creation of a cohesive and coherent majority, which can be resorted to in order to have clear and defined guidelines for governing the economy. Remaining in the field of our research, it is therefore clear that the fragmentation of the "elderly"

group is inevitable due to the choice to isolate the elderly from the world of work. Therefore, a disharmonious participation of a large slice of citizens from the management of guidelines for the economy and therefore from the theme of the very survival of future generations. A problematic, if not harmful, status quo if we consider that we are perhaps on the threshold of an epochal change with the passage from the economy of scarcity to that of abundance. An epochal transition ahead that requires the broadest solidarity and community of human society to accelerate on the path that leads to complete neutrality with nature.

Let us not forget that the necessary and obligatory research in the direction of complete neutrality with the planet that welcomes us brings with it, alongside the new regularity of the relationship with the environment, a new and different potential for research and science in the social context. In this future environment, renewed and in peace with nature, substantial effects can also be expected on the productivity of our work. We consider that, in the context of achieved neutrality, the very rules of the economy, which have so far safeguarded our lives, will gradually have no reason to exist. Why? For the simple reason that they will not be needed in a world around us in harmony with the life of intelligent beings. As if to say that all the tools that universal laws have “invented” to safeguard the development of our societies had the objective of controlling and curing the damage we have inflicted on our planet with industrial development and the abuse of fossil fuels. And together contain our mistakes in managing the economy and offer messages and experiences for healing the damage caused by our attempts to push the limits of development.

Damages to nature that will no longer be possible within the framework of the achieved neutrality. A new condition that will lead, albeit gradually, to a strong acceleration of development. We will therefore pass in a relatively brief time from the economy of scarcity to the economy of abundance, albeit with the limitations that we referred to in a previous work (Cossiga, 2023).

The brief considerations on the transition towards development in complete neutrality underline that we are on the eve of a factor of change that already needs to be considered today, seen from this point of view the theme of the social group excluded and abandoned due to advanced age. It is in fact an essential requirement that everyone, after having passed the preparation, study, and work phase, both young and old, participate in the development of our societies, without age limits. We are faced with an indisputable logic, yet the rule of retirement and parallel exclusion from the world of work is not only not the subject of criticism. But also, minority groups, perhaps attracted by the opportunity for another self-employment job, are pushing the political class for further concessions in terms of reducing the retirement age. Yet, the problem is not to hinder those who for some reason want to leave their employment. In fact, it must be established without any doubt that pensions are calculated based on contributions paid; therefore, maximum freedom, albeit with possible age restriction, to choose freedom from work. But equally - having established the rule of pensions linked to the contributions paid - there must be no obstacles for those who, on the other hand, aware of the opportunities for work in this current situation, intend not to abandon their job positions.

These simple rules do not seem too able to do headway. Because for the mysteries of politics, the objections and requests of social groups that shout to have a better chance of bringing forward the age of leaving the job have a privileged place. An attraction that will certainly suffer a sharp decline if the rules of the pension based on the contributions paid do not allow for derogations or exceptions.

Well, a survey relating to people who are close to retirement age could give unexpected results, in the sense that, among the options for and against, it can prevail candidates who do not want to leave their job and who prefer to continue giving one's own contribution, instead of leaving and falling into the unfortunately large group of indifference and atrophy of thought and action. Of course, one could think of forms of facilitation for those who ask to stay and are over seventy years of age. Always to be decided on a case-by-case basis so as not to waste the intellectual and physical energies of still very active men and women. Starting with smart working, flexible and reduced hours, etc. for people who intend to contribute to the survival of future generations. Yes, because the possibility of accelerating the transition to a state of neutrality with nature is linked to our capacity for collective commitment in this phase of evolution to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and to reabsorb, with constant commitment to research, the excess of components responsible for global warming.

All this seems very easy in verbal exposition; however, it is in fact very difficult to implement in practice, also due to the "hunger" of the parties that follow every wind that can bring help to the train of consensus. How to get out of this presumed capsule that alters the very meaning of representation? It shall not seem easy if it does not become clear to everyone that the existence of the parties themselves is linked to partisan slogans and programs that affect the unity of our community, dividing it according to the social categories to which they belong.

Yet - as we have said - the majority of community has essential tasks in the management of the economy. Let us just think of the trend of the economic cycle and of the economic ups and downs. Well, it is the communities that feel the symptoms of change - for the worse and/or for the better - of the economic situation - certainly not the governments. It is the majority of community that changes their spending, investment, and consumption options well in advance. Only after that, the signal of the cycle reversal is confirmed by statistics and successive governments. As if to say that the reins of the economy are certainly not in governments but rather in the sensitivity of the majority of the community which is inspired - how to say - by universal laws of nature, which among other things have the primary task of supervising the survival of mankind.

Now it appears evident that the social mechanisms, linked to the fate and programs of the parties, can produce effects that alter the composition of society, which is thus divided into interest and pressure groups that act in one or more groups. Thus, a sort of hiatus would be created between the tension of the parties, which aim at the interests of groups or small groups and the responsibility of the community which instead has no limitations and operates on the generality of society or societies for the main objective of the survival of mankind. Now it is evident that in this disturbed context, the tendencies of the community do not change but unfortunately, they can be debilitated by the fragmentation of social

groups, each intent on achieving its own objectives. Well, the dispersion into rivulets separated from interests is a reason for the weakness of the communities, which instead must present themselves as monolithic or almost monolithic in their essential functions of economy regulation and sole manager of the survival of humanity.

All of this, i.e., the weakness of the community's unity of direction and at the same time the thousands of streams of requests from the corporations, weakens both parties involved. Above all, the fragmentation of society behind partisan interests can be a reason for internal disputes between the various interests and therefore together with the pauperization of the obligation of solidarity and convergence in solid majorities. The nascent conflict between groups therefore reverberates on the necessary unity, which alone can allow the community to carry out its work of cohesion and coherence. With the unfortunate result that internal tensions between groups can coalesce with other positions in neighboring communities and involve them in conflicts and wars. Conflicts that are the opposite of the coherence of direction for the communities that have the primary task of safeguarding life and therefore avoiding that tensions can override the very rules of survival.

### **3. Result**

#### *3.1 Science and Research Are Tools for Directing the Economy and Assisting the Transition Towards Neutrality*

The liberation of the elderly from the fence of uselessness and survival must be combined with a broad social availability for access to every order of study and to universities. For the latter, it would be most appropriate that there were no watertight bulkheads between young and old who must together be able to access every school and faculty. It is a recirculation of the elderly in previously excluded circles, acknowledging that at present all intellectual energies and manual skills cannot be excluded from the social circuit given the difficulties we have in finding innovative ideas and initiatives to contain the planet's discomfort for our intrusive presence. It also seems useful to say that these proposed innovations have no more than a marginal impact on social budget problems for the simple reason that no one's wages will be reduced compared to what they would have been entitled to as a social security check.

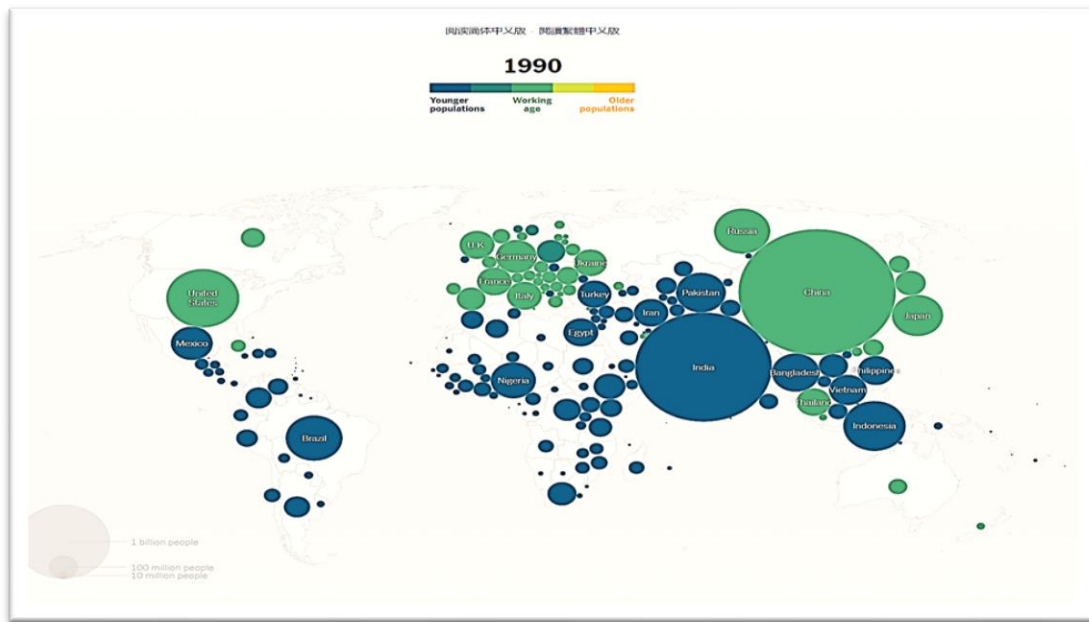


Figure 1. Global Population Distribution according to the Age

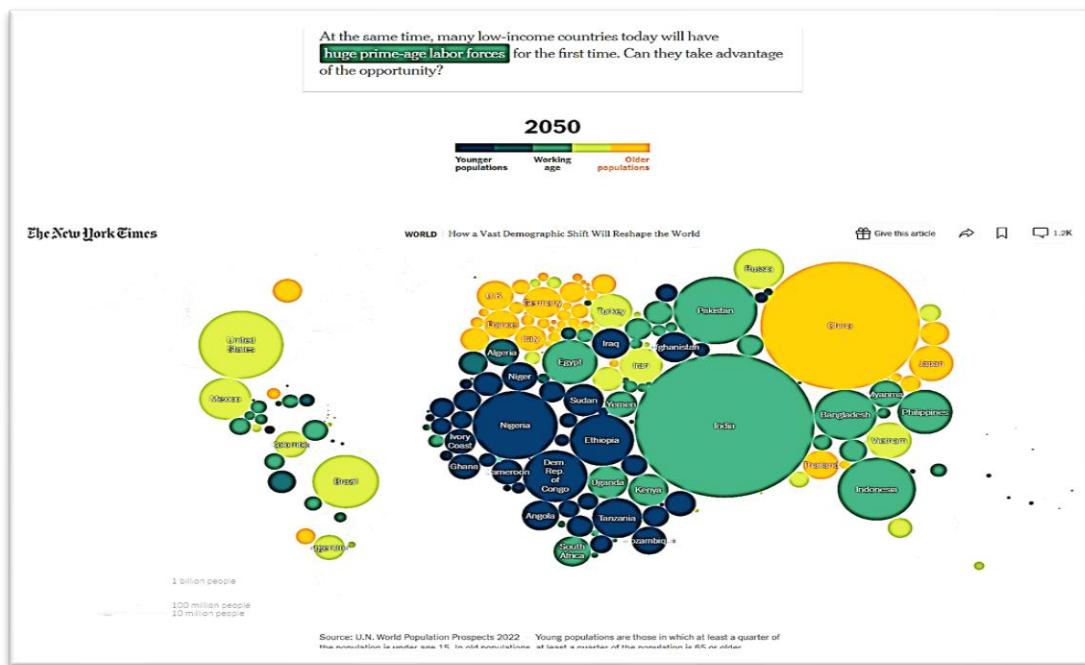


Figure 2. 2018 in Confrontation with Change in 2050

Source: U.N. World Population Prospects 2022 Young populations are those in which at least a quarter of the population is under age 15. In old populations, at least a quarter of the population is sixty-five or older.

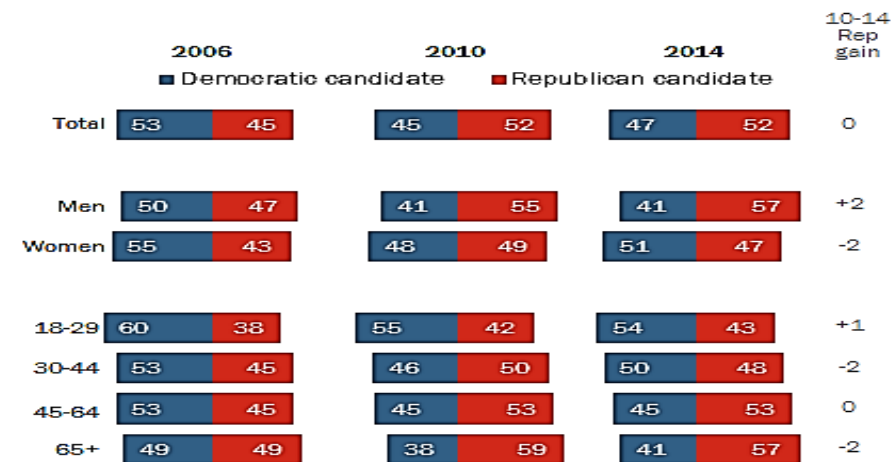
Of course, the opening of schools and universities to senior citizens interested in supplementing their courses of study will entail costs for teaching and service activities. However, this greater burden will certainly be balanced by the manual intellectual energy of the elderly in their commitment to science and research and other activities. On the other hand, in the world of work, reaching retirement age (to be fixed no later than the seventies) will not cause any jolts, because the experts and managers who intend to continue in the business will not usurp the place of the new emerging. They will therefore have the task of proposing and giving opinions that will give new energy to businesses without additional charges, because the elderly, as mentioned, will in any case receive the social security check.

That there are changes on the agenda throughout human societies is now evident from the reduced progression of youth, while a progressive growth affects the “old” population. It is not only an irreversible process, but it is evident that we cannot neglect making decisions on the matter. Decisions or corrections of social adaptations that no longer correspond to the current world and even less will correspond to the world of the near future. Apart from this parenthesis on the near future that will involve our children and grandchildren, there is certainly no inertia of political forces and institutions that will save us from this epochal change. Therefore, offer a flexible barrier, open both to the case of leaving the world of work and to the opposite possibility of remaining at work, even if in support, expert, etc. positions. Faced with this distribution by age (study, work, retirement), the only alternative left is to unravel the network that isolates and excludes such a large and growing number of elderly people from work. (Note 2)

The apparent simplicity of a choice between work and retirement may find a reception that is anything but positive. The reasons for the opposition of the governments in office could lie in the long history that has led to the function of social security to protect the weaker categories, or rather in a simple refusal to deal with a matter considered burning due to the expected opposition of a large part of the people. In short, inertia of the parties on objectively difficult and probably complex subjects. Yet, this complexity must be resolved in the face of the speed with which the changes expected in the next twenty or thirty years will displace the world of work.

### Men, Older Americans Key to GOP's Victory

% who say they voted for the \_\_\_\_ in the election for House of Representatives

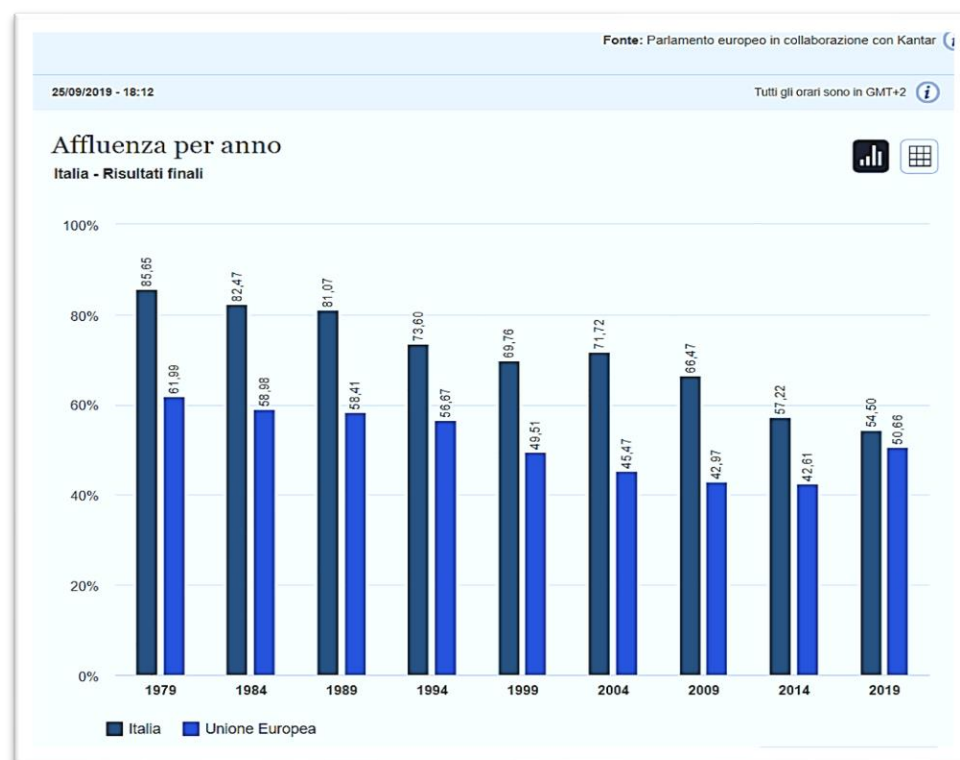


Exit poll conducted by Edison Research for the National Election Pool, as reported by NBC and the New York Times.

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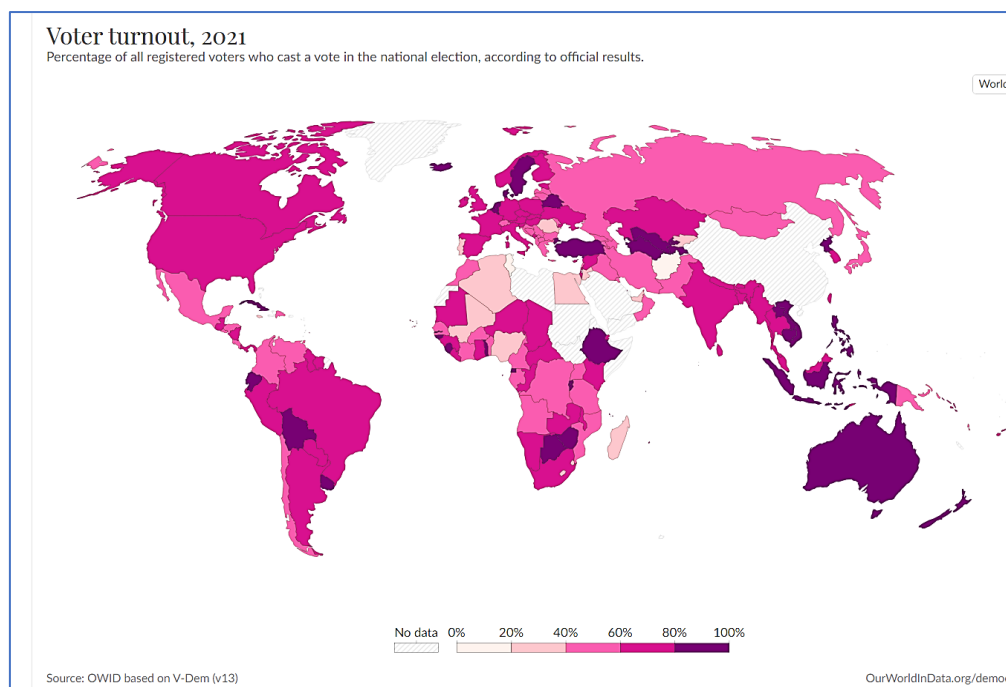
**Figure 3. Older Americans and Men Are the Key to GOP's Victory in Midterm 2014.**

Fonte: Pew Research Center



**Figure 4. Election Turnout by Year in the European Union and Italy 1979-2019**

Source: Parlamento europeo in collaborazione con Kantar



**Figure 5. A World Vision of Voter Turnout in Years 2021**

**Source: OWID based on V-Dem (v13)**

The policy of postponement and reduced awareness of the ongoing phenomenon adds to the habit of tackling problems day by day and not according to a long or very long-term plan. Let us also not forget that the political structures are moved by the logic of confrontation with the opposing structures, according to the erroneous claim that the multitude of the community follows these skirmishes with interest and is guided by them. A hypothesis that clashes with reality regarding the very relative stability of voters over time, whereby the diaspora of positions tends to slip without residue even on those who follow the debates and reciprocal positions.

These conflicting positions can only represent a superfluity unable to affect the fairly anchored position of the voters. But at the same time, it seems to confirm the relative improbability that the rights of a near majority in 2050 (the ranks of the over-65s) will not receive the attention it deserves. Unfortunately, the result we can expect is relative indifference on the subject in the coming years. Obviously, a mistake, not only due to the delay but also due to the consequences that this delay could induce in the march of living beings on the road to total neutrality of our presence on the planet.

The little probable result is that voters take sides based on these skirmishes and that there is an even growing part of the community estranged from this political debate of action and contraction, with the progressive decline of interest in electoral rounds. The progressive decline in the community's interest in electoral comparisons is a phenomenon that is generalized in many communities and is a strong signal that representative democracy has made its history and must find its replacement in direct participation

by the community in the management of the 'economy. That is, the direct participation of citizens in managing the survival and life of current and future generations. It is not only an alarm bell but rather a sort of pre-announcement by the majority of the community that the near future does not resemble the past and that therefore the management of the things of the economy (that is, of life) must now return to full direct determination of communities. Why?

Well, even this behavior, which is generalized by apparent disinterest in electoral selections, cannot be simplified by talking about tiredness but must be considered as a strong message, shared in many communities. A strong message, not of tiredness of the model of representative democracy, but of a widespread desire to overcome it. An implicit accusation that is no longer the time for confused diatribes on essentially superficial and minority issues. How and why the communities or, better, their majorities acquire the decision on central issues for the near future, such as that of postulating direct participation in choices for life in the near future is unknown. But it nevertheless seems undoubted that the great tendencies have an almost direct connection with the universal laws of nature, which - let us not forget - they have an influence not only on matter but also on human behavior.

Faced with the continuous drop in voters, the problem to be solved is to establish that important decisions in the economy are adopted by governments only after having heard, through accurate market surveys, the choices that are accepted by the majority. An apparently easy-to-follow method that is based on the assumption that the community has a common intuition for managing the economy. Precisely because she is the mouthpiece of nature and has a foresight on the path of the economy in the near future. According to the strong anthropic principle, the universe is the cradle of life and has evolved to ensure the survival of mankind. It follows that the life of intelligent beings is not only inevitable but also must be able to have intrinsic faculties that favor their existence. Well, the quid that connects the anthropic evolution of the universe to the existence of mankind is inherent in the sensitivity of the community that it can perceive, before any other signal, the positive or negative change in the economy, i.e., in living conditions.

Now it appears evident that the social mechanisms, linked to the fate and programs of the parties, can produce effects that alter the composition of society, which is thus divided into interest and pressure groups that act in one or more groups. Thus, a sort of hiatus would be created between the tension of the parties, which aim at the interests of groups or small groups and the responsibility of the community which instead has no limitations and operates on the generality of society or societies for the main objective of the survival of mankind. Now it is evident that in this disturbed context, the tendencies of the community do not change but unfortunately, they can be debilitated by the fragmentation of social groups, each intent on achieving its own objectives. Well, the dispersion into rivulets separated from interests is a reason for the weakness of the communities, which instead must present themselves as monolithic or almost monolithic in their essential functions of economy regulation and sole manager of the survival of humanity.

Faced with the problem to be solved is to establish that important decisions in the economy are adopted by governments only after having heard, through accurate market surveys, the choices that are accepted by the majority of the community. An apparently easy-to-follow method that is based on the assumption that the community has a common intuition for managing the economy. Precisely because the very community is the mouthpiece of nature and has a foresight on the path of the economy in the near future. According to the strong anthropic principle, the universe is the cradle of life and has evolved to ensure the survival of mankind. It follows that the life of intelligent beings is not only inevitable but also must be able to have intrinsic faculties and purposes that favor their existence. Well, the quid that connects the anthropic evolution of the universe to the existence of mankind is inherent in the sensitivity of the community, which is able to perceive, before any other signal, the positive or negative turnaround of the economy (conjunctural cycles), i.e., of the life condition. It therefore does not seem strange that the same community, giving rise to the activity of citizens, can directly become the engine of choices for the economic affair. Let us not forget that the current trend - in view of the neutrality of our presence on the planet - is directed towards research and science, as tools that can direct the economy towards the least damage to the planet. Furthermore, science can assist the transition towards adaptation towards forms of direct representation of citizens in the management of the countries.

Based on these brief considerations, the government of society should perform technical functions, be made up of personalities who excel in the technological and scientific sector. The government would be appointed by the Assembly, on the basis of indications from the community. The arsenal of laws could and should be simplified, due to the progress that has been made in the field of science in all fields. In fact, with the approximation of neutrality with nature and pursuing the correct path in the development of the economy, it will be possible to grasp clear improvements in the field of agriculture and industry, to the advantage of living conditions. Positive effects reverberate through surpluses in favor of countries that are struggling along the path of development, such as Africa, part of Asia, and parts of Latin America. We will return to point 4 on the social and economic issue.

The evolution proposed on the social level should be prepared precisely in view of expected variations in terms of development, while ensuring that governments are required to hear the opinion of the community about the economy, through representative surveys of the various instances, groups and ethnicities present in the community. Nothing particularly complex; yet it would be a matter of adaptations that are appropriate for the difficulties of the coming years under the blows of climate change. The role that science must assume is essential for research aimed at containing and controlling climatic alterations. An indispensable leap that must also leverage the contribution of the elderly who are isolated and excluded today. On the other hand, the expectations that move towards science and its evolution postulate that the representative role is increasingly entrusted to personalities from the scientific world. Parliamentary assemblies, therefore, should not be made up not only of politicians, who would see their presence in collegial bodies reduced. This would lead to the outline of a gradual process that adapts society to the new canons that will replace the classes that today divide the community.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 *Government Bodies and Legislative Assembly. A Quasi-constitutional Rule*

With brief hints we are outlining the evolutionary process that the communities are about to face in the transition to total neutrality with nature. It will not be a leap from one day to the next but rather an adaptation that will first affect the community, starting with the evolution of politics, which is now affected by the times and by the wear and tear of accelerating technology. As mentioned, the parliamentary assemblies should maintain their representative character, also because it is up to the collegial body to initiate a simplification of the legislation in place. Why? First, to thin out a system that has become too heavy and perhaps in excess of the expected phenomena. For example, an acceleration in the production sector, agricultural in particular, could reduce thefts, money-related crimes, illicit drug trafficking, and so on. With a reflex reduction of the apparatus related to justice, and at the same time, in the related fields of law enforcement. Likewise, a decline would be reflected in sectors such as military defense as a result of the mass willingness of communities to abolish war as a method of settling disputes between countries and continents. We have already said that, in terms of the economy, the crux of the matter would return to the hands of the community and the majorities. That is, to the bodies of citizens (communities) which have the primary task of safeguarding the lives of future generations. Therefore, against conflict and war as a means of settling disputes.

Mind you, we are projecting ourselves into the “simplified” world of total neutrality. With the predictable acceleration of development and the progressive new abundance that gradually spreads to all mankind. It will not be a sudden change but an adaptation that must take into account the relative lack of flexibility of humanity in the face of a new scenario of the global economy. So, a world that adapts relatively calmly to the future in the making and in the meantime suffers from climate change.

In summary, the government structure should change, which would have the task of following the guidelines provided by the majority of the community for the management of the economy; therefore, a task of executing the guidelines expressed by the majority. Considering that humanity will still be subjected for a more or less lengthy period to the rules of the economy. That is, to the reaction of the economic cycles and its servants, inflation, and deflation, at least until the not-so-distant appointment of total neutrality, a harbinger of great social and economic changes. In this perspective, the government should be formed by a group of great experts in the various fields of science and have the task of making decisions according to the choices promoted by the scientific community. His task, therefore, would be to follow the correct path of cutting-edge science on the subject of defense against climate change, which is also the best choice for reaching the goal of neutrality. For presidential regimes, overall, it would not change. The elective nature of the presidency should be maintained, for historical reasons. Even in these cases, the executive power would have the obligation to listen and decide on the basis of the opinion of the communities, always in economic matters. For topics that require knowledge in the various branches of science, he would be assisted by technical bodies, appointed by the presidency. The chapter of authoritarian and non-democratic regimes always remains on the path of potential evolution. In any case,

the axiom holds that no autocrat can maintain power against the will of the community in terms of the economy, on pain of falling.

Returning to the theme of seniority, it is therefore necessary to overcome the rule that excludes the elderly from working, to enjoy a pension and peace of mind for old age. Although tranquility comes from commitment and not from idleness. Removing this juridic security does not seem feasible at least for now. Certainly, there is a conservative habit in this legislation, although it is now outdated, erroneous and contradictory due to the growing needs in the research and science sector, as well as the necessary growing commitment of everyone. In other words, it is necessary to put a brake on the rule of mandatory exodus from work without any consideration on the will of the subjects. The surprise on this issue is that we are witnessing the attention of politics towards minority groups motivated by personal interests, which on the contrary ask for advances at the time of retirement. To all this is added the widespread lack of attention to schools and universities for the elderly, which certainly contributes to cornering part of the community, although this must help form the majority for the management of the economy.

The latter is an argument that must mature in the general opinion of the community, on the assumption that community groups have the fundamental task of protecting life. In fact, we must consider that the ability to fulfill this fundamental task can be invalidated by the estrangement of the elderly community from the world of work. That is, how do the elderly react, from the angle they are in, in carrying out the essential function of guardians of life? The unifying factors of the majority of a community are a healthy relative equality, a good dose of altruism, philanthropy, and solidarity. The doubt therefore remains that the isolation of the elderly by law could alter these characteristics of the elderly group, so that at the community level the difficulty remains of constituting a unanimous majority. For the ongoing evolution in relations with mother nature, it seems essential in any case that the bulkheads that lock up the elderly are removed and, on the contrary, involve them fully in the community functions of concerted activity and commitment.

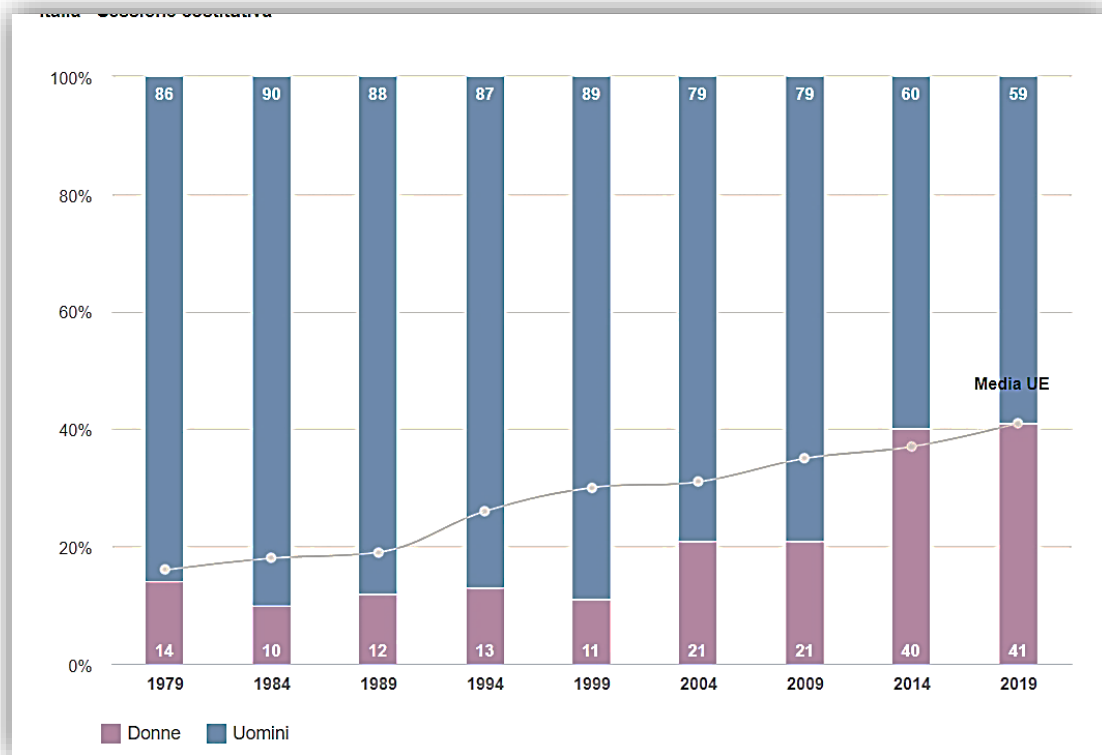
The direct call of the community to carry out its delicate task's rests on the concord of the members of the community. Concordance that can be disarticulated if the group is segmented by income differences or even by poverty not corrected with social income. Therefore, a large part of the first decile of income earners, made up of the hyper-rich, can be excluded from the unanimous community majority due to the group's presumed indifference on social issues. On the other hand, in the second decile, also full of rich people, the phenomenon of indifference can be widespread. If the elderly in the closed role is excluded from the majority, the sum of the remaining ones may not be the majority, even due to the quotas of indifferent people present. Above all at the bottom of the social scale who - due to poverty - are pressing for social income. More reason to review and update the obligation to leave the world of work for the elderly. A large and in fact coherent group in terms of experience and real life.

At this point, a brief mention of the theme of the legislative assembly. Meanwhile, it must obviously be a representative body, at least until the full realization of total neutrality with the planet and the recovery of the original qualities of the planet. After the leap into complete neutrality, there may be so many

innovations in social, political, economic, and cultural relationships that even a prediction would be difficult. Returning within the limits, therefore we can say that the legislation - now cumbersome and long-winded - needs to be redefined in terms of clarity and simplicity as well as brevity. A necessary brevity and clarity that must involve not only the new laws, but must characterize the legislation in force, with an extensive work of analysis. A truly demanding task that could be entrusted to a body of jurists and lawyers, who proceed by subject or according to criteria to be pre-established, to review the previous legislation with the task of pursuing clarity and reasonableness. The new rules, as prepared by the reorganization and simplification work, must be approved by the assembly, which has the power to modify or refer comments to the legal body. The simplification of the pre-existing rules or of the new legislation approved by the assembly obviously requires the set of regulatory rules, which instead can fall within the scope of the government's powers. To cope with such demanding work, the government could also make use of a proper legal body, elected by the government itself and made up of jurists, judges and lawyers. Even for govern regulations, the obligation of clarity and synthesis remains, which should characterize all legislation. In the same way already indicated for the Assembly, the regulatory texts that have been prepared by the legal body are submitted for examination and approval to the government, which has the powers indicated to the assembly during the approval phase of the new and revised standards. You will wonder why this work of legislative simplification is important?

The idea behind this proposal follows the felt need for clear and simple legislation for citizens in general, even more felt when the communities themselves are called upon to dictate the guidelines on the management of the economy. In such a detailed simplification process, one could also proceed to attribute to the majority of communities, in full and without exceptions, the power in terms of relations between communities. We have already briefly reflected on the issue of relations with foreign countries, until now delegated without reserves to governments and assemblies, allowing de facto a few the power to regulate relations between companies, even with conflict and war. Now, giving back to the majorities of communities the task of settling disputes between states, through diplomacy and with the absolute exclusion of conflict and war, must lead to a détente in reciprocal relations and consequently a decrease in criminal behavior in general within and between communities. Let us not forget that the hypothesis of achieving complete neutrality with nature entails a considerable albeit gradual social revolution. First, the possibility that wealth loses the super value it possesses today, with repercussions on the social classes that have been sedimented over the centuries, despite the French Revolution and so on.

A recomposition of the legal system is also necessary for the objective of a majority of community to be coherent and unanimous. It will assume increasing importance during the period of progressive passage towards the neutrality with nature and during the time of cultural adaptation to the new status. We have already said that it will not be enough to have achieved effective neutrality to have the bonus of the new reality. It will also be necessary for the greenhouse gases, responsible for global warming, to be "reabsorbed" through the commitment of the scientific community to return to the pre-anthropogenic influence standard.



**Figure 6. Gender Balance of MEPs-1979-2019**

Source: Parlamento europeo in collaborazione con Kantar

These premises can help us define and clarify the reasons that make it appropriate - if not necessary - for the Assembly to proceed, alongside the substantial work of regulatory simplification, to draft and approve “a priori” a quasi-constitutional rule. Therefore, a special rule at the constitutional level, subject to mandatory pre-execution that basically defines the social relations for the coherent and uniform activity of the communities in carrying out their tasks (opinions and other). In other words, the rule that eliminates the age limit for leaving the world of work must find a place in these special regulations. Without prejudice to the rules for the enjoyment of the pension and the amount of the pension linked to the contributions paid. The rule relating to the elderly must also establish that they can attend schools of all types and universities, be aggregated on merit in research groups, receive recognition for the results achieved. Finally, have facilities that ease their activity - as well as support - especially in terms of scientific research.

The quasi-constitutional legislation should also include other topics of pressing relevance, always to facilitate the uniqueness of behavior of the community group with the intention of eliminating and attenuating all the tensions that are created. Starting with:

- 1- distributing income and wealth more equally, to avoid peaks in wealth and income and conversely the extreme poverty of families and children. Several methodologies can be thought of for this better

distribution of resources, starting with donations and tax breaks for current income, etc. To be successful, the operation must involve the major industrial states and be agreed at the level of the G7, the G20 as well as the BRICS and MIKTA. (Note 3)

- 2 - Financing the public funds in support of poverty through a levy (not necessarily compulsory) on assets that exceed a given (very high) amount. To the owners of great wealth who contribute with a certain liberality, some benefits could be granted in tax terms (e.g., on annual income); for large companies and asset owners could be provided an extended publicity on their liberal contribution to the revenue, or possibly the cancellation - within the limit of 20% of paid sums - of unpaid tax debts, etc. Nevertheless, there will be the possibility of forced withdrawals for those who are unwilling to liberally pay any share.
- 3 - Promoting compulsory education for boys and girls up to High School diploma and supporting university studies to help those young men and women who show a good propensity for study and research. To favor that worthy youth the funding from Foundations and Companies of scholarships must be promoted, as also prizes for the most willing and talented young people to help them continue their university studies.
- 4 - Promoting equality between men and women in all circumstances of life, such as work, study, research, cooperation, etc.

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OECD—OECD Stat Database, various years

IMF—*International Financial Statistics*—Database, various years

## Notes

Note 1. The anthropic principle states, in physics and cosmology, that scientific observations are subject to the constraints due to our existence as observers, trying to explain, on the basis of this concept, the current characteristics of the Universe.

Note 2. The world's demographics have already been transformed. Europe is shrinking. China is shrinking, with India, a much younger country, overtaking it this year as the world's most populous nation. But what we have seen so far is just the beginning. The projections are reliable, and stark: By 2050, people aged 65 and older will make up nearly 40 percent of the population in some parts of East Asia and Europe. That is almost twice the share of older adults in Florida, America's retirement capital. Extraordinary numbers of retirees will be dependent on a shrinking number of working-age people to support them. In all recorded history, no country has ever been as old as these nations are expected to get. As a result, experts predict, things many wealthier countries take for granted — like pensions, retirement ages and strict immigration policies — will need overhauls to be sustainable. And today's wealthier countries will almost inevitably make up a smaller share of global G.D.P., economists say.

Note 3. The G20 is an international informal group that brings together Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Russia, United Kingdom, South Africa, United States, South Africa, Turkey and the European Union. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the main international organizations (United Nations, World Bank, ILO, OECD) and Spain, as a permanent guest, also participate in the G20 meetings. Overall, the G20 represents more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of global trade and 60% of the planet's population. In the last decade of the last century, the economic and financial crises that had hit a number of emerging economies in Latin America and Asia had convinced the G7 Economy Ministers of the need to involve other countries in discussions on the economy and finance as well global. The need to deal with and try to anticipate the evolution of the world economy within a broader format than the G7/G8 arose from the observation of the rapid rise of a series of countries until then excluded or underrepresented in the mechanisms of global economic governance (in particular the so-called BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, but also the new MIKTAs: Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Turkey, and Australia). The G20 has witnessed, especially since 2011, a progressive extension of the agenda also to non-economic-financial issues: development, energy, climate change, health, etc. In addition to the usual meetings of the Finance Ministers (normally three a year), thematic ministerial meetings were held, albeit not regularly, in various formats (Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Labour, Development, Commerce,

Tourism, Digital, etc. ...) that helped fuel the preparatory process for the Summit. A number of ad hoc working groups have also been set up within the G20, for example on the coordination of macroeconomic policies, reform of the international financial architecture, development cooperation, the fight against corruption, employment policies and energy.