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SERVICES FOR SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

Future of Planet

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ABSTRACT

The author explores the planet's future and humanity's role within it, challenging the notion of an impending planetary collapse as misguided and lacking compassion. He argues that our survival is intimately tied to that of Earth, which suffers mainly due to overreliance on fossil fuels. The author doubts the effectiveness of solutions like carbon capture, storage, and views international climate conferences (such as COP28 and COP30) as being overly influenced by fossil fuel producers, resulting in weak decisions. A new global food system, supported by major economies and promoted by the UN, is recommended to ensure everyone has access to essential goods. Even if fossil fuel consumption ceased entirely, food production would still drive global warming, making a shift towards plant-based diets necessary. The link between planetary health and human well-being is underscored, with science described as key to passing knowledge and progress across generations. However, disparities in research quality and education between wealthy and poorer nations remain, though facilitating student exchanges between universities worldwide could help bridge these gaps. While there are reasons for concern about climate change, the continuous growth of knowledge inspires optimism. The battle to curb rising temperatures is marked by a struggle between oil interests and renewable energy, with hopes pinned on greater efficiency. The article ends by stressing the importance of science-driven cooperation and democratic representation at international climate summits to achieve a fair and smooth transition to sustainability. It also highlights specific global solutions: sustainable food initiatives, streamlined procedures for renewables, climate adaptation funding, international student mobility, and direct citizen participation in climate policies.

Keywords: Social rapports, constant & coordinated development, collectivity reason, speculation waves.

INTRODUCTION

The hypothesis of the end of our planet is ungenerous and absurd. Ungenerous because it overwhelms the human generation from the past to its future. Absurd for the same reason: the planet is populated by its people, and we cannot disappear like the dinosaurs. Not for anything, we have accumulated in the long term of our presence a great scientific material that must pass from one generation to the next and cannot stop. It would be irremediable that in the years to come we reach point zero and everything disappears, even the planet that suffers from the excessive blow of oil. There is an inherent connection between our struggling planet and future generations, a link that only a few can sense. *

* According to Reuters, the first draft of the COP28 final agreement (published by the UN climate body) provides for three options on exiting fossil fuels:

The planet has a fever and there is no aspirin to reduce fever. Thinking about "*Carbon capture and storage*" means creating a world of infidels who hide their hands. COP28's credibility hinged on listening to those most impacted by climate change, who called to "Exclude fossil energy producers from COP28." This approach makes a resolution through current mediation unlikely.

In addition to the forthcoming discussions among OPEC countries and oil producers—which will be covered later—it is evident that current efforts to provide nutrition to malnourished children and adults are inadequate. There is a pressing need to implement a new nutrition model that mandates basic food access for everyone, regardless of whether they live in Africa or elsewhere. This demonstrates that all people, wherever they may be, should have access to essential resources for life.

To achieve this goal, the UN must promote a global program of production of essential goods for life and that advanced economies devote resources to the extension of crops that the Earth can accept. It will not be easy to get the international community to accept this approach that marks harmony with the problems of global warming.[†] Scientists argue that, if the world stopped burning coal, gas and oil tomorrow, food systems alone – from agriculture to factory farming, from transport to processing – would continue to push the global temperature beyond the critical threshold of +1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. Therefore, the problem of the diet of human beings assumes strategic importance, focusing on the increase of the products of the earth necessary for natural coherence and having basic foods for everyone.

- the first speaks of "a fair and orderly phase out", in which the withdrawal from oil, gas and coal would be led by the countries that have polluted the most so far.
    - the second, on the other hand, calls for "accelerating efforts to phase out unabated fossil fuels", i.e., not treated with CCS technologies. Which sounds a bit like those who continue to burn fossil fuels will be able to do so thanks to carbon capture and storage systems?
    - The third option makes no mention of eliminating fossil fuels at all.

If there is anyone pushing towards CCS technologies, it is above all Saudi Arabia, the second largest oil producer in the world after the United States. But, as we know, CCS represent the workhorse of the fossil fuel industry when they want to sweep the dust under the carpet and put solutions against the climate crisis on the table.

COP28 could turn out to be 'the COP of bloody carbon' because governments, big companies and conservation NGOs will work together to promote the carbon credit market instead of seriously addressing the real causes of the climate crisis. This could be devastating for Indigenous peoples. For governments, corporations and conservation NGOs, carbon credits represent a massive new tool to profit from the theft of Indigenous lands, and they are already doing so.

[†] The Planetary Health Diet proposed by the Eat-Lancet Commission is based on three key criteria: accessibility – food must be economically and physically accessible to all; environmental sustainability – it must respect planetary boundaries and protect biodiversity; social justice – must guarantee dignified conditions for those who produce and process food. At the heart of the diet are plant-based foods – whole grains, legumes, fruits, vegetables, nuts, and seeds – with extremely low consumption of red meat and dairy products and moderate consumption of fish, eggs, and poultry. The diet also encourages the limitation of sugars, saturated fats, and ultra-processed foods, which today represent a major cause of obesity, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes.

In all regions of the world, current dietary patterns show the same imbalances: too much meat and sugar, too little fruit and vegetables. Correcting these distortions is crucial not only for people's health, for that of ecosystems, but also for the economy. Terra! with Greenpeace, Isde-Doctors for the Environment, Lipu and WWF is doing so with a bill, "Beyond intensive farming - For an agroecological transition of animal husbandry", calling for a review of the current livestock system towards a more sustainable model.

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It is certainly not strange that the health of the planet and that of its inhabitants coincide, to abandon or severely limit lunch for the rich (mainly meat and fish) and focus on the products of the Earth to feed all its inhabitants. This analogy between nature's needs and its children must be something more than a coincidence, we should instead think that this analogy of "desires" as a point of mediation between the planet and the beings that have been living and multiplying for generations suggested by Mother Earth.

I mean that the parallel between the needs of the planet and the multiple problems of the population must become stable on the assumption that the very hypothesis of a dramatic end to the Whole is inadmissible to us. That is, it is absurd. ‡ Just as we have seen that for food there is a correspondence between our health and that of the planet, we must also believe that a correlation will be triggered between the fate of science and the planet. Why science? Science is the strong bond that binds all subsequent generations into a unicum. Ariadne's thread (science) symbolizes the transmission of experience and knowledge between generations; if this link is broken, humanity risks a historical regression, as after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. Disrupting this connection undermines the fundamental processes of generational succession, which rely physiologically on sexuality as a primary mechanism from the inception of life. Such disruption may result in the erosion of valuable knowledge and experience across generations. Science plays a pivotal role in linking generations, facilitating the preservation and transmission of knowledge for the collective benefit of humanity.

The bond of love serves to connect generations, while science acts as a bridge through which knowledge is passed down. Humanity’s sexual nature cannot be separated from the need for memory, which allows the vast and evolving human scientific knowledge to be shared from one generation to the next. Transition, never stability, but of an intense and growing dynamic of knowledge. Science, therefore, is a requirement of humanity that passes from one generation to the next, while the physical requirements of the new one are imprinted in the DNA of each one. Living without science means going back to the caves.

Living with science means following a future that changes in relation to the effects on the lives of communities of the innovative dynamism of scientists and experiences in all disciplines. In turn, this variance in innovations between generations is linked to the resources that the community makes available for research, together with the financial contributions that the upper part of society makes available to research institutions or universities. Scientific innovation is not evenly spread between richer and poorer nations. Universities and research centers lead advancements, but varying research quality—often due to economic factors—creates unequal participation in scientific progress worldwide.

‡ Religions treat eschatology as part of cosmology, referring to the "last things" and arguing that the world and humanity are advancing toward salvation and redemption. Eschatology is not only about the end, but also about what comes after and aims to guide human action. In Hinduism and Buddhism, liberation is the dissolution of the self, while the Abrahamic religions develop a true eschatology; here we analyze the Christian one, profoundly renewed in the twentieth century. Eschatology deals with the end as the recreation of all things and includes apocalyptic elements: Antichrist, millenarianism, and catastrophes, which need careful interpretation. The Antichrist represents historical evil, millenarianism reflects alternative hope, and catastrophism shows the decline of a world marked by sin. While the apocalyptic speculates on the end, eschatology awaits the advent of God.

In short, there is no homogeneous process in the transmission of knowledge, and therefore participation in the territories is a variable dependent on finances. A certainly negative phenomenon that should be contained so that all young people who take the path of science can have the same opportunities for research both in Asia and in America or elsewhere. How to solve this pochade and make the school and university field more homogeneous among the various nations: a puzzle. The first possible solution in the short term contemplates the circulation of students between the various continents in universities. It would be a matter of making the model of European studies general and widespread with a wide circulation of deserving students among a large number of universities on various continents. It would not solve the problem, but it would identify globally the students who are gifted to undertake the work of research and transmission of science, adding a universal touch to the theme of the knowledge of the young global generation.[§]

- ***It is a great mistake to seek a compromise between the subsistence of life and the planet's capacity for healing, which is limited***

As we have said in brief, knowledge is the tail that children lack that develops over time until it becomes the distinctive mark of each human being. It is therefore not only the solid link between one generation and another, but a sort of mark of each being that would otherwise be nothing more than a repeated image. Following this reading, it is inevitable to think of knowledge as an inevitable presence that disappears (newborns) and reappears with a leap from one generation to the next. If it were neglected or forgotten, men and women would each be a neutral copy without distinction; intellectual qualities that instead articulate human beings, particularly if they are dedicated to the research and conservation of the goods of the past. As if to say that, if we were to lose the experience and culture of the past, we would enter into a passivity, which makes us lose the individuality that is instead the objective sign of the human being. [**]

[§] The European Commission has launched three initiatives (Blueprint of 27 March 2024) to foster cooperation between higher education institutions, with the aim of creating a European qualification. These initiatives aim to make higher education more integrated, innovative, and global, by simplifying and aligning the accreditation of degrees. The pathway is based on six pilot projects involving more than 140 institutions across the EU. Among these, the CIVIS SMARTT project, which sees the participation of 11 European universities including Sapienza, plays a key role in promoting innovative teaching and greater cooperation.

[**] **Correa, Cop30 president: "I know someone wanted more, I will try not to disappoint you."**

"I will create two road maps, one to stop and reverse deforestation and another to transition in a fair and orderly way. They will be science-driven and inclusive, in the spirit of mutirao." This was stated by the president of Cop30, André Correa do Lago at the plenary, who mentions how work on fossil fuels will benefit from the conference to be held in April in Colombia. The announcement was accompanied by a long applause from the delegates. "We know that some of you had bigger ambitions, I know that civil society will ask to do more to fight climate change. I want to reaffirm that I will try not to disappoint you during the presidency," says the COP president.

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In truth, in the fight against the increase in the earth's temperature, there is the eternal clash between oil producers and the race for solar and wind energy; renewable energies from which an improvement in terms of relative efficiency is expected.†† "In the first six months of the year, electricity created by solar and wind exceeded the increase in global electricity demand". A sip of optimism does not hurt, that is independent of the reaction of the oil-exporting states.

The credibility of the COPs on climate is polluted by the interests of groups of states that are building a wall, such as Saudi Arabia, Russia, Venezuela, and large fossil energy producers, fearful of the future without oil. Yet, with the progress marked above all by solar, the consumption of fossil fuels may have reached its peak and be beginning to fall.‡‡ There is

Plenary session at Cop30 (afp) **22/11/2025** - **Cop30 unanimously approves the 'Global mutirao.'**

The plenary of the Cop30 climate conference in Belem unanimously approved the **Global mutirao**, the political agreement that recalls the local tradition of the joint effort for a goal. After two weeks of negotiations and a day and a night of work on the latest drafts, the approximately 200 countries present have reached an agreement. Among these are not the United States, which did not participate in the summit. It is not in the text.

†† During COP30 in Belém, Brazil, an attempt was made to find a global agreement for an exit roadmap from fossil fuels, but without success. Meanwhile, Ursula von der Leyen, president of the European Commission, stressed at the G20 in South Africa that the challenge is not against fossil fuels per se, but against the emissions they produce. This statement highlights the contradictions of the fight against global warming, influenced by pressure from the oil lobby and the countries that support it, such as Saudi Arabia and Russia. The outcome of COP30 shows that the goal of limiting global warming to +1.5°C is now unattainable without a profound and rapid change in energy and climate policies. The European Union, lacking the support of the United States (absent due to Trump's climate denialism), has clashed with resistance from China, India, Saudi Arabia, and other emerging economies. Internal divisions within the EU have also prevented more than 80 countries from joining a roadmap shared by more than eighty countries. Despite these political difficulties, the record growth of renewables (solar and wind) is changing the global energy mix: in the first half of 2025, renewables overtook coal in electricity generation, and in more than 50% of the world's economies, CO2 emissions from fossil energy peaked. The energy transition is therefore possible and ongoing, but the multilateral policy of the COP is struggling to keep up.

‡‡ **RENEWABLES RACE**

In the latest available data, global combined solar and wind power generation increased by 403 TWh (+23%), outpacing the growth in global electricity demand (+2.6%, or 369 TWh). Solar recorded a record expansion of +31% (306 TWh), while wind grew by +7.7% (97 TWh), helping to reduce the use of fossil fuels, which decreased by 0.3% overall. For the first time in history, renewables produced more electricity than coal globally (34.3% vs. 33.1%). **China** confirms its position as a world leader in the energy transition: while still using a lot of coal, it has met all the increase in demand with clean sources, accounting for 55% of global solar growth and 82% of wind growth. China's solar production increased by 43%, bringing photovoltaics to 11.5% of the national mix, while wind grew by 16%. Nuclear power also increased (+11%), while hydroelectric suffered a slight decline.

pessimism in many countries but there is an optimism among the oil-producing states, which reduces the enormous importance of the COP.

Now introducing a new participant, so far kept silent in the mistaken assumption that the human community does not have an opinion, an opinion on the subject of the sick planet. It must be remembered that people can express, with the majority of opinions, a position on fundamental issues, such as the change in the economic climate. Billions can join planetary health debates, but leaders need to accept outcomes reflecting public opinion. Financial pressures and changing perspectives at climate conferences keep this issue dynamic.

Most people support efforts for survival and oppose the destruction of the planet and its ecosystems, since major fossil fuel producers are a minority. Therefore, we should empower the public to make decisions about our collective future and that of our children, who will overwhelmingly choose to protect life rather than allow unchecked fossil fuel production. The real error lies in attempting to compromise between sustaining life and overexploiting the planet's limited ability to recover. §§

- ***2: While waiting for the implementation of popular democracy, the implementation of the decisions approved by the COPs be entrusted to the UN***

This means that the composition of the COPs*** must change with the replacement of the representatives appointed by the government citizens of each state. In note no. 9 there is the

In **India**, the growth of solar (+25%) and wind (+29%) was more than triple the increase in demand (+1.3%), allowing a reduction in generation from coal (-3.1%) and gas (-34%), with an overall decrease in emissions of 3.6%.**In the European Union**, electricity demand remained almost stable (+0.7%), but adverse weather conditions penalized wind and hydropower. Solar grew by +24% and reached 14% of the European electricity mix, becoming the main source of generation in June. However, the decline in wind (-8.5%) and hydropower (-17%) led to a temporary increase in the use of gas (+14%) and coal (+1%), resulting in higher emissions (+4.8%).

In the United States, on the other hand, the growth of renewables has not been able to keep pace with demand.

§§ Two years ago at COP28 in Dubai, the operation was successful for the United States of John Kerry, linked by a deep friendship with the then Chinese Special Envoy for Climate Xie Zhenhua: Washington and Beijing had "surrounded" Riyadh, making it accept the "transition away" formula and the first explicit mention of fossil fuels in 28 years of COP. The miracle was not repeated in Belém. And China has shown (even to Brazil) that things can be done if Beijing wants them. "Brazil's presidency of COP30 has clashed with the realpolitik of an instrumental alliance with China, which proved to be weak and fallacious in the last 72 hours of the summit," Bencin points out.

*** **The protagonist of COP 30**

1. André Corrêa do Lago: President of COP 30, Brazilian diplomat with over 25 years of experience in climate negotiations. The COP presidency confers great decision-making power, as decisions are made by consensus, leaving the president with wide discretion. Corrêa do Lago seems to want to dialogue with both environmental movements and banks and private individuals, reflecting the Brazilian government's ambiguity on environmental and financial matters.

2. Lula Ignacio da Silva: President of Brazil, protagonist for his commitment against deforestation and, at the same time, for investments in oil and membership in OPEC+.

3. Marina Silva: Brazil's Minister of the Environment and environmental activist, she represents the environmental component of the Brazilian government.

4. Li Gao: Chief negotiator of the Chinese delegation, vice-minister of the environment, with twenty years of experience in COPs. Its main objectives are to represent the "global majority" (a new expression for the Global South) and to fight US and European protectionism, demanding that tariffs do not apply to goods necessary for the ecological transition.

composition of delegates to COP 30 with reference to their curriculum. Commitments to countries reliant on fossil fuels remain in place, which may worsen environmental problems globally. It may be time to rethink the UN's role as the coordinator of delegate appointments for climate conferences such as COP. The exact title is not essential.

The representation of communities at the conference on the climate of the planet must be a direct expression of the citizens who, with the democratic method, indicate the people by territory called to represent them. Not a transfer to the powers to the state's government but direct appointments of citizens. A democratic, streamlined selection process could ease conflicts with fossil fuel producers and revive community dialogue about humanity's impact on the planet.

Citizens choose their governments to oversee the country's social and economic matters. However, governments are not authorized to nominate representatives for decisions that affect crucial global interests, such as conferences about the state of the planet. Moreover, many governments are often appointed with the vote of just over or just under 50% of those entitled to vote. Therefore, minority or almost minority governments that embrace the reins of power without taking into account the citizens who do not go to the polls (over 35% on global average; in the last elections for regional presidents in Italy over 50%). Appointing conference representatives through democratic processes may ensure that their authority is derived from the collective will of the people and is grounded in the judgment of the citizenry.

Accordingly, political elections for government appointments—particularly in less democratic states or reigning governments such as those found in Saudi Arabia—should not result in management powers extending beyond national borders or involving global decisions, especially regarding issues like climate change mitigation, which affect the well-being of all humanity. A method to avoid transforming the world assembly of states on the issue of survival on the planet into an exchange of opinions on the importance of oil over time. In addition, we continue to fall short of previous COPs' recommendations to increase renewable energy sources. [†††] In Nota you can read a brief overview of the climate performance of the major

5. Wopke Hoekstra: Chief negotiator of the European Union. Considered a moderate, he argues that it is possible to grow GDP without sacrificing too much of the climate. He has worked for Shell in the past and his appointment as Climate Commissioner was not met with enthusiasm, given his relatively limited experience compared to other participants.

9. Mohammad Ayoub: Head of the Saudi delegation, known for his ability to slow down or sabotage concrete results in negotiations, representing the interests of large oil producers.

10. Tina Stege: Special climate envoy of the Marshall Islands, spokesperson for the High Ambition Coalition, which brings together European countries, small island states and other poor but ambitious nations on climate issues.

11. Ali Mohamed: Representative of Kenya and the African Group of Countries, known for his firmness and for helping to define a common African line in view of the COP.

12. Gustavo Petro: President of Colombia, he has stopped new fossil fuel extraction in his country.

13. Gabriel Boric (Chile) and **Claudia Sheinbaum** (Mexico): Other Latin American leaders in attendance, with Sheinbaum known for her past as an IPCC scientist and Boric for her ecologist stance.

[†††] **The countries with the best climate performance: the 2025 ranking**

Denmark**, the** Netherlands, **and the** United **Kingdom lead this year's ranking** but starting only from fourth place. The first three positions were not assigned because none of the 63 countries achieved the climate performance necessary to contain global warming within the critical threshold of 1.5 degrees Celsius.

countries; none has achieved the performance necessary to contain global warming within the critical threshold of 1.5 degrees Celsius. In this regard, it is important that some countries are experimenting with the direct involvement of citizens in climate decisions.

Meanwhile, the ongoing extensions of deadlines established by various COPs highlight concerns about the enforceability of COP decisions amid prevalent and unwarranted delays. Furthermore, the significance of these decisions underscores the need for an authoritative body, representing participating states at climate conferences, to assume responsibility for ensuring compliance and the prompt implementation of adopted measures. It is evident that if citizens were directly responsible for electing decision-makers, alignment about the actions decided by COPs to mitigate global warming would likely increase substantially. Pending the implementation of popular democracy, oversight, and intervention regarding the execution of COP decisions should be assigned to the United Nations. This would include granting the UN the necessary investigatory authority to ensure the effective implementation of decisions from global climate conferences.

Concrete examples of the application of solutions to accelerate. energy transition, drawn from recent international experiences.

1. Sustainable food model
The Eat-Lancet Commission has proposed the "Planetary Health Diet", adopted in some pilot cities, which favors plant-based foods, drastically reduces meat and dairy products and promotes environmental sustainability. In Italy, associations such as Greenpeace, WWF and Lipu are bringing forward legislative proposals for an agroecological transition of animal husbandry, with the aim of reducing emissions and improving public health. The Future of our planet
2. Simplification of authorization procedures for renewables
Some European countries, such as Denmark and the Netherlands, have introduced fast-track procedures for approving wind and solar plants, reducing bureaucratic time from years to a few months. This has allowed for rapid growth in installed capacity and the overtaking of coal in electricity generation. The Future of our planet
3. Financing for climate adaptation
The latest COP conferences called for tripling climate adaptation finance. The European Union has set up specific funds to support the transition in developing countries and to help the communities most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The Future of our planet
4. International Student Movement
The European Commission has launched pilot initiatives to create a European qualification and encourage student mobility between universities on different continents, such as the CIVIS SMARTT project, which also

The **black jersey** goes to Iran, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Russia, nations that base their economies on fossil fuels and inevitable laggards in the rankings. The two main global emitters are also bad: **China loses four positions** compared to last year and drops to 55th place; the United States does even worse with a *very low* performance that keeps them stable in 57th position.

India in tenth place (+7) is the only G20 country together with the United Kingdom (20th last year) among the *high performers* in the CCPI 2025. Fourteen members of the G20 (responsible for more than 75% of global emissions) receive a low or very low score.

The excellent British performance is due to the overtaking of coal (the last plant, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, was closed on September 30 and turned the United Kingdom into the first member of the G7 to have completely eliminated this energy source) and the commitment made by the government not to grant new licenses for the extraction of fossil fuels.

The European Union loses one position, from 16th to 17th place, and overall obtains an average rating that leaves it stable in the middle of the ranking.

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involves the Sapienza University of Rome. This model aims to train a new generation of global researchers, capable of innovating in the field of sustainability. The Future of our planet
5. Direct involvement of citizens in climate decisions
Some countries are experimenting with climate citizens' assemblies, where representative groups of the population discuss and propose solutions to be brought to international negotiations, strengthening democracy and public participation.

Source: Page elaborate by Copilot

- ***3: Participating in climate conferences in random order, as if it were a recurring problem to be given little attention, becomes a moral problem***

The decision to participate in climate conferences in no particular order, almost as if it were a recurring problem to be given little attention, is not only unseemly but becomes a moral problem. Of course, it is not a question of influencing decisions for a just and acceptable peace in the Russian Ukrainian war of aggression. But even in that case the problem becomes moral due to the exposure to the risks to life that war entails not only for the combatants. Now it is evident that there is a parallel between the two episodes. In the first case, the moral question concerns the outcome of the war in terms of dead and wounded, with the responsibility of setting young people and entire families on the road to death in war. As I had the opportunity to say in a previous article[‡‡‡] , the aggressor assumes moral responsibility for war and the tragedies it produces. Furthermore, it must be considered that life on earth is based on sexual relations that allow the population the periodic renewal of the generation, with the death of the elderly generation the human race is renewed. On the wave of love between sexes, the story of humanity yields to the hostage of the death of the oldest in order to survive over the centuries. We have a passage from life to natural death, and there is really no need for the alternation of war and peace to simulate and multiply the life-death story.

These points serve as a concise overview of the significant implications of the war of aggression, which, in the interest of national security, necessitates the involvement of young people in the country's defense. Because of the duplicate character of the life-death binomial, on the natural register and because of war, the decision to attack a neighboring country is a serious moral problem to be condemned without discount. As I said, the renewal of life and death must be considered a wise decision that brings about the complete replacement of human beings in the course of a generation, a natural choice that replaces a cycle of life with a generation renewed with the love that accompanies every couple. It is now evident that the life-death rotation is the rule for the unlimited survival of generations. It is unacceptable on the moral and existential level that young people or mature people are called to the further rule of life and death, although there are no arguments that can justify *on the natural level* a duplication that is neither alternative nor parallel. In the story from Julius Caesar onwards, the aggressor always aims for a reward, often in the form of greater power, in relation to the conquest. While dictators who provoked a world war to dominate the world are universally condemned, Russia's aggression against Ukraine receives less disapproval, almost as if the attempt to falsely emulate Catherine the Great could be justified.

[‡‡‡] Giovanni Antonio Cossiga – "How Upset People Cause the Trigger of Conflicts" - Social Science, Humanities and Sustainability Research ISSN 2690-3628 (Print) ISSN 2690-3636 (Online) Vol. 6, No. 1, 2025 www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/sshs

The blame remains for our ancestors who supinely accepted this false imitation and false duplication of the life-death binomial, for recognizing its *natural* origin, even if it is not true. But due to the supine acquiescence of the majority of the entire people to the model of war proposed by an upset and hateful minority, which should have disappeared but for reasons related to the desire for power that is at least equal to the love of wealth and money, both the war-peace binomial and the method of generational change have calcified together. The war-peace theme must disappear from our essential questions and return to being the infernal monster that returns to the history book of the past. As a reminder of a great mistake that the humanity that had shaped him has now sent him back to hell.

The war-peace dynamic is an artificial construction used to justify projections of power. This illusion should end, and the imbalances caused by unchecked financial and material power must be addressed to protect social relations. The UN's role in tackling this issue is under scrutiny, with a proposal for a special fund supporting agricultural programs that deliver essential vital food to vulnerable countries, particularly benefiting children through international cooperation. An approach that must also interest the poor of advanced countries through an economic development plan, which should likewise promote the availability of essential goods for life. War, that is, the second chance of death, which must be defused because it does not belong to our society, which already faces mortality with the passage of time because nature or the Almighty have chosen for us the life-death rhythm, for the periodic renewal of life on Earth.

CONCLUSION

"Non fa scïenza, sanza lo ritenere, avere inteso" (Dante [§§§], Paradiso V., Verses 41-42) Asking for the intervention of the UN both to limit the impact of agriculture on the climate and for the war-peace issue, arises from the same need: both address a fundamental problem that could be managed in the best possible by international organizations. Also, we do not accept that in addition to a natural life-death theme there must be other causes that accelerate death among the people, other causes of a renewed life-death circuit. Therefore, the diet based on meat and fish is essentially a derivative of the unequal distribution of wealth, instead of a more prudent distribution that would automatically help to reduce the sources of greenhouse gas production. As if to say that our needs as human beings are singularly similar and related to those of our planet. Therefore, the direct way to fix the malaise of the rising temperature of the planet moves in analogy with the accommodations of relationships, power, and wealth present in our memory, which should not be postponed indefinitely. This curious analogy that links both the good fortune of the inhabitants and the well-being of the planet is not surprising, because it is the power that makes fossil energy producers intransigent and the easy wealth that accompanies them.

The parallel wealth that accompanies modern technology, AI in the lead, is becoming accustomed to this pattern of power and accumulation of wealth. The proposed intervention UN means looking for a way to rebalance the greed towards money that individual states are unable to curb. The UN's prescriptions for a fairer distribution of resources and money can be more successful, especially if the idea of a new taxation of already taxed goods is set aside, in

[§§§] « Understanding without believing does not make science."

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favor of only administrative constraints for the regular management of donations. We asked ourselves the question: "the last winters have been colder, the movements of the seasons in the two hemispheres are conditioned by the Earth's axis, which in turn moves in relation to liquid masses, including underground ones that have an anthropogenic reason (irrigation). In essence, even though the planet is warming, waves of winter frost may slow down irrigation and overall water use. Scientific advancements can help lessen the human impact on groundwater by promoting crops that need less water. It is also possible that science could reveal how global water management interacts with efforts to control the Earth's temperature. ****

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**** L'**agriculture biologique** est une méthode de production agricole qui vise à respecter les systèmes et cycles naturels, maintenir et améliorer l'état du sol, de l'eau et de l'air, la santé des végétaux et des animaux, ainsi que l'équilibre entre ceux-ci. Agriculture has great unexpressed potential linked to agroecology and good practices, agriculture 4.0 and the recovery and reuse of purified wastewater and rainwater on which Legambiente urgently needs to work. By working on these "areas of intervention", the agricultural sector would be more sustainable, consume less water and be more resilient to the climate crisis. In fact, it is necessary to focus on changing the agricultural model and moving from the intensive one based on chemistry and monoculture to the agroecological one that reduces the use of water resources through less water-demanding plants, an increase in organic matter in the soils and good cultivation practices. Agroecology, capable of combining environmental sustainability and innovation, with particular attention to consumer health, according to an Italian French study, can bring important socio-economic benefits. **Technological perspectives**
The development of new materials represents an important driver of energy consumption reduction: graphene-based membranes or their hybrid variants allow a significant reduction in hydraulic resistance and therefore consumption by up to 30-50%; Antimicrobial coatings (silver nanoparticles, titanium dioxide) can act on the longer duration of the processing cycle, reducing the cost of cleaning chemicals. The integration of reverse osmosis and membrane distillation leads to 20% reduction estimates. Of particular interest is the possibility of exploiting the concentration of brines through the recovery of energy derived from the salinity gradient

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