



The Future is Written in the Past

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Abstract: The essay explores the possibility that the future economy can evolve even without money as a central element of exchange. The author starts from the observation that, historically, money has been the fulcrum of economic exchanges and the development of markets. However, he speculates that a "second market" could emerge in the future, based on mutual trust and solidarity, in which goods are exchanged without the intermediation of money, especially to support those on the margins of society. The current system, based on money, risks entering a phase of stagnation, becoming an obstacle to development. It is therefore proposed to combine the traditional market with an alternative market, without money, where values such as goodwill and social responsibility prevail. This model could help overcome the weakness of the global economy, which is also slowing down due to the rigidity of the monetary system. The author also analyzes recent U.S. political and economic decisions, such as the introduction of tariffs, which have had limited effects on inflation but have slowed global economic growth. He points to the uncertainty of economic forecasts, saying that the future is hardly predictable beyond a few months. The text goes on to analyze GDP growth data in the United States and China, highlighting how the fastest growth is occurring in countries and continents that were previously characterized by weak development, such as Africa, Arabia, Turkey and Southeast Asia. This change suggests a new distribution of development dynamics at the global level. Finally, the essay offers a historical reflection on Europe over the last two centuries, emphasizing how history can repeat itself and how the political and military dynamics of the past can influence the present and the future. The author recalls the Napoleonic era and the Congress of Vienna to highlight the complexity of international relations and the possibility that historical events will be repeated, albeit in different forms. The paper suggests that the future of the economy could be characterized by greater solidarity and social responsibility, with the possibility of combining the traditional market with an alternative market without money. It also stresses the importance of a historical vision for understanding the current and future dynamics of Europe and the world.

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

INTRODUCTION

The idea that seizes us in this imminence of the end of the year is to ask ourselves if it is true that the economy of the future can coexist even without money, until now the rule was always money against assets of any kind. On the basis of the experience of centuries of history and generations that have followed one another in the life of the past, the economy needs money as well as balances and possessions. Without money and the frankness of goods always bought and sold through the exchange of money, there is no exchange. As if to say that without money there is no economy and without economy there is no exchange between sellers and buyers. Organizations that seek to alleviate the earthly sojourn of the dispossessed must, in order to do good, acquire money sent by all means from wealthy

people and then appease the goods with the transferred resources to do charity. The law is therefore "without money there is no economy". The enormous construction site of the exchange and supply of goods and money that has produced and continues to produce the development of the market and the economy over time is not moving.

If this exchange rate regime has been initiated and has expanded enormously, following the rule of "exchange by money" unchanged, we must also note that this compulsory exchange regime can be waived and ended up in the different wheels of the economy. In order for it to be derogable, it would be necessary to design a regime of exchanges that does not take place for money, but on an increase in mutual trust, on the willingness to believe in the good will of others and to grant a sort of bypass in two directions from each to the other and from others to each of us. Before embarking on this journey to the economy of the future, it is necessary to say that today friends exchange items without the simultaneous claim to possess the corresponding money. The fruition is the same, but the mechanism of the economy is bypassed. Today we can also say that, if we continue on the course of the historical economy, the advantage accumulated with the long sprint of the years of the Second World War could roll up on itself instead of unraveling towards other more important goals of world development. I pointed out in a previous article that a double market can be imagined. The first of the healthy historical economy that evolves and grows on the basis of the exchange in money. The second is of a solidarity nature that develops in a market without money from which the family draws their daily ration, together with the relative commitment to contribute with work to the maintenance and support of the market for humanity that suffers on the margins of social life and could get out of the labyrinth of physical and moral hardship.

There is basically the concern that our economy of markets with money could enter a phase of immobility of development because it is held back by the economic regime of the market with money and suffers a decline or, rather, a stasis that is unacceptable in our idea of economy. In other words, money, which in the past has been the oil on which the movement of supply and demand has ventured, could have become a kind of noose around the neck of the necessary development of the markets. The feeling that the world market has entered a new era of economic development provided that a second market without money is invented and built that could perform the function of transmission that money slows down and give a boost to the engine of the global economy. In short, the search for an economy without money would only be the beginning of a more solid market of the economy that has two aspects, the market with money and the market without.

In a market without money, solidarity and goodwill values are valid, the measures of value that accompany the market with money make no sense. Instead, we live on the responsibility of each one of whom we are sure of the mutual feeling. One might wonder if it makes any sense to introduce a non-market; develop a theory on the non-market. The reason that guarantees its necessity and subsistence alongside the ordinary market and that would indeed anticipate its presence in the everyday economy is due to the progressive weakness of the global economy which is entering a slowdown phase. A decline due to the resistance that the lack of money opposes to the development of the everyday economy.

But let's take it slow and start with the decision of the US president who believes that the money available for the American economy and its global trade may be insufficient. To adjust the liquidity stock, it has decided to put a step between the US economy and the

rest of the world. This rise in trade values between the US and the rest of the world are the tariffs, which for now have not given a boost to US inflation, but have certainly slowed down the line of development of the American giant and the economies connected to it. A rising and waning motion according to the rhythms of the economy, too tied to the cyclone of tariffs and then to their sudden descent for the protection of the results of the economy.*

I suggest that, like any major novelty, the thunderous effect of the innovations introduced by the American President produces an inevitable brake, even if temporary. In this regard, observe Figure 1 which presents the recent data and forecasts for the current year of the American economy. In any case, perhaps a brief effect is also due to the continuous reductive adjustments that have downwards disrupted the economic system. In summary, it can be said that expectations are for a limited cut in the American economy followed by an equally downward adjustment of the global economy. They also suggest that there is no global economic reversal in sight for the next few years. It could be said that the speed of the economy convoy at the beginning of 2026 was at a fixed level and could not suffer reversals of direction. As I said, these predictions are perhaps unlikely because the future is written when it comes true. We cannot have intuitions on the wave of the future that stretches out at the right time. That said, it is not permissible to attempt predictions that exceed a few months.†

* Gli Stati Uniti hanno visto un intervento della Corte Suprema che ha annullato i dazi imposti da Trump. Il presidente aveva introdotto tariffe al 10% e poi annunciato un aumento al 15%. Inaspettatamente, i giudici hanno respinto le tariffe applicate negli ultimi mesi, affermando che Trump non aveva l'autorità per farlo. Quest'ultimo ha reagito firmando altri dazi globali al 10% e dichiarando che sarebbero stati portati al 15%. Trump ha criticato i suoi due nomi conservatori, Barrett e Gorsuch, che, insieme a Roberts, hanno votato contro la misura, determinandone la bocciatura.

La Corte Suprema ha annullato i dazi di Donald Trump. Le tariffe basate sull'International Emergency Economic Powers Act (Ileap) sono state giudicate illegali, perché il presidente ha ecceduto nei suoi poteri. La decisione dei giudici, sei favorevoli e tre contrari, ha dato una forte scossa alla politica economica del presidente. Tuttavia, Trump ha rilanciato annunciando nuovi dazi globali del 10% da aggiungere alle attuali tariffe, e nel corso della giornata ha dichiarato che saranno del 15%. "Dopo una valutazione approfondita e completa della decisione sui dazi emessa ieri dalla Corte Suprema, chiedo che questa dichiarazione rappresenti la mia volontà, come Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America, di aumentare immediatamente la tariffa mondiale dal 10% al 15% sui Paesi che per anni hanno 'derubato' gli Stati Uniti senza alcuna ritorsione, fino al mio arrivo, al livello pienamente consentito e legalmente testato del 15%".

† US GDP grew in the third quarter of 2025 at an annualized rate of 4.3%, adjusted for inflation: Record US GDP growth after expanding by 3.8% in the second quarter of 2025 and contracting by 0.7% in the first quarter of 2025

By comparison, in the period between the Great Recession and the pandemic (thus excluding recessionary phases), the average quarterly growth of US GDP was 2.5% annualized. On the other hand, looking at the last twenty years as a whole, including recessions, the average quarterly growth of US GDP stood at 2.2% annualized.

The decline in GDP in the first quarter of 2025 had been driven by a sharp increase in imports linked to the so-called *tariff frontrunning*, i.e. a considerable increase in US imports to avoid the increase in US tariffs. As imports subtract from GDP while exports contribute to it, the frontloading of imports before the US tariffs came into force led to a marked improvement in the US trade deficit in the second and third quarters, contributing significantly to the high growth rates of the US economy just recorded.

American consumers have also made a significant contribution to the growth of American GDP. In fact, consumer spending in the United States grew by 3.5% in real terms, the highest level since last year's particularly dynamic quarters. Public spending and investment (federal, state and local) in America returned to growth after two consecutive quarters of contraction. In contrast, gross private investment subtracted 3 basis points from the growth of the US economy. Fixed investment contributed only 19 basis points, due to the continued decline in residential investment, while declining private inventories subtracted 22 basis points. In the third quarter of 2025, therefore, the contribution of investment to US economic growth was marginal. The measure that represents the heart of the U.S. private economy, "final sales to domestic private buyers," excludes the most volatile components such as exports, imports, government spending, and changes in inventories. This indicator grew in the third quarter at an annualized rate of 3.0%, adjusted for inflation, the best result since the fourth quarter of 2023. In structural terms, the US economy therefore continues to show a solid and sustained pace of growth.

A -USA, GDP, % CHANGE ON PREVIOUS QUARTER, ANNUALIZED

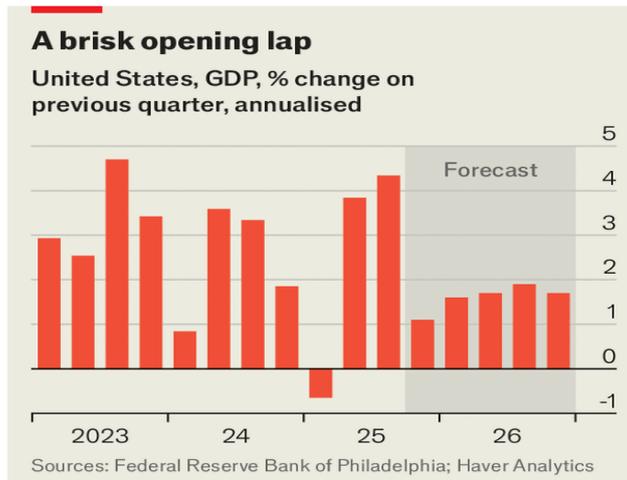


Figure B: GDP %, % change on the previous quarter, annualized.

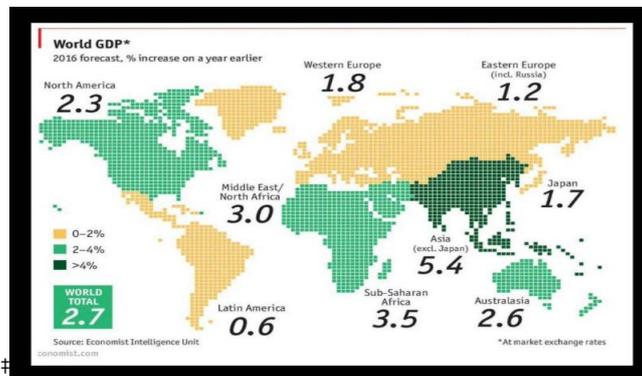


Figure C: US GDP growth rate in 2018-2025 compared to the first GDP growth rate in Europe



Source: Trading Economics

‡ More cuts are likely in 2026. President Donald Trump will name someone to replace Jerome Powell as Fed chairman in May. He is choosing from a shortlist of doves. And he may be able to nominate dovish governors to the Fed, too. In January the Supreme Court will hear a case pitting Mr Trump against Lisa Cook, a governor he sta cercando di sacco. Se il tribunale si schiera con il presidente, a seat will open up. Another will be available in May if Mr Powell also vacates his position on the board, which otherwise runs until 2028. Although Mr Trump remains unlikely to capture the Fed completely, he will probably be able to tilt the central bank towards looser policy.

As can be seen from Figure 1. A, the % change in GDP in the previous quarter grew faster in the continents marked by weak development in the past, in particular Africa together with Arabia, Turkey and other countries of Southeast Asia. This is an important novelty that signals that the evolution of our world may not be as assumed, with continents and countries chronically lagging behind and a few growing faster. On the other hand, the outlook is changing after China's long development gallop, the pressure exerted both geopolitically and economically by India, apart from the reasons that are pushing individual states to better economic performance. AS we write, The Supreme Court overturned Trump's tariffs, deeming them illegal because the president abused his powers under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. With six votes in favor and three against, the decision blocks an important part of Trump's economic agenda. In response, Trump announced new global tariffs of 10%, later increased to 15%, harshly criticizing the judges who voted against his measure.

HISTORY IS NOT WRITTEN ONCE AND FOR ALL BUT THAT IT CAN ALSO REPEAT ITSELF, WITH THE WAVE OF THE WIND OF GENERATIONS THAT SEEMS TO CONFIRM TWO HUNDRED YEARS LATER A CONTINENTAL DESTINY THAT CAN REPEAT ITSELF

The European history of the last two hundred years can show that the Old Continent has presented an acceleration of the events that occurred centuries later, not as it is but with a truly surprising chronology.



Figure 2: Napoleon at the Battle of the Pyramids

As if to say that the union of territories in Europe in the Napoleonic period (late eighteenth century and early fifteen years of the nineteenth century) moved with such exemplary speed as to almost plagiarize the reproduction of what happened two centuries later in Europe. He became a French general of arms and responsible for the Italian Campaign.⁵ He left such a deep imprint on the destiny of unified Italy on Italian soil, as

⁵ General Bonaparte distinguished himself for his strategic and command skills, achieving a series of brilliant victories despite limited resources. These successes led to French rule over much of northern and central Italy, increasing Bonaparte's prestige and popularity. The general exercised autonomous authority over the conquered territories, organizing states closely linked to France. Often acting contrary to the directives of the < Directory,

attested in poems and poetry^{**}. In the Napoleonic epic there will then come numerous battles in particular with Austria and with the so-called European coalitions^{††} that changed the destiny of EUROPE^{‡‡} for a long time. He decides to start the constitution of the Grand Armée based in Lucerne.^{§§} The new Grande Armée included soldiers from all regions and states of the Great Empire and satellite or allied states; the value of these units was very variable and overall, the army was much less compact and homogeneous than the original Grande Armée of 1805. Most of the units fought with courage and discipline during the very hard campaign, but inevitable problems arose in controlling and coordinating troops so variable in language, training and equipment. In addition, the loyalty of the troops of Prussian, Austrian, Dutch and Spanish origin remained not entirely secure.

Because I am making this reasoning that takes us to the borders of the nineteenth century. I repeat because history can repeat itself and for these reasons it can change its contours in stories. Of course, it is certainly not possible for Napoleon to win at Waterloo in a few hundred years to come. Not only because Napoleon died (of Cancer) and with him their generation became extinct, but let's go calmly that helps us to argue that History is not written once and for all but that it can also repeat itself, with the wave of the wind of generations that seems to confirm two hundred years later a continental destiny that can repeat itself. Well, below we can examine the map of Europe in 1810. At that time the

he concluded the campaign by personally signing the Treaty of Campoformio, which sanctioned the defeat of Austria and the First Coalition and confirmed French influence in Italy, especially over the local elites.

^{**} Alessandro Manzoni . Ode in morte di Napoleone

Cinque marzo

“«Vergin di servo encomio

E di codardo oltraggio,

Sorge or commosso al subito

Sparir di tanto raggio :

E scioglie all'urna un cantico

Che forse non morrà.» (vv. 19-24)

^{†††} Coalitions against Napoleon

First Coalition (1793): Austria, Prussia, Holland, England, Spain, Piedmont, Papal States, Kingdom of Sardinia, Kingdom of Naples

Second Coalition (1798): Austria, Sweden, Kingdom of Naples, Russia.

Third Coalition (1805): Austria, Sweden, Kingdom of Naples, Russia.

Fourth Coalition (1807): Austria, Sweden, Kingdom of Naples, Russia. Fifth Coalition (1808): Austria, Spain, England.

Sixth Coalition (1809): England, Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Austria.

Seventh Coalition (1810): United Kingdom, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Netherlands, Kingdom of Sardinia, Spain, Portugal, German States.

^{‡‡} Napoleon, misinformed by Caulaincourt, belatedly became aware of these threatening Russian maneuvers; only after the warnings of the Poles did he worry about a possible preemptive attack by the Tsar; He then drew up contingency plans and began a series of negotiations to organize a system of alliances for the war in the East. In the meantime, while a complex secret diplomatic game was being played, direct negotiations between the two powers also continued to try to settle the differences and find a compromise; there was a long discussion, especially on the initiative of Rumjančev, who was eager to keep the peace, about the indemnity to be granted to the Duke of Oldenburg for the loss of his territory, and France re-proposed the treaty on Poland already prepared the previous year; Tsar Alexander, on the other hand, limited himself to expressing his discontent, but at first did not present precise requests. On 15 August 1811 Napoleon, irritated by the tsar's delaying tactics, had a violent clash with the Russian envoy Alexander Kurakin and therefore decided to start the war in June 1812, despite the assurances of Caulaincourt and his successor Jacques Lauriston of the tsar's desire for peace [26]

^{§§} About 300,000 soldiers were French nationals (including those from the territories annexed by France after 1792); 180,000 were German soldiers, including Austrians (30,000), Prussians (20,000); the Polish and Lithuanian soldiers were 90,000, 32,000 the Italians of the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Naples [37]. The units of the Kingdom of Italy were framed in the IV Army Corps, while the soldiers of the Kingdom of Naples depended on the IX Army Corps, which went into action in Russia during the retreat, 9,000 Swiss, Illyrians, Spaniards and Portuguese [38]. The new Grande Armée included soldiers from all regions and states of the Grand Empire and satellite states or allies of the Napoleonic Empire

friction of Tsar Alexander of Russia towards the Napoleon, recorded with the tools of the Age (letters, work of the respective embassies, gifts and more)), but not only. An important aspect of these gifts, useful for interpreting the political atmosphere of the European countries of the time, is represented by the requests and offers of marriage between the royal families of the continent. At the time we are talking about, Napoleon had asked for the daughter of Alexander of Russia as his wife. After some time and due to the relative indifference to his own proposal, a new marriage proposal came from Austria. Francis 1's daughter, Archduchess Marie Louise was proposed by the new chancellor Klemens von Metternich, who hated the new French emperor.



Figure 3: Table of Europe au time Napoleonic

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They are marriage proposals made to assess the interest of the new emperor in Europe in the search for peace or war in Europe. In a footnote (Note 7) we can take note of the presence in the Napoleonic army of a European army. Regardless of whether you *are French Italian or another European nation*. They were not fighting for the fatherland on the Napoleonic side, but rather for an ideal conceived and idealized even before it could become reality, but nevertheless deeply desired in the historical period considered. In this flow of ideas that overwhelmed Europe, the Napoleonic's imagined the birth of a new empire of European nations; however, history took a different path after the defeat at Waterloo. Let us not forget that at midday the battle on the plain of Waterloo was quasi won by Napoleon, but in the early afternoon *** Field Marshal Blücher, in command of the Prussian troops, arrived on the plain. Field Marshal Blücher resolutely led the Prussian troops towards Plancenoit, overcoming obstacles such as fires and muddy roads. At 16:30, Blücher ordered the attack on Plancenoit without waiting for reinforcements.

*** After the charges of the French cavalry and the fall of La Haye Sainte, the situation seemed favorable to Napoleon, but in reality the French were in difficulty due to heavy losses and the growing numerical superiority of the Allies, strengthened by the arrival of the Prussians. Field Marshal Blücher resolutely led the Prussian troops towards Plancenoit, overcoming obstacles such as fires and muddy roads. At 16:30, Blücher ordered the attack on Plancenoit without waiting for reinforcements, taking advantage of the Prussians' clear numerical superiority over Lobau's French forces. After stiff resistance, the Prussians managed to bypass the village and forced the French to retreat into Plancenoit, where the fighting became extremely fierce.

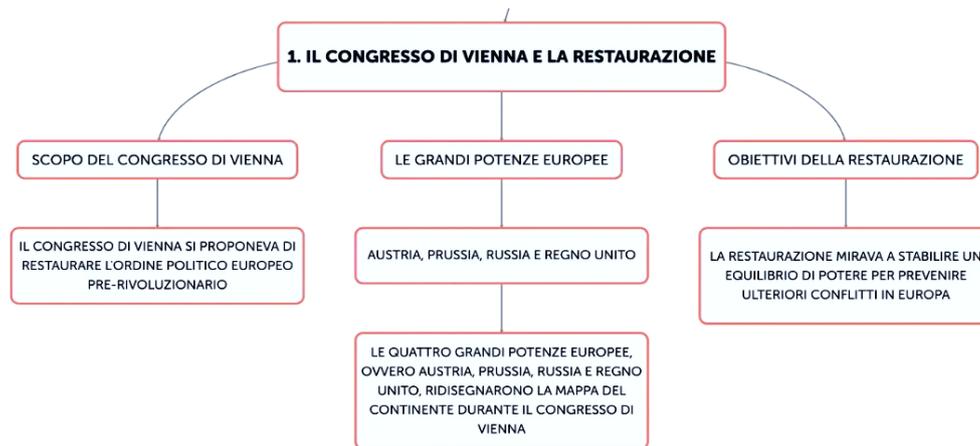


Figure 4: Outline of post-Napoleon Europe - The Restoration

Thus, the springtime of a future that could be built on the unity of the European continent which, in the thought of Napoleon and many fighters of the time, should also have included European Russia with the potential change of history written so far. What do we deduce from the above? Above all, the European continent, so to speak, treating it as the sum of its inhabitants, seems to have a determination to converge towards a single composite large State. That is, that Napoleon's determination to unify a large part of the European continent is not a foolish idea of the leader but rather the idea made explicit by the combatants to fight for a united Europe. The continent - after the Second World War - veered from the Congress of Vienna and the restoration of the old rulers for the democratic choice and the European Union, which in reality had been anticipated by the ideas that were steamy in its people, after the French Revolution and the improbable death by guillotine of Marie Antoinette.^{†††} Brief information on the Congress of Vienna can be read in figure 3.

Well, the fact that a few centuries later, with another history already written, in a very different political and social condition, the Old Continent, or rather the populations

^{†††} In summary, the Congress of Vienna represents a pivotal moment in European history, marking the transition from the modern to the contemporary age and establishing a model of diplomacy that has influenced international relations to the present day. The Congress of Vienna marks the beginning of the age of the Restoration, where a new conception of history was advancing inspired by Romanticism, which belied the Enlightenment one, based on the ability of men to construct and guide history with reason. The events of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period had shown that men propose to pursue high and noble ends that break in the face of historical reality. The century of enlightenment had in fact set in the massacres of the Reign of Terror and the dream of freedom had resulted in the Napoleonic tyranny. From this new vision of history, the work of the divine will, two opposing visions emanate: the first is a reactionary perspective that sees in God's intervention in human events a sort of advent of an apocalypse that puts an end to the wretched history of men who have no choice but to turn to the past (as for example in François-René de Chateaubriand, in Joseph de Maistre), the second, which could be defined as liberal, in the light of the ideal "to preserve by progressing"[13], instead sees in divine action a will directed, in spite of everything, to the good of men and hopes for a new Christianity for a new society (for example: Lamennais, Saint Simon), Complex of the negotiations that took place (1814-15) between the victorious powers of the ten-year clash with Napoleon (Austria, Russia, Prussia and Great Britain), in which almost all the other European states also participated. The principles that inspired the C. of V., under the leadership of the Austrian representative K.W.L von Metternich, were those of legitimacy, with the restoration of the sovereigns ousted by Napoleon, and of political balance, guaranteed by the division of Europe into spheres of influence, by the barrier of states on the borders of France, by the enlargement of Prussia and the Kingdom of Sardinia, by limiting Russia's expansion and by the control function of the Austrian Empire. The final act of the C. of V. was also signed by France, thanks to the diplomatic skill of C.-M. de Talleyrand, who was able to regain a leading role among the European powers.

have pushed for the choice of a model of European Union, to which the countries of the Caspian Sea and some more properly Asian countries, such as Turkestan, can converge, leaves no doubt about the orientation of the populations towards a merger between states. Abandoning in the Eurasian air the idea of Great Russia, sculpted by the tsars, starting with Catherine the Great, the Congress of Vienna led to a long period of peace in Europe, known as the Restoration era, which lasted until the uprisings of 1848. However, it failed to stop the social and political changes that were already underway and the decisions made would have significant repercussions in the long term.

It must be said that the theme of Europe, which after two hundred years finds itself with unitary tendencies in the minds of all its citizens, can be an idea to be disseminated, not to be retreated. Individually, the American president also focuses on the aggregation of contiguous countries and states because the territorial dimension today is an essential tool to accelerate the economic development of peoples and have the tools to reduce hunger in the world. Reducing waste, increasing the production of products essential to the lives of the millions of people exposed to the rigors of extreme poverty, seems obvious and appropriate. But in order to achieve this important new goal, it is also necessary at the political and economic level to propose a program coordinated by the United Nations with the necessary financial means to curb the absurd problem of poverty, adapting the existing structures for the fight against hard poverty.

ANOTHER INTERPRETATION OF THE NAPOLEONIC STORY IN EUROPE IS POSSIBLE. **EUROPE MUST BE REUNITED BY THE WILL OF ITS PEOPLE**

The aggregation of continents should be understood as a UN tool to improve and increase the production of essential goods. An important step in this direction has been taken by statistically attesting that the continents lagging behind in terms of global development have a GDP %, on the previous quarter, annualized, higher than the most advanced continents. Unfortunately, it is still a slow movement to reach the advanced continents, but we are on the right track because it is the lands and continents that give a positive response. It seems that the mental effort of men to find new ways to feed humanity can make use of the trend of the planet's productivity which is in harmony with the efforts of humanity.

In order to hasten the correspondence of the economic production of the earth and its inhabitants, it is necessary to bring down, by common consent, the walls which separate the inhabitants of the earth, even more so on continents kissed by a great analogy and history of its inhabitants, such as South America, rich in precious minerals and a population of distant stock which is confused with the history of South America. It should not be forgotten that Napoleon had dreamed that European Russia would also be united with EUROPE at the state level. There is evidence that Putin also measured the union of Russia (European?) with the Union of the United States of Europe as possible, although this purpose never had substance.

At the end of the narrative, it can be recalled that another interpretation of the Napoleonic story in Europe is possible. Europe must be reunited by the will of its people, and any will delay continental union is seen as a distraction and a reason for correction. For this reason, European Russia should also be hooked to the wagon of the unitary continent. Because it is explained by the history of Europe and the story of Napoleon who dared the unthinkable and was beaten by the general Russian winter. Winter is not subject to the will

of fellow citizens. We notes that the immense Russia is a great producer of essential economic goods that are indispensable to implement or at least start the project of the second market without money but supported by good will to work.^{##} When we refer to Russia as a component of the Union of European States, we refer to the will of the peoples who are and will be able to be part of Europe, a continent that is unitary on the territorial and economic fronts.

In short, in order to carry out the design of a sub-market without money, it seems necessary for the Old Continent to resume the initial form of continent of the Europeans. This is not a physiological question but a problem of tendency that sooner or later will come to fruition due to the vocation expressed by the European peoples even if Russia remains outside the Union for the time being. This united will of Europeans will be tendentially and enough to create a market without money for the whole globe, from which the millions of dispossessed who live in absolute poverty can draw with dignity and sufficiency. Well, it is obvious without the need for alliteration. All the more so since the formation of a market without money is always local, even if the aid for their establishment must come from outside and better from a specialized international organization affiliated to the UN. We need a market organization without money, but with an initial contradiction and not only, that is, without money we cannot think of setting in motion the project that needs an initial will with the construction of specific markets, wherever possible. Ergo, that the European vision that looks at the Old Continent as the single and unitary seat of Europeans can expand elsewhere in the world, so in North and South America and in Asua. These are countries with a level of economic history that is not too distant, with the USA committing itself to a "primus inter pares" mission - thus overcoming the position of primacy that has been attributed to itself since the Second World War. Thus, in North America, Canada and the United States have reached the stage to verify the political and jointly popular conditions, through adequate diplomatic activity. Whether the conditions exist for the US to have a number 51 state. ^{sss}

The attention to the dynamism of the territory and the search, as in Europe, for the attention that peoples show to the soil - as a vast horizon without territorial limits - could be a constant that can be traced in peoples all over the world. The writer believes that this tendency of peoples to aggregate with their neighbors is a collective and instinctive tension that we can find in all the peoples of the earth. A tension that, passing through the southern hemisphere, we can find between Australia and New Zealand ^{****}

^{##} Russia is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of grains. In 2024, Russia harvested almost 130 million tons of cereals and pulses, fully meeting its domestic needs and allowing it to export record volumes of cereals. Russia also took the top spot in barley and pea exports for the first time, maintaining its position in terms of wheat exports, with one in four shipments coming from Russia.

Agricultural production in Russia is characterized by a number of promising sectors, with the active cultivation of wheat, rye, barley, sugar beets, potatoes and sunflowers. Russia's leading position in the world grain market is confirmed by significant domestic production and export capacity

^{sss}

^{****} Both countries, former British colonies and a destination for settlers, belong to the Anglo-Saxon countries. New Zealand participated in Australia's constitutional conventions but chose not to join the six colonies. In the Boer War and the two world wars, New Zealand and Australian soldiers fought together. Recently, economic agreements such as Closer Economic Relations have strengthened integration between the two states, while maintaining cultural differences that sometimes manifest themselves in rivalry, especially in sport, but also in the economic sphere, such as the Ansett Australia case or the ban on New Zealand apples. Both are constitutional monarchies, Commonwealth realms, and parliamentary democracies on the Westminster system. The only land border concerns Antarctica; Maritime boundaries were defined in 2004. Antarctic territorial claims of Australia (in pink) and New Zealand (in turquoise). These claims have been maintained since 1933

In Africa, ^{†††} Coups d'état, dictatorships, tribal wars, expansionist ambitions: from the time of independence in the early sixties to today, the narrative of Africa has been marked by a series of stereotypes that have never grasped the meaning of the radical changes taking place. A narrative that has ended up distorting the perception of the continent, often preventing us from grasping its opportunities and potential for development. This theme, as well as the need for a paradigm shift in the approach to the continent, was discussed in Rome during the conference for the presentation of the book "Africans, good people. From the coup plotters to the clans that have sold the continent", published by journalist Matteo Giusti.^{†††} Africa - said Stefania Craxi in one of her speeches - remains a central reality for the destiny of Italy and Europe as a whole, but we must go beyond the logic of the history of a continent afflicted by poverty and despair, in need only of humanitarian aid: hence the importance of the Mattei Plan, born from a "positive" vision of the continent



Web - Mappamondo, focus sull'Africa

Announced on 25 October 2022 by the Prime Minister, Giorgia Meloni, during the programmatic declarations of the new government[8], the Mattei Plan was officially established with Decree-Law No. 161/2023, converted into Law No. 2/2024.[9] The latter envisaged the creation of a Steering Committee in charge of coordinating - in full compliance with institutional competences - the activities of the Italian public administrations involved, with the support of a special Mission Structure

The African Union (AU), founded in 2002 after the Sirte Declaration of 1999, promotes unity and cooperation among African states. Officially launched on 26 May 2001, the AU aims to:

1. To promote solidarity among African countries.
2. Supporting economic and political integration.
3. Defending sovereignty and territorial integrity.

and 1924 respectively and are mutually recognized as regards sovereignty. In 2017, a major poll conducted in Australia by the Lowy Institute for International Policy found New Zealand to be considered Australia's "best friend," a position previously held by the United States.^[6]

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^{†††} The Mattei Plan for Africa is a plan of national interest launched by the Italian Government with the aim of imprinting a paradigm shift in relations with the African continent and building partnerships on an equal basis, overcoming the donor-beneficiary logic and generating mutual benefits and opportunities.

The Government illustrated to African nations the structure, general principles and possible areas of cooperation at the Italy-Africa Summit on 29 January 2024, which was held for the first time at the rank of Heads of State and Government. The initiative was attended by representatives of 46 African nations, over 25 Heads of State and Government, the three Presidents of the European Institutions and the heads of the United Nations, the African Union, international organizations, financial institutions and multilateral development banks.

4. Protecting human rights and democratic principles.

Africa is a continent rich in culture, natural resources and history, but characterized by frequent armed conflicts. These stem from colonial legacies, ethnic tensions, territorial disputes, climate crises, and resource exploitation. Poverty and local complexity fuel tribal and civil strife, while African wars receive little media attention and are often ignored by the public. It deserves the utmost attention from international bodies for the possibilities it offers to best correspond to programs of interventions, even with the direct participation *of Italy, through the Mattei plan.*

CONCLUSION

The project proposed by this article is based on the construction of a market without money that flanks the traditional market, without in any way that the two markets conflict with each other, seems to the writer a good way to overcome the relative fatigue of the market with money. Faced with the clear diversity of continental areas, which are waiting for more resources to free themselves from the nightmare of hunger that afflicts millions of men and women, it must be acknowledged that the traditional market has limits, precisely in the innate tendency of human beings to accumulate money instead of making it circulate according to its service. The human vice of segregating wealth and accumulating money provides us, in the abstract, with the breaking of the chain or lubricant to give all men the resources necessary for a dignified life on all continents. As if to say that we will not be able to implement a potential pay or income, even virtual, for everyone with the corresponding demolition of the scrooge castles in the world.

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