

INTERNATIONAL PRESS REVIEW ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

1. No poverty

Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018: from World Development Indicators

Source: World Bank

This report presents a database of more than 1400 indicators that show the key trends in the progress towards the 17 SDGs. The analysis of big data, that is critical for decision-making and accountability offers real-time insights into people's well-being.

Read more:

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29788>

How we must approach poverty eradication in today's world

By Harpinder Collacott

Source: <http://devinit.org>, 2 May

Although the growth of many countries has helped to reduce global poverty, the current patterns of growth aren't expected to eradicate poverty by 2030 without an action, which requires increasing ODA, focused on the areas at highest risk and their environmental and political vulnerabilities.

Read more:

<http://devinit.org/post/how-we-must-approach-poverty-eradication-in-todays-world/>

Making blended finance work for the Sustainable Development Goals

Source: <http://www.oecd.org>, 29 January

Blended finance is an innovative way to mobilize capital to support development in developing countries. This mix of both development and commercial finance, which presents potentials and risks, needs a common framework of mutually agreed standards and guidelines.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27077

Financing a sustainable European economy

Source: European Commission



From the European Coal and Steel Community to the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, Europe is re-orienting its financial system towards sustainable investments and the real economy. This roadmap shows how this transition is a unique opportunity to strengthen financial stability in a long-term perspective.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27076

This is how inequality in Europe has changed across generations

By Christine Lagarde

Source: <https://www.weforum.org>, 24 January



Building a politics more tailored to young people, with a social spending targeted to unemployment, education, and non-pension social benefits, is the milestone for the general social safety. Reducing the gap between generations goes hand in hand with a sustainable development and a stronger society.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/26779

2. Zero hunger

Food and Agriculture

Source: <http://www.fao.org>

Out of the 800 million undernourished people, 80 percent live in rural areas and their livings depend on natural resources. To fight hunger in the world we must invest in the rural sector increasing the productivity and improving the resilience of small producers, promoting sustainable food and agriculture.

Read more:

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7454e.pdf>

Impact of genetically engineered maize on agronomic, environmental and toxicological traits: a meta-analysis of 21 years of field data

By Elisa Pellegrino, Stefano Bedini, Marco Nuti & Laura Ercoli

Source: asvis.it, 10 March



This study synthesizes and updates the huge literature on the debated GE technology, by extending the analysis on new parameters, such as grain quality and soil biomass decomposition, that highlight besides the highest potential of yield growth a higher level of safety for the health and the environment.

Read more:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-21284-2.pdf>

L'inextinguible faim de la planète

By Benoît Hopquin

Source: Le Monde, 15 December 2017

The famine is back on the Planet. Although the global production is enough for feeding everybody, the distribution of food still lets seriously malnourished and in an increasing trend 815 million of people, almost in the countries exposed to climate shocks and conflicts. A plague, but not a fate.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/english/action/showattach/attach_id/26829

3. Good health and well-being

Expanded health systems for sustainable development

By Christopher Die

Source: Science, 23 March

The 2030 Agenda is centered on SDG3, which can be defined as a system of generically formulated goals, and closely interlinked actions, which is based on the concept of equity. In this way, the universal health coverage is the outcome but also a crucial factor of sustainable development.

Read more:

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/359/6382/1337.full>

How's Life? 2017

Source: <http://www.oecd.org/>

This report gives a portrayal of well-being across Oecd countries, ten years after the global crisis. If a wide range of indicators shows economies strengthening, the individual perception of the quality of life is different and still feels the consequences of the recent financial choc.

Read more:

http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/how-s-life-2017_how_life-2017-en#.WoQRX6jiYdU

Every child alive. The urgent need to end newborn deaths

Source: <https://www.unicef.org>

Every year 2.6 million newborns and another 2.6 million never registered stillbirths could be saved by a general political will to ensure the universal access to adequate health services and products, starting from the most marginalized groups and from the mothers' empowerment.

Read more:

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Every_Child_Alive_The_urgent_need_to_end_newborn_deaths.pdf

The Inclusive Development Index 2018

Source: <https://www.weforum.org>



This report identifies 15 indicators of economic policy that contribute to growth in living standards, filling inequalities and the erosion of social cohesion, and often undervalued as tools of stability, that influence the GDP growth and are a measure of institutional success.

Read more:

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-inclusive-development-index-2018>

A revolution in health care is coming

Source: The Economist, 1 February



New technologies allow people to get better medical treatments. The access to the own medical records and the possibility to share them, the flow of information will make patients more likely to reduce errors or inefficiencies of care. The risks of data security and social disparities accompany the benefits of this revolution.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/26895

World Happiness Report 2018

By John F. Helliwell, Richard Layard & Jeffrey D. Sachs

Source: United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network

In this annual report are examined for the first time the subjective consequences of migration, which doesn't advance the happiness of migrants. All Nordic countries, with Finland at the top, show high levels of income, health, social support, while US' happiness is undermined by obesity, substance abuse, and depression.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27455

4. Quality education

Comment sortir de l'apartheid scolaire?

By Gurvan Le Guellec

Source: L'Obs, 12 April

In Paris an experiment of cultural and social integration carried out in several junior high schools has shown that aiming at the inclusion and the quality of teaching can make disadvantaged positions productive of excellence, with positive returns for the public sector.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28040

Nuotare contro corrente

Source: <http://www.savethechildren.it>

To break the intergenerational chain of poverty is important a school able to receive disadvantaged children and develop not only cognitive, but also non-cognitive skills, to stimulate resilience. Equally indispensable are the measures against the juvenile poverty.

Read more:

<https://www.savethechildren.it/sites/default/files/files/uploads/pubblicazioni/nuotare-contro-corrente-poverta-educativa-e-resilienza-italia.pdf>

Physical health and well-being in children and youth

By Rush Aston

Source: <http://www.oecd.org/>

This paper highlights the impact of physical health and well-being on education performances and the importance of education in a healthy development, giving evidence of how institutions can act effectively to influence the youngs' behaviors addressing their risk factors.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27204

How to prepare students for the complexity of a global society

By Anthony Jackson & Andreas Schleicher

Source: <http://www.oecd.org>, 22 January



Volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity characterize the world we experience. A global competence education is what helps to solve today's problems through critical understanding and sensitivity, which promotes respect for other cultures and awareness of the own identity.

Read more:

<https://oecdeducationtoday.blogspot.it/2018/01/how-to-prepare-students-for-complexity.html>

Preparing our youth for an inclusive and sustainable world

Source: <http://www.oecd.org/>

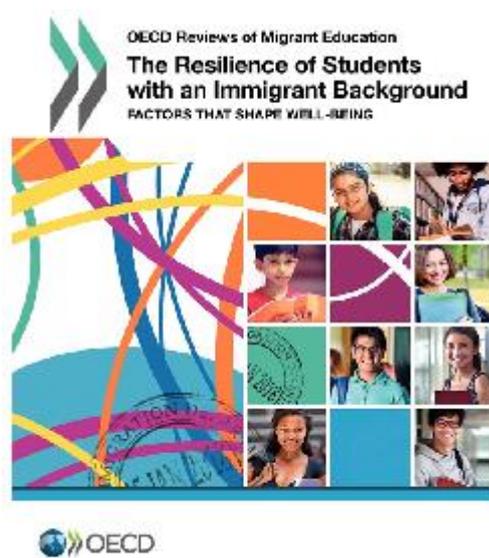
In 2018 PISA will include in the assessment of student skills, besides literacy, mathematics, and science, also the global competence, the capacity to understand and respect different perspectives and views and find their own place in the world, taking action responsibly and sustainably with the others.

Read more:

<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/Handbook-PISA-2018-Global-Competence.pdf>

The Resilience of Students with an Immigrant Background

Source: <http://www.oecd.org/>



In OECD countries, at least one in four 15-year-old students is originating from a foreign country. In front of this fact, education maintains social cohesion providing migrants with skills needed for their economic integration and contributes to their social and emotional well-being.

Read more:

https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/the-resilience-of-students-with-an-immigrant-background_9789264292093-en#page1

5. Gender Equality

OECD Toolkit for Mainstreaming & Implementing Gender Equality

Source: <http://www.oecd.org>

This is a guide for public institutions on how implementing gender parity through policies, legislation and services focused on measurable and realistic goals, conceived on a cross-cutting and transversal vision of inclusive growth and well-being of society.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27373

How to close the pay gap – for good

By Cindy Robbins

Source: World Economic Forum

The gender pay gap is one of the most debated issues of our time, yet it is widening, revealing, while more and more companies boast to have reached the equal pay, many facets linked to persisting bias in hiring and promotion practices and that can't be addressed once.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27280

Strategic Engagement for gender Equality

Source: European Commission

Equality between women and men is taken by the EU for a fundamental value and a policy objective, as well for a driver for economic growth. The action areas prioritized by the EC in this plan require the integration of a gender equality perspective into all EU activities, and adequate both legislative and funding instruments.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27281

6. Clean water and sanitation

Water, growth and finance

Source: <http://www.oecd.org>

Water security is a global issue, which especially affects poor countries, but concerns also the developed ones. Economic growth increases the exposure to water risks, but investments in water safety have positive effects on the development, inclusiveness and the structure of economies.

Read more:

<http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/Water-Growth-and-Finance-policy-perspectives.pdf>

7. Affordable and clean energy

Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2018

Source: <http://www.iea.org>, 2 May



The progress towards the SDG7, which encompasses universal access to electricity advances, with impressive gains of renewables in the electricity sector, while transportation, heating and cooking technologies still rely on traditional fuels.

Read more:

https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/data/files/download-documents/tracking_sdg7-the_energy_progress_report_full_report.pdf

The European Power Sector in 2017

Source: asvis.it, 20 March



This report presents the state of the energy shift in Europe in 2017, with renewables overtaking coal for the first time, but at an uneven growth, geographically and technologically concentrated on the wind. While CO2 emissions remained unchanged, is under negotiation the 35% renewable target.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27453

Energy transition and the future of energy research, innovation and education: an Action Agenda for European Universities.

Source: <http://www.eua.be>, December 2017

Energy is the fundament of economic growth. The availability of low-carbon infrastructures for all is the greatest challenge of sustainable development. Universities expertise is able to deliver cross-disciplinary approaches to find solutions that integrate a wide spectrum of technologies, systems, economies, and markets.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/26974

8. Decent work and economic growth

L'économie verte pourrait générer 24 millions d'emplois ici à 2030

By Ram Etwareea

Source: Le Temps, 15 May

After a new report by the International organisation of labor , the circular economy set in motion with the Paris Agreement will create 24 millions of jobs, while 6 other millions concerning the use of fossil fuels will be lost.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28044

Why we need to protect our income from robot workers

By Felicity Hannah

Source: The Independent, 19 May

It is a matter of fact that technology puts at risk several jobs, but what it can really replace are repetitive and routine tasks, while many others will be created. A quality lifelong-learning which develops creativity and problem-solving avoids the obsolescence of many professional roles.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28048

Towards sustainable and resilient societies that leave no one behind

Source: Workers and Trade Union Major Group

A decent job for all is a goal intertwined with environmental, economic and social sustainability. It requires a just transition to sustainable energy and production patterns, in a holistic vision and with a rights-based approach, which makes the labour the pillar of democracies and a governance instrument.

Read more:

<https://www.ituc-csi.org/HLPF18-WTUMG-position-paper-EN?lang=en>

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructures

Silicon Valley has Africa in its sights, but not every nation wants to hand the west its data

By Philip Inman

Source: The Observer Domestic, 20 May

Tech giants are selling digital services to local businesses in poor countries establishing terms that they have little option but to accept, at the risk of being directed from abroad before starting and in the absence of rules to protect local data privacy.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28046

Entreprise et droits humains: la nouvelle “norme”

By John Ruggie

Source: Le Temps, 11 April

The question on the enterprises and the human rights, raised by the UNGP and now taken over by the EC, has been introduced in several legislations that have outlined a responsibility of companies consisting of a reasonable diligence along their whole chain of distribution.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28042

Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth

Source: <http://www.oecd.org/>

The quality of growth depends on the capacity to share its benefits for all citizens and to prevent environmental damages. The current growth model has widened inequalities and generated climate change. An inclusive and climate-compatible growth is longer-term and generates innovation.

Read more:

<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264273528-en.pdf?expires=1526640616&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=19A1B947354D450C1A34DC4B8AE1F656>

Action Plan: Financing Sustainable Growth

Source: European Commission



Once ensured that environmental and social considerations in investment strategies, instead to lead to economic failure are the key for competitiveness, the shift to a sustainable finance needs a unified and clear EU classification system as a guide for investors on what it is a sustainable activity.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27372

Mission-Oriented Research & Innovation in the European Union

By Mariana Mazzucato

Source: asvis.it, 6 March



Missions harness the directionality of innovation towards societal challenges such as the SDGs. Missions are the opportunity to capitalize Europe's diversity of talents, drawing on frontier knowledge from different sectors in a more focused and problem-solving manner.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/27371

Strengthening the effectiveness and sustainability of international research infrastructures

Source: <http://www.oecd.org>

This report analyzes the challenges addressed by research infrastructures in their entire cycle of activities, identifying strategies that can boost their capacity to maintain a high level of competitiveness over their expected lifetime.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/26707

Boosting Investment in Social Infrastructure in Europe

By Lieve Fransen, Gino del Bufalo & Edoardo Reviglio

Source: asvis.it, 29 January

A Social Europe is more interested in people's well-being than in financial rigor and stability. Confronting the growing inequality and divergence in our continent requires long-term investments, especially in the areas of education, health, and housing.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/26827

10. Reduced inequalities

Progress for every child in the SDG era

Source: <https://data.unicef.org>

A better future begins today: the dimensions of children's rights, represented by the SDGs are not to be taken for granted, given the astonishing numbers of children living in the world without the right to survive and thrive, to learn, to be protected and not exploited, to a safe and clean environment and a fair chance in life.

Read more:

https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Progress_for_Every_Child_V4.pdf

Development aid stable in 2017 with more sent to poorest countries

Source: <http://www.oecd.org>, 9 April

According to preliminary data collected by the OECD, ODA spent in 2017 has been flowing to the least developed countries to the detriment of the support to refugees hosted in donor countries. The 0,7% target for the ODA is a crucial goal for sustainable development, said Secretary-General Angel Gurría.

Read more:

<http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/development-aid-stable-in-2017-with-more-sent-to-poorest-countries.htm>

The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018

By Glenn-Marie Lange, Quentin Wodon & Kevin Carey

Source: <http://www.worldbank.org/>



This report measures changes in wealth of the countries in the world to monitor the sustainability of development. Despite the growth of total wealth almost everywhere, inequalities still persist, as well differences between poor and rich countries about per capita wealth, human and natural capital.

Read more:

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29001>

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

By the European Parliament

Source: asvis.it



Within the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy, which outlooks a smarter, greener economy with the target to reduce the condition of poverty or social exclusion, the European Parliament provides in this note a worrying prospect, especially for Greece and Italy.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/26777

Boosting Investment in Social Infrastructure in Europe

By Lieve Franssen, Gino del Bufalo & Edoardo Reviglio

Source: European Commission

A Social Europe is more interested in people's well-being than in financial rigor and stability. Confronting the growing inequality and divergence in our continent requires long-term investments, especially in the areas of education, health, and housing.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/26827

11. Sustainable cities and communities

The Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development

Source: <http://asvis.it>

The cities are the ground where the national and international policies are measured on the everyday lives of the citizens, yet in Italy, there isn't a coordinated policy for the cities. This Agenda by Asvis is based on the SDGs and presents the urban dimension of the national strategy for sustainable development.

Read more:

<http://asvis.it/public/asvis/files/AgendaUrbana.pdf>

The gateway to Europe

Source: asvis.it, 21 March



Oslo is planning a commercial hub around the airport, which will be a model for the future urban centers. Transformed from transport infrastructure into a multifunctional conglomerate, locally, nationally and internationally connected, the airport will be the core and the driver of commercial and social development.

Read more:

<http://osloairportcity.no/en/a-new-and-better-city-of-tomorrow/>

12. Responsible consumption and production

Mikroplastik zieht Erreger und Schadstoffe ein

By Monika Rössiger

Source: Der Tagesspiegel, 22 May

The microplastic permeates the air, the land and the water and is present in the whole food chain. Synthetic microparticles tie to other poisoning chemicals in the sediment and the plankton. Cleansing the environment is an impossible endeavor and the only alternative is the prevention.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28045

New waste rules will make EU global front-runner in waste management and recycling

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/>, 18 April

The European Parliament has approved a package of new rules on waste as a part of the Circular Economy Action Plan adopted by the EC in 2015. The new system strengthens the waste hierarchy phasing out landfilling and extends the producers' responsibility for a product to the whole product's lifecycle.

Read more:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/new-waste-rules-will-make-eu-global-front-runner-waste-management-and-recycling-2018-apr-18_en

End plastic pollution

Source: <https://www.earthday.org/>



Earth Day is the world's largest environmental movement. This year it is dedicated to reducing plastic pollution through information and education of citizens across the globe, changing their attitudes and behaviors, and supporting the adoption of a global framework of regulation.

Read more:

<https://www.earthday.org/campaigns/plastics-campaign/>

13. Climate action

How cleaner air changes the climate

By Bjorn Hallvard Samset

Source: Science, 13 April

While greenhouse gas emissions are heating the planet, aerosols have a cooling effect by reflecting sunlight. Measures of reduction in air pollution have to take into account these complex interactions that influence strongly the climate and condition the achievement of the Paris Agreement 2°C target.

Read more:

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/360/6385/148/tab-pdf>

Die Mathematik des Pazifiks

By Alois Pumhösel

Source: Der Standard, 23 May

A team of scientists from Vienna and Stanford is trying to build a mathematical model to make more accountable climate events like El Niño, studying the interactions between the deep equatorial streams and the so-called internal waves, influenced by factors such as the terrestrial rotation.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28039

Bruno Latour a rencontré l'homme qui a rebaptisé la Terre

By Bruno Latour

Source: L'Obs, 3 May

The hypothesis Gaia doesn't represent the world longer as a set of separate objects, but as the product of the closest and thoroughly democratic interaction off all the living beings, the unexpected and inexorable effect of the Anthropocene, as a technosphere without New Age colours or providence nostalgia.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28038

Tiefgefrorenes Klimatagebuch

By Doris Griesser

Source: Der Standard, 23 May

The structure of the ice layers on the top of the Austrian Alps is the material of a research project, called Cold Ice, which studies the also indirect and going back to the remotest ages indicators of climate changes that can have brought about the glaciers' disappearing even in the past.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28038

European Parliament calls for doubling for LIFE funding in the next EU budget

Source: <http://asvis.it>, 3 April



The European Parliament has voted to double the budget for LIFE, the EU funding programme on nature and climate protection, to meet the international commitments agreed with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Deal, but this is only one step towards the share needed to tackle the new emergencies.

Read more:

http://www.wwf.eu/media_centre/?uNewsID=324581

14. Life below water

15. Life on land

The implications of the United Nations Paris Agreement on climate change for globally significant biodiversity areas

By R. Warren, J. Price, J. VanDerWal, S. Cornelius, H. Sohl

Source: Climate Change, 2018 (395-409)

This study quantifies the risks due to climate change to globally significant biodiversity areas supposing four probable scenarios associated with the contributions pledged by the countries parts of the Paris Agreement to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Read more:

<C:\Users\Roberta Capó\Downloads\parisagreementbiodiversity.pdf>

Ein Superorganismus rettet die Welt

By Brigitte Kramer

Source: Der Standard, 24 May

An international network of biologists directed by Jürgen Tautz from the University of Würzburg is studying the data collected from the observation of at least 100 apiaries to show that rather the bees with their communication system, and not humans will save the world.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28041

Explosion du trafic d'espèces protégées sur Internet

By Marielle Court

Source: Le Figaro, 23 May

A report presented by the ONG Ifaw denounces the size of the illicit market of wild fauna, which Internet has made possible. Twenty-one companies online have engaged to reduce on their platforms this illegal trade, and this is only the first step.

Read more:

http://cms.uniroma2.it/module/name/Content/newlang/italiano/action/showattach/attach_id/28043

How to pay for saving biodiversity

By Edward B. Barbier, Joanne C. Burgess, Thomas J. Dean

Source: Science, 4 May

25 years after the Convention on Biological Diversity, the biodiversity decline calls for a global deal to support conservation also in developing countries. A biodiversity accord should require not only the flexible structure of the Paris agreement but also the direct involvement of key nonstate actors.

Read more:

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/360/6388/486.full>

16. Peace, justice and strong institutions

Sustainability now

Source: European Commission

The EU has built over decades a continent in peace, a pole of attraction for its democracy, social market economy and egalitarianism. The sustainable development represents an opportunity to rethink the form of growth in all its dimensions, with a European added value.

Read more:

https://ec.europa.eu/epsc/sites/epsc/files/strategic_note_issue_18.pdf

SDG Watch Europe : “un test di sostenibilità” in tutte le future normative Ue

By Giulia D’Agata

Source: asvis.it, 23 February



SDG Watch Europe presents a reform of the Multiannual Financial Framework to help to implement the political coherence of the European institutions towards the economical, social and environmental targets of the SDGs, unlocking the transformative, people-centered and sustainable potential of the European project.

Read more:

http://asvis.it/public/asvis/files/Political_letter_final.pdf

The role of public policies in developing entrepreneurial and innovation potential of the cultural and creative sectors

Source: European Commission

The cultural and creative sectors are a driver of positive change, promote social cohesion and the people's well-being, creating intangible value for all the European economy. The European programmes should create a safe space, independent of particular interest groups, to discuss universal human values.

Read more:

<https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/5d33c8a7-2e56-11e8-b5fe-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-68094473>

18. Partnerships for the Goals

Transforming partnerships for the SDGs

Source: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org>

Partnerships between the private sector and the UN action for the SDGs face several challenges, from the short supply of specialist skills and broader cultural barriers between diverse worlds and towards the private sector, to legal restrictions that limit or delay partnership opportunities.

Read more:

https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/publications/Transforming_Partnerships_for_the_SDGs.pdf

Roadmap for private actors to scale up private sector finance and investment in Sustainable Development

Source: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org>

The amount of investments needed into sectors such as education, clean energy, agriculture, and health in order to reach the SDGs is so immense that it's impossible taking action without the private sector, promoting public policies which further responsible investment.

Read more:

https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/news_events/PSF2017/unga-finance-flyer-print.pdf