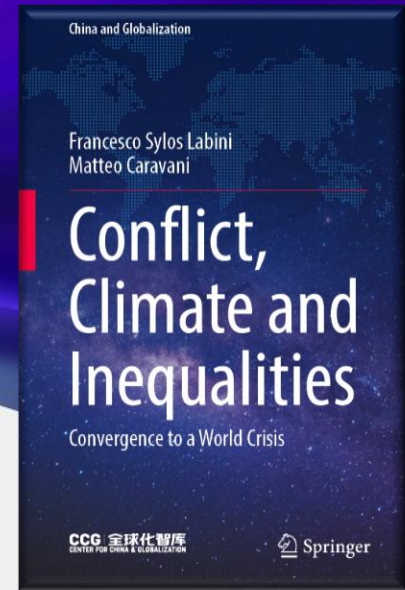


Conflitti, clima e disuguaglianze

Francesco Sylos Labini

Matteo Caravani





Francis Fukuyama

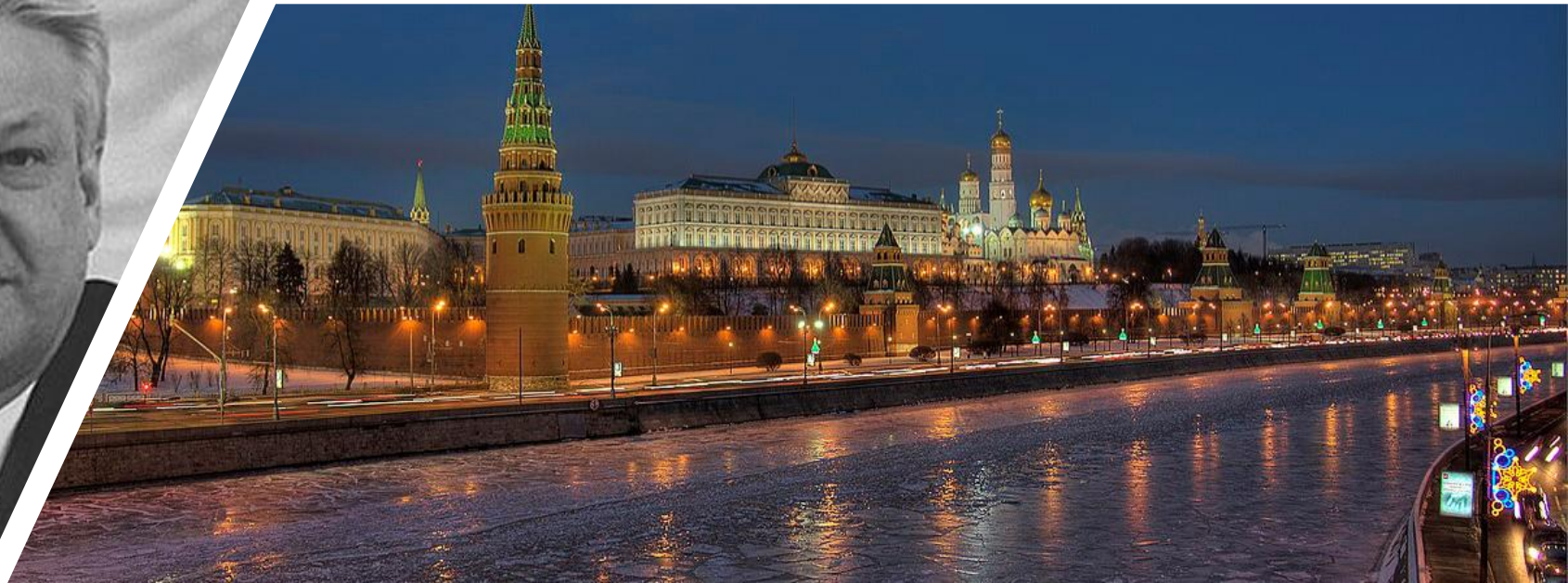
THE END
OF HISTORY
AND
THE
LAST
MAN

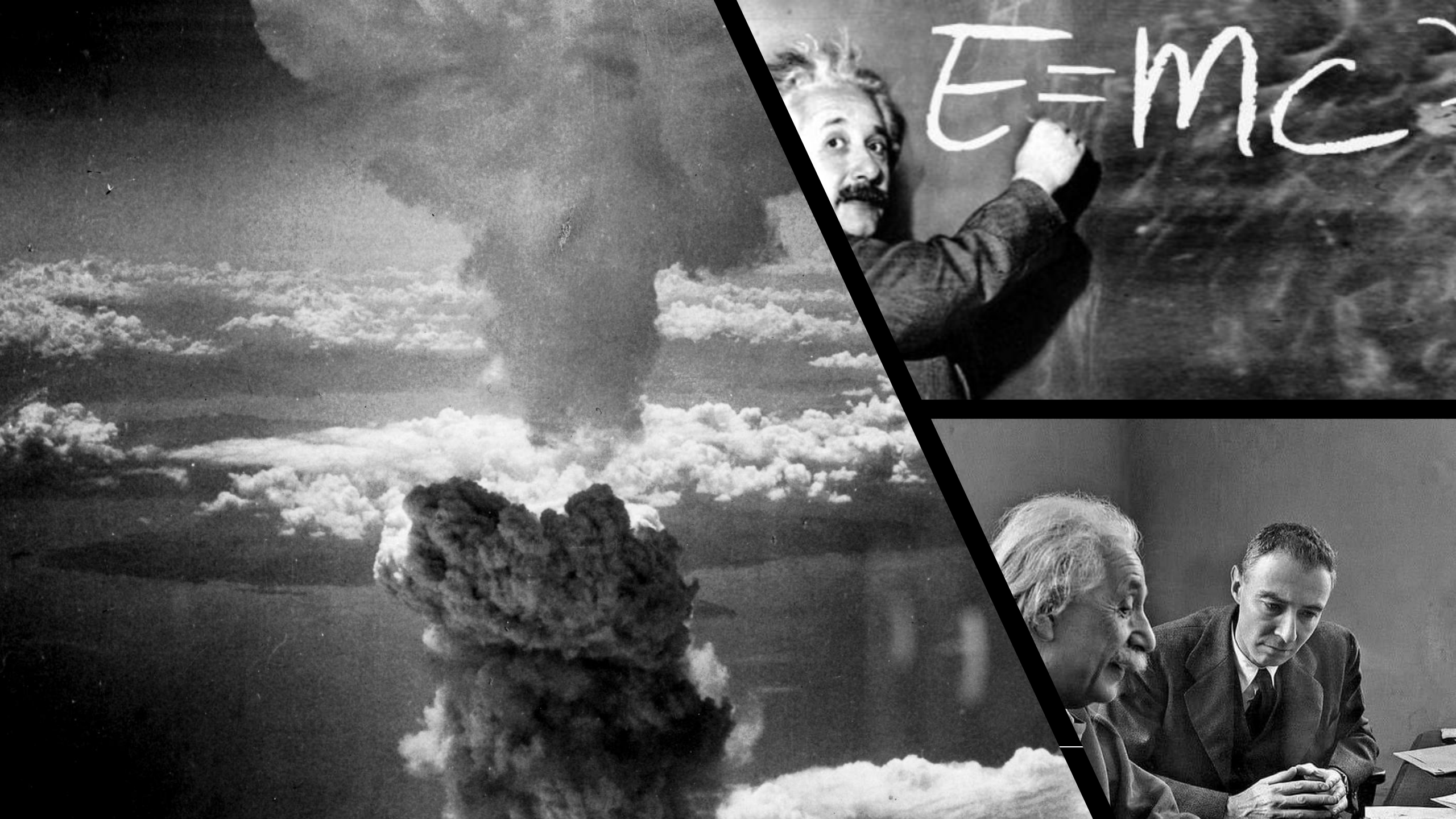


USSR
" Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics "



ЕЛЬЦИН
БОРИС НИКОЛАЕВИЧ





$$E=mc^2$$



17 min to midnight

1991

End of the
Cold War



Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

JUNE 1947

HAROLD C. UREY

An Alternative Course for the Control of Atomic Energy

AUSTIN M. BRUES

With the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Japan

YOSHIO NISHINA

A Japanese Scientist Describes Destruction of Cyclotrons

SYLVIA EBERHART

How the American People Feel About the Atomic Bomb

WAR DEPARTMENT THINKING on the Atomic Bomb

HARRISON BROWN

The World Government Movement in the United States

THE SENATE DEBATES Mr. Lilienthal's Confirmation

BOOKS

UN Atomic Energy News

PAGE 2

PRICE 25 CENTS

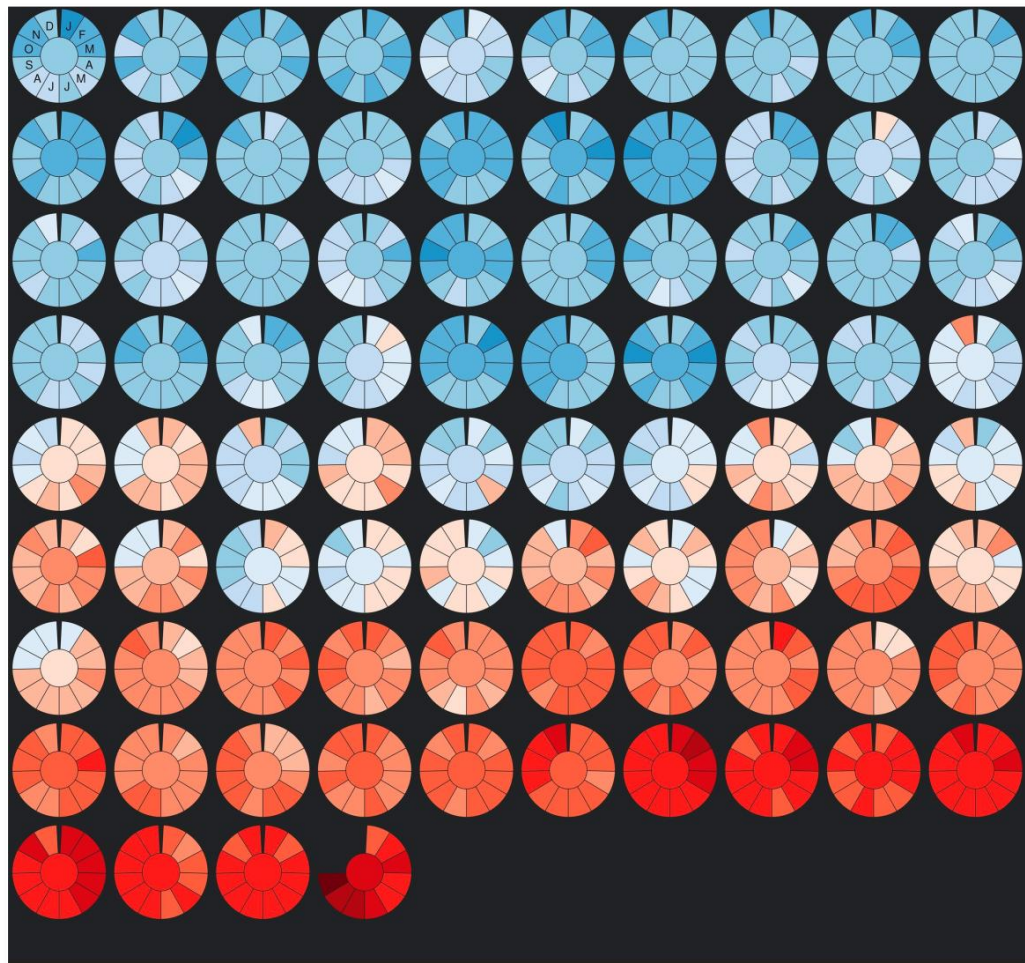
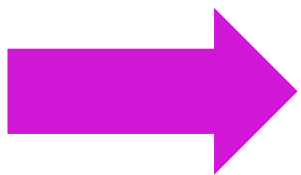
NO. 6

90 sec to midnight

2024

War in Ukraine,
nuclear, bio,
climate and AI
concerns





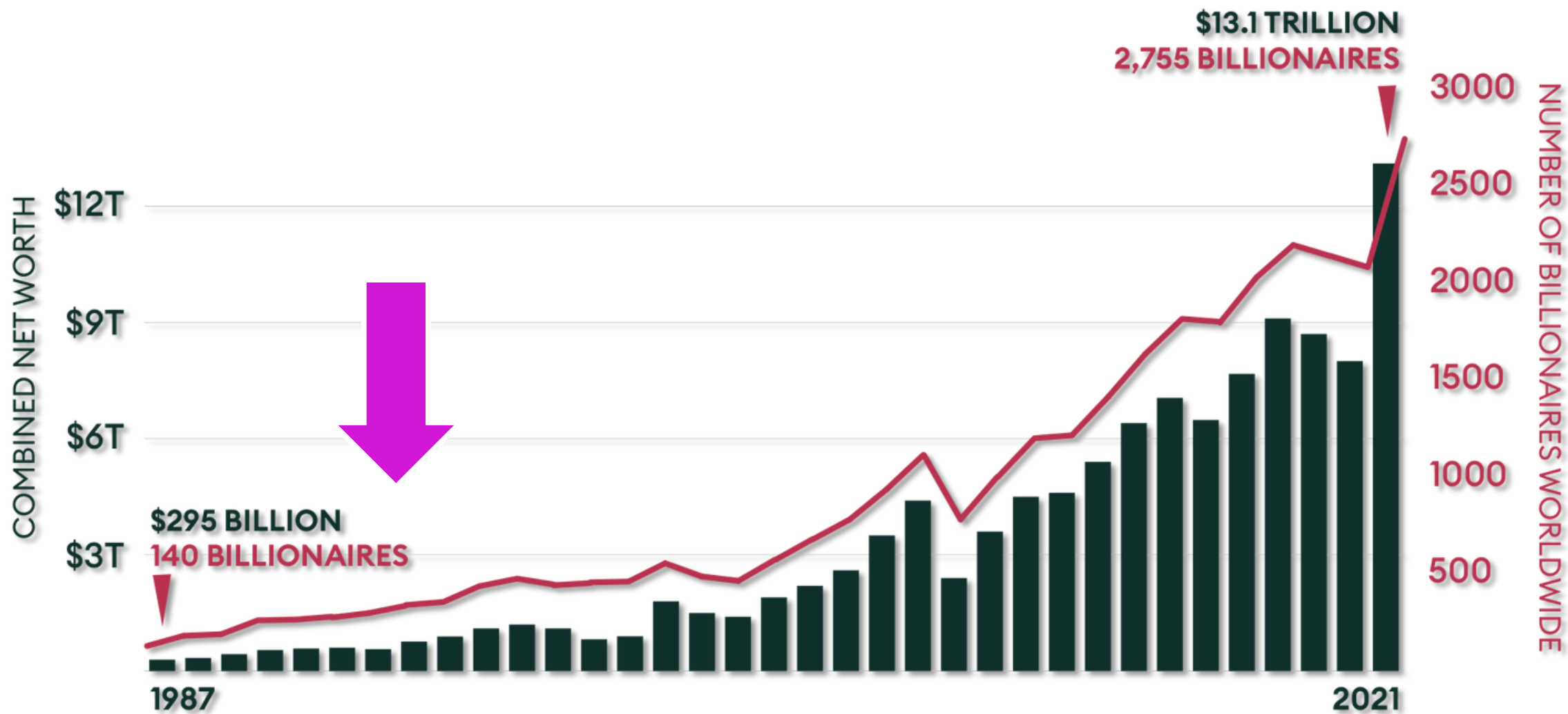
Global monthly temperature

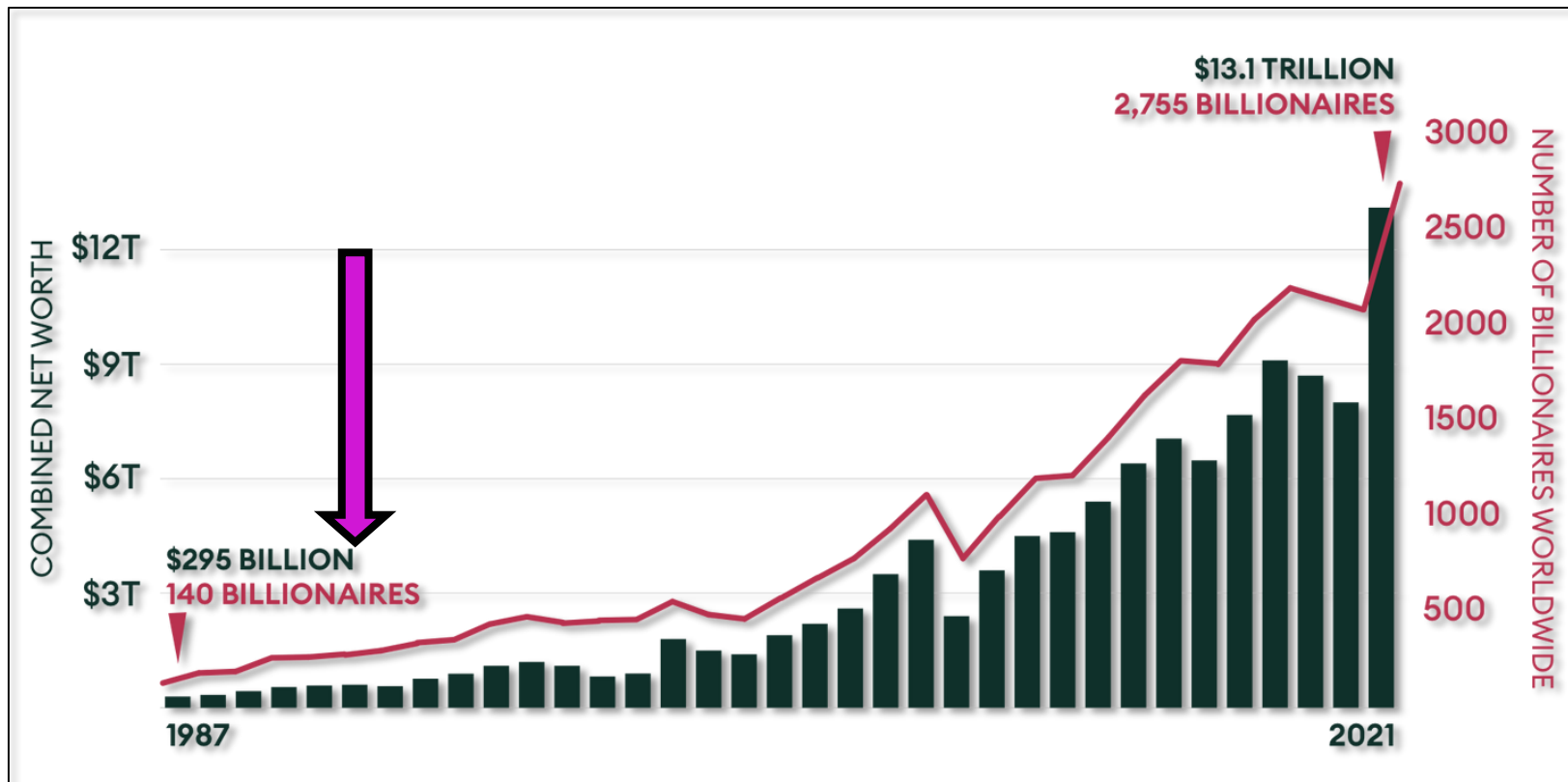
1940 to 2023

Temperature is compared to the monthly average for 1971 - 2020

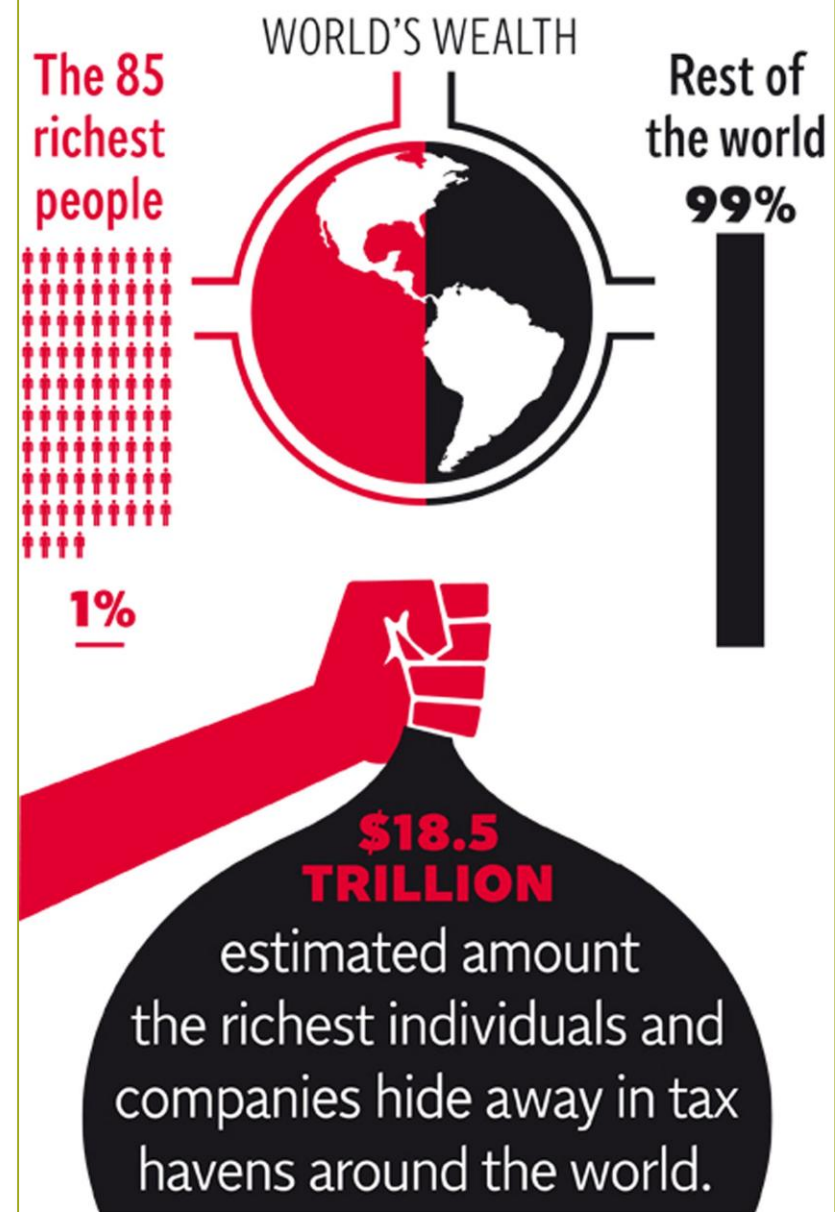
Top left circle is 1940 bottom right is 2023, months run clockwise

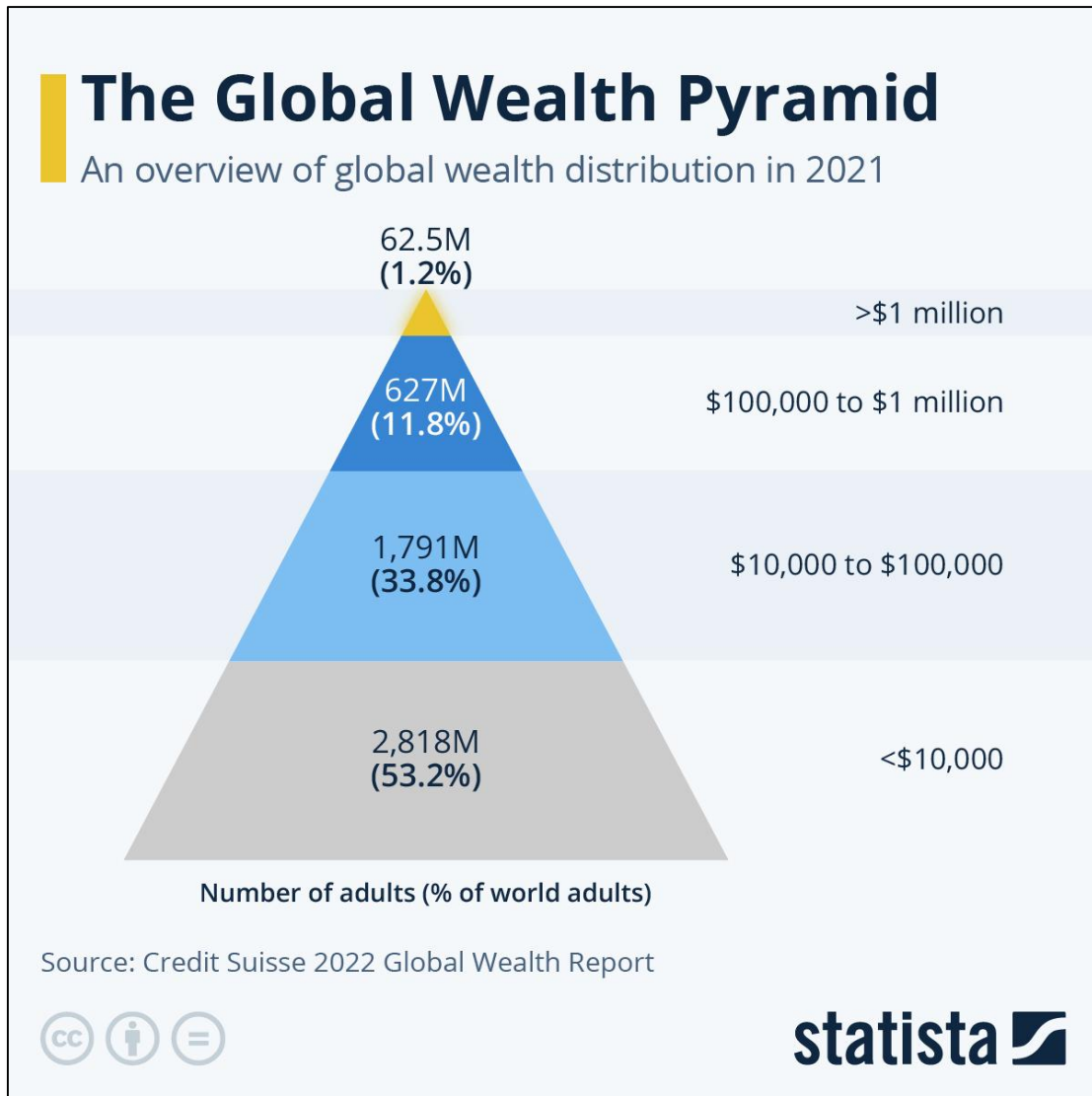
Annual average temperature is shown by the circle in the middle





HOW WEALTH IS DIVIDED

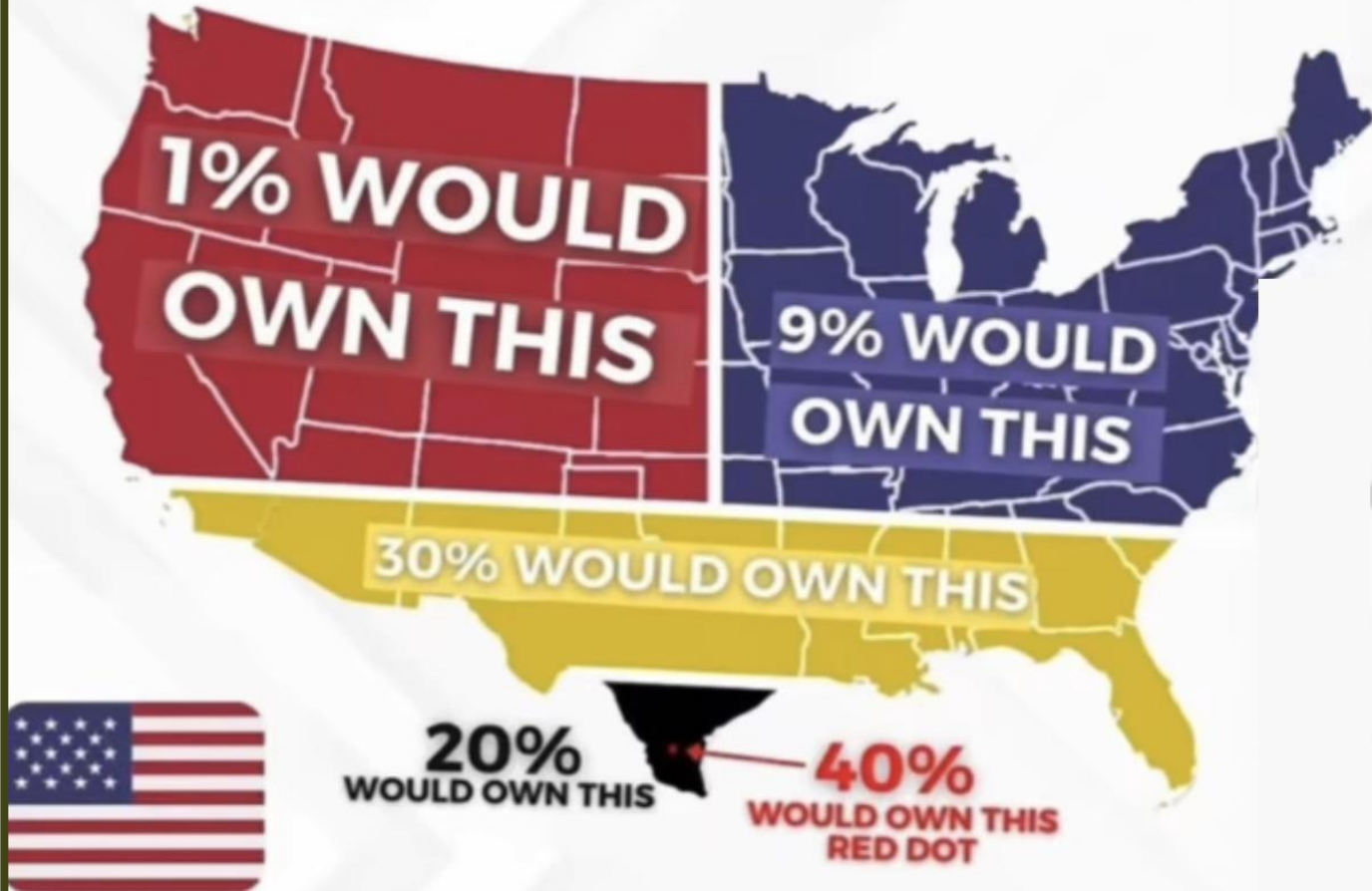




- Nel **2010**, **388** individui avevano una ricchezza pari a quella della metà più povera dell'umanità
- Nel **2014**, solo **60**
- **Oggi: 10–40**
- **I trends sono chiari:** c'è un boom della ricchezza in poche mani e i poveri rimangono sempre più indietro

IF US LAND WERE DIVIDED LIKE U.S. WEALTH

@MAPS.FACTORY

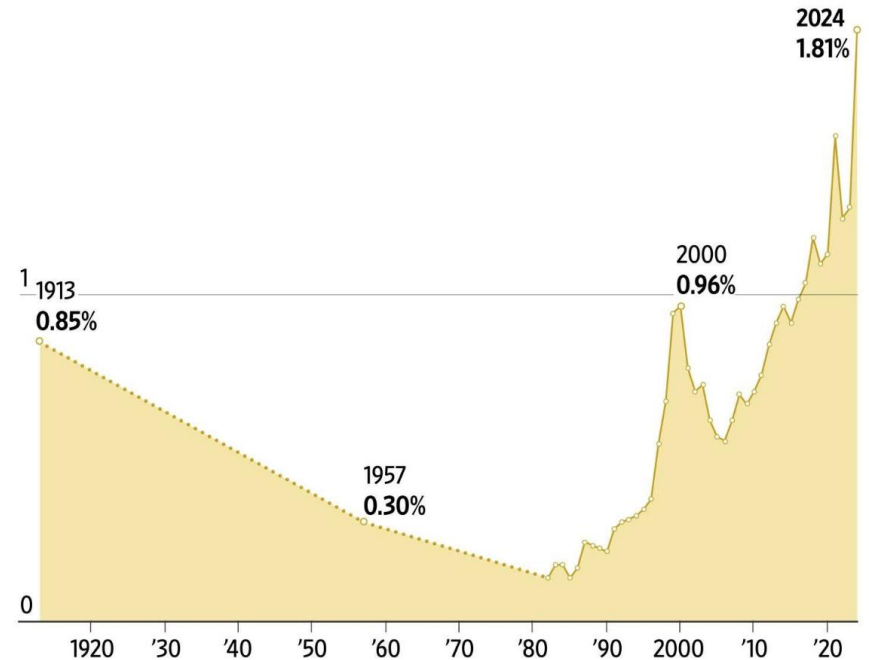


The Rise of the Ultra Wealthy

America's 19 richest households saw a \$1 trillion increase in wealth last year, a rise that exceeds the size of Switzerland's entire economy.

Wealth of the top 0.00001% in the U.S.
as a share of total U.S. household wealth

2%



Source: Gabriel Zucman, analysis of Forbes, Fortune and Federal Reserve data

WSJ

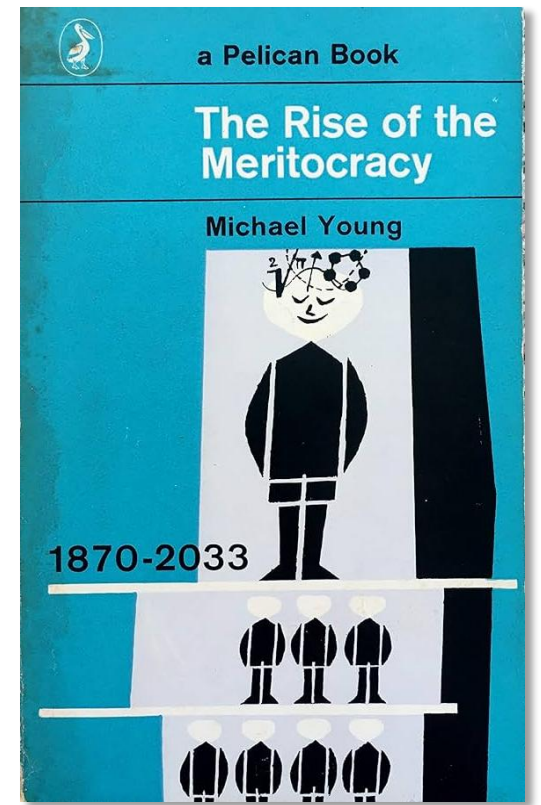
Big Three

- Ruolo centrale nella finanza globale
- Gestiscono 16.000 miliardi di dollari, ovvero quattro volte il PIL della Germania.
- Controllano 4 azioni su 10 delle principali società statunitensi.
- Possono influenzare quasi ogni tipo di attività: produzione, distribuzione di beni e servizi, trasporti, sanità, ricerca, **politica...**



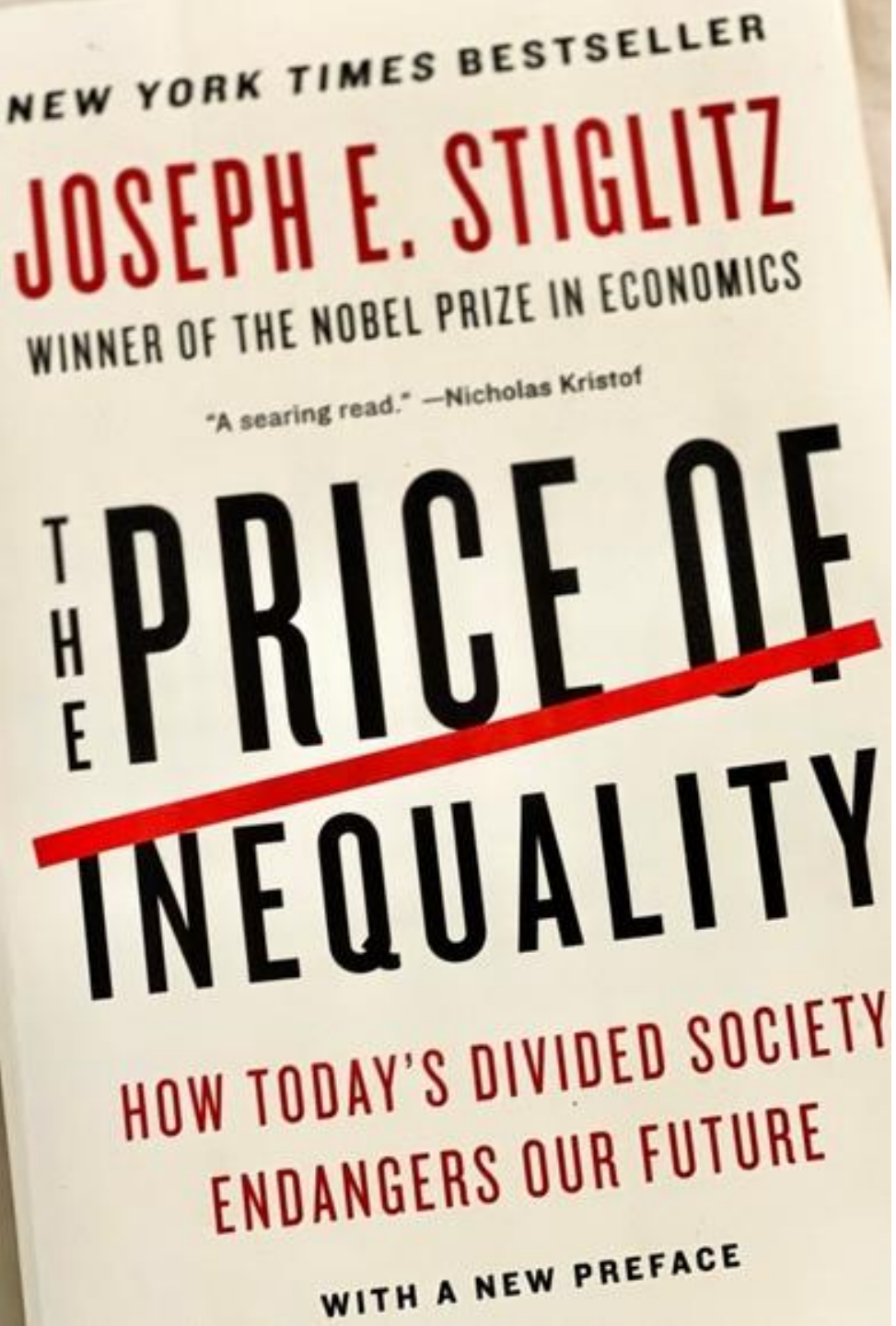
Il principio meritocratico secondo cui i vincitori meritano la loro posizione nella misura in cui le opportunità di partenza sono uguali per tutti, presenta un difetto fondamentale:

le opportunità di partenza non sono affatto uguali nelle nostre società.



Merito –
Stesse opportunità partenza=

Privilegio

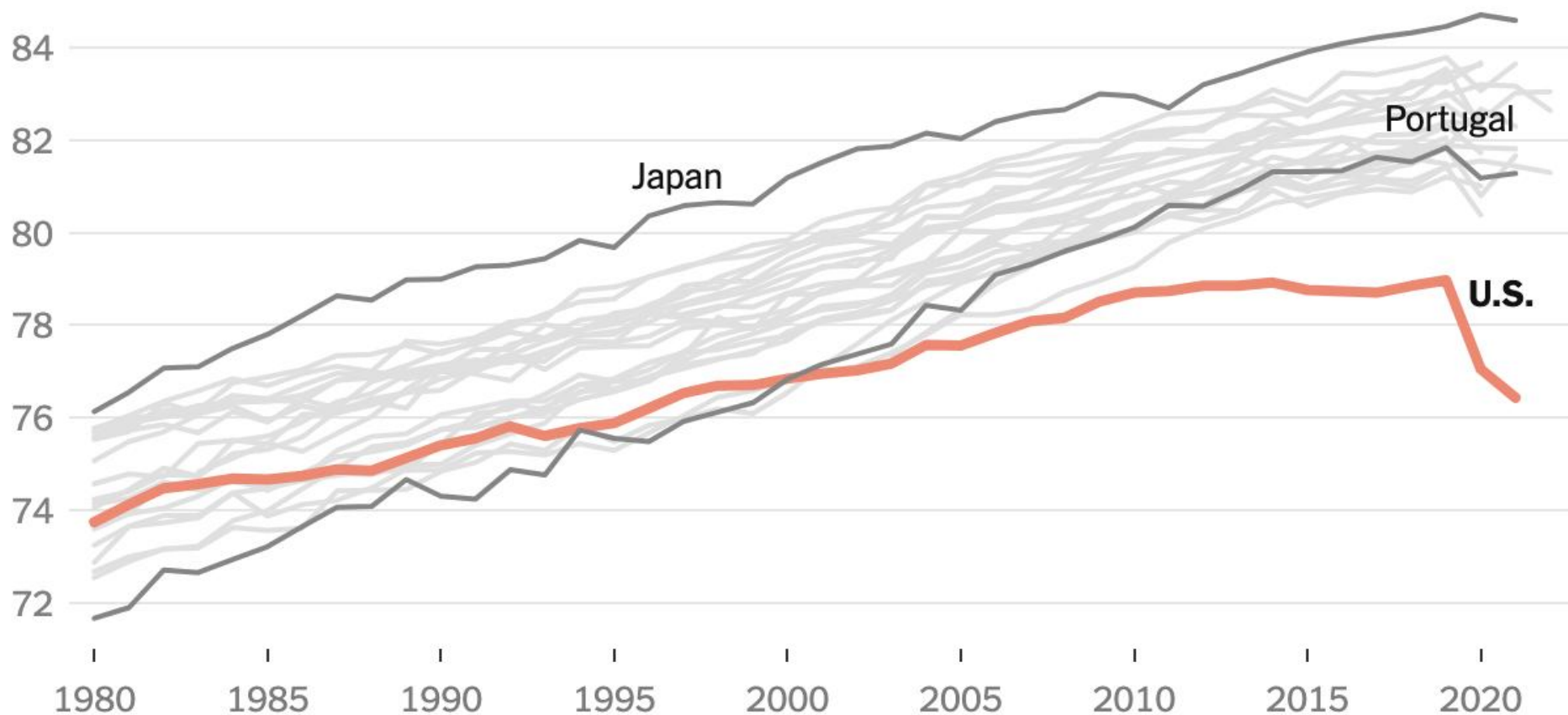


Il 90% di coloro che nascono poveri muore povero, indipendentemente da quanto siano intelligenti o laboriosi, e il 90% di coloro che nascono ricchi muore ricco, indipendentemente da quanto siano stolti o pigri.

Da ciò consegue che il merito non ha (quasi) alcun valore.

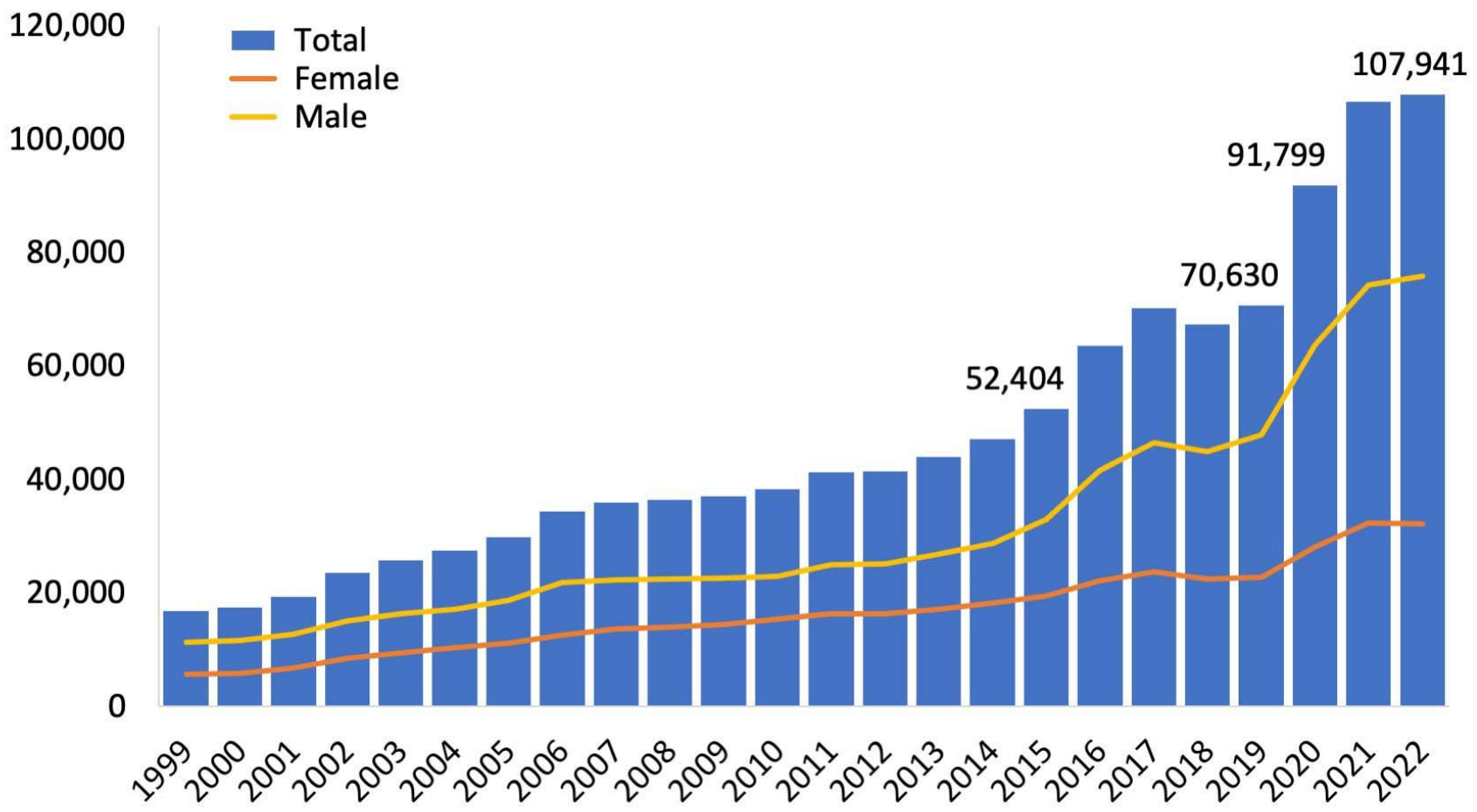
Life expectancy in the United States falls behind other rich countries

Life expectancy at birth



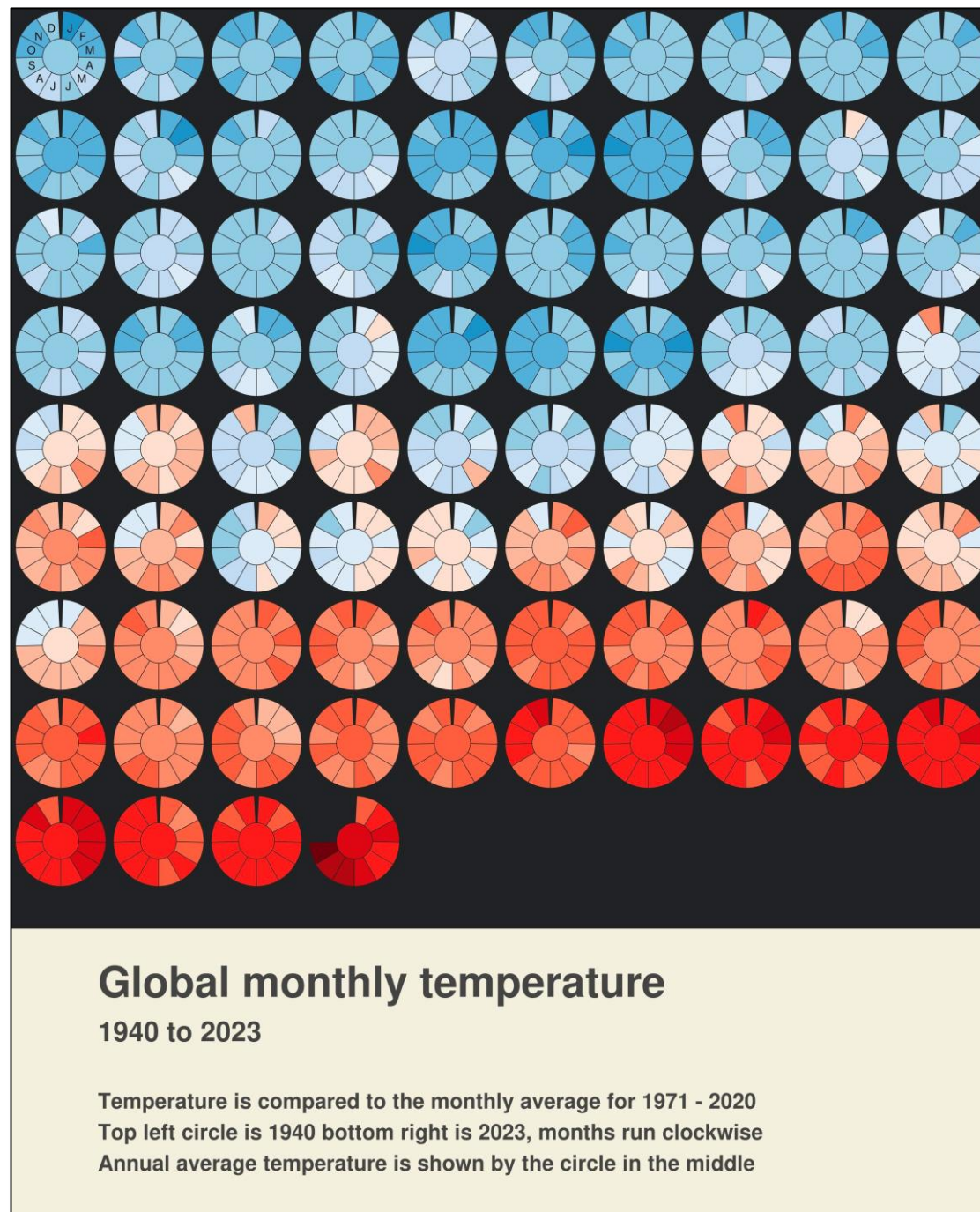
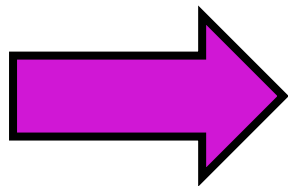
Source: Anne Case and Angus Deaton, Princeton University • By The New York Times

Figure 1. National Drug Overdose Deaths*,
Number Among All Ages, by Sex, 1999-2022

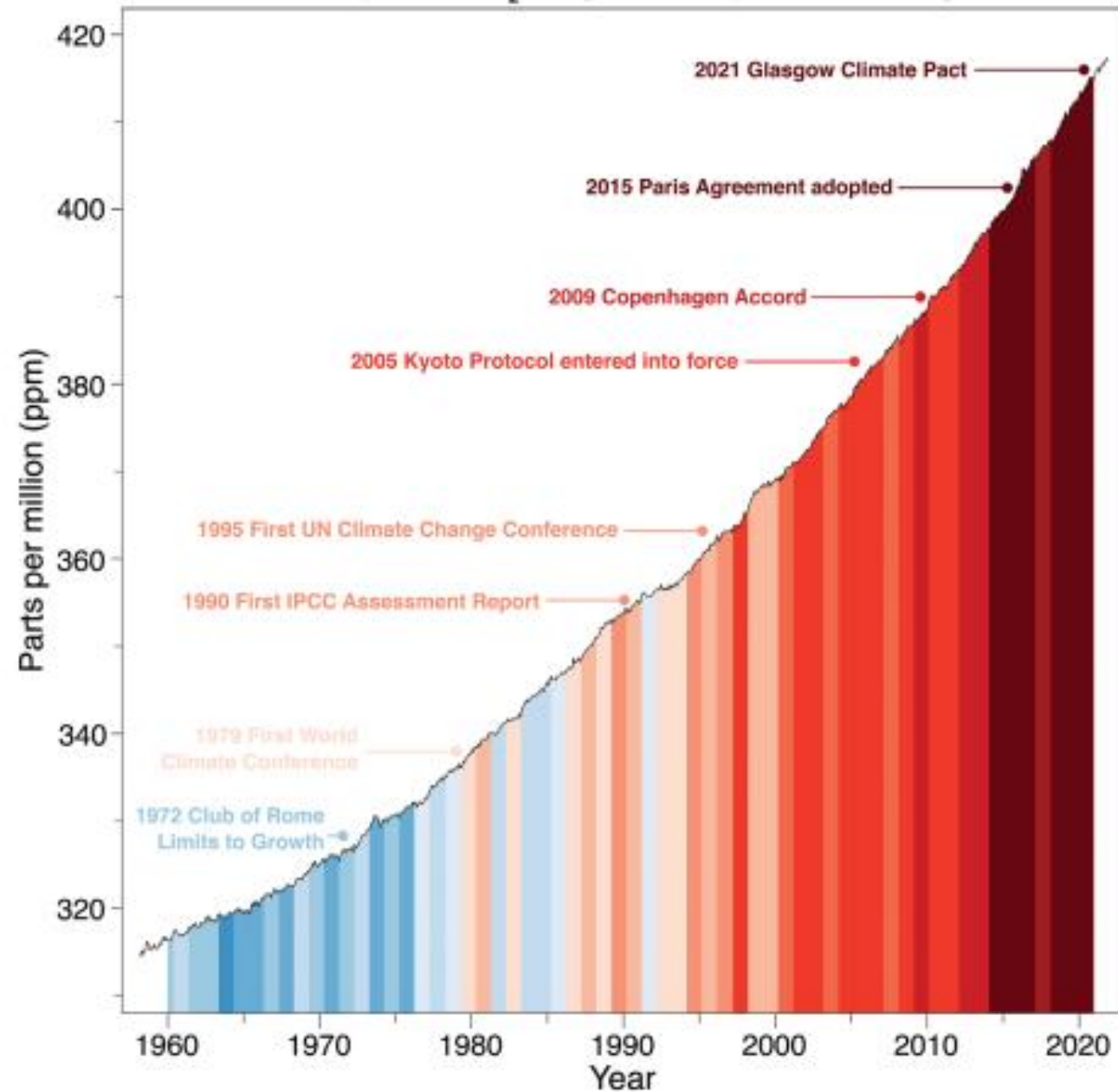


*Includes deaths with underlying causes of unintentional drug poisoning (X40–X44), suicide drug poisoning (X60–X64), homicide drug poisoning (X85), or drug poisoning of undetermined intent (Y10–Y14), as coded in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2022 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 4/2024.





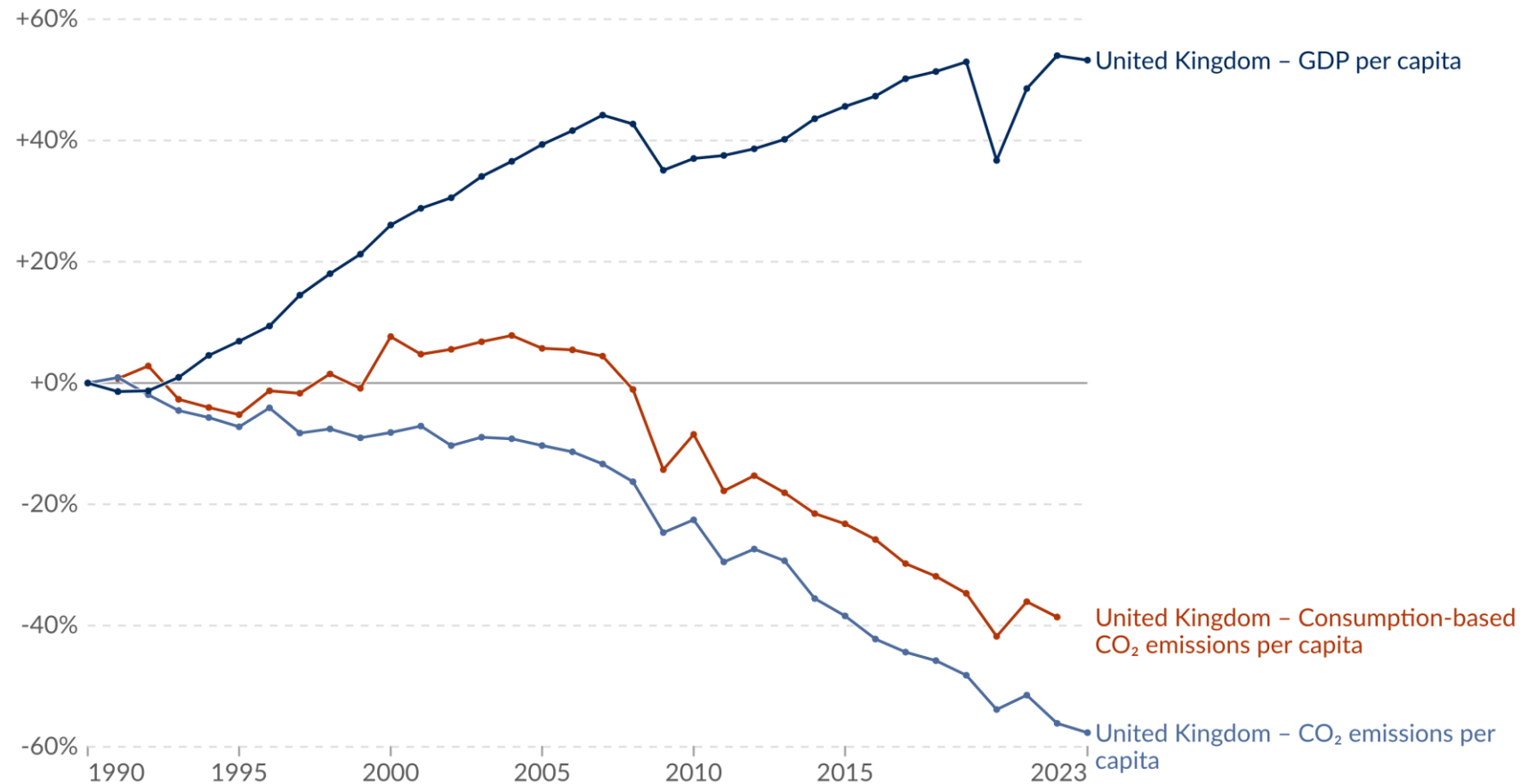
Trends in atmospheric CO₂ vs. global temperature change



Change in per capita CO₂ emissions and GDP, United Kingdom

Our World
in Data

Consumption-based emissions¹ include those from fossil fuels and industry². Land-use change emissions are not included. GDP per capita is adjusted for inflation and for differences in living costs between countries.

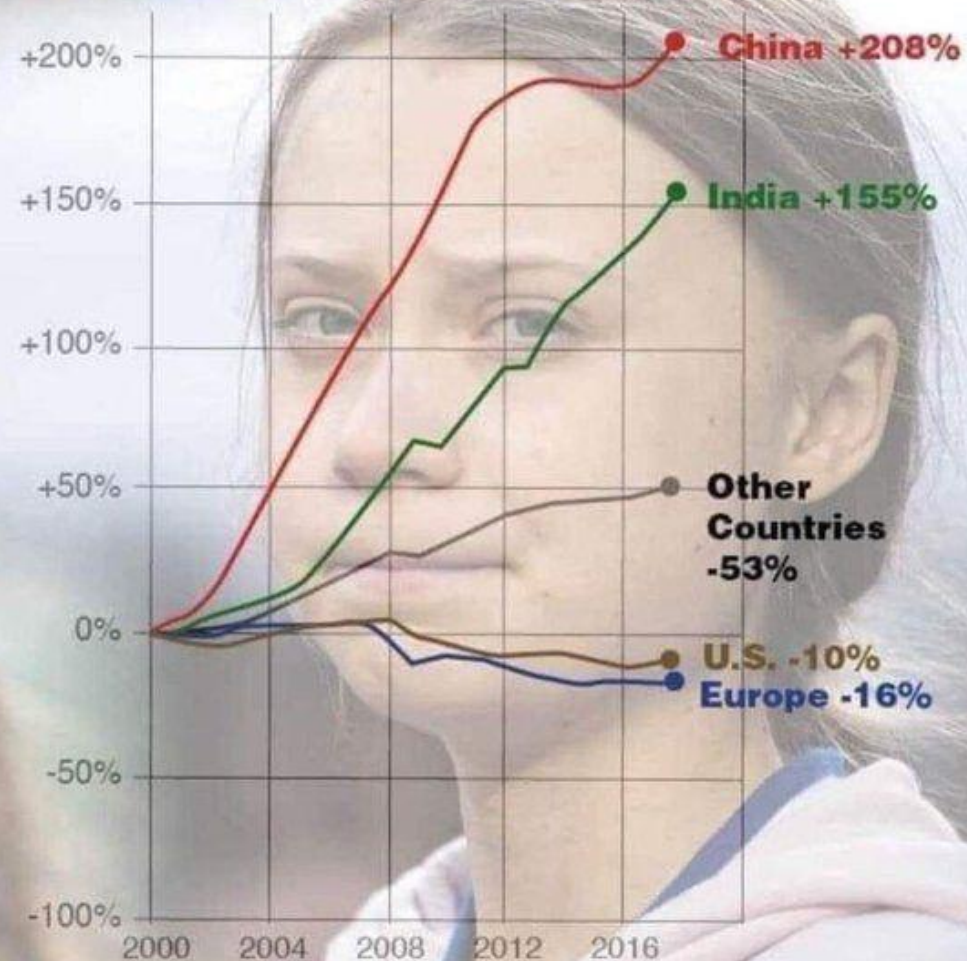


Data source: Eurostat, OECD, and World Bank (2025); Global Carbon Budget (2024); Population based on various sources (2024)

Note: GDP per capita is expressed in international-\$³ at 2021 prices.

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

HOW CARBON EMISSIONS HAVE CHANGED SINCE 2000

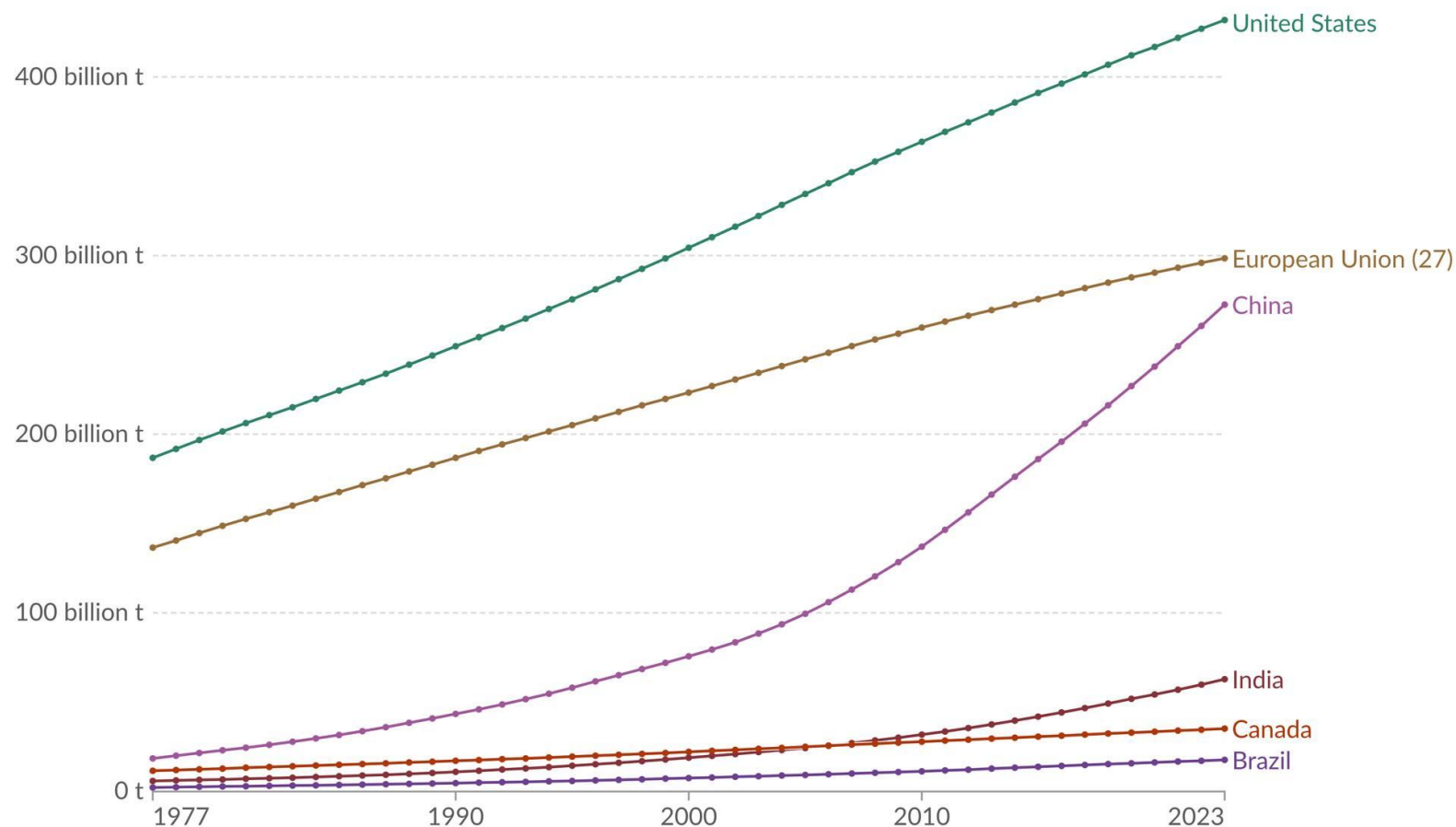


Source: Global Carbon Budget 2018

Cumulative CO₂ emissions

Our World
in Data

Running sum of CO₂ emissions produced from fossil fuels and industry¹ since the first year of recording, measured in tonnes. Land-use change is not included.

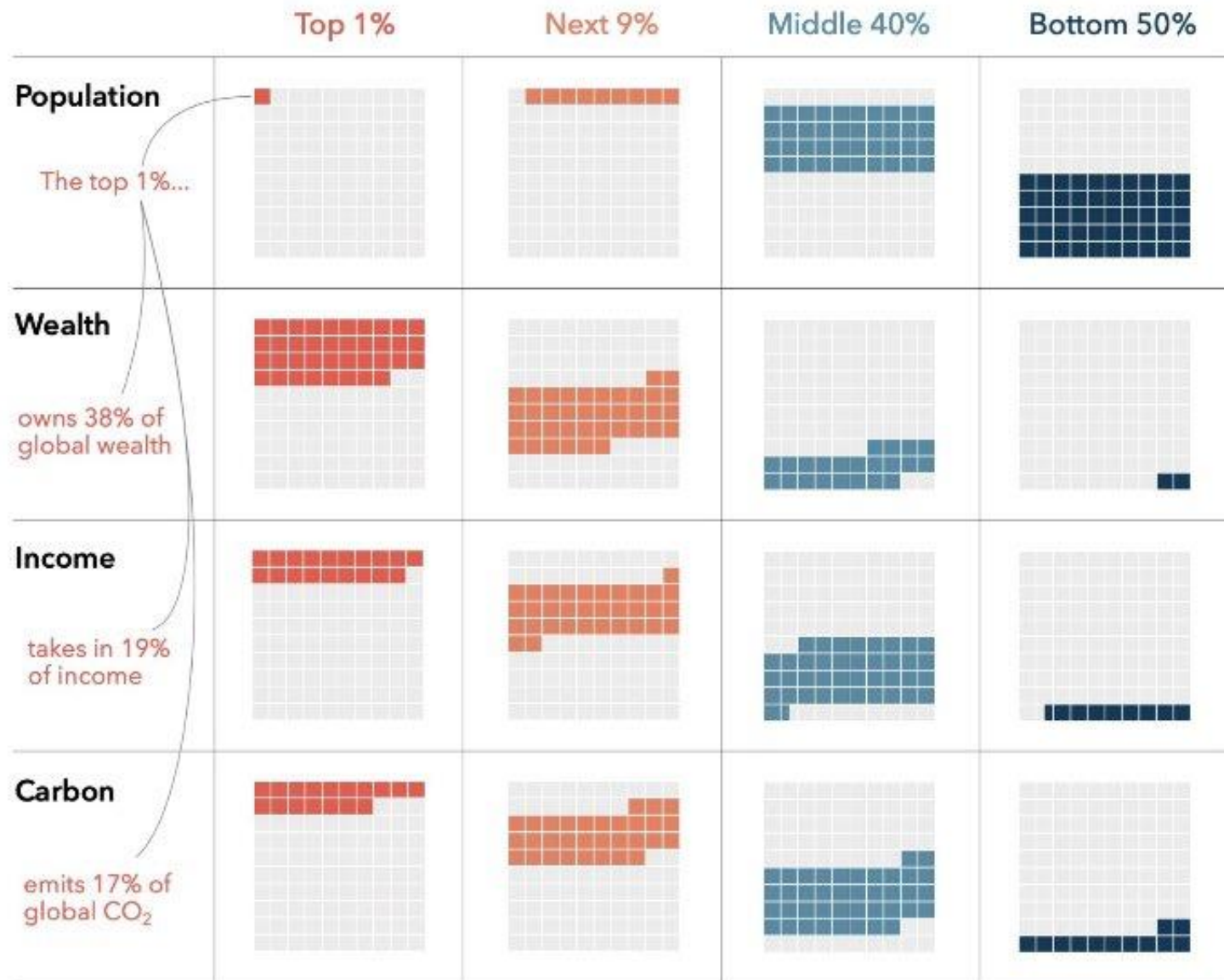


Data source: Global Carbon Budget (2024)

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

1. Fossil emissions: Fossil emissions measure the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted from the burning of fossil fuels, and directly from industrial processes such as cement and steel production. Fossil CO₂ includes emissions from coal, oil, gas, flaring, cement, steel, and other industrial processes. Fossil emissions do not include land use change, deforestation, soils, or vegetation.

Climate Inequality

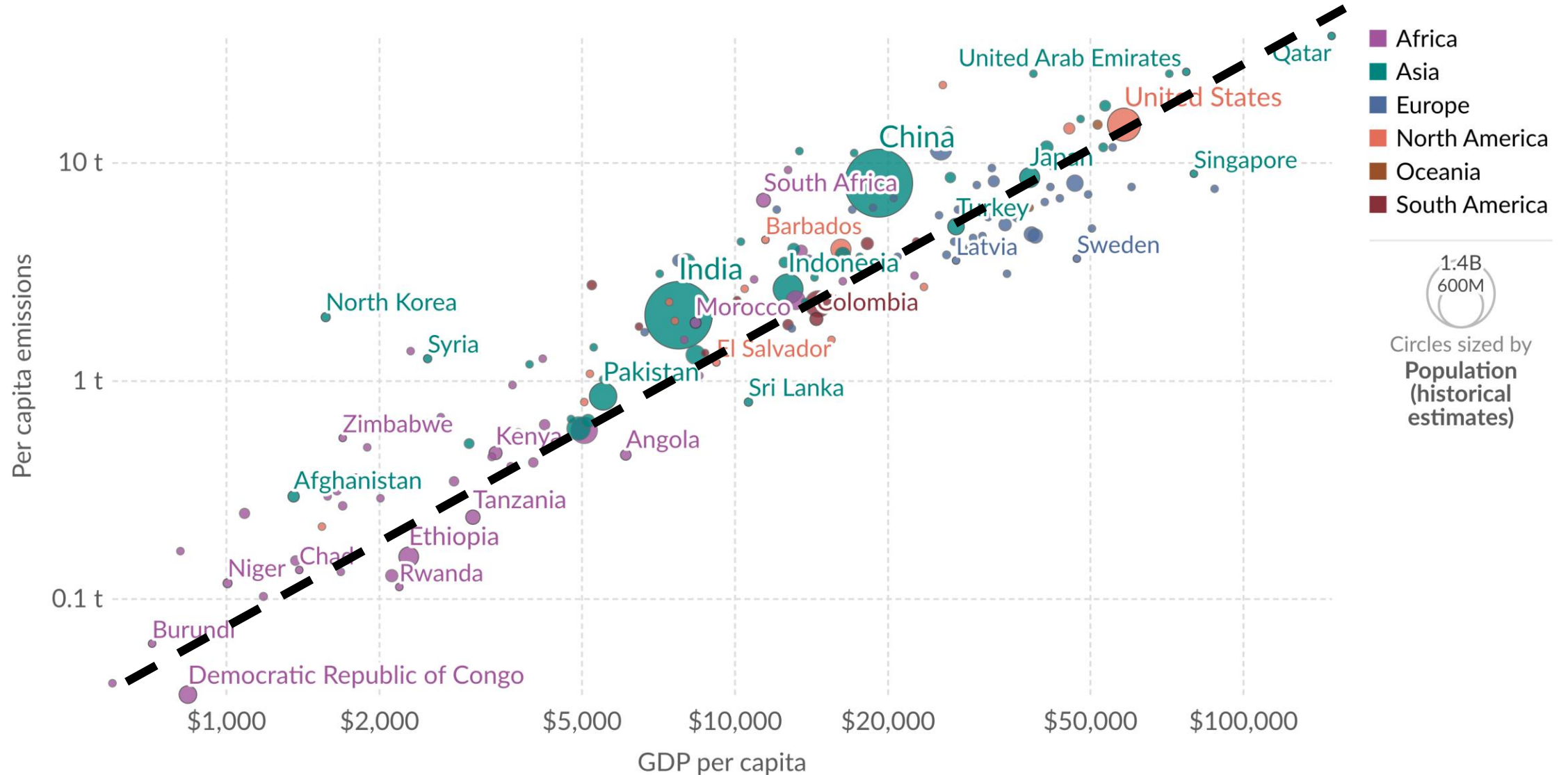


- Top 1% => 17% of global emission
- Bottom 50% => 12% of global emission

CO₂ emissions per capita vs. GDP per capita, 2022

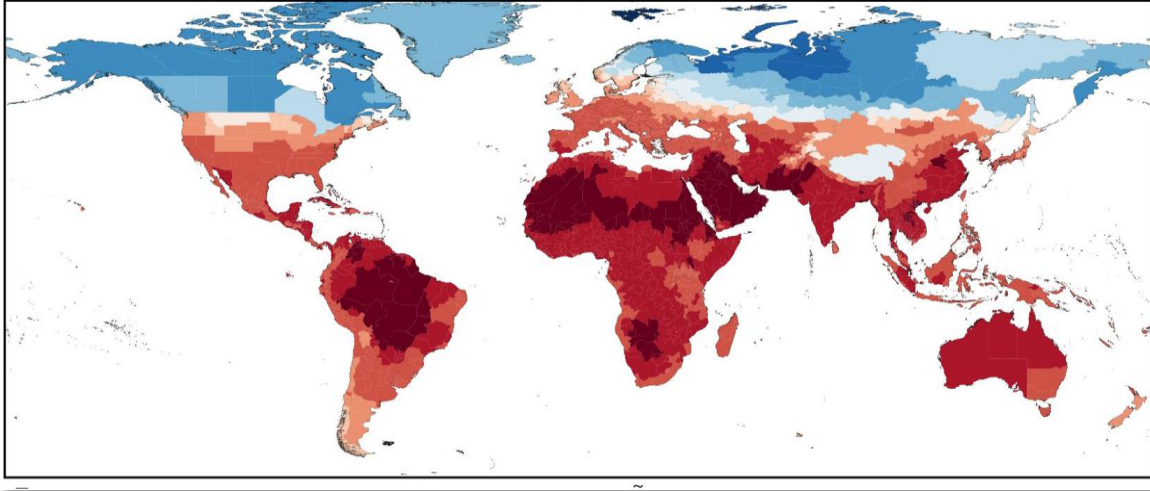
Our World
in Data

This measures CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and industry¹ only – land-use change is not included. GDP per capita is adjusted for inflation and differences in the cost of living between countries.



Giustizia climatica

a All climate variables



-30 -25 -20 -10 -5 -2 0 2 5 10 20 25 30

Percentage change in income per capita
relative to a baseline without climate impacts

Gli impatti climatici sono distribuiti in modo **diseguale**.

Si prevedono perdite in tutte le regioni, ad eccezione di quelle ad **altissima latitudine**, dove una riduzione della variabilità delle temperature potrebbe portare alcuni benefici.

Le perdite maggiori si concentrano alle **latitudini più basse**, proprio nelle aree con le minori emissioni cumulative e con i redditi attuali più bassi.

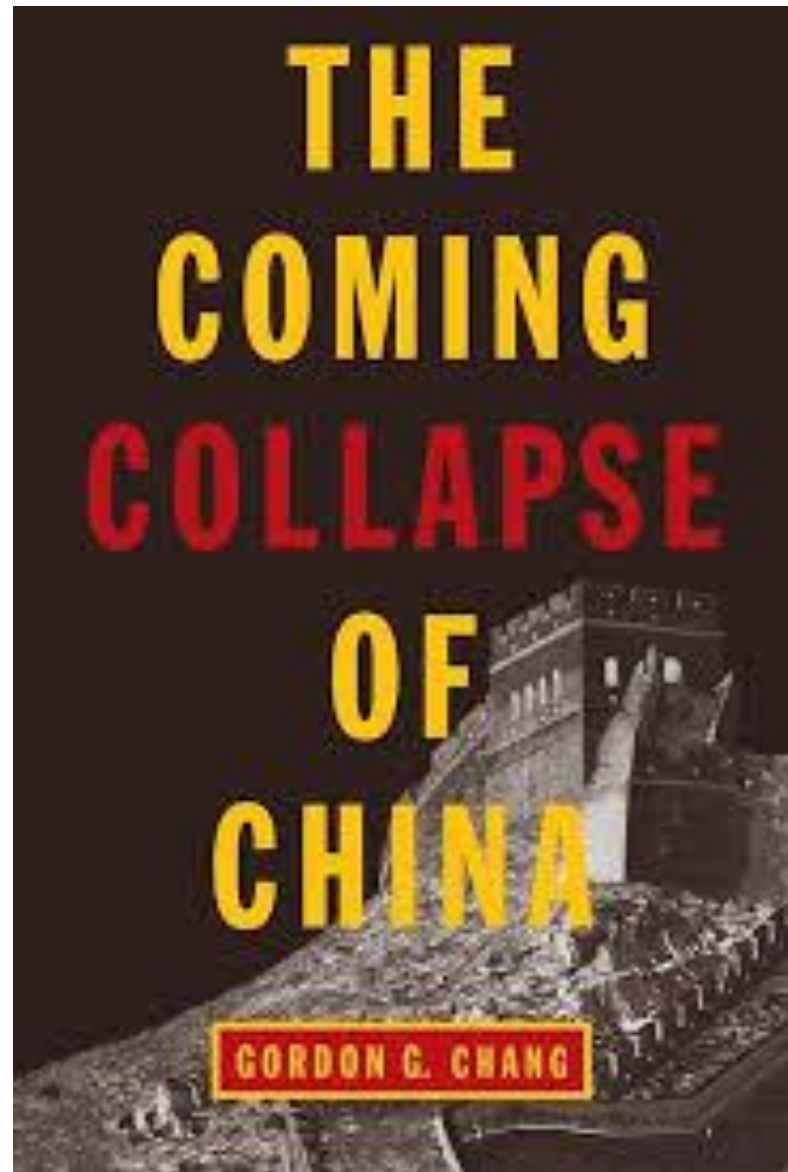
**A PERMANENT POLLUTER
PROFITS TAX ON FOSSIL
FUEL CORPORATIONS
COULD RAISE UP TO**

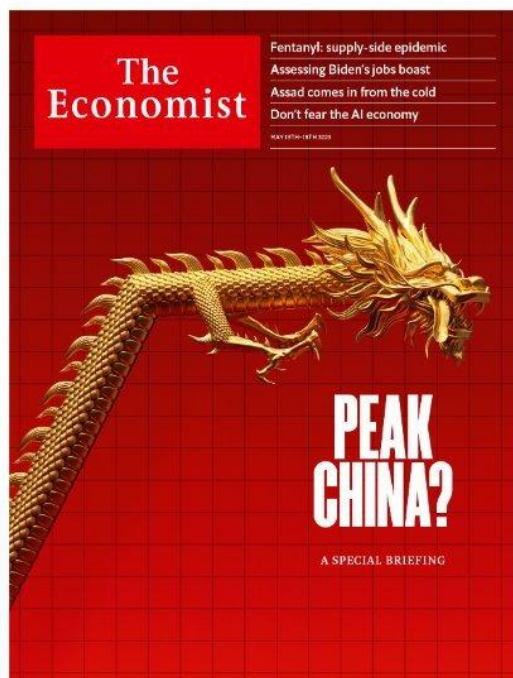
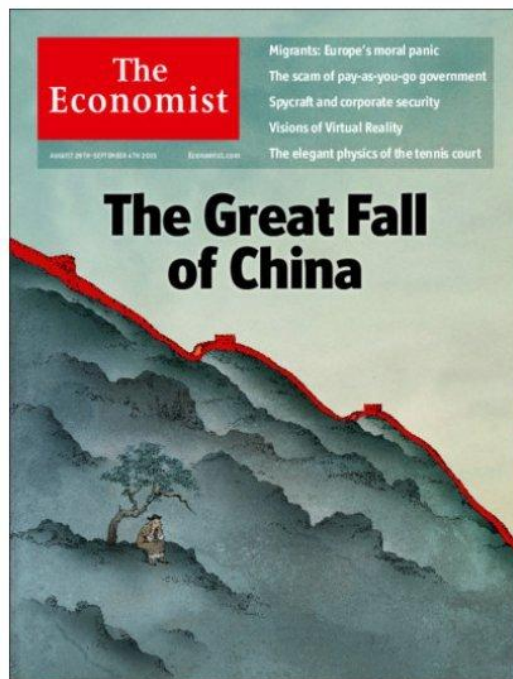
**\$400 BILLION
IN ITS FIRST YEAR.**

**THIS COULD PAY FOR
CLIMATE DAMAGES
AND FUND A JUST
TRANSITION.**



OXFAM





How it Started

HBR.ORG

Harvard Business Review

MARCH 2014
REPRINT R1403J

THE GLOBE

How it Started

Why China Can't Innovate

And What It's Doing About It by Regina M. Abrami,
William C. Kirby, and F. Warren McFarlan

2014

How its Going

techradar



techradar pro



Sign in

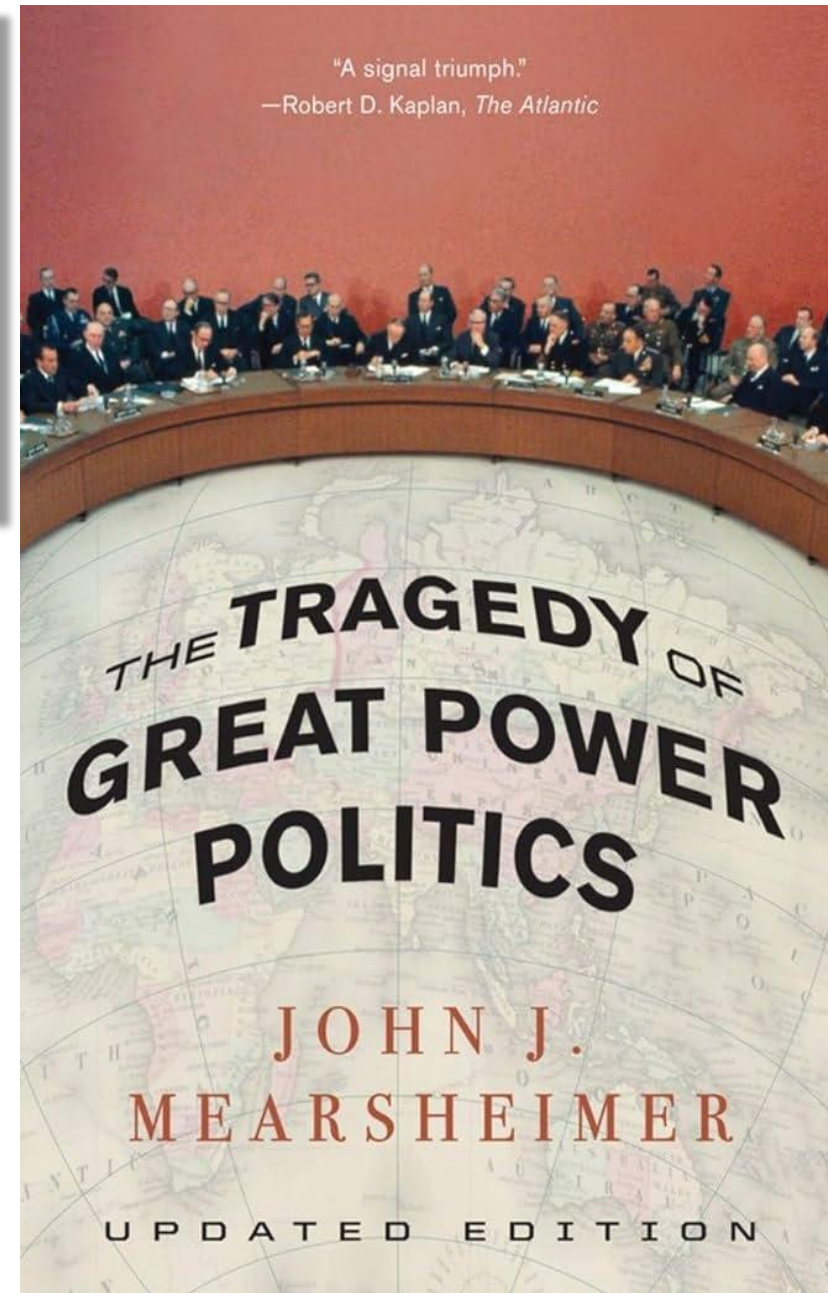
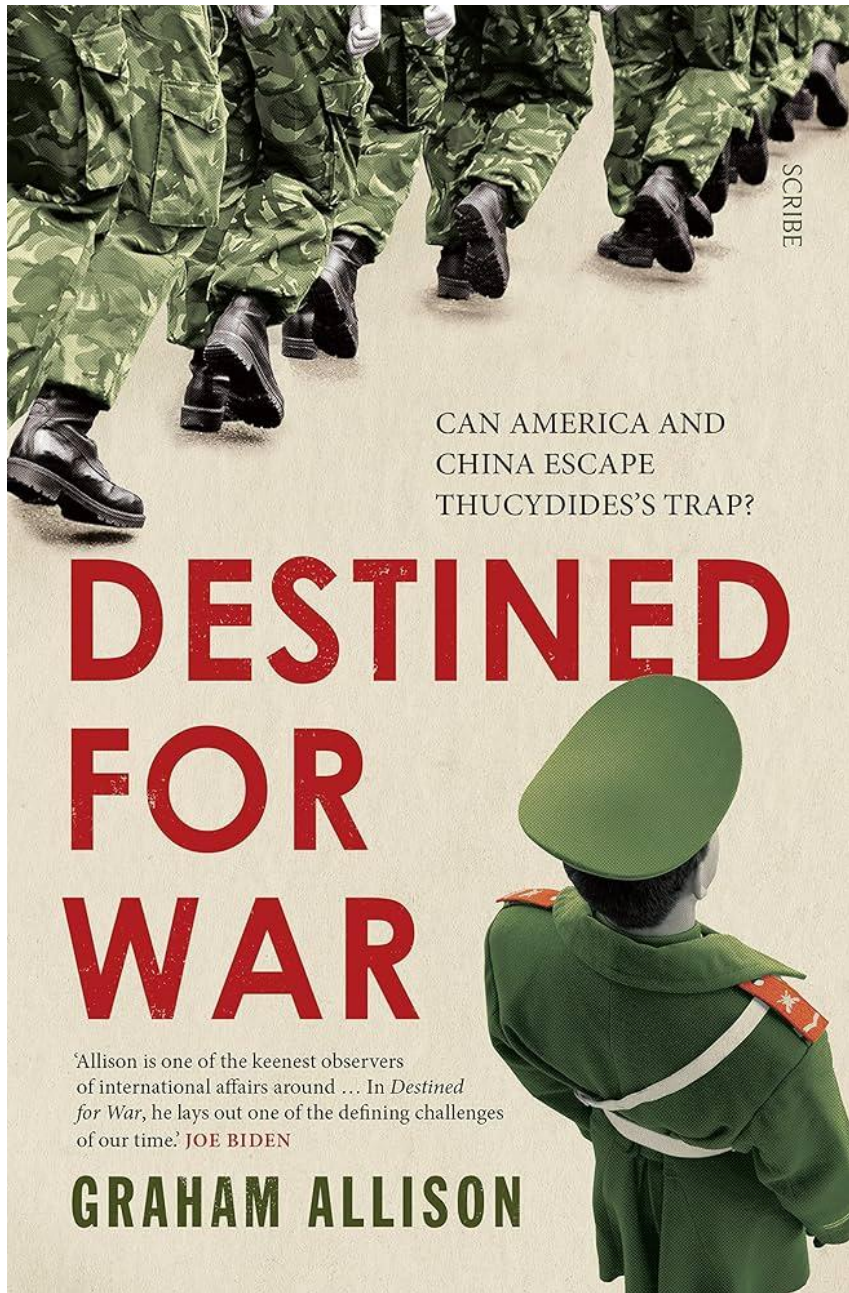


China leads in up to 89% of tech research, study shows

News

By Ellen Jennings-Trace published

August 31, 2024





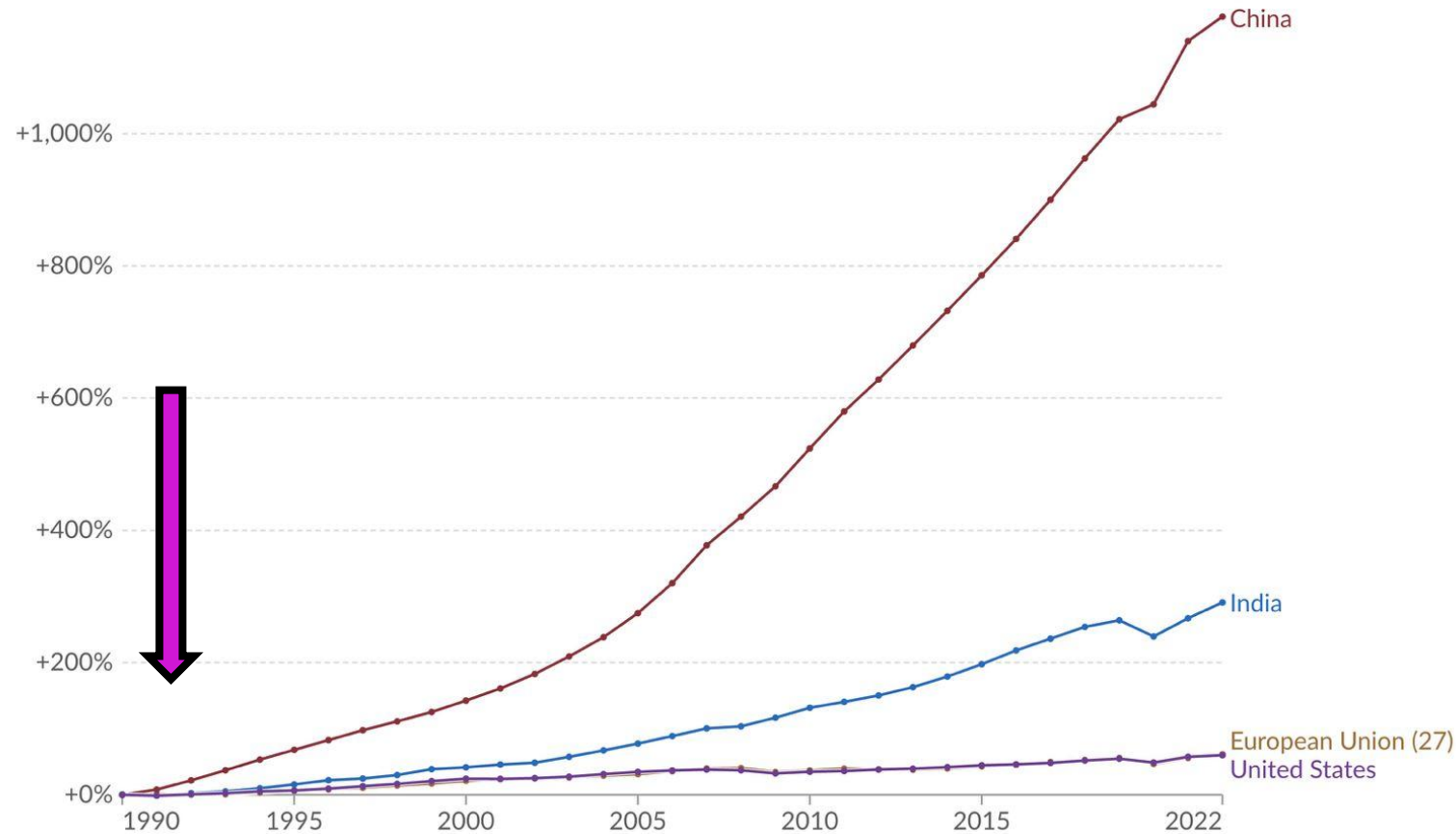
Abbiamo circa il 50% della ricchezza mondiale ma solo il 6,3% della sua popolazione ... Il nostro vero compito è mantenere questa posizione di disparità.

— George Kennan,
Direttore della Policy Planning,
Dipartimento di Stato degli Stati
Uniti, 1948

GDP per capita

This data is adjusted for inflation and for differences in the cost of living between countries.

Our World
in Data



Data source: World Bank (2023)

OurWorldinData.org/economic-growth | CC BY

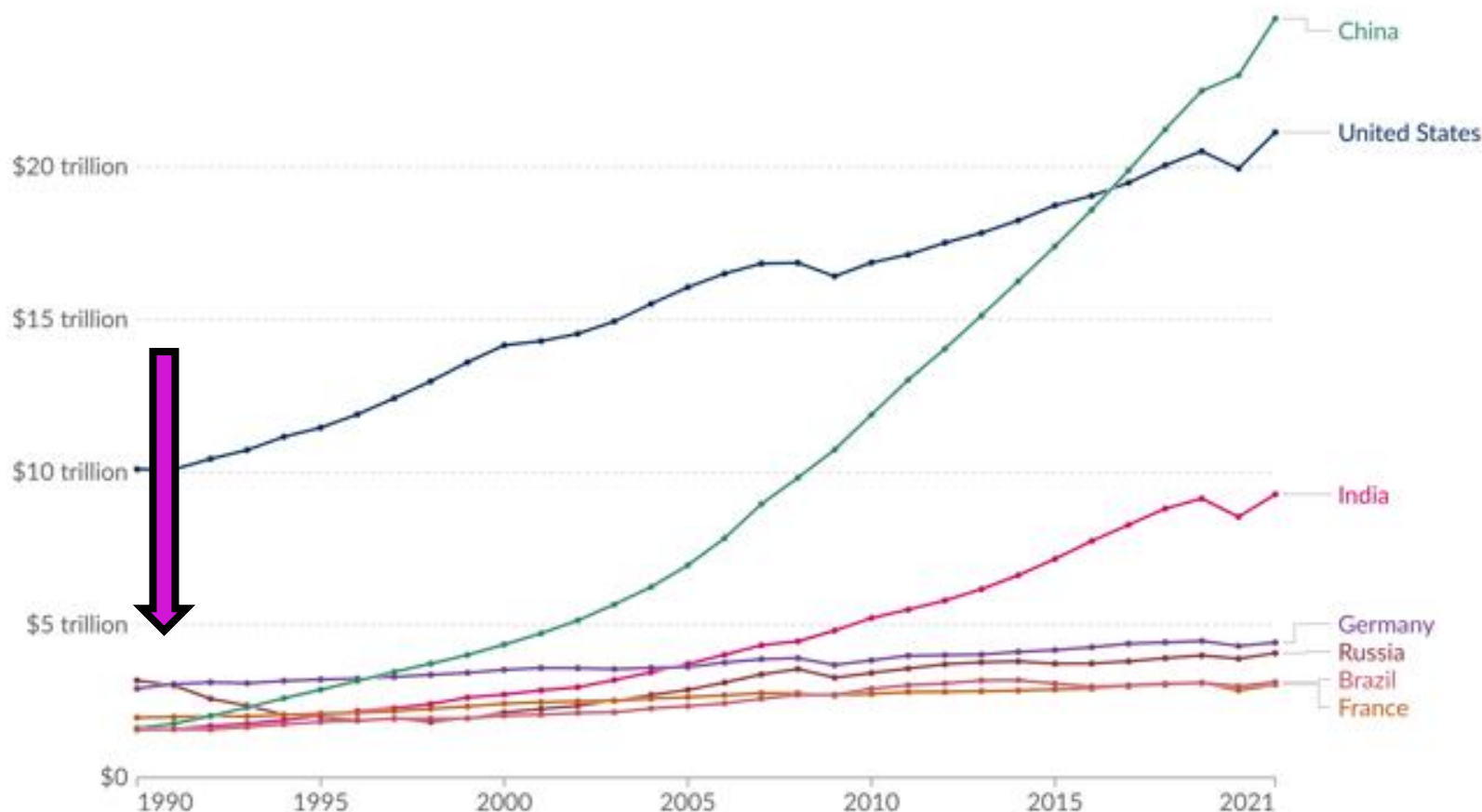
Note: This data is expressed in international-\$¹ at 2017 prices.

1. International dollars: International dollars are a hypothetical currency that is used to make meaningful comparisons of monetary indicators of living standards. Figures expressed in international dollars are adjusted for inflation within countries over time, and for differences in the cost of living between countries. The goal of such adjustments is to provide a unit whose purchasing power is held fixed over time and across countries, such that one international dollar can buy the same quantity and quality of goods and services no matter where or when it is spent. Read more in our article: [What are Purchasing Power Parity adjustments and why do we need them?](#)

Gross domestic product (GDP), 1990 to 2021

Our World
in Data

This data is adjusted for inflation and differences in the cost of living between countries.



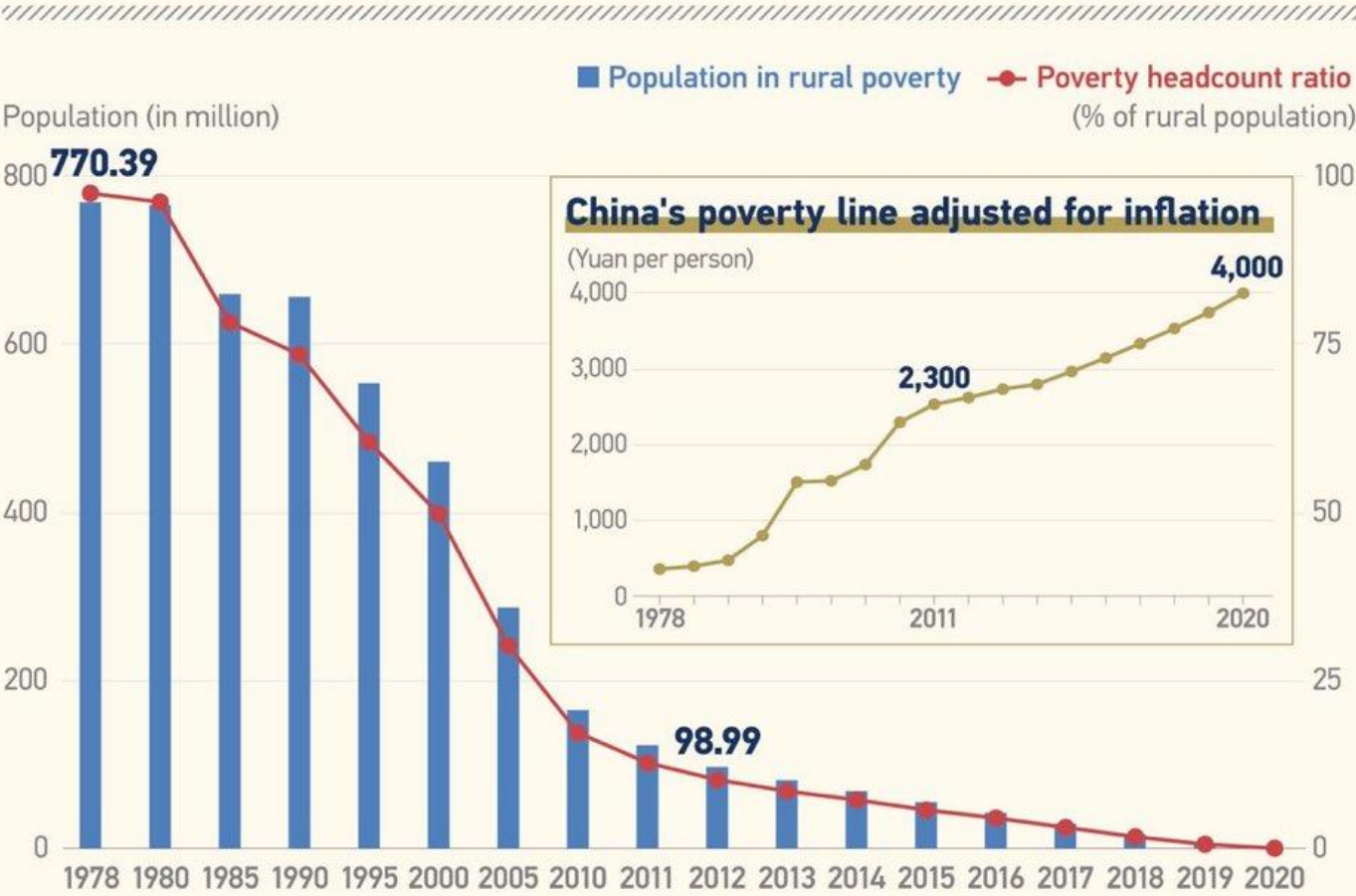
Data source: World Bank (2023)

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth | CC BY

Note: This data is expressed in international-\$¹ at 2017 prices.

1. International dollars: International dollars are a hypothetical currency that is used to make meaningful comparisons of monetary indicators of living standards. Figures expressed in international dollars are adjusted for inflation within countries over time, and for differences in the cost of living between countries. The goal of such adjustments is to provide a unit whose purchasing power is held fixed over time and across countries, such that one international dollar can buy the same quantity and quality of goods and services no matter where or when it is spent. Read more in our article: [What are Purchasing Power Parity adjustments and why do we need them?](#)

Chinese people living below national poverty line*

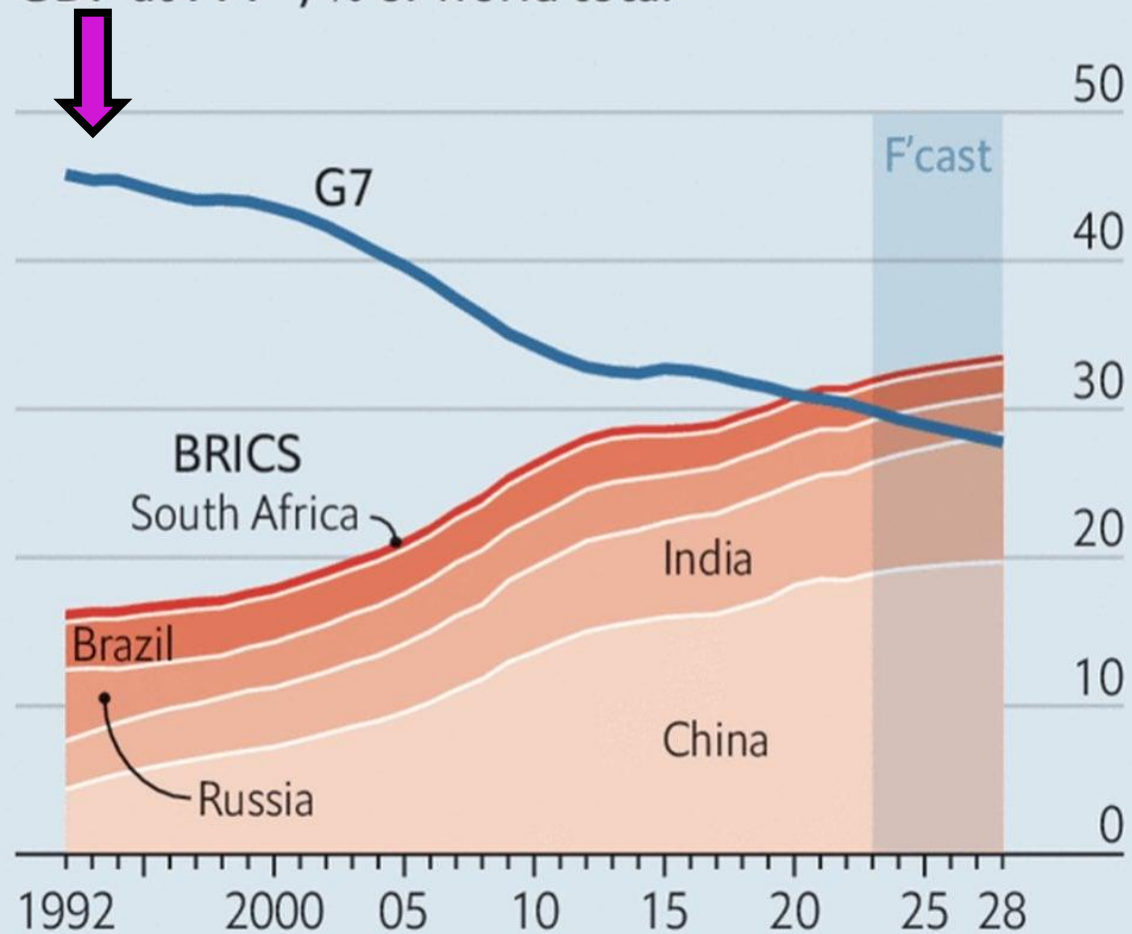


*The national poverty line was set at an annual income of 2,300 yuan in 2010, and was adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).

Sources: China's National Bureau of Statistics, China's State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development

7down

GDP at PPP*, % of world total

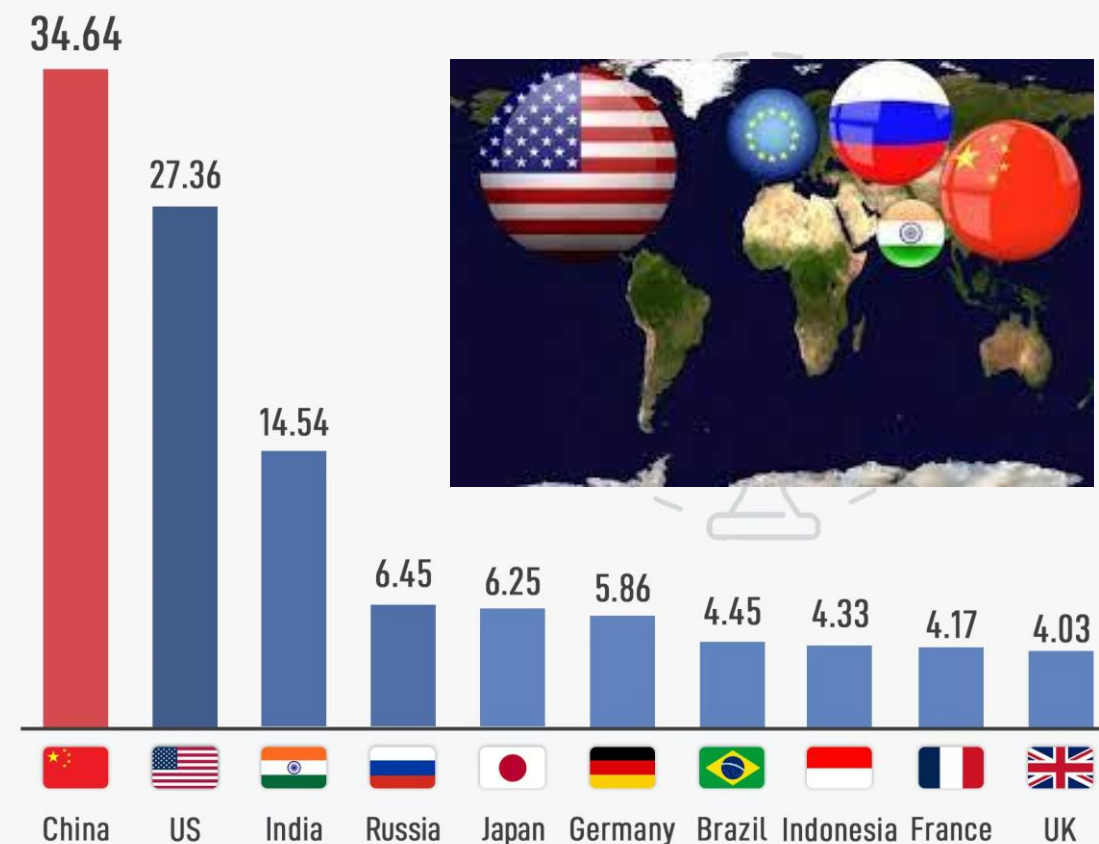


Source: IMF

*Purchasing-power parity

TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY PPP BASED GDP IN 2023

(trillions of international dollars)



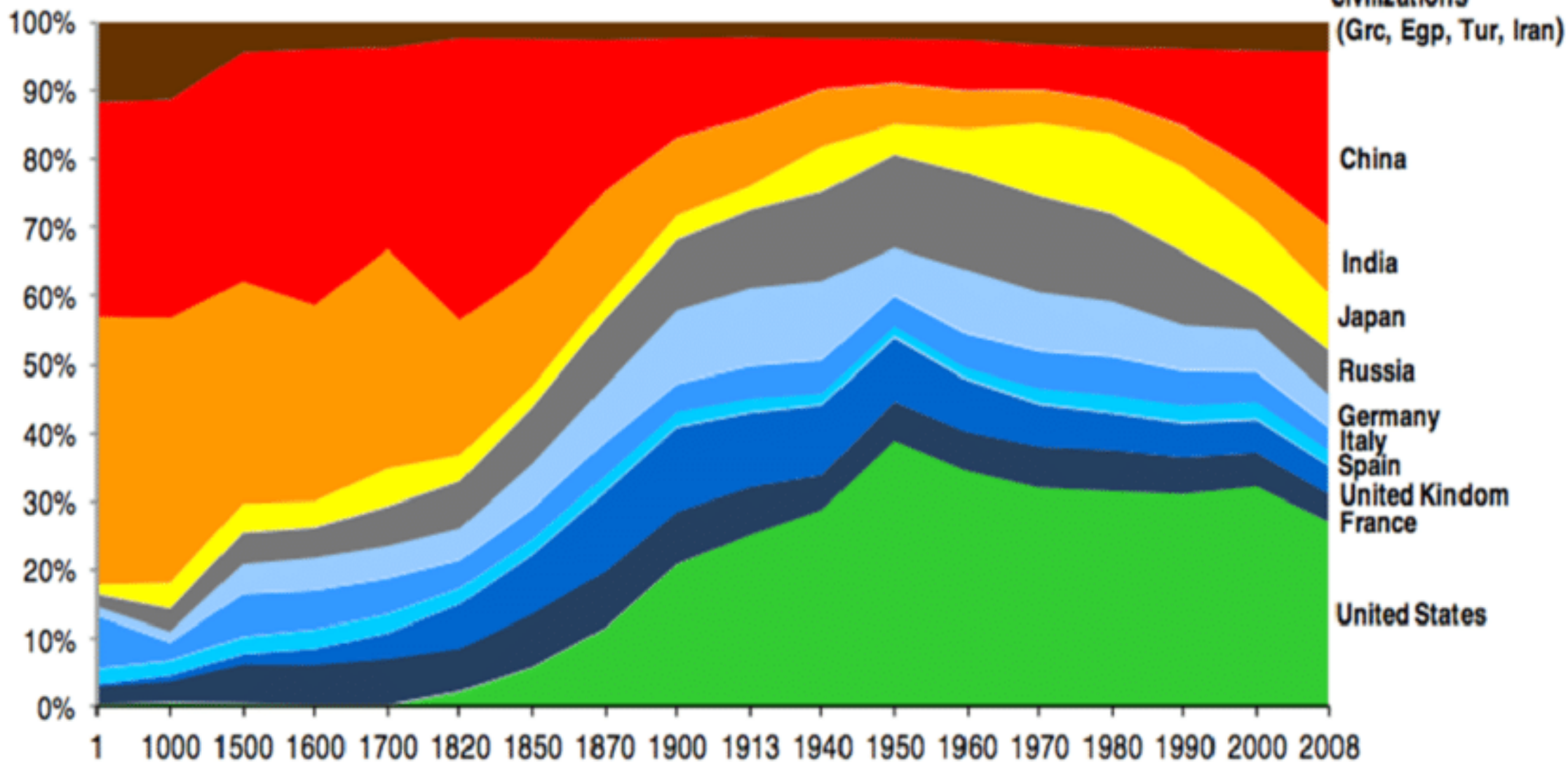
GLOBAL TIMES

Valiant Panda

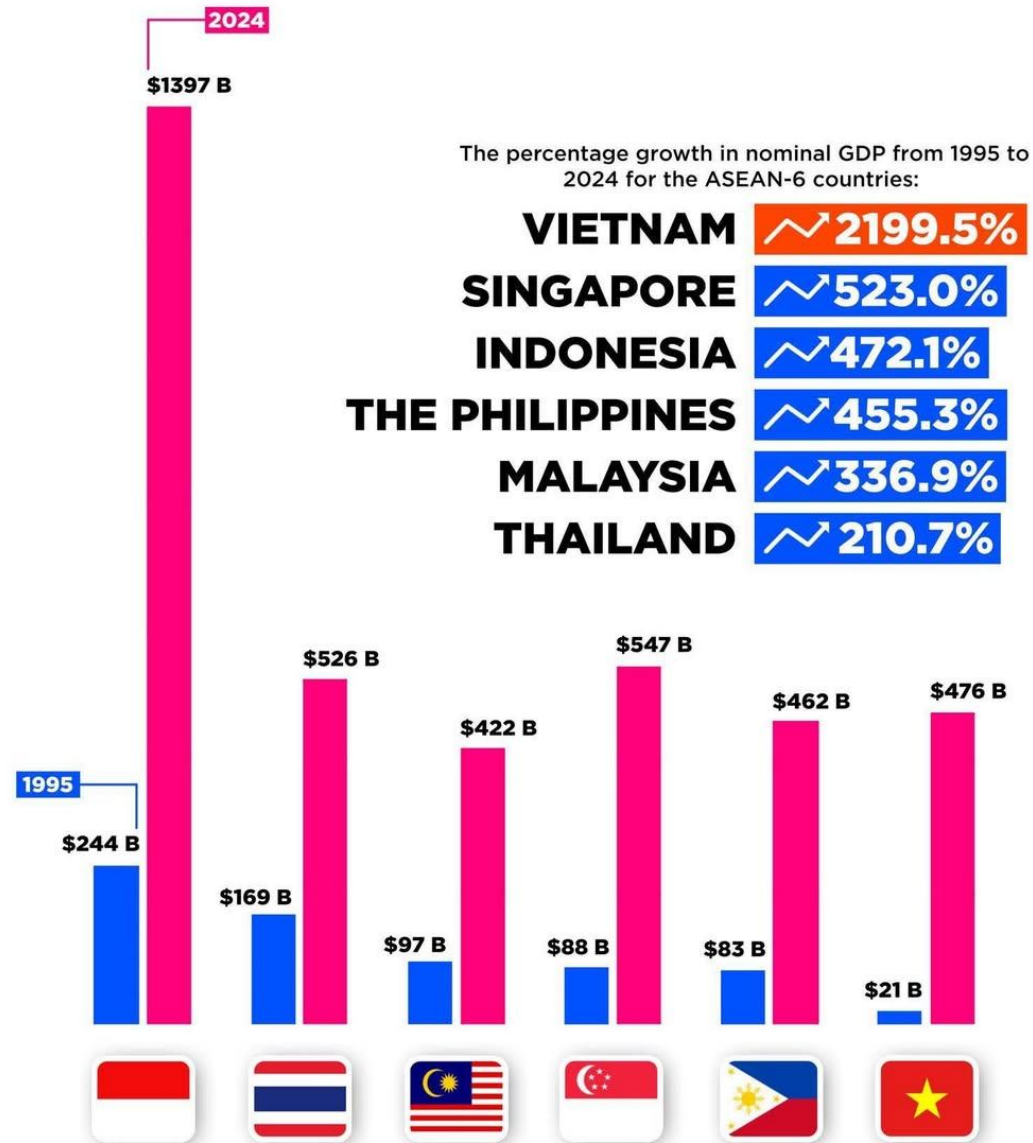
Source: World Bank

Economic history of China and other major powers

Share of world GDP



Source: "Statistics on World Population, GDP and Per Capita GDP, 1-2008 AD", Angus Maddison, University of Groningen.



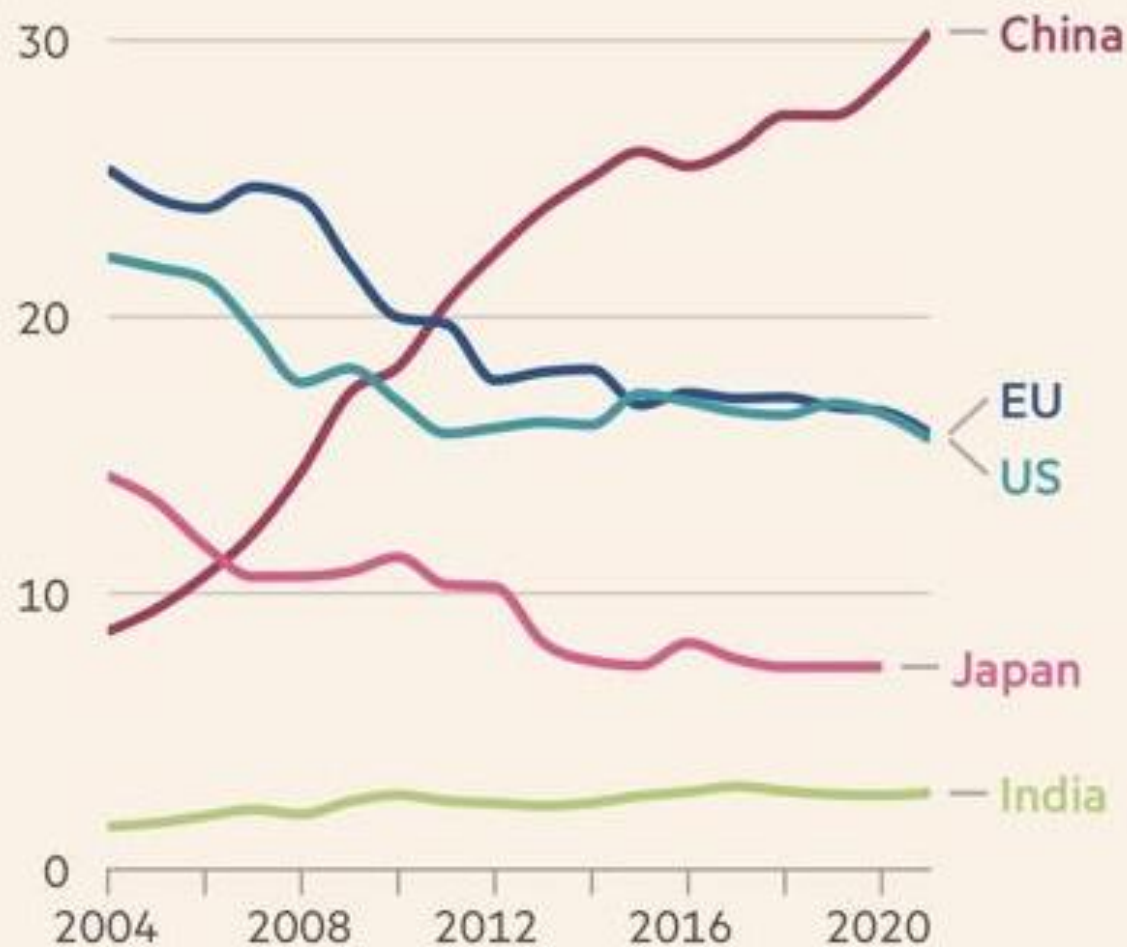
GDP COMPARISON

SOUTHEAST ASIA: 1995 vs 2024

© ASEAN urbanist - Southeast Asia Insight

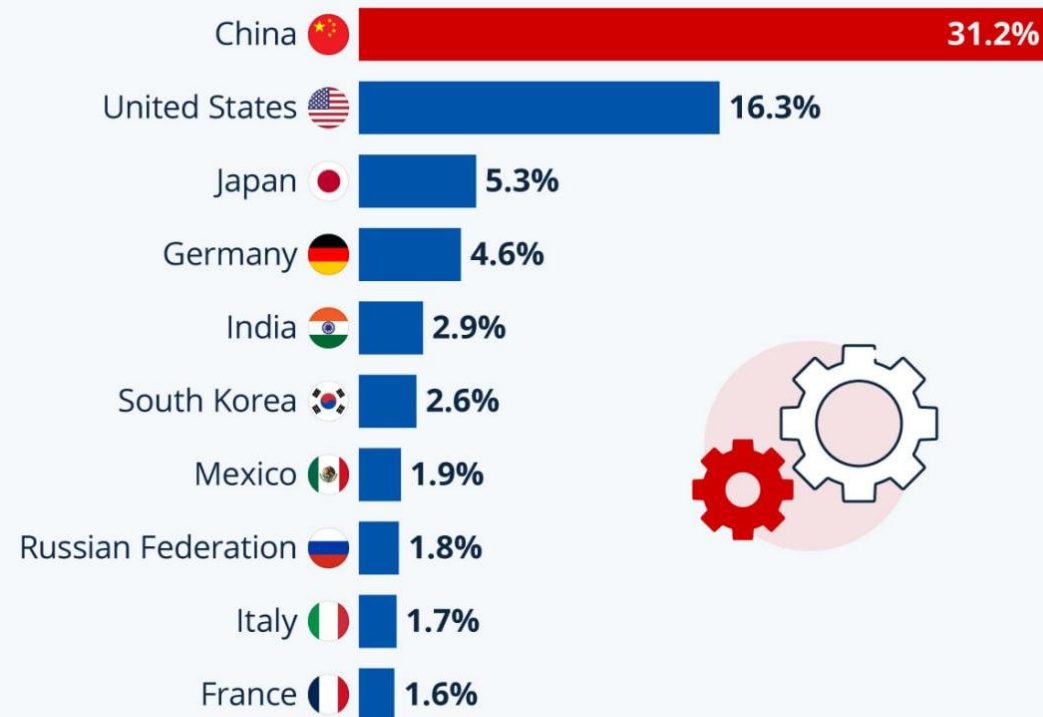


Share of global manufacturing value added (%)



China Is the World's Manufacturing Superpower

Countries with the highest share of global manufacturing output in 2022*



* Output measured on a value-added basis in current U.S. dollars

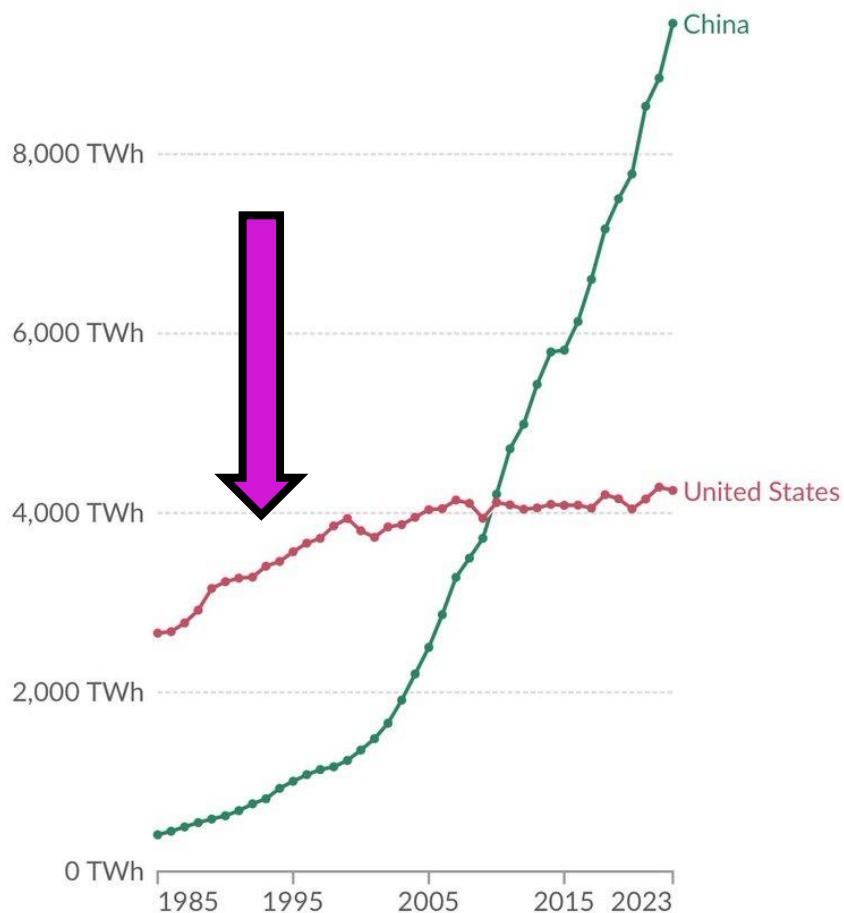
Source: United Nations Statistics Division



Electricity generation

Measured in terawatt-hours.

Our World
in Data



Data source: Ember (2024); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - [Learn more about this data](#)

Largest Steel Producers in the World (1990-2024)



2024

FB@WMDefense

Data: USGS, WSA

2003年



1990



SHENZHEN, CHINA 1982



SHENZHEN, CHINA NOW



2022年

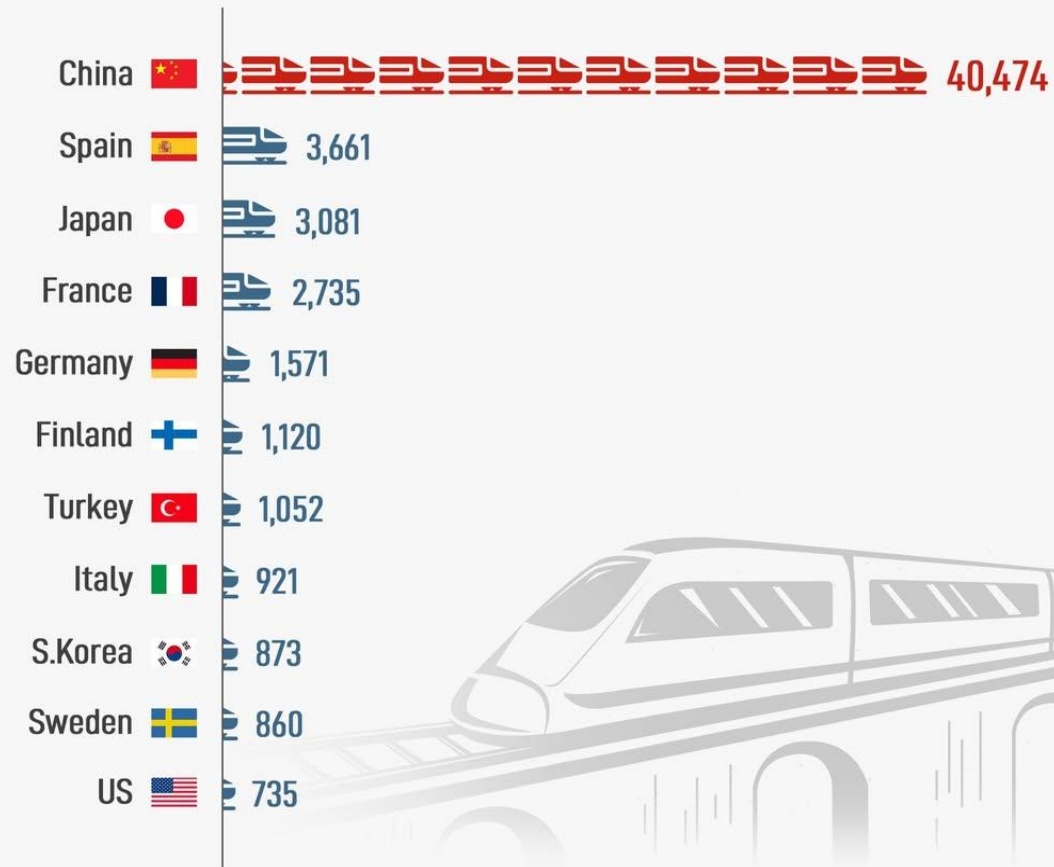


2010



LENGTH OF HIGH-SPEED RAIL LINES IN OPERATION IN 2022

(in kilometers)



Source: Statista

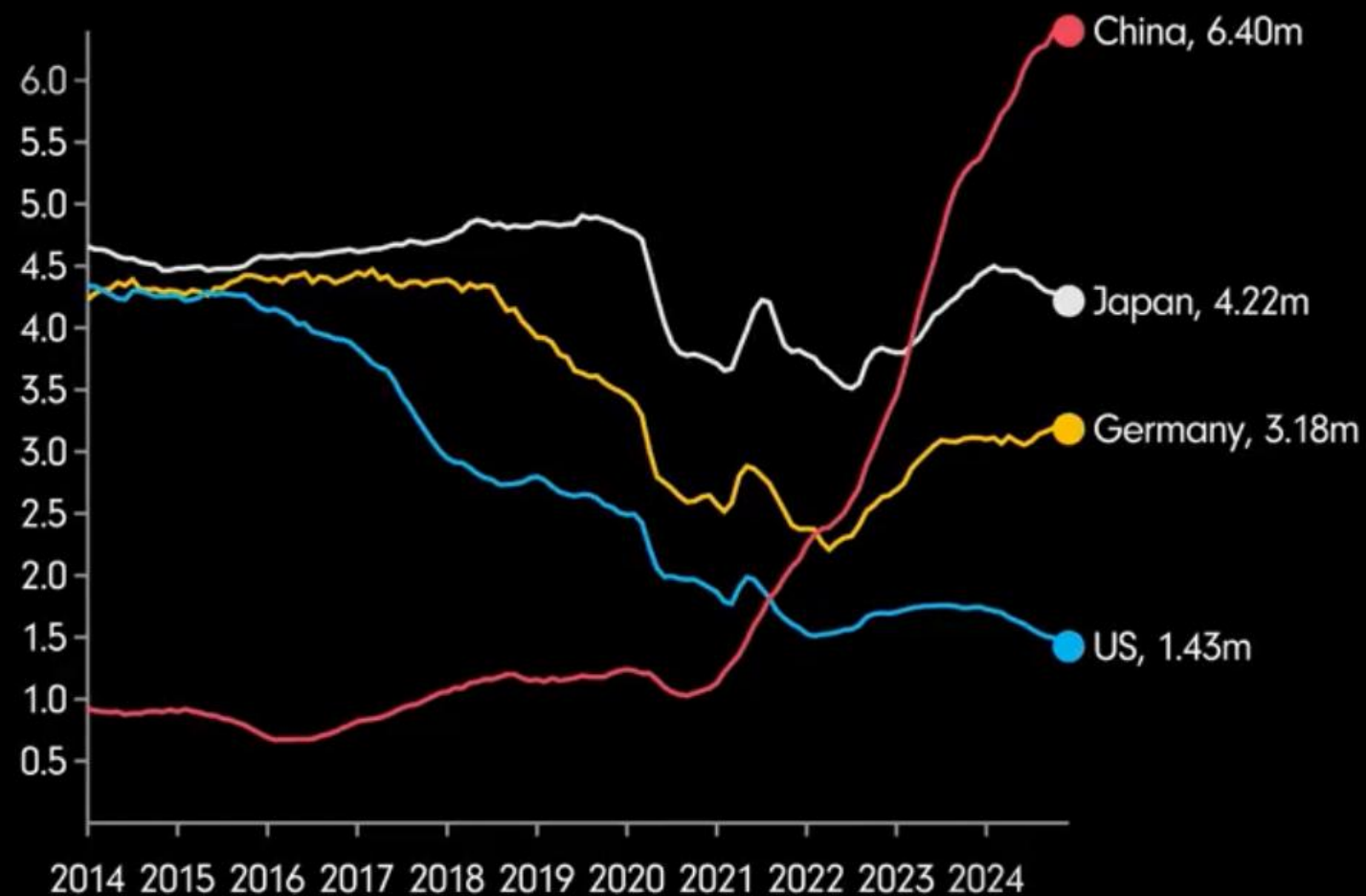
The high-speed railway network rapidly expanded within 10 years



China's car exports

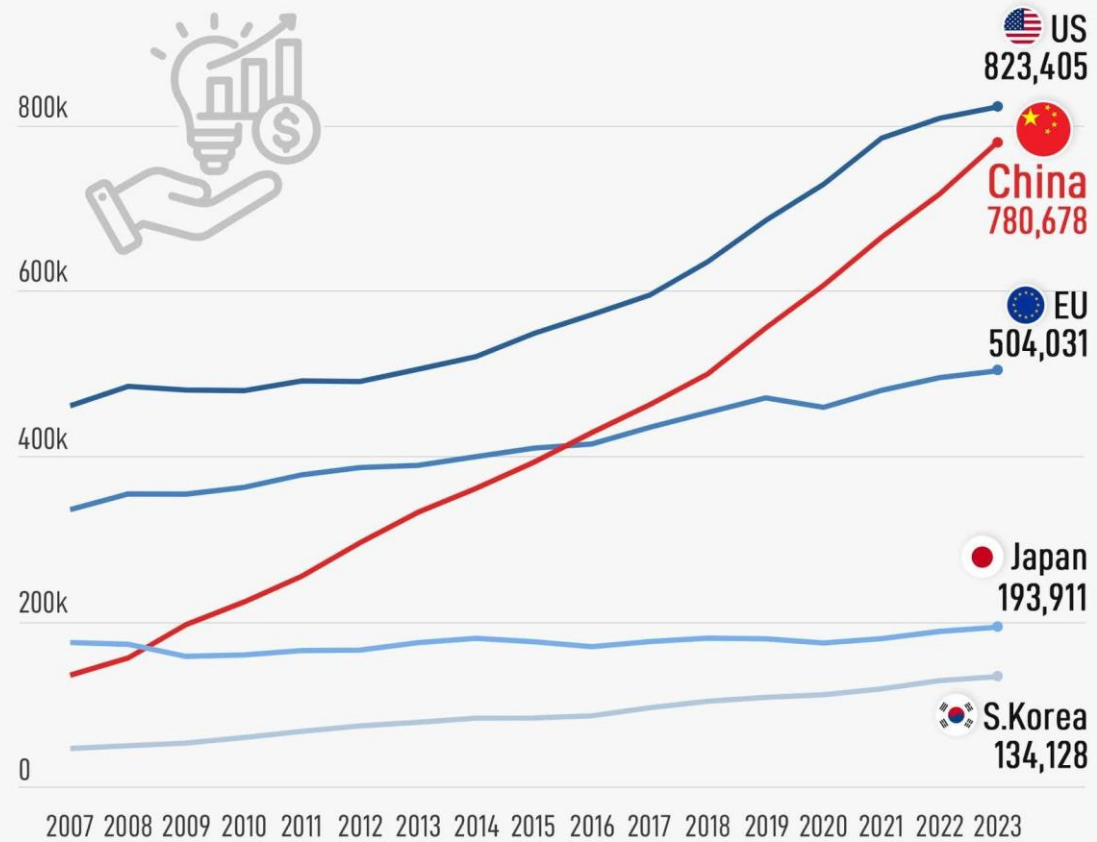
Millions of cars exported, monthly year-on-year

Dec 2024



R&D SPENDING OF SELECTED ECONOMIES

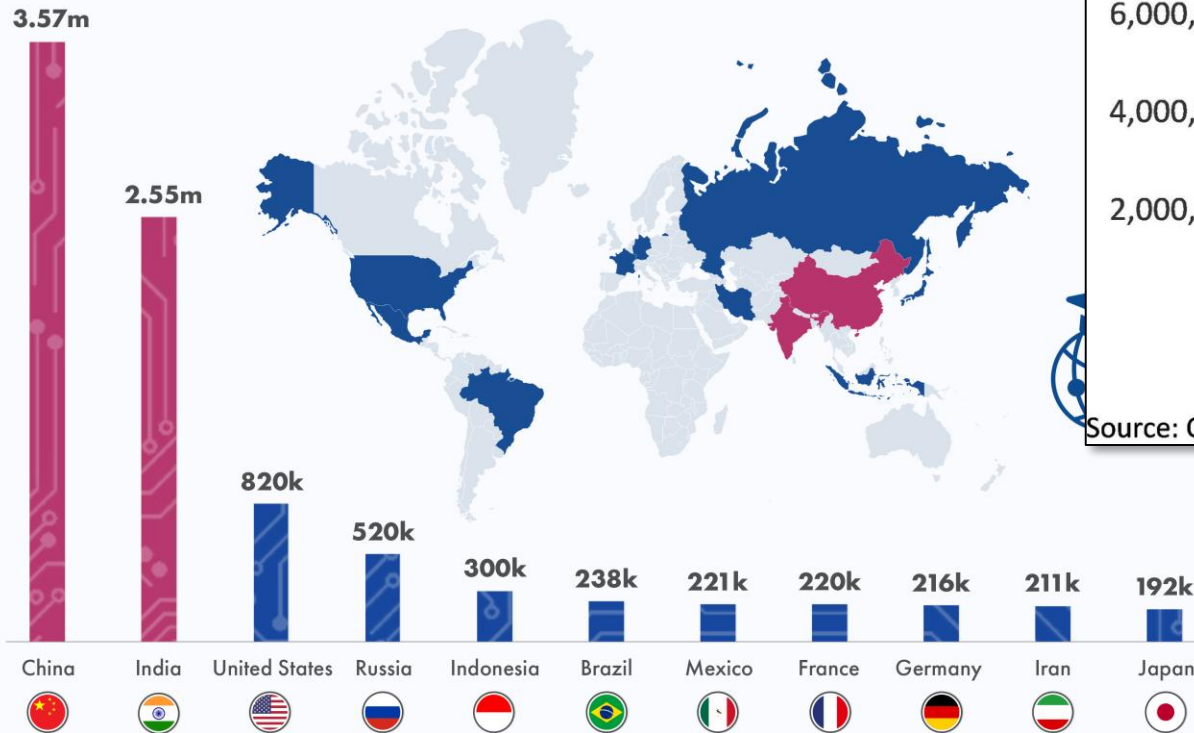
(Constant USD PPPs, million)



Source: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators Database, March 2025

Top Countries by Number of STEM Graduates

Graduates in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics in 2020

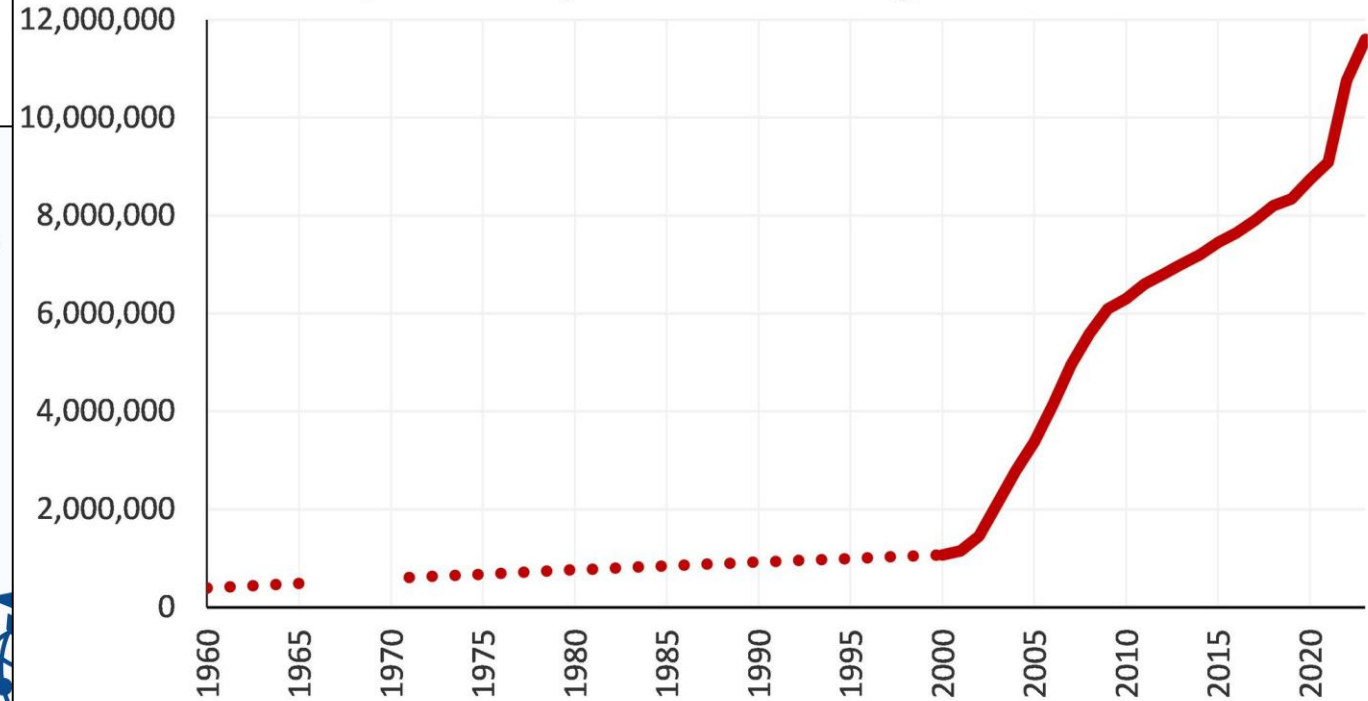


@CSETGeorgetown

Source: OECD and the statistical yearbooks of Russia, Indonesia, Iran, India, and China

CSET CENTER for SECURITY and EMERGING TECHNOLOGY

China, University and Junior College Graduates



Source: China NBS, China Ministry of Education



Timothy Donald Cook, CEO Apple

Pay as you grow

Manufacturing unit labour cost, \$ per hour

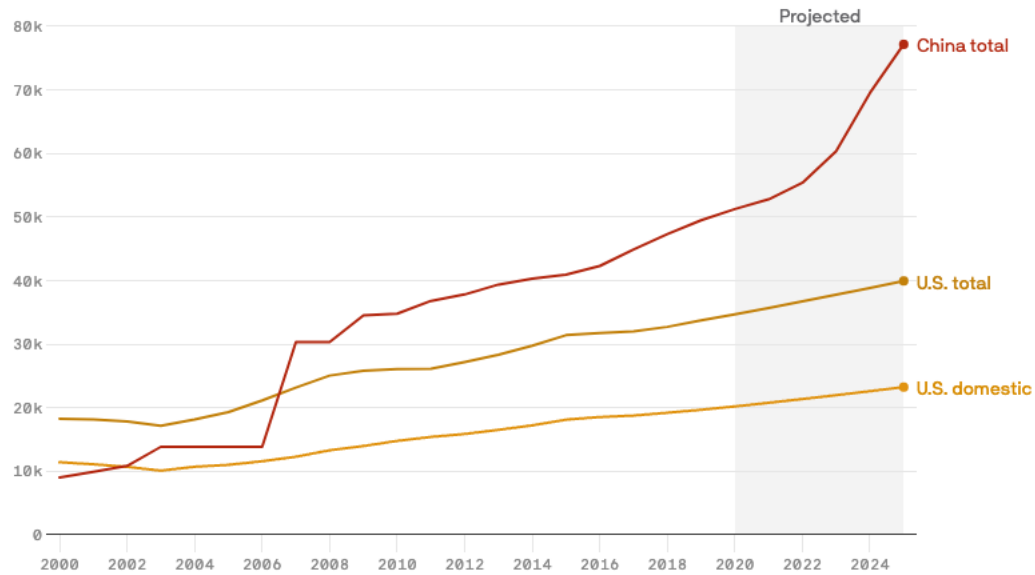


Source: Haver Analytics

C'è molta **confusione** sulla Cina... Nell'opinione pubblica è diffusa l'idea che le aziende vadano in Cina per via del **basso costo del lavoro**... Ma la verità è che la Cina ha smesso di essere un Paese a basso costo del lavoro già molti anni fa, e **non è questo il motivo** per cui ci si trasferisce lì...

Dal punto di vista dell'offerta, il vero motivo è rappresentato dalle **competenze**: la **quantità** e **qualità** delle competenze concentrate in un solo luogo, e il tipo di competenze. Il livello di formazione professionale è davvero molto elevato, e riconosco al **sistema educativo** cinese un grande merito per aver continuato a puntare su questo.

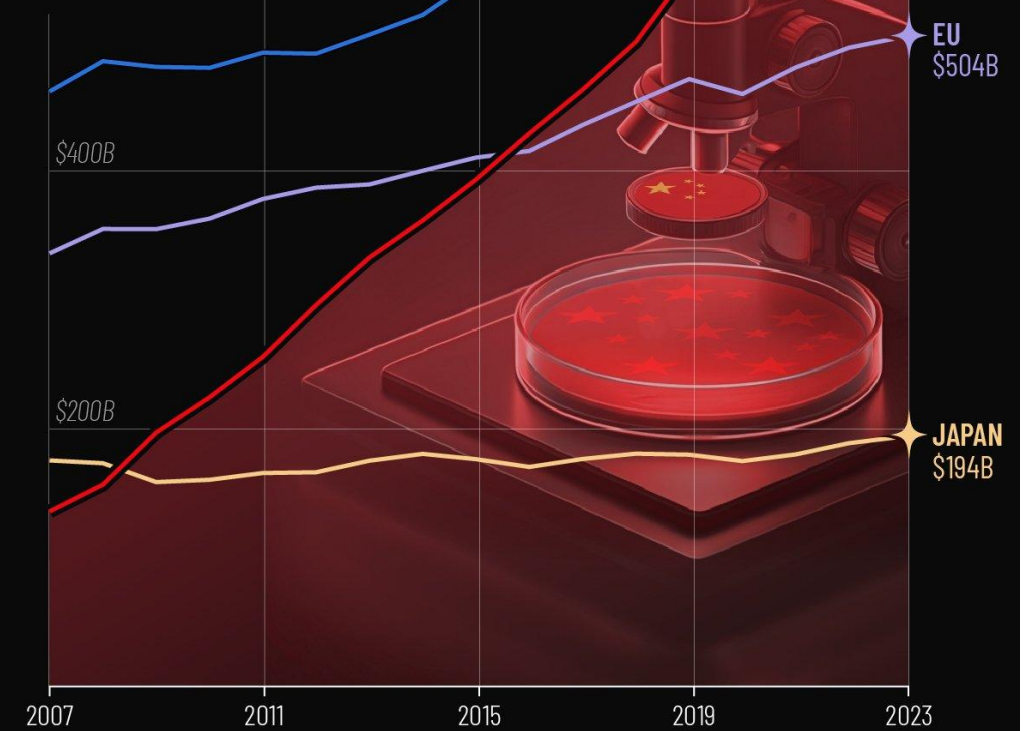
Annual STEM Ph.D. graduates



Reproduced from CSET; Chart: Axios Visuals

THE RISE OF CHINA'S R&D SPENDING

Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development
Constant USD PPPs



Source: OECD



Where Data Tells the Story



Nature Index 2024 Research Leaders: Chinese institutions dominate the top spots

Seven out of the leading ten institutions this year are based in China, while Stanford University drops out of the top ranks for the first time.

 nature.com

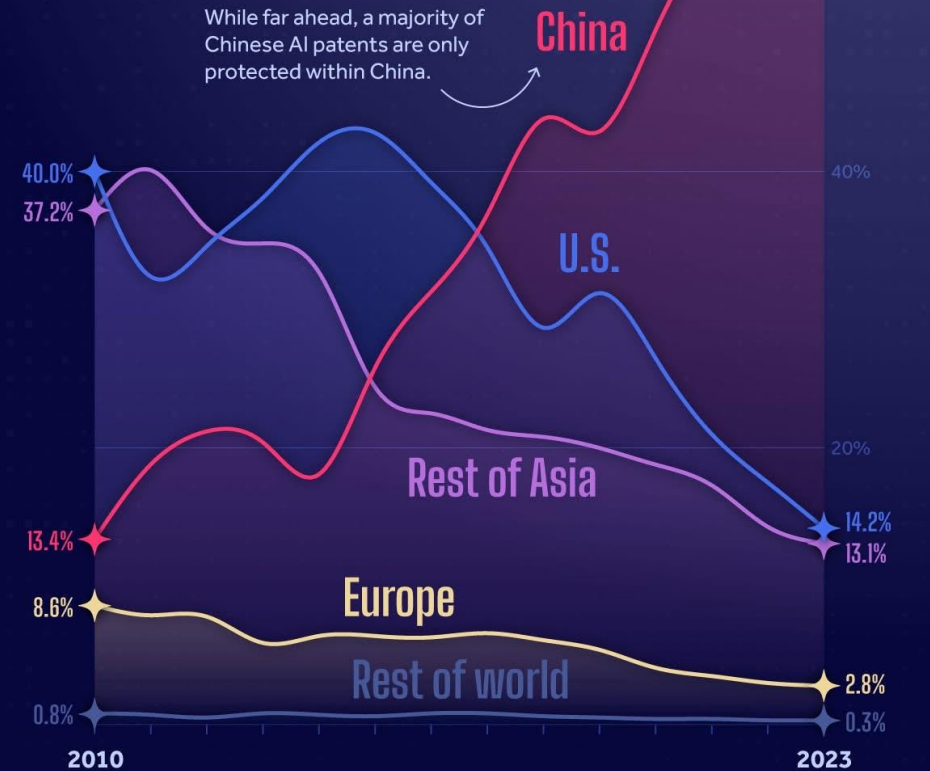
Institution ranking: Nature Index 2024 Research Leaders

Institutions are ranked by article Share in 2023. Also listed are each institution's article Count in 2023 and percentage change in adjusted Share from 2022 to 2023. Adjusted Share is calculated by adjusting Share values to 2023 levels.

Rank	Institution	Country	Share 2023	Count 2023	Change in adjusted Share 2022–23 (%)
1	Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	2,243.22	7,554	6.30%
2	Harvard University	United States of America	1,143.43	3,763	-3.10%
3	Max Planck Society	Germany	642.83	2,572	-8.90%
4	University of Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	635.81	3,227	5.20%
5	University of Science and Technology of China	China	631.20	1,858	6.70%
6	Peking University	China	617.17	2,349	8.80%
7	French National Centre for Scientific Research	France	613.90	4,400	-0.70%
8	Nanjing University	China	609.45	1,448	6.80%
9	Zhejiang University	China	595.37	1,540	23.10%
10	Tsinghua University	China	593.45	1,946	11.20%

Who's Winning the AI Patent Race?

% of total AI patents granted



 **VISUAL CAPITALIST**

Figures rounded. "Rest of world" includes Africa, Middle East, Latin America & the Caribbean
Source: The 2025 AI Index Report, Centre for International Governance Innovation

 **voronoi**
BY VISUAL CAPITALIST

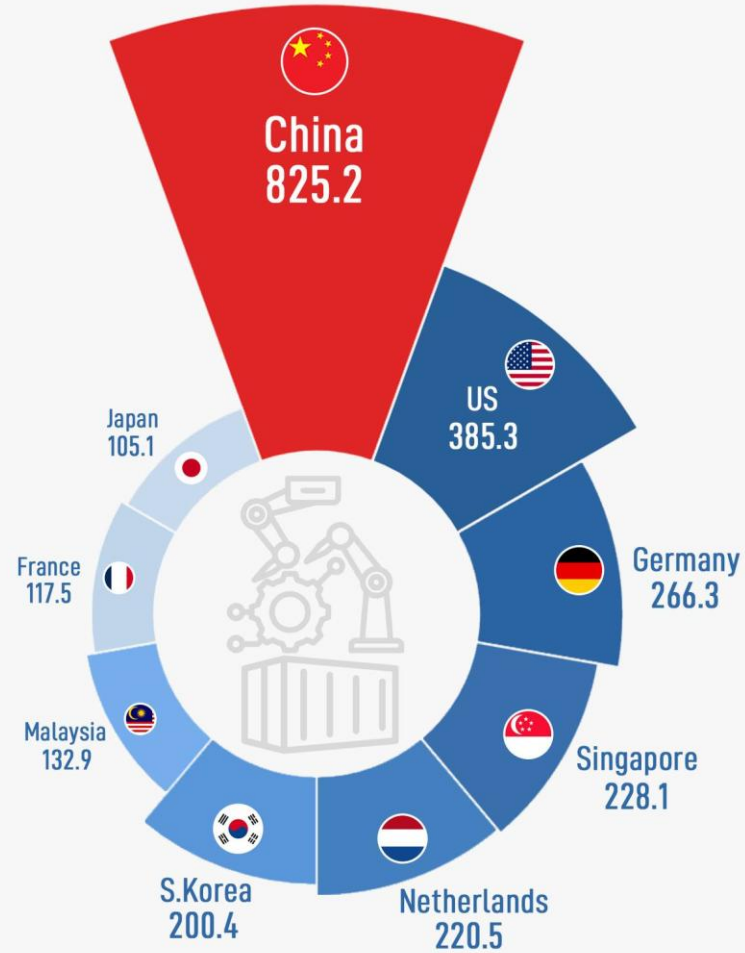
Where Data Tells the Story

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Google Play

TOP HIGH-TECH EXPORTERS

In billion US dollars, 2024



Note: 2024 projected based on current data

Source: WIPO calculations based on data from Trade Data Monitor LLC (5 February 2025)

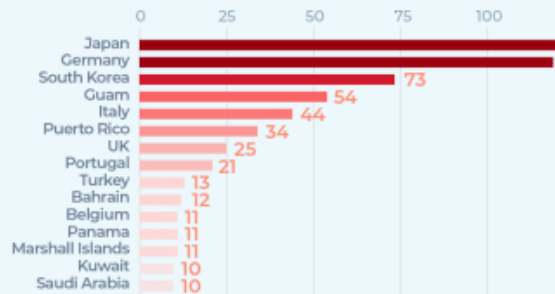
US MILITARY

US military presence around the world

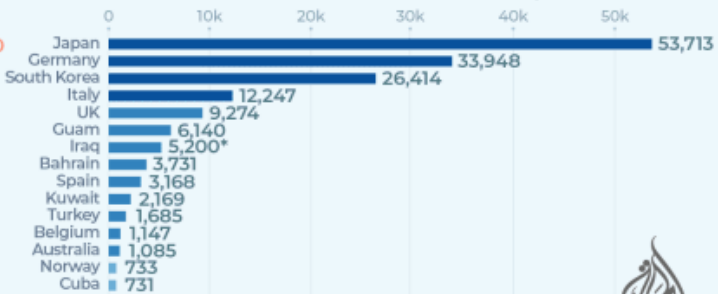
The US has about **750 bases in at least 80 countries** around the world. It has approximately **173,000 troops deployed in 159 countries**.



Countries with the most number of US bases



Countries with the most number of US troops



Sources:
Allen, Michael A., Michael E. Flynn, and Carla Martinez Machain. 2021. "Global U.S. military deployment data: 1950-2020."
David Vine, "Lists of U.S. Military Bases Abroad, 1776-2021," American University Digital Research Archive, 2021

*as of 2020

@AJLabs ALJAZEERA

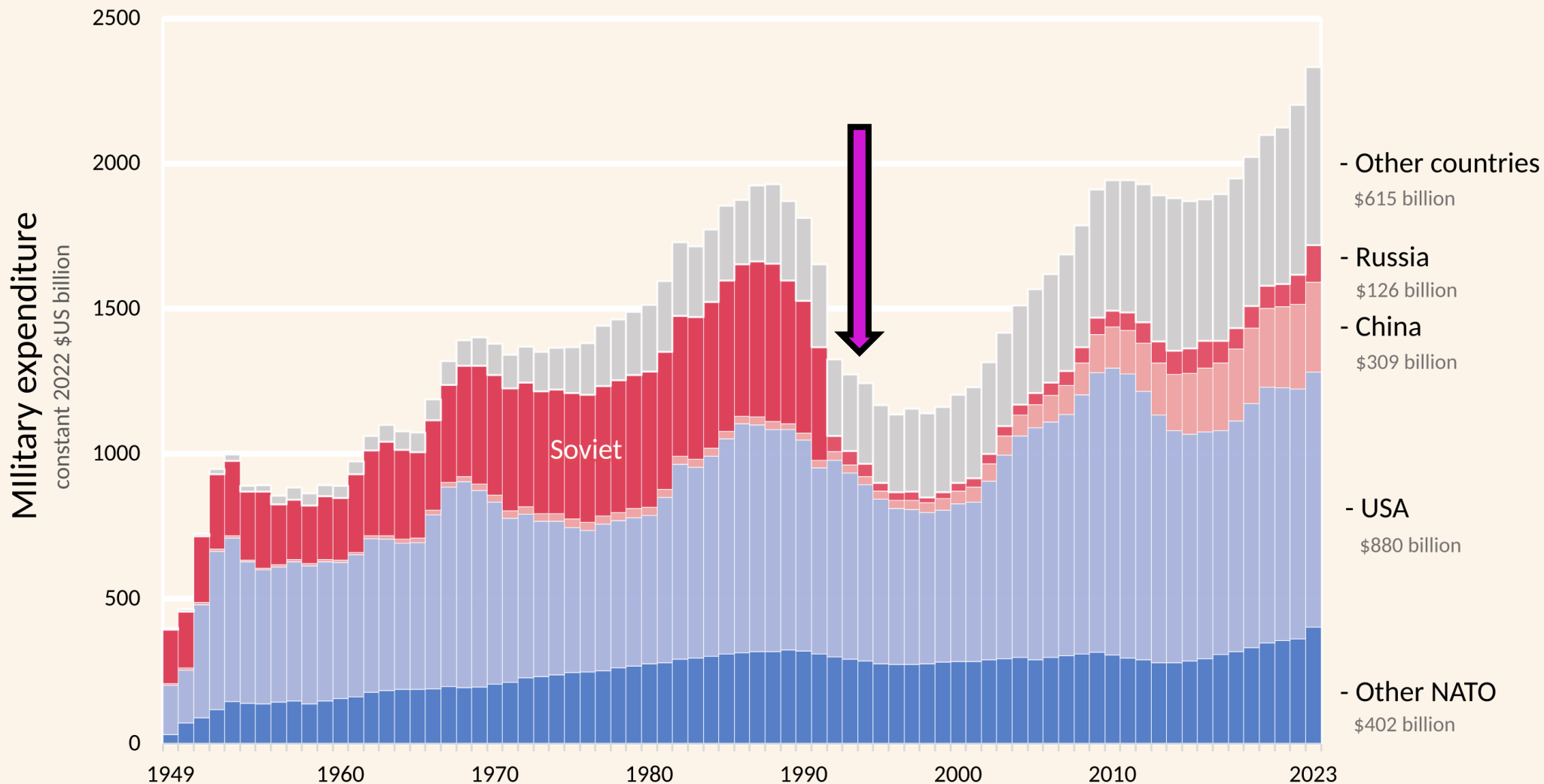
The Overseas Military Bases of U.N. Security Council Members

Countries where permanent U.N. Security Council members have foreign military bases



World military expenditure

Inflation adjusted values



Sources:

SIPRI - Yearbooks and database

ACDA - Soviet 1986-89

Notes:

ACDA is used to interpolate missing SIPRI data

Made by : Kaj Tallungs

US INTERVENTIONS SINCE WWII

BOMB ATTACKS, SABOTAGE, ATTEMPTED REGIME CHANGE

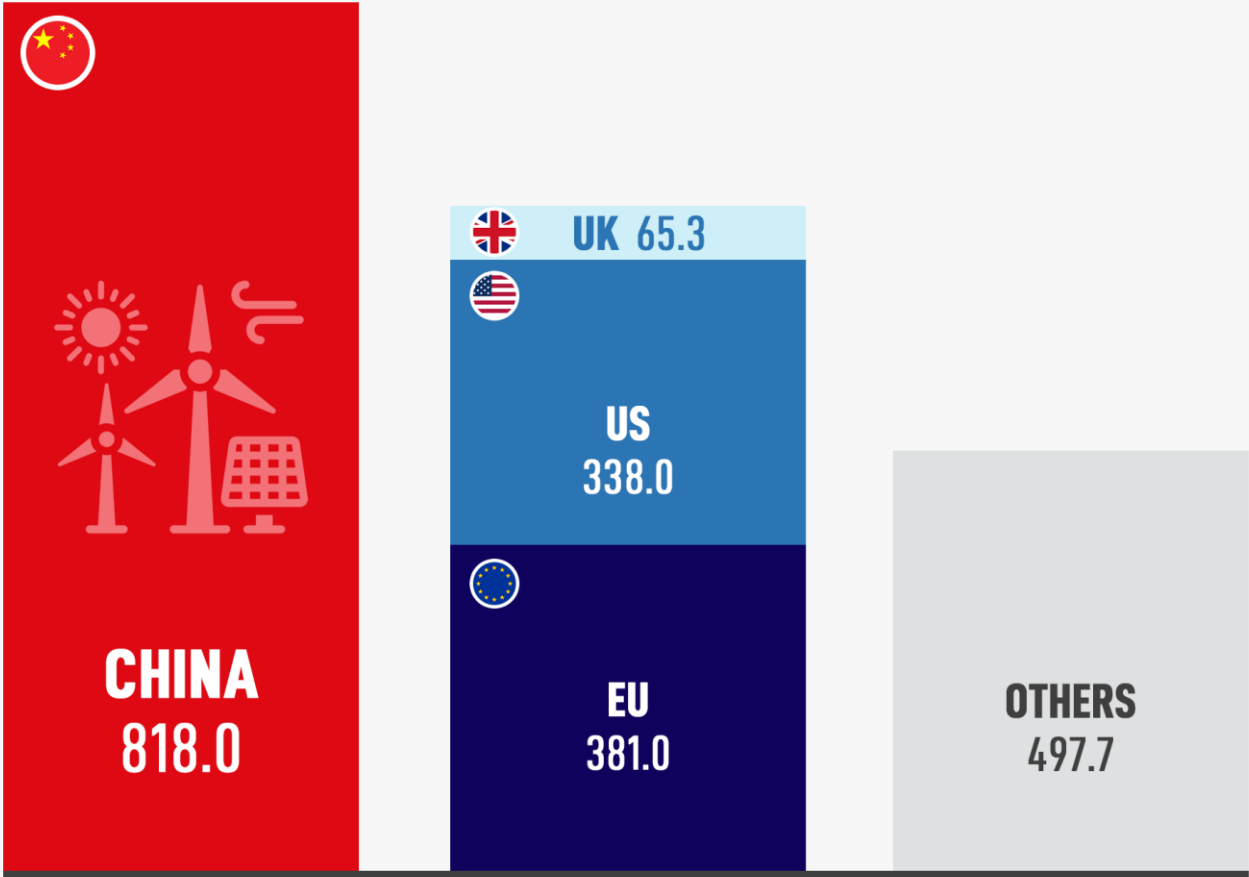
CHINA, 1945-46	PERU, 1965	BOSNIA, 1995
SYRIA, 1949	GREECE, 1967	IRAQ, 1998
KOREA, 1950-53	GUATEMALA, 1967-69	SUDAN, 1998
CHINA, 1950-53	CAMBODIA, 1969-70	AFGHANISTAN, 1998
IRAN, 1953	CHILE, 1970-73	YUGOSLAVIA, 1999
GUATEMALA, 1954	ARGENTINA, 1976	AFGHANISTAN, 2001
TIBET, 1955-70s	ANGOLA, 1976-92	IRAQ, 2002-03
INDONESIA, 1958	TURKEY, 1980	YEMEN, 2002-20
CUBA, 1959	POLAND, 1980-81	HAITI, 2004
DEMOCRATIC	EL SALVADOR, 1981-92	SOMALIA, 2006-07
REPUBLIC OF	NICARAGUA, 1981-90	IRAN, 2005-PRESENT
CONGO, 1960-65	CAMBODIA, 1980-95	HONDURAS, 2009
DOMINICAN	LEBANON, 1982-84	LIBYA, 2011
REPUBLIC, 1961	GRENADA, 1983-84	SYRIA, 2011-PRESENT
VIETNAM, 1961-73	LIBYA, 1986	BRAZIL, 2016
BRAZIL, 1964	IRAN, 1987-88	BOLIVIA, 2019
BRITISH GUIANA, 1964	LIBYA, 1989	VENEZUELA, 2019
REPUBLIC OF	PHILIPPINES, 1989	GUYANA, 2020
CONGO, 1964	PANAMA, 1989-90	IRAQ, 2020
GUATEMALA, 1964	HAITI, 1991	SOMALIA, 2020
LAOS, 1964-73	IRAQ, 1991	AFGHANISTAN, 2020
DOMINICAN	KUWAIT, 1991	
REPUBLIC, 1965-66	SOMALIA, 1992-94	
INDONESIA, 1965	IRAQ, 1992-96	

China: Military interventions from 1976



CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT IN 2024

(in billion US dollars)

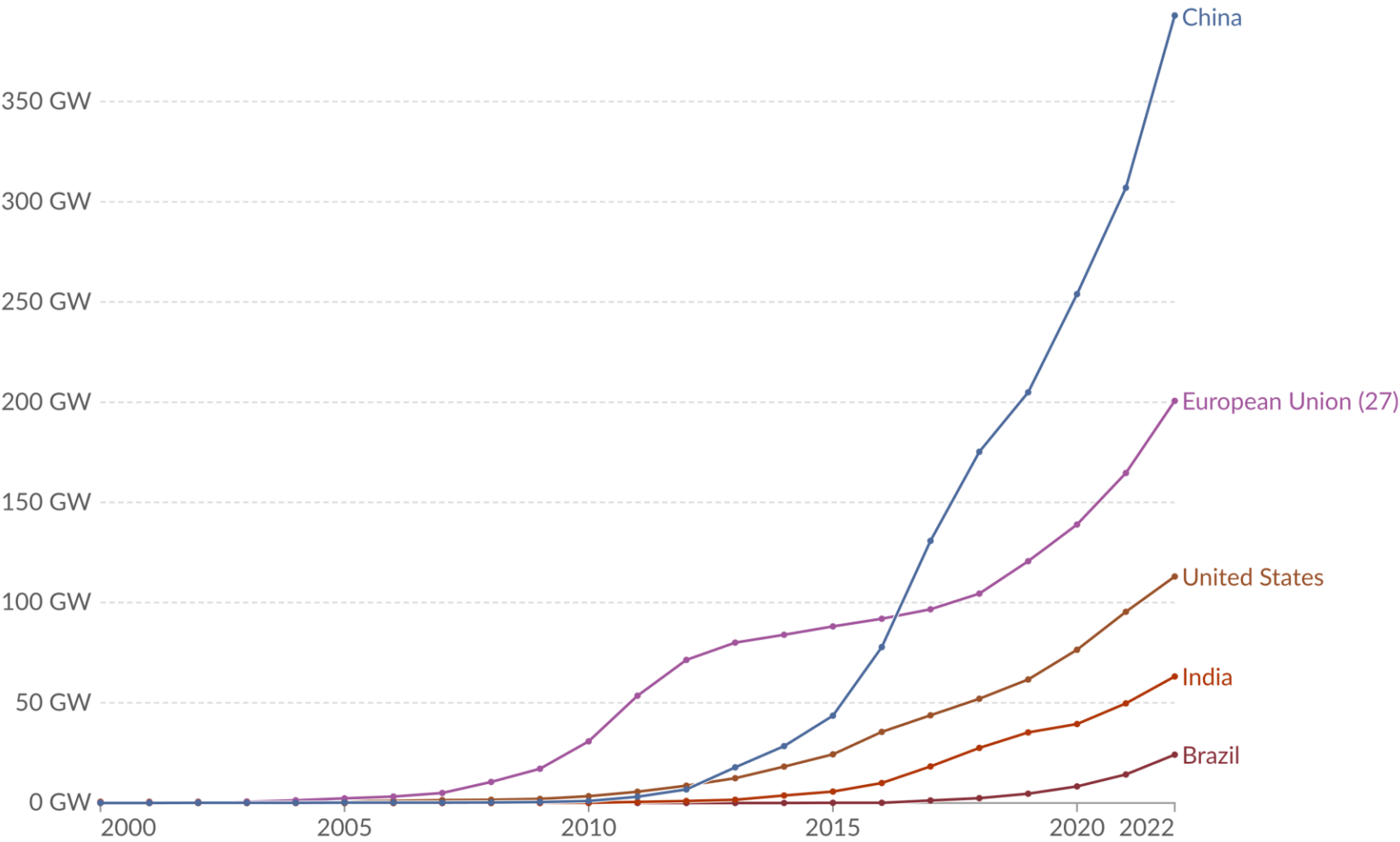


Source: BloombergNEF



Installed solar energy capacity

Cumulative installed solar capacity, measured in gigawatts (GW).



Data source: International Renewable Energy Agency (2023)

OurWorldinData.org/renewable-energy | CC BY

PIL Russia = 5% paesi Nato

Spesa militare russa = 5% paesi Nato

La Russia è una stazione di gas con
armi nucleari

**Sanzioni come l'arma
wunderwaffen**



European Commission

@EU_Commission

EU official organization



The Russian military is taking chips from dishwashers and refrigerators to fix their military hardware, because they ran out of semiconductors.

Russia's industry is in tatters and its economy on life-support.

This is the price for Putin's trail of death and destruction.



State of the Union 2022 - Sanctions

Impact of EU sanctions on Russia



**Russian GDP
drop over 10%**



**Car production in Russia
is down around 90%**



**More than 1000
international companies
have been pulling out of Russia**



**Russia is 45% dependent on Europe
for advanced technologies**

#StandWithUkraine



Russia grew faster than all the G7 economies last year and the IMF forecasts it will again in 2024

GDP growth (%)



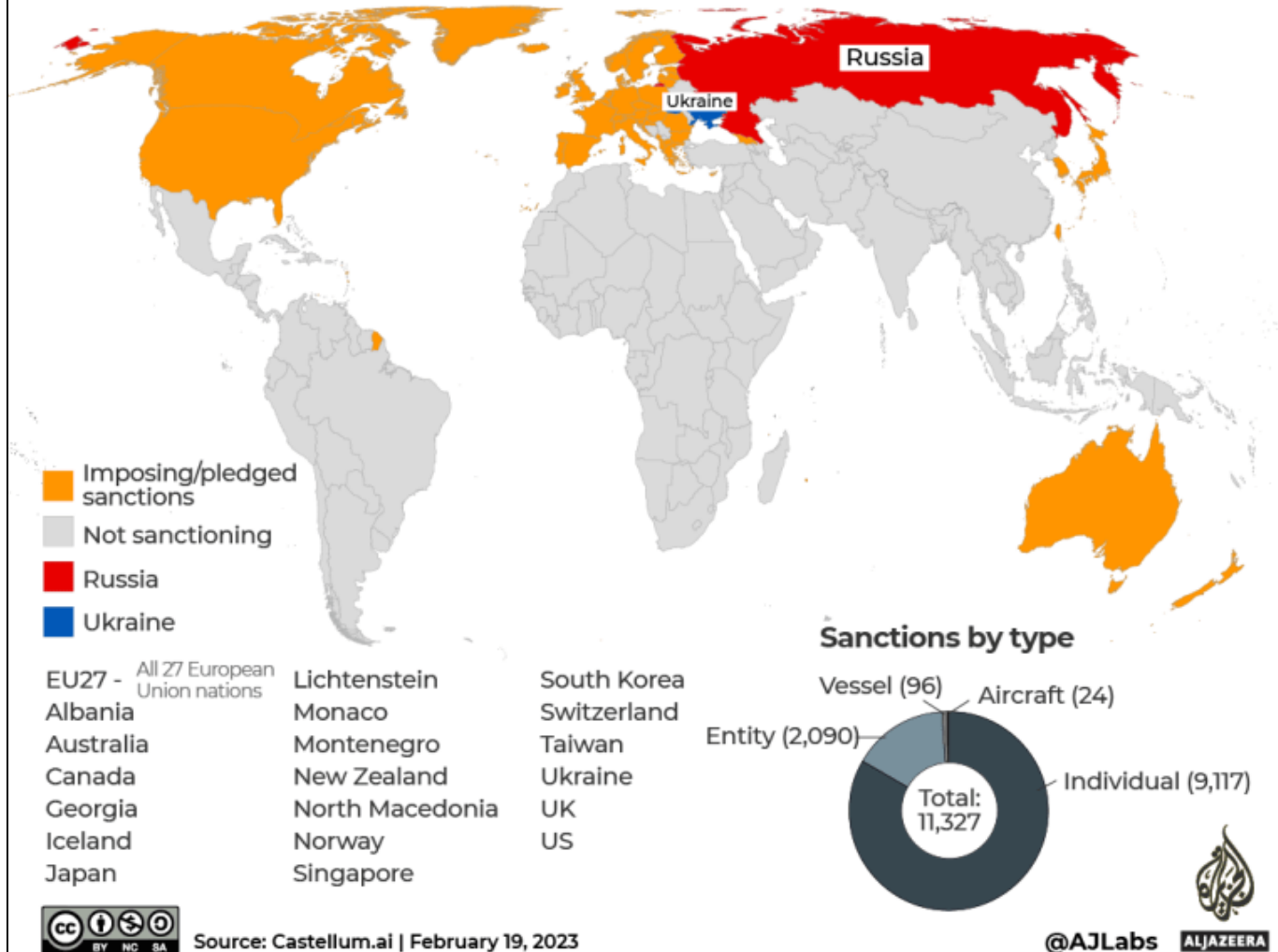
Source: IMF

© FT

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

Which countries have sanctioned Russia?

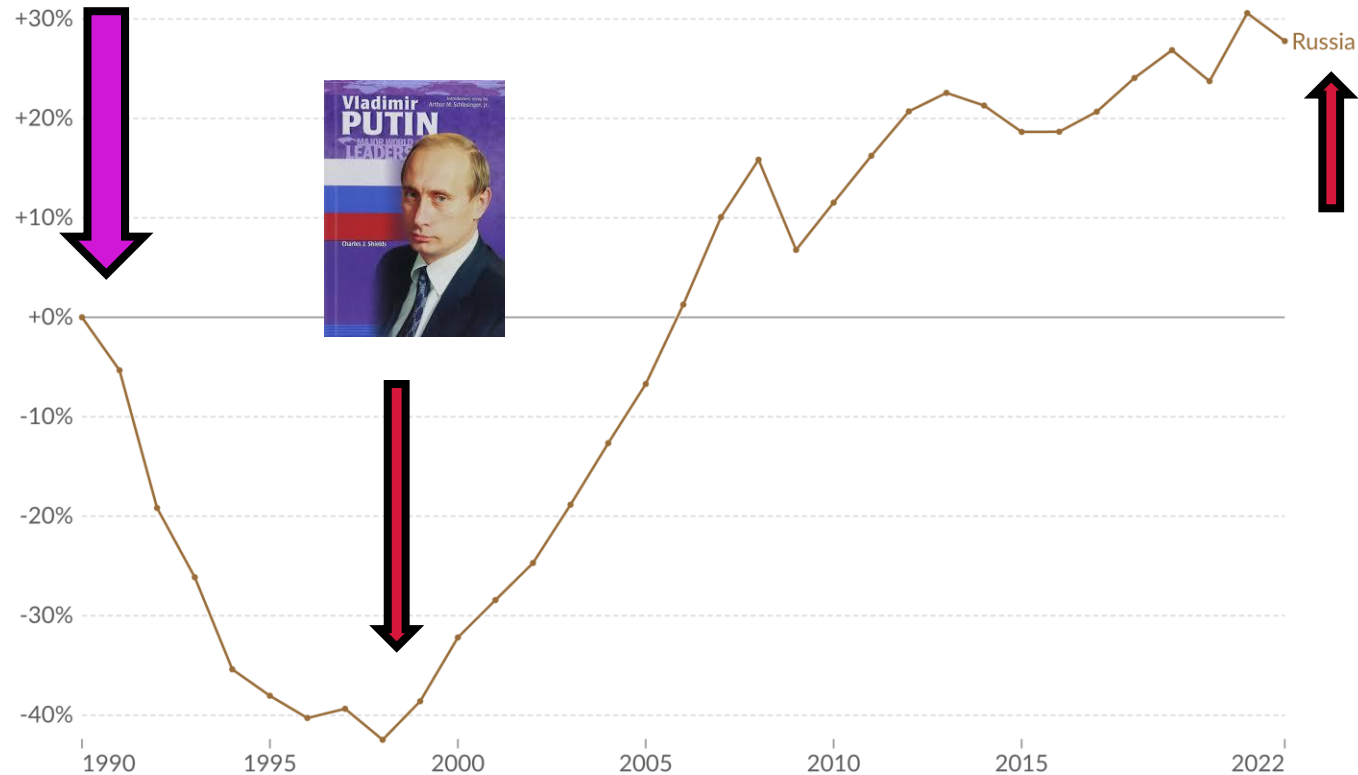
At least **46 countries or territories** have imposed sanctions on Russia, or pledged to adopt a combination of US and EU sanctions. Since February 22, **more than 11,327 sanctions** have been imposed on Russia, making it the **most sanctioned country in the world**.



GDP per capita

This data is adjusted for inflation and for differences in the cost of living between countries.

Our World
in Data



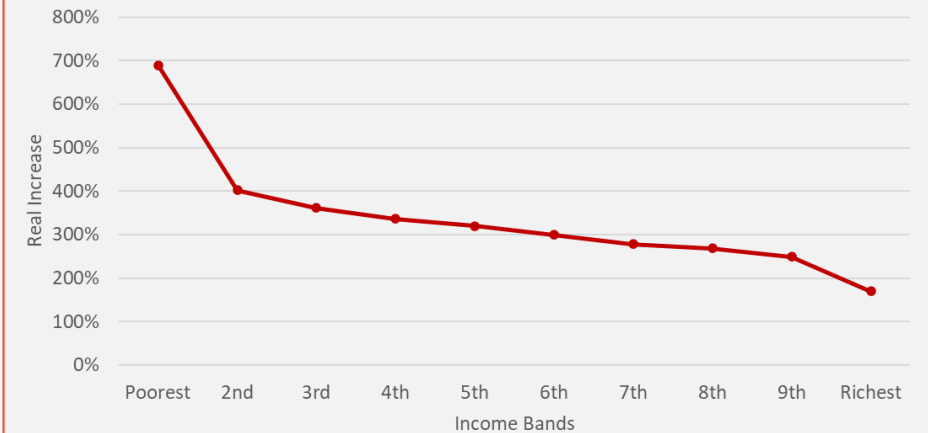
Data source: World Bank (2023)

OurWorldinData.org/economic-growth | CC BY

Note: This data is expressed in international-\$¹ at 2017 prices.

1. International dollars: International dollars are a hypothetical currency that is used to make meaningful comparisons of monetary indicators of living standards. Figures expressed in international dollars are adjusted for inflation within countries over time, and for differences in the cost of living between countries. The goal of such adjustments is to provide a unit whose purchasing power is held fixed over time and across countries, such that one international dollar can buy the same quantity and quality of goods and services no matter where or when it is spent. Read more in our article: What are Purchasing Power Parity adjustments and why do we need them?

Increase/Decrease of real income: Russia from 2000 to 2021



Analysis: Geraci's Economic Research Team (Shuyi Fang)
Source: Luxembourg Income Study, UN, OECD, World Bank, Milanovic



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By [Mared Gwyn Jones](#)

Published on 16/07/2025 - 10:22 GMT+2



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NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte has repeatedly said that Moscow's annual ammunition production capacity is four times greater than that of the western alliance.

17 min to midnight

1991

End of the
Cold War



Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

JUNE 1947

HAROLD C. UREY

An Alternative Course for the Control of Atomic Energy

AUSTIN M. BRUES

With the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Japan

YOSHIO NISHINA

A Japanese Scientist Describes Destruction of Cyclotrons

SYLVIA EBERHART

How the American People Feel About the Atomic Bomb

WAR DEPARTMENT THINKING on the Atomic Bomb

HARRISON BROWN

The World Government Movement in the United States

THE SENATE DEBATES Mr. Lilienthal's Confirmation

BOOKS

UN Atomic Energy News

PAGE 1

PRICE 25 CENTS

NO. 6

90 sec to midnight

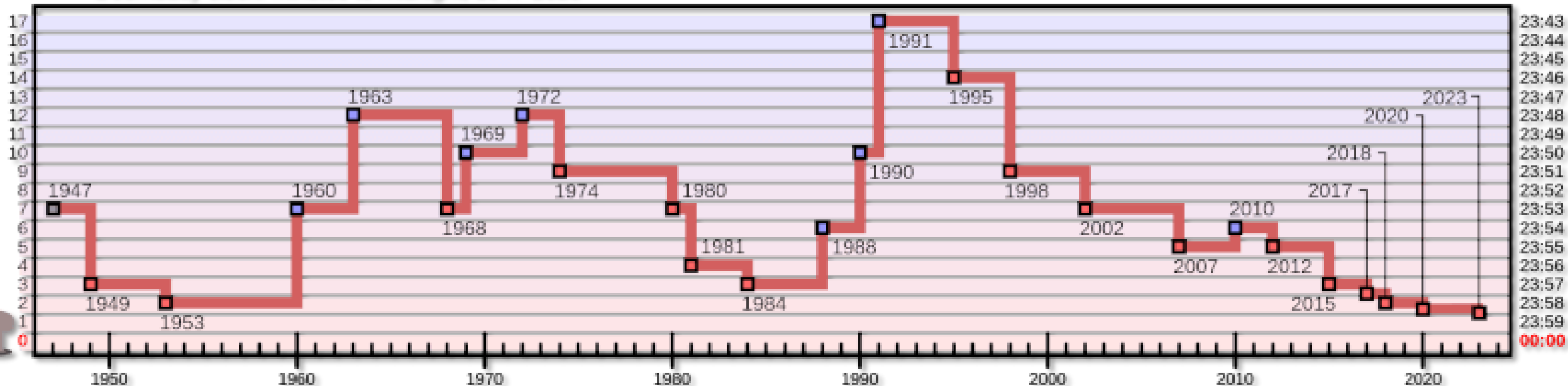
2024

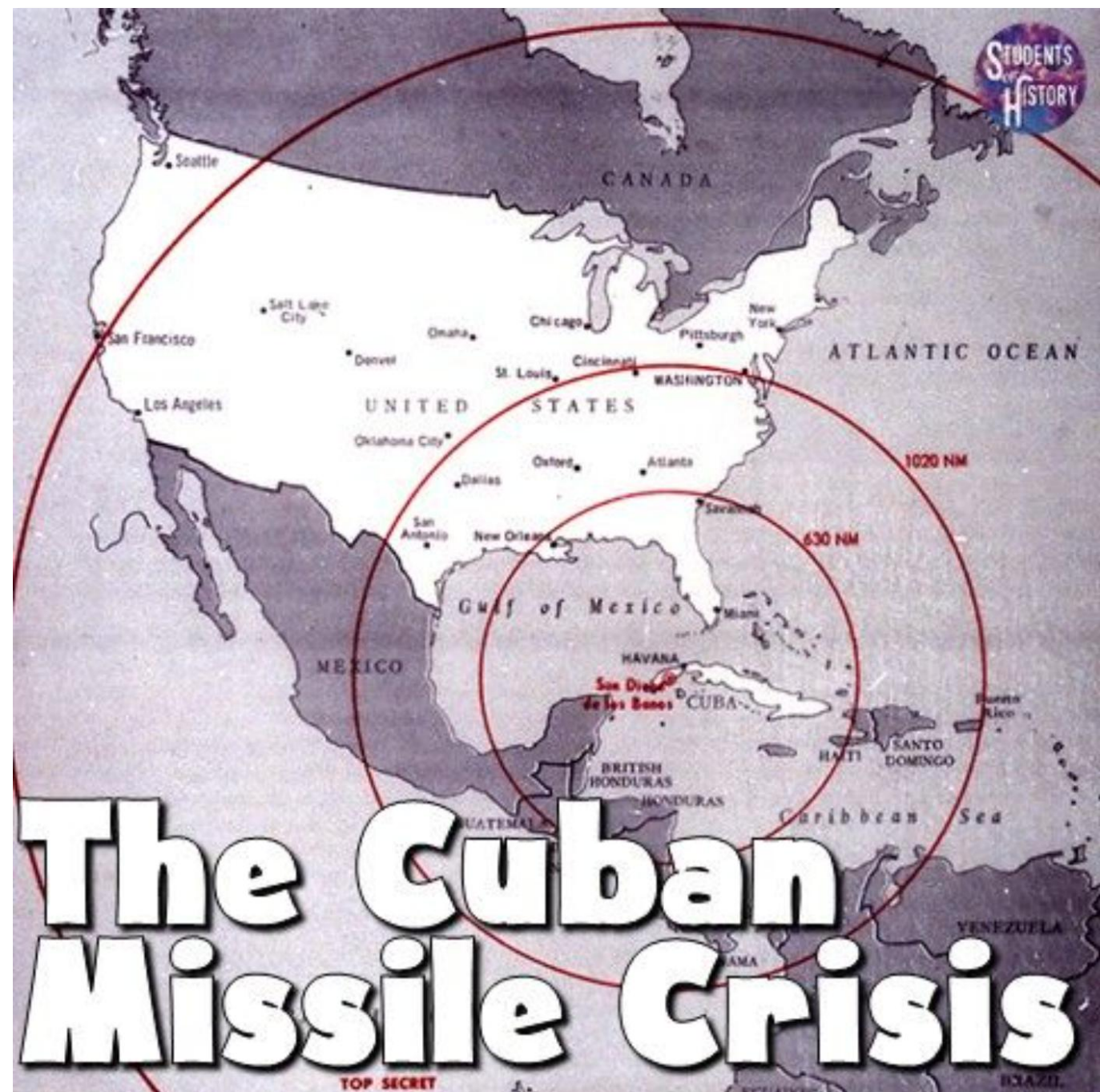
War in Ukraine,
nuclear, bio,
climate and AI
concerns

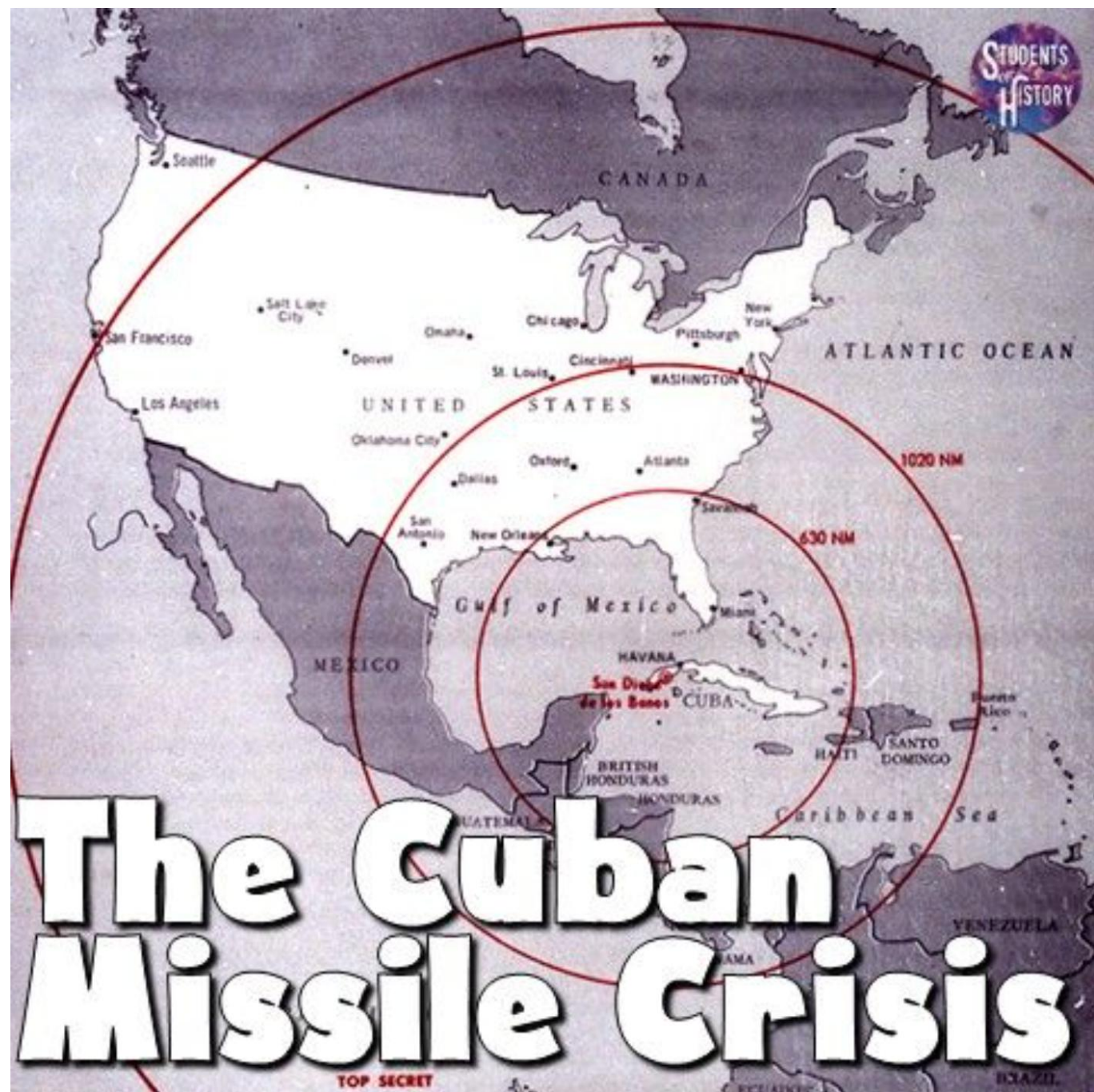


- L'orologio è stato impostato a **due minuti** dalla mezzanotte nel **1953**, dopo la prima detonazione di una bomba all'idrogeno.
- Durante la **crisi dei missili di Cuba** nel 1962, fu impostato (**solo**) a sette minuti dalla mezzanotte.

Doomsday clock: minutes to midnight, 1947-2023







NATO's eastward expansion

1990

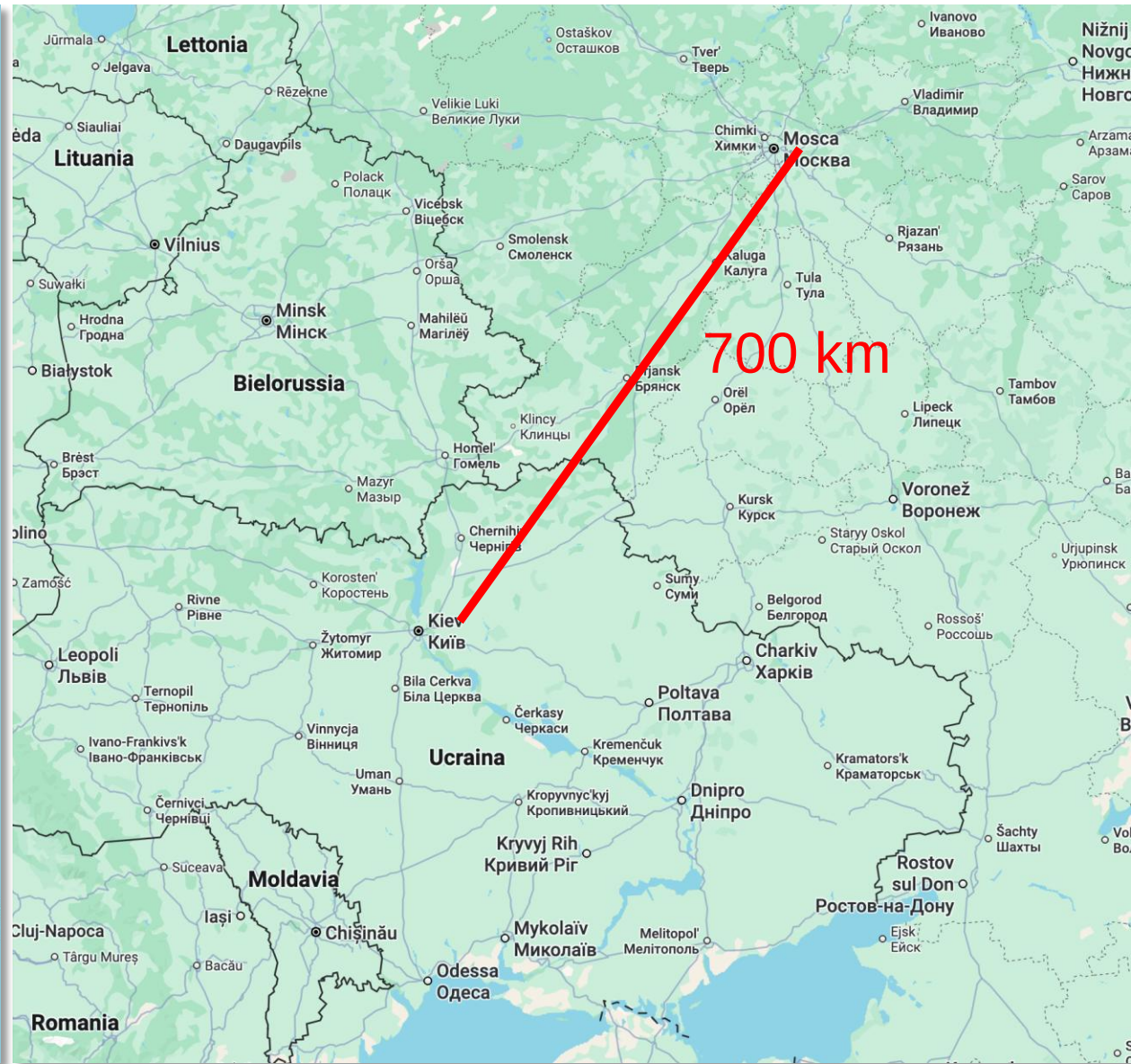
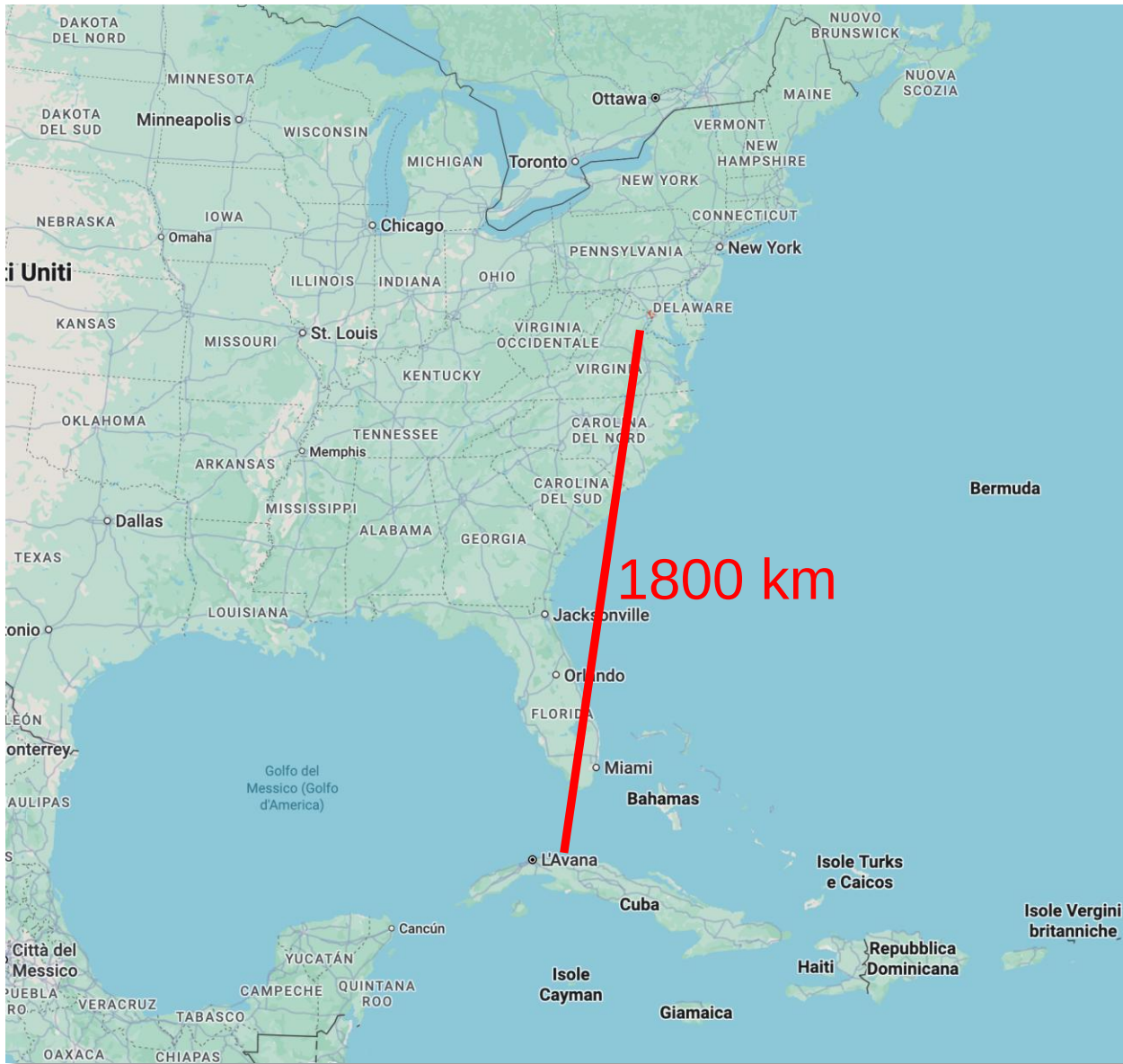
■ NATO members ■ Warsaw Pact members



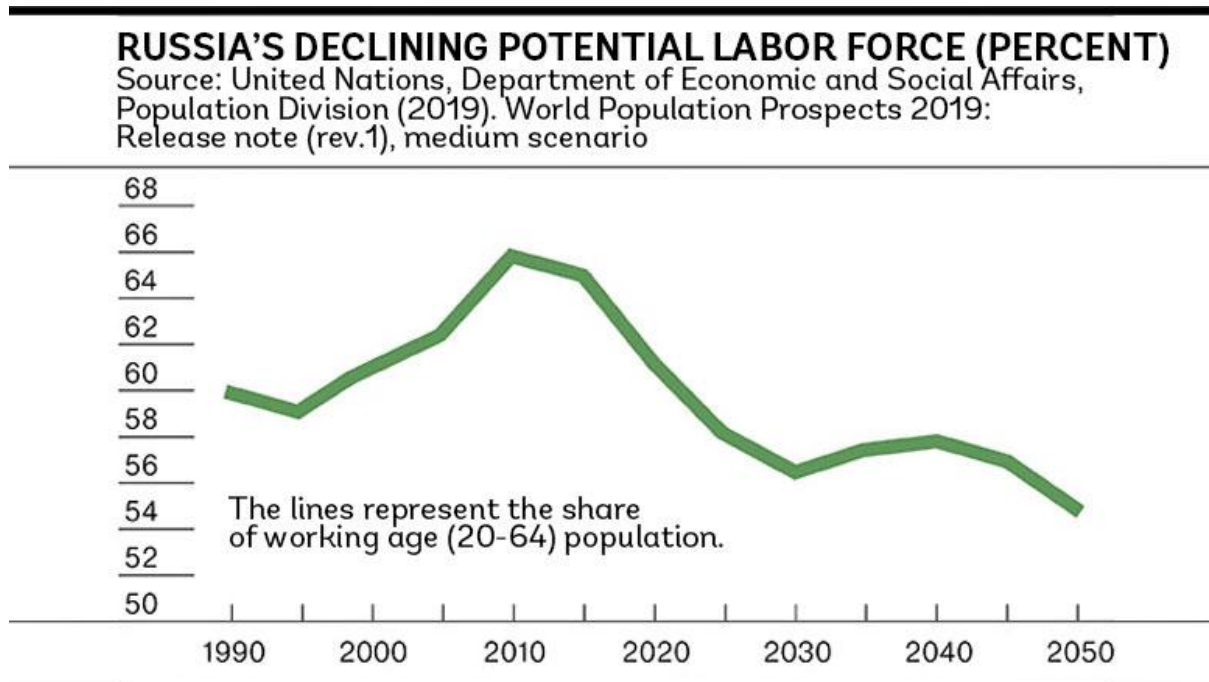
2009

■ NATO members ■ Aspiring NATO members ■ Russia





- Popolazione in **diminuzione**
- **Nessuna** risorsa naturale nell'UE
- Nessuna “**rivoluzione comunista**”



Francesco Sylos Labini - 10 Marzo 2025



The future of European competitiveness

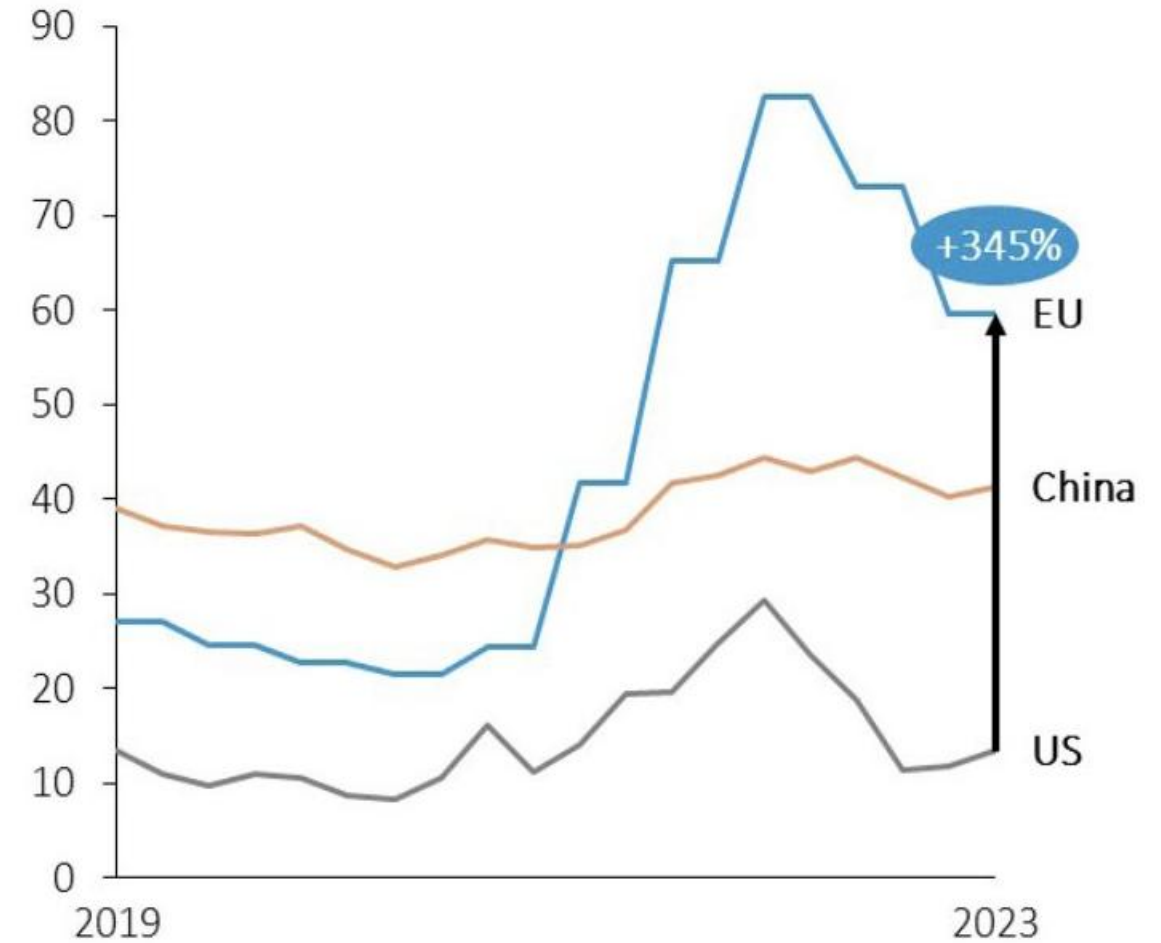
Part A | A competitiveness strategy for Europe

SEPTEMBER 2024

Volkswagen set to close three German factories and axe thousands of jobs



Industrial gas prices EUR/MWh



EIC (China), 2024.

Come evitare la trappola di Tucidide?

- Le diverse società sono plasmate da culture, valori ed **esperienze storiche specifiche**.
- Il **liberalismo**, al contrario, presume spesso l'esistenza di una **verità unica**, una norma universale e uno standard di giudizio da predicare, imporre e applicare a livello globale.
- Il mondo è cambiato rispetto all'epoca del **predominio occidentale incontrastato**, quando un enorme squilibrio di potere permetteva all'Occidente di agire come unico o principale attore globale.



Come evitare la trappola di Tucidide?

- Nel mondo multipolare di oggi — in cui coesistono più centri di potere con un'influenza sempre più comparabile — è fondamentale adottare una **nuova mentalità**.
- Una mentalità che promuova la **comprensione reciproca** e rispetti le altre società per ciò che sono, invece di cercare di imporre nozioni occidentali di “civiltà”.



RAND, il principale think tank del complesso militare-industriale statunitense: **dalla deterrenza alla Cina all'accettazione della coesistenza**

1. Rifiutare la falsa convinzione che sia possibile una vittoria nella rivalità tra Cina e Stati Uniti e accettare la legittimità del Partito Comunista

2. "ciascuna parte deve accettare la legittimità politica essenziale dell'altra".

3. Taiwan: assicurare la Cina che può raggiungere il suo obiettivo di riunificazione...gli Stati Uniti devono "dichiarare di non sostenere l'indipendenza di Taiwan, di non cercare una separazione permanente attraverso lo Stretto o di non opporsi all'unificazione pacifica".

Quando un think tank come RAND formula raccomandazioni così deferenti nei confronti di un concorrente strategico, non lo fa per gentilezza d'animo, sono tutt'altro che pacifisti. È perché si rendono conto che l'equilibrio materiale del potere è radicalmente cambiato

