



World Complexity Science Academy

**WCSA 8th WORLD CONFERENCE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
ROME OFFICE
NOVEMBER 13th-16th 2018**

TURBULENT CONVERGENCE

**Digitalization and supranational lawmaking of the European Union
for economic development and social equality in the global player scenario**

Conference General Manifesto

The current scenarios are composed of a decreasing number of bigger and bigger Global Players such as the EU, the USA, China, Russia, Brazil and very few others. These global players are already interconnected on a global scale by key phenomena like technological convergence and international treaties: CETA, NAFTA, and MERCOSUR for example. So to speak the link among Canada (NAFTA) with EU (CETA), Mexico (NAFTA member and MERCOSUR observing member) with Brazil (Mercosur full member) already shape a legislative alignment in which free trade, technological standardization and shared human right and social equality policies tend to match more convergence both in digital and legal terms, and more at the viability level. The emerging key challenge is not how to launch new development, as the leverage of this alignment is already enormous and insofar evolutionary. The recent Treaty between the EU and Japan is one more piece of evidence of the increasing convergence both in digital and legal terms.

The key evolutionary challenge and paramount goal of the conference is to be the host and hub of innovative policy modelling, policymaking, institutional strategic redesign and lawmaking for reshaping socio-economic development by shaping a triple helix of legislative design - free trade alignment - technological standardization.



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TUESDAY 13

Spazio Europa managed by the European Parliament Information Office in Italy and the European Commission Representation in Italy
Via Quattro Novembre, 149 - Roma

9:30 a.m.

Conference registration

9:45 a.m.

WCSA Presidential Address

Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President

10:15 a.m.

Keynote speech: Communication Shock! Canvassing the Coming Computer Revolution

Ty Adams, University of Bahamas

Chaired and introduced by *Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, WCSA Vice President*

Considering the vast history of computational devices over time, this presentation peers into the developing area of quantum physics known as nanotechnology as a potential solution for microchip development in modern electronics. Specifically, this paper addresses the area of nanotechnology development known as "spintronics", where the magnetic electron "spin" state of circuitry development is being conducted in electronics research and development. This paper will also overlap the areas of WiMax wi-fi broadcasting, artificial intelligence, and screen display technology as it relates to the robust Internet network already being deployed worldwide, and considers the possible impacts of the turbulent convergence of several engineering fields into a communications "supergrid." The presentation focus will be on relaying very complex engineering ideas into an approachable, easily-understandable and portable understanding of the developing area of engineering research.

11:15 a.m.

Between cosmopolitanism and globalization?

Chaired by *Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President and Natalia Brasil Dib, PUCPR, Brazil*

Is global citizenship possible?

Gianugo Cossi, University of Udine, Italy

This theoretical essay will relate the polyvalent character of the cultural notion of citizenship in the fluid dynamics of globalization. The concept of citizenship is conventionally based on the notion of limited society. Societies are considered social organizations with a Government at their center. Most of the main modes of social relations are seen as coordinates within the territorial boundaries of each society. The state is a monopoly of jurisdiction over the territory of the society. It is assumed that, in particular, economies and the social class, but also politics, culture, gender and so on, are structured by society itself, understood in the sense of unity. Considering Luhmann's approach (Luhmann, 2014) the differences between people remain, but they are functional, rather than cultural. From this it follows that the most authentic boundaries do not arise between nations, but between differentiating operators; they spread everywhere in international relations. From these assumptions it is clear that globalization and its storytelling do not arise, they are asked, the objective of unifying global societies and thus creating a global citizenship. The concept of socio-cultural unity is therefore on the bench of the accused. The essay will try to consider that citizenship in the national sense is not only a controversial, but in practice, paradoxical, for many national communities. Nor, in its place, can the functional substitute of global citizenship that, in the Luhmannian context, emerges in

the metaphorical structure. Global citizenship can thus be called a meta-narration, not impossible to theorize, but with functional boundaries to be defined.

Global Citizenship: Reality or Illusion?

Piero Dominici, Università di Perugia, Italy

The objective of my presentation is to reflect together on two main points:

Citizenship is no longer merely a legal or judicial question

Citizenship today is only partially linked to rights and duties deriving from the recognition of an individual as belonging to a community (local, national or international). The dimension of citizenship is intimately correlated and linked to the access to education and training, which are no longer national challenges, but rather global. Today the rules of engagement are not being written by legislators, but by those agencies that produce, distribute and share knowledge.

In a totally interconnected and interdependent world-system, citizenship becomes a global issue

The political systems of the nation states have become more and more marginal with respect to economic power, and many modern democracies are becoming “handmaidens” to this power system. Globalization has extended all processes and dynamics to a global dimension; therefore, the solutions to all social, economic, and political issues regarding citizenship must be undertaken in a transnational perspective.

In the light of these two ideas, we must further consider that in our hypertechnological and hyper-connected civilization, the most tangible dangers we are facing are simulation and illusion: simulation of participation and the illusion of having a less asymmetrical relationship to power.

The very concepts of participation and citizenship bring to mind a question which is more general, yet of fundamental importance: the urgency of rethinking the “social contract” and consequently of redefining the rules of engagement of citizenship and inclusion. Connected citizens will not suffice; the citizens we need are those who have been educated and informed analytically, who have been taught critical thinking and complexity, who have been taught citizenship and not subjection.

Otherwise, the risk we are running is that of constructing a global citizenship without citizens. I hold that the most important challenge is that of qualifying people, citizens (not merely in their role of consumers) with the highest degree of awareness and competence possible, to manage the processes and dynamics that touch them personally and that characterize the new ecosystem. It is essential to create the structural conditions which will enable them to inhabit this global ecosystem, which, in reality, is not only an unlimited new public space- capable of defining identity and subjectivity but is also, and above all, a global Panopticon, where the logics of control and surveillance were, are and will always be dominant.

The mobility of Roma to the proof of European citizenship and local welfare policies in South Italy

Emanuela Chiodo and Mariafrancesca D’Agostino, Università della Calabria, Italy

This paper focuses on the issue of the Roma mobility within Europe in a context of multilevel governance that stress the role of local government as the priority area responsible for the promotion of their inclusion. In this way we intend to offer a contribution to the current debate on the politics of European mobility, analyzing some evident obstacles that still do not allow recreating a unitary system of post-national membership even if considered a constitutive feature of the socio-political formation of the EU. On a theoretical level, the first part of the presentation, in particular crosses European and Romani studies with critical work on international migration to show the European strategy of Roma inclusion as an ethnic governmentality oriented to empower the role of Romans in the growth and stabilization of current neoliberal assets of development. On an empirical level, we will present the experience of the Romanian Roma migrated to the peripheral city of Cosenza, in the region of Calabria,

with a focus on the practices and discourses implemented by the local government and other social actors to reterritorialize their identity and cope with their emerging needs. Following this perspective, we will discuss the structural and cultural factor that can explain the emergence in Cosenza of racial developments that over years tends to aggravate Roma inequalities as well as the multiple crisis shaping national citizenship, introducing further axes of hierarchical differentiation in social and economic relations whilst projecting, in the larger scale and context of Europe, new risks of political exclusion and more serious forms of vulnerability.

Cybernetics as a framework for direct democracy in European Union smart cities

Vasja Roblek, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

In the late 60's and mid 70's of the 20th century there was an eruption of the second order cybernetic approach. During that period, socio-cybernetics developed, which encouraged the integration processes of the individual with the society. It is going for the more subjective approach, in which case it is going for more than a one-way knowledge transfer (Bailey, 2006). It also helps us to understand the phenomenon of people networking and intercommunicating in the human environment. The research focus of the second - order cybernetic approach was concentrated on the research problems such as instability, flexibility, learning change, evolution and autonomy (Dominici & Roblek, 2016).

In the early 80's of the 20th century, it was mentioned for the first time that information – communication technology is removing time and space barriers and enabling the new approach to direct democracy (Toffler, 1984). Nguyen and Alexander (1996) suggested for a development of the common ideal democracy a plebiscitary model as a political system where citizens actively participate in public decision-making through electronic voting. Barber (2000) was contrary to Nguyen and Alexander proposed the so-called deliberative e-democracy model. Barber (2000) considers that deliberative e-democracy model should focus on the participation of citizens in discussion and deliberation on public matters rather than on electronic voting. Kim (2008) said that deliberative e-democracy model views cyberspace as a medium for implementing the public sphere described by Habermas (1989) who defined it as a place where private entities may draw together as a public entity and engage in rational deliberation. The theory of deliberative democracy is focused on the deliberative quality of a polity's decisions – making process. The theory holds that the legitimacy of democratic decisions can be increased if such decisions are preceded by deliberation that is a free as possible from distortions associated with unequal power between deliberators (Held, 2006). The deliberative democrats are divided between those who focus on deliberation among political elites and those who have a more populist orientation, concerning themselves with the deliberations of lay citizens (Ponet & Leib, 2011). The society has to give more focus on educating the citizens and improving their knowledge about deliberative democracy and technologies that can available deliberative democracy in future smart environment. In the context of complex society development, it is necessary to ensure sufficient presence of cognitive knowledge in the society. The cognitive knowledge takes care that emotional participation does not prevail in society, because this leads to the emergence of populism (Koschut, 2017; Rooduijn, van der Brug, de Lange & Parlevliet, 2017). Despite substantive differences, both models indicated a significant impact of the information and communication technology for the future democratic development. It should be noted here that individual authors pointed out that the problem of increasing the amount of information may cause overload and produce citizens with frustration and apathy (Davis, 1999). The Liquid Democracy model presents an e-democracy framework for collective public decision-making. Liquid Democracy is a form of collective decision-making that gives voters full decisional control. The voters have the choice to vote directly on issues or they transfer their electoral vote to representatives who vote on their behalf (Blum & Zuber, 2016). The research is going to be focused on the collective public decision making of citizens in a smart city environment in the European Union. The research questions are:

RQ1: How are smart Internet based technologies changing the citizen's communication channels with the smart city public administration?

RQ2: How is smart Internet based technologies influence to the possibility of the smart cities, citizens in EU to implement their decision-making about public matters?

United States of Europe and European Citizenship

Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, Unicusano, Italy

In spite of the anti-European character that has been more and more growing in the last electoral campaigns within Europe, the international context and the internal economic needs are at the base of a quick juridical and political convergence, whose outcome might be the United States of Europe.

The aim if this paper will consist of an analysis of the main theories on citizenship and outline a model of citizenship that fits to the Union's characters. It is important to highlight the multidisciplinary character of this work, for an effective model of citizenship does not only include juridical issues, but also social, economic and cultural. Within this framework, this paper aims at providing a citizenship model which fits to the contemporary global scenario, where national states are losing their importance, where migration and relocation phenomena are growing larger and where cultural references have turned extremely fluid.

How do we think?

Eva Kras, Independent Management Consulting

How We Think comes to the forefront through new research, which has become known within a subject that has been controversial for many years in many continents. That is, how our brain works, and the controversial aspects of Right and Left brain thinking (McGilchrist) and how we are presently beginning to understand how this new thinking applies directly to how we think about business today, in many continents and cultures. For many years, especially in the Western World, we have established a number of principles or assumptions that we believe in as truths. These principles and their underlying views related to how we think have also formed the basis for all our institutions, governments, business sector, and civil society in general. This whole package related to How We Think, and the principles at their roots, is what we usually refer to as the essence of our accepted "conventional thinking".

Most all of the paper will show us different aspects of the "big picture" of development for the longer term and genuine sustainable thinking for our future, and how business in general can change in a positive way for the majority of people.

12:15 p.m. – 12:25 p.m.

Coffee Break

12:30 p.m.

Editorial Event

Chaired by Tyler Adams, WCSA Vice President and Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, WCSA Vice President

1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

Lunch break

2:30 p.m.

Complexity of the social inclusion of youngsters in next 20 years

Chaired by *Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, WCSA Vice President, and Emilia Ferone, WCSA Vice President*

Citizens' involvement in the digital age: Internet effects on political participation

Roberto de Luca and Marino de Luca, Università della Calabria, Italy

Several studies on elections indicate that the rise of social media has a positive impact on political participation and political consensus. However, social networks have their own rules and the transformation of a "like" into a vote is not automatic.

What are the political consequences of the increasing use of Internet? How did the social networks affect the political participation in the last electoral campaign in Italy?

We address this question by studying the 2013 Italian election, the first political campaign where the Internet played a key role. Indeed, this competition was characterized by the absence of a direct television debate between the leaders, shifting it to Facebook and Twitter.

Drawing on data from the personal account of the Italian political leaders, we show the differences among them, their use of social networks and their impact on the web.

Finally, this paper analyses how the Internet has contributed to improve the "stakes" in order to increase electoral participation.

Digitalization and technological unemployment in the cognitive capitalism

Antonio Russo, Università della Calabria, Italy

The paper discusses the impact of the current technological revolution on labor market. Starting from the Marxian theory of the technological innovation, the paper analyzes the impact of the digitalization on contemporary model of capitalism, and on its capability to sustain an inclusive and dynamic economic growth. The current technological revolution is going to reshapes all economic sectors with unprecedented speed and intensity, making the workforce in excess compared to the labor demand. This dynamic affects also the functional income distribution, inducing a tendential concentration of the capital within smaller group of capitalists that control high-tech enterprises with a monopolistic position.

According to the hypothesis discussed in the paper, current productive forces – developed in the cognitive capitalism – are a fundamental cause that contributes to the increase of social inequalities in act in all advanced economies. Redistributive policies, although they may slow down these trends, cannot however reverse the structural tendency to the capital concentration, generated by productive forces able to replace work in every economic sector, setting up markets with strong monopolistic features dominated by big multinational companies. The empirical evidence discussed in the essay suggests that digitalization has had a negative impact on job demand and on salary, increasing social inequalities. The polarization between high and low-income classes, added to the increased global capital mobility capability, makes the progressive taxation and the implementation of redistribution policies increasingly difficult to realize and ineffective. These structural transformations accentuate the problems of sustainability of welfare systems. Consequentially, these changes (strictly linked to digitalization) threaten welfare state sustainability and strengthen the growth of social inequalities. If the current dynamic of technological innovation will continue expanding inequalities, it could endanger social cohesion within the advanced countries and destabilize their democratic systems.

Work and new technologies in the era of Industry 4.0: policies and trends

Vincenzo Fortunato and Maria Mirabelli, Università della Calabria, Italy

The paper deals with a subject particularly relevant in the current international debate, but still little explored by the sociological literature in Italy. In details, we focus attention on the implementation and impact of the principles related to the 4th industrial revolution (Industry

4.0) within public as well as private complex organizations. In fact, the new technologies such as advanced robotic, internet of things, big data analysis, Cyber-Physics Systems (CPS), will definitely have a significant impact on the “traditional” way of working, along with a series of related social spheres, starting from those of markets and local and global labor division, by transforming the nature of work as it was considered so far.

These changes induced the scholars to talk about a new “great transformation”, by adopting the famous expression of Karl Polanyi, used to describe the birth of the market economy. There no doubts that the change, even if heterogeneous (at sectorial and geographical level), will be relevant; however it is important to deeply analyses the dimension of transformations, the trends, if innovations are really new, the impact on labor organization an mainly on workers, the relations in terms of education and training. With this regard, the supposed new paradigm requires the availability within the labor market of flexible workers able to deal with new technologies and to cope with the challenges, not only passively, but actively due to their skills, knowledge and their control over technology.

Digital democracy-seeking parties? The cases of Pirates, the M5s and Podemos

Lucia Montesanti, Valeria Tarditi and Francesca Veltri, Università della Calabria, Italy

Since the last decades European political systems have gone through a crisis linked to the end of ideologies, the economic and social crisis (Morlino and Raniolo 2016). The growing de-legitimization of traditional parties highlights the gap between citizens and the old political belongings (Mair 2009). Two trends emerge:

a) the need for identification with a leader;

b) the progressive individualization of political participation and the claims for instruments of direct democracy.

Among the main supporters of “democratic innovations” (Smith 2009) there are some “new genuinely parties” (Sikk 2005) that have adopted new web tools to increase the participation of their members. Among them there are the Pirates in various European countries, the Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) in Italy and Podemos in Spain. The object of this work is to analyze the use and the functioning of the three parties’ digital platforms: Liquidfeedback in Italian Pirates; Rousseau in the M5s and Plaza Podemos in Podemos. The analysis of online decision-making processes will allow identifying the type of prevailing democracy, the advantages in terms of members’ involvement and possible disadvantages of manipulation of consent. Indeed deliberative democracy and participatory democracy are distinct phenomena (Citroni 2010). Deliberative democracy foresees a debate among actors in conditions of parity; a high number of participants is not essential. When the debate is open to all people interested in it and decisions are taken collectively, deliberative democracy is also a participatory democracy. On the contrary, participatory democracy is based on the quantity of people involved in the decision-making process, but it does not require a debate: each actor can vote for the preferred option among those established from the top (Hauptmann 2001; Elster 2010). The risks are the formation of an elitist deliberative democracy or of a plebiscitary participatory democracy. Starting from these premises, we will try to identify the effects of digitalization on participation and democracy in our parties. The empirical analysis will focus on the following aspects: number of members and decisions taken online in the last 3 months (number of options, number of participants in the discussions and in the voting), types of instruments to discuss, deliberate and voting, number of options of delegated voting, online platform open/closed for non-members, existence/absence of external and users’ control on the online platform, number of decisions adopted by the web that are binding for the party.

The reductionist GDP discourse under the scrutiny of Sen capability approach

Parcelli Dionísio Moreira, PUCPR, Brazil

The naturalization of GDP discourse in terms of economics and law suggests that governments and global institutions have not been focused on their action to foment capabilities of human

beings. Capabilities represent a sort of a bundle of functionings, especially in the context of Amartya Sen's theory, which allow persons to create better conditions of income or well being by themselves. Likewise, the complexity of capability approach is thoroughly bound with entrenched peculiarities of the reality. Currently, contemporary societies have got a huge contrast as well as intense heterogeneity in cultural, ethnical, political and other aspects. As a result, this conjuncture increases the potentiality of conflicts, reason by which an integrative treatment of the issues enable us to understand the intricate differences amongst human beings. Thereby, social inclusion is sought through strategies that recognise human diversity and promote coexistence. Within this framework, the GDP reductionist perspective of growth does not satisfy the complex demands of an unequal world. Capability approach can emerge as an adaptative alternative for public policies in order to manage several elements of disorder that characterize present societies.

Trafficking in persons: an analysis of the social vulnerability of victims and economic impacts

Ariê Scherreier Ferneda and Letycia Milani, PUCPR, Brazil; Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil

Trafficking in persons is one of the cruelest forms of human rights violations. According to the Palermo Protocol - promulgated for the purpose of preventing, reprimanding and punishing trafficking in persons - this illicit activity results in the recruitment, transportation, transfer or reception of persons through the use of force, threat or other form of coercion. Such constraints are intended to obtain the consent of a person having authority over another for the purpose of exploitation. In addition, it is a phenomenon that has deep historical roots and is often associated with slavery. The ILO, in turn, classifies this trafficking as one of the categories of forced labor, which involves all types of work, employment or occupation. In addition, their victims have diverse profiles, distributing themselves between those who are in situations of social vulnerability and those who are self-placed at risk due to their fascination for opportunities and the expectation of a better life. The objectives of trafficking are also varied, such as sexual exploitation, forced services, etc. In this sense, the objective of the present study was to analyze the vulnerability of victims to trafficking, as well as their economic impact. The research was developed through bibliographic and descriptive methods, combining knowledge of Law, Psychology, Sociology and Economics, considering that trafficking in persons generates effects throughout society. It was concluded that, although there are public policies to combat this practice, such as those undertaken by countries that have ratified international conventions against trafficking, as well as common efforts among States regarding prevention, trafficking in persons is a reality with considerable economic impacts. Owing to the reluctance of the victims to cooperate with authorities and the lack of political will to allocate sufficient resources to enable monitoring to take place more effectively - as is the case in some African and Eastern European countries - trafficking in persons is makes it difficult to detect and highly profitable because its estimated annual profit is \$ 150 billion. In turn, the cost of trafficking includes the value of resources intended for its prevention, treatment and support to victims and the seizure and repression of offenders, which, as a consequence, compromises the public purse. Thus, it was intended to analyze the human rights and dignity of each person as something to be guaranteed, not trafficked.

The loft structure: new approaches and key implications for European youth unemployment

Andrea Cara, Alma Mater Studiorum, Bologna, Italy, Beatrice Elia, Roma Tre University, Italy and Francesca Jacobone, Roma Tre University and CREIS Vice President, Italy

The paper aims to define a dedicated youth employment structure ready to demonstrate as the organized interaction of private and public expertise can contribute to the effective redefinition of public policies, capable of facing the current labour supply and demand mismatch.

Methods– The work is articulated into four steps: first, a proper analysis of existing European labour public policies and programmes is in-depth; then, the assessment of the Youth Guarantee program selection among those as the ideal initial case study for the comprehension of policies inconsistencies and deficiencies is shown; moreover, the definition of a dedicated reshaped structure is analysed and its

economic, political and social feasibility is tackled; finally, the relevance within its application to the Italian scenario as a proper case study is mentioned.

Results/Originality/Value– The approach undertaken appears to be totally innovative for the original definition of a new forge for the fulfilment of both private and public market needs and objectives. The potential of the research seems evident in consideration of the high feasibility in worldwide contextual realism and governments range, since it represents a full strategic portfolio service structure in order to fulfil market gaps, transcending conventional applications.

Conclusion/Practical Implications– The attractiveness of the structure is going to be crucial to properly connect educational institutions, public decision makers and business in order to shape clear and mid-long term policies finally supported by dedicated efficient structure, ultimately contributing in assuring equal opportunities to labour market access. From this point of view, the incentives resulting from the structure's application will eventually draw different Governments and private stakeholders to differently combined competences and endowments in order to undertake more efficient and profitable action and acquire a proactive role in the decision-making process, anticipating economic and occupational circumstances of a realistically integrated European labour market.

3:40 p.m. - 3:50 p.m.

Coffee Break

3:50 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Reinventing Western Identity

Chaired by *Francesca Veltri, Università della Calabria, Italy and Giovana Camila Portolese, WCSA CCO*

The Fluid Constitution The Horizontalization of Constitutions

Laura Appignanesi, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy

The paper provides a theoretical contribution about Sociology of Constitutions, in the framework of the systemic approach. The starting point is the current transition towards a "world society". The globalizing factors challenge not only the Constitution of the State, but also its fundamental pillars: sovereignty (frustrated by supranational bodies), people (increasingly mobile), and territory (occupied by multinational and transnational organizations). This current situation makes necessary an analysis of the multi-center legal system, which involves the question of how it is possible to predict legal developments. The main references are: the fragmented law by Teubner and the transcstitutionalism by Neves. Starting from this theoretical background, we hypothesize a spatial/temporal difference between the cognitive and the normative process. The first seems to be subject to a more rapid change and to insist on a global space that goes beyond national boundaries. The latter is still anchored to the national territory and to the complex procedural process required for adaptation to social changes. We try to understand this issue by using concepts belonging to economics - the market analysis- to provide a new model: a fluid Constitutional System.

Large Spaces (GrossRaum) and the nature of the EU

Michela Felicetti, Università telematica e-Campus, Italy

The main concern of this writing is to understand if there is continuity between the concept of Grossraum introduced by Schmitt and the Eu, or if the legal space of the European Union is it's an antithesis of the one of Grossraum. The nexus between legal framework and localization depicted by Schmitt it is important to understand the evolution of the law of the EU. Schmitt built a GrossRaum theory dominated by the German Reich, while in post-war Schmitt represent Europe as the source of a logical, legal international order interrupted by the rise of sovereignty of United States and Russia. In Schmitt's theory Catholicism is at the core of European civilization. Catholicism divide Europe from the combination of groups that live out of Europe' eastern confine, especially Byzantine Christianity and communism. According to

Schmitt Catholicism, as derivative from Roman jurisprudence, whether in the form of liberals or socialists, promoted humanity as a value that goes beyond biology, while for the Russians, humanity is only something material. In this framework the main spirit of European integration has to be found not only in market values, but also in an adherence to the foundation of a "security zone" so that war can be limited. "Security rhetoric" is indeed widely used by EU institutions, but large spaces, as thought by Smith, imply similarity, which exist only in some EU regions while competing forces are conceived only in the field of international relations. Thus building Europe as a large space entails some contradictions. We would like to answer the question: the contemporary development demonstrate that EU is a project promoting specific values or is an expansionistic entity based on security issues?

Has the EU imperialist features or not?

The moral duty of assistance of states like a rule of international law and the economic impacts of public policies for "forced migrants" in Brazil: possibilities and entraves

Daniella Maria Pinheiro Lameira, PUCPR, Brazil and Marco Antônio C. Villatore UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil

The moral duty of assistance is situated as a rule of international law and is present in situations that occur in the country where wars, armed conflicts, environmental tragedies, etc. It is the globalization of a recurrent phenomenon, and that in the post-World War it has had many positive and negative consequences, both in developed and developing countries. On the positive side, technological progress and the facilitation of access to goods and services can be analyzed. However, on the negative side, inequality and poverty increase, especially in countries whose vulnerability and institutional fragility were already marked by history. This has led to the emergence of new conflicts and wars for various political, religious, terrorism, climate disasters, etc., which are causing the displacement and refuge of a large population in countries in Africa and the Middle East. As these people are no longer received in European countries for social, political and economic reasons, then they start to seek refuge / residence visa in other countries, as in Brazil. Therefore, it is a subject of great relevance in the international agendas, since they generate diplomatic tensions among the countries and corroborate to an internal socio-political / economic crisis. Brazil has been adopting a policy of welcoming refugees, since, historically, it has a very consistent domestic legal protection policy when it comes to human rights, however, the situation in Venezuela currently demonstrates the need for greater attention to the theme. Official data demonstrate Brazil's concern about the issue, which seeks to achieve through the UNHCR / UN, the structuring / implementation of public policies. However, there are many obstacles, and what we want to check are the possibilities, the difficulties and limits for the implementation of these policies, the limits of the duty to care, and the challenges to be overcome. The research will use the deductive hypothetical research methodology, and bibliographical techniques, based on books, periodicals and more scientific and documentary publications, since it will be supported in reports, data searches of official Brazilian institutions, etc.

Economics of Peace and Sustainable Development. The European Union and its economic relations with the Western Balkans

Romina Gurashi, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

The principle at the basis of the creation of the European Union and of the more extended European Economic Area is the assumption that economic interdependence and cooperation are harbingers of peace. The aim of the present work is to verify this assumption, to demonstrate the social and economic pillars of its success and to investigate its challenge toward development and to sustainability. In this framework we will consider the impact two development strategies in the Western Balkans: the first, is the Horizon 2020 within which we find a pillar on "societal challenges" whose main points are "Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies" and the development of smart technologies in all

the spheres of social life. The second is the UN Agenda 2030 whose objective 16 is aimed at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, based on justice, responsible and effective institutions at all levels of government and administration. The researcher will finally discuss the means used to promote these important challenges and the importance of the process of culturalization to achieve these ends.

WEDNESDAY 14th

Europarlament, Rome Office, Sala delle Bandiere
Via Quattro Novembre, 149 - Roma

9:30 a.m.

Citizenship Globalization and the Supranational Strategy of the New Agreements
Chaired by *Antonio Costabile and Maria Mirabelli, Università della Calabria, Italy*

Minors alone in migration. Experiences of mobility between the boundaries of citizenship
Anna Elia, Università della Calabria, Italy

The issue of the "unaccompanied minors" is a structural component in the European scenario of the contemporary migrations. These young migrants try to affirm their rights as minors, but at the same time, put their experience inside a migration family strategy. Living in an age which could be seen as a border between adolescence and adult age, puts these migrants on a sort of "contradiction of citizenships" (Balibar, 2012) since, accessing the national core systems, that symbolic border follows them producing several different status conditions. Still, the double representation of minor/immigrants, it prevents, from one side, to read the complexity of this phenomenon and, from the other side, it tends to deprive these young people of any possibility to play a role of social actors. The article, reporting the results of an empirical investigation carried out in Calabria, a region in the South of Italy, would stress the attention on the necessity to overturn this approach, starting from the observation of the interaction between the unaccompanied minors and the "adult world" made by social workers, legal tutor, caregivers, educators, in their residential community. Within their experiences of transnational mobility, the unaccompanied minors express forms of resistances to social inequalities that require alternative forms of protections and accompaniment, strictly related to the concept of Universal Citizenships. The research has focused on the migration experience of isolated minors (paths, family relationships, adult status) as well as on the practices activated for the protection and the accompanying toward an adult status.

Citizenship and social inclusion. A global challenge? Evidences from an empirical research
Walter Greco, Università della Calabria, Italy

The concept of "citizenship" has played a key role across all the modernity. Citizenships have always been considered as the normal path of inclusion and the main way to widen the sphere of the rights of which the State has been the supreme and impartial authority. The passage toward a new era that we define "post-modern" (Bauman, 2002a) (Melucci 1994), is characterized by a sense of "displacement" that shows the vulnerability of societies facing uncertain scenarios that exacerbate the sense of social inadequacy (Bauman, 2002b). Moreover, we also register the progressive loss of the role of State-nation as subjects of regulation of tensions and conflicts (Beck 2003) in a moment of weakness of social relationships based on the evident mismatching between "Nation" and "State", between political and administrative level with the rising of new separatisms and neolocalisms. (Giaccardi & Magatti 2001) (Touraine 2008). Postmodernity poses challenges related to the perceived insecurity within weak forms of welfare systems that are currently losing their capacity of inclusion with the consequential reproduction of conditions of new marginality, vulnerability and social expulsion (Sassen 2015). The substantial weakness to create forms of horizontal solidarities, especially in a frame of consistent migratory flows (Mezzadra 2009) (Ambrosini 2017), tends to redraw the structures of identity of the Western societies (Mezzadra & Neilson 2014). This underlines the necessity to put under observation the social meaning of "citizenship" (Balibar, 2012), as a matter of recognition (Crespi, 2004; Honnet, 2002, 2010; Ricoeur, 2004) in this age of "great

transformation", whereas social problems are played on large and global horizons. On this basis, the aim of the paper is to carry out some empirical evidences from narrative interviews with young migrants as well as second generations, done both in Italy and in France.

Which future for the Italian Mezzogiorno? The inconsistency of the ruling class development imaginary in a European periphery

Onofrio Romano, Università degli Studi di Bari A. Moro, Italy

After thirty years of removal, the 2008's crisis has contributed to the re-birth in Italy of the so-called "Southern issue", i.e. the debate around the persistent state of economic and social stagnation that envelops the "Italian Mezzogiorno", undermining its integration in the EU space. Here we show the main results of a recent research about the development visions shared by the members of the Southern ruling class. Our hypothesis, in fact, is that one the main causes (but very little investigated) of the Mezzogiorno stalemate is the weakness and the inconsistency of the development imaginary produced by the ruling class, aiming at social mobilization. In-depth interviews with the actors occupying influencing positions in various areas of social and economic development show an argumentative deadlock about the diagnosis on the development policies in the last thirty years (the neoliberal age): on the one side, the rulers acknowledge the failure of the so-called "virtuous localism" pattern (Cassano 2009) applied in this season, on the other side, when solicited to expose their own development view for the future, they propose once again the same policy paradigm for Southern Italy. This inconsistency translates in a sort of distrust on the undertaken development path.

Globalization and its consequences for Small and Medium Company (SMC)

Angel Antonio Alberto, SFAI, Nogoya, Argentina

Small and Medium Company (SMC) are the first affected by globalization and the sector of the economy that feels the fastest effect. Therefore, SMEs, especially in developing economies, must be prepared for the changes produced by the development of international trade. Globalization is a continuous process that presents opportunities, risks and challenges. Thanks to globalization, Small and Medium Company (SMC) and, in general companies from all over the world have accessed advances in information technology, improvements in communications, the integration of markets and, in some cases, the development of more transparent financial markets. Undoubtedly, this process has contributed to greater prosperity and has increased the potential of countries to benefit from this greater growth. However, globalization also increases the risk of marginalization of some economies, especially the least developed, which in turn raises the risk of income gaps between countries, and the increase in poverty. Another unintended consequence of this globalization is the instability still existing in the international financial market. Most development associations, government agencies and academic institutions around the world have emphasized the significant contribution that a dynamic (SMC) sector and entrepreneurial activity have in economic restructuring and poverty alleviation. Globalization and the improvement of technological changes create new challenges for although they can also contribute to higher transition costs. Globalization must be considered as an important process that impacts the individual development of economies, thus contributing to a higher standard of living for all participants. Specifically, a concern among SMC entrepreneurs in our country, and in general in several countries of the world, is the risk of exclusion suffered by their companies, which would be marginally displaced from the process of globalization for the benefit of better financed multinational corporations and with a Higher degree of internationalization. In reality, globalization has a double effect on SMC. For some it provides new opportunities for expansion and growth, taking advantage of the possibilities of the international market. These are able to adapt to this context and become competitive in the international market. These companies transcend the opportunistic moment that the current macroeconomic policies can favor, and instead, focus on improving their professional, innovative, organizational skills and above all, have a long-term vision focused on quality and

competitiveness. Most SMC, however, with the growing economic globalization see their competition with foreign companies increase, bringing with it competitive challenges and threats. For these SMC, globalization brings with it risks that they can hardly cope with in their current situation without improvements in the quality of their products and services, the competitiveness of their costs and the improvement of their management practices. With regard to the SMC sector, there is a new philosophy for the third millennium: Global Thought - Local Action. Most SMEs are operating in a local environment. Their clients are within reach of their city, region eventually of the country, in the case of markets such as Argentina. This is your strength and where your opportunities are. However, they have to act taking into consideration the influence of external factors generated by globalization, the particular state of the internationalization stage including challenges of players competing in the market, environmental issues, sustainable economic growth, international standards and technology. of the information.

The SMC of the 21st century must take all these factors into account, since absolutely all of them are immersed in an internationalized context, which does not necessarily imply active participation in international markets, but which may take the form of a passive threat, starting from other potential competitors in foreign markets in more advanced stages of internationalization.

Information control beyond the public/private divide

Mariavittoria Catanzariti, Università della Calabria, Italy

The rise of advanced technologies has magnified the capacity of governments to control both means of communication and data flows. Nonetheless, nation-states happen to share their competences with actors, whose either governmental or non-governmental role is no longer relevant. Indeed, the emergence of big data analytics has completely altered the logic of data gathering and processing. The digitization, which embraces phenomena related to communication technologies, from Internet of things to algorithmic computing, is one of the most relevant components of contemporary social control. The primary actors in such a new scenario are private companies, such as financial institutions, communication providers, or insurance companies, rather than political actors. As fundamental sources of information, private players, once traditional contenders of the nation-state, tend to play a crucial role as intermediate actors, in-between nation-states and individuals. As a result, in order to effectively pursue their own institutional aims, nation-states are increasingly in need of private cooperation, as they need to rely on systems of multi-level governance which allow them systematic access to private sectors data.

The paper will focus on how cooperative and competitive dimensions of the public/private partnership in the field of transnational information sharing may challenge the paradigm of nation-state sovereignty.

ICT and outsourcing in Italy, a reflection on labour market and collective bargaining

Carmela Guarascio, Università della Calabria, Italy

The outsourcing is growing over last years in particular in ICT sector. It is due to a double effect, a growing in ICT services and a digitalization and automation of economy (Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, 2014:11). This is changing the way of working and the social conditions of workers.

Outsourcing could also be linked with flexibility of work and the increase of non-standard job, self-employed, bogus self-employed, TAW. This, from one side, goes towards a reinforcement of work productivity, but on the other side it has enormous consequences on workers, especially women, in particular on their possibility to work-life balance. Without appropriate policies toward security of workers, in fact, flexibility might become flex-insecurity, causing social needs that policies need to take care of.

The article shows a part of findings of an European research project. It has as specific goals to understand how outsourcing on ICT services impacts employees' life, in particular women, and how collective bargaining is structuring in relation to this. It focuses on ICT workers, employees and self-employees, involved in ICT services.

The proposed methodology follows a mixed-method approach, including document analysis (legislation, collective agreements, policy documents and web pages of unions and employers), analysis of statistics and semi-structured interviews with trade union and employer representatives, mainly at the sector level. There are around 15 interviews. The data analysis are segmented by age, gender and territory.

The expected findings might raise key issues for academics, policy makers and social actors too. ICT workers, especially self-employed, usually follow different working conditions on time and work place respect to other employees. This is a challenge for collective bargaining because it pushes to a new combination of social claims. Moreover outsourcing shows a different conditions among provider workers and client's workers. Outsourcing's employees, in fact, usually work for a limited time together with workers of clients organization with different contracts applied. There are, in fact, some differences within the ICT sector in terms of wage, time and organization conditions, training opportunities and representations that need to be studied in depth, the called little bargaining power (Kaplinsky, 2004; Manning, 2003). Working-time of ICT workers (life-conciliation, extended working hours, overtime), for example, clearly shows this particular type of working conditions.

A new theory for the examination of human society

Edit Fabó, ELTE, Hungary

A new and comprehensive theory was published by co-authors, Tamás Dénes and János Farkas in Hungary in 2015. The title of their book is "The Theory of Human Society on the Basis of Multistructural Model". According to the authors' starting point, living systems, such as human society, can only be described in a multistructural manner in the most complete way. Therefore, the tools come from the mathematical graph theory and meet social aspects as well. However, the authors had to introduce new tools to the multistructural model. For example, the theory relies heavily on the structure-different-effect as a basic rule of social motions, the generalization of linear time, the structure time for societies' own time and for "development", or the information-cognition-knowledge hierarchical concept-triad. Dénes and Farkas give a guide to the theory, theoretical antecedents, then present society as a living system (the concept and its fundamental law) and the functioning of society, and finally create social development and evolution. Their work includes a radical change of approach that will lead to new solutions for social science research.

11:00 a.m.

Keynote Speech: The roots of hope. Forced migrations in Italy, between rejection and reception

Alberto Tarozzi, University of Molise, Italy

Chaired and introduced by Francesca Jacobone, Roma Tre University, CREIS Vice President, Italy

The paper concerns the political and cultural debate, developed in Italy, about the reception of forced migrant people, coming from Africa, on the route of the Central Mediterranean sea.

In the recent years the debate analyzed problems and contradiction of new arrivals by multiple points of view. Nevertheless, in our opinion a particular factor of these phenomena had not been considered enough. In the sociological theory, factors that produce migration flows are traditionally shared between "pull factors" and "push factors". Pull factors concern the projects of the migrant people and the coherence between his life strategy and the opportunities, which he thinks to find in the recipient foreign country. Push factors concern the reasons of the escape of the migrant from the country of origin when his conditions of life become unsustainable (war, persecutions, famine, extreme misery). Past years, in Italy only the first kind of factors (pull factors) was usually present inside of the flow of migrant people. Also in

this case, a certain number of contradictions were present in Italian context, but, anyhow, problems like racism and xenophobia never reached a warning level. Only in the last ten years this warning level has been touched. The wave of migrant forced people who escaped from wars in Syria, Iraq and Libya, in a first moment choose the route of the Balkans; but, when this route became more and more impassable, the way of Central Mediterranean sea became overcrowded. Migrant people coming from the Asia and migrant people coming from the Sahel very poor area, together, determined, in the 2016-2017, a critical moment for the Italian system of reception. Symptoms of racism and of rejection reached a high level also in the Italian political system. In any case, different points of view were signed from a very ideological approach. This paper try to describe some examples were the replies to the problems take a more operative character, to evaluate if and how concrete problems can be at least partially resolved.

12:00 p.m. – 12:10 p.m.

Coffee Break

12:10 p.m.

Keynote speech: How ordinary are “ordinary” perpetrators?

Abram De Swaan, University of Amsterdam

Chaired and introduced by *Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President*

A broad and strong consensus, something very rare in the social sciences, exists on the personality characteristics that distinguish perpetrators of mass murder from other human beings: there are none. A small percentage, roughly the same as in society at large, say 5 percent, may indeed show psychopathologies that make them impervious to the suffering of others or even cause them to enjoy it. The vast majority, however, displays the same variety of traits and in roughly the same frequencies as the population at large. In this well documented view there is nothing in their personality that more predisposes the perpetrators to commit their acts than anyone else. In the very titles of their books, the proponents of this view announce their conclusion: The killers are ordinary me. What must be explained is ‘how ordinary people commit extraordinary evil. The argument follows a fixed itinerary. It begins with the psychological tests that were administered to the Nazi-defendants at the Neurenberg trial by US psychologists. The psychiatrists who investigated the overlords of the Nazi regime believed that some of them did indeed qualify as pathological cases. Some of these men had after all made the most intense efforts for years at a stretch to see millions of people deported from home, worked to death in slave camps and finished off by bullets or poison gas. They had been utterly devoted to Adolf Hitler and were fanatical anti-Semites. But the psychologists' tests showed nothing out of the ordinary, except in some cases an intelligence score above the average (but, one might add, hat is not all that unusual among the holders of high corporate or administrative office in general).

1:15 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.

Lunch break

2:15 p.m.

Taxation in the Era of Digitalization

Chaired by *Irma Mosquera Valderrama, University of Leiden, The Netherlands and Francesca Jacobone, Roma Tre University, CREIS Vice President, Italy*

Taxing Digital Goods in Brazil: from domestic and international harmful tax competition towards global tax cooperation

Tathiane dos Santos Piscitelli, Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV), Law School of São Paulo, Brazil and Giovana Camila Portolese, Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil, Brazil

The taxation of digitalized economy encompasses a series of discussions concerning the appropriate policy design of domestic taxation regimes. Ranging from the value added tax (VAT)-based measures to the presumed allocation of profits to a domestic jurisdiction and passing through the debate on the taxation of the use of digital infrastructure and transfer pricing-related measures, countries have adopted unilateral actions contradicting the top-down approach emerged from OECD's BEPS deliverables. This paper aims to discuss the state of play of legislative measures adopted in Brazil regarding the taxation of digital economy, with focus on digital goods. The country's peculiar federative structure attributes specific taxing powers for each of the three federal entities (federal, state and local), adding a further layer of complexity to the subject. Since 2015, at least, severe disputes have emerged between States and Municipalities, fuelling harmful tax competition for rents deriving from digital goods. Simultaneously, on the federal level, tax authorities have enacted administrative rulings on the same subject without proper consideration of their impacts on other federative levels. Considering this scenario, this piece of research also explores how a broader alignment between federal, state and municipal authorities in Brazil could favor a more coherent taxation on digital goods at the national level. Finally, it discusses whether and to what extent such alignment could level the playing field for Brazil in the international fora, and, hence, provide a better business environment for the country's participation in the global digital economy era.

Is South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc. Case Relevant to the Digital Economy Taxation? *Dalton Dallazem, University of Florida, US and Natalia Brasil Dib, PUCPR, Brazil*

On June 21, 2018 the United States Supreme Court decided the case South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc. (585 U.S. (2018)), brought by the State of South Dakota against internet sellers with no employees or real estate in the State, seeking declaration that these sellers had to comply with recently enacted statute requiring internet sellers with no physical presence in the state to collect and remit sales tax. The Court held that a business does not need a physical presence in a State to meet the requirements of due process, which call for some definite link, some minimum connection, between a state and the person, property or transaction it seeks to tax. Also, the requirement that a state tax on interstate commerce must apply to an activity with a substantial nexus with the taxing State is established when the taxpayer or collector avails itself of the substantial privilege of carrying on business in that jurisdiction. The purpose of the paper is to analyze to what extent the reasoning adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court has some relevance, if any, to the taxation of the digital economy, especially in the aftermath of debates arising from the OECD Interim Report published on March 16, 2018 – Tax Challenges Arising from Digitalization – and from the unilateral measures already made public, as the apparent decision of the EU to promote an equalization tax designed to target primarily United States MNE. It is important to note that some commentators have mentioned that the United States, which historically has disapproved taxation without physical presence, has now provided the appropriate precedent for the rest of the world to tax U.S. digital companies.

Taxation of Digital Economy: A Brazilian Perspective *Marcio Henrique Sales Parada, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria*

Nowadays, digitalization is crucial in several economic fields and the discussion about how to tax digital economy is present in almost all forums in tax matter. Brazil is one of the biggest economies in the world; it presents remarkable particularities in terms of taxation and until now that country does not have a model or a concrete proposal to tax transactions with economic substance, involving digitalization. Digital taxation is a natural way, says the former Brazil Finance Minister, however there are different points of view, promoting one intense debate. Recent research states that digital economy represents about 22% of Brazilian GDP in 2016, tending to increase and pointing out that one optimal digital strategy could provide 5,7% (equivalent to US\$ 115 billion) to GDP growth in the next year. Another study indicates that the global digital economy should experience a growth 2,5 times superior in relation to the

total economy. These statistics demonstrate the importance of the question. Our methodology starts from one historical analysis and, considering that tax law is particular and not easily transferable between different societies and cultures, the article is proposing examples of previous changes in the economic reality and the results observed, when introducing or adopting taxes in Brazil. Therefore, the research question is how Brazil could implement one tax on digital economy and the conclusion suggests some effects if international models to tax digital economy were implemented in that country.

Taxation of the Digitalized Economy – policy considerations and how to take the debate forward

Tatiana Falcão, European University Institute in Florence, Italy

The objective of the BEPS project was to tackle the erosion of the tax base through the use of aggressive tax planning structures. BEPS Action 1 was not intended to open a forum to re-discuss the existing international tax framework. However, discussions revolving around the new ways of doing business in light of the digitalization of the economy have initiated a debate that extends far beyond the mere restoration of traditional principles to tax stateless income.

Technological advances and digitalization of the traditional ways of doing business has provoked fundamental change in the way businesses carry out their global activities and is posing new challenges to the international tax framework – a system devised almost a century ago, based on criteria that rely, primarily on physical presence.

The digitalization of the economy is characterized by Multinational Enterprise's (MNE) ability to be economically active in a particular country or region with little or no substantive physical presence, thus circumventing the rules that determine "taxable presence." The challenge currently at hand is hence to devise rules that would be capable of addressing the challenges imposed by the digitalization of the traditional ways of doing business. These rules should address both traditional and digital business models, as discussions revolving around this topic concede that the digitalization of business transactions should not be ring-fenced, but rather, absorbed as an integral part of the "new normal."

Paradigm Shift – Nexus and Substantiality

The challenge at hand is how to now align taxable profits with real economic activities and value creation in a digitalized business environment. This would require establishing a new nexus for determining PE status based on maintaining a significant digital presence, while at the same time, replacing the PE threshold concept with a "significant "digital" presence" test. Tax nexus and presence have to be discussed simultaneously if there is to be a consistent remodeling of the international tax framework.

Nexus basically translates into the criteria identified to connect the revenue generated by the MNE to a particular location.

The objective is not to tax companies, which are incidentally doing business in a foreign country, but to tax those that are undertaking substantial economic activity in the country while engaging with the consumer market, making use of the country's local infrastructure, developing an interactive relationship with customers or gathering data that can add value to the business. These would be the main, non-cumulative criteria suggested to identify significant presence.

The presentation will discuss all of these paradigm shifts and place the discussion within the context of the new upcoming legislation, drawing particular emphasis on the work of international organizations, and the impact for developing countries.

Big data: the challenges for social sciences. Digitalization processes between politics and social knowledge

Olimpia Affuso and Antonella Coco, Università della Calabria, Italy

The European Union is promoting research programs concerning the collection and analysis of big data in order to build an own database as a support for data driven policies. We aim to explore how social sciences can contribute to face this challenge.

Firstly, social sciences are called to increase their efforts by carrying out empirical researches regarding the impact of big data on society and its processes of change, starting from the

observation of their relevance and also in order to understand their role in predictability and decision making processes (i.e. Stubbs 2014; Moro Visconti 2016; Talia 2018).

Secondly, it is possible to explore the potentialities, and the limits also (Manovich 2012; Kitchin 2014; Boccia Artieri 2012; Lupton 2015), of a method in social sciences based on digital information, in comparison with the traditional social research methods. Problems concerning data reliability and therefore the necessity of control and scientific validation appear to be crucial.

The involvement of academic social sciences poses also the premises to face ethical issues arising from the increasing of big data, with a view to contend the monopoly of them against data brokers and big companies, firstly tackling issues of regulation and certification. Social sciences are called to cooperate for the construction of an interdisciplinary network that would strengthen the role of politics in defining public regulation mainly for what concern the use of data by public and private subjects, for example in the fields of privacy, security, transparency, economy, information (i.e. Hilbert, 2016) [Written in cooperation with Prof. Ercole Giap Parini Università della Calabria – Dipartimento di Scienze politiche e sociali.

The hypercitizenship model as a tool for the taxation of the intangible economy **Giovana Camila Portolese, Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil, Brazil**

The ICT revolution has dramatically supported the flourishing of the intangible economy (Haskel & Westlake, 2017), reframing the linkage between development, production and distribution of goods and services and allowing the worldwide reallocation of business functions and rents. Hence, the digitalization is one of many manifestations of a broader phenomenon, that is the promotion of dematerialization and density processes beyond national borders (Normann, 2001). It is not by chance that the OECD-G20 Interim Report on Tax Challenges Arising from Digitalisation points out how the digitalization process is far reaching, “being difficult, if not impossible to ring fence” its impacts and transformations around the highly digitalized business models (OECD, 2018, p. 66). This suggests there is still room to discuss the extent of the concept of digitalization and of its implications for the taxation of cross-border activities, which is a subject that is interconnected with the rise of the intangible economy and strategic change in the organization of Multinational Enterprises (MNEs).

MNEs strategies, based on the establishment of a network of contractual relationships and collaboration on a global scale, have accelerated the transnational provision of digital and non-digital goods and services, making it difficult for national states to control and tax their activities (Matias, 2005). These challenges are under the scrutiny of the OECD/G-20 BEPS Project, where a group of over 110 countries joined, with the purpose of seeking political commitment around a common approach to taxing the digital economy. Nevertheless, political engagement has not prevented that key global actors such as the EU, US, India and Brazil have considered or even adopted (interim) unilateral measures. This give proof that national states are not only struggling to accept the reduction of their de facto sovereignty, but are also resisting the ineluctable upward verticalization of normative production to the international/supranational level.

This research proposes the a renewed discussion of the concept of digitalization from the perspective of the intangible economy in order to then reset the problem of whether and to what extent it affects the taxation of cross-border activities. In addition, it aims to analyze the hypercitizenship model (Pitasi, 2014) and explore how the emergence of citizenship from a multidimensional concept could offer a powerful toolkit for overcoming the nation-state paradigm in the field of taxation.

3:50 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Coffee Break

4:00 p.m.

Keynote Speech: Processing of personal and business data and the rule of law in the era of digital trade, *Irma Mosquera Valderrama, University of Leiden, The Netherlands*

Chaired by *Giovana Camila Portolese, WCSA CCO*

This presentation is focused on data protection including the automatic processing of personal and business data as a result of the flows of information and the digital trade.

8:00 p.m.

Social dinner

THURSDAY 15th

Europarlament, Rome Office, Sala delle Bandiere
Via Quattro Novembre, 149 - Roma

9:30 a.m.

Development, capabilities and complexity

Chaired by Ty Adams, University of Bahamas and Adele Bianco, University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy

The future is unwritten: freedom and agency as ends and means of development

André Folloni, PUCPR, Brazil

This presentation exposes Amartya Sen's concept of development and relates it to complexity theory. Sen introduces the idea of development as a process of freedom expansion. This means that if we compare two states the most developed is the one in which people have more freedom to lead their lives in any way they might have reasons to value. Development in this sense is not related exclusively with goods or wealth. It is often unclear how people can convert wealth in freedom, and it is usually the case that different people may experience different levels of freedom with the same wealth. Moreover, sometimes we can find societies that grant wealth but not freedom. In his theory, however, there is not a pre-designed path that may be gone through to produce development. Development happens as a process of freedom expansion characterized by the removal of causes of unfreedom. The process of development is the creation and expansion of instrumental freedoms by which people can exercise their agency. Agency is the dimension of human life that allows us to act based on our knowledge and values, including the creation of new values and new knowledge. This means that Amartya Sen believes in creating freedom and letting people exercise their agency, interacting in a process in which the expansion of some type of freedom can enhance others, with freedom and agency producing more freedom and more agency. Hence we may not know where the development path may take, since the more freedom we have the more contingent and uncertain is the future. Development is not a final state that we may design than implement, but something that is happening in time and may lead to a future we cannot anticipate. It is possible then to relate Sen's development theory to complexity theory, at least in two points. First, development is a process that happens by the interactions of instrumental freedoms. From these interactions should emerge a structure in which agents have more freedom to act. This may allow us to say that development is an emergent phenomenon. Second, development happens by the actions of people and institutions both private and public exercising their agency, which creates emergent patterns that establishes the condition for further agency exercises and agents interactions. This may allow us to characterize development as a process of agent adaptation to new scenarios that can't be fully anticipated.

Hypercitizenship and Development

Natália Brasil Dib, PUCPR, Brazil

The study of the systems theory is an important instrument for the analysis of the social system and, as a consequence, to the social changes that connectivity and interactions in the social systems emerge from. Society's relations work horizontally and connectedly, regarding interactions and organizations so the emergence of concepts of citizenship that derive from such interactions demand that the theory overcome the structural and reductive method in order to deal with emergence of new phenomena in a systemic and global way. Pitasi's approach of a theoretical apparatus of Luhmannian basis can offer an alternative of study to analyze and describe the social system, as well as it can provide a normative toolkit for the sociology of law,

for instance, to help regulate the social relations based on social changes. Understanding the complexity of the system, its resilience potential, its changes due to the disturbances it experiences, among other factors, allows for the analysis of its complexity, and as a consequence, it offers more possibilities to better shape laws and public policies that can fulfill the needs of that system. In this sense, Hypercitizenship emerges as a model taken horizontally and systematically, and it results from the construction of citizenship from four types scientifically analyzed: (i) Beck's cosmopolitan citizen; (ii) scientific citizenship; (iii) entrepreneurial citizenship and (iv) social relations capacity (PITASI, 2014). Adopting this model as a way to manage the complexity of citizenship it is possible to remodeling the law as an instrument of the new shape of Social System

Enforcement in International Sale and Purchase: an analysis of the Vienna Convention on the International Sale of Goods – CISG

Lara Floriani, PUCPR, Brazil

The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) aims to provide a fair and modern regime for contractors of this type. It contributes significantly to ensuring trade security and reducing transaction costs. Today, the Convention has 89 States Parties. Considering this, there is an interest in uniform international trade rules. However, in spite of the innovations brought by the Convention, there is still a way forward for CISG to become an instrument able to safely solve conflicts arising from the international purchase and sale of goods. The Convention regulates the ex ante moment of conclusion of the contract and provides the guidelines for the satisfaction of ex post rights. Disputes can be resolved in two ways, either through the election of a forum competent to deal with a cross-border dispute, or through the constitution of an arbitration agreement, in which case the matter will be resolved under international arbitration. The problem is that the forms of dispute settlement and forced enforcement of decisions represent costs detrimental to trade, stemming from information asymmetry and the limited rationality of economic agents.

Would it be possible to implement the obligation of solidarity?

Antonio Floriani, PUCPR, Brazil

Solidarity is understood as one of the basic values or ideas of law and can be understood as a consequence of the approximation between ethics and legal science. Initially, the solidarity was linked to people known. The aid was due to a relationship of friendship or the proximity of two individuals. It happens that with the evolution of society, with cultural and technological changes, there is scope for a new way of substantiating it. In addition, among the objectives listed in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988, is the construction of a free, fair and solidary society. In this scenario, it is possible to question if, for purposes of stable and efficient social protection, solidarity should not be compulsory? This premise stems from the fact that waiting for the help of the good Samaritan is not efficient, especially if we insert this debate within the scope of Social Security. In other words, there is hardly any social justice with the selfless help of others. With these considerations in mind, what is being studied is the possibility of considering solidarity as a duty of all.

Community Development Banks: Instruments to Capabilities Expansion and To Social and Economic Development in Brazil

Andressa Jarletti and Antonio Carlos Efiging, PUCPR, Brazil

The capability approach assesses several conditions needed to give people the freedom to lead the kind of life they choose. The variability of personal characteristics and the social, political and environmental factors may impose obstacles to people's freedom to achieve alternative functioning combinations. Another complexity is that some functionings are fertile and promote other related capabilities, while some disadvantages are corrosive, since a deprivation in one

domain can produce large negative effects in other areas of life. These notions are particularly important in the domain of credit and financial regulation, since credit can be both: a fertile functioning that contributes to freedom expansion, widening the social opportunities that someone has, or a corrosive disadvantage, when results in over-indebtedness. The new strategies to human development should pay attention in the community development banks. This peculiar model of banks offers microcredit and other micro-financial services, stimulating local production and consumption networks. They generate income and local trade, by microfinance, social currency and professional training, mapping local production and consumption. The relationships are based on trust and guided by the knowledge of community' needs. By creating opportunities and promoting social, economic and sustainable development of the community, these banks contribute to capabilities' expansion.

Community Gardens: Alternatives To Capabilities Expansion And To Sustainable Development in Urban Centers in Brazil

Andressa Jarletti and Antonio Carlos Efig, PUCPR, Brazil

The capability approach focus on what people are able to do and to be, defining achievement in quality of live in terms of the real opportunities that people has, whether at the basic level as being adequately nourished, whether in complex fields such as taking part in the life of the community. In this view development is a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy, understanding that freedoms also depend on social and economic arrangements. Development requires the removal of major sources of unfreedom, such as poverty, poor economics opportunities, corruption and systematic social deprivation. The creation of the community vegetable gardens in urban centers deal with important social issues as poverty, famine and sustainable development. The community gardens consist of urban agriculture practices, which provide healthy and organic food. The production is cultivated in the common spaces and delivered at low cost or free of charge to the local community, strengthen social relationships, stimulating the collective management of public areas and enhancing the freedom to participate in the community politics and social issues. By giving more socio-economic opportunities to people, they also improve human capabilities and substantive freedoms, enhancing the human dignity and the quality of live.

How to think of labor law norms, in a society socially tending to flexibilization?

Miriam Olivia Knopik Ferraz and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil

Flexibilization is a mark of governments and societies in liquid modernity and there is a necessity for mobility influences the applicability and effectiveness of regulations. This study is based on two researches on normative systems and flexibility. The first, by Simeon Djankov et al, analyzed 133 countries from three perspectives: i. ease of hire, ii. conditions of employment, iii. ease of dismissal and cost of dismissal. In item i, a) developed countries (Australia, Canada and Denmark) are very flexible, but have other protection mechanisms; b) Underdeveloped countries (Uganda, Nigeria and Namibia), have flexible legislation, but are linked to precariousness; c) Transition countries (Latin America) there is predominantly little flexibility. In items ii and iii, it is observed that among the countries that adopt more flexible regulations the difference between precariousness or not it is in protections beyond the labor range. Thus, the partial result is: flexibilization does not expand jobs, what happens are other actors and legislative sectors that act by strengthening protective structures; and the absence of these permits the emergence of precariousness. The second study, by Juan Botero et al, analyzed about 85 countries to indicate the degree of protection that the labor legislation confers to the worker in formal bond. The partial result was: exclusively labor laws do not influence the trend of flexibilization, they also do not prevent their proliferation. Labor regulations must be structured observing the possibility of flexibilization in each social reality. However, as already is done in Europe, there is a need for regulations in other social ranges. To understand work as

a system is to understand its performance with other factors and structures. It is only possible to adopt flexibilization if there is a mechanism of balancing in other ranges, interacting and allowing adaptation to the market, without incurring precariousness. Therefore, it is necessary to go beyond a strictly labor system, and analyze reality as a social system, incorporated by other mechanisms adaptable to realities.

Legacy of the three historical regions of Europe: young people's prejudices

István Murányi, University of Debrecen, Hungary

In 1980 was published an influential essay which dealt with the problem of delineation of the three historical regions of Europe. Based on historical research was demonstrated that the three regions were not so much just places but ideas and ideals as well. Previous investigations have verified that there is a significant overlap between the historical regions and the main features of the 'value-map' of different European countries. Based on the ESS database have confirmed that the borders of the three historical regions in Europe still exist. The aim of the presentation to answer the following question: is it justifiable the historical division of the Europe's regions if we consider prejudice and inter-group intolerance of young people? In the presentation we are referring to the analysis of Myplace survey study (FP7-266831; N= 16.935 young people, aged 16-25 in 30 locations across 14 countries in Europe).

11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Coffee Break

11:15 a.m.

Social, political and economical aspects of digitalization

Chaired by Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil and Sara Petroccia, WCSA Vice President

Freedom and Development: digital democracy and new possibilities

Tassia Teixeira De Freitas Bianco Ervano Cavalla, PUCPR, Brazil

The role of each citizen goes beyond the pursuit of personal wellbeing, so achievements and opportunities must also be considered. Opportunities arise from the expansion of freedoms, thus enabling individuals to achieve the condition of development. With the emergence of new technologies, especially ICT (Information and Communication Technology), we can see the emergence of a citizen that manifests itself on the Internet, using their social networks, propagating information, ideas and opinions, as well as exercising greater pressure on others so that steps are taken to prevent development constraints. Therefore, social networks appear as a means that offer the necessary tools for the achievement of new possibilities. This movement within the cyberspace has given rise to a new citizen, who is connected to the world and is able to exercise the so-called digital democracy. Technology associated to knowledge and to the dissemination of information is an ally for expanding citizens' freedom and for countries to develop based on democracy.

Future job profile and competences at smart factories

Andrej Jerma, Ivan Erenda and Andrej Bertoncelj, University of Primorska, Slovenia; Maja Meško, TPV d.o.o., Slovenia

Industry 4.0 has brought production changes, changes in technology and organization as well as jobs profile changes (Morlock et al., 2016). In addition to the positive aspect of Industry 4.0 that represents the effect of value creation, it should be noted that technological changes could also have a negative impact on the employees in the organization. The use of technologies in production organizations changes the organization of work and has a significant impact on their qualifications. In the future, jobs are expected to increase, such as machine operators,

software maintenance, hardware maintenance (Achenhagen and Zeller 2011). Industry 4.0 will also increase the number of jobs with a high level of complexity, which results in the need for a high level of education. Processes in production organizations are becoming more complex, leading to an increase need of jobs with higher education and job losses requiring for lower qualification employees (Hacklau et al., 2016).

In this paper, we focus on actual topic, which is future job profile and competences at smart factories. We have chosen case study from Slovene automotive industry due to the reason that this industry is one of the first one adopted the guidelines of Industry 4.0 and have started with the transformation into a smart factory. The method of interviewing the focus group was chosen as the method of data collection, because it generate a wider range of views and ideas than could be captured through individual interviews (Krueger and Casey, 2015). An interview with focus group experts was done with the aim of getting data from the results on job profiles and competencies in the future. The focus group is a group of experts selected by researchers in order to discuss and comment on the chosen topic. Due to the synergistic effect, focus groups are more productive than individual interviews (Powell and Single 1996). The aim of the focus group interview is to identify key topics and research issues that are important for the transition from classical to smart factories. Our sample included six participants, managers from three automotive companies TPV in Slovenia, who are the most knowledgeable informants, due to their expertise on the topic of the study. Focus groups range in size from six to twelve participants in order to stimulate discussion (Guest et al., 2017). To ensure a representative sample of participants, we developed criteria. The data was gathered with the use of an interview, the most used methods of data collection. Firstly, the purpose and objectives of the research were classified. The interview contained the following questions: What, in your opinion, are job profiles of operative level of employee at smart factories in automotive industry in the future (to the year 2030)? and What are the core competences needed at smart factories in automotive industry in the future (to the year 2030)? Focused group interview lasted about 90 minutes.

We structured our analysis by combining the method of content analysis and grounded theory. A grounded theory approach is a rigorous method used in business studies (O'Reilly, Paper, & Marx, 2012) and allows data to be systematically collected, coded, and analyzed (Glaser & Strauss, 1967). The method of content analysis enables gaining the new knowledge based on primary data and include the elements of grounded theory as well. The inductive approach requires the theory to be developed after the data are collected, so the expected cause and effect relations among the variables in the model are not known prior to the data analysis (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2009). Our findings possess important implications for conceptualizing competences and job profiles in the Industry 4.0 and practical implications for managers concerned with human resource management activities. The key theoretical contributions are to be found in the list of future job profiles and competences that are under-researched, especially in the field of smart manufacturing. Therefore, the identification of those is an important theoretical contribution of this study. While we believe our study has an important contribution, it has some limitations. The main limitation derives from the chosen methodology, qualitative research approach. The case study research method does not allow statistical generalization to the population. Case studies enable “generalizations to theoretical propositions and not to populations or universes” (Yin, 2003). Other common limitations of qualitative research are the lack of trustworthiness and credibility. To overcome this limitation, various procedures have been used and the research is presented as transparently as possible.

Preparing the future workforce. New labor market policies for digital economy **Adele Bianco, University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy**

Work is undergoing technological and organizational upgrading and innovation driven by digitization, the so-called Fourth Industrial Revolution (Schwab 2016). The technological advancement is a particularly sensitive issue because of its coming impact on some intensified risks of social unrest (Frey, Osborne 2013). This is the reason why it is extremely relevant to equip people to stay ahead of

organizational and technological change. In a near future, workers of other age groups, adult and even young workers, will be involved in some reskilling programs. One problem is that — in Europe, but also elsewhere — this technological and organizational revolution is likely to be realized with a great army of grey-haired workers. To prepare the workforce for tomorrow, the attention has to be posed particularly on educational and reskilling programs and in changing schooling processes. The permanent training will perhaps acquire an unprecedented role in the history of work (Goldin, Katz, 2010). The paper is structured in two sections. The first paragraph – points a) and b) – gives a short definition of the digitization process and discusses the effects of the digital economy on the employment. The second paragraph — (c) and (d) — is focused on the skills requested by the digital economy and the policies to enable workers to stay on the labor market. It is not simple to give a definition of the digitization process, because there are several definitions. As stated by Hirsch-Kreinsen (2016: 1-2) «the diffusion and implementation of digital technologies for work [...] in industries [...] is variously called the “second machine age” (Brynjolfsson, McAfee 2014), the “third industrial revolution” (Rifkin 2011) or, in the German-speaking world, the “fourth industrial revolution” — respectively, “Industry 4.0” (research Union, acatech 2013)». Broadly speaking the digitization process in industry means a set of technological and organizational innovations based on devices communicating with each other along the value chain, involving industrial production and also design, management, logistics, distribution, after-sales services (EP 2016, 20-21; Broy 2010; Reinhart et al., 2013, 84-89). The fields involved in the digitization process are not only the industrial activities but also many of the everyday life ones (Hess, 2015; Vogel-Heuser et al. 2015; WEF 2016, 5-8).

a) Concerning the effects of the digitization process on the employment, there are diverging estimates on the occupational perspectives. Referring to the German case, Spath et al. (2013), observe that digitization do have a chance to increase occupation (see also BCG 2015, 8). On the contrary, other authors think that the digital technologies will cause unemployment, because many repetitive tasks will be made by machines (Frey, Osborne 2012, 38; Brynjolfsson, McAfee 2014, 177 ff.; World Bank 2016). Also the professional sectors could be involved. The middle-skilled occupations — clerks, plant and machine operators as well as those working in logistics and processing, digitization (data entry, publishing/printing) — are at risk to be substituted by some forms of automation. Other arguments consider the loss of old and the gain of new, digital jobs, a change which at the moment is not still known (WEF 2016, 11).

b) The technological upgrading and innovation driven by digitization has to be carried out by workers with mostly still unknown skills. Regarding the digital skills, the scientific debate points out two different trends (Ittermann et al., 2015; Hirsch-Kreinsen 2014). The first outlines a skill upgrading (Hirsch-Kreinsen et al., 2015, 15ff.), the second a polarization between high-skilled, high-paying occupations (managers, professionals, technicians) and low-skilled, low-paying ones (elementary, service, and sales workers) (Michaels et al. 2010). The digital worker will be asked to develop technical, high-order cognitive, and socio-emotional skills (WEF 2016). Disposal of these skills can foster occupational mobility of workers across the labor market. The digital worker will be asked to be a high skilled system operator. That means not only to develop technical abilities, i.e. to be a competent user of working tools, but also to understand and to manage complex situations, to deal information processes, to find and solve problems (high-order cognitive abilities). The tasks previously carried out by qualified technicians will be done by operators specialized in complex systems (Windelband, Dworschak 2015; Dombrowski et al., 2014; Grote 2015; Bauer, Schlund 2015; Schnalzer, Ganz 2015). Digitization requires then workers to manage sophisticated technologies, not only from the technical-productive point of view, but also to support production processes and to plan them, to manage data flows, to deal with unforeseen variations, including technological accidents. More complex and interactive machines need higher skilled workers with a developed critical mind (Baldissera 1992; 1996) The last, but not least, kind of skills required at the digital worker are the socio-emotional (soft or non-cognitive) one. They are relevant because the coming digital workplace will be less hierarchical and more horizontal. Consequently, the digital

worker should interact with other colleagues directly and properly (World Bank 2016, 122ff.).

When focusing on the policies to enable workers to stay on the digital labor market (Peacock 2009; ILO 2010; OECD 2013; 2015a; 2015b; WHO 2002) it is appropriate to distinguish between measures and methods.

Among the measures the lifelong learning has to be considered. The labor policies should promote it as pivotal issues (Beaudry, Green, Sand 2016). The lifelong learning aims at reskilling older workers as well as at making the young people fit for the coming digital economy. Evidences show that high skilled workers are successful in the challenge with new technologies and that they can use them very profitably (CEDEFOP 2006). Lifelong learning is a policy measure to increase the labor force participation rates above all among the oldest cohort in the advanced countries. Evidences show that older workers with a good professional experience and good qualification and who frequently use computer at the workplace continue to be active, are ready to spend time in up skilling training in spite of their age and tend to delay retirement (Meyer 2009; Schleife 2006). Among the methods to train and develop the digital skills of adult workers, one should consider massive open online courses (MOOCs), virtual laboratories and simulation games. Considering young generations, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education should be improved in the school, particularly among girls (see OECD 2015b; EP 2009).

Challenges in the fight against corruption: plea bargaining as an essential tool in the recovery and repatriation of assets

Thayse Cristine Pozzobon, PUCPR, Brazil

Society goes through a constant process of evolution and with globalization and technological advancement, new forms of crime, more sophisticated and efficient, are being developed. The criminals, extremely organized, architect new modalities of crime. As far as economic crimes are concerned, the identification and processing of the agents has become a challenge for the nations. The movement of relevant values to tax havens left the money untraceable and its recovery extremely complex. With the advancement of organized crime, the States needed to adapt, implementing essential instruments for the persecution of these special offences. And it is in this context that plea bargaining has been highlighting, not only in the Brazilian scenario, but also on a global level. Although is legally defined in Brazil as a means of proof, it has been consolidating itself as an essential tool in the recovery and repatriation of assets. It's intended to respond to the following questions: How the plea bargaining has helped in the recovery and repatriation of assets? Why has the adoption of the instrument generated such expressive results in Brazil, especially in the recent years? It should be emphasized that between 2005 and 2014, only US\$14.9 millions of dollars were returned to the public coffers and between 2014 and 2018, since the start of the "Lava Jato", the government recovered about US\$ 3 billions of dollars, record value in Brazilian history. Thus, with this research, it is intended to demonstrate that the adoption of the plea bargaining in the fight against corruption should be stimulated by the persecutory states and organs, as it is an essential tool for the recovery and repatriation of assets.

Cloud knowledge. Cloud interlace between academia, industry and governance

Sinan Mihelčič, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

The aim of this paper is to describe a particular case study program of interdisciplinary collaboration between the Ljubljana University and Stanford University in a year from 2012 – 2015*, where we interlaced the Urbanism, business and technology knowledge in an online environment. Within the collaboration project, students mentored by professionals and professors, had to deliver a solution to an imaginary client on many different layers. The goal was to make urbanism design, provide technological solutions, make a financial frame, marketing campaign and present it to the client. Based on the gathered data, students had to provide a complex decision matrix, to propose best possible strategy for a client.

Further, article will describe the possibilities of implementing this triple helix educational approach (urbanism, business and technology) into a triple helix model of governance, industry and academia. We will describe how our experiences from primarily online educational program, could be also used for professional and educational growth of enterprises, academia and government bodies. The paper will describe how to achieve balance between education, industry and governance, focusing on a big scale infrastructure or urbanism (real estate) development projects, where intelligence and knowledge is in the cloud – cloud knowledge, and different stakeholders and participants can have access to the knowledge worldwide. That online cloud model of combining the industry, governance and academia, can be used to shrink the gap between differently developed global regions, cities or countries, promote the investments and share the knowledge with the smallest possible effort.

Means of repression of the practice of social dumping in the international field: the need for multiple integration in determining interdisciplinarity

Lincoln Zub Dutra and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil

The practice used to reduce the cost of labor value, in order to reduce the value of the final product, besides characterizing unfair competition and contributing to the precariousness of employment relations, has been taking on increasing dimensions within the capitalist culture. This issue has provoked discussions among states, including the proposal to include in international treaties a social clause to establish minimum labor standards, aimed at the regulation of social rights. However, it is inferred that there is still a discussion as to the competence of the subject matter, especially those who understand that this would be the International Labor Organization rather than the World Trade Organization. Therefore, the present article goes through the respective analysis, as well as the repercussions regarding the adoption and competence of social clauses in the international scope, for then, to analyze their pragmatic repercussions, especially when confronted with so many distinct interests of States and their interdisciplinarity. Thus, through the bibliographic review, comparative law and constitutional economic analysis of labor law, it will be sought to reflect whether the subsumption of living labor, before the relentless search for riches within a capitalist society, respects rights or not social, as well as what the malaise that the repeated and inexcusable practices of social dumping can generate. In this respect, it is pointed out that the theme under consideration pervades the sphere of labor law itself, thus achieving fundamentability both in constitutional law, economic law, environmental law, among others, which is why it is desired to demonstrate the need for multiple integration as means of repression of social dumping at the international level and, therefore, of the realization of fundamental social rights in order to enable sustainable development.

Russian identity: East or West? Bridge or chasm? Impact of the system of education

Konstantin Ziskin, Moscow State University, Russia

Russia, being situated between Western and Eastern cultures geographically from its very beginning had a choice to be western or eastern. First it has chosen a Byzantine model, than it lived for ages under Mongols, than it strongly turned to the West. Finally we have very specific identity. Presumably School in general influences much on the individuals identity in Russia. The point is, that the formal curriculum of the School seems to be more Western, but the hidden curriculum develops very much Eastern patterns.

Reinventing Western Identity: with or without Russian Perspectives?

Ilona Kiss, Moscow Pedagogical University, Russia

The first truly modernist phenomenon in Russia was formed around the Sergei Diaghilev journal World of Art (Mir iskusstva) during the first two decades of the XX century. It was the first case when the Western influence of the Russian culture went far beyond the verbal re-articulation of the thoughts on „the totality of ‘what is’“ (Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy.). The Diaghilev’s and World of Art’s ambitions were a lot wider than that. Their mission was to transfigure the Western imagination through the visual forms of

'Russianess' (russkost') as it was staged in Russian ballet, theatre art, painting, graphic design, fashion etc. The most paradox is that this modernist program in its roots was totally antimodern, antirational, anti-intellectual, anti-individualist. However, it succeeded. Diaghilev's position that the Western culture has „desperate need of Russian art” proved to be well-grounded. The Russian backwardness seemed to provide a special knowledge and new visual strategy on „the totality of 'what is'“.

Can we identify a similar „need of Russianess” today, precisely 100 years after the Diaghilev's breakthrough? Does the Russian culture and knowledge strategy offer a similar specific approach that can contribute to the reconceptualization of the essence 'what is'? Does the obvious Russian backwardness contain some unique aspects to counterbalance the lack of autonomous technological resources? - The presentation will examine these questions as the most vivid problems on the “Russian agenda” of the last two decades. It will be contextualized in the highly fragmented state science policy and the extreme geopolitical and geocultural internal disbalance of the Russian regions.

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Lunch break

2:00 p.m.

Keynote Speech: The making of the European identity

György Csepeli, Iask, Hankiss Centre, Hungary

Chaired and introduced by Sara Petroccia, WCSA Vice President

The paper will deal with the discrepancy between the 'real existing European Union' and its social psychological unreality. Results of identity research carried out on individual national representative samples demonstrate the prevalence of national identification over European identification in the populations of the member states. This result is proof that, in the course of building the European Union, identity matters were neglected. European identity, however, will not be built spontaneously. It must be made in the way national identities had been built in the individual nations of Europe. European identity cannot be conceived without the values stemming from the common European heritage. The new Europe has to return to the exceptional take off of the 'occident' that was built from below creating the circles of freedom that prevented the concentration of power and provided a counterweight to the brutality of subordination. Europe cannot exist without Europeans who should be educated.

3:00 p.m.

WCSA General Assembly

3:45 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Coffee Break

4:00 p.m.

Keynote Speech: Global Ethics and Globalization

Paolo De Nardis, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Chaired and introduced by Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President

In September 1977, the Polish sociologist Adam Podgorecki presented his fundamental paper entitled “Global Ethics” at the International Meeting of Sociology of Law in Saarbrücken. For the first time, in the field of moral sciences, the term “global” was used. It was inspired to the Kantian discourse on “universal peace” and to a common language in terms of public and social ethics. Since then, the term globalization seems to have accentuated the ability to rekindle a discourse on new imperialism and war, in a complicated and tragic puzzle that tends to stress inequality and profit domination as the main categories.

FRIDAY 16

Coris Boardroom, Sapienza University of Rome,
Via Salaria, 113, Rome

11:00 a.m.

Building blocks for a Law and Complexity Theory

Chaired by André Folloni, PUCPR, Brazil and György Csepel, Iask, Hankiss Centre, Hungary

Can development emerge? Agent-based development in Amartya Sen's theory

André Folloni, PUCPR, Brazil

This presentation examines development as a process in which free agents perform to create more freedom. Having freedom expansion as an objective and instrumental freedoms as its means, development must deal with structure's limits and viabilities as well as with agents free performance over time. In this sense development policies must be aimed at providing freedom, which paradoxically limits the reach of the policies themselves that must admit that free agents will build a future the police maker can't control.

The complexity of violence

Alexandra Martin, PUCPR, Brazil

Violence exists on interpersonal, community, and international levels. Interpersonal violence threatens community cohesion and international relations. Lessening interpersonal violence calls upon local and international communities to continuously adapt their legal, health, and social systems. It is crucial for these systems to collaborate in order to successfully cultivate safety and solidarity. On a local scale, these systems need to be well prepared to adjust and evolve quickly, serving an ever-changing economic, legal, and social dynamic. When these systems are ill prepared to adjust or evolve quickly, they threaten individuals' access and reception of appropriate legal, medical, and social services. This presentation explores how interactions and practices among legal, medical, and social systems impact the accessibility of supportive services for individuals who experience violence within Brazil.

The idea of open government as a reshaping of democratic structures

Nicolas Addor, PUCPR, Brazil

Democracy has entered the twenty-first century facing various crises of legitimacy brought by postmodernity. Movements such as greater social participation, transparency of the Public Administration and Governments with more responsible performance are paradigms in question at this turn of the century. In this way, governments have been forced to establish sites that offer access to their accounts data and public acts and online mechanisms for participation. In addition, the rise of decentralized decision-making movements and the increased use of technology aimed at restructuring democratic institutions. These decentralized movements, leveraged by the possibility of network communication, allowed the greater organization of social movements and cyber-activism. However, this paradigmatic change has been facing contrary reactions from the Government, mainly because of the discussion about who would have the legitimacy of power. These challenges are currently under discussion, and therefore this presentation has the scope to bring about the structural changes that the open government movement and technology has been carrying out and, later on, to reflect on the future of institutions.

Motherland: the relationship between the role of the State and Parenting Styles, Oksandro Gonçalves, PUCPR, Brazil

Much has been debated, throughout history, what would be the correct role of the State, not only for the private lives of its citizens, but also about how the economy would be conducted in each country. Similarly, several studies have been dedicated to understanding the parental behavior towards their children. By establishing that Economics, Law and Psychology can relate, the expression "Motherland" becomes, in a sense, appropriate, because the State is to its citizens and its economic system, which parents are for their children. The aim of this study is to establish a relationship between Economics, Law and Psychology, in a way to identify what would be the proper role of a State facing the economy (Liberalism, Interventionism or Libertarian Paternalism) becomes possible, through understanding, which is the most, favorable Parental Style in the education of children. The conclusion is that both the Participatory Parental Style as the Libertarian Paternalism would be the most appropriate choices for development. However, remains the exception that nothing can be understood as something simplified and/or be considered unchangeable, and that relations tend to fit in as complex, and, therefore, we should not seek solutions that promise absolute perfection.

Self-organization in Legal Systems: control and unpredictability Sérgio Fernando Ferreira De Lima, PUCPR, Brazil

Self-organization it is a feature of complex adaptive systems; the behavior of its elements build ordered patterns where should be just randomness and chaos. Economy and society are complex adaptive system: the "invisible hand" in economy builds its order and the organization of social systems and its institutions could be viewed as more than the simple, and yet complex, process of human design and organizations. From Luhmann's autopoiesis to Kauffman's autocatalytic sets we have many theories searching for a description of the process of self-organization in biology, economy, society and Law. We propose here, that Law as economy or society, being a complex adaptive system, shows strong self-organization properties that can't be ignored by the lawmaker, the judge or the lawyer. Specially in a world each day more connected, facing an increasing in diversity as never before, the epistatic interactions in Law are key features that should be closely studied as an important vector for the evolution of the Legal System. How could this feature of self-organization impact the human intent to shape laws and its results? That could really be achieved? How it's possible to make laws and enforce them in an environment that is not under strict control? That are some questions we want to address here.

Early childhood education is key to the development of Brazil Isabela Moreira Domingos, PUCPR, Brazil

Access to early childhood education needs to be handled with priority by governments, especially in developing countries, where social inequality contributes to violence, underemployment and the emergence of epidemics. The social development via policies of childhood education has been utilized by countries such as Japan, Finland and France through a multidisciplinary system and student qualification. In the words of Amartya Sen, poverty should be seen as powerlessness and lack of freedom, it is necessary to increase the capabilities of the individual and strengthen their autonomy, allowing people of lower income a better social participation. In Brazil, the National Education Plan 2014/2020 has a goal the universalization childhood education for children from 0 to 5 years, acknowledging with a fundamental phase for cognitive and affective. In this sense, the universalization of education allows poor children to be better able to develop, being prevented from the risks of child labor, violence and neglect, since many families, especially mothers, are responsible for the family

budget and do not have a safe place to leave their children. The Investment in education can have medium- and long-term results in order to mitigate the effects on the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

The labor of young children: causes and consequences

Jean Karim Coly, PUCPR and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil

While many organizations struggle against child labor, this multidimensional, catapulted by neoliberal globalization, remains difficult to control because of its deep complexity. The study analyzes the magnitude of this global phenomenon, trying to find solutions to face this complex crisis. The ILO designates as "child labor" any economic activity performed by individuals under the age of fifteen, regardless of their professional status. So if they are employed, either on their own or as a volunteer for their family, they will be classified under this name if their work has some exchange value. 1 The functions they perform are in: domestic work, agriculture, mining, factories, refrigerators, oil depots, deep-sea fishing, bars, slavery and prostitution, and so on. The exposure of young workers in precarious conditions experiencing alarming proportions "between 50 and 75 percent of working children in Africa, Latin America and Asia are employed in the informal economy." 2 Still, 218 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are economically employed in the world. Of these, 152 million are involved in child labor and nearly half, 73 million, carry out hazardous work. Almost half of all child labor (72 million) is in Africa; 62 million in the Asia and Pacific region; 10.7 million in the Americas; 1.1 million in the Arab States and 5.5 million in Europe and Central Asia. 3 Child labor is one of the main obstacles to education. As mentioned in the 1998 ILO Convention, which considers that the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labor requires immediate action that takes into account the importance of free basic education and the need to free the children involved of all these forms of work and to ensure their readjustment and social integration, while taking into account the needs of their families. 4 On the one hand, it is questioned if this controversy should be treated in the same way in the developed countries? And on the other hand, can child labor laws be and should be based on universal criteria? When browsing books and magazines, we realize that the answer is not obvious.

Independent sector, Globalization, and Citizenship

Marília Soares de Mattos, PUCPR, Brazil

The capitalist mode of production, as usually described, makes the economy function at the service of profit, business, and capital owners, often diverting much of the population from the economic benefits it generates. An alternative to this system has been described by the independent sector. In this case, the economy favors the workers and, in general, the local population, since the surplus produced is located in the community, thus promoting local economic and social development. This development, however, is not separate from the economic system and its cycles, but is related to the efficient management of the system itself as well as to the generation of profits, however, through a perspective that aims at social development in the first place. The notion of economic growth traditionally associated with the capitalist mode of production and the mere generation of income or GDP is not enough to fully grasp the notion of social development embodied in the Theory of the independent sector. However, in a scenario of inevitable economic globalization and dissolution of national boundaries and identities, a deeply structured economic model in the local environment could be in a collision course with major global economic and social trends. Is it possible to think of an independent sector initiative that can be effective in socioeconomic scenarios and that the local/global dichotomy works? Could it be legal and systemic structured in an effective theoretical and practical manner, applicable in legal and social matters? How to rehabilitate former inmates of the criminal system? A new focus on local could be central to working with the entire economic social system? Could the independent sector be a way of integrating the local/global contradiction that is always present in modern society and in law?

**Engaging global players in order to protect human rights,
Natalia Prigol, PUCPR and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil**

The globalization wave accentuated the debate about the importance of studying comparative laws at a point that, today, this debate is becoming more usual and the discourse regarding the need of a global law is getting stronger. Nevertheless, to defend that the globalization will, inevitably, create one universal law to overcome the societies challenges is controversial and, perhaps, a superficial approach. This is because a law, as a component of a legal system, is not something autonomous that can be compared with another system taking into consideration only legal factors, just like a positivist approach would do. The law, as known, has local characteristics that constitute a unique model to a determinate place where it rules. The law is singular in each country and it is regulated in some way because it is inserted in a place and in a time. It means that a law that works in France, perhaps won't work in the same way in Italy, because they are two different countries, with different cultures, history, political views, etc., and all these factors will have influence on the making process of law. Exemplifying, the European Union has a Directive that authorizes employers to treat their employees in a different way when it is essential and determinant to the business and as long as the objectivity of the differential treatment is legitimate and proportional. In despite the fact that European Directives have a binding effect to the State-Members, including France and Italy, both countries interpret differently the meaning of the directive. While France is more rigid when applying it, Italy is softer. This is only an example that shows that a universal law is not possible, because each country will have different needs and, so, different laws. Nevertheless, there is something that is common to all countries: the need to respect human rights and to promote equality. Regarding this matter, what is possible to do, in a global level, in order to overcome the current social challenges and make the society better is to discuss mechanisms to engage global players, especially transnational corporation. One possibility would be to regulate the corporate social responsibility, just like John Gerard Ruggie proposes, another would be to create a center of transnational corporations with capacity to inspect the practices of those companies in the receiving countries.

**12:30 p.m.
WCSA Best Junior Scholar Medal Ceremony**

**1:00 p.m.
Presidential Ending Salutations**



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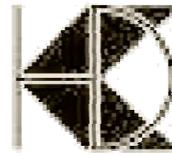
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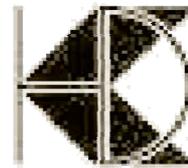
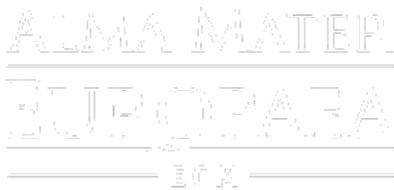
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World Complexity Science Academy

**WCSA 8th WORLD CONFERENCE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
ROME OFFICE
NOVEMBER 13th-16th 2018**

TURBULENT CONVERGENCE

**Digitalization and supranational lawmaking of the European Union
for economic development and social equality in the global player scenario**

Conference General Manifesto

The current scenarios are composed of a decreasing number of bigger and bigger Global Players such as the EU, the USA, China, Russia, Brazil and very few others. These global players are already interconnected on a global scale by key phenomena like technological convergence and international treaties: CETA, NAFTA, and MERCOSUR for example. So to speak the link among Canada (NAFTA) with EU (CETA), Mexico (NAFTA member and MERCOSUR observing member) with Brazil (Mercosur full member) already shape a legislative alignment in which free trade, technological standardization and shared human right and social equality policies tend to match more convergence both in digital and legal terms, and more at the viability level. The emerging key challenge is not how to launch new development, as the leverage of this alignment is already enormous and insofar evolutionary. The recent Treaty between the EU and Japan is one more piece of evidence of the increasing convergence both in digital and legal terms.

The key evolutionary challenge and paramount goal of the conference is to be the host and hub of innovative policy modelling, policymaking, institutional strategic redesign and lawmaking for reshaping socio-economic development by shaping a triple helix of legislative design - free trade alignment - technological standardization.



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MONDAY 12th

WCSA PRE CONFERENCE

Sapienza University of Rome, Viale Aldo Moro, Roma

(in Italian language)

Discussion and Book Presentation

Geography and Spirit of sociological theory (2 Voll edited by Iannone - Pitasi) and Italian Lectures edited by Romania

Chaired and introduced by ***Roberta Iannone***, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Speakers:

11:00 - 2:00

Paolo De Nardis, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Andrea Pitasi, University G. d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy

Vincenzo Romania, University of Padua, Italy

Emilia Ferone, University G. d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy

Final Comments & Salutations by ***Roberta Iannone***



TUESDAY 13th

Spazio Europa managed by the European Parliament Information Office in Italy
and the European Commission Representation in Italy
Via Quattro Novembre, 149 - Roma

9:30	Conference registration
9:45	WCSA Presidential Address <i>Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President</i>
10:45	Keynote speech: Communication Shock! Canvassing the Coming Computer Revolution <i>Ty Adams, University of Bahamas</i> Chaired and introduced by <i>Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, WCSA Vice President</i>
11:45	<p>Between cosmopolitanism and globalization? Chaired by <i>Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President</i> and <i>Natalia Brasil Dib, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>1. Is global citizenship possible? <i>Gianugo Cossi, Università di Udine, Italy</i></p> <p>2. Global Citizenship: Reality or Illusion? <i>Piero Dominici, Università di Perugia, Italy</i></p> <p>3. The mobility of Roma to the proof of European citizenship and local welfare policies in South Italy <i>Emanuela Chiodo and Mariafrancesca D'Agostino, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>4. Cybernetics as a framework for direct democracy in European Union smart cities <i>Vasja Roblek, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia</i></p> <p>5. United States of Europe and European Citizenship <i>Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, Unicusano, Italy</i></p> <p>6. How do we think? <i>Eva Kras, Independent Management Consulting</i></p>

12:15 –12:25	<i>Coffee Break</i>
12:30	<p>Editorial Event Chaired by Tyler Adams, WCSA Vice President and Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, WCSA Vice President</p>
1:30 – 2:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>
2:30	<p>Complexity of the social inclusion of youngsters in next 20 years Chaired by <i>Massimiliano Ruzzeddu, WCSA Vice President, and Emilia Ferone, WCSA Vice President</i></p> <p>1. Citizens’ involvement in the digital age: Internet effects on political participation <i>Roberto de Luca and Marino de Luca, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>2. Digitalization and technological unemployment in the cognitive capitalism <i>Antonio Russo, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>3. Work and new technologies in the era of Industry 4.0: policies and trends <i>Vincenzo Fortunato and Maria Mirabelli, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>4. Digital democracy-seeking parties? The cases of Pirates, the M5s and Podemos <i>Lucia Montesanti, Valeria Tarditi and Francesca Veltri, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>5. The reductionist GDP discourse under the scrutiny of Sen capability approach <i>Parcelli Dionísio Moreira, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>6. Trafficking in persons: an analysis of the social vulnerability of victims and economic impacts <i>Ariê Scherreier Ferneda and Letycia Milani, PUCPR, Brazil; Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil</i></p> <p>7. The loft structure: new approaches and key implications for European youth unemployment <i>Andrea Cara, Alma Mater Studiorum, Bologna, Italy, Beatrice Elia, Roma Tre University, Italy and Francesca Jacobone, Roma Tre University and CREIS Vice President, Italy</i></p>
3:40 - 3:50	<i>Coffee Break</i>

<p>3:50 - 5:00</p>	<p>Reinventing Western Identity Chaired by <i>Francesca Veltri, Università della Calabria, Italy</i> and <i>Giovana Camila Portolese, WCSA CCO</i></p> <p>1. The Fluid Constitution The Horizontalization Of Constitutions <i>Laura Appignanesi, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy</i></p> <p>2. Large Spaces (GrossRaum) and the nature of the EU <i>Michela Felicetti, Università telematica e-Campus, Italy</i></p> <p>3. The moral duty of assistance of states like a rule of international law and the economic impacts of public policies for "forced migrants" in Brazil: possibilities and entraves <i>Daniella Maria Pinheiro Lameira, PUCPR, Brazil</i> and <i>Marco Antônio C. Villatore UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil</i></p> <p>4. Economics of Peace and Sustainable Development. The European Union and its economic relations with the Western Balkans <i>Romina Gurashi, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy</i></p>
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WEDNESDAY 14th

Europarlament, Rome Office, Sala delle Bandiere
Via Quattro Novembre, 149 - Roma

9:30	<p>Citizenship Globalization and the Supranational Strategy of the New Agreements Chaired by <i>Antonio Costabile and Maria Mirabelli, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>1. Minors alone in migration. Experiences of mobility between the boundaries of citizenship <i>Anna Elia, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>2. Citizenship and social inclusion. A global challenge? Evidences from an empirical research <i>Walter Greco, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>3. Which future for the Italian Mezzogiorno? The inconsistency of the ruling class development imaginary in a European periphery <i>Onofrio Romano, Università degli Studi di Bari A. Moro, Italy</i></p> <p>4. Globalization and its consequences for Small and Medium Company (SMC) <i>Angel Antonio Alberto, SFAI, Nogoya, Argentina</i></p> <p>5. Information control beyond the public/private divide <i>Mariavittoria Catanzariti, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>6. ICT and outsourcing in Italy, a reflection on labour market and collective bargaining <i>Carmela Guarascio, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>7. A new theory for the examination of human society <i>Edit Fabó, ELTE, Hungary</i></p>
11:00	<p>Keynote Speech: The roots of hope. Forced migrations in Italy, between rejection and reception <i>Alberto Tarozzi, University of Molise, Italy</i> Chaired and introduced by <i>Francesca Jacobone, Roma Tre University and CREIS Vice President, Italy</i></p>
12:00 –12:10	<i>Coffee Break</i>
12:10	<p>Keynote speech: How ordinary are “ordinary” perpetrators? <i>Abram De Swaan, University of Amsterdam</i> Chaired and introduced by <i>Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President</i></p>

1:15 – 2:15	<i>Lunch Break</i>
2:15	<p>Taxation in the Era of Digitalization Chaired by <i>Irma Mosquera Valderrama, University of Leiden, The Netherlands and Francesca Jacobone, Roma Tre University and CREIS Vice President, Italy</i></p> <p>1. Taxing Digital Goods in Brazil: from domestic and international harmful tax competition towards global tax cooperation <i>Tathiane dos Santos Piscitelli, Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV), Law School of São Paulo, Brazil and Giovana Camila Portolese, Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil, Brazil</i></p> <p>2. Is South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc. Case Relevant to the Digital Economy Taxation? <i>Dalton Dallazem, University of Florida, US and Natalia Brasil Dib, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>3. Taxation of Digital Economy: A Brazilian Perspective <i>Marcio Henrique Sales Parada, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria</i></p> <p>4. Taxation of the Digitalized Economy – policy considerations and how to take the debate forward <i>Tatiana Falcão, European University Institute in Florence, Italy</i></p> <p>5. Big data: the challenges for social sciences. Digitalization processes between politics and social knowledge <i>Olimpia Affuso and Antonella Coco, Università della Calabria, Italy</i></p> <p>6. The hypercitizenship model as a tool for the taxation of the intangible economy <i>Giovana Camila Portolese, Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil, Brazil</i></p>
3:50 – 4:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
4:00	<p>Keynote Speech: Processing of personal and business data and the rule of law in the era of digital trade <i>Irma Mosquera Valderrama, University of Leiden, The Netherlands</i> Chaired by <i>Giovana Camila Portolese, WCSA CCO</i></p>
8:00	<i>Social Dinner</i>



THURSDAY 15th

Europarlament, Rome Office, Sala delle Bandiere
Via Quattro Novembre, 149 - Roma

	<p>Development, capabilities and complexity Chaired by Ty Adams, University of Bahamas and Adele Bianco, University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy</p> <p>1. The future is unwritten: freedom and agency as ends and means of development <i>André Folloni, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>2. Hypercitizenship and Development <i>Natália Brasil Dib, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>3. Enforcement in International Sale and Purchase: an analysis of the Vienna Convention on the International Sale of Goods – CISG <i>Lara Floriani, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>9:30 4. Would it be possible to implement the obligation of solidarity? <i>Antonio Floriani, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>5. Community Development Banks: Instruments to Capabilities Expansion and To Social and Economic Development in Brazil <i>Andressa Jarletti and Antonio Carlos Efig, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>6. Community Gardens: Alternatives To Capabilities Expansion And To Sustainable Development in Urban Centers in Brazil <i>Andressa Jarletti and Antonio Carlos Efig, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>7. How to think of labor law norms, in a society socially tending to flexibilization? <i>Miriam Olivia Knopik Ferraz and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil</i></p> <p>8. Legacy of the three historical regions of Europe: young people's prejudices <i>István Murányi, University of Debrecen, Hungary</i></p>
11:00 –11:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>

<p>11:15</p>	<p>Social, political and economic aspects of digitalization Chaired by <i>Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil</i> and <i>Sara Petroccia, WCSA Vice President</i></p> <p>1. Freedom and Development: digital democracy and new possibilities <i>Tassia Teixeira De Freitas Bianco Ermano Cavalla, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>2. Future job profile and competences at smart factories <i>Andrej Jerma, Ivan Erenda and Andrej Bertonec, University of Primorska, Slovenia;</i> <i>Maja Meško, TPV d.o.o., Slovenia</i></p> <p>3. Preparing the future workforce. New labor market policies for digital economy <i>Adele Bianco, University Gabriele d’Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy</i></p> <p>4. Challenges in the fight against corruption: plea bargaining as an essential tool in the recovery and repatriation of assets <i>Thayse Cristine Pozzobon, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>5. Cloud knowledge. Cloud interlace between academia, industry and governance <i>Sinan Mihelčič, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia</i></p> <p>6. Means of repression of the practice of social dumping in the international field: the need for multiple integration in determining interdisciplinarity <i>Lincoln Zub Dutra and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil</i></p> <p>7. Russian identity: East or West? Bridge or chasm? Impact of the system of education <i>Konstantin Ziskin, Moscow State University, Russia</i></p> <p>8. Reinventing Western Identity: with or without Russian Perspectives? <i>Ilona Kiss, Moscow Pedagogical University, Russia</i></p>
<p>1:00 – 2:00</p>	<p><i>Lunch Break</i></p>
<p>2:00</p>	<p>Keynote Speech: The making of the European identity <i>György Csepeli, Iask, Hankiss Centre, Hungary</i> Chaired and Introduced by <i>Sara Petroccia, WCSA Vice President</i></p>
<p>3:00</p>	<p>WCSA General Assembly</p>

3:45 – 4:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
4:00	Keynote Speech: From Global Ethics to Global Puzzle <i>Paolo De Nardis, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy</i> Chaired and introduced by Andrea Pitasi, WCSA President



FRIDAY 16th

Coris Boardroom, Sapienza University of Rome,
Via Salaria, 113, Rome

	<p>Building blocks for a Law and Complexity Theory Chaired by André Folloni, PUCPR, Brazil and György Csepe, Iask, Hankiss Centre, Hungary</p> <p>1. Can development emerge? Agent-based development in Amartya Sen's theory <i>André Folloni, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>2. The complexity of violence <i>Alexandra Martin, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>3. The idea of open government as a reshaping of democratic structures <i>Nicolas Addor, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>4. Motherland: the relationship between the role of the State and Parenting Styles <i>Oksandro Gonçalves, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>5. Self-organization in Legal Systems: control and unpredictability <i>Sérgio Fernando Ferreira De Lima, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>6. Early childhood education is key to the development of Brazil <i>Isabela Moreira Domingos, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>7. The labor of young children: causes and consequences <i>Jean Karim Coly, PUCPR and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil</i></p> <p>8. Independent sector, Globalization, and Citizenship <i>Marília Soares de Mattos, PUCPR, Brazil</i></p> <p>9. Engaging global players in order to protect human rights <i>Natalia Prigol, PUCPR and Marco Antônio C. Villatore, UFSC, PUCPR, UNINTER, Brazil</i></p>
<p>11:00</p>	
<p>12:30</p>	<p>WCSA Best Junior Scholar Medal Ceremony</p>
<p>1:00</p>	<p>Presidential Ending Salutations</p>



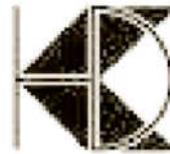
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