



THE PONTIFICAL  
ACADEMY  
OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
SOLUTIONS NETWORK  
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

WORKSHOP ON

# THE SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE

*Program on the Fraternal Economy of Integral and Sustainable Development*



4-5 MARCH 2024 | CASINA PIO IV, VATICAN CITY



*...A world completely connected, like ours today, should not be un-connected by those who govern it ... We find ourselves facing firm and even inflexible positions calculated to protect income and business interests, at times justifying this on the basis of what was done in the past, and periodically shifting the responsibility to others.*

*Yet the task to which we are called today is not about yesterday, but about tomorrow: a tomorrow that, whether we like it or not, will belong to everyone or else to no one.*

## Concept Note

At the very heart of Pope Francis's messages in the past decade has been the urgent need for a strengthened multilateralism to address the growing ecological and social crises of our age. As Pope Francis writes in *Laudato Si'*:

Interdependence obliges us to think of *one world with a common plan*. Yet the same ingenuity which has brought about enormous technological progress has so far proved incapable of finding effective ways of dealing with grave environmental and social problems worldwide. (164)

Through his encyclicals, exhortations, and speeches, Pope Francis repeatedly returns to the need for a *new multilateralism*, signifying stronger institutions for global peace, cooperation, and sustainable development (see Annex for excerpts). In *Fratelli Tutti*, the Pope speaks of "more effective world organizations, equipped with the power to provide for the global common good, the elimination of hunger and poverty and the sure defence of fundamental human rights." (172).

In *Laudato Deum* he returns to this topic with great urgency:

Our world has become so multipolar and at the same time so complex that a different framework for effective cooperation is required. It is not enough to think only of balances of power but also of the need to provide a response to new problems and to react with global mechanisms to the environmental, public health, cultural and social challenges, especially in order to consolidate respect for the most elementary human rights, social rights and the protection of our common home. It is a matter of establishing global and effective rules that can permit "providing for" this global safeguarding. (42)

In his recent message to COP28 Pope Francis again calls for more effective multilateral institutions:

Yet a world completely connected, like ours today, should not be un-connected by those who govern it, with international negotiations that "cannot make significant progress due to positions taken by countries which place their national interests above the global common good" (Encyclical Letter *Laudato Si'*, 169). We find ourselves facing firm and even inflexible positions calculated to protect income and business interests,

at times justifying this on the basis of what was done in the past, and periodically shifting the responsibility to others. Yet the task to which we are called today is not about yesterday, but about tomorrow: a tomorrow that, whether we like it or not, will belong to everyone or else to no one.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has similarly expressed the urgency of strengthening multilateralism, especially in his 2021 report to the General Assembly, *Our Common Agenda*, wherein the UN Secretary General notes that:

[O]ur challenges are interconnected, across borders and all other divides. These challenges can only be addressed by an equally interconnected response, through reinvigorated multilateralism and the United Nations at the centre of our efforts.

Specifically, the Secretary General advocates reform of the multilateral system "anchored within the United Nations," declaring that "Effective multilateralism depends on an effective United Nations, one able to adapt to global challenges while living up to the purposes and principles of its Charter." "In this spirit," writes the Secretary-General, "I propose a **Summit of the Future** to forge a new global consensus on what our future should look like, and what we can do today to secure it."

The Summit of the Future (SOTF) will take place at the United Nations on September 22-23. Around the world, governments, scholars, and civil society, are putting forward their visions and recommendations towards a new global consensus. Our meeting of The Fraternal Economy on March 4—5, hosted by the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences in conjunction with the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) will look forward to the SOTF. Our aim is to take up Pope Francis' call for "one world with a common plan," and the UN Secretary-General's call for "a new global consensus on what our future should look like, and what we can do today to secure it." Specifically, we will discuss ethical principles and specific reforms in the five major areas of the SOTF agenda: (1) sustainable development and financing for development; (2) international peace and security; (3) science, technology, and innovation; (4) youth and future generations; and (5) global governance. The SDSN is preparing a Statement on the Summit of the Future. The March 4-5 session will consider

the SDSN draft statement together with the great body of Catholic Social Teachings on multilateralism, including Pope Francis's profound recent messages, *Pacem in Terris* (Pope John XXIII, 1963), *Populorum Progressio* (Pope Paul VI, 1967), and Pope Benedict XVI's speech to the UN General Assembly

(2008). We will also discuss UN Secretary-General Guterres's report on Our Common Agenda (2021), and the recent report of the High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, *A Breakthrough for People and Planet* (2022).

## Annex. Selected excerpts of Pope Francis's recent calls for a new multilateralism

### *Laudato Si'*

164. Beginning in the middle of the last century and overcoming many difficulties, there has been a growing conviction that our planet is a homeland and that humanity is one people living in a common home. An interdependent world not only makes us more conscious of the negative effects of certain lifestyles and models of production and consumption which affect us all; more importantly, it motivates us to ensure that solutions are proposed from a global perspective, and not simply to defend the interests of a few countries. Interdependence obliges us to think of *one world with a common plan*. Yet the same ingenuity which has brought about enormous technological progress has so far proved incapable of finding effective ways of dealing with grave environmental and social problems worldwide. A global consensus is essential for confronting the deeper problems, which cannot be resolved by unilateral actions on the part of individual countries. Such a consensus could lead, for example, to planning a sustainable and diversified agriculture, developing renewable and less polluting forms of energy, encouraging a more efficient use of energy, promoting a better management of marine and forest resources, and ensuring universal access to drinking water.

165. We know that technology based on the use of highly polluting fossil fuels – especially coal, but also oil and, to a lesser degree, gas – needs to be progressively replaced without delay. Until greater progress is made in developing widely accessible sources of renewable energy, it is legitimate to choose the less harmful alternative or to find short-term solutions. But the international community has still not reached adequate agreements about the responsibility for paying the costs of this energy transition. In recent decades, environmental issues have given rise to considerable public debate and have elicited a variety of committed and gen-

erous civic responses. Politics and business have been slow to react in a way commensurate with the urgency of the challenges facing our world. Although the post-industrial period may well be remembered as one of the most irresponsible in history, nonetheless there is reason to hope that humanity at the dawn of the twenty-first century will be remembered for having generously shouldered its grave responsibilities.

166. Worldwide, the ecological movement has made significant advances, thanks also to the efforts of many organizations of civil society. It is impossible here to mention them all, or to review the history of their contributions. But thanks to their efforts, environmental questions have increasingly found a place on public agendas and encouraged more far-sighted approaches. This notwithstanding, recent World Summits on the environment have not lived up to expectations because, due to lack of political will, they were unable to reach truly meaningful and effective global agreements on the environment.

167. The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro is worth mentioning. It proclaimed that “human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development”.<sup>126</sup> Echoing the 1972 Stockholm Declaration, it enshrined international cooperation to care for the ecosystem of the entire earth, the obligation of those who cause pollution to assume its costs, and the duty to assess the environmental impact of given projects and works. It set the goal of limiting greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere, in an effort to reverse the trend of global warming. It also drew up an agenda with an action plan and a convention on biodiversity, and stated principles regarding forests. Although the summit was a real step forward, and prophetic for its time, its accords have been poorly implemented, due to the lack of suitable mechanisms



for oversight, periodic review and penalties in cases of non-compliance. The principles which it proclaimed still await an efficient and flexible means of practical implementation.

168. Among positive experiences in this regard, we might mention, for example, the Basel Convention on hazardous wastes, with its system of reporting, standards and controls. There is also the binding Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, which includes on-site visits for verifying effective compliance. Thanks to the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer and its implementation through the Montreal Protocol and amendments, the problem of the layer's thinning seems to have entered a phase of resolution.

169. As far as the protection of biodiversity and issues related to desertification are concerned, progress has been far less significant. With regard to climate change, the advances have been regrettably few. Reducing greenhouse gases requires honesty, courage and responsibility, above all on the part of those countries which are more powerful and pollute the most. The Conference of the United Nations on Sustainable Development, "Rio+20" (Rio de Janeiro 2012), issued a wide-ranging but ineffectual outcome document. International negotiations cannot make significant progress due to positions taken by countries which place their national interests above the global common good. Those who will have to suffer the consequences of what we are trying to hide will not forget this failure of conscience and responsibility. Even as this Encyclical was being prepared, the debate was intensifying. We believers cannot fail to ask God for a positive outcome to the present discussions, so that future generations will not have to suffer the effects of our ill-advised delays.

170. Some strategies for lowering pollutant gas emissions call for the internationalization of environmental costs, which would risk imposing on countries with fewer resources burdensome commitments to reducing emissions comparable to those of the more industrialized countries. Imposing such measures penalizes those countries most in need of development. A further injustice is perpetrated under the guise of protecting the environment. Here also, the poor end up paying the price. Furthermore, since the effects of climate change will be felt for a long time to come, even if stringent measures are taken now, some countries with scarce resources will require assistance in adapting to the effects already being produced, which affect their economies. In this context, there

is a need for common and differentiated responsibilities. As the bishops of Bolivia have stated, "the countries which have benefited from a high degree of industrialization, at the cost of enormous emissions of greenhouse gases, have a greater responsibility for providing a solution to the problems they have caused".<sup>127</sup>

171. The strategy of buying and selling "carbon credits" can lead to a new form of speculation which would not help reduce the emission of polluting gases worldwide. This system seems to provide a quick and easy solution under the guise of a certain commitment to the environment, but in no way does it allow for the radical change which present circumstances require. Rather, it may simply become a ploy which permits maintaining the excessive consumption of some countries and sectors.

172. For poor countries, the priorities must be to eliminate extreme poverty and to promote the social development of their people. At the same time, they need to acknowledge the scandalous level of consumption in some privileged sectors of their population and to combat corruption more effectively. They are likewise bound to develop less polluting forms of energy production, but to do so they require the help of countries which have experienced great growth at the cost of the ongoing pollution of the planet. Taking advantage of abundant solar energy will require the establishment of mechanisms and subsidies which allow developing countries access to technology transfer, technical assistance and financial resources, but in a way which respects their concrete situations, since "the compatibility of [infrastructures] with the context for which they have been designed is not always adequately assessed".<sup>128</sup> The costs of this would be low, compared to the risks of climate change. In any event, these are primarily ethical decisions, rooted in solidarity between all peoples.

173. Enforceable international agreements are urgently needed, since local authorities are not always capable of effective intervention. Relations between states must be respectful of each other's sovereignty, but must also lay down mutually agreed means of averting regional disasters which would eventually affect everyone. Global regulatory norms are needed to impose obligations and prevent unacceptable actions, for example, when powerful companies or countries dump contaminated waste or offshore polluting industries in other countries.

174. Let us also mention the system of governance of the oceans. International and regional conventions do exist, but fragmentation and the lack of

strict mechanisms of regulation, control and penalization end up undermining these efforts. The growing problem of marine waste and the protection of the open seas represent particular challenges. What is needed, in effect, is an agreement on systems of governance for the whole range of so-called "global commons".

175. The same mindset which stands in the way of making radical decisions to reverse the trend of global warming also stands in the way of achieving the goal of eliminating poverty. A more responsible overall approach is needed to deal with both problems: the reduction of pollution and the development of poorer countries and regions. The twenty-first century, while maintaining systems of governance inherited from the past, is witnessing a weakening of the power of nation states, chiefly because the economic and financial sectors, being transnational, tends to prevail over the political. Given this situation, it is essential to devise stronger and more efficiently organized international institutions, with functionaries who are appointed fairly by agreement among national governments, and empowered to impose sanctions. As Benedict XVI has affirmed in continuity with the social teaching of the Church: "To manage the global economy; to revive economies hit by the crisis; to avoid any deterioration of the present crisis and the greater imbalances that would result; to bring about integral and timely disarmament, food security and peace; to guarantee the protection of the environment and to regulate migration: for all this, there is urgent need of a true world political authority, as my predecessor Blessed John XXIII indicated some years ago".<sup>129</sup> Diplomacy also takes on new importance in the work of developing international strategies which can anticipate serious problems affecting us all.

### ***Fratelli Tutti***

172. The twenty-first century "is witnessing a weakening of the power of nation states, chiefly because the economic and financial sectors, being transnational, tend to prevail over the political. Given this situation, it is essential to devise stronger and more efficiently organized international institutions, with functionaries who are appointed fairly by agreement among national governments, and empowered to impose sanctions".<sup>[149]</sup> When we talk about the possibility of some form of world authority regulated by law,<sup>[150]</sup> we need not necessarily think of a personal authority. Still, such an authority ought at least to promote more effective world organizations, equipped with the power to provide for the global common good, the elimina-

tion of hunger and poverty and the sure defence of fundamental human rights.

173. In this regard, I would also note the need for a reform of "the United Nations Organization, and likewise of economic institutions and international finance, so that the concept of the family of nations can acquire real teeth".<sup>[151]</sup> Needless to say, this calls for clear legal limits to avoid power being co-opted only by a few countries and to prevent cultural impositions or a restriction of the basic freedoms of weaker nations on the basis of ideological differences. For "the international community is a juridical community founded on the sovereignty of each member state, without bonds of subordination that deny or limit its independence".<sup>[152]</sup> At the same time, "the work of the United Nations, according to the principles set forth in the Preamble and the first Articles of its founding Charter, can be seen as the development and promotion of the rule of law, based on the realization that justice is an essential condition for achieving the ideal of universal fraternity... There is a need to ensure the uncontested rule of law and tireless recourse to negotiation, mediation and arbitration, as proposed by the Charter of the United Nations, which constitutes truly a fundamental juridical norm".<sup>[153]</sup> There is need to prevent this Organization from being delegitimized, since its problems and shortcomings are capable of being jointly addressed and resolved.

174. Courage and generosity are needed in order freely to establish shared goals and to ensure the worldwide observance of certain essential norms. For this to be truly useful, it is essential to uphold "the need to be faithful to agreements undertaken (*pacta sunt servanda*)",<sup>[154]</sup> and to avoid the "temptation to appeal to the law of force rather than to the force of law".<sup>[155]</sup> This means reinforcing the "normative instruments for the peaceful resolution of controversies... so as to strengthen their scope and binding force".<sup>[156]</sup> Among these normative instruments, preference should be given to multilateral agreements between states, because, more than bilateral agreements, they guarantee the promotion of a truly universal common good and the protection of weaker states.

### ***Laudate Deum***

42. Our world has become so multipolar and at the same time so complex that a different framework for effective cooperation is required. It is not enough to think only of balances of power but also of the need to provide a response to new problems and to react with global mechanisms to the

environmental, public health, cultural and social challenges, especially in order to consolidate respect for the most elementary human rights, social rights and the protection of our common home. It is a matter of establishing global and effective rules that can permit "providing for" this global safeguarding.

43. All this presupposes the development of a new procedure for decisionmaking and legitimizing those decisions, since the one put in place several decades ago is not sufficient nor does it appear effective. In this framework, there would necessarily be required spaces for conversation, consultation, arbitration, conflict resolution and supervision, and, in the end, a sort of increased "democratization" in the global context, so that the various situations can be expressed and included. It is no longer helpful for us to support institutions in order to preserve the rights of the more powerful without caring for those of all.

### ***Address to COP28***





It has now become clear that the climate change presently taking place stems from the overheating of the planet, caused chiefly by the increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere due to hu-

man activity, which in recent decades has proved unsustainable for the ecosystem. The drive to produce and possess has become an obsession, resulting in an inordinate greed that has made the environment the object of unbridled exploitation. The climate, run amok, is crying out to us to halt this illusion of omnipotence. Let us once more recognize our limits, with humility and courage, as the sole path to a life of authentic fulfilment.

What stands in the way of this? The divisions that presently exist among us. Yet a world completely connected, like ours today, should not be unconnected by those who govern it, with international negotiations that "cannot make significant progress due to positions taken by countries which place their national interests above the global common good" (Encyclical Letter *Laudato Si'*, 169). We find ourselves facing firm and even inflexible positions calculated to protect income and business interests, at times justifying this on the basis of what was done in the past, and periodically shifting the responsibility to others. Yet the task to which we are called today is not about yesterday, but about tomorrow: a tomorrow that, whether we like it or not, will belong to everyone or else to no one.

# Programme

## DAY 1, MARCH 4<sup>TH</sup>

- 9:00am      **Opening Greetings**  
**Sister Helen Alford**  
**Cardinal Peter K.A. Turkson**
- 9:10-9:50am      **Overview of the Summit of the Future**  
**Prof. Jeffrey Sachs**  
  
Open Discussion
- 9:50-10:45am      **The Catholic Social Teachings and Multilateralism**  
**Cardinal Peter K.A. Turkson**  
**Prof. Rocco Buttiglione**  
**Msgr. Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo**  
**Dr. Emilce Cuda**  by Zoom
- 10:45-11:15am      **Coffee Break**
- 11:15am-12:00pm      **The Catholic Social Teachings and Multilateralism Cont.**  
**Prof. Anthony Annett**  
**Prof. Gustavo Beliz**  
**Prof. Ana Marta González**
- 12:00-1:00pm      **General Discussion**
- 1:00-2:30pm      **Lunch break**
- 2:30-4:00pm      **Towards The Summit of the Future**  
**Earle Courtenay Rattray**  by Zoom  
**Maria Fernanda Espinosa**  
**H.E. Miguel Angel Moratinos**  
  
Open Discussion
- 4:00-4:45pm      **Sustainable Development and the Global Financial Architecture**  
**Prof. Phoebe Koundouri**  
**Prof. Mariana Mazzucato**  by Zoom  
**Dr. Carlo Papa**  
**Dr. Aromar Revi**  
**Prof. Vera Songwe**
- 4:45-5:15pm      **Coffee Break**
- 5:15-6:15pm      **Sustainable Development and the Global Financial Architecture (cont.)**  
**Dr. Kevin Urama**  
**Jacqueline Corbelli**  
**Dr. Maria Paola Chiesi**  by Zoom



- 6:15-7:30pm **War and Peace**  
**Miroslav Lajčák**  
**Vuk Jeremić**  
**Judge Mohamed Abdelsalam**  
**Wing T. Woo**
- Open Discussion
- 19:30-21:00pm **Dinner at the Casina Pio IV**
- 21:00 pm **End of Day 1**

## DAY 2, MARCH 5<sup>TH</sup>

- 9:00-10:00am **Governing Breakthrough Technologies**  
**Prof. Stefano Quintarelli**  by Zoom  
**Dr. Rethy Chhem**  
**Prof. Jeffrey Sachs**  
**Dr. Patrick Paul Walsh**
- 10:00-11:00am **Youth, Education, and Future Generations**  
**Prof. Riccardo Pozzo**  
**Maria Cortés Puch**
- 11:00-11:30am **Coffee Break**
- 11:30am-12:00pm **Open Discussion**
- 12:00-1:30pm **Reform of UN Structures**  
**Prof. Stefano Zamagni**  
**Amb. Miguel Ruíz Cabañas**  
**Ismail Serageldin**  
**Emma Torres**  
**Guillaume Lafortune**
- 1:30-3:00pm **Lunch at the Casina Pio IV**
- 3:00-4:30pm **Session on the Final Statement**
- 4:30pm **Adjourn**

# List of Participants

## Judge Mohamed Abdelsalam

Secretary General of Muslim Council of Elders

## H.E. Afra Al-Sabri

Director-General of UAE Ministry of Tolerance and Coexistence

## Sister Helen Alford

President of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences

## Prof. Anthony Annett

Cathonomics

## Prof. Gustavo Beliz

Consultant, Institutional Capacity and Finance Sector, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

## Prof. Rocco Buttiglione

Professor of Philosophy, Instituto de Filosofia Edith Stein, Granada

## Dr. Rethy Chhem

Former Executive Director of the Cambodia Development Resource Institute

## Dr. Maria Paola Chiesi by Zoom

Chiesi Farmaceutici

## Jacqueline Corbelli

SustainChain

## Maria Cortés Puch

Vice President, Networks Program, UNSDSN

## Mr. Earle Courtenay Rattray by Zoom

UN Chef de Cabinet to the United Nations Secretary-General

## Dr. Emilce Cuda by Zoom

Secretary, Pontifical Commission for Latin America

## Sonia Ehrlich Sachs

Research Scholar, Center for Sustainable Development, Earth Institute, Columbia University

## Maria Fernanda Espinosa

Former President of UNGA Assembly

## Maria João Filgueiras Rauch

Manager, SDSN Portugal

## Prof. Ana Marta González

PASS Academician, Full Professor of Philosophy, University of Navarra, Spain

## Ahmed Hamdy

Foreign relations specialist at Muslim Council of Elders

## Vuk Jeremić

Former President of the United Nations General Assembly

## Prof. Phoebe Koundouri

Professor, Athens University of Economics and Business

## Guillaume Lafortune

VP and Head of Paris Office, UNSDSN

## Miroslav Lajčák

EU Special Representative for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and Western Balkans

## Prof. Mariana Mazzucato by Zoom

Professor, University College London

## Prof. Miriam Mirolla

Fine Arts Academy, Rome

## H.E. Miguel Angel Moratinos

UN High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations

## Dr. Carlo Papa

Enel and SACE Advisor, Finance

## Prof. Riccardo Pozzo

Professor of the History of Philosophy, Rome Tor Vergata University

## Dr. Elena Proden

UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

## Prof. Stefano Quintarelli by Zoom

Partner di Rialto Ventures

## Dr. Sabina Ratti

Former Executive Director, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and ASviS Senior Advisor

## Dr. Aromar Revi

Director, Indian Institute for Human Settlements

## Amb. Miguel Ruíz Cabañas

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico

## Prof. Jeffrey Sachs

Director, Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University

**Msgr. Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo**

*Former Chancellor, The Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences*

**Dr. Alexandra Schellenberg**

*UBS*

**Prof. Júlia Seixas**

*Chair, SDSN Portugal*

**Ismail Serageldin**

*Founding Director, Bibliotheca Alexandrina*

**Prof. Vera Songwe**

*Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa, World Bank*

**Emma Torres**

*VP of the Americas and Head of New York Office, UNSDSN*

**Cardinal Peter K.A. Turkson**

*Chancellor of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences*

**Dr. Kevin Urama**

*Chief Economist and Vice-President, Economic Governance, African Development Bank Group*

**Zeynep Varoglu**

*Programme Specialist, Communications and Information Sector, UNESCO*

**Dr. Patrick Paul Walsh**

*Professor, University College Dublin, Ireland*

**Prof. Wing T. Woo**

*Vice President, SDSN Asia*

**Prof. Stefano Zamagni**

*Professor of Economics, University of Bologna*

## Memorandum

- ▶ Dress code is business casual.
- ▶ On 4 and 5 March a Vatican shuttle (SCV-plated) will pick up the participants staying at Carpegna Palace at 8:15AM and bring them to the Casina Pio IV in the Vatican, headquarters of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences. The same shuttle will take participants back to Carpegna Palace after dinner on the first day and at 4:30PM on the second day.
- ▶ Participants staying at the Domus Sanctae Marthae are encouraged to meet in the Domus lobby at 8:40AM to walk half a mile to the Casina Pio IV, headquarters of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, in the Vatican Gardens. Please inform Gabriella (g.marino@pas.va) in advance if you prefer not to walk.

**Chiesa di Santo Stefano degli Abissini**  
*St Stephen of the Abyssinians Church*

**Sede della Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze Sociali**  
*Seat of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences*  
**(Casina Pio IV)**

**Ingresso del Perugino**  
*The 'Perugino' gate*

**Ingresso Musei Vaticani**  
*Entrance gate to the Vatican Museum*

**Domus Sanctae Marthae**

**Altare Tomba S. Pietro**  
*Altar of St Peter's Tomb*

**Ingresso Sant'Uffizio**  
*The 'Sant'Uffizio' gate*

**Ingresso Sant'Anna**  
*The 'Sant'Anna' gate*



THE PONTIFICAL ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
CASINA PIO IV | V-00120 VATICAN CITY  
Tel: +39 0669883195 | Fax: +39 0669885218 | Email: [pass@pass.va](mailto:pass@pass.va)  
For further information please visit: [www.pass.va](http://www.pass.va)

 @casinapioiv