



The Fraternal Economy of Integral and Sustainable Development



An important element of this new series of workshops will be an investigation of the metaphysical and anthropological vision underlying The Economy of Francesco articulated by Pope Francis and other leading thinkers. The ethical themes of fraternity, relationality, subsidiarity, and dignity of the person will be cross-cutting features of each meeting, as will be the intrinsic relationship between economics and ecology. Workshops will also consider the anthropological perspective, contextualizing economic behavior in the totality of the human being, including the themes of work, love, and happiness, and the spiritual and cultural dimensions of the fraternal economy under the tripolar model of State-Market-Community. The third sector – work in voluntary organizations and non-profit activities – will also be considered an integral element in the fraternal economic vision.

The core group will meet three times a year, with the initial plan for a three-year cycle, to explore in depth the institutional and ethical basis of a new economic framework fit for the challenges of the 21st century. First, the new economy of sustainable and integral development should promote the happiness (*beatitudo*) of current and future generations and respect the planetary boundaries of Earth's physical systems. Second, the new economy should promote the fulfillment of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), both of which have been agreed upon by all the UN member states.

The objective is an actionable synthesis based on scientific findings, philosophical wisdom, and theological teachings. Research collaborations, academic publications, policy reports, and active policy work with governments are expected outcomes.

Sessions will cover topics such as the alignment of business and civil society with the ecological and energy transition (+ Europe's Green New Deal); corporate law and purpose; the design, role, and limits of values-based investing, ESG investing, and shareholder activism; trade and investment agreements, Investor-State dispute settlements, and environmental sustainability; public development banks and sustainable development; the role of business in rule-making and politics; Intellectual Property Rights; digital surveillance, transparency, privacy, and service regulation (health, education, and commerce); and the regulation of new biotechnologies.