

ANTONIO CIASCHI - LUISA CARBONE

## GREEN ACT 2015: THE YEAR OF THE ENVIRONMENT\*

*The new track.* – "Guaranteeing the Constitution [...] is to love our environmental and artistic treasures". These are some of the words chosen by President Sergio Mattarella for his first inauguration speech, which offer food for thought, as of the constitutional articles 9 and 32<sup>1</sup> and, undeniably, express both the will to engage in the formulation and implementation of efficient policies in the protection and enhancement of the Italian territory and the need to address in a "substantial" way (Ferlaino, 2005, p. 3) the environmental issue in our country.

There are numerous proposals and really prestigious technical tables of all levels, from the institutional ones to the associations, from professional categories to amateurs, who are actively discussing the subject of ecological conversion of Italy. Key concepts, such as ecological footprint (Wackernagel and Rees, 1997), carrying capacity, sustainability indicators and DPSIR<sup>2</sup> methodologies are being reconsidered. Agendas and strategies are being developed to outline the guidelines of an environmental intervention, in order to stress the urgency of considering the ecological dimension in choosing the economic policies and to urge politicians to a qualified and operative confrontation with the representatives of environmental and ecological topics.

In this regard, 2015 is an important year. Think that the Head of Government, Matteo Renzi himself, has announced on January 3<sup>rd</sup> via twitter, the scheduling of the Green Act on the economy and the environment in view of the Paris 2015 Conference on global warming and, of course, of Milan Expo.

A so awaited Green Act, but not easy to implement because it must first address the problems that, in environmental terms, result from the law on the reform of the provinces and that concern, in the first instance, the wildlife parks and protected areas that were taken away from the jurisdiction of the provinces without having a new "manager" taking over. It also involves issues of hydrogeological instability, controls of the pollutant emissions and, in general, the environmental supervisory function

---

\* Although this is a joint contribution, the drafting of the second paragraph is accredited to Antonio Ciaschi and the third paragraph to Luisa Carbone. The first and the last paragraph can be accredited to both Authors.

<sup>1</sup> In the Italian Constitution there is a clear indication to the concept and protection of the environment, while there is "an area consisting of the part dedicated to the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between all levels of government" in particular in relation to art. 117, paragraph 2, letter. S [...] "The environment is explicitly and partially mentioned only in art. 9, paragraph 2, where it states that the Republic "safeguards landscape", landscape here evoked as one through "the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation" (F. Osculati and A. Zatti, Constitution and environment in "The Politician" in press, p. 4).

<sup>2</sup> "The methodology DPSIR (Determinants, Pressure, State, Impacts, Responses) the "determinants" correspond to a set of socio-economic activities' indicators of the area concerned; the "pressure" describes the emissions and the use of the existing resources; the "state" describes the physical environment, the flora and fauna of the area concerned; the "impacts" highlight the harmful impact on living beings and the physical and social well-being of men; the "responses" are the set of actions and policies made to limit and mitigate the impacts considered prejudicial to the physical and socio-economic well-being of men"(Ferlaino, 2005, p. 13).

which was, until now, carried out by the provincial Police. The situation, as pointed out some time ago by the environmental organizations, is a "power vacuum and, therefore, the risk, real and imminent, that some protected areas, also of high value for biodiversity conservation, are abandoned to themselves" (Work in the course of Government, 2015)<sup>3</sup>.

All "green" files, starting from that of 2011 carried out by the major European environmental organizations (Birdlife, EEB, WWF, etc.), titled *Green occupation for the future*, indicating the fields of renewable energy, conservation and protection, energy saving and sustainable transport as leading sectors, essential for the development of employment in Europe: "there are 5 million jobs that could be created in Europe, achieving the objectives of the European Union in 2020 on climate and energy" (European Commission, 2012) and there are "14.6 million jobs secured from biodiversity and ecosystem services" (European Commission, 2011).

Furthermore, according to the latest annual report on the status of the Country of Legambiente titled *Ambiente Italia 2015, the indicators to understand Italy. Analysis and ideas to overcome the crisis* (LEGAMBIENTE, Ambiente Italia 2015), "the recession has blown up all the factors of economic, social and institutional weakness, that Italy has been trailing behind: a strongly unbalanced welfare that did not stop the surge of poverty and exclusion, an expensive and inefficient public machine with widespread corruption, a less qualified human and social capital, an industrial system out of the high-tech industries, even a growing divergence between the northern and southern regions where there is an exceptional criminal and legal emergency. But at the same time the elements of efficiency and environmental sustainability have been strengthened. The Italian economy and society have managed the resources more efficiently, consumed less energy, produced more energy from renewable sources and recycled more waste, transformed consumption patterns in a more sustainable way".

In Italy, as also shown by the GreenItaly Report 2014, prepared by Unioncamere and the Symbola Foundation, the style of the green economy represents 10.2% of the national economy, an added value of 101 billion euro, while the now defined green jobs exceed 3 million employees. The green economy is a well-established reality among consumers as, according to the report, 78% of Italian consumers spend more for environmentally sustainable products and services. These percentages are added to information published in the BES Report 2014 "Equitable and Sustainable Well-being in Italy", carried out by ISTAT in collaboration with CNEL, according to which in 2012 the photovoltaic covered the 20% of electricity production from renewable sources, while the wind power sources and biomass have increased by 14% of production.

At the same time the BES Report 2014, conceived to "make the Country more aware of its strengths and difficulties to overcome in order to improve the citizens quality of life by placing this concept at the basis of public policies and individual choices" (ibid , p. 8); strongly emphasizes the delays of politics and institutions, which fail to provide a concrete proposal to manage "the immense wealth of biodiversity (marine protected areas: 3,020 sq km, protected natural land areas: 10.5% of the territory,

---

<sup>3</sup> "The ongoing work of the Government" is a document drawn up by 16 Associations (Kronos Academy - Association of Environment and Labour - AIIG - Italian Association of Geography Teachers - CTS- Italian Alpine Club - FAI – Italian Environment Fund - Pro-Natura - Italian Federation Friends of the Bicycle (FIAB) - Greenpeace - Hunting Abolition League - Legambiente - LIPU - Marevivo - Italian Society for Environmental Geology - Italian Touring Club - WWF Italy) promoters of "environmental agenda for the re-greening of the Country" to open a dialogue with the Government on the "Green Act".

the Nature Network 2000: 19.3%) and the prodigious cultural and landscape heritage, pointing out that although Italy has the world record in the World Heritage List of UNESCO (with 49 sites) it is, however, placed at the third from the bottom place among European countries for public spending to the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage and activities and landscape assets, which is around 0.37 % of the GDP, while France and Spain spending is respectively 0.75 and 0.67 points of the GDP" (BES Report 2014).

A heritage that still faces several difficulties, particularly due to the lack of 'harmonization' and stability of the local management systems of the territory, but also due to the behavior of the citizens who seem to be poorly aware of the importance of biodiversity, despite the numerous information campaigns about the greenhouse gas emissions, renewable sources, the leakage of drinking water, the protection of the landscape, the hydrogeological asset and land use.

This article means to reflect on the "new track" (LEGAMBIENTE, *Ambiente Italia 2015*) undertaken in environmental policies, starting with the fact that if the crisis has had a painful social and economic impact both in Italy and in the world, at the same time it had initiated profound changes to the end of the oil era and a phase of real revolution, pointing on the green economy, as well as on policies able to intervene in order to recuperate the territories and resolve the unsolved environmental problems, bequeathed by the twentieth century, implementing the best practices today and in the future to emerge definitively from the crisis.

*A pact with the environment.* - One step forward, towards a proper environmental policy in Italy, was the case with the proposal of a bill related to the Stability Law for the year 2014, the so-called «Environmental Connection»<sup>4</sup> substantially modified during the examination in first reading in the House, and now in front of the Senate, to define a "Green Agenda", which will "activate virtuous environmental policies, simplifying the regulatory framework, making it more modern and efficient, and creating, at the same time, conditions for investment and the resulting economic growth in the field of green economy. All this, together with a strict focus on cost reduction, simplification and administrative transparency" (ibid, p. 39). A series of measures included in the relaunch and growth strategy of the country's competitiveness through the themes, now become fundamental, of sustainable mobility, environmental impact assessment, greenhouse gas emissions, environmental crime, environmental qualification of products and local production systems, waste and packaging management, increase of the separate collection of rubbish and recycling, etc. The list, in fact, would be too long to be included, because the bill is full-bodied and complex. In addition, it is of course open to revisions and embellishments. Nevertheless, it seems to start an effective green policy already in its original draft, by connecting the economic policies to the sustainable development and boosting weak territories, as implied in Art 55 that, already in its first lines, promotes the preparation of the national strategy of Green community, giving a fundamental importance to the "value" of rural and mountain areas that intend to exploit in a balanced way the main resources at their disposal, including primarily water, forests and landscape, and open a new subsidiary relationship and exchange with urban and

---

<sup>4</sup> The bill is "connected" to the stability law for 2014 as shown by the Update Note to the Economic and Financial Document (DEF) 2014. The bill has been substantially amended in first reading were, among other things, new items of identical or very similar content have been introduced and some others have been deleted, as per the standards of DL 91/2014 (see: [www.camera.it/leg17/465?tema=collegato\\_ambientale](http://www.camera.it/leg17/465?tema=collegato_ambientale)).

metropolitan communities, in order to set, in the phase of the green economy, a plan for sustainable development not only in terms of energy, environment and economy as per the following eight points:

- a) integrated and certified management of the agro-forestry heritage, also through the exchange of credits coming from the capture of carbon dioxide, biodiversity management and certification of the timber industry;
- b) integrated and certified management of water resources;
- c) production of energy from local renewable sources, such as hydroelectric micro-systems, biomass, wind farms and cogeneration;
- d) development of sustainable tourism, capable of enhancing local production;
- e) construction and sustainable management of the housing stock and infrastructure of a modern mountain;
- f) energy efficiency and intelligent integration of systems and networks;
- g) sustainable development of productive activities (zero waste production);
- h) integration of mobility services."

Obviously, the bill envisages a wide-ranging environmental action, but it is also interesting for the purposes of the report, still not sustainable, between two factors: productivity and nature. In other words between metropolitan and rural/mountain areas which are of very relevant importance to our country, not only geographically speaking. There is a need to change what has been until now a relationship "of dominance-dependence to become partnership. It is necessary that the Alpine territories are not considered anymore to be only additional space and appendixes of the metropolitan ones, but are able to develop within their inlands, in a relatively autonomous way, some of the activities and functions that characterize the metropolis, becoming as well part of the "long networks" (European, global) of these activities. This means that the network of metropolitan functions must find some possible and affordable "anchoring" in the local alpine systems for some of its "nodes" and that, therefore, reciprocally, an increasing number of specifically Alpine activities can, without sacrificing the specificity and indeed because of it, be a "node" of these networks" (Dematteis, 2010). As stated many times by the most important environmental associations, it is necessary to rewrite the pact between the Country and the mountain areas, marking the start of some legislative actions more closely linked to the actual conditions that may promote and enhance the internal and mountainous areas, which represent the natural landscape resource of Italy. As also provided by Article 44 of the Constitution "for the purpose of ensuring the rational exploitation of land and establishing equitable social relationships, the law imposes obligations and constraints on private ownership of land, sets limitations to its extension according to each region and agricultural zones, encourages and imposes land reclamation, the transformation of large estates and the reorganization of productive units; it assists small- and medium-sized holdings. The law makes provisions in favor of the mountainous areas."

There is certainly a need for both a review of the current legislation on mountain areas, and also a review of the timing of the process of the proposals that have been presented in the Parliament in order to consider the benefits for governing the mountain areas, which must be held always in close collaboration with the institutions (Bill A.C. 65 Realacci/Borghi and others, unified with A.C. 2284 Terzoni). Therefore, the original goal of the protocols provided must be integrated and supported, as of

the Alpine Convention, also including the various peculiarities of the Apennines in a model of sustainable development of the common heritage of mountain areas that preserves the future generations through a transnational cooperation between the Alpine countries, the local authorities in mountain areas, involving the scientific community, the private sector and civil society. Furthermore, specific financial measures in favor of mountain areas, in accordance with Article. 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, are also addressed in order to overcome the structural disadvantages of the mountains and create both the conditions for economic growth, through the implementation of projects in these areas and increase the value of agriculture in the mountain areas, and an effective social and territorial cohesion of the Alpine area and the Apennines.

In such a delicate phase where there is no longer any responsible body for these tasks<sup>5</sup>, the environmental associations have made the request to enhance the role of the Undersecretary of the Prime Minister with a delegation for the mountain, providing duties of inter-ministerial coordination and, at the same time, hoping for the restoration of the annual Report on the state of the Italian mountain by the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE), pursuant to Law 97 of 1994 for the mountains.

Ultimately, there is a lack of a network that can intervene on issues related to the mountains in the area of effective and responsible policies and that can implement organic interventions, knowing the specificity and diversity, especially those more relevant among the different mountain areas. In this respect, we should not underestimate that the planning of the environment is crucial in defining the resources for a "self-sustainable development" (Magnaghi, 2012) of an urban and non-urban area, as it is "only by reconnecting the urban space to its rural territory that we may strategically address the closing cycle of waste, water, food (short networks), the redevelopment of the ecological and landscape connectivity, the urban renewal of the declined suburbs, the reduction of the ecological footprint" (ibid).

In a framework of general fragility of the territories marked out by a strong interaction between human intervention and natural processes, it is obvious that the strategy to be used should assume a critical step on the recognition and acceptance of a heritage that constitutes a real economic resource, by the local population and their administrators. Certainly not marginal, but "a cornerstone of national identity and a heritage of global interest of which we must be the guardians" (LEGAMBIENTE, *Ambiente Italia 2015*) and that the need to rediscover its cultural identification looking to a past of abandonment and a present feature of this balance between urban and rural areas.

The year 2015 would indeed seem to have all the requirements to give its own space to the environment – political, social, economic – and once again the land will be the focus of the process of knowledge and recognition which will serve to define the best practices of the Green Act.

---

<sup>5</sup> The National Institute of the mountain, converted into Italian Mountain Authority, now suppressed, was a non-instrumental body of research that used to carry out the tasks already assigned to the National Institute for Scientific and Technological Research on the mountain from the Law n. 266 of 7 August 1997, and used to exercise, in addition to the scientific and technological research, service functions and scientific support for the identification of guidelines aimed at policies for the development and knowledge of the mountain areas, as well as for the scientific and technical advice to the national and regional bodies.

*Towards sharing green economy.* – Among the tasks entrusted to the Green Act there is definitely a commitment to build a shared intelligent future, based not only on the quality of the environment and on social cohesion, but also based on the sharing economy, the archetype of the current forms of consumption based on access instead of ownership, on the reuse more than the acquisition, directly influenced by the way users are communicating. An economy of sharing that naturally sets several challenges to a capitalist society which is facing a crisis, where the system of the traditional rules wobbles, not being applicable in the new social and economic dynamics, and where growth opportunities seem to be offered from the bottom (bottom-up) rather than from the top (top down), thanks to technology and network with the spread of cohousing, co-working, open source, and the era of making and social street<sup>6</sup> and all other forms of cooperation between peers. These are very recent forms, that probably still cannot be related to a single definition of this sharing of goods, services and expertise on dedicated digital platforms, also because there are part of many and different areas ranging from clothing (hire of brand clothing or offers on children clothes) to housing (not only rents without agencies, but meetings with future roommates or neighbors); from food (for the exchange of food or products in excess) to finance; from training (for knowledge sharing) to work (exchange, buy, put artisans in contact, designers); from sport (to bring together fans of a particular sport) and from transport (not only for car sharing, but also sharing the garage or allow auto carriers to rent the space left for eventual loads) to tourism (with home exchange or sharing a room, or a means of transport, up to meetings with other tourists in a specific place).

A collaborative economy that, according to some studies,<sup>7</sup> finds out that the offer exceeded the demand and marks a return to the desire of community and, against all odds, the possibility put aside by Bauman in his reasoning in *In Search of Politics* to "conceive together the idea of a world different from the existing one" (2003, p. 5) and to abandon the path of individualism to the idea of protecting the environment.

As was the case of the island of Poveglia "a compendium consisting of three islands very close to each other of a surface of 72 500 square meters located in the South Lagoon of Venice" with "buildings in very bad conservation state" (site of the State Property), tied by the Ministry of Heritage and cultural activities and tourism, but uninhabited, decadent and green, put to the "public offer" for the concession for 99 years and at the center of an initiative that has attracted the spotlights of the entire world as a clear example of intervention from the bottom of sharing economy.

As a result, the association *Poveglia for all* was founded as a non-profit body, oriented to the preservation of the island, and promoter of the project "99 euro for 99 years",<sup>8</sup> with the intention of raising funds to participate in the auction, so that the buildings on the island of about five thousand square meters are converted into another hotel as expected for San Giacomo in Paludo, the island that lies between Murano and Madonna del Monte, which was sold by the State Property Agency to Comporta Extra of the Fund of investments for the enhancement of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti. In particular, the intention of the Association can be read in the four points of the poster of the project, the first dedicated to the green area of the island that in part would be rearranged as a public park, freely accessible and free of

---

<sup>6</sup> Residents of a city, a neighborhood, an apartment house, share experiences and work together for a common goal.

<sup>7</sup> In this regard, please compare the census recently carried out by the website [Collaboriamo.org](http://www.collaboriamo.org).

<sup>8</sup> For further information please visit the following website <http://www.povegliapertutti.org>

charges, and in part as urban vegetable gardens. The second point concerns the built part of the island, more delicate especially for future use "with characteristics and ethical limits" will be decided by the community in line with the initiative and that will serve mainly to "repay the costs of management of the public part." The third point is inherent to the management of the island, which will be non-profit and eco-sustainable, so that all profits are reinvested in the island itself. And finally the last point, a statement of intent in case of winning the auction, because "the amount held will enable to participate equally in decisions on the fate of Poveglia but is not, and is not to be understood as, a form of involvement in the profit, nor a share, nor any source of privilege for any associated member".

To this poster we must add the slogan that the Association wanted to use in its campaign of subscription on the Facebook: "This is a challenge: stay united to take back a piece of the city and manage it for public purposes. We want to try. Do not let the whole lagoon, piece by piece, become a unique luxury hotel center. Subscribe your share. 99-years of a free Poveglia against 99 euro. A utopian deal"<sup>9</sup>.

About 4500 people have adhered to the utopic "collection" for Poveglia, but the amount collected was not enough to overcome the more than 500,000 euro offered by a Venetian businessman which, however, was not accepted by the State Property Agency. Now of course all the bureaucratic procedure is on standby, the island of Poveglia is still in a state of neglect, but the association keeps promoting activities in the hope of obtaining the management of this collective heritage.

This case is certainly a proof that, in order to attain a model of sustainable living, not only the presence of the local community is necessary, but also the membership, the active participation in the promotion of the common cultural and environmental heritage, and that the sharing and cooperation networks between institutions, citizens, associations, companies, research centers and universities/schools, become fundamental to form the "critical mass" in the city, since the growth of a sustainable society cannot certainly be invented out of thin air but it must be based on an environmentalist culture that needs a scholastic education for the environment and sustainability and the guidance for the studies and training of adults, resulting in a final application with the indications of the strategy of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) for the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) signed by Italy in 2005.

An education that, besides being at different levels, should also be accompanied by national information campaigns on most urgent environmental issues such as climate change, land use, biodiversity, hydrogeological asset, so as to encourage the community to adopt behaviors guided by a stronger responsibility. In this direction, also important are the projects based on the concept of gamification, like the social game Green League<sup>10</sup> focused on the environment and implemented by the Obligatory Consortium of the Used Oils, to spread, through the game, the information on the correct behavior to adopt in the daily life and face important issues such as recycling waste, saving energy and sustainable mobility. Making a game out of the environment is supported by an accurate information through traditional channels and the dissemination of sensitive data via the web from an environmental perspective. Not surprisingly journalists who established the Italian Federation of Environmental Media

---

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/povegliapertutti>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.greenleague.it/>

are working on a *Charter of Environmental Information* that sets fixed points on the "green" theme that can be shared by all.

Therefore, there is a need for an education that promotes collegial and aware participation, hence, networks useful for dialogue planning between the community and the public administration, for the purpose of assuming a shared and disseminated responsibility, as well as of support to activities relating to issues concerning the presence of landfills, pollution sources, monitoring of biodiversity. Moreover, Montesquieu stated in his book *De l'Esprit des Lois* (1748) that "education is to generate ideas; good education is to put these ideas in proportion" and who knows maybe in this era of sharing economy an active policy of putting in value the heritage and a new balance between the community and the environment can be favourable.

The challenge that the project of Green Act has to face is certainly that of a "collective intelligence" that not only, as advocated by Levy, is "distributed everywhere, constantly enhanced, coordinated in real time", but that also spreads globally the values of sustainable development and needs a planning, which rediscovers the roots of its identity as a prerequisite for building a community that can collaborate and participate in the development of environmental policies, especially in the so fragile Italian territory at the risk of speculation of fools.

*The needed Green Act.* – Our country certainly has the opportunity to boost its economy and to find a space in the center of the Mediterranean and European policies, emphasizing two elements: "attractions, which are the patrimonial equipment of an area and the attractions that are the instrumental equipment of the same territory through the establishment of a network that could be called the network of opportunities, since a destination is made up of the conglomerate that are basically: the ethnic-cultural roots, the patrimonial equipment (landscape, architectural, artistic, historical heritage), infrastructure, economic activities, human activities, intangible assets (the lifestyle, the cultural connotations), the instrumental equipment (the complex of receptivity), the temporary attractions (events and exhibitions), the territorial markers (products with a strong territorial identification: wine, oil and cheese are considered emblematic artifacts, crafts, myths or of historical connotations)"(Adornato, 2006).

An enhancement that would allow Italy to start a green recovery of the economy, because the latest report by Legambiente suggests that in Europe, Italy clearly appears as a country that consumes less resources, less energy, have less CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, with respect both to per capita income and GDP, ready to achieve the goals of the Climate-Energy Package (20/20/20 program, Directive 2009/28/EC of 5 June 2009). Italy has also proved to be receptive to stress and in front of one of the few effective measures to support the green economy, such as incentives for renewable energy: "has responded quickly by achieving rapidly an efficiency conversion even more substantial than the German one" (Legambiente, Italy Environment 2015).

Therefore, as various magazines and environmentalist websites have headed, thanks to an "unconscious environmental conversion" (ibid), Italy has even surpassed Germany in terms of efficient use of energy and resources. Unawareness given by a period of economic crisis, but also by the lack of an environmental strategy, for which the Italian territory, despite having all the characteristics to exit from the recession in a competitive way, still has many – unfortunately well-known – weaknesses, which invest the territory in social, economic, environmental and geographical terms (unemployment, lack of



social equity, crime, illegal building, waste management, mobility, public expenditure, etc.). In order to understand what sort of Green Act "Italy needs", Legambiente has recently proposed a document that shows more concrete suggestions and measures that can be applied immediately to cope with the lack of a clearly defined strategic environmental policy. It is about 11 sheets that summarize the key issues for "achieving the necessary breakthrough " and that may be directly part of the project of the Green Act announced by the Prime Minister Renzi, representing real legislative proposals concerning environment taxation, the city, the issues of reclamation, energy, waste, new mobility, transport, hydrogeological collapse, nature, tourism, structural funds. All topics that definitely can promote the economic development of the country, with the possibility to create productive chains and new jobs, but that are in the urgency to start a path made of concrete and operational measures to allow the revival of a new economic, industrial, cultural and environmental policy.

## REFERENCES

- ADORNATO F., *Sviluppo integrato e risorse del territorio: un caso di studio del Piceno*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, 2006.
- BAUMAN Z., *La solitudine del cittadino globale*, Milano, Feltrinelli, 2003.
- COMMISSIONE EUROPEA, *Strategia dell'UE sulla biodiversità fino al 2020*, Bruxelles, 2011 (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0244:FIN:IT:PDF>).
- COMMISSIONE EUROPEA, *Trarre il massimo beneficio dalle misure ambientali dell'UE: instaurare la fiducia migliorando le conoscenze e rafforzando la capacità di risposta*, Bruxelles, 2012 (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52012DC0095&from=EN>).
- DEMATTEIS G., *Citta delle Alpi: distinte e connesse. Apertura responsabile per un'evoluzione autonoma e sostenibile dei sistemi alpini*, in *Ripensare la montagna*, in «Economia Trentina», 2010, 2-3 (<http://www.tn.camcom.it/4627/htm/DOSSIER+MONTAGNA+x+sito.res>).
- FERLAINO F. (a cura di), *La sostenibilità ambientale del territorio*, Torino, UTET, 2005.
- ISTAT e CNEL (a cura di), *Rapporto BES 2014. Benessere Equo e Sostenibile in Italia*, Roma, ISTAT, 2014.
- LEGAMBIENTE, *Ambiente Italia 2015. Gli indicatori per capire l'Italia. Analisi e idee per uscire dalla crisi*, Roma, Edizioni Ambiente, 2015.
- LEVY P., *L'intelligenza collettiva. Per una antropologia del cyberspazio*, Milano, Feltrinelli, 1996.
- MAGNAGHI A., *Politiche e progetti di territorio per il ripopolamento rurale*, in P. BONORA (a cura di), *Visioni e politiche del territorio. Per una nuova alleanza tra urbano e rurale*, Bologna, Archetipo Libri, 2012 (<http://storicamente.org/quadterr2/magnaghi.htm>).
- OSCOLATI F. e A. ZATTI, *Costituzione e ambiente*, in «Il Politico», in corso di stampa.

UNIONCAMERE E FONDAZIONE SYMBOLA, *Green Italy Rapporto 2014: Nutrire il futuro*, Roma, Sistema Camerale Servizi, 2014.

WACKERNAGEL M. e W.E. REES, *Perceptual and Structural Barriers to Investing in Natural Capital: Economics from an Ecological Footprint Perspective*, in «Ecological Economics», 1997, 20, pp. 3-24.

GREEN ACT 2015: THE YEAR OF THE ENVIRONMENT. – The aim of this contribution is to investigate the new direction taken by the environmental policies, starting with the announcement of the Italian Government of the preparation of a Green Act and the recovery of some key concepts such as ecological footprint, carrying capacity and sustainability indicators that are animating the dialogue between associations and institutions. A dialogue that affirms the end of the oil era and puts forward a real revolution phase that points to the green economy to recuperate the territories and solve unsolved environmental problems, inherited from the twentieth century, by implementing today and in the future the best practices to exit from the crisis and boost Italy's economic, industrial, cultural and environmental development.

*Università degli Studi della Tuscia, Dipartimento di Scienze Umanistiche, della Comunicazione e del Turismo*  
*ciaschi@unitus.it*

*Istituto di Biologia Agro-ambientale e Forestale di Roma, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche*  
*luisa.carbone@ibaf.cnr.it*