

ORIGIN, DIVERSITY AND TERRITORIES FORUM 2021

CALL FOR PAPERS

The organisers of the Origin, Diversity and Territories Forum invite researchers, experts, students and professionals to share their experiences, research or the results of participatory experiences in the territories by submitting their contribution in relation to the main theme of this year's edition.

In parallel to an on-site event allowing some participants to meet physically, all the conferences, contributions and visits will be entirely broadcasted by videoconference on the Forum's website for all participants unable to reach Valposchiavo physically.

The virtual event and the physical event will be simultaneous and available in 3 languages (French, English and Spanish).

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SUBMITTING YOUR
CONTRIBUTION, PLEASE FOLLOW THE LINK BELOW**

Registration and contribution deposit:

<https://origin-for-sustainability.org/en/registration-2021/>

Deadline for submission: 10 June 2021

THEME

RUPTURES AND REBOUNDS OF TERRITORIALIZED FOOD SYSTEMS

Link to the concept note : <https://origin-for-sustainability.org/en/concept-note-2021/>

LOCATION

VALPOSCHIAVO, CANTON GRAUBÜNDEN, SWITZERLAND

The Forum "Origin, Diversity and Territories" (www.origin-for-sustainability.org) is an international platform on the interactions between cultural and biological diversities and the sustainable territorial valorisation of products and services whose quality is linked to their origin.

The objective of the Forum is to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge between a wide range of international actors, all committed to new ways of thinking and doing development, where identity, origin, quality and local diversities are considered as catalysts of inclusive dynamics of local and territorial development.

Provisional timetable

Wednesday 13 October	Thursday 14th October	Friday 15 October
Welcome to Polo Poschiavo	Parallel visits by workshop	Work in parallel workshops (1 x 1h30)
Parallel visit by workshop		
Introductory plenary lectures	Work in parallel workshops (2 sessions 2 x 1h30)	Closing session with feedback from the workshops
Work in parallel workshops (1 x 1h30)	Aperitif d'înatoire	Final visit for all participants

WORKSHOP 1

RETHINKING THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES IN FOOD SYSTEMS - LEARNING FROM THE VULNERABILITIES REVEALED BY THE CRISIS

Coordinators: D. Barjolle (ETH&UNIL), G. Calvo (Diversité et Développement), C. Cerdan (CIRAD), M. Champredonde (INTA), P. Gasselin (INRAE), M. Mariani (UMR Innovation), P. Mongondry (ESA), E. Vandecandelaere (FAO), S. Van der Berg (ETH), F. Wallet (INRAE)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

The scientific community is questioning the links between the degradation of ecosystems, and in particular serious damage to biodiversity, and the health crisis linked to the corona virus. Population forecasts point to a peak around the middle of the 21st century. Without sufficient protection measures, the consequences will be the massive destruction of wild ecosystems. The living space of plant and animal species reduces the natural regulation of species that are pathogenic to humans. The high mobility of human populations undoubtedly favours the spread of pathogens, accelerating local incidents into health crises that are difficult to contain. The biological phenomenon at work is well described by Philippe Grandcolas: "We deforest, we bring wild animals driven out of their natural habitat into contact with domestic livestock in unbalanced ecosystems, close to peri-urban areas. This provides infectious agents with new transmission chains and possible recompositions"¹. Zoonoses, i.e. the mutation of a pathogenic agent in an animal species on humans, has been identified for some years as a major global health risk, for example in the Globaltrends 2025 report published in 2008².

In her book "La fabrique des Pandémies", based on a meeting with more than fifty researchers, Marie-Monique Robin defends the emerging thesis of the link between the global spread of the corona virus and the deteriorating situation of biodiversity. According to this thesis, the pandemic is a symptom of the biodiversity crisis. Deforestation and massive livestock farming coexist with densely populated megacities in China, Brazil and Asia. Failing health systems and populist political regimes can exacerbate the impacts of any crisis, be it climate, biodiversity or health. However, there is already evidence that the incidence of the crisis may be lower in some contexts where exposure to pathogens is lower.

In 2021, the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will consider the progress and results of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020. At the level of territories, the objective of this workshop is to question their capacities to restore or conserve clean natural resources in a healthy ecosystem, finding its balance in the natural regulations between wild and humanised spaces by preserving biodiversity. To do this, we propose a space for dialogue in four sessions.

¹ https://www.lemonde.fr/sciences/article/2020/04/04/pandemies-nous-offrons-a-des-agents-infectieux-de-nouvelles-chaines-de-transmission_6035590_1650684.html

² https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/94769/2008_11_Global_Trends_2025.pdf (page 75)

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

Session 1 - Health crisis and ecosystem health.

This session examines the links between human health and the health of ecosystems, in a "OneHealth" or global health perspective. What are the risk factors linked to the degraded health of ecosystems for the health of animal and human populations? How can the health of communities and ecosystems be restored, maintained or even improved at the territorial level? What changes in food practices can contribute to healthy ecosystems? What are the exemplary public interventions that can make a difference?

Session 2 - Coexistence of agricultural and development models.

The core issues of the session will be the influence between economic models and biodiversity within territories. The questions at the heart of this workshop are: How do agricultural models impact on biodiversity and global health? How do alternative models, based on ecosystem care and resource conservation, move from an emergent phase to consolidation on a global scale? What are the characteristics of the territories that support the new models? How do territories help to consolidate virtuous and sustainable food systems from an economic, social and ecological point of view?

Session 3 - Microbial Biodiversity and Territorialized Food Systems.

Microbial biodiversity is at the heart of food safety issues and the preservation of ecosystems and natural resources. This session proposes to examine in depth the different ways of accessing resources and supplying the "invisible living" through knowledge, uses and appropriation of microbial diversity. Fermented products (beers, cheeses, cold cuts) will be particularly examined because they show that, although standardisation and hygienic considerations oversimplify production and processing practices and eliminate certain health risks for consumers, they are also accompanied by an impoverishment of the microbial flora and the loss of associated knowledge. The aim is to examine the implications of adopting technologies that prioritise health safety, or standards that prohibit certain tools, to the detriment of the microbial biodiversity of fermented products of all types (dairy, meat, beer, wine, etc.). The questions are as follows: how do fermentation processes enable the diversity of microbial flora to be maintained and developed? How does this microbial biodiversity relate to the human intestinal microbiota and therefore to human health?

Session 4 - Territorialized food models, Geographical Indications and sustainable preservation of natural resources

The economic and social impacts of GIs can be significant, especially when the actors in the chain organise themselves collectively and engage in governance models where producers and processors discuss in a participatory manner and make democratic decisions. Territorialized food models are often structured by these strong GI chains, around which other local products and services can be aggregated, reinforcing their positive effect on employment and community well-being. However, the preservation aspects of natural resources are not always considered in the specifications. This session will aim to discuss questions such as: how to measure and what are the impacts of GIs on the preservation of natural resources? Can a strong commercial success of the GI lead to an incentive to overexploit certain resources? What mechanisms are adopted to limit the impact of possible intensification of agricultural and processing models on the environment and animal welfare? How do consumers intervene in the debate on GI production methods?

WORKSHOP 2

TRANSFORMING TERRITORIALIZED FOOD SYSTEMS THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE AND SOLIDARITY-BASED EXCHANGE NETWORKS

Coordinators : T. Anthopoulou (Université du Panteion), C. Delfosse (Université de Lyon), J-L. Guerroué (Université de Brasilia), G. Maréchal (Terralim, CNRS), F. Mouton (Origin for Sustainability), L. Piccin (CIRAD)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Food systems are affected by a succession of critical events (uncontrolled urbanisation, pollution, rural exodus, globalisation and financialisation of the economy, climate change, health crises) that are deeply disturbing rural territories. Territorial actors have started a race against time to, if not turn the situation around, at least initiate a process of sustainable transformation of food systems based on the reconfiguration of links between urban and rural territories, and the adaptation of economic development trajectories and lifestyles.

In response to these crises, the recent emergence and gradual consolidation of alternative and solidarity-based exchange networks (ASENs) in all regions of the world is notable. These various social and market innovations strengthen the links between urban communities and food producers, especially small-scale and family farmers who provide healthy, safe and nutritious food produced in a sustainable way to all consumers while offering decent wages and livelihoods to producers. This includes community supported initiatives - Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) grouped under the designation "Association pour le Maintien de l'Agriculture Paysanne (AMAP)" in France, but also consumer co-operatives, farmers' markets, relocation movements in collective catering, territorial food projects, urban agriculture, labelling approaches, participatory guarantee systems (respecting public policies and safety standards), and differentiation/labelling systems for products linked to their territory

However, the vitality of these ASRs depends on many factors: regulatory activities (public policies, development of agreements and contracts); collective organisation of actors; consumer behaviour and others. In many countries, the absence of a well-defined public policy often leads actors to act informally.

The unprecedented health crisis is upsetting already fragile and unstable balances in rural areas throughout the world. Indeed, this pandemic comes on top of previous deep socio-ecological crises. New questions have emerged concerning the increased risk of disruption and have highlighted the vulnerabilities revealed by the crises.

On the political level, certain health measures adopted by governments could drift towards attempts at authoritarian control and jeopardise the existence of these networks. Similarly, the sequence of these crises raises questions about the sustainability of exchange networks, as emerging solutions do not always find the time to organise and consolidate their mode of existence and economic survival.

Faced with this dichotomous picture, with on the one hand numerous alternatives for change that are socially and ecologically responsible, and on the other hand permanent threats associated with the various crises, the workshop proposes to start from practical experiences from around the world to reflect on the transformations of existing CSRs and the emergence of new and innovative models.

The aim is to provide some answers to this central question: in what way has the health crisis disrupted initiatives in the start-up or consolidation phase, or on the contrary has given rise to new initiatives that have found a rapid and amplified echo among consumers?

The workshop expects contributions on exchange networks that integrate in their development the new socio-economic data generated by the crises and mainly the current pandemic. In this perspective, the workshop aims to highlight the ruptures induced by the crisis but also the strategic evolutions and innovations that these critical events bring about. Proposals for future development and/or operational recommendations are welcome.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

Session 1 - Innovation potential and resilience of alternative and solidarity-based exchange networks (ASEN)

The session seeks contributions that express the potential for innovation (the ability to mobilise resources for the purpose of innovation, i.e. to design and introduce new products and/or new technical and organisational arrangements into the market or production process) and resilience (the ability to 'bounce back' and 'move on' after a disaster) that the SBIRs have been able to demonstrate after 12 months of global health crisis associated with the previous crises.

Session 2 - Contribution of alternative and solidarity-based exchange networks to Territorialized Food Systems

The session aims to shed light on the integration of ASRs in TSS development, understanding how these initiatives incorporate a set of actions that allow for a dynamic resilience (bounce forward) of TSS.

Session 3 - Public policies and alternative and solidarity-based exchange networks

In times of crisis, public actors occupy an important space which, through their decisions, can serve as a lever for alternative and solidarity-based initiatives, but which can also present authoritarian drifts: the contributions must enlighten us on the actions carried out by public authorities during the last year of the global health crisis.

Session 4 - What future for alternative and solidarity-based exchange networks?

This session aims to characterise scenarios for the REAS in the near future. In a context of multiple crises, what are the evolutions of REAS and SAT? The expected contributions may concern foresight, scenarios, or emerging trends...

These contributions and the experiences presented in the previous sessions will be followed by a debate with all the participants of the workshop to reflect on the transformations that have taken place and on the future of the REAS.

WORKSHOP 3

IDENTIFYING AND SUPPORTING LOCAL INITIATIVES TO STIMULATE TERRITORIAL RECOMPOSITION: A "WEAK SIGNALS" APPROACH

Coordinators: G. Belletti (Università Firenze), F. Casabianca (retraité INRAE), D. Goussios (Université de Thessalie), C. Luminati (Pôle Poschiavo), A. Marescotti (Università Firenze), F. Tartanac (FAO), M. Trentin (Origin for Sustainability)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Due to their geographical and ecological specificities, modes of agricultural production, trade and consumption, territories and their actors articulate and adapt their strategies of sustainability and territorial resilience in various ways. In this sense, the strategies of territorial differentiation cover various options such as Geographical Indications, Territorial Brands, Park Brands, the "Mountain" appellation, the products of the SIPAM and the territories labelled "World Heritage" by UNESCO, fair trade, short food channels and territorial food projects. These strategies have a real impact on the sustainability of the territories and their production and consumption systems by being part of a food sovereignty perspective. However, they depend very strongly on the collective action of sectors that are already organized into sectors, both at the level of public authorities and on the side of producers.

The context of multiple crises is leading some local actors to explore radically new ways of territorial differentiation. We are thus witnessing a proliferation of highly localized initiatives. Indeed, this context loosens the imagination of elected officials and citizens, stimulates the collective intelligence of territories and confers a renewed legitimacy for change and the exploration of a new paradigm. Among these emerging initiatives, only some will manage to hatch and find a place in the new productive system resulting from the crisis. Such a Darwinian selection of initiatives that become sustainable solutions remains suboptimal, and many attempts, while being excellent ideas with a strong potential for territorial *recomposition*, do not find the ground favorable to their blossoming. It is therefore necessary to identify such innovations at an early stage and evaluate them beyond the individual who is behind them.

Moreover, in order to promote the territorial dimension of these initiatives, the organization of the transition from an individual phase to a collective phase is crucial, as it allows for their reproduction and for territorial *recomposition*. This transition requires information, but also the capacity of territorial actors to build their governance of the food landscape. The challenge here is to share the best initiatives more widely between local actors in groups or networks, and to offer them favorable conditions for development.

In this perspective, the role of territorial animators (also called "territorial *dynamisers*"), of elected officials and of project leaders is crucial. On the scale of small rural regions, in particular the most marginalized, territorial construction is based on the capacity of the territorial system (producers, citizens, elected representatives) to activate its social capital. The possibility of such a synergy can lead to the conversion of the energy of the territorial system into the capacity to identify the appropriate actors to become the precursors of the new governance. In countries where this evolution is not framed by policies but by implicit social relations, territorial construction as well as the pursuit of territorial differentiation can only result from a long maturation process.

How can these processes be stimulated and how can we move more surely and quickly from the proliferation of initiatives to territorial constructions?

A "weak signals" approach

In this workshop, the proposed method is based on "weak signals", precursors of local responses based on territorial differentiation strategies. A weak signal is "early warning information, of low intensity, which may herald a trend or an important event" (Ansoff). Such an approach, in its polysemy, makes it possible to characterize these local responses, which are sometimes difficult to detect, and to recognize their potential to recompose the territory.

The workshop's attention is focused first on questions of detection of emergences: how to identify them within a territory and ensure an **effective "watch" function**? Territorial facilitators must therefore have sensors in their inter-knowledge networks in order not to ignore possible innovations coming from the territory. How can a tracking of emerging initiatives on a territorial scale be organized efficiently and at a lower cost?

A second **function of "identification and evaluation"** lies in the capacity to isolate what represents a real potential for *recomposition* of the territory in the midst of the "background noise" produced by the ambient abundance. It is then a question of applying filters to the information on emergence, while ensuring that they are effective. These filters include cognitive biases, prejudices, fashion effects, etc. How can we ensure that they will allow us to interpret the signals and recognize their meaning and relevance for the *recomposition* of the territory, their "seed of change" character?

A third **function of 'prioritization'** aims to cultivate the signals thus identified so that they grow and can give the full measure of their potential while anticipating potential upheavals in the balance of power within the local productive system. It is the scaling-up that is at stake. How can we grow a weak signal in order to turn it into a territorial asset that can be shared more widely within the emerging collectives? This is indeed the challenge of these initiatives, which, through the interplay of local powers, acquire the capacity to move from weak signals to the possibility of "game changing solutions" as identified by the next United Nations Summit on Food Systems.

From the point of view of territorial governance, weak signals are a weakening of the dominant regime which, in normal times, tends to eliminate them as anomalies. Times of crisis can be seen as particular moments when the dominant regime shows its limits and when local actors will explore new avenues and overcome the forces that have an interest in the status quo. The political responsibility, beyond crisis management, is therefore to anticipate, to ensure that the territory is not deprived of solutions if systemic shocks occur and to identify proto-projects to be supported if they seem virtuous: this is what the weak signals approach should make possible. In this domain, it would be useful to discuss light forms of collaboration/governance, for example the "Comunità del cibo" in Italy/Tuscany, and in general initiatives inspired by the "community of practice" approach.

Thus, **the resilience of a territory requires an active watch on local initiatives, an early identification of those that seem to have the potential to recompose the territory and a determined action to change their scale.**

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

The aim of the workshop is to explore what weak signals represent in terms of territorial differentiation strategy. Where do they come from, how do we mobilize the people who can recognize them within their territory? And to illustrate the "successful" weak signals, i.e. those that have become strong and have contributed to changing the territorial landscape. By analyzing to what extent they have led to the adaptation of governance mechanisms for a better territorial resilience.

Our reflections will focus on these themes and will be enriched by contextualized examples in the territories. The aim is to share the experiences of these territories in order to adjust the trajectory of public action and activity systems.

Our work will be organized in 4 sessions

1st session: Monitoring and evaluation of local initiatives.

What is a weak signal, how do we spot it and how do we capture it? How can these weak signals be processed? How can they be qualified in their potential to recompose the territory?

2nd session: Scaling up of initiatives with a potential for *recomposition*.

How can we make a favorable local initiative grow by giving it a collective and territorial dimension? How do we give it the capacity to impact governance? To what extent can light forms of governance support localized collaborative dynamics?

3rd session: Retrospective and prospective vision.

How do the weak signals that have succeeded now drive the governance of their territory? Are these new models themselves capable of picking up new weak signals to help them be more resilient?

4th session: General debate on the progress of the workshop and preparation of the synthesis.

WORKSHOP 4

MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES: DYNAMICS & REBONDS. THE PLACE OF LOCALIZED FOOD SYSTEMS AND NETWORKING

Coordinators: C. Bernard-Mongin (CIRAD), O. Beucherie (Olivier BEUCHERIE Conseil et Master Food Identity), O. Crouteix (AIDA et Aix Marseille Université), F. Lerin (AIDA et MountMed), F. Pythoud (OFAG)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Context: the Covid-19 crisis acts as an indicator of the extent of other crises (climate change, collapse of biodiversity) and highlights the vulnerabilities of certain territories, which are particularly affected. This is the case of mountain territories.

Although only one tenth of the world's population lives in these areas, they have been identified and exploited for the exceptional resources they contain (water, energy, wood, pasture, animal and plant biodiversity, remarkable natural or cultural landscapes, etc.), and have therefore been integrated into increasingly globalised trade and planning policies. From the 1970s onwards, the ecological and societal functions of these areas have been progressively recognised and supported at national and international levels, particularly for their contribution to global public goods.

Thus, mountain territories and their food systems are conceived in difference and articulation with other spaces (whether defined by geography, demographic density, their remoteness, etc.), with which they maintain complex, dynamic and evolving relationships. We can think of links with local areas, as in the relationship between the plains and the mountains, which is at the heart of many pastoral production systems, but which is also central to the ecological functionality of these areas (nutrient flows, water cycle, soil quality, etc.). We can also think of articulations (or disarticulations) with distant territories, at the heart of seasonal tourism models (flows/flows of specific consumers) or strategies of productive specialisation (forestry, tourism, agricultural specialisation, etc.). Finally, mountain areas are invented and defined in a network and in relation to areas that share the same challenges (climatic, morpho-pedological conditions, accessibility, density, demography, etc.).

The already visible effects of climate change are profoundly changing the ecological cycles of these territories, as well as their economic, social and productive organisations. The recent Covid-19 health crisis and its impacts on mountain economies urge us to rethink how these areas can rebound and reinvent themselves. Food systems play an important role: both in the use of resources (natural and cultural), their preservation, but also in the way they are consumed - a particularly important link with tourism activity.

Objectives: This workshop would like to discuss the specific situations of mountain areas throughout the world (Alpine, Dinaric, Pyrenean or Himalayan massifs, Mediterranean mountains, South American Andes, etc.) and cross-reference these geographical, demographic and cultural circumstances with the cross-cutting issue of the role of local food systems in the rebound of these territories from crises.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

Therefore, we propose methodological and practical discussions, which compare the resizing and/or reorganisation of food systems in mountain territories, in response to crises (ecological, climatic, etc.) with (1) the use, valorisation and preservation of natural and cultural resources of mountain heritage/capital on

the one hand, and (2) what this modifies in the complex relations that these mountain spaces maintain with other territories.

Sessions

The debates will be structured in four sessions:

- **Session 1 - Sustainable tourism (co-organised with Parc Naturel Régional du Jura Vaudois, Slow Food Travel Valais)**

The recent health crisis and, more recurrently, the climate crisis, reveal and accentuate the vulnerability of specialised mountain tourism models based on white gold. They also question the apparent resilience of 'sustainable tourism' models, based in part on the diversification of activities and a renewal of the tourism offer. Thus, to what extent do tourism offers based on gastronomy and local products, or even craft products derived from agricultural and forestry products and rural peasant culture, strengthen the resilience of mountain communities in the face of crises? Furthermore, what structuring role do local gastronomy, gastronomic and agricultural discovery trails, farm hospitality, cheese dairies or demonstration workshops, museums of peasant culture, events such as the desalp or rural fairs play? And in what way are these activities structuring the development of new dynamics in response to crises? What is the role of product differentiation labels (GIs, Park brands, territorial brands, optional "mountain product" label) and of promotion tools (e.g. the "Slow Food Travel" initiative) in building resilience?

- **Session 2 - Landscapes (co-organised with GIAHS)**

Mountain sites and their often remarkable landscape value are not static but evolve, particularly under the effect of pressures accentuated by crises. In this perspective, what is the role of agriculture in the dynamic conservation of open landscapes? How do communities manage the maintenance of the landscape as an important component of the tourism offer, but also in relation to agricultural activity? What is the role and scope of the recognition as an outstanding landscape by ISLM or UNESCO in raising awareness and importance of the landscape dimension from the point of view of local farming communities?

- **Session 3 - Ecosystem services in mountains (co-organised with the Mountain Partnership)**

The climate crisis has a strong impact on natural risks and their management is becoming increasingly important (protective forests, terraces, protective facilities, water management). What are the implications of the health crisis, but also of climate change on risk management tools and how are mountain community projects evolving? What are the approaches and methods for assessing the value of ecosystem services in mountains? How can existing policy tools be mobilised to change risk management and strengthen the capacity of ecosystems in relation to recurrent climatic accidents of greater magnitude in the mountains?

Session 4 - Exchanges, networks and territorial construction: for which future mountain people? (co-organised with MountMed)

How and in what way do the exchanges of experiences and the networking of mountain territories contribute to a "rebound" territorial construction? Beyond the diversity of contexts, the pooling of experiences, the capitalisation of knowledge specific to mountain issues and their food systems (territorial engineering, ecological, forestry, agronomic knowledge, etc.) and make it possible to get out of the "development models" formulated from the outside, in order to bring out endogenous territorial visions. What new futures are open in these configurations (e.g. *SMART mountains* projects, etc.)? What place should be given to agricultural and food systems in these "rebound" territorial projects in the face of crises?

Content

The first three sessions will be organised in a classic "thematic session" format, with three to four presentations of about ten minutes each, followed by a time for discussion with the audience. The fourth and final session will be organised in a round table format. The discussion, moderated by the organisers of the session, will allow for a dialogue between different networking initiatives of mountain territories.

IN SUMMARY

ORGANISERS

- Origin for Sustainability: www.origin-for-sustainability.org
- Polo Poschiavo, Poschiavo (Switzerland)

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Theodosia Anthopoulos (Université Panteion), Dominique Barjolle (Université de Lausanne), Claire Bernard-Mongin (CIRAD), Olivier Beucherie (Olivier Beucherie Conseil), François Casabianca (INRAE), Claire Cerdan (CIRAD), Marcelo Champredonde (INTA, Argentine), Dimitris Goussios (Université de Thessalie), Jean-Louis Guerroué (Université de Brasilia), Philippe Mongondry (École supérieure d'Agricultures d'Angers et MSc Food Identity), Luca Piccin (CIRAD), François Pythoud (OFAG), Florence Tartanac (FAO)

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Marco Trentin, Cassiano Luminati