

INDEPENDENT CONCEPT NOTE AND DEMONSTRATOR PROPOSAL

From Sustainable Human Development Measurement to Reflexive Implementation

How LUMEN could complement the SPES framework

01	02	03	04
OBSERVE	MODEL	DECIDE	ACT
Plural evidence	Scenarios and effects	Reasons and authority	Delivery and learning

PREPARED FOR

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*Intended to be shared with his colleagues across the SPES consortium
for discussion and critical review*

WORKING STATUS · SELECTIVE CIRCULATION

This independent CCOP note has not been produced, reviewed or endorsed by SPES. It proposes a possible interface for discussion. SPES concepts and methods remain attributed to their authors and sources; all demonstrator values and policy outcomes are fictional.

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DOCUMENT MAP

Contents and reading path

Section	Focus	Purpose
1	Executive summary	The proposition in two pages
2	The questions raised by SPES	What to measure, how to measure it, and how evidence enters action
3	LUMEN and strong triple sustainability	Three transversal, non-compensable conditions within a reflexive infrastructure
4	A proposed SPES–LUMEN interface	Evidence, scenarios, decisions, responsibilities and feedback
5	CCOP institutional pathway in France	From research to the Republican Pact, Parliamentary Pack and LUMEN France
6	Financial and organisational viability	A testable economic proposition with safeguards
7	Demonstrator and pilot proposal	A bounded collaboration for independent assessment
8	Questions, resources and references	What requires SPES scrutiny

Central proposition

SPES helps define, measure and model Sustainable Human Development. LUMEN could provide the complementary governance chain through which those contributions remain traceable as they enter deliberation, authority, finance, delivery and institutional learning.

1 · EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From measurement to reflexive implementation

This note has been prepared for Andrea Ferrannini and is expressly intended to be shared with his colleagues across the SPES consortium. Its purpose is to support a precise discussion of possible synergies between SPES and LUMEN without implying partnership, validation or endorsement.

SPES has developed a rich Sustainable Human Development framework that brings together productivity, equity, environmental sustainability, participation and empowerment, and human security. It combines conceptual work, multidimensional measurement, transition analysis, scenarios and policy research. Its regional work also shows why place, spatial dependence and institutional context matter: territories do not move toward sustainability in isolation.

LUMEN began as a Citizen Conference of Parties (CCOP) research programme exploring how to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Through that work, it evolved into a proposed reflexive governance and management infrastructure organised around a continuous cycle:

01	02	03	04
OBSERVE	MODEL	DECIDE	ACT
Plural evidence	Scenarios and effects	Reasons and authority	Delivery and learning

The proposed relationship is therefore complementary. SPES would retain ownership, attribution and methodological integrity over its concepts, indicators, composite measures, scenarios and policy findings. LUMEN would test how those inputs could be connected to explicit assumptions, public reasons, named authority, financing, assigned responsibility, implementation records, observed consequences and correction.

The proposition in one sentence

SPES can illuminate what Sustainable Human Development requires and how transitions are unfolding; LUMEN can test how that knowledge could become an accountable, continuously revisable implementation process.

Strong triple sustainability: three non-interchangeable conditions

Condition	Question	Role in the proposed interface
OBI · Scientific and systemic sustainability	Can the pathway remain viable within ecological and systemic conditions?	Relates evidence to ecological thresholds, resource dependencies, regeneration, resilience, feedbacks and living-system principles.
NLPI · Legal and normative sustainability	Does the pathway make rights, duties and adopted commitments more effective?	Relates evidence to rights, duties, constitutional objectives, SDGs, environmental obligations, public value and institutional responsibility.

Condition	Question	Role in the proposed interface
CEDI · Emotional and collective sustainability	Do people and institutions have the trust, agency and collective capacity required to act?	Observes lived experience, fairness, recognition, tensions, participation, support and willingness to implement change.

These three conditions operate transversally across the five SPES pillars. They are not alternative sectoral themes and they do not reclassify the SPES framework. Each SPES finality can be observed through all three LUMEN conditions. They must not be collapsed into a single compensatory score: scientific viability, the effectiveness of rights and commitments, and collective capacity must each remain visible. Strength in one dimension cannot erase a critical failure in another; divergence is itself a diagnostic result.

What is proposed for discussion

- An independent review of whether the proposed interface respects SPES concepts and methods.
- A SPES–LUMEN demonstrator using a bounded regional transition case, with fictional values clearly identified.
- If relevant, a limited pilot using real evidence supplied or selected by participating institutions under an agreed protocol.
- An independent assessment of policy usefulness, institutional coherence, distributional effects, collective capacity and financial or organisational gains.

2 The questions raised by SPES

The SPES Working Paper 2.1 does not merely propose another dashboard. It examines the deeper choices that sit behind Sustainable Human Development analysis: what counts as performance, how it should be measured, whether existing frameworks are robust, and how evidence can become relevant to policy and real action.

SPES question	Reading of the SPES contribution	LUMEN implementation requirement
What should be measured?	Outcomes and processes across five connected pillars, while recognising their interdependencies and possible tensions.	Preserve the plurality of evidence and make the purpose of each observation explicit.
How should it be measured?	With multidimensional evidence, Beyond GDP approaches, transparent methods and attention to context.	Retain definitions, units, scopes, boundaries, metadata, uncertainty and provenance.
Are existing frameworks sufficient?	No single framework fully captures Sustainable Human Development or its transition dynamics.	Use a modular architecture; avoid re-labelling or absorbing external methods into LUMEN.
How do transitions unfold?	Through non-linear, place-dependent pathways shaped by institutions, agency, shocks, trade-offs and spillovers.	Model scenarios, dependencies, feedbacks and distributional effects before decision.
How does knowledge enter action?	Beyond GDP measures need to influence policy design, coordination, investment and implementation.	Connect evidence to reasons, authority, responsibility, finance, delivery records and correction.

What the 2025 regional analysis adds

The 2025 study by Biggeri, Francescutto, Ferrone and Ferrannini develops a Sustainable and Human Development composite for 235 EU-27 NUTS 2 regions over 2010–2019. It combines economic, social, environmental and institutional domains using a method whose substitutability changes with performance levels. The study identifies marked territorial patterning, including a north-west/south-east divide, Eastern European catch-up in several areas, environmental stagnation, spatial spillovers and persistent regional development traps.

Implementation implication

A regional strategy cannot be treated as an isolated optimisation problem. Its dependencies, neighbouring effects, institutional capacities and distributional consequences need to remain visible across scales.

The authors identify further work on causal analysis, micro- and macro-simulations, systems dynamics and the inclusion of human security. These are precisely the types of analytical contribution that LUMEN should preserve as external knowledge rather than reproduce under a new label.

3 LUMEN and strong triple sustainability

Origin and evolution

LUMEN was initially conceived within CCOP research on how to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The research repeatedly encountered the same practical gap: institutions often possess indicators, legal commitments, scientific assessments, plans and funding instruments, yet these elements remain fragmented across reporting, management, political and administrative systems.

LUMEN therefore evolved from a research programme into a proposed governance and management infrastructure. Its purpose is not to decide automatically or to create a universal index. It is to make the path from evidence to action traceable, contestable and revisable.

Stage	Core function	Traceable record
Observe	Register plural evidence, lived experience, commitments, thresholds and uncertainty.	Evidence ledger with provenance, metadata, boundaries, quality and limitations.
Model	Compare explanations, pathways, scenarios, dependencies, risks and distributional effects.	Assumptions, causal claims, alternatives, trade-offs and unresolved uncertainty.
Decide	Make constraints, reasons, authority, disagreement and non-compensable conditions visible.	Decision record, public reasons, mandate, safeguards, remedy and financing choice.
Act	Assign delivery, resources, timetables, reporting and correction responsibilities.	Owners, budgets, milestones, execution records, consequences and next-cycle revisions.

Three sustainability conditions, not three substitutable scores

LUMEN proposes a form of strong triple sustainability. A pathway should not be considered sustainable merely because its aggregate performance is positive. It must remain scientifically and systemically viable, make applicable rights and collective commitments more effective, and preserve or build the emotional and collective conditions required for implementation. These conditions can interact, but they are not interchangeable.

LUMEN condition	What it examines	Examples of critical failure
OBI · Scientific and systemic	Biophysical limits, resource and energy dependencies, regeneration, resilience, circularity, feedbacks and the organisational principles of living systems.	A pathway that breaches an ecological threshold, transfers unsustainable pressure elsewhere or depends on unavailable capacities.
NLPI · Legal and normative	The relationship between evidence, rights, obligations, constitutional objectives, SDGs, policy commitments, institutional responsibility, implementation means and remedies.	A formally lawful measure that leaves an applicable right ineffective, assigns no means or responsibility, or produces avoidable public-value loss.
CEDI · Emotional and collective	Lived experience, recognition, trust, agency, perceived fairness, collective tensions, support, motivation and the capacity of people and institutions to act together.	A technically sound and legally coherent measure that cannot be implemented because distrust, fear, exhaustion, exclusion or unresolved conflict has destroyed collective capacity.

Non-compensation and minimum conditions

Financial savings, political popularity or gains in one SPES pillar cannot compensate for a critical ecological failure, a breach or ineffectiveness of rights, or the collapse of collective capacity. LUMEN therefore records thresholds, floors, safeguards and unresolved divergence explicitly rather than averaging them away.

Economic performance is an enabling means, not a fourth overriding dimension

LUMEN also tests whether greater coherence can identify hidden organisational costs, prevent losses, protect resources and revenues, improve allocation and accelerate learning. These gains may help finance implementation. They do not authorize ecological damage, legal incoherence or unacceptable collective burdens. Economic performance is evaluated inside the complete governance cycle and remains subject to the three sustainability conditions.

What LUMEN does not claim

- It does not replace SPES, its SDHD framework, its composite measures, transition analysis or policy research.
- It does not convert all knowledge into common units or a single compensatory ranking.
- It does not substitute software for democratic authority, scientific judgment, legal interpretation or political responsibility.
- It does not treat financial performance as permission to breach rights, legal duties or ecological viability conditions.

4 A proposed SPES–LUMEN interface

Preserving the integrity of SPES evidence

The integration should be implemented through references and traceable inputs, not by copying SPES measures into a new opaque score. Each item should retain its original definition, qualitative or quantitative expression, physical or monetary unit, geographical and temporal scope, population disaggregation, production- or consumption-based boundary, method, assumptions, source, metadata, quality assessment and uncertainty.

SPES contribution	LUMEN stage	Proposed output
Five-pillar SDHD framework and indicators	Observe	Traceable evidence register with original methodological identity.
Transition analysis, pathways and scenarios	Model	Assumptions, dependencies, distributional effects and alternatives.
Participation, reflexivity and Quintuple Helix	Observe · Model · Decide	CEDI signals, actor perspectives, disagreement and affected interests.
Policy recommendations and enabling conditions	Decide · Act	Public reasons, authority, responsibilities, finance, timetable and remedies.
Observed outcomes and new evidence	Next cycle	Correction of assumptions, scenarios, priorities and implementation measures.

Five SPES finalities through the three LUMEN conditions

The two frameworks operate at different logical levels. The five SPES pillars identify substantive finalities of Sustainable Human Development: what a transition should advance. OBI, NLPI and CEDI test transversal conditions of viability, coherence and implementation: what must remain true while those finalities are pursued. The following table is therefore a cross-reading matrix, not a reclassification or one-to-one correspondence. The same item of evidence may legitimately inform more than one LUMEN condition while retaining its original identity.

SPES finality	OBI · scientific and systemic	NLPI · legal and normative	CEDI · emotional and collective
Productivity	Material, energy, skills, resilience and regenerative capacity.	Work, investment, public-value and territorial commitments.	Meaningful work, capability, motivation and perceived opportunity.
Equity	Distribution of exposure, access and systemic vulnerability.	Rights, equality, non-discrimination, minimum protections and remedies.	Recognition, voice, fairness, trust and unequal emotional burden.
Environmental sustainability	Thresholds, pressures, dependencies, circularity and recovery.	Environmental duties, climate commitments and legal accountability.	Risk perception, attachment to place, conflict and willingness to change.
Participation & empowerment	Diversity and distributed sensing as resilience capacities.	Procedural rights, transparency, participation and contestability.	Agency, voice, belonging, recognition and collective efficacy.

SPES finality	OBI · scientific and systemic	NLPI · legal and normative	CEDI · emotional and collective
Human security	Exposure to shocks and capacity to maintain essential functions.	Rights and duties concerning livelihood, health, housing and safety.	Fear, stability, dignity, confidence and capacity to act under stress.

From scenarios to accountable implementation

SPES scenarios could enter the Model stage with their original assumptions and methods intact. LUMEN would then connect each scenario to the institutional questions that determine whether it can be legitimately implemented.

- Which ecological, legal, distributional or human-security conditions are non-compensable?
- Who possesses authority to decide, and under which mandate and applicable law?
- Which actors bear costs, receive benefits, carry risk or possess relevant knowledge?
- Which institution owns delivery, finance, coordination, monitoring, remedy and correction?
- Which observations would require the decision to be adapted, paused or reversed?

No automatic decision

The interface should support deliberation, not replace it. It makes evidence, constraints, trade-offs, uncertainty and responsibility visible so that public reasons can be examined and challenged.

Participation, reflexivity and CEDI

SPES treats participation and empowerment as both dimensions of development and conditions of transformation. LUMEN can operationalise this insight by observing the collective conditions of implementation throughout the cycle rather than adding consultation at the end.

A configurable CEDI pulse can explore five fields: overall feeling; extent to which needs are met; recognition, voice and perceived fairness; resources and support available to act; and willingness or motivation to participate. It is not, by itself, representative statistics, survey research, deliberation or democratic authorization. Where sampling is not valid, no claim of representativeness should be made. Divergence across fields or groups is a finding to investigate, not noise to average away. In the demonstrator, the illustrative ordinal scale runs from 1, indicating critical collective conditions, to 5, indicating strong collective capacity. The displayed mean is indicative only: a critical response or material divergence is not averaged away.

Ecocracy as a possible practice of nested shared governance

The Ecocracy approach developed by Joy Robert and Yvan Schallenger through *Présence Active* may offer a complementary practice for organising distributed participation, consent, learning and responsibility inside each LUMEN stage. Any specific articulation should be discussed and validated with its authors. It should not be represented as a component created or endorsed by SPES.

The Quintuple Helix in the Act stage

Helix	Distinct implementation contribution
Government	Mandate, law, taxation, public finance, standards, remedies and accountable coordination.
Business	Investment, productive capacity, employment, technology, procurement and delivery.
Research and education	Methods, evidence, scenarios, skills, independent evaluation and learning.
Civil society and communities	Lived experience, agency, contestability, co-creation, monitoring and social legitimacy.
Natural environment	Ecological thresholds, dependencies and viability conditions that cannot be negotiated away by stakeholder preference.

5 CCOP institutional pathway in France

The proposed SPES–LUMEN demonstrator would not begin from a blank interface. CCOP completed the core research phase underlying LUMEN in November 2025 and has since concentrated on moving from research to direct institutional action. This work seeks to translate the Observe → Model → Decide → Act cycle into materials that candidates, governments, parliamentarians and public institutions can examine, challenge and adapt.

The pathway is organised across three connected levels: the Republican Pact addresses commitments and governmental implementation; the Parliamentary Pack addresses scrutiny, public finance, constitutional effectiveness and possible legislative instruments; and the LUMEN France demonstrator makes the country → government → parliament chain visible. Together, they show the type of institutional continuity that a regional SPES–LUMEN pilot would need to preserve across scales.

Element	Function	Current limitation
Republican Pact	Connects presidential commitments to constitutional principles, implementation means, responsibilities, outcomes and correction through ten commitments and a guide for the next French Government.	A civil-society proposition; not an official presidential or governmental instrument.
Parliamentary Pack	Connects sustainable public finances, public-value losses, constitutional effectiveness, democratic transparency and possible parliamentary action through NLPI.	Materials have been transmitted and have received encouraging replies; no formal tabling, sponsorship, adoption or endorsement is claimed.
LUMEN France demonstrator	Illustrates a country → government → parliament chain and the evidence → coordination → deliberation → finance → delivery → feedback cycle.	All values are fictional. It is a proof of institutional chain, not institutional validation.

The Republican Pact: commitments connected to implementation

The Republican Pact was designed for candidates in the next French presidential election and is accompanied by an implementation guide for the next French Government. Its ten commitments are intended to move public promises through the complete cycle: observe the situation and applicable commitments; model pathways and consequences; decide transparently under constitutional authority; act with assigned means and responsibilities; and re-evaluate according to actual outcomes.

Its constitutional approach is not limited to formal legality. It relates political programmes and public action to the Constitution, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, the Charter for the Environment and other applicable public objectives. The practical aim is a transition toward an effective rule of law in which rights, principles and commitments are linked to implementing measures, administrative capacity, resources, accessible procedures, remedies and correction.

Why this matters for SPES

A policy objective is not implemented merely because it appears in a programme or indicator set. It must be connected to authority, means, institutional capacity, affected populations, observed effects and revision. This is the governmental bridge that LUMEN could provide for SPES evidence and scenarios.

The Parliamentary Pack: finance, legal effectiveness and democratic scrutiny

The Parliamentary Pack develops the parliamentary side of the same architecture. It connects sustainable public finances, the effective rule of law, democratic transparency and trust, and systemic and reflexive governance. It contains two complementary preliminary reports, proposals for two fact-finding missions and two coordinated working draft bills.

Preliminary report on public-value losses and sustainable finance

This report examines losses that conventional budget analysis may leave fragmented or invisible: hidden organisational costs, duplicated or incoherent expenditure, revenue leakage, windfall effects, false economies, deferred costs, non-take-up of rights and services, deterioration of public assets and unrecognised public value. The proposition is that improving governance coherence can support sustainability while also recovering or protecting fiscal and organisational value.

Preliminary report on the constitutional effectiveness of public action

This report examines the distance between formal legality and actual effectiveness. It asks whether rights, constitutional principles and adopted objectives are supported by implementing measures, adequate resources, administrative capacity, intelligible procedures, reliable data, accessible remedies and feedback capable of correcting failure. It also connects access to rights, intelligibility of law, separation of powers, continuity of the State and democratic trust.

The NLPI bridge

Within the Pack, NLPI provides a traceable chain rather than a score of abstract legal virtue:

Norm or commitment → decision or instrument → resources and implementation conditions → execution → observed effects → negative impacts, remedies and correction

This chain helps distinguish the existence of a norm from its effective production of public value. It also makes visible where implementation fails: mandate, instrument, finance, capacity, execution, access, outcome or correction.

Proposed parliamentary instruments

Working instrument	Purpose
Fact-finding mission 1	Examine public-value losses, hidden organisational costs and the conditions under which greater coherence could support sustainable public finances.
Fact-finding mission 2	Examine constitutional effectiveness, the real implementation of commitments and the transparency of public responsibilities and correction mechanisms.
Organic-law working draft	Explore an optional and equal framework for presenting national electoral commitments without administrative evaluation of political programmes.
Ordinary-law working draft	Explore coordinated Electoral Code provisions for the same optional, declarative and equally published presentation framework.

Current status and limits

The materials have been transmitted to relevant parliamentary interlocutors. Encouraging replies have included Members of Parliament and the President of the National Assembly; the General Rapporteur of the National Assembly Finance Committee confirmed that the documents would be examined. No formal tabling, sponsorship, adoption or institutional endorsement is claimed.

LUMEN France: making the institutional chain visible

The English LUMEN France demonstrator links country-level evidence and commitments to governmental coordination and parliamentary scrutiny. It illustrates how the same evidence can move from observation and modelling to public deliberation, budget choices, assigned delivery, execution records and feedback. Its purpose is to demonstrate continuity of responsibility, not to simulate institutional approval; all values remain fictional.

Reusable demonstrator

The existing English LUMEN France demonstrator should be shared as contextual proof of the broader CCOP institutional architecture. A separate SPES–LUMEN demonstrator remains useful because it preserves SPES terminology, its five finalities, regional transition logic, scenarios, participation and Quintuple Helix structure while adding the strong triple-sustainability tests and the complete implementation loop.

Proposed illustrative case

A just regional energy transition provides a compact test because it requires simultaneous attention to productivity, equity, environmental sustainability, participation and human security. The demonstrator can compare three fictional pathways: a retrofit-first public programme; a price-signal-first reform; and an integrated place-based transition combining investment, protection, workforce capacity and participation.

The demonstrator uses fictional regional values and makes this status visible at every stage. It shows how original evidence can be retained, how scenario assumptions are routed through OBI, NLPI and CEDI, how non-compensable constraints are recorded, and how responsibilities and observed outcomes return to the next cycle.

6 Financial and organisational viability

LUMEN includes a preliminary economic proposition: greater governance coherence may be financially more effective than fragmented management, compliance, evaluation and reporting arrangements. This proposition is not assumed to hold uniformly. It must be independently tested against a baseline and with explicit attribution rules.

Potential gain mechanism	Illustrative test
Hidden organisational cost	Identify duplicated processes, coordination failures, delay, rework and unresolved responsibility.
Risk prevention	Estimate avoided legal, operational, social, environmental and fiscal losses without counting speculative benefits as realised.
Resource and revenue protection	Trace leakage, false economies, deferred costs and deterioration of public assets or ecological capacity.
Allocation quality	Compare decisions and delivery against objectives, affected groups, constraints and actual outcomes.
Learning speed	Measure whether feedback reduces the time required to identify error and revise assumptions or action.

Safeguards against financial domination

- Rights, legal duties and ecological viability floors remain non-compensable.
- Benefits must not be counted twice across avoided cost, protected value and new revenue categories.
- Distribution matters: aggregate savings can coexist with unacceptable burdens on particular groups or territories.
- Counterfactuals, uncertainty and attribution must be stated explicitly and independently reviewed.
- A pilot must report negative, null and unintended outcomes, not only apparent gains.

7 Demonstrator and pilot proposal

Phase 1 · Independent concept demonstrator

The demonstrator can be reviewed before any commitment to a pilot. It is designed to make the interface concrete enough for methodological criticism. It contains no real regional data, no institutional decision and no claim of SPES approval.

Step	SPES-side contribution for discussion	LUMEN output
1 · Scope	Select or refine a regional transition question.	Use-case boundary, affected systems, institutions and populations.
2 · Observe	Choose a limited set of five-pillar evidence and sources.	Traceable evidence ledger; proposed OBI/NLPI routing; CEDI questions.
3 · Model	Select or define two to three transition pathways or scenarios.	Assumptions, dependencies, constraints, distributional effects and uncertainties.
4 · Decide	Identify policy questions, trade-offs and applicable authority.	Public-reason record, non-compensable conditions, mandate and remedy.
5 · Act	Identify realistic actors and implementation capacities.	Responsibility ledger, finance, timetable, delivery records and correction gate.
6 · Evaluate	Define methodological and policy-usefulness criteria.	Independent assessment of integrity, utility, burden, learning and potential gains.

Phase 2 · Optional limited pilot

If the approach survives critical review, a pilot could use a bounded set of real evidence in one willing region, institution or programme. Participation would require agreed data governance, attribution, decision authority, safeguards and an evaluation protocol. LUMEN should be assessed against the actual management and policy process it seeks to complement, not only as an interface.

Pilot success criterion

The question is not whether LUMEN produces an attractive dashboard. It is whether the complete process improves the traceable and legitimate use of multidimensional evidence in decisions, delivery and correction without degrading scientific, normative or participatory integrity.

Evaluation dimensions

Dimension	Question
Methodological integrity	Were SPES concepts, measures, methods, limits and uncertainties preserved?
Decision usefulness	Did the process make choices, assumptions, constraints and trade-offs more intelligible?
Accountability	Were authority, responsibility, finance, delivery records and remedies clearer?

Dimension	Question
Participation and agency	Were affected perspectives visible, influential and protected from tokenism?
Learning	Did actual outcomes alter models, priorities or actions in a timely way?
Economic and organisational value	Were gains or avoided losses identifiable, additional and independently verifiable?
Burden and proportionality	Did added structure reduce fragmentation or merely create another reporting layer?

8 Questions for Andrea Ferrannini and SPES colleagues

The following questions are proposed as the most useful starting point for the September discussion:

- Does this note accurately identify the implementation gap that SPES seeks to address, or does it overstate the distance between evidence and action?
- Which SPES concepts, indicators or scenarios should remain outside any LUMEN routing because their integrity would be weakened?
- Is the proposed mapping of the five pillars across OBI, NLPI and CEDI intelligible and non-reductive?
- How should multi-level and spatial spillovers be represented so that regional action does not hide effects elsewhere?
- Which forms of participation and reflexivity would be necessary to prevent CEDI or the Decide stage from becoming procedural formalities?
- Could the Quintuple Helix be translated into responsibilities without treating the natural environment as an ordinary negotiating stakeholder?
- What would constitute a credible baseline and evaluation design for the financial and organisational proposition?
- Would a joint or independently reviewed demonstrator create scientific value, policy value, or neither?

Resources to share

- [SPES Working Paper 2.1 — The “winds of change”](#)
- [2025 article — Analysing transitions towards sustainability and human development in European regions](#)
- [SPES project — activities, partners, publications and deliverables](#)
- [SPES–LUMEN interactive concept demonstrator — official CCOP-hosted version](#)
- [LUMEN Beyond GDP contribution and interactive demonstrator](#)
- [LUMEN France MVP — English institutional demonstrator](#)
- [Complete CCOP Beyond GDP PDF package](#)

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Further information

More detail on LUMEN, the OBI–NLPI–CEDI architecture, CCOP institutional work, the financial proposition, interactive demonstrators and supporting documents is available through the CCOP website and the CCOP contribution to the United Nations Beyond GDP process.

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[Schedule a 30-minute conversation](#)

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