

ALBERTO QUADRIO CURZIO

He is presently Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at Università Cattolica, Milan, where he was full professor of Political Economy from 1976 to 2010 and Dean of the Faculty of Political Science from 1989 to 2010. In 1977 he founded the Research Center of Economic Analysis and International Economic Development (CRANEC); he was its Director from 1977 to 2010 and is currently the Chairman of its Academic Board.

President Emeritus of Lincei National Academy, Member of the Lincei Academy since 1996, President of the Class of Moral, Historical and Philological Sciences since 2009 and President from 2015 to 2018.

Since 2020 he is President of the International Balzan Prize Foundation and he is member of the Executive Board of the same Foundation since 2006. Since 2009 he is President of the Joint Commission between the Balzan Foundation, the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei and the Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences and vice-President since 2014. After obtaining his undergraduate degree from Università Cattolica Sacro Cuore, Milan, and undertaking research at St. John's College, Cambridge, he held teaching positions at the University of Cagliari (1965) and then at the University of Bologna (1968), where he became a tenured track professor (1972) and Dean of the Faculty of Political Science till 1975.

He was the Italian representative for Economists at the National Research Council (CNR), President of the Istituto Lombardo and President of SIE, the Italian Association of Economists. He is member of the Royal Economic Society (UK) and of the Academia Europaea.

He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Financial History, University of Cambridge (UK, 2013). He was nominated Distinguished Academic Visitor at Queens College, Cambridge, and Visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for Financial Analysis & Policy of the Judge Business School, University of Cambridge (2010-2011). He has sat on many Scientific Boards of Agencies and Foundations, and selection committees for both prizes and university competitions in Italy and abroad.

He represented the Lincei National Academy at the G7 Science Conferences in Germany (Berlin 2015) and Japan (Tokyo 2016). As acting President of the Lincei National Academy, he hosted the G7 Science Conference in Italy (Rome 2017) and coordinated the Working Group which issued the "Joint Statement on New economic growth: the role of science, technology, innovation and infrastructure".

He was member of the "EIB Prize" Committee (1995-2000) and President of the Bank of Italy's revolving selection committee for the "Paolo Baffi Lectures on Money and Finance" (2003).

He was part of the Reflection Group on the "Spiritual and Cultural Dimension of Europe" initiated in 2002 by the President of the European Commission, Romano Prodi. His approach to politico-economic and social-institutional issues are embraced within social liberalism and liberal solidarism which led to a longstanding and fruitful collaboration with Carlo Maria Martin, Archbishop of Milan.

Currently he is member of the scientific committees and/or boards of Fondazione Edison, Fondazione Compagnia San Paolo, publishing house Il Mulino, Aspen Institute Italia and other cultural-scientific organization.

In 1984 he founded and became Editor-in-Chief of the "Journal of Analytical and Institutional economics" which is presently co-published by Il Mulino and Springer.

Since the second half of the 1980s to 2019 he regularly wrote editorials for Il Sole 24 Ore. He has been also writing editorials for Huffington Post Italia since 2019.

Since 2019, he has been an Ambassador for the Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD), a UNESCO organization part of TWAS (Academy of Sciences for the Developing World) of which he is a steering committee member.

He has organized innumerable seminars, held lectures and conferences in many universities, academic and cultural institutions in Italy and abroad.

His research has focused on three main streams of analysis:

- a) Theory of scarce resources and of structural dynamics, with significant contributions on the theory of rent and technical progress. Already since the second half of the 1960's, he has shown, through the use of multi-sector analytical methods, how changes in structural technologies and technical progress could depend both on income distribution with rents explicitly considered and on the achievement of a scarcity limit of some resource, or on the mix of the two mentioned elements. With other analytical methods, he also examined the role of investments in education on economic growth.
- b) Institutional and applied economics, with specific reference to the European and the Italian economies, highlighting two types of factors for development: the relations between institutions, the society and the economy,

on the one hand and on the other, the interactions among the various levels of subsidiarity (vertical and horizontal) as pillars of social liberalism.

- c) The history of political economic thought with particular reference to Italy, starting from the Enlightenment developed around Cesare Beccaria, from the second half of the 1700's and subsequent extensions, up to more recent times, identifying a stream of thought which unites civil progress (of institutionalist economists) with technical-scientific progress (of engineering economists) in creative and sustainable development. Regarding the more properly institutional and social aspects, he has given appreciable attention to subsidiarity and solidarity which find their roots also in Christian social thought.

His scholarly works are mostly collected in a key bibliography (http://docenti.unicatt.it/eng/alberto_quadrio_curzio/), they have been thoroughly examined in a Festschrift edited by Gilberto Antonelli, Mario Maggioni, Giovanni Pegoretti, Fausta Pellizzari, Roberto Scazzieri, Roberto Zoboli called «Economia come scienza sociale. Teoria, istituzioni, storia. Studi in onore di Alberto Quadrio Curzio» - published by Il Mulino in 2012 with contributions from 32 of his colleagues (many of whom were once his students). A further Festschrift was dedicated to him in a volume edited by Mauro L. Baranzini, Claudia Rotondi, Roberto Scazzieri entitled «Resources, Production and Structural Dynamics» - published by Cambridge University Press in 2015. This book contains contributions by Mauro L. Baranzini, Claudia Rotondi, Roberto Scazzieri, Luigi L. Pasinetti, D'Maris Dalton Coffman, Heinz D. Kurz, Neri Salvadori, Piercarlo Nicola, Albert E. Steenge, Carlo D'Adda, Faye Duchin, Heinrich Bortis, Kumaraswamy Vela Velupillai, Michael A. Landesmann, Ivano Cardinale, Lilia Costabile, Constanze Dobler, Harald Hagemann, Alessandro Roncaglia, Stefano Zamagni, Pier Luigi Porta, Moshe Syrquin, Marco Fortis, Sunanda Sen, Andrea Goldstein, Keun Lee, Antonio Andreoni. Lastly, other scholarly contributions were assessed in «A compendium of Italian economists at Oxbridge» edited by Mauro L. Baranzini and Amalia Mirante (Palgrave MacMillan, 2016). In it is an extremely effective evaluation, especially of his research in the first stream of analysis (a).

He has published more than 400 works, many in English – one book was translated in Chinese – with some of the most important publishers (Il Mulino, Oxford University Press, North Holland, Elsevier, Macmillan, Basil Blackwell, Springer-Verlag, Harriman House).

The Econlit data base contains more than 120 records of articles, works, and books either written or edited by Alberto Quadrio Curzio.

Alberto Quadrio Curzio's publications are present in many online bibliographical data bases, including RePEc (Research Papers in Economics), Elsevier's Scopus, Web of Science by Thomson Reuters, Google Scholar, Publish or Perish (PoP) and Microsoft Academic.

He has received many scholarly and cultural prizes. He was awarded the Gold Medal for Accomplishments in Science and Culture, by Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, President of the Italian Republic (2000), and the Gold "Ambrogino d'Oro" Medal by the City of Milan (2011). He was vested with the title of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (February 1994) by Pope Saint John Paul II, Knight Grand Cross of the First Class of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (2014) and Knight of the Order of Pope Pius XI (2017) by Pope Francis, but awarded by Cardinal Pietro Parolin, Secretary of State of the Holy See. The President of the Republic, Sergio Mattarella, in 2019 vested him with the title of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic.

Further information can be found in many bibliographical resources like Wikipedia, Who's Who in the World (American Biographical Institute), Who's Who in Finance and Industry (Marquis Who's Who), Who's Who in America (Marquis Who's Who), Who's Who in Science and Engineering (Marquis Who's Who), The International Who's Who (Routledge), Who's Who in Italy, European Biographical reference (World Who's Who), International Dictionary of Professionals, Outstanding intellectuals of the 21st Century, Dictionary of International Biography.