



Laurea / B.A. in Global Governance

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Date: 10/11/2025

- 1. The Bachelor of Arts in Global Governance – as you can see from our Courses described in the booklet - offers interdisciplinary teaching, which aims to prepare professionals to face global challenges that require specific legal and socio-economic competencies, as well as a wide range of technical and scientific knowledge and soft skills to manage cultural integration, mediation and team dynamics. Do you know similar Bachelor programs in other universities? What is your personal opinion about such type of (Liberal Arts and Sciences) programs?**

Yes, there is a similar program I know in the “Kennedy School” (will send us the link). I think these types of programs are important. In the labor market people come from the university, which is a place where knowledge is “created”. The job market is the place where you take this knowledge and apply it, trying to improve the institutions where you are going to work. Now, imagine a world where there are two agents: science and policy. They lie on two different sides of a broken bridge because there is no communication among them. A program like Global Governance aims at bridging this gap, since it is created in a way that is not “too technical”, nor “too oriented to politics”. Its multidisciplinary structure aims at creating a professional background that can fit both these worlds.

- 2. Global Governance students are required to do several internships with institutions, firms and organizations both in Italy and abroad, because we think this allows them to identify work opportunities after they graduate. Do you think it is too early for a student to do so during a Bachelor degree?**

Absolutely not. The sooner you do it, the better. This way, you immediately face the reality of the labor market. The working environment is very different from that of a university and the more experience you accumulate, the better your C.V. gets. Moreover, such an experience helps students discover in which environment they want to work.

3. In order to help our students select an appropriate academic pathway to follow after they have completed the B.A. in Global Governance, the course offers three majors to choose from: Economics and Philosophy; Political Science, Law and History; Science and Technology. Do you think it is advisable to offer majors, or in other words, subject areas that students specialize in, in a Bachelor Degree? Would you give a greater attention to a candidate from one of those three paths or would you look only at other dimensions of their Bachelor studies? In case yes, which one of the 3 majors?

It is difficult for me to answer. I would say, from what I discovered in my experience, that the world is made more of policy-focused backgrounds rather than strongly economic ones. This is why a mixture of the two is still, to me, the most effective way to create the “new” economics of the future.

4. Do you think that the Global Governance graduates that the course intends to train will be in demand by the labor market and/or University graduate programs over the next ten years? If not or only partly, what do you think is missing?

I think your path can't end with a Bachelor Degree. You have to continue studying with a Master's program and, eventually, a PhD. It is necessary because you need to give to everyone the opportunity to build their own education, and a B.A. will not be sufficient to do that anymore. It *could* be sufficient, but it really depends on where you want to work. This does not only work for Global Governance, but for any B.A.

5. What are the competencies, skills and abilities that in general universities cherish in an applicant, after their Master's?

I think the world is divided into two types of education: on the one hand, the Italian model, which is changing little by little, where you learn simple knowledge and don't actually practice; on the other hand, the U.S. model, which instead is more practice-oriented. I think a combination of the two would be optimal. The more you study, the more you understand that you need to acquire both knowledge and practical skills.

6. What do you think are, more than just the competences, the important “soft skills” an applicant should have in the labor market?

There are some personality traits that are “genetic” and are difficult to build, in my opinion. They are those referred to a “peers-attitude”, in a sense. You will be successful only if you collaborate with others. To be the best at something, you need cooperation. There is very little you can do as an individual and competition should be abolished. This is why I'd like to teach to my students of the first year about the importance of collaboration, while teaching microeconomics to them. When you share successes, and failures, you become strong, because you can learn from both. If you don't do this, you will always be “second best”.

7. Would you suggest any specific/special activity/project carried out in other undergraduate programs you know that could be included in the Global Governance B.A.?

In this moment I can't think of any, but what I have realized is that there should be a program created to replicate what specific institutions are doing, so that you build real capacity and backgrounds that those institutions require. In an ideal world, this hypothetic course would not only give you the basic knowledge and theories about a topic, but also practical skills, in order to be immediately placed in the job market. To write an effective C.V., you have to know the needs of the institutions.