IMPOLS at EVALITA 2026: Overview of the IMPOLS Task*

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Abstract

This paper describes the IMPOLS task presented at EVALITA 2026 competition. The task regards the automatic detection and classification of implicit contents in political speeches, specifically focusing on the uses of implicit expressions that are potentially manipulative. The task is divided in three subtasks: (1) implicit content detection, (2) implicit classification (implicature and presupposition), and (3) implicature type classification. IMPOLS is monolingual (Italian) multimodal task: provided data included audio and transcription of speech excerpts, along with some discourse metadata. Two teams participated at IMPOLS, obtaining a macro F1 score of 0.95 on subtask 1, 0.88 on subtask 2, and 0.64 on subtask 3.

Keywords

political speech, implicit content, EVALITA 2026,

1. Introduction and motivations

Political communication systematically relies on meanings that are not explicitly asserted but still conveyed and taken for granted by the audience. Presuppositions and implicatures allow speakers to introduce contested propositions as shared background knowledge or to suggest evaluative content while limiting explicit commitment. In political contexts, these mechanisms are not incidental rhetorical effects but instruments for persuasion, accountability management, and framing [1, 2, 3].

Implicit meanings that are understood as true within a given context, but that are conveyed strategically rather than cooperatively, often with manipulative intent, are called **non-bona fide true**. As shown in recent pragmatic and computational studies, these contents exploit the inferential dimension of language to bypass active judgment, making them difficult to detect both for humans and automatic systems [4, 5, 6]. To illustrate the point discussed above, we present an example of a non-bona fide true implicit content (in *italics*), with its explicit explanation.

> È stato già preparato dall'associazione pescatori, *giace come tanti altri piani nei cassetti della Regione.*
> "*It has already been prepared by the fishermen's association,* it is sitting, like many other plans, in the drawers of the Regional Government."
> Debora Serracchiani 2013

This excerpt leads the hearer to imply that, given the presence of many other unconsidered plans, the current Regional Government does not really address the fishermen's problems. Thus, the speaker, while talking about a new plan, stresses the current Government inadequacy without explicitly saying it and, for this reason, without taking responsibility of this implicit judgment.

From a computational perspective, the automatic identification of implicit content poses challenges that go beyond surface-level semantic classification: implicit meanings depend on contextual reasoning, shared knowledge, discourse structure, and pragmatic expectations, all of which are only partially encoded in the linguistic signal [1, 2].

The IMPOLS task (**IM**plicit contents in **POL**itical **S**peech) at EVALITA2026 [7] is designed to address this challenge by providing a structured evaluation framework for the automatic detection and classification of non-bona fide true implicit content in political discourse. The task builds on the IMPAQTS

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corpus, a large-scale, manually annotated collection of Italian political speeches spanning the period from 1946 to 2023, specifically developed to capture pragmatic implicitness in naturalistic, ecological communicative contexts [5, 6]. Unlike prior work, which relies on English synthetic stimuli or isolated sentences, IMPOLS focuses on semi-spontaneous political speech and preserves its multimodal and contextual properties.

IMPOLS is articulated into three subtasks that reflect increasing levels of pragmatic specificity: (i) the detection of questionable implicit content, (ii) the classification of such content into implicatures and presuppositions, and (iii) the fine-grained classification of implicature types. This task decomposition is theoretically motivated by pragmatic theory and empirically justified by previous findings showing that different implicit phenomena pose distinct computational challenges and error profiles [1, 5].

IMPOLS aims to promote the development of models that go beyond lexical cues and shallow correlations, and to foster research on interpretable, context-sensitive approaches to political language analysis. The task contributes to the growing effort to assess whether current NLP systems can meaningfully engage with the inferential dimension of language that underlies persuasive and manipulative communication [3, 4].

2. Dataset

The dataset used for this task is derived from the IMPAQTS corpus[1], a large-scale, multimodal collection of Italian political speeches systematically annotated for pragmatic implicitness [5, 6]. The IMPAQTS corpus is a comprehensive resources for studying Italian political discourse: it includes speeches from prominent Italian political figures, spanning the entire period of the Italian Republic from 1946 to 2023. Each speech is manually annotated for various forms of non-explicit persuasion, including presuppositions, implicatures, vague expressions, and topicalizations[2]. Speech transcriptions are manually revised and time-aligned to the original audio/video source, making IMPAQTS a fully multimodal resource for the analysis of political speech.

The annotation of IMPAQTS has been performed in parallel by 3 linguists with a strong expertise on implicit communication. These individual annotation has been merged by an expert reviewer, who took the final decision in the cases of full disagreement, i.e. whenever there is not an agreement of 2/3 on the presence or the type of the implicit content.

The dataset used for this task contains 2,637 excerpts from IMPAQTS, divided in this way: 1,332 excerpts with questionable implicit contents and 1,305 without them; half of the excerpts with implicit contents (666) contain implicatures and the other half contain presuppositions; in turn, implicatures are subdivided into three classes: particularized conversational, generalized conversational, and conventional implicatures, each one consisting of 222 elements.

Data are extracted from public speeches freely available on YouTube. Labels used in the task refer exclusively to implicit contents that are not *bona-fide* true, namely, persuasive and manipulative linguistic strategies. For each excerpt, we provide the speech (as an audio file), the manually revised transcription, and the speech metadata.

The dataset is available on the IMPOLS task website[3].

2.1. Data format

IMPOLS dataset is released in tab-separated CSV format. The format is the same for each subtask and contains the following columns:

- *id*: the unique id of the sentence;
- *speaker*: the name of the speaker;
- *year*: the year the speech was delivered;

[1] https://impaqts.dilef.unifi.it/

[2] Examples of implicit types can be found in Appendix B.

[3] https://liu-dilef.github.io/IMPOLS-task/

- *text*: the speech transcription, containing the text to classify within an <s> tag and a wide context;
- *tag*: the annotation tag, that is
  - {0,1} for subtask 1: the segment within <s> contains a *bona-fide* true implicit (1) or not (0);
  - {IMP,PPP} for subtask 2: the segment within <s> contains an implicature (IMP) or a presupposition (PPP);
  - {IMPcvrs,IMPconv,IMPgen} for subtask 3: the segment within <s> contains a particularized conversational implicature (IMPcvrs), a generalized conversational implicature (IMPgen), or a conventional implicature (IMPconv).

An audio file in MP3 format is provided for each sentence and is named *[id].mp3*.

3. Tasks

IMPOLS is divided in three subtasks:

- a binary detection task, in which the systems are asked to detect the presence of questionable implicit contents in speech excerpts;
- a binary classification task, in which the systems are asked to discriminate between two types of implicit contents: implicatures and presuppositions;
- a multiclass classification task, in which the systems have to identify if implicatures are particularized conversational, generalized conversational, or conventional.

3.1. Subtask 1. Implicit content detection

The implicit content detection task consists of identifying the presence of questionable implicit content in speech excerpts. It is applied to the full dataset of 2,637 excerpts split into training and test sets. Predictions will be evaluated through the F1-score.

classes	**train**	**test**	**total**
implicit	912	420	1332
no_implicit	912	393	1305
total	**1824**	**813**	**2637**

Table 1
Subtask 1 dataset numbers.

3.2. Subtask 2. Implicit classification

The implicits classification task involves a binary distinction between implicature and presupposition. These two labels can be briefly defined as follows:

- Implicature refers to the mechanism through which a meaning not explicitly stated or expressed is suggested. As the content is inferred by the recipients themselves, they are often less aware that it has been conveyed to them, and they are less likely to question it. As an instance of content implicitness, implicatures induce the addressee to extract further, unexpressed meanings from what is said.
- Presupposition refers to the mechanism by which a piece of information is presented as if the recipients were already familiar with it. Because it is framed as shared knowledge, recipients are led to take it for granted and are therefore less likely to critically evaluate it. As an instance of responsibility implicitness, presuppositions attribute responsibility for the content also to the addressee.

This subtask is applied to the subset of 1332 excerpts containing implicit content and is split into training and test sets. Predictions are evaluated through the F1-score.

classes	train	test	total
implicatures	456	210	666
presuppositions	456	210	666
total	**912**	**420**	**1332**

Table 2
Subtask 2 dataset numbers.

3.3. Subtask 3. Implicatures classification

The implicatures classification task is applied to a subset of 666 excerpts, which must be categorized into one of three types: particularized conversational, generalized conversational, or conventional implicatures.

- Particularized Conversational Implicatures: In line with Grice's theoretical framework, conversational implicatures are defined as those arising when the speaker deliberately (or seemingly deliberately) challenges one of the four conversational maxims derived from the Cooperative Principle. More specifically, in this type of implicature, the intended inference depends on particular features of the specific context of the utterance, which occur as one-off inferences and are not generalizable across different situations.

  Storicamente le donne sono state fuori del potere perché non partecipavano. <s>Perciò noi non abbiamo il retaggio di un potere che ci abbia intaccato, corrotto</s>.
  "*Historically speaking, women were excluded from power because they did not take part in it.* <s>*Therefore, we do not carry the legacy of a form of power that may have tainted, corrupted us*</s> ."
  Tina Anselmi, 1991

- Generalized Conversational Implicatures: Like the previous category, these generalized implicatures are conversational. For these, the hearer assumes that the speaker is obeying the maxims; they only depend on what the speaker has said and on general assumptions regarding cooperative communication. They do not require specific contextual knowledge for interpretation.

  Oggi ci siamo, <s>noi non scappiamo di fronte alle difficoltà</s>.
  "*Today we are here,* <s>*we do not run away from difficulties*</s>."
  Francesco Storace, 2011

- Conventional Implicatures: They do not depend on the context of utterance (e.g., communicative situation, conversational goals, or adherence to the Cooperative Principle) but are rather stably associated with the conventional meaning of certain expressions. Their interpretation requires knowledge of the lexical or grammatical item from which they arise.

  Ma <s>neanche su questo noi abbiamo sentito una seria affermazione [...]</s>.
  "*But* <s>*not even on this matter have we heard any serious statement* [...]</s>."
  Pino Rauti, 1978

Data are split into training and test sets. Predictions will be evaluated through the macro F1-score.

classes	train	test	total
particularized conversational impl.	152	70	222
generalized conversational impl.	152	70	222
conventional impl.	152	70	222
total	**456**	**210**	**666**

Table 3
Subtask 3 dataset numbers.

4. Participants and results

Two teams participated in IMPOLS task: *RES2* [8] and *kenji-endo* [9]. In particular, *RES2* participated in all the 3 subtasks and submitted 2 runs; kenji-endo participated in subtask 1 and 2 and submitted 1 run.

4.1. Developed systems

RES2 created a system that exploits UmBERTo for semantic encoding and a multilayer perceptron as a classifier. The system uses the concatenation a global vector, encoding the semantic representation of the whole text, with a local one, that represents only the text span to classify. Interestingly, a data augmentation strategy based on Gemini has been employed to increase the training dataset. *RES2* created a text-only system, that does not consider audio and metadata to perform classification. The system has been used for all the 3 subtasks.

kenji-endo trained a BabyLM from scratch and exploited it to participate in four EVALITA tasks, including IMPOLS. The model has been pre-trained on a curated corpus of about 54M tokens and has approximately 130M parameters. The model variant named *Kenji-Endo vanilla* has been used to address IMPOLS subtasks 1 and 2: for the detection task, the model has been fine-tuned on the training set, while for the implicit classification the tuning is performed through prompt refinement. As the system developed by *RES2*, *kenji-endo* did not exploit multimodal features, nor discourse metadata.

4.2. Results

Table 4 shows the results of macro-averaged F1 score obtained on the three subtasks by the two teams. The score for *RES2* is related to the run that obtained the best results (run 1).

The baseline has been computed by running a simple zero-shot prompt on Qwen2.5-7B-Instruct model[4]; the prompt used is reported in appendix A.

kenji-endo obtained the highest score on subtask 1, while *RES2* had the best performances on subtask 2. Subtask 3 has been addressed by *RES2* only.

Team	F1 subtask 1	F1 subtask 2	F1 subtask 3
kenji-endo	**0.9496**	0.2226	-
RES2	0.9089	**0.8762**	**0.6369**
Baseline	0.4602	0.3352	0.2942

Table 4
Macro F1 score obtained by the participants on the three subtasks.

4.2.1. Subtask 1

Both the participants obtained high scores on the implicit detection task. Figure 1 reports the confusion matrices related to *kenji-endo* and *RES2*. Only one run of *RES2* system is reported, given that the results of the two runs are identical in this subtask.

In general, *kenji-endo* (F1 = 0.9496) perform better than *RES2*, with a lower number of wrong assignment in both the classes (0 and 1).

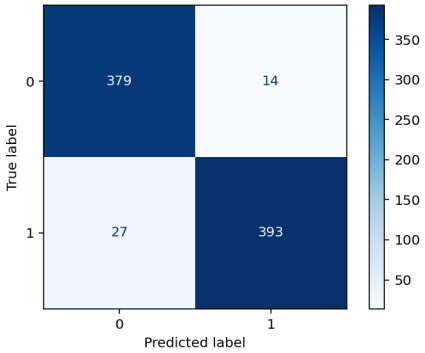
4.2.2. Subtask 2

In the implicit classification task, *RES2* obtained the highest score (F1 = 0.8762), and a low number of errors in both the classes (IMP and PPP). Conversely, the system by *kenji-endo* classified all the occurrences as IMP, obtaining a poor result, below the baseline. Figure 2 reports the confusion matrices. Again, only one run of *RES2* system is reported, given that the results of the two runs are identical in this subtask.

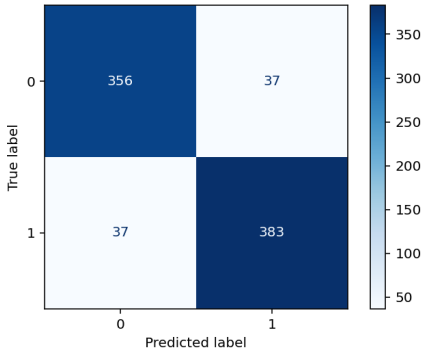
4.2.3. Subtask 3

In the implicature classification task, *RES2* was the unique participant, obtaining F1 score = 0.6369. Figure 3 reports the confusion matrices of the two runs, that obtained slightly different scores on this

[4]https://huggingface.co/Qwen/Qwen2.5-7B-Instruct

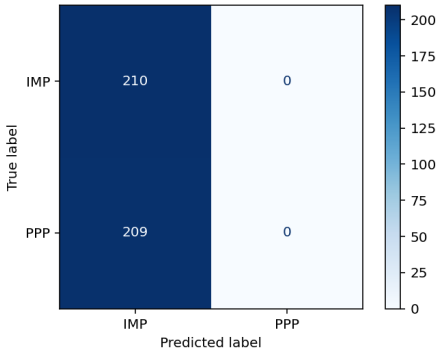


Team *kenji-endo*

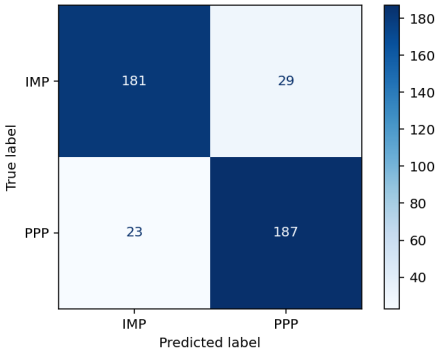


Team *RES2*

Figure 1: Confusion matrices for subtask 1



Team *kenji-endo*

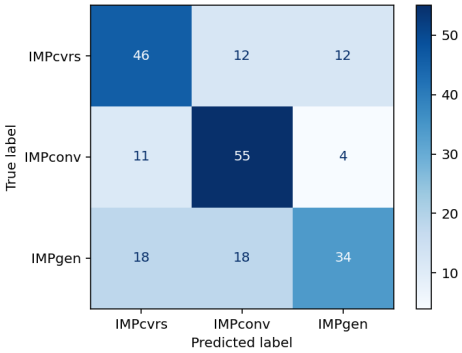


Team *RES2*

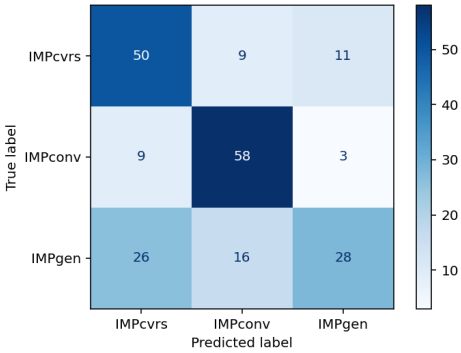
Figure 2: Confusion matrices for subtask 2

subtask. The first run had a higher F1 score.

Interestingly, the error distribution among the three classes (IMPcvrs, IMPconv, and IMPgen) is quite umbalanced: conventional implicatures are well identified (F1 for IMPconv = 0.71), while *RES2* system performed worse on conversational implicatures (F1 for IMPcvrs = 0.63; F1 for IMPgen = 0.57).



Team *RES2* - run 1



Team *RES2* - run 2

Figure 3: Confusion matrices for subtask 3

5. Discussion

Implicit content detection and classification are non-trivial tasks, that can not be easily addressed by an LLM with a simple prompt. This is confirmed by the poor results obtained with the baseline, reporting a low F1 score across all subtasks. The three proposed subtasks have an increasing level of specificity and complexity: the more general implicit detection task has been solved by both the participants, while the discrimination between implicature and presupposition proved to be more challenging, and the implicature type identification was even harder. In addition to this, there is a different number of items in the training sets: the dataset for subtask 2 is about half the size of that for subtask 1, and the dataset for subtask 3 is about half of that for subtask 2. These differences may have impacted the effectiveness of the training, making subtask 3 harder to address.

To gain further insight into the results, we conducted a qualitative error analysis on the outputs of both participants. Our aim was to identify systematic patterns in the mistakes across the three subtasks and to determine which types of implicit content posed the greatest challenges.

For **subtask 1**, we examined errors from both participants. Across the dataset, 12 instances were consistently misclassified by both teams. Among these, one was a non-implicit expression, while the remaining 11 were implicit, including 9 presuppositions and 2 implicatures. At the participant-level, *kenji-endo*'s model produced 12 errors involving presuppositions and 15 involving implicatures, 14 of which were conversational, indicating a strong reliance on contextual interpretation. Errors produced by *RES2* were mostly related to presuppositions (27 out of 37), which in the corpus are largely sub-categorized. 12 of these errors involved definite descriptions, which introduce discourse entities as identifiable by the hearer through lexical-syntactic indexes such as personal pronouns and demonstratives. On the other hand, the majority of implicature misclassification concerned conversational ones. Overall, errors in subtask 1 were primarily driven by difficulties in identifying implicit content, particularly presuppositions.

The *non-bona fide* nature of the implicit content targeted by our task - closely related to the communicative setting in which the discourse is produced - made presuppositions particularly difficult to detect, even when relying on lexical-syntactic cues. In line with this observation, context-dependent implicatures remain a major challenge, likely because they require pragmatic inference, and discourse-level knowledge. By contrast, conventional implicatures, being lexically or grammatically encoded, were more easily classified by the system.

For **subtask 2**, the analysis focused on *RES2*, since *kenji-endo*'s system exhibited considerably lower performance and classified all the occurrences as IMP. Only two of *RES2*'s errors overlapped with those observed in subtask 1, suggesting a limited correlation between detection and classification errors. *RES2* misclassified 54 instances: 23 presuppositions (PPP) and 31 implicatures (IMP). Among presuppositions, no clear preference for specific sub-categories emerged. Conversely, among implicatures, 29 were particularized conversational and only 2 were conventional. This distribution further confirms that conversational implicatures represent the most challenging category.

For **subtask 3**, the analysis again focused on the best-performing run of *RES2*. Errors followed a pattern similar to that observed in subtask 2, with conversational implicatures proving more difficult to classify than conventional ones. Notably, 60% of generalized implicatures were misclassified, highlighting the complexity of this category and its resistance to reliable automatic classification.

Declaration on Generative AI

The author(s) have not employed any Generative AI tools.

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A. Prompts used for baseline computation

A.1. Prompt for subtask 1

Original Italian prompt used for the baseline

> Considera il seguente estratto di discorso politico:
>
> [text]
>
> Il testo contenuto tra <s> e </s> contiene un implicito non bona fide vero? Rispondi solo sì o no, senza aggiungere altro testo.

English translation

> Consider the following excerpt from a political speech:
>
> [text]
>
> Does the text contained between <s> and </s> contain an implicit meaning that is not bona fide true? Answer only yes or no, without adding any other text.

A.2. Prompt for subtask 2

Original Italian prompt used for the baseline

> Considera il seguente estratto di discorso politico:
>
> [text]
>
> Il testo contenuto tra <s> e </s> contiene un implicito non bona fide vero. Di che tipo è l'implicito? Rispondi PPP se ritieni che sia una presupposizione, IMP se ritieni che sia un'implicatura. Non aggiungere altro testo.

English translation

> Consider the following excerpt from a political speech:
>
> [text]
>
> The text contained between <s> and </s> contains an implicit meaning that is not bona fide true. What type of implicit meaning is it? Answer PPP if you believe it is a presupposition, IMP if you believe it is an implicature. Do not add any other text.

A.3. Prompt for subtask 3

Original Italian prompt used for the baseline

> Considera il seguente estratto di discorso politico:
>
> [text]
>
> Il testo contenuto tra <s> e </s> contiene un'implicatura. Di che tipo è l'implicatura? Rispondi CVRS se ritieni che sia un'implicatura conversazionale particolarizzata, GEN se ritieni che sia un'implicatura conversazionale generalizzata, CONV se ritieni che sia un'implicatura convenzionale. Non aggiungere altro testo.

English translation

> Consider the following excerpt from a political speech:
>
> [text]
>
> The text contained between <s> and </s> contains an implicature. What type of implicature is it? Answer CVRS if you believe it is a particularized conversational implicature, GEN if you believe it is a generalized conversational implicature, CONV if you believe it is a conventional implicature. Do not add any other text.

B. Implicit examples

Below, one example is provided for each category to be identified in the three subtasks, including the original Italian transcription and its English translation. The sentence to be annotated is shown **in bold**. Where implicit content is involved, a brief explicit explanation is provided in italics for a better task understanding; however, such explanations are not provided in the IMPOLS dataset.

B.1. Examples for subtask 1

Speech without questionable implicit contents

Original Italian:

> Resterò vicino al cimento e agli sforzi dell' Italia e degli italiani, con infinita gratitudine per quel che ho ricevuto in questi quasi 9 anni non soltanto di riconoscimenti legati al mio ruolo, non soltanto di straordinarie occasioni di allargamento delle mie esperienze, anche internazionali, **ma per quel che ho ricevuto soprattutto di espressioni di generosa fiducia e costante sostegno, di personale affetto, direi, da parte di tantissimi italiani che ho incontrato o comunque sentito vicini**.
>
> [Giorgio Napolitano, 2014]

English translation:

> I will remain close to the feat and efforts of Italy and of the Italian people, with endless gratitude for what I have received over these almost nine years not only in terms of recognition related to my role, not only in terms of extraordinary opportunities to broaden my experience, including at the international level, **but above all for what I have received in the form of expressions of generous trust and constant support, and, I would say, of personal affection, from the many Italians I have met or have nevertheless felt close to**.

Speech with questionable implicit content

Original Italian:

> Recuperiamo, recuperiamo ciascuna componente con la sua identità, il meglio delle nostre tradizioni, di quella socialista e comunista, di quella cattolico-popolare, di quella laica e repubblicana. **I nostri partiti sono altra cosa rispetto ai loro antecedenti storici, le forze schierate da questa parte rappresentano la rottura più conseguente col vecchio sistema politico e di potere.**
>
> *Implica che le attuali forze di centro-sinistra siano migliori rispetto ai propri antecedenti.*
>
> [Giorgio Napolitano, 1996]

English translation:

> Let us recover each component with its own identity, the best of our traditions, the socialist and communist tradition, the Catholic–popular one, and the secular and republican one. **Our parties are something different from their historical predecessors, the forces aligned on this side represent the most coherent break with the old political and power system.**
>
> *It implies that the current centre-left forces are better than their predecessors.*

B.2. Examples for subtask 2

Implicature

Original Italian:

> Questa non è una crisi qualsiasi, è la fine del grande imbroglio italiano che dura da ben 15 anni. È stato un imbroglio il golpe mediatico-giudiziario che ha portato al governo del Paese con la forza e la violenza **chi, dopo il crollo del muro di Berlino, è stato sconfitto dalla storia**.
>
> *Implica che la sinistra sia stata sconfitta dalla storia.*
>
> [Stefania Craxi, 2007]

English translation:

> This is not just any crisis, it is the end of the great Italian fraud that has lasted for a full fifteen years. It was a fraud the media and judicial coup that brought to power, through force and violence, **those who, after the fall of the Berlin Wall, were defeated by history**.
>
> *It implies that the left was defeated by history.*

Presupposition

Original Italian:

> Queste sono le prime elezioni veramente libere di tutto il Dopoguerra, perché per la prima volta si vota liberi dalla paura del Comunismo che aveva condizionato tanta parte della vita politica italiana dal 45' in poi, e che aveva condizionato soprattutto le scelte del mondo cattolico. Oggi si può votare dunque secondo coscienza, **non più turandosi il naso come tante volte aveva dovuto fare tanta parte dell' elettorato**, anche di sentimenti nazionali.
>
> *Presuppone che tanta parte dell'elettorato abbia dovuto votare turandosi il naso.*
>
> [Pino Rauti, 1990]

English translation:

> These are the first truly free elections of the entire post-war period, because for the first time people are voting free from the fear of Communism, which had shaped a large part of Italian political life since '45 and had especially influenced the choices of the Catholic world. Today, therefore, one can vote according to conscience, **no longer holding one's nose as a large part of the electorate had so often been forced to do**, including voters with strong national sentiments.
>
> *It presupposes that a large part of the electorate had been forced to vote while holding its nose.*

B.3. Examples for subtask 3

Conventional implicature

Original Italian:

> I partiti presentavano, con un programma, quello che volevano fare prima delle elezioni; poi, una volta al governo, facevano tutt'altro. La Legge Fornero non era in nessun programma elettorale, nessun italiano l'ha mai votata. **Il Jobs Act non era in nessun programma, eppure l'hanno fatto**.
>
> *Implica che tutti i governi dovrebbero rispettare i programmi elettorali, che non dovrebbero fare niente che non sia scritto nel programma elettorale.*
>
> [Luigi Di Maio, 2018]

English translation:

> Before elections, parties would present a programme outlining what they intended to do; then, once in government, they would do something entirely different. The Fornero Law was not included in any electoral programme, no Italian ever voted for it. **The Jobs Act was not included in any programme, yet they implemented it.**
>
> *It implies that all governments should respect their electoral programmes and should not implement measures that are not included in them.*

Particularized conversational implicature

Original Italian:

> Chi non la voleva capire non l' ha capita, eppure il significato è chiaro, non è la politica sottobanco che voglio fare, non è la politica sottobanco che appassiona le persone come voi, come noi. E nemmeno i patti dell'amministrazione con i poteri forti che innalzano quartieri in mezzo al nulla **invece di realizzare servizi e trasporti che rendono la vita più semplice ai nostri cittadini**.
>
> *Implica che l'amministrazione Alemanno non abbia realizzato alcun servizio o trasporto che rendesse la vita più semplice ai cittadini.*
>
> [Ignazio Marino, 2013]

English translation:

> Those who did not want to understand it did not understand it, yet the meaning is clear. This is not the kind of backroom politics I want to pursue, nor the kind that engages people like you and like us. Nor are they the deals between administrations and vested interests that raise neighbourhoods in the middle of nowhere **instead of providing services and transport that make life easier for our citizens**.
>
> *It implies that the Alemanno administration did not provide any services or transport that made life easier for citizens.*

Generalized conversational implicature

Original Italian:

> E allora, alla scelta di dire "no" all'eutanasia, si accompagna la scelta di dire "sì" alla medicina palliativa, "sì" ad una compagnia che aiuti ad affrontare in modo umano la morte. Ultima cosa, il paziente ha diritto alla protezione contro il dolore. **Molti credono di essere a favore dell'eutanasia** perché non sopportano l'idea di morire in mezzo a terribili sofferenze, o di veder morire tra terribili sofferenze una persona amata.
>
> *Implica che molti di quelli che sostengono di essere a favore dell'eutanasia non lo siano veramente.*
>
> [Rocco Buttiglione, 2011]

English translation:

> And so, alongside the choice to say "no" to euthanasia comes the choice to say "yes" to palliative care, "yes" to companionship that helps people face death in a humane way. One final point, patients have the right to protection from pain. **Many believe they are in favour of euthanasia** because they cannot bear the idea of dying in terrible suffering, or of seeing a loved one die in terrible suffering.
>
> *It implies that many of those who claim to be in favour of euthanasia are not truly in favour of it.*