



Held in Milan on 21 September 2023, from 13:00 to 16:00,

at Herbert Smith Freehills and in streaming

1. Agenda:

INTRODUCTION
Pro Bono Italia - <i>Giovanni Carotenuto</i>
Herbert Smith Freehills – <i>Simone Egidi</i>
PRESENTATION OF NGOs NEW TO THE NETWORK
UPDATE: “LEGAL PRO BONO FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF IN-HOUSE COUNSEL”
UPDATES ON NEW AND ONGOING PROJECTS
Seminar “ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ETHICS, RIGHTS AND IMPACTS ON SOCIETY IN THE CHATGPT ERA” in collaboration with The Good Lobby Italia and I-Com Istituto per la Competitività
<i>Ore 14:45 DEBATE</i> <i>Introduces</i> <i>Pietro POUCHÉ, Partner Herbert Smith Freehills</i> <i>Luna BIANCHI, Advocacy & Lobby executive Privacy Network</i> <i>Massimo CHIRIATTI, CTO Lenovo Italia and author «Artificial inconscience» (Luiss University Press)</i> <i>Eleonora FAINA, Director Anitec-Assinform</i> <i>Emanuela GIRARDI, Founder and President POP AI</i> <i>Oreste POLLICINO, Constitutional Law, Università Bocconi</i>
CONCLUSIONS

2. **Participants: 65** in person and remote (13 speakers)

3. Greetings

President Giovanni Carotenuto recalls that for the second time Herbert Smith Freehills (HSF) hosts Pro Bono Italia (PBI) and on behalf of the association expresses his gratitude to the studio. Simone Egidi, PBI Board member and lawyer at HSF, took the floor recalling the importance of pro bono in a context of growing social inequality and mentioning the pro bono projects and commitments at national and European level undertaken with passion by the firm. Among these, a project related to the rights of refugees (KIND) and one related to the rights of prisoners in collaboration

with Antigone, as well as direct involvement with the Pro Bono Italia Clearinghouse. The President celebrates the registration data at this event: 22 law firms, 14 companies and 16 NGOs, universities and other institutions, to proudly highlight the diversity of the audience involved. Finally, the program of the day is briefly recapped.

4. NGOs Presentation

Gruppo L'Impronta - born in a difficult neighborhood of Milan to meet the needs of people with disabilities. Since 2012 Impronta has opened the first social enterprises, with the aim of placing people with difficulties in the working environment. Among the various social enterprises there is a restaurant, a bakery/pastry shop and an agricultural farm. In addition, the importance of dialogue between the private sector and the third sector is stressed. In fact, Impronta is supported by the profit world, as a customer to whom the association offers its services. This array of large companies as customers supports the association and guarantees its livelihood, leveraging on the Biagi Law, in particular Article 14 of the latter, which allows companies to cooperate with social enterprises and contribute to the mission of the latter.

Mygrants - the problems of migratory flows that have been affecting Europe for years are recalled. Mygrants, since 2019, has created two digital platforms, one for immigrants to offer them a future job. To date, the company has more than 90,000 users. The second platform is for companies. These can access to the talent pool created through the previously mentioned platform and access the profiles of registered users. Through this second platform, more than 83 monthly entries are counted. The goal of Mygrants is to collaborate with banks and insurance companies to increase trust between financiers and immigrants, so that the micro-credit project can grow and become a resource for all parties. So far, more than 300,000 euros have been distributed, especially in favor of female users. Through Pro Bono Italia Mygrants asked for advice on the most appropriate legal entity to maximize the impact and provide social credit.

Antigone - association founded in the mid-80s whose mission is to deal with prison legality in compliance with constitutional norms, especially with regard to prisons and people temporarily deprived of freedom. Antigone is present on the national territory, with passion but also scientific rigor. The operational tools are monitoring and research; it is recalled that Antigone is an organization authorized since the 90s to observe the living conditions of prisons in Italy. The data collected is produced to ensure fundamental rights and combat stereotypes about persons deprived of their liberty. Although there is no shortage of volunteers to help the association, the challenge remains to offer organizational support and make significant progress on projects related to the storage or even processing of sensitive data.

PILnet - The PILnet Global Forum that will take place this October in Brussels is mentioned. Several pro bono professionals will converge from all over the world to take part in discussions and seminars on pro bono issues in favor of immigrants and minorities, the use of artificial intelligence from a legal point of view and many other legal interventions on the topic of pro bono and the third sector. Also mentioned is the usual annual appointment of the Legal Community Pledge in which Pro Bono Italia participates with enthusiasm.

AOB - To close this first part, a brief summary and update on the guidelines of the permanent table "lawyers-jurists" is then offered and the invitation to the sixth edition of the Pro Bono Day Italy scheduled in Milan at White & Case on November 22nd is extended.

5. Seminar ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ETHICS, RIGHTS AND IMPACTS ON SOCIETY IN THE ERA OF CHATGPT" in collaboration with The Good Lobby Italia e I-Com Istituto per la Competitività

The event opens with the greetings of the three organizations that collaborated in the realization of the seminar. The emphasis is on the following themes: the evolution of

artificial intelligence and the perception of the latter by the population, and the risks of artificial intelligence and the different narratives of which it is the protagonist (Empoli).

Pietro Pouchè renews his support for Pro Bono Italia and his interest in the topics of the debate. The speaker talks about the EU AI Act, as a draft legislative proposal that seeks to regulate all issues related to AI at a harmonized level, trying to combine innovation and security, to protect privacy and human rights.

Luna Bianchi opens her speech by referring to the approach based on risk management and explains how, based on the risk category, the proposal includes requirements and obligations that developers and those who implement the system will have to respect. The text of the recently approved Act has many changes giving priority to the protection of human rights over the interests of big tech. She concludes by saying that we all have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process about these new technologies, which affect us more closely than it may seem, and as citizens we have a responsibility to do so. Oreste Pollicino begins his speech by stating that the European approach is influenced by the success of the "*Brussels effect*", which refers to the fact that the GDPR has led to the forced colonization of European values. The risk is that global governance could polarize decision-making based on geopolitical interests, and we will soon have proof of this in view of the upcoming election seasons in Europe and the US.

Still on the subject of governance and experience in other jurisdictions, Emanuela Girardi shares the perspective of China and how this is not in line and compatible with that of the European Union due to a lack of alignment of values – a fundamental problem for the purposes of harmonization. Going back to corporates, Massimo Chiriatti underlined the importance of building AI systems in an economically sustainable way, inviting the audience to reflect on the strategic and legal implications of entrusting sensitive data to third parties. Finally, Eleonora Faina raised the key issue of national productivity and identified two elements to consider. The first deals with the lack of awareness about AI, but also notes that AI is already present in citizens' homes thanks to machine learning. There are still many important questions and challenges, such as the lack of investment for small Italian companies and the risk that the lack of training could amplify the economic fragmentation between the north and south of the country.

In the final debate, we discussed how to help entrepreneurs adopt AI. It is not enough to have internal knowledge, since entrepreneurs are often not able to assess the impact of AI development, hence also the need for a multidisciplinary vision, involving ethics, philosophy, economics and law. Cooperation between these sectors was considered essential to address the challenges of AI. In addition, there was a need for additional AI skills. There is no direct competition between AI and people: the more you invest in AI, the more productive and hiring companies become. In other words, not investing in AI poses a risk to competitiveness and employment. In addition, some dangerous activities are better delegated to machines, allowing people to focus on other things.

6. Conclusions

The discussion touched on several crucial points about AI and business, including awareness, opportunities, challenges, ethics and multidisciplinary cooperation. The discussion was concluded by underlining the importance of AI for Italy and the need to prepare schools and institutions for new technological needs, promoting the tango between man and machine to ensure a sustainable and prosperous future. The president of PBI renews his gratitude to the host and recalls upcoming appointments.