

IGF ITALIA 2018

Final Report

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Introduction

The document presents the main outcomes of Italy IGF 2018 debate, it includes three sections: The first section states the general features of the event, the comments and suggestions that came out during the debates grouped by themes, the input and next steps raised in the closing session. The second section reports the plenary sessions debate and it collects the final reports sent by the workshop organizers. The third section is the agenda of the event.

Section I - IGF Italia 2018

Italy IGF 2018 was held in Rome from 5 to 7 November 2018 at LUISS University and was attended by representatives of the Government, the Technical Society, the Academia and the Civil Society. The attendants were as follows: 240 participants, 138 speakers.

The event included a whole day (day 0) for youth, 21 workshops held in 7 parallel sessions, and 3 round tables¹.

Meryem Marzouki, CNRS & Sorbonne Université, attended the event, representing France where the 2018 global IGF was held, with a speech on "Privatized Internet governance and regulation - consequences on human rights, democracy and rule of law". There was also the remote participation from **Giovanni Buttarelli**, European Data Protection Supervisor.

In representation of the French Government that hosted the global IGF 2018, **Dalila Rahmouni** attended the day 0. She explained the will of the President of the French Republic, Emmanuel Macron, to give greater relevance to the role of the IGF worldwide. She announced the drafting of a document by the French government for the establishment of a multi-stakeholder coalition with the aim of developing a framework of shared principles to improve stability and security of Cyberspace.

Starting with the organization of IGF Italy 2017, the 2018 event has introduced several changes to comply with the international principles that the UN issued in 2016 for the National, Regional and Youth initiatives ([NRI Toolkit](#)).

Taking the global IGF model as reference, the agenda of the event was built up following a bottom-up approach, including the selection of the host through a public call and of the workshop proposals submitted by the Italian multi-stakeholder community during the public "*Call for workshops*" that lasted two months.

An approach by themes was adopted. The Italy IGF Committee identified 8 topics and 33 sub-themes (fig.1) taken a reference by the workshop organizers. They include:

1) trust and cybersecurity, 2) digital inclusion and access rights, 3) emerging technologies (AI, IoT, etc.), 4) evolution of internet governance, 5) privacy, rights and digital citizenship, 6)

¹ Dati pubblicati dal sito Luiss <http://igfitalia2018.luiss.it/>

development, innovation and economic and legal issues, 7) media and content, 8) technical and operational issues.

IGF ITALIA 2018 – TABELLA DEI TEMI E SOTTOTEMI DI RIFERIMENTO PER LE PROPOSTE DI WORKSHOP

1. FIDUCIA E SICUREZZA INFORMATICA	2. INCLUSIONE DIGITALE E DIRITTO DI ACCESSO	3. TECNOLOGIE EMERGENTI (AI, ECC.)	4. EVOLUZIONE DI INTERNET GOVERNANCE	5. PRIVACY, DIRITTI E CITTADINANZA DIGITALE	6. SVILUPPO, INNOVAZIONE E PROBLEMATICHE ECONOMICHE E GIURIDICHE	7. MEDIA E CONTENUTI	8. TEMI TECNICI E OPERATIVI
1.1 ATTACCHI INFORMATICI E CYBERSECURITY BEST PRACTICE	2.1 ACCESSO E CONNETTIVITA', BANDA E DIGITAL DIVIDE	3.1 INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE, ROBOTICA E POLITICHE DEL LAVORO	4.1 MULTISTAKEHOLDERISMO E IGF NELLA GLOBAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE	5.1 CITTADINANZA DIGITALE, DISCRIMINAZIONE E VULNERABILITA' IN RETE	6.1 INTERNET E LE TRASFORMAZIONE DEL LAVORO: TAXATION, GIG ECONOMY E DIRITTI DEI LAVORATORI	7.1 PROPRIETA' INTELLETTUAL E E CONTENUTI, LIBERTA' DI ESSERE INFORMATI	8.1 PROTOCOLLI DI INTERNET, ROUTING, DNS, ECC.
1.2 MISURE DI TRUST E ACCOUNTABILITY NELLA P.A. E MERCATO	2.2 COMMUNITY NETWORKS	3.2 BLOCKCHAIN E CRYPTOCURRENCY	4.1 IGF NAZIONALE E GLOBALE: COME AMPLIARE LA PARTECIPAZIONE E CREARE SINERGIE	5.2 DEMOCRAZIA, LIBERTA' DI ESPRESSIONE ED ETICA DI INTERNET	6.2 INTERNET E SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)	7.3 FAKENEWS, HATESPEECH E LIBERTA' DI ESPRESSIONE	8.2 INTERNET SHUTDOWNS
1.3 CYBERDIPLOMACY	2.3 COSTRUZIONE DELLE COMPETENZE DIGITALI ED ISTRUZIONE ON LINE	3.3 INTERNET OF THINGS	4.3 LA GOVERNANCE DELLA RETE: MODELLI, SFIDE E PROSPETTIVE.	5.3 PARITA' DI GENERE	6.3 MERCATO FRA COMPETITIVITA' E MONOPOLIO: TELCOs, ISP, OTT		8.3 NET NEUTRALITY
1.4 SALVAGUARDIA ON LINE DEI MINORI, CYBERBULLISMO	2.4 PERSONE CON DISABILITA'	3.4 REALTA' VIRTUALE, AUMENTATA, 3D		5.4 IMPLEMENTAZIONE DELLA CARTA DEI DIRITTI DI INTERNET	6.4 NET NEUTRALITY, COMMONS E MERCATO		8.4 PROBLEMATICHE DI RETE
	2.5 INCLUSIONE DEI GIOVANI			5.5 BIG DATA, DATA CRACIA E DIRITTO ALL'AUTODETERMINAZIONE INFORMATIVA	6.5 PROBLEMATICHE LEGALI E DI REGOLAMENTAZIONE		
				5.6 PRIVACY E TUTELA DEI DATI PERSONALI (1.5)			

fig.1

The evaluation criteria for the workshop proposals issued by the Italy IGF 2018 Programme Committee allowed the development of balanced proposals in terms of stakeholders, regional and gender diversity, as well as encouraging the participation of young people.

The promotion of a broader inclusion of young people, already launched in the 2017, continued, and this time was not limited to providing discussion spaces for Italian University students. For the first time in Italy, an entire day of the event, the Day 0, was reserved for young people, and their participation was encouraged through a communication campaign of the Ministry of Education, Secondary Schools and Universities. Two webinars were held in October 2018 to explain how Internet works, the meaning of Internet Governance and its related processes.

The Day 0 has seen the involvement of several students from the high schools of Rome and the launch of the IGF Italia Giovani Committee (Italy Youth IGF Committee).

The Youth

During the Day 0 a training session on the main topics concerning Internet Governance was held whose speakers were member of Italy Youth IGF Committee. A remote session was held with representatives of the other international Internet Governance initiatives to share and compare the main *best practices*. The participation of young people was high and it highlighted *the thirst for knowledge on these issues* and the need to include, from secondary schools, in national school programs, new teaching courses to explain the basic concepts of Internet Governance. Young participants from the Universities of Bologna, Naples, Rome and Pisa have shared a number of ideas and thoughts on the issues outlined by the Italian Committee "Commissione per I diritti e i doveri relativi ad Internet " in the "Internet Bill of Rights" issued in 2015.



The issues

IGF Italia 2018 has used an approach by themes. Following are reported the main outcomes for each theme.

1) Trust and Information Security

Industry 4.0 outlines a new scenario for the economy, enabling new business models and relationships, but also brings with it new vulnerabilities and threats of cyberattacks linked to a wider use of digital technologies. It is therefore of utmost importance for business growth to develop new capabilities and tools to improve security. It is necessary to build a national

framework to monitor the cybersecurity status of organizations in the different Italian industrial sectors.

The importance of protecting Italian strategic infrastructures has been highlighted not only for what concerns the usage of tools for verifying software and hardware, but also by deploying the skills and competences to take full control of it. It came out the importance of putting the emphasis on training and the need to activate an extraordinary plan of public investments focused on Cybersecurity. It has been highlighted the importance of improve the **legislative-regulatory** framework, in order to give greater clarity to the system's actors, upgrading the strategy, simplifying governance, completing the structures, and offering academics and industry clear directions to be followed. Further it was underlined the need for accelerating the implementation of the European Network and Information Security (NIS) Directive.

It has been emphasized that the growing value of data in the development of IoT applications or in the 5G field can make them the target of malicious actions, aimed at compromising the information itself, especially if the data are sensitive in nature.

Many computer incidents are related to the Software Vulnerability Disclosure. New intermediate strategies that are considered more responsible and coordinated are being studied, in addition to the two more extreme approaches of complete or no disclosure. The strategy of no disclosure seems to be obsolete and in contrast with the recent trend. The open question for consumers and for consumer associations concerns the implications and impacts that the various strategies of Software Vulnerability Disclosure will have on consumers' choices and behaviors. It is believed that the European Union must define common rules and procedures among Member States, thus initiating a coordinated process of disclosure of vulnerabilities.

2) Digital inclusion and right of access

The need to improve the digital culture of citizens has been pointed out as a pre-requisite to allow them to be aware and take advantage of digital citizenship rights. The weakness of the national strategy on digital skills and the non-systematic nature of interventions on citizens' digital skills make this issue one of the main critical issues for social, economic and Italian growth. Institutions should provide to citizens better tools enabling them to use new technologies and create new opportunities while minimizing risks. The education of citizens should be continuous and up to date, to pick up the opportunities offered by the new technologies and improve the economic development of the country.

The need to create digital skills for future generations since the early years of age has emerged, as well as the need to include teachers' education on these issues. The training of students and teachers is a tool to understand the challenges and problems related to the evolution of the Internet.

The trade union challenges in the Internet age were also discussed with a special focus on issues concerning the organization and representation of new kind of workers, and on how to negotiate the new forms and working conditions related to the digitization. The difficulty to access the workers of the gig economy and the professionals of the global online market in order to promote a renewed political, civic and social participation has emerged.

Finally, regarding the rehabilitation into society of the convicted person, it has been highlighted how digital education and the awareness and responsible use of the Internet is a fundamental tool for guaranteeing the protection of individual freedoms through a full participation in social life. For situations of marginalization such as that of the inmate, access to the Internet can be a valuable tool to recover and reintegrate more effectively in society at the end of the judgement.

3) Emerging technologies

Regarding the Blockchain technology, it has been highlighted that although it is a trustless technology it still needs systemic trust from all the potentially interested parties. In the field of Artificial Intelligence technologies, the need to address issues related to the governance, the need of give support in using the new technologies and the capability to manage data has been pointed out. Given the importance of these two technologies, for projects regarding Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain that concern the Public Administration it seems necessary to use "Reference Models", through which to identify the main challenges and promote an integrated and standardized development. The objective will be to use a perspectives and knowledge sharing approach.

Another scenario that has been debated for the Blockchain technology is that related to the vote in political elections. This new technology could have two great advantages, immutability and transparency, while respecting the equality, freedom and secrecy of the vote.

It came out that new technologies such as Cloud, AI and IoT could impact the concept of governance as they have the ability to re define the relationship between the actors and between the public and private sectors.

It has been highlighted how machine learning techniques could deeply harm human rights and the importance to know how large amounts of personal data are managed. It is necessary to guarantee a "democratic" web that, through appropriate technical rules, guarantees the anonymity of private individuals and at the same time ensures transparency for the public administrations through the usage of programs with open source codes.

It was emphasized that the data-driven transformation represents one of the opportunities available today to promote both male and female employment.

With regard to 5G technology, in the context of smart cities and the IOT, it was underlined the risk of a further increasing of market failure zones, with a consequent tightening of the digital divide. From this perspective the need to study new business models, including public-private

participation came out and the need to activate new programs and pilots at European and international level.

4) Evolution of Internet Governance

The theme of justice has been explored as well as the possibility of using some advanced tools for the decision of disputes. The hypothesis of examining the introduction, alongside the traditional ones, of new forms of access to justice that can be achieved through the application of algorithmic procedures and artificial intelligence methods in the legal field, while safeguarding minimum procedural guarantees, has also emerged.

The importance of the multi-stakeholder approach was reiterated, and how certain issues of Internet Governance should be dealt with in a multidisciplinary context, such as the censorship affecting both the technical sector and civil society.

5) Privacy, rights and digital citizenship

The issue of data belonging has been raised. Who should the user-generated data belong to? Who is entitled to use them? Taking into account that in the information age, ownership of data is equivalent to exerting a very strong influence in every context, disciplining it represents a future challenge.

The theme of the right to be forgotten was also brought to attention, inviting caution in implementing it, since sometimes it could allow the cancellation of information and memories concerning the past and the history, accessible nowadays almost exclusively through the network.

Another relevant issue is that of GDPR in the health sector: with an increasingly computerized health care, it is necessary to achieve greater protection of sensitive data.

Another theme emerged is that concerning new forms of democratic participation made available by new technologies emphasizing the need to build a solid strategy for managing citizen participation in decisions on public policies.

Regarding the theme of electoral campaigns carried out through the Internet and the Social media, various aspects have been highlighted. These included the need to establish minimum criteria for transparency and to make messages addressed by candidates and parties to voters transparent, visible and controllable. The so-called *filter bubbles* were discussed and, according to some, the network facilitates the polarization of ideas making it impossible to create a real civil public debate, while others believe the network promotes the circulation of different points of view. The need has emerged for citizens to be aware of the sources of information and the importance of integrating current regulation to make the declaration regarding the use of "botnets" mandatory, and to force digital platforms to recognize if a profile belongs to a human

or to a machine. With regard to the topics regarding electoral laws in Italy, such as *Par condicio*, *electoral silence and prohibition of taking polls close to the period of the vote*, it emerged that the existing "offline" rules are ineffective in the contemporary communication context, and a new and more effective laws on conflict of interest should be adopted.

6) Development, innovation and economic and legal issues

In the analysis of social media and related criticalities in terms of protection of rights, the impact of an inappropriate use of social media was discussed, focusing the attention on the context of the Italian Public Administrations where, with regard to the management of social profiles by public administrations on topics of public interest, emerged the need to monitor the uses of the various administrations to identify suitable communication strategies for dealing with sensitive issues.

The weight of digital gaps has also been highlighted, from the point of view of both legal rules and technical-IT accessibility, which it concerns above all the economic factor and also the presence of "territorial-institutional gaps", underlining that the concept of digital gaps must be tackled by many different points of view and not just as a lack of digital literacy. Concerning the issue of *fake news* and *hate speech* it has been discussed how the speed of communication processes makes it difficult to limit their diffusion and how legal instruments are completely inadequate and ineffective in countering these behaviors.

It has been emphasized that the current legislation does not yet provide mandatory use for public administrations, but that the instruments for implementing the principles of transparency, effectiveness and efficiency are essentially considered indispensable. According to some, behavior and impact of *social media* in the market should be disciplined and not just regulated, since some consider the *soft law approach* inadequate for the Internet.

It was also noted that information circulates on the platforms in ways and with an intensity determined by the managers of the platforms themselves, thus highlighting how relevant is the theme of policing private platforms. One possible solution could be the promotion of forms of self-regulation that presuppose, without any legal constraint, the voluntary participation of the major *web companies* to codes of conduct containing measures to combat hatred and misinformation based on the collection of reports from users.

The impact of technology on tax compliance at national and international level has been discussed, how frauds and non-regular tax behavior will be contrasted, analyzing the state of the art and possible future developments.

Regarding the subject of work and working rights, it was discussed how technology can influence the work leading to, depending on the scenarios, to an improvement that enhances the human person, but also to or a poorer, alienating and less dignified job.

With regard to the monopolistic concentration of data, it was proposed to follow a program that leads to the multiplication of data centers on the community territory, according to a regime of proximity to the citizen, to ensure an effective and concrete level of protection.

Regarding the "data package" adopted by the European Commission (see Communication SWD

(2018) 125 fin, April 2018) and the proposed Regulation on the transparency of B2P (business to platform) contractual relations, it was discussed whether the measures contained in the regulation, which aim to rebalance the contractual relationships between platforms and users and thus increasing their transparency, are sufficient to increase the innovative potential of the GIG economy. The debate highlighted that although the remedies included represent an important regulatory step, these are insufficient.

The debate on "Big data and fundamental rights" highlighted some critical points:

1. The need to regulate the phenomenon of *big data* outside the classical categories of regulation: personal data - data controller;
2. The EU Regulation 2016/679 (so-called GDPR) is not up to date with the current scenarios, since it does not deal with the phenomenon of *big data at all*, except for the regulatory impact on risk;
3. the need to overcome the European antitrust regulatory instruments still settled to market surveys linked to the product sectors and to the symptomatic indices of abuse connected to the increase in prices, this case is unverifiable in a false free market as that of the *data driven company*.

7) Media and content

It was highlighted the need, during the drafting of laws and regulations, to pay attention to the nature, functions and characteristics of the various online platforms, such as Facebook and Google, since they have different purposes and operations compared to other traditional entities like the newspapers and publishing houses, and to which the adoption of the traditional rules on publishing, such as the rules on copyright is not adequate.

Furthermore, the issue in the Western context of the disparity of access to high-quality information has been raised: more and more, in fact, information from reliable and authoritative sources, such as online newspapers, can only be accessed after paying a fee, with the risk of to exclude sections of the population that cannot afford it and are therefore able to access only low-quality information not guaranteed by competent bodies.

8) Technical and operational themes

It was underlined the proposal to study a new DNS model, a *peer to peer* one, as an alternative to the current hierarchical model, that was also presented by AgID and Università La Sapienza during the global IGF in Paris.

Conclusions

IGF Italia 2018 was an innovative, dynamic experience, full of new ideas and suggestions, which brought several results:

1. the full compliance to the international principles issued by the United Nations (NRI toolkit). The process has started last year for the preparation of IGF Italia 2017, and has been refined in 2018. The Italy IGF 2018 has been organized following a bottom-up, multi-stakeholder, open, inclusive and transparent approach, through an open call for host organization and a call for a multistakeholder Program Committee.
2. the significant involvement of young people especially in the Internet Governance debate but also in the organizational activities with the participation in the Program Committee;
3. the need to develop the necessary skills through a school-based education program that enables a greater awareness of the Internet and its functioning;
4. the awareness that only by constantly working on Internet Governance it is possible to improve policies for the benefit of everyone;
5. the need to create mechanisms, tools and shared principles to institutionalize this debate;
6. the need to give continuity to the debate on Internet Governance that cannot take place only once a year, during Italy IGF;
7. the need to integrate the governance document issued in 2017 sharing the document to the Italian multi-stakeholder community in order to collect new comments and suggestions;
8. the need to verify the opportunity to activate a non-profit organization, defining its next steps, characterized by a multi-stakeholder model which also includes young people. This organization should be active and open to debate throughout all the year. It should seek the views of the Italian community, schedule education programs and have the role of "advisory" of the government;
9. the need to create an online platform for Internet Governance, so as not to disperse human capital and knowledge assets;
10. the need for a greater link between the Italian IGF initiative and the other NRIs and in particular EuroDIG.

Section II – Workshops Report

Day 0

Day 0 involved the participation of some classes of Talete and Gassman high schools in Rome and other interested parties, for a total of over fifty participants. It included a training session (in the morning) and a discussion session (afternoon). Michele Sorice of LUISS gave a short introduction a welcome to the participants. Then the following speakers took part at the session:

- Francesco Pirro, AgID, who highlighted the importance of including Internet Governance in the national education program to develop more awareness in the usage of the Internet by young people.
- Domenico De Maio, director of the National Agency for Youth, who shared the importance that Internet has for young people and how important it is to start training programs.
- Stefano Quintarelli, who illustrated some dynamics of Internet .

The training session dealt with the following topics:

1. History of the Internet and notes on its main components: infrastructure, standards, and protocols - Veronica Birindelli and Gabriele Atria (University La Sapienza)
2. Internet Governance Ecosystem - Andrea Beccalli (ICANN)
3. Activity Overview of Italian Registry 'Registro.it' - Gino Silvatici (Registro.it)
4. Internet Governance: definition and classification of themes, multi-stakeholder model - Nicola Palladino (University of Salerno)
5. The youth initiatives ISOC Italy and the National youth Observatory ISOC Italy - Angelo Alù (generation Ypsilon)

There was also a remote session, which was attended by international speakers involved in youth IGF initiatives and Internet Governance, who explained the genesis of their initiatives and focused on some key issues:

1. Anja Gengo, NRI coordinator (National, Regional and Youth Initiatives) of IGF Global, explained the importance of NRIs and youth initiatives, emphasizing the value of dialogue and collaboration between the different initiatives of young people within the IGF.
2. Uffa Modey, Digital Grassroot Nigeria, spoke about digital citizenship and digital training.
3. Alessia Zucchetti, IGF Uruguay, spoke about digital ethics.
4. Ayden Férdeline, Mozilla Fellow, spoke about privacy and data protection.

The day was particularly lively and many people expressed great interest in these issues. The importance of training the new generations with specific initiatives has emerged, in order to

provide young people with the tools and knowledge necessary to understand such an important aspect of global society.

Opening plenary

The session was opened with institutional greetings from the Rector of the LUISS University and from the LUISS School of Government representatives.

Vittorio Calaprince of the Representation of the European Commission in Italy stated that the European Commission supports the multi-stakeholder model and promotes an open, inclusive model that guarantees the rights of the citizens. The Digital Single Market is closely linked to the Internet. In this context data security, new technologies (AI and blockchain) have an important role that must be man centric.

Francesco Pirro of the Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale (Agency for Digital Italy - AgID) pointed out the importance of taking part in the international debate to share viewpoints and find a balance on particularly complex issues, such as the ethics associated with the decision-making algorithms of "intelligent driverless systems". He stated that AgID has made a major investment on Internet Governance and will participate at the Global IGF in Paris, with a workshop proposal submitted together with La Sapienza University of Rome on the study of alternative models to the current hierarchical DNS. He also said that AgID will be involved in the workshop submitted by the University of Salerno related to the models of decentralized constitutionalism. He noted that politicians' inattention towards the IGF could be justified by the fact that Internet Governance is a complex multidisciplinary subject requiring specific skills that must be well managed. He recalled the strongest criticism against the global IGF regarding the lack of tangible, effective outputs that have global impact, and that the causes are to be found, in part, in the fact that the event is held only once year and in the absence of an online debate platform that will follow, that would foster continuity and greater organization for the follow-up work of the workshops, even after the event. For Italy, he called for the activation of a non-profit multi-stakeholder company that could pursue the objective of fueling a continuous debate on Internet Governance issues, stimulating the Italian community by encouraging its participation, and which could be a reference for the government, for the proposals law on the Internet, for the training of young people and to promote a greater awareness in the use of the Internet among citizens.

Mario Morcellini - AGCOM stressed that the Authority is an independent body with European experience, noting that unlike other countries, where governance initiatives are visible to all, in Italy, however, there is little sensitivity. He represented how the Authority has activated consultation and self-regulation and has highlighted the limits of Italian legislation with regard to networks, reaffirming that a more fierce competence is needed that puts all disciplinary and interdisciplinary skills in the field to analyze the opportunities offered by current regulatory framework. Finally, he recalled the importance of inserting a school education plan to educate the new generations, the main users of the Network.

Rita Forsi of MISE has point out the experiences that the Administration conducts in Internet Governance at international level and in particular the participation in the ICANN GAC and to the HLIIG group of the European Commission. For the latter, she highlighted the innovative model of the working group that includes two moments of discussion, one reserved for member states and the other open to the entire European multi-stakeholder community. Finally, she reaffirmed the Ministry's commitment to the international tables concerning the GDPR.

Domenico La Forenza of the .it Registry has illustrated the domain name market globally, of about 340 million domain names, and at the European level. The .it domain includes about 3 million domain names and in numerical terms it is the fifth in Europe. Finally, he highlighted how the register is engaged in a series of training activities aimed at increasing awareness of the use of the Internet.

Giacomo Mazzone of EBU (European Broadcasting Union) has represented the importance of Internet Governance for the public service: communication is moving more and more on the Internet and the goal is to make sure that in the world of bits there are the same protection and rights present in the analog world. He expressed the need to integrate and improve copyright law, rules and regulations on fake news and privacy at national and European level. He also listed the initiatives that EBU has launched, such as the activation of an online content verification committee that controls the source and content. EBU is engaged in the dissemination of digital information and participates in numerous international working groups on algorithms regulation. Finally he hoped that the public service of the future will be interactive, reliable and will fight the digital divide.

Claudia Mazzola of RAI recalled that the new public service contract provides for digital literacy and the inclusion of new forms of communication concerning young people. From this perspective it emerges the importance of the IGF, linked to the new evolution of the public service that puts the web at the center, leaving the radio and TV at the outskirts.

Andrea Beccalli of ICANN thanked the organizers for contributing to the creation of IGF Italia 2018 in accordance with international principles, sharing some thoughts with the audience. It emerged that the number of applications carried on the Internet is numerous and varied, and often it is little known even to those in charge to regulate the governance of the Internet. He pointed out how in the last 5 years the European Commission has focused on DSM, paying little attention to Internet Governance and how the "*permissionless*" principle has proved to be harmful. Finally, he highlighted the importance of working to protect the rights and governance of the Internet.

Anja Gengo, representative of NRIs globally, congratulated AgID and IGF Italia 2018 for the change implemented and for the contribution and inputs provided by Italy in the participation in the international processes and in the promotion of the Italian Youth IGF Initiative. She then described the organization of the global IGF event in Paris and the main sessions, that were attended by over 100 NRIs including Italy. Finally she presented how the debate among the NRIs

is difficult but at the same time stimulating because of the cultural diversity and needs of the different countries.

Valentina Scialpi of the European Commission thanked the organizers and she thanked AgID for the change put in place with the IGF Italia 2018 organization that was fully compliant with international requirements. Finally she recalled the statement by Tim Berners Lee, one of the founding fathers of the web, on the importance of establishing the web's magna carta.



Parallel Sessions I

1) Training the new generations on the Internet and STEM topics: a driving force for economic growth

Organizer: Chiara Petrioli, Sapienza University

Report by Emanuele Panizzi, Sapienza University

The main problems that have emerged are the following:

1. Until today, regardless of the Internet, information technology and digital skills permeate our lives and are essential for our economic development, but these issues are poorly understood by the population and sometimes they are experienced with suspicion, especially when it comes to more technical aspects and educational possibilities.
2. Creating digital skills for future generations from an early age, including teacher education on these issues, provides an effective response to the development of those skills that can promote economic development, reduce youth unemployment and contribute to the definition of inclusive learning environments.

3. The training of pupils and teachers is also a tool to understand the challenges and problems related to the evolution of the Internet.

Prof. Chiara Petrioli, Department of Informatics, Sapienza University, Rome underlined

- Premise: With the spread of the Internet and computers, digital jobs have grown.
- Reflection on job opportunities offered by digital technology and how the world is changing
- Analysis of the importance of training in digital skills
- Introduction of the main projects that the Department of Informatics carries out to promote STEM skills (OII, Eu Factor, "NERD?" Project etc.)
- Research results on the importance of digital training in from pre-school age
- Introduction to programs and investments to promote STEM and the importance of multidisciplinary
- Introduction of the training initiative for trainers: it is necessary to involve teachers in the process of digitization
- Statistical results of the STEM project

Prof. Cesare Fregola, Laboratories of school inclusion, Roma Tre University, Roma

- Inputs and reflections: is there a difference in the behavior of today and yesterday? Has technology changed our habits?
- How to conceive and design learning environments for intergenerational inclusion
- Educational environments: how to reconcile the characteristics of the contexts and needs of the person
- Overview of technological innovation from the 50s until today
- Reflection: What changes and what is preserved by rereading the learning within transformative contexts?
- An account of an experience: research activity involving students and teachers with the aim of highlighting the approach and the prejudice with regard to information technology.
- Need to monitor the knowledge of the family, teachers, school, students and to reconcile educational and ITC knowledge
- Objectives and results of the activities undertaken

Prof. Viviana Langher, Department of Psychology, Sapienza University, Rome

- Premise: Basic educational experience to bring the child to STEM without fear. Need to support teachers to involve students
- Need to change the school system and above all the need for initiatives that encourage teachers to open up to digital tools
- Overview of the current situation: very important but not very structured schooling. Students are not sufficiently prepared to find out about the opportunities offered by the world of work.

- Reflection on the importance of study, especially at the university-level. Investment not only for family members, but for the whole of society, which can benefit from it and improve the state of the country.
- Hints on the culture of fulfillment (I commit myself and I struggle, but what is the global vision?)
- Tendency to despair: the country does not work in the training system and does not provide for development, this causes the feeling of impossibility in young people to do something productive

Ing. Laura Tassinari Zugni Tauro, Director ICS, Lazio Innova

- Statistics and employment problems related to Italian companies
- Data on female unemployment
- Gender wage gap: the more women are educated, the higher the wage gap is high
- Data on women and STEM: Preschool girls more interested in scientific subjects, the gap occurs during high school, women are afraid of failing and do not get involved.
- Vision of a video and reflection: Futurism or present?
- Introduction of the contest “Donna sostantivo femminile” and view of the winning video
-

Eng. Cristina Leone, President of CTNA, Leonardo

- Reporting statistical data analyzes the European and Italian overview of digital skills and available work places with a particular focus on women.
- Need for jobs, in STEM fields: men more than women
- Change and automation of work, professions different from those of the past
- Misalignment between trained figures and available jobs

Dott.ssa Rosamaria Barrese, AgID

Digital skills in public administration: introduction to the duties of the digital agenda and strategies for digital growth

- Explanation of the implementation indicators and objectives that the public administration aims to achieve with STEM training
- Illustration of investments to develop digital growth projects in the coming years
- DESI statistical data: status of the country with respect to digital evolution (Italy 26th out of 29 countries). Comparison with the European situation (dramatic situation)
- Important demand from ICT specialists (48-60 thousand missing profiles)

2) Industry 4.0 and cybersecurity: profiling proposal for the national framework

Organizer: Roberto Triola, Confindustria Digitale

Report by Roberto Triola, Confindustria Digitale

Giorgio Mosca as coordinator of Confindustria Digitale's Steering Committee on Cybersecurity opened the work of the roundtable illustrating the Federation's proposal. With the epochal advent of the fourth industrial revolution (so-called Industry 4.0 - Smart Manufacturing 4.0), the need to properly manage Cyber Security becomes essential. In fact, Industry 4.0 offers a new scenario for the development of the economy, enabling new business models and relationships, but it brings with it new vulnerabilities and threats of cyber attacks, linked to the increase of the attack surface due also to a wider use of digital technologies (mobile devices, internet of objects, cloud, etc.). Developing new skills and tools to improve safety is a major challenge for business growth. The correlation between the economic prosperity of a territory or a supply chain and the quality of its cyber infrastructures, the robustness and safety of the production systems used, the safety of the products produced, will be increasingly close. For this reason, a profiling cybersecurity in the various Italian industrial sectors, characterized by the pervasive presence of micro and small businesses, is particularly important to be developed within the national framework.

The **prof. Paolo Prinetto** (Polytechnic University of Turin) stressed that the delicacy of the strategic infrastructures and the defense of the made in Italy pose not only a theme of tools for the verification of software and hardware, but also the ability and the skills to take full control. In times of hacking, invasive technologies, interference from foreign intelligence, attacks that hit national strategic structures, but also trade wars on the technological front, **Italy must reposition itself. And it can not do it without putting the accent on training.** In fact, emigration of professionals and the lack of teachers are worrying. Few teachers in Italy can teach cybersecurity, and there are just a few training courses. Hence the need to activate an extraordinary plan that includes: the recruitment of researchers and university professors in the sector, the dissemination of skills at all levels of the school system, the recruitment of talents, the creation of a National Center research and development in cybersecurity and a national cryptography center, the use of public funds for specialized startups ... In short, an **extraordinary plan of public investments** dedicated exclusively to cybersecurity.

According to **Rita Forsi** (Mise) it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of the European Network and Information Security (NIS) Directive. In particular, it is essential to identify the operators of essential services that have a registered office in Italy, and above all to regulate the organization and functioning of the Italian CSIRT, a centralized prevention and response structure for cyber-incidents arising from the merger of the current National CERTs (established at internal of the Ministry of economic development) and CERT of the Public Administration (established within the Agency for Digital Italy).

Francesco Tortorelli (AgID) recalled that the Agency for Digital Italy (AgID) operates through three directives:

- 1) it directs the PA through Guidelines;
- 2) carries **out proactive and reactive actions**: over the past year it has mapped over 5 million compromise indices and thousands of malware through an innovative monitoring system that is very widespread, used by over 60 thousand cyber experts all over the world, and has invested 10 million euros to develop risk assessment tools for public administrations.

3) carries **out subsidiary actions** such as the collaboration agreement with the network of Digital Innovation Hub of Confindustria to promote public-private awareness initiatives in the territories.

Stefano Galli (Nozomi Networks) is back on the issue of industrial safety and profiling cybersecurity proposed by Confindustria Digitale. The convergence between the business activities of Operation Technology (OT) and Information Technology (IT) has greatly complicated the security framework within companies. For this reason, Nozomi proposes to companies the creation of a Security Operations Center (SOC), a team of experts with multi-sector skills that uses a combined approach, through a complete and fast monitoring of both OT environments and IT environments, to mitigate cyber threats. This type of approach allows to obtain a strong cyber-resilience in the company, reducing costs, increasing skills, responding more quickly to attacks, and more widely and comprehensively assuring company security.

Giorgio Mosca (Confindustria Digitale / Leonardo) has emphasized the European and international dimension, which requires greater standardization and above all greater coordination, both in terms of technical regulation and in terms of investments for research and industry, so that companies and research centers can also develop together and share better means of combating cyber attacks. If security providers keep abreast of technical developments in malware, they can protect their customers from different types of attacks. Obviously, awareness, training and the human factor play a significant role in the protection of resources and data. From the point of view of security agencies, however, the situation is much more complicated. Cybercrime is a global phenomenon. Therefore, discovering and prosecuting criminals requires a lot of time, undercover activities, cooperation between different states and agencies. All this is not easily achievable: for this reason, the implementation of cyber security and the increase in attention to the cyber threat are the two most important priorities: they represent the best possibility to effectively respond to both targeted and non-targeted threats. If these are the priorities, the collaboration between the public and private sectors and the role of security providers in providing tools, services and training to cybersecurity must be considered fundamental to guarantee the integrity of a country's infrastructures and economic and social activities.

These recommendations emerged:

In line with the contextualization already available for SMEs (National Framework 2015), **the proposal by Giorgio Mosca (Confindustria Digitale)** is to realize a "Specialization" specific and / or sectorial for companies that will start or have already started a process of digitizing their production structure with a view to Industry 4.0. The proposal is based on the description of a "**Target Profile**" focused on the level of cyber security desired by an organization that is part of the manufacturing system and provides a logical map to achieve this goal with quick and certain times and optimized costs. It can be used to identify opportunities to improve the status of the cybersecurity of a given organization, through a comparison between its current defense structures and processes (Current Profile) and a theoretical profile to be reached (Target Profile). The "Target Profile" could be used to assess the level of security of an organization in the face of specific processes or activities. In addition to being an operational tool to facilitate

the adoption of the cybersecurity framework in the context of Industry 4.0, the proposal highlights the need to reflect on the enabling factors for the adoption of these security practices, structured and standardized in the context of the business chain who have embarked on a path of digital transformation. The Framework, in fact, can be used as a common language through which to agree with its partners the rules and security practices necessary to create collaborative environments on the internet in order to support the production process.

The **prof. Prinetto** has called for the creation of a **network of research centers on cybersecurity**, both thematic and territorial, able to disseminate knowledge and support to companies and the PA in a capillary manner. And yet the need to create a culture of digital resilience that is not only technological but takes into account the human factor, the weak link in every security chain. Basically an **extraordinary Plan** for cybersecurity articulated in various actions, both for the physical (hardware) and immaterial (software and networks) safeguards of companies and PA, and for the training of human skills useful for the management of national cybersecurity.

Rita Forsi called for the full **functioning of the NIS and the CSIRT**, for which it is not enough a decree that regulates the organization, but above all a state fund for its annual funding.

In conclusion, the priority actions are of 3 types:

The first intervention is **legislative-regulatory** to give clarity to the actors of the system, updating the strategy, simplifying governance, completing the structures, offering academics and industry clear indications on the lines to follow.

The second intervention concerns the **training plan**: specialized skills and a "widespread teaching" are needed, which leads to the learning of basic cyber problems in schools, which must become part of everyone's knowledge.

The third intervention concerns the **protection of the existing framework**: while we build a new model and new skills, public management must be trained and stimulated not only to realize, but also to protect the PA's Digital Transformation, which must allow the country to regain share both inside and towards international investors.

Confindustria Digitale is promoting this public-private collaboration among the actors, at the tables and in the offices for the definition of rules and models, to contribute to training and to provide cyber security services.

The resulting proposal will allow us to better identify the skills and training needs that the various sectors of the country system will need in the years to come to manage the new challenges related to cybersecurity. From this point of view, the University and the school can create the basis for a new model of emancipation and development of the role of women in the world of new technologies and of cybersecurity in particular.

3) Social persuaders: transparency and democracy in digital election campaigns

Organizer: Antonio Santangelo - Nexa Center for Internet and society, Politecnico di Torino
Report by Antonio Dante Maria Santangelo, NEXA PoliT0

The session dealt with the issue of transparency and respect for democratic protections in digital

election campaigns, focusing on:

- a) Personalized political advertising, or the problem of the lack of transparency of *dark ads* and the use of citizens' data for micro-targeting. On this point, it emerged that messages addressed by candidates and parties to the electorate and single electors should be made public, visible and controllable by all. This means establishing minimum transparency criteria, which are absent today, for personalized political advertising on social media. In particular, clear information should be provided about:
 - i. the client paying for the messages,
 - ii. the public figures who are the target of the messages;
 - iii. the costs incurred, which can be consulted via an "archive";
 - iv. how to consult the set of messages that make up a political advertising campaign.

- b) Foreign interference through digital tools and the fight against the diffusion of fake news or propaganda, aimed at favoring the affirmation of political positions functional to the interests of foreign countries. It has been argued that the question is certainly worthy of attention for what happened abroad but which is currently marginal and devoid of real effects for Italy and therefore does not require any specific intervention. A well-functioning liberal democracy, however, should be able to fight on itself the spread of a certain type of ideas, regardless of who promotes them.

- c) Ideological bubbles, ie the polarization and the generation of hatred, in an increasingly deteriorated public sphere and the echo chambers. There has been much debate about their effective influence on the formation of public opinion. For some, these are phenomena that have always existed, not magnified by new technologies. On the contrary, by expanding the possibility of getting in touch with many more people, compared to the past, and making it easier to find any kind of information, even of very different contents, our era is characterized by "bubbles" of unique thinking much thinner and porous. The network, in this sense, would promote the circulation of different worldviews. According to others, however, as we read and hear often, the network itself would increase the polarization of positions and the impossibility of creating a civil and rational public debate. For this reason, remedies should be found to mitigate the effects.

- d) Political Bots: the problem of their tracking and their advertising, where they send propaganda messages to citizens, so that everyone is aware of the sources from which certain information comes. It emerged that bots can also be used as carriers of positive concepts, capable of enriching public debate. But when it comes to disseminating information of political importance, even in a broad sense, the difference between a human "vehicle" and an algorithm should be made explicit, so that whoever receives a content knows who has directed it. It should also be possible to link a certain type of message to its massive diffusion through automatic tools. In this regard, someone proposes to legislate, to make mandatory, declaring the use of "botnets" and force the

digital platforms to recognize if a profile belongs to a human or a machine, communicating it clearly to users.

- e) Par condicio, electoral silence and prohibition of polls close to the vote: the regulation of digital platforms, compared to that of traditional media. It emerged that the existing rules in the "offline" field could be eliminated, and rewritten, because they are inactive and ineffective in the contemporary communication context. Within this new regulatory framework, a new and more effective conflict of interest law should be adopted. In the digital field, it is advisable to continue and expand the approach indicated in the AGCOM Guidelines, promulgated before the 2018 general elections, on "equal access" to the tools made available by the platforms to all politicians, without distinction.

On these issues, the Nexa Center conducted, between November 2017 and April 2018, a study entitled "Social Persuaders" which was attended by many stakeholders, including political parties, communication agencies, independent authorities, digital platforms, unions, orders professionals, journalists and experts, involved to stimulate an informed debate on how, concretely, everyone can contribute to the creation of tools and solutions that guarantee the proper functioning of democratic mechanisms.

<https://nexa.polito.it/nexacenterfiles/Persuasori-Social-Finale.pdf>

Parallel Sessions II

4) The Internet Rights Charter

Report by Lucia Casarini, University of Bologna

This session provided for 5 minutes interventions by young people aimed at opening a debate on issues that are considered urgent because they are linked to the management of the Internet from a legal, economic, organizational, sociological, technological standpoint, and not just limited to internet rights. It has been stressed that it is necessary to organize sessions dedicated to young people to widen their presence within IGF.

The interventions were as follows:

1) **Alessandro Bacchilega**, University of Bologna

"Cambridge Analytica and the challenges of the near future"

The Cambridge Analytica scandal and the data theft of millions of users have opened a breach in the heart of democracy, going to put in danger its more pure foundations. It has also opened new problems to which all of humanity will have to give an answer: to whom must the data really belong? Who is entitled to use them and who does not? In the information age, ownership of data is equivalent to exerting a strong influence in every context and therefore regulating it represents the future challenge in the 21st century.

2) **Matteo Bianchi**, University of Bologna

"Erasing history: between public and personal interests"

The right to be forgotten on the Internet has grown in importance in today's world where many information relevant to civil societies passes and often reside exclusively within computer files. What would happen if we did not give the right ponderation to the elimination of these, and allow the cancellation of information and memories that affect the past and that may constitute fundamental truths of the Italian Republic?

3) **Grazia Callipari** and Alessandra Accordino, University of Bologna

"Health and GDPR"

The GDPR becomes relevant in the health sector because health is increasingly computerized and electronic, think of the ESF, Health Dossier.

There are many positive aspects, but there are many problems: technological adaptation has not affected all the healthcare companies, the systems are often not interoperable. The task of the legislator in the coming years will be to invest more on the computerization of health but at the same time to achieve greater protection of sensitive data.

4) **Gianmaria Bianchi**, University of Bologna

"Regulation of databases in the territory of the European Union and cost tolerance between monopolists and member states"

The monopolistic concentration of data makes the big data / open issue more and more current and decisive. To ensure a level of effective and concrete protection of the positions claimed by individuals it is necessary to follow a path that leads to a multiplication of data centers on the public territory according to a regime of proximity to the citizen. The stakes are high: who should bear the financial burden? The Information Gatekeepers, meaning the individual Member States? Waiting for a homogeneous development, we can only trust in the activities of consumer protection ensured by the legislation of the Institutions of the Union and the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice.

5) **Lucia Casarini**, Alessia Cimini and Martha Consoli, University of Bologna

"The right to the internet as a mean for the rehabilitation of the prisoner"

Looking at the rehabilitation of the convicted person, the issue of digital education is emphasized. Nowadays this is fundamental as a means of guaranteeing everyone the protection of individual liberties thanks to a responsible use of the internet and for a full participation in social life. For personal situations of marginalization such as that of the inmate, the first step in accessing the Internet can be a valuable tool to recover and reintegrate more effectively in society at the end of the sentence.

6) **Ivan Di Stasio**, LUISS, Rome

"Machine learning and neural networks, and the right to transparency"

Machine learning techniques can deeply harm the constitutionally guaranteed rights. It is important that there is knowledge of how large amounts of personal data are handled, and a democratic web is needed which, with technical rules, guarantees the anonymity of individual individuals and, on the other hand, ensures transparency for the public administration, such as the use of programs with open source codes.

7) **Erica Vaccaro**, Federico II University, Naples

"Blockchain and online democracy"

Political participation and new technologies.

The possibility of creating an online voting platform based on the blockchain, defined by many as the "new internet" for its revolutionary, secure and transparent scope.

In recent years we have witnessed the digitization of almost every aspect of daily life, while the voting mode in the general election has not yet undergone significant changes, we still vote with paper and pen. Blockchain technology has two major advantages: immutability and transparency. How the blockchain can be put at the service of the art.48 of the Constitution, respecting the equality, freedom and secrecy proper to the right to vote, is worth investigating.

8) **Veronica Birindelli and Gabriele Atria**, La Sapienza, Rome

"Hierarchical DNS and Net Neutrality"

The intervention concerned the evolution of the Domain Name System, (DNS) and the possibility of adopting a horizontal and peer-to-architecture architecture, which would have advantages in terms of security and robustness, and would make it more difficult to censor, even if today the solutions adopted have lower performance, and it is therefore appropriate to increase research in this area. The importance of the multi-stakeholder approach was reiterated, and how certain issues of Internet Governance should be dealt with in a multidisciplinary context, such as censorship involving both the technical sector and civil society.

5) Digital skills: problem of strategy or action on the territories?

Organizer: Roma Capitale - Assessorato Roma Semplice

Report by Stefano Rollo - Member of Assessorato Roma Semplice Staff - Rome City Council

The session highlighted the importance of improving the digital culture of citizens in order to allow the full exercise of digital citizenship rights. The weakness of the national strategy on digital skills and the non-systematic nature of interventions on citizens' digital skills make this issue one of the main critical issues for the Italian social and economic growth. To overcome this, the City of Rome has adopted a digital agenda focused on the dissemination of digital skills to its inhabitants, with the following aims: to provide better tools to citizens to engage with new technologies in order to allow new opportunities and minimize the risks; provide a greater number of online services, while simplifying the relationship between citizens and public administration; let citizens participate in decisions that affect them, thanks to appropriate online platforms. The Municipality of Rome has activated a network of 26 public spaces called "Roma Facile Infopoints" to help citizens who suffer from digital divisions to use new technologies. These spaces will increase in the future and are present in public offices, libraries, schools and in the future will also be available in private locations. The "Punti Roma Est" also host courses and seminars, with the aim of creating a real "widespread school" that allows citizens to stay up-to-date. The session highlighted how training never ends as more and more innovative technologies

become available and training must go hand in hand with the changes taking place. It was taken as a reference to the new generations, who are those who make extensive use of apps on smartphones and who consider the web not as something external, but closely connected with their lives and personal relationships. The need has emerged for schools and administrations to be more focused on these issues and devices. The goal must be the dissemination of knowledge and greater participation with the help of the same citizens with the hope of reaching a level of digital citizenship, complete with citizens who are only "digital" but who participate "actively" in the digital community through the best digital tools available, both to highlight problems to administrators, and to decide together with the community the best possible solutions for the city and its inhabitants.

6) Social media and rights

Organizer: Marina Pietrangelo, CNR ITTIG
Report by Pietrangelo, Romano (CNR-ITTIG)

The session was inspired by the legal text entitled "Social media and rights", which carries out an analysis of social media from a legal point of view, to extend the debate to other competences, sensitivities and professionalism, including civil society, and to contextualise the different rules concerning social media and the criticalities in terms of protection of rights. Starting from an inappropriate use of social media, especially by public administrations, we analyzed the information systems of NLP (Natural Language Processing) and Data Mining for the identification and evaluation of data transmitted by social media, with particular attention to hate speech. The discussion was animated by some questions, which concerned the following aspects:

a) the management of social profiles by public administrations on topics of public interest. For example, the issue of immigration, which an administration must now face using a website or a social media. The discussion highlighted the need to face this challenge by first monitoring the uses of different administrations on the same theme, to identify suitable communication strategies, and, in the presence of scarce human resources to oversee the social editorial staff, adopt a "broadcast logic", rather than to venture into the opening of interactive pages on the great social platforms, which, on sensitive topics, could generate unwanted effects;

b) the current "weight" of digital gaps, from the point of view of both legal rules and technical-IT accessibility. The discussion highlighted that the digital divide today mainly concerns the economic factor, ie the possibility of accessing technological services. Moreover, the presence of "territorial-institutional gaps" was also highlighted: in some territories the administrations are "more social", in others at all, thus creating great disparity both in access to services and also in general in democratic participation. The concept of digital gaps therefore today needs to be tackled by many different points of view and not just as a lack of digital literacy. Finally, attention must also be paid to the nature of the service conveyed through social networks, distinguishing

between types of public service, for example, services offered by universities or services mainly aimed at young people in relation to general services.

All the speakers and the participants in the debate showed great interest in the issues dealt with and asked to continue to deepen the topic discussed.

The works have been recorded by RADIO RADICALE

<https://www.radioradicale.it/scheda/556605/presentazione-del-volume-monografico-social-media-e-diritti-diritto-e-social-media-a>

Parallel Sessions III

7) The circulation of "business to platform" data in the EU regulatory framework

Organizer: Fabiana Di Porto, LUISS

Report by Fabiana Di Porto, University of Salento and LUISS

The session discussed the "data package" adopted by the Commission European (see Communication SWD (2018) 125 fin) to April 2018 which contains, among the various measures, a proposal for a Regulation (COM (2018) 238 final) on the transparency of the contractual relations B2P (business to platform). On the one hand, the digital economy is growing by increasing the broader sharing of data; on the other hand, innovators, particularly micro and SMEs, are often data donors rather than recipients. The proposed regulation aims to rebalance the contractual relationships between platforms and users, increasing their transparency: will this be sufficient to increase the innovative potential of the GIG economy?

There were many inputs. AGCOM has highlighted how the proposed regulation imposes some remedies for the transparency of information on online platforms that facilitate business transactions between business users and end customers. From a normative point of view, these remedies are light, limited to transparent information on the commercial policies of the platforms, without affecting the substance of these policies. Nevertheless, these remedies represent an important regulatory step, especially considering the holistic and extended approach adopted. It was highlighted that the regulation affects three different sectors of related policies, extending the scope of existing analytical frameworks: a) consumer protection, extending these tools and thinking about business users; b) fair competition / competitiveness, by extending the analytical framework of competition law to all business users, regardless of market power considerations, but considering "economic dependence"; c) access and circulation of data, considering data as an economic resource, but limited by data protection rules and by the free practice of business users.

CONSOB stressed that the platform economy is not new to financial markets: any stock exchange has its own distinctive characteristics, ie access by two or more user groups and network externalities. However, technological developments are promoting platforms, such as

equity crowdfunding and loan platforms, which link startups and SMEs to investors (both retail and institutional). These platforms can perform functions traditionally attributable to intermediaries (for example, credit scoring, portfolio matching, etc.). This raises concerns about possible regulatory loopholes. Another concern is that many of these functions are automated and use proprietary algorithms and user data to allow start-ups and SMEs to access platforms. AGCOM has highlighted that the proposed regulation does not provide for any administrative application at national level, probably because this would naturally imply an overlapping of competences. It suggests a new design of the competencies of national regulatory agencies (or even a merger between existing ones).

CONSOB noted that the main point of discussion is the way in which transparency and equity of platforms can be guaranteed. This, among other things, points to algorithms. Should we opt for self-regulation, soft regulation or more intrusive rules? How can we protect platform users and support competition without stifling innovation? What lessons can we draw from the EU regulation proposal "Promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online brokerage services"? Some believe that regulatory sandboxes could be a promising way to gather evidence on the impact of different policy options that regulate financial and credit services platforms.

8) Digital and active participation: forms and experiences of direct democracy

Organizer: Roma Capitale, Assessorato Roma Semplice

The meaning of democracy as we know it is evolving towards more participated forms. Rome hosted the Global Forum on modern direct democracy (September 26-29) where many personalities intervened to offer a point of view on the declension of democracy in cities. Rome asked the Global Forum to produce a Magna Carta for democratic cities around the world.

The round table, starting from the main experiences of local and central administration, wanted to develop a comparison on the main axes on which a solid strategy for managing participation in decisions on public policies should be built, highlighting their limits and opportunities. Roma Capitale presented its experience in line with what was described in the Capitoline Digital Agenda.

9) Data protection in the technological future - birth of a startup of purpose

Organizer: Fabio Saulli

Report by Iolanda Giallonardo, diGitalynn

During the session, points for reflection and discussion on the different aspects and technological impacts related to the evolution of 5G technology were presented, such as the value of data in the development of new IoT applications that more insistently put the attention to the issue of network security. IoT applications collect, communicate, analyze data whose value triggers consequent actions. And it is precisely the centrality of data in the value chain of

an IoT network that leads us to think that they will become the direct target of malicious actions, designed with the aim of compromising information or gaining possession of it, even more so if considered sensitive in nature. These considerations led a group of IT experts to develop and patent an innovative solution for data protection, from which the NoDrive software was born and the partnership with a professional study of Telecommunications Engineers (diGitalynn). The developed solution was presented during the flash session.

10) Widespread idea: the CGIL for work 4.0

Organizer: CGIL, Labor Office 4.0

Report by Monica Ceremigna, CGIL, European and international policies area, Responsible of European Projects

The session discussed the challenges that unions are called to face, regarding the new forms and conditions of work dictated by digitization. Among these: How to organize and represent new workers and then be able to effectively negotiate their working conditions? How to intercept the workers of the gig economy or the professionals who place themselves on a global market and often online? How to promote a renewed political, civic and social participation? The Work 4.0 project and the online collaborative platform were presented in *Idea Diffusa*, which the CGIL has adopted to meet the above-mentioned challenges, a tool that creates collective intelligence from and to the organization, multiplying the chances that change will be understood, analyzed from different points of view and therefore different and more effective practices of action and bargaining can arise. The strategy that we want to put in place is to create a network, locally, nationally and globally, with the involvement of all the interested parties, with experts outside the CGIL itself, and the organizational challenge is horizontality. Unfortunately it was not possible to adequately discuss the topic due to an overlap with the previous session and time limits.

Parallel Sessions IV

11) Justice through the internet. advanced tools for the decision and enforcement of rights

Organizer: Francesco Romeo

Report by Francesco Giuseppe Sacco

During the session, the topic of Network Governance was addressed, focusing attention on certain legal aspects that could be compromised by technological implementation aimed at guarantee the citizens of the European Union through uniform legal protection, strengthened

by the potential offered by the network. In particular, we analyzed the issue of justice and the possibility of using some advanced tools for the decision of disputes that can be implemented online. Three specificities of the theme of European justice were discussed through the Network's tool.

- Resolution of disputes through equitative algorithms;
- The European Small Claims Procedure;
- Unlawful and illegal contractual clauses and violations of the GDPR on the Internet that can be detected automatically.

The project CLAUDETTE (machine learning powered analysis of consumer contracts and privacy - Prof. Giuseppe Contissa) was presented, a project that through machine learning systems that can read and perform legal analysis of online contracts, signed with consumers, and privacy policy, assess compliance with the legislation. The System can help the consumer in the evaluation of terms of service (TOS) and privacy policy and this leads to the hypothesis of the introduction of new forms of access to justice that can be achieved through the application of algorithmic procedures - largely already studied by a mathematical and economic point of view - and methods of artificial intelligence in the legal field, all safeguarding the minimum procedural guarantees. The possibility of extending the analysis already carried out by CLAUDETTE to other network service providers was opened. Finally, it was proposed to expand through the CLAUDETTE algorithm, the mechanisms for identifying any contractual elements *contra legem*, in the network, to different areas of law.

Regarding the resolutions of conflicts with equitative algorithms, some ideas were presented regarding the division of contracts and inheritance of assets by Dr. Franco Trubiani who presented the project CREA - Conflict resolution with equitative algorithms, where the attention was placed on the framework that the institutes of the contractual and inheritance division, belonging to private law, have in place in compliance with the mandatory rules, contextualized within the context of the judgment of the Italian Supreme Court of Cassation. Attention was focused on the functioning of dispute resolution systems through algorithmic resolution, focusing on the eventuality of a premature departure of one of the parties, with the consequent takeover of the relative heirs in the procedure, this possibility not easily achievable as this system guarantees results in the short term.

The application of the Spliddit system was then illustrated in the cases of judicial division of assets by Mr. Fabrizio Corona. In particular, what was decided by the Italian Supreme Court of Cassation, with sentence no. 15466/2016, and the decision taken by Spliddit, an alternative dispute resolution system based on mathematical algorithms. The comparison showed that the result achieved by the artificial system is in line with what was decided by the jurisprudence of legitimacy.

Dr. Giovanni Di Stasio presented the SCAN - Small Claims Analysis Net project explaining that the EU Regulation 2007/861 established the European Small Claim Procedure, with which it is intended to ensure greater speed and efficiency for cross-border civil proceedings concerning small amounts of money, and how through this project we want to analyze the aforementioned Regulation in order to optimize the instrument, identifying the best transnational practices

already used by the Member Countries. A discussion has opened about the advantages of using the ESCP procedure in the network, during which different positions emerged, one favorable to the online use of this procedure given the greater speed applicable to cross-border disputes, the other more critical as subject to a too general use of this instrument. The fundamental necessity of the participation of all legal operators was stressed, so that no element could escape the analysis carried out on the subject of dispute resolution tools within the network. Consequently, it is equally important that the final recipient, ie the citizen, can feel part of the system and not just a passive subject.

12) Negotiating the algorithm: co-determine the work 4.0 in the industry and in the territory

Organizer: CGIL, Labor Office

Report by Cinzia Maiolini, SLC Cgil

The session discussed how technology design can influence work, leading both to an improvement capable of giving greater value to the human person or to a poorer, alienated and less dignified job.

Negotiating the algorithm means responding to this challenge: to think that innovation must also be co-determined by the workers and that these can affect the organization of work, both when this is determined by an algorithm, and when digitization produces significant changes. In all these cases the voice of workers and representatives becomes fundamental, above all because sustainable innovation is not produced if free and responsible work is not at the center. With this Round Table these themes were explored through a dialogue between theory and practice. The concept of the negotiation of the algorithm in the context of the 3 pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) was discussed, the meaning of "work 4.0" and the complexity of the negotiations were discussed.

Reference was made to the complex crisis in Savona, a Ligurian city in Italy, for which Cgil presented an action plan for reconversion and redevelopment based on the idea of economic competitiveness, innovation and social and environmental sustainability.

The session also presented good practices in the negotiation of digitization in the Saras refinery and the complex relationship between trade unions and Amazon with a focus on riders.

Parallel Sessions V

13) Supporting the development of blockchain projects in the PA: ideas and proposals from Digital Confindustria

Organizer: Confindustria Digitale

Report by Riccardo Castellana, Gabriele da Rin, Stefano De Vescovi, Steering Committee Digital Platforms Pa - Confindustria Digitale

Blockchain, although it is a trustless technology (as it does not require the presence of trust intermediaries) it needs systemic trust on the part of all the potentially interested parties. Starting from this assumption, the Steering Committee for Digital Platforms of Public Administrations of Confindustria Digitale wanted, with this workshop, to offer to the public debate the proposal of a possible model to accompany blockchain projects in the PA, which provides a series of services and supports aimed at favoring a systemic and pervasive use of blockchain.

The model to accompany blockchain projects (hereafter BC) in the PA aims to address the following objectives:

- To improve knowledge: To spread knowledge on BC technologies and to promote its use within the country system
- Facilitate integration: Facilitate the aggregation of the actors and / or the creation of consortia interested in a shared asset management
- Support the design: Facilitate a first architectural design, allow to develop it in *agile* and launch a first phase of controlled trial
- Stimulate the standardization: Facilitate the creation of standards and the normative conformity of applications, smart contract and artifacts
- Facilitate the extension: Facilitate the enlargement of the blockchain and the cross-fertilization of the experiences among ecosystems

The components of the proposed accompaniment model address the objectives indicated above: The proposal is that of:

- Starting a coordinated PP communication program: Communication campaigns, info on ongoing projects, use case, starter kit, guidelines, lessons learned, recommendations, etc.
- Create a platform for sharing and aggregation: Environment where public and private actors can publish events of interest and find useful tools and data for the creation of new projects
- Create a series of environments that allow an "agile" development: Environments inspired by concept of "living lab" for the development of innovative projects in a controlled environment, in which you can use or semi-finished building blocks (smart contract, for integration kit intangible infrastructure, etc.) and its supporting tools
- give life to a National Support Center: Support Center for the coordination and development of skills that can aggregate the skills needed for building block certification activities and regulatory and process compliance.

The discussion was very positive. All the speakers have made an important contribution to the enrichment of the presented model. From the discussion, in particular, it emerged that:

- AgID is studying the topic of BC and is present in the various standardization groups both at the national (ISO) and at the international level (Comito / Marchionni)

- There are various experiments under way or carried out (including one on the tracking of the chain of the alcohol conducted by the Customs product)
- according to the indications of the panelist, the model represents an interesting starting point (if not even a reference model (Maria Laura Comito) around which coagulate the debate around the theme blockchain in Italy .

14) The use of Watson to address the real challenges: the Data Girls

Organizer: Carmela Guagnano, IBM

Report by Annalisa Vacirca, IBM

The workshop shared the importance of big data, explaining how the data-driven transformation represents one of the most concrete opportunities available today to promote both male and female employment. IBM is a technological partner of the Luiss Business School in a 2018 initiative called "DATA GIRLS" aimed at supporting young women interested in taking advantage of all the opportunities offered by data management and the digital world. The session presented the DATAGIRL project, which operates within GROWTH (Grow Generating Real Opportunities For Women) and pursues the development of the female career through the creation and organization of networking and mentoring activities and training and development of the talent. More specifically, the session explained how the girls involved in the program (girls with background in subjects such as law, human resources, European studies, etc.) have successfully used IBM's AI software (watson) to analyze a vast amount of data and solve a challenge launched by the companies involved in the project. To better frame the context, the changes concerning the Internet in relation to 3 important principles were illustrated: the principle of Moore (the processing capacity doubles every two years), the principle of Metcalfe (the effectiveness of a network increases the square of the numbers of nodes) and the principle of Watson which predicts that growth in the use of artificial intelligence and cognitive calculation will grow exponentially.

15) Public Administration Press Offices: containing the phenomena (Fake News - Hatespeech); a defence for the freedom of expression

Organizer: Vincenzo Mini, Press Office Abruzzo Regional Council

Report by Vincenzo Mini (University of Rome Tor Vergata) - Press Office Abruzzo Regional Council - Press Office Gran Sasso Science Institute

The workshop has framed a previously unexplored question in depth, which concerns the Press Offices, not only the PA, which are privileged sources of the journalist and develop huge amounts of information that, if properly treated, can limit negative phenomena (not just fake news and hate speech) that are conveyed on the Net. The questions to which we have tried to give an answer are:

- 1) Can the press offices of Public Administration (PA) contrast the phenomena *fake news*, *hate speech* and preserve the freedom of expression?
- 2) Is there a need to define the phenomena in a timely manner within the legal framework *hate speech and fake news*?

The press offices of the Regional Council of Abruzzo (Dr. Nunzio Maria De Luca, Dr. Marino Fiorà) have reported examples of *hate speech* emphasizing that the attack is not to the content of the message but to the person / party who represents and they highlighted the difficulties dictated by the speed of communication processes, especially in the *social network ecosystem*, which sometimes does not allow intercepting *fake news*.

The press officer of the Gran Sasso Science Institute, Dr. Eugenio Murrari, reported examples of *fake pages* (the *fake page* 'Marica Branchesi- astrophysics' is among the 100 most influential people of 2018, according to the American magazine *Time*) that could lead, if not promptly eliminated, to further cracks in the credibility of the scientific world already under attack.

Professor of Constitutional Law, Paola Marsocci, expert in information law and discipline of the radio and television system; Internet discipline; right of public communication, proposes the distinction with respect to the term *hate speech*, a phenomenon present if it refers to a category (politicians - professors - journalists - scientists) but can not be classified in the aforementioned phenomenon if it refers to a single person, in this case we can think of a manifestation of insulting or defamatory thinking.

The Professor of Institutions of Public Law, Maria Romana Allegri, an expert in information and communication law, points out that in the face of the spread of *hate speech* and *fake news* via the Internet and particularly through *social media*, legal instruments show all their inadequacy and ineffective in combating these behaviors.

The professor of Sociology of cultural and communicative processes, expert in information and communication, points out that in Italy the main problems of the digital age are the themes addressed (*hate speech, fake news*) and the first cracks appear in *social media* as a primary source information (source: *15th Report on the communication of Censis - October 2018*) and sets out its considerations in this regard.

The discussion from a general point of view has approached the distinction between the various nuances of truth: in the journalistic field we talk about putative truth / objective truth; in the legal field a list of "tolerable forgeries" has been generated; in the scientific field instead the truth must be clear, self-explanatory, non-refutable (in Sharper - European Researchers' Night - in L'Aquila, a presentation has the theme "Hunting of hoaxes education to the science of the earthquake").

It was pointed out that while the discussion on the nature of space (public or even shared) made available by the use of the Net is still alive (remember the 2010 proposal to assign "The Nobel Peace Prize to the Internet" made by the magazine *Wired* to move the public discussion on these issues) And if we discuss the role of the press offices today and the use of the tools made available by the web, it is necessary to note that not so much can be said for *social media* that the current legislation (yet?) does not provide for mandatory use for public administration, but

that instruments of implementation of the principles of transparency, effectiveness and efficiency are already considered essential.

In short, *social media* act in the market and the market - even the supranational one - in democracy should be disciplined and certainly not just regulated, as would support the *soft law* for the Internet. They are also contexts-containers in which ideas and news circulate precisely because they are inputted by the users themselves, but in the ways and with the intensity determined by those who manage the platforms (for this reason the theme of the private platforms policy and their past adequacy and compliance with the EU Regulation 2016/679 on the protection of personal data becomes important). In addition, the cost is also political (in the sense of holding the guarantees of political rights in a context of constitutional democracy), think of the case of Facebook-Cambridge Analytica. The response, especially at the instigation of the European Commission, could be to try to promote forms of self-regulation which presuppose, without any legal constraint, the voluntary adhesion of the major *web companies* to codes of conduct, containing measures to combat hatred and misinformation based on online especially on the collection of reports from users.

Another point of discussion was regarding the 15th Communication Report, October 2018, of the Censis on the main problems of the digital age. The biggest issues were found to be the phenomena of online defamation / intimation - cyber-bullying, privacy protection and the risk of manipulation information through *fake news* (42.5 - 41.5 - 40.4%). The other problems followed at a great distance, if we exclude the risk telematic frauds (35.5%): backwardness of the digital infrastructures of our country and the inadequacy of online services of the public administration (14.9%), or the threats to employment that can come from algorithms, artificial intelligence and robotics (10.5%). Moreover, in the last year 1 in 3 users reported that they have a lower trust in social networks; 1 in 4 when it comes to websites, blog online forums. For radio, television, press including online newspapers the phenomenon is limited to less than 1 in 5 people. If we limit the scope only at online information retrieval, we can observe, during the year, the decline of Facebook: minus 15.8% (age 14-29), minus 9.1% total population and search engines: minus 9.2% (age 14-29), minus 7.8% total population.

Parallel sessions VI

16) Accelerate the introduction of AI in the Public Administration: the Confindustria Digitale proposal

Organizer: Confindustria Digitale

Report by Riccardo Castellana, Gabriele da Rin, Stefano De Vescovi, Steering Committee Piattaforme Digitali Pa - Confindustria Digitale

This session discussed how the systemic and pervasive introduction of the technologies of Artificial Intelligence (hereafter AI) in the Public Administration (hereafter PA) involves the need

to tackle aspects concerning governance, the accompaniment to the use of new technologies and the ability to manage data. The workshop presented by the Steering Committee Digital Platforms PA of Confindustria Digitale has therefore wanted to offer to the public debate the concept of an accompanying model for AI projects in the PA that allows the aggregation of experiences and lessons learned and supports integrated and standardized development of AI projects within the Italian public ecosystem by identifying the main challenges to be addressed (and of possible evaluation metrics).

The reference model to support AI projects in the PA presented during the workshop includes three fundamental components:

- A model of analysis to try to understand the areas of attention of a project
- One or more checklists that allow to share the experiences and suggestions of early adopters
- Some form of classification that allows a rapid identification of projects, for greater trust by users and citizens

The recommendations emerged are:

- Think about the aspects of change mgmt and user involvement (Guidelli)
- Think also about the aspects of deployment to the PA (Furlanello) and to the country (Gasslitter)
- It is necessary to understand how to build infrastructures that have inside the machine learning (Furlanello)
- The point is that we need to think about how to deliver a service that contains a cognitive component (or that is the result of a cognitive process) ... we need to think of a microservice architecture ... and, from this point of view, a key element is georeferencing ... (Furlanello)
- It is necessary to facilitate the merger between public and private (including making available data and public micro-services to private services) (Gasslitter) - comment: this could mean that it is not enough to publish open data but we must also think about transferring the criteria with which those data were produced in case they were produced using machine learning techniques
- A point to develop is certainly to better represent the discretization of the complexities and extend the part on the technologies (Cucchiara)
- Reproducibility and replicability of services must be guaranteed (Furlanello) - the services must be completely reproducible. It is therefore necessary to provide for the rules with which it is possible to reconstruct the ways in which the cognitive service has come to formulate a specific indication to guarantee the accountability of the PA
- For this reason we need to think about the ways of fruition, in which also the availability of the service becomes a fundamental aspect to guarantee and control
- Useful to understand how to network, allowing all the skills present around this table to enrich the model to help all the actors interested in understanding the complexity they

will have to face (Guidelli)

- An approach methodology should be developed to: 1. identify a problem, 2. build a process and 3. address key aspects (such as ensuring the reproducibility of services and accountability of the PA). This could be an extension of the model ... (Furlanello)
- We must also think about the maintenance of cognitive services (Guidelli)
- The model is an interesting exercise because it offers us the opportunity to enter into a public-private partnership. AgID is designing the new organization to implement the directives of the new General Director, Teresa Alvaro (once only, digital first, etc.) (Daniela Intravaia) - it could be interesting to understand how such a model can contribute and, in the at the same time, to benefit from the redesign and simplification of processes. It is also considered appropriate to frame it within the 7 basic principles of the eGovernment Action Plan issued by the European Commission.

17) Software vulnerability disclosure

Organizer: Paolo Spagnoletti, Clio LUISS

Report by cura di Christian Di Maggio

This workshop examined the state of the debate on the SW Vulnerability Disclosure in Europe. Software is everywhere today: in our smartphones, cars, airplanes, offices, hospitals and our homes. It has been estimated that on average each program has at least 14 vulnerabilities. Each of these could allow an attack compromising the integrity of the software being used. What can we do to protect ourselves? Who needs to identify vulnerabilities and who needs to be informed, software vendors and / or end customers? The issue is the subject of debate between institutions, the private sector and civil society because the disclosure models available involve risks for the various stakeholders. It is moreover agreed that a policy of responsible disclosure can only be the result of a multi-stakeholder approach

The main issues addressed concerned:

- Possible approaches to vulnerability disclosure management: Full, Responsible, Limited, No Disclosure
- Critical issues from the legal point of view regarding vulnerability disclosure
- Institutional approaches to vulnerability disclosure: national and international regulatory frameworks and political implications
- Vulnerability disclosure from the citizen's perspective

The professor. Paolo Spagnoletti, CLIO LUISS, pointed out that cyberattacks, which are growing both in terms of quantity and variety, are now classified among the risks with a high probability of occurring and with a very high impact (World Economic Forum). To understand the phenomenon it is useful to dwell on both the "micro" aspects, such as the vulnerabilities present in any software system, and on the "macro" ones, concerning for example the development of

a vulnerability economy (based above all on the exchange of "zero" days ") in the dark web. Together these elements determine the instability of critical infrastructures based on increasingly interdependent systems. Therefore the ability to prevent and respond to cyber incidents depends a lot on the vulnerability disclosure: between the two extreme approaches of complete disclosure, which produces a clear cybernetic risk, and no disclosure, which favors the commercialization of vulnerabilities, we are studying responsible and coordinated dissemination. From the point of view of the search for vulnerabilities, it is explained how the companies are looking for an external contribution, aimed primarily at white-hat and gray-hat hackers, through bounty programs based on award or reward and that also differ due to the size and the investment / reaction capacity of the companies themselves.

Luigi Gabriele, Adiconsum explained how participation in the Local IGF 2018 in Rome represents the first occasion in which a consumer association is involved on the topic of vulnerability disclosure. The reason is to be found above all in the absence of CyberSecurity on the political agenda of the authorities and institutions with which consumer associations normally deal with. Consumer associations point to a lack of their own and of citizens in general, of knowledge and awareness (awareness) on the issues of CyberSecurity and see the issue of disclosure of vulnerabilities closely related to a series of phenomena on which they have recently placed the attention, such as the strategy of so-called programmed obsolescence, frauds to the consumer through phishing, as well as the dangers of interference in a competitive market for the benefit of citizens hidden behind the disclosure of the enormous amounts of data held by some companies (eg data on tele-detection of electricity consumption in view of switching from the market protected to the free market). The question open to consumers and to the associations that represent and protect them is therefore that related to the implications and impacts that the strategies of Software Vulnerability Disclosure of companies will have on consumer choices and behaviors.

Lorenzo Pupillo, CEPS, highlighted the fact that at a European and international level, positions regarding software vulnerability disclosure (SVD) policies are manifold. The biggest challenges are legal, with reference to copyright, trade and industrial secrets (patents), trademarks and, of course, the recent European Data Protection Regulation. Particular attention is paid to the recognition and legal protection of the important work of third-party "researchers" (eg ethical hackers) in the discovery of vulnerabilities of existing products and services, also highlighted in the joint communication of the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of September 2017. In fact, if the Budapest Convention of 2001 and Directive 2013/40 / EU on attacks against information systems apply, hackers looking for bugs are subjected to criminal law.

With this in mind, the CEPS (Center for European Policy Studies) in September 2017 created a Task Force which made a mapping of national policies based on the responses of the various European CERTs, showing that only two states have defined national policies: researchers of vulnerability in France are protected by the "Loi pour une République Numérique" only if they communicate the results to the secret services, while in the Netherlands they enjoy a wider protection, as to establish the illegality or the lawfulness of the actions aimed at finding the bugs

,the prosecution must evaluate the motivations and the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

The two models set the stage for future developments in all EU Member States, which could first follow the French example and legislate accordingly, and then the Dutch model could be brought to the system to improve and standardize "legal certainty" within the community.

The CEPS report also illustrates the political implications of the SVD, tracing a path for the implementation of coordinated vulnerability disclosure processes in Europe:

- the private sector can take leadership without waiting for national regulations and adopt the 3 principles of the Dutch model;
- CERTs should coordinate third-party vulnerability disclosure processes and validate their results;
- Member States and the EU should recognize ethical hacking in their legislation and create the necessary legal certainty for researchers involved in the discovery of vulnerabilities;

the EU should also allow the establishment of common rules and procedures between Member States to allow a common and coordinated dissemination of vulnerabilities.

It emerged that compared to the possible approaches to software vulnerability disclosure, the "no disclosure" strategy, based on the "security through obscurity" paradigm, appears to be obsolete and in contrast with recent trends in research and public policies. In this regard, research by the European Commission's Joint Research Center has highlighted the need to set up an EU vulnerability management center for responsible and coordinated disclosure of vulnerabilities. Another important example is the ISO / IEC 29147 standard which defines, among the objectives of the SVD, that of providing users with sufficient information to assess the risks deriving from the vulnerabilities of their systems, which also fits perfectly with the requirements of the associations that protect consumers.

Regarding the role and protection of the so-called ethical hackers (white hat hackers), although many Member States are still not very active in tackling the issue, the models of France and the Netherlands trace paths that can be rapidly implemented in many European legislation. From the organizational point of view instead the "crowdsourcing" of external resources (ethical hackers) certainly seems the best solution in the short term. Finally, from a political and institutional point of view, an approach that places SVD procedures as a distributed process with regard to vulnerability research, but with an independent third party at EU level, that coordinates the process of responsible disclosure is desirable. Suggestions for "legal review" of software codes have been suggested, in which a public entity must guarantee the process of scanning vulnerabilities.

18) The impact of technology on tax compliance: state of the art and future perspectives tax

Organizer: Daniele Tumietto, Economisti.it

Report by Daniele Tumietto, Economisti.it

The evolution of the rules for the fight against evasion, the gap VAT, recycling are topics that coordinate the initiatives of different countries to make the control and verification of irregularities effective. With the evolution of new technologies, and consequently the publication of new standards, models are established that redesign the status quo. Starting from the electronic invoice and passing through e-procurement, this panel presented a scenario of redesigning the organizational structure of the Italian public administration through the use of the blockchain:

- 1) National and international tax compliance, how they are and how they will be contrasted with non-regular fraudulent and tax behavior.
- 2) data interoperability based on the evolution of standards, cross-border exchanges of tax data for assessment and control purposes, from electronic invoices to e-procurement.
- 3) how the new technologies (blockchain) change the organization of the Public Administration.

International context and standards

The current international context is particularly favorable to the fight against cross-border tax evasion (OSCE: Offshore Voluntary Disclosure - Comparative Analysis), mainly through the tool for the exchange of information between tax administrations based on interoperable standards. The Italian government has chosen to move in tune with other European countries and not to take unilateral initiatives.

Here it is not necessary to dwell on the laws, codes and norms that have expanded the initial perimeter well beyond all expectations, getting to involve, in addition to Italy, also the United Kingdom, Holland, Australia, Canada, France, Finland, Germany, Ireland and Russia.

The attention to the development of technology influences the creation of executive legislative policies that, in the context of fiscal policies, are closely linked in an indissoluble relationship between them (as in the case of the recent web tax in Italy).

In this context, with the DLT / Blockchain technologies, transactions can be carried out in total security, with more parties involved and without the need for intermediaries, using mathematics and technology to correct the lack of mutual trust.

As in other sectors, standards-based interoperability of data is critical to digital freedom because it ensures that the parties involved can not abuse their position.

Interoperability must be understood as an axiomatic concept for the implementation of a principle of free movement of goods, services in the digital world and a necessary condition for the creation of this new balance.

Interoperability is also essential:

- to regulate competition in the digital,
- to monitor the correct fiscal behavior,

- to ascertain any violations of the rules, which thanks to the interoperability of standards-based data can also be verified in other countries by interpreting their content in a unique and unequivocal way.

The evolution of the management of the Italian PA with the introduction of the blockchain.

The concept that drives the Government Service Blockchain is to improve efficiency, security, transparency and engagement, while allowing each government entity to manage its processes with its own technological "stack", regardless of the processes and technologies of any other entity.

The Distributed Authority Test (D-PoA) allows to have authority areas in which one or more administrations are responsible for the approval (consent) on the executed transactions.

The Authority is no longer applied globally but, like the blockchain itself, is distributed and adapted flexibly to the various areas that make up the public ecosystem.

From the exchange of information to tax compliance

The exchange of information between tax administrations is an international standard aimed at obtaining transparency on the assets and liabilities held abroad, preventing cross-border tax evasion.

Over time this tool has evolved to include the agreements or "rulings" between the Tax Authorities and the companies.

Today we can say that the distinction between "black list" and "white list" states has been superseded, replaced by collaborative and non-collaborative countries.

The exchange of information is the backbone of the system for preventing and fighting tax evasion. We have gradually switched from on-demand exchange agreements to the automatic exchange of information, which generates Big Data and data analytics available to tax administrations.

In the not-too-distant future, we will move from "follow the money" to "follow the data".

The exchange of information will cover Income from employees, compensation for executives, life insurance products, pensions, property and real estate income, current accounts custody, Income taxes on natural and legal persons, on consumption, excise duties, capital gains and financial income, mandatory social security contributions, inheritance taxes and donations.

Ruling subject to exchange

- preferential schemes;
- Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) / Advance Tax Ruling (ATR) concerning transfer pricing;
- cross-border rulings which provide for a reduction in the tax base;
- existence and / or attribution of profits to the permanent establishment;
- artifices between related parties (related party conduit rulings);

- any other ruling that, in the absence of an explicit exchange forecast, appears to be usable in order to move profits and erode the tax base ("ruling that [...] gives rise to BEPS concerns")

and finally from 2020: << *sending of tax information must be mandatory for all actors who are usually involved in the development, marketing, organization and management of one or several cross-border operations that need to be notified, as well as for those providing assistance or consultancy, in order to contrast aggressive tax planning mechanisms* ».

Basically, an obligation of disclosure to tax authorities by intermediaries (consultants, lawyers, banks) and / or taxpayers involved in the development of tax planning schemes aimed at avoiding or evading taxes by customers who use them.

Tax compliance has two objectives and consequent definitions, one exogenous, the other endogenous Exogenous:

- i) spontaneous emergence of tax bases
- ii) favor the fulfillment of tax obligations, both induced by the Tax Authority through information transmitted to the taxpayer or provision of the same.

endogenous:

transparent preventive and voluntary collaboration between companies and tax administrations, aimed at mapping, identifying and preventing tax risk.

TAX endogenous compliance

- The purpose of the "Tax compliance" is the construction / verification and improvement of the so-called Tax Control Framework ("TFC"), ie the organizational and operational tool used to implement the strategy and fiscal policy adopted by the Company. In other words, we can talk about the construction and activation of the "System for preventing tax risk".
- It is included in the risk management process implemented by the company, with specific reference to the identification, mitigation and control of the "tax risk", intended as a compliance risk (that is, of erroneous adjustment to the fiscal discipline).
- The "System for the prevention of fiscal risk" therefore falls within the general "Internal control and risk management system of the company".
- Currently, at international and domestic level, tax compliance is restricted to large Groups, which have articulated structures and can bear the costs of compliance of a risk assessment procedure, ie systems for the detection, analysis and management of company data, accounting data. and lawyers applied by the Group for the fulfillment of tax obligations.
- In Italy the Legislative Decree 5 August 2015, n. 128 introduced the "collaborative compliance regime", which is essentially based on three pivotal points: (i) the introduction of enhanced forms of communication and cooperation between companies and the financial administration; (ii) the forecast of structured corporate management

and tax risk control systems for large tax payers; (iii) the provision of incentives in the form of minor obligations for tax payers and reductions in penalties.

TAX Exogenous Compliance

At the Tax compliance level, an important role is played by the services offered to tax payers, with special attention to their quality and to the enhancement and extension of telematic services, pre-eminent in a digitized era. Not only for the development of telematic services, but in general for the strengthening of the activities of tax administrations, a role of primary importance is played by Information Technology (IT), as a tool to improve the effectiveness of administrative action, in terms performance of the entire apparatus, supporting the activities of control and verification, development and use of big data and data analytics.

It is therefore not surprising that IT is a priority for all Tax Authorities.

Conclusions

How this huge amount of information will be managed is not known, also because it is always necessary to preserve the taxpayer's guarantees respectively to an effective privacy and the right of defense.

Of course, however, the only plausible and desirable horizon is that of a relationship between tax authorities and taxpayers based on a level of equality, frank, collaborative and transparent, without forcibly pursuing "revenue" or even tending to "shirk" from it.

Tax Compliance should therefore enable a high level of compliance with tax obligations to be achieved.

Parallel Sessions VII

19) Big data: economic freedom and political rights

Organizer: Giovanna De Minico, Ermes University of Naples

Report by Giovanna De Minico, Ermes University of Naples

The panel covered the "Big data and fundamental rights" and in particular the topics concerning the breakdown of legal categories - economic freedoms and political rights - and hypotheses of new categories to replace the old ones, in line with cross-border economic processes . The main issues addressed were:

- Definition of *big data* beyond the notion of the OECD: overcoming the "four V" (*Volume, Velocity, Veracity, Variety*) for the "fifth V" (*Value*);
- impact on the rights of the traditional person: can we still talk about the right to self-determination of one's digital image or should we say something else?

- impact on political rights: freedom as an intimate trait of participation in the political process is still current in the face of phenomena of early orientation of consent through an electoral communication built on the basis of the voter's tastes ?.

The Workshop has seen the complete presentation of a basic report by Prof. De Minico and three sector reports: by Dr. Gabriella Muscolo, for the Competition and Market Authority, by Prof. Licia Califano, for the Authority for the Protection of Personal Data, and of the prof. Antonio Martusciello, for the Authority for Communications Guarantees.

The debate has brought elements of innovation both for the questions related to the antitrust and algorithms, which were addressed to Dr. Gabriella Muscolo, both for issues on the new dimension of the massive collection of data and its impact on fundamental rights, addressed to Prof. Giovanna De Minico.

Finally, the intervention - which stems from the industrial reality - of an exponent of IBM was also worthy of appreciation.

From the *workshop* emerged - as already anticipated in the guidelines of the basic report by prof.ssa De Minico - some critical points:

1. need to regulate the phenomenon of *big data* outside the classical categories of regulation: personal data-holder of the treatment;
2. oldness of EU Regulation 2016/679 (so-called GDPR), which does not deal with the phenomenon of *big data*, except for the regulatory impact on risk, as noted by Prof. Licia Califano;
3. the need to overcome the European antitrust regulatory instruments steady to market surveys linked to the commodity sectors and to the symptomatic indices of abuse connected to the increase in prices, this not verifiable in a market as free as that of the *data driven company*. The task of the future European legislator and of the Court of Justice is therefore arduous.

For the full audio-video file, please refer to:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vYjD6A17C5s&feature=youtu.be>

20) Building the digital future: young citizens and democracy

Organizers: Chiara Iannotta And Giammarco Gallo, LUISS

Report by Chiara Iannotta, LUISS

"Political inclusion derives from social inclusion, which in turn is a function of the endowment of resources ": with this scheme, where the main variables are the professional condition, income and education, different levels of participation are determined based on the available resources. There is no doubt that in a country at the height of the economic crisis, where unemployment has reached high levels, the perception that *Millennials* have for institutions is far from positive. Scholastic education plays a fundamental role in the participation of young people: in fact this can have a positive or negative influence on the formation of a sense of community as a whole.

During the session it was explained how increasing the participation of young citizens in online platforms would lead to an improvement in democracy.

A 2.0 civics education project was presented, including the development of basic skills to shape the citizen in the era of open government and electronic democracy, during class.

In today's digital society that has been formed in recent years it is essential to have knowledge about democratic institutions, privacy limits, legal responsibility in online life and the risks of fake news and hate speech.

Based on a research by ITANES, it has been investigated that misuse of the Internet has consequences on real life, such as electoral choices and this could lead to improper use of participation platforms.

During the session emerged the need to transform the high school into a laboratory that introduces the values of democracy, which will then be applied to the platforms. In this case, offering electronic voting tools to the students, which will be used during the school assemblies to decide on specific topics. The representative of RAI proposed a project of digital civic education through traditional media.

21) 5G, IoT and Smart Cities: how Future Wireless technologies will change the Internet and the world

organizing: Chiara Petrioli, La Sapienza University

Report edited by Veronica Birindelli, Univerità la Sapienza

The discussion focused on three main issues:

1. What is the technological and development vision at the base of the 5G, IoT and Future Wireless initiatives that the speakers are managing or for which they are developing a strategy at Italian, European and American level?
2. What are the technological and socio-economic challenges of the coming years and what are the critical issues?
3. How can international cooperation help realize the full potential of 5G, IoT and Future Wireless technologies?

Introduction: the motivations of the panel: - **Chiara Petrioli, University of Rome La Sapienza**

- New technologies have a major influence on our society, and it is therefore important to study the developments that they will bring. The Internet and the sharing of computing resources has led to a strong acceleration in human development: just think that the evolution of computers has brought human knowledge to increase following an exponential learning curve, having a knowledge and control more and more deep in the world around us; but it has also led to rethinking entire production systems.
- It is therefore necessary to be aware of what the next technological paradigms will be. One of these is the Internet of Things: it is estimated that there will be tens of billions of

connected devices, which will lead to intelligent environments also exploiting technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and robotics. The IoT will allow to permeate previously unthinkable environments, such as the seas, the human body and space. There are many challenges: to date there is no IoT technology considered to be a winner, so we have heterogeneous devices, with problems of interoperability, standards and communication; which also poses security problems, a great topic of IoT. Another major challenge is scalability: with tens of billions of connected systems expected, they could put a strain on today's wireless systems. It will also be necessary to use the new technologies of Artificial Intelligence, to manage these problems from an intelligent point of view.

- Finally, 5G technology will play a crucial role, as all future applications will require the capabilities of the wireless network to have very low latencies and very high capacity. Moreover, the 5G can give an answer to the problem of scalability, and allow the diversification of devices, which make possible applications of great interest such as augmented reality, which needs to be able to send large amounts of data with very little latency, which are characteristics that apparently the 5G will be able to guarantee.

Francesco Pirro - AGID

- AgID deals with the 5G in the context of Smart Cities, an issue for which the agency has the task of producing guidelines. Smart Cities are a complex issue for which there is still no single definition, so they have adopted a bottom-up and multi-stakeholder approach, inspired by the IGF, in order to involve different subjects in this project, through memoranda of understanding, such as universities and administrations, in order to produce guidelines that were shared and that took into account the real needs
- But what have Smart Cities got to do with 5G? Smart Cities will have to live in IoT environments, and to date there is not yet a defined protocol for IoT-type communications. The solutions are many: you can adopt the narrow-band IoT, but in other cases it is better to look at non-licensed frequencies, or in others it will be the 5G that will be the master. It will therefore be necessary to imagine how the 5G can cover as much as possible the territory that will be appointed to host the Smart Cities. What are the obstacles to spreading on 5G? There is certainly the problem that operators assigned to cover the 5G will be those assigned to the licenses: the infrastructure that will have to deploy in the territory will cost much more than that of 4G, for example will need many more antennas to ensure an adequate service, coming to duty cover costs of at least twice the amount already spent on frequencies, to cover the entire national territory.
- There is therefore a problem of business model that these companies could adopt. The model may not be very different from that of 4G, where the gain will come from the traffic, which is getting closer and closer to a "flat" offer, with the cost per GB that will decrease more and more, the investments will risk therefore not to be repaid by the simple gain generated by user traffic. How will these entities therefore support the

development of 5G economically? The risk is that a digital mobile is created that divides even more than the past and present.

- From his point of view there are two possible solutions: the first is that an external entity invests so that the phenomenon of the birth of islands of mobile digital divide is limited. Here Europe could play an important role. However, until now it has always contributed funds to infrastructure developments exclusively for the fixed and never for mobile, because the investment must always be closely related to the person who benefits from the service for which the investment was made, difficult security to be guaranteed in case of investment on 5G. Despite this, we can glimpse an initial change, such as the WI-FI for Europe initiative, which can mark a change of approach.
- The second solution provides that in the islands of market failure, where operators will not invest, because they will go to search for areas with high profitability, you could adopt innovative business models, such as that Cellnex company. Cellnex has invested in places without coverage such as motorways, or with low coverage in topical moments, such as during matches in stadiums, and offered specialized coverage, through special infrastructure, thus collecting the island traffic and forwarding it to operators according to wholesale rates, with a gateway logic. So the invitation is to encourage the development of companies with public-private participation that can revive the business model that this company has created to intervene in areas of market failure that inevitably will otherwise be afflicted by the mobile digital divide.
- In conclusion, it is essential to sensitize the European community on these issues, trying to get funds allocated for this type of solution and business models, to cover the areas of market failure; moreover, a strong collaboration with the academic world is desired, such as the University La Sapienza and the colleague Stefano Basagni (ANSF USA), but also the Polytechnic of Turin for an exchange of ideas to overcome the problems raised by him.

Jorge Pereira - Project Officer European Commission, 5G Unit presented the European strategy and the "5G and beyond" program. 5G technology offers numerous opportunities and presents new challenges. The Commission will continue to promote research to gather new ideas. Promote the 5G PPP program with the aim of bringing together the various ICT stakeholders to maintain European leadership in the sectors where Europe is a winner and conquer new markets in the areas of smart cities, e-health, intelligent transport, etc. Pereira then illustrated the different calls of the Horizon 2020 program concerning the 5G, the objectives and the allocated funds.

Stefano Basagni - Northeastern University and PAWR Project Office

- He illustrated a project underway in the United States, the "Program for Advanced Wireless Research (PAWR) program", a program initiated by the National Science Foundation, to encourage the development, deployment and testing of technologies for 5G, Smart Cities, and IoT.

- For these 3 technologies we need to be as strategic as possible in implementation, deployment and testing. It is therefore crucial to identify the new technologies, through the research world, but immediately also to look for the support and collaboration of the companies from the very beginning. The first thing that PAWR did was set up an Industry Consortium: a non-profit organization in contact with the NSF has put together companies under the common vision of Future Wireless and asked them to invest capital, both in-kind with their products, but also in cash, and as many funds have been provided by the NSF. These funds will support 4 different platforms in 4 cities, chosen in a meritorious and competitive manner, following proposals by the candidates. The funds are both in cash and through resources, such as sharing the frequency spectrum.
- The Industry Consortium also includes companies of the highest level that provide huge investments in telecommunications. There are also companies that make a major contribution to the establishment of a backhaul, such as optical fiber, so that it can connect wireless technologies.
- The guiding principles of PAWR are: reproducibility of results; interoperability to ensure that research ecosystems are not isolated but facilitate access and use through well-defined interfaces and the results can be replicated on the different platforms; open access (Open Access); usability; the programmability; and diversification.
- There are currently two platforms: one in New York City and the other in Salt Lake City. In the first city a platform was developed for testing 5G technologies based on millimeter waves (mmWave) and a very strong fiber optic component; the second one is based on Massive MIMO technology made even more robust by the use of multiple antennas and with an extended coverage, and this too is supported by the optical fiber. The spectrum used is both licensed (made available by the organizations of the Industry Consortium) and unlicensed. Both platforms are already usable.
- For anyone doing research or having a specific interest in wireless, the purpose of the program is to enable experimentation and testing of 5G wireless technologies. The industrial component is fundamental and the project offers them incredible opportunities, as they have a field where they can be tested directly. Finally, the program aims to coordinate access and use to all platforms, but above all to create an environment and an instruction book that is in synergy with similar international experiments, such as the example of a ban on European community within the ICT-21-2018 that allowed a group selected in a competitive way to replicate and study ways of supporting European platforms that are compatible with those of the PAWR project.
- What they want to do with the new PAWR program call is to choose platforms with a focus on applications, that is, those who can experiment with specific applications to look for different solutions to various challenges.

Indications emerged:

The panelists were asked to share their reflections on the differences between the US and European approaches.

- Francesco Pirro underlined how the question of whether to leave the market or foresee a more or less incisive intervention by a central authority emerges in many contexts. From his point of view, he believes that in this historic moment in Italy it is not possible to think of leaving to the industry alone the burden and the honor to reach particularly challenging European objectives, and that the State should help the industry to achieve these objectives. , otherwise you would risk to stay behind. However, he reiterates how his personal thinking is.
- **Elio Catania of Confindustria Digitale** has confirmed that the European and American approaches are different in the evolution of technologies, also for the cultural reasons in which innovation is generated and spread. Going down specifically, he is convinced that in the world of 5G you enter an unexplored world compared to the traditional models with which the infrastructure of the country has been addressed. It changes both the business model, how it is invested and the returns must be calculated, how the use of new technologies is encouraged, and services are promoted and demand is stimulated. What has been done up until now, for example in terms of ultra-broadband is positive, but we must try to think of the new applications of the Internet of Things, their capillarity and pervasiveness: we are sure that the model we are investing in do white, gray and black areas really reflect what will be the potential use in an IoT logic? It is therefore clear that we need to think of a different model, such as a public-private partnership, and he is convinced that this is the new road to be explored, and that it is important to study the issue, as we have reached a critical crossover of facing a new technology.
- **Stefano Basagni** highlighted the evolution that has characterized the USA. Even here, large companies in recent years have seen many of their researchers move to the academic world or change countries for opportunities. In America we avoid giving public funds directly to industry, as is the case in Europe. With the PAWR project, efforts are being made to ensure that industry is directly involved in research and that innovation comes from both the academic side and the collaboration and tools of industry, which has privileged access to new technologies. He concluded by saying that the approaches are quite different and hoping for a convergence that could be successful for both contexts.

The importance of thinking and adopting new business models in the field of 5G, IoT and Smart Cities, such as public-private partnerships, and encouraging and promoting international collaborations has emerged.

Plenary of Businesses

Round Table - The perspective of Businesses on Internet Governance in Italy

The panel was introduced by **Massimiliano** Paninari of Luiss who highlighted the essential role that private companies play in the Internet Governance, performing, in some cases, also a function of public service and social utility. The participants of the round table, representatives of the main OTT, were invited to reflect on the centrality of the internet from an economic and social point of view and on its evolution in the next decade and two decades.

Laura Bononcini, Facebook representative, focused on the evolution of the relationship between the digital world and Facebook with the regulations and especially with the so-called *hard laws*, observing that in the past the idea was that too stringent rules would hinder innovation and that it was important to write laws and rules suited to the medium they represented. However, fourteen years after the birth of Facebook (2 billion users), the scenario has changed and it is evident the importance of defining fair rules, balancing fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of expression and exchange of information, and the protection of rights of people using the platform. Facebook is not opposed to the rules, but hopes that these take into account the characteristics of the platform. Bononcini underlined how Facebook can exert only an ex-post control on what is published by users and producers of content and that therefore it is unthinkable to apply the same regulations as a publisher to Facebook. Referring to the ongoing debate on copyright within the EU, she reiterated the impossibility of treating online platforms in the same way as newspapers and television, since it is not possible to know a priori what the contents published by users are. That could infringe the copyright of a third institution. She recalled how on this aspect Facebook and Google have been activated in advance by proposing technological solutions that have provided for the use of a fingerprint that the rights holder inserts on the content, allowing the same to know if someone is trying to reuse the content and allowing him to authorize or not publish, either in the face of a monetization or without gain. She observed how such solutions are no longer sufficient and that they require rules that are valid internationally, sufficiently flexible, to allow an efficient functioning of online platforms and the free use of users, which guarantees the users the possibility to continue to upload content without the risk of being removed from Facebook or YouTube, the latter to avoid incurring economic sanctions.

Speaking more generally on new and complex issues such as Artificial Intelligence, she recognized the importance of rules that can take different forms and do not necessarily have to be *hard laws*, for instance written laws or self-regulation codes, reiterating how fundamental it is that all contribute to the definition of these rules following the multi-stakeholder model that characterizes IGF. She also underlined the importance of recognizing the specific nature of the Internet as compared to other traditional media, bringing the theme of fake news to the

attention of the community, particularly debated at national and European level. Who has the authority to determine if a news is true or is false and if it should be removed? On this aspect she recalled how Facebook has activated alternative solutions such as collaborations with fact checking agencies, which perform a content analysis by verifying the data to support or against the content itself, this analysis is made available to the end user, who will have the right to form one's own opinion and decide whether or not to believe the content. Finally, Bononcini reiterated the importance of developing digital skills by recalling the opening of the first Facebook center for training digital skills at the Termini station in Rome, open to everyone. At the training center it is possible to acquire different skills ranging from the digitalization of one's business to the construction of a digital newspaper etc.

Alessandro Menna, representative of the Leonardo company, reiterated that security is an important asset and that the Internet is a tool to protect and from which everyone should protect himself. Our society is permeated by technology that allows everything to be interconnected, and is becoming a very crowded forum, used by extremely different users. He pointed out that the Internet represents a huge opportunity but also a big challenge and potentially a big danger, because many critical sectors are based on the internet, and the vulnerability of a single entity can spread as a domino effect. This is exacerbated by the fact that the Internet is a global structure that has no residence in a single country and crosses different ways of fruition and use, as well as different cultures and legislations (Russia, China, Europe, etc.). For this reason we are starting to talk about *cyber diplomacy*, or how to ensure correct use and above all with common rules of the so-called *cyberspace*, a digital space that not only involves the Internet but also the machines to consider the coming of the Internet of Things and of the spread of Artificial Intelligence.

Guido Ghedin, from CifNews, explained how his company is a cross bordering commerce company that performs functions of liaison between Chinese companies that want to become global players and European companies that want to enter the Chinese market. He also mentioned how Facebook and Google are completely obscured in China.

Reconnecting what was said by Laura Bononcini he explained the different approach used by the main online platforms in China (Weibo, Wechat, Alibaba, etc.) where to register yourself you must provide a scrupulous documentation that certifies your identity and your business. He pointed out that in China there is a strong pervasiveness of the digital and that the responsibility and certification of the source of information is taken for granted and falls on the user, and it is also widely accepted the tracking of data of those who use such platforms and data collection by companies (big data).

He also underlined how recently in Russia, too, it is going in this direction, with a law that requires that each blog be associated with a personal name.

Regarding the preventive censorship, he pointed out that in China the user knows the context in which he moves and therefore already knows what he will be able to communicate.

Regarding Big Data, he said that the Chinese government is wary of realities such as Facebook, Wikipedia and Google, while accepting companies such as Apple, Microsoft and other companies that respect protectionist measures imposed by the Chinese government: these measures characterize Internet Governance in China. The Chinese consumer himself has no confidence in using a platform that is not Chinese. He illustrated how politics is very attentive to online platforms through non-impositive but preventive logics: rather than operating a direct censorship, there is the awareness by the users on how to deal with certain issues, especially some specific political themes. He also pointed out the importance of the information security issue in China, both in terms of protection and innovation, as demonstrated by the numerous e-commerce platforms. He explained how in China the issue of freedom is important, and how, to some extent, there are some forms of online dissidence or measures to bypass censorship. Finally he shared the importance of the topic of publishing. In China all information passes through a filter, so the theme of fake news rarely presents itself: when it happens, it tends to punish the guilty. Instead it is important to keep in mind how in the western context the media are imposing paywalls on content to guarantee users access to quality information. This poses the risk of excluding the less well-off population groups, leaving them at the mercy of information that is not controlled by competent bodies. This is an issue on which the West should be questioned, and on which instead countries like Russia or China that operate a more stringent control over information must not face. Finally, he highlighted how in the information world there is a strong dichotomy between personal freedom and freedom of access to quality information for all and not just for those who can pay for it.

Stefano De Vescovi (IBM) explained that new technologies such as Cloud, AI and IoT are intended to change the concept of governance as they have a deep ability to redefine the relationships between actors and between the public and the private sectors. The public sector is no longer a structure that deals with providing public services or enabling innovation, more and more public and private interoperate within a chain of shared values and this is possible thanks to technology. The blockchain, for example, allows the creation of a shared register of transactions between public and private actors that interoperate within a given supply chain. Thanks to technology we can say that we moved from the internet of people, to the Internet of things, to the internet of values and this thanks to the blockchain that allows us to guarantee the immutability of exchanges of values between different actors. Technologies are therefore enabling a new level of integration between the actors. All of this requires a new level of trust that is a key factor: if users do not trust a technology, it will never be able to express the possibilities that is able to offer to complete the potential of the human subject. Trust and transparency are just one of the three principles announced by IBM in January 2017 to explain at Corporate level the strategy of using Artificial Intelligence technologies worldwide. Blockchain also needs confidence: the blockchain presents a basic paradox in the sense that it is a trustless technology but at the same time needs a systemic trust.

He emphasized how these technologies change the network. The Internet cannot only be considered a system of interconnection of independent networks, but it is a new form of integration between subjects that are increasingly interdependent and this has an essential

impact from the point of view of governance. Who establishes the rules and the criteria? Governance is a very sensitive issue. The feeling is that governance can no longer come from a system of rules and directives dropped from above. Given the global transversality that digitization is able to offer and the new level of permeability between different perspectives is difficult to say who must self-regulate who. It is appropriate to find the way to build values, using a bottom up approach through a multicultural and multi-stakeholder process, involving all the subjects of a given ecosystem. De Vescovi referred to the 3 key points indicated by the President of IBM to face the challenges of the future: technology, skills and ecosystem, the latter concept considered in an enlarged perspective that consider the ecosystem not only as an exchange between the actors but also including a system of rules coming from a bottom up approach. He pointed out the importance of the concept of ecosystem and values. Who creates the dimension of values? Every company creates its own rules. In reality, the citizen is quite often an user caught up in a system of rules that are not interworking or sufficiently integrated. So the problem is to create a system of rules with a bottom up and collaborative approach. He then mentioned the two panels he presented together with Confindustria Digitale concerning the reference models to support Public Administration on development of Artificial Intelligence and blockchain projects. He noticed that when we are discussing about ethics or we are assessing the impact of artificial intelligence systems or the amount of data used by artificial intelligence systems, the hard laws do not work well: the problem is to define the set of values through which we find points of contact and sharing. From this came the idea of building a shared approach for looking at problems. Starting from the 9 challenges defined in the white paper on artificial intelligence challenges, together with Confindustria Digitale, they have decided to use these challenges as dimensions of analysis and for each of them, putting together public sector actors, private sector, universities and other players, they tried to define the metrics that represent the challenge dimension, sharing a common solution to the problem. He stated that the technologies are not independent from the issue of governance but rather determine, in some aspects, the main characteristics of the governance itself. He also said that is necessary to build systems of shared values to address the uncertainties that the technologies put in place. How to build the shared values systems that will allow us to tackle the problems of the next 10 or 20 years? IGF Italia is a wonderful forum but it is not sufficient as it takes place only once a year.

Andrea Stazi (Google) talked about the important role that Google plays as an enabler of knowledge and explained how the access to information available on the web opens up new scenarios and opportunities in the relationships between businesses and citizens and between institutions and citizens. He pointed out the importance the governance has in this scenario for what concerns the activities of online intermediaries, recalling the intervention measures required on the contents. The large amount of information managed by network players, such as Google, could cause problems because the information can be false, or manipulated, etc. Google is working with the European Commission and with other operators (twitter, facebook, etc.) to define a common path, a code, where the commitment of each operator will be specified in a public-private participatory approach (co-regulation, self-regulation with the institutions).

He represented Google's commitment to several legislative and regulatory initiatives at the national and international level (Audiovisual Services Directive which includes issues such as hate speech, child protection, copyright directive including filtering prediction or content, etc.). He highlighted the need to put in place balanced measures that do not impact on the coherence of the system by affecting fundamental rights, freedom of expression and communication. According to Stazi, an important issue is that of the data economy and the strong regulatory drive. The GDPR has imposed two pillars: transparency and portability. Google pushes both to give transparency to data and to the portability of data between different players. He highlighted how the use of data must be differentiated according to whether these are used by private companies for profit or if it is public data useful for the achievement of public interest. He reiterated the importance of focusing on machine learning technologies and making sure that they can be accessible to all those who want to invest in this sector. Finally, he mentioned the economic resources made available in the financial law for the development of new equipments, suggesting to give the opportunity to all people, including the elderly, to access network and contents providing them right tools to access. He also highlighted the importance of working on training and the need to activate synergies between the public and private sectors.



Closing plenary

Elio Catania, president of Confindustria Digitale, pointed out the importance of IGF Italia in understanding and disseminating the Internet and new technologies. The Internet pervasively crosses all sectors. Everything that gravitates on the network creates opportunities and at the

same time new problems concerning taxation, copyright etc. These are unexplored problems where the old approaches are not adequate. In past years there has been a tendency to protect the existing with the risk of losing the opportunities offered by the Internet. It is difficult to find the right balance between individual rights and collective interest. Health data, for example, if on the one hand it is right that their dissemination is protected by appropriate privacy rules, at the same time the analysis and study of the same can help to solve and correct the evolution of many diseases for the benefit of the whole world community. The Internet has introduced the concept of delocalization and virtualization and requires the development of new business models where the geographic dimension assumes a different relevance. The new approach must be evolutionary and not punitive. In Italy, some initiatives have started, such as the ultra-broadband plan and the digital agenda plan, but they are insufficient to face the change introduced by the Internet and new technologies. We need to focus and invest more energy in training program to allow the maximum spread of technology-related change while at the same time engaging "leadership" focused on innovation.

Anna Carbone highlighted the commitment of the Politecnico di Torino on Internet Governance issues, recalling the new challenges to be faced in the digital transformation process. The Internet has introduced new concepts of delocalization and virtualization. At the same time, IoT, in contrast, has reaffirmed the concept of localization. This step makes the Internet closer to the user and can help overcome some obstacles and fears related to the use of the Net but to achieve this goal it is necessary to develop the necessary skills through training on these issues. The Politecnico di Torino is available to support the IGF community, to meet these challenges to offer new opportunities to young people.

Mauro Santaniello highlighted how to improve governance processes it is important to face 3 challenges regarding structures, procedures and results. Regarding the procedures, the challenge concerns precisely the definition of the same procedures that may concern informal processes, formal processes, voting, rough consensus, the fundamental thing is to make a choice that is shared to avoid a possible distortion of the results that could be caused by application of different decision-making processes according to the situation. Regarding the structure, Santaniello reiterated the importance of building a structure that is not in private hands and with regard to the results, he recalled that the main criticism addressed to global IGF concerns the legitimacy of the results. It is advisable for IGF Italia to influence the governance processes and go beyond the event.

Andrea Beccalli reiterated the importance of gaining awareness of what the Internet is. In recent years there has been a perception of less trust in the Internet. The impact of the Internet in society is complex and has a myriad of facets. Only by working on Internet governance we can improve policies that benefit everyone. Italy takes Europe as a reference, but Europe has focused on the DSM, neglecting governance, and if you do not work on Internet governance, you will not be able to evolve the appropriate way by incorporating the wishes of the multi-stakeholder community. It is appropriate to organize, systematise and extend the discussion on Internet policies, and to create mechanisms and tools to institutionalize this debate so that it can effectively impact Internet governance. Governance is an essential element of global IGF.

Understanding how the European Union can regulate but also innovate from the point of view of governance is an element that can bring an added value at international level. ICANN uses the multi-stakeholder model for DNS management. The question we need to ask ourselves is how to use the multi-stakeholder model for other Internet applications and services, platforms that have developed over the last 20 years. A threat from the Internet is fragmentation. In reality, the Internet is already fragmented. How can we preserve what is left, in Italy, preventing the network being governed by private individuals or a few players?

Stefano Trumpy of ISOC Italia noted that IGF Italia has become a sort of brand in this period of digital revolution. He remembered to have suggested to the Italian government a model of Constituent (quadriga) without obtaining any institutional recognition. He noted the importance of the Internet Bill of Rights presented in 2016 during IGF Global in Brazil by Rodotà himself. He noted a significant participation by the Governmental Agencies in the IGF Italia 2018 event and reiterated how more efficient work should be done on the government site to obtain an institutional recognition of the Multistakeholder Committee.

Monica Palmirani of the University of Bologna recalled the governance document elaborated in 2017 and pointed out the need to continue the work by sharing the document with the Italian multi-stakeholder community in order to collect new comments and suggestions.

Fernanda Faini explained that Internet Governance could be improved by working on 3 aspects concerning regulation, governance, IGF Italy and any associated structure. She stated that the regulation of Internet topics concerns various subjects, including technical and organizational aspects and international issues that go beyond national law. The different subjects and institutions involved in the regulation would require a different governance, a greater synergy among the various institutional subjects called to regulate. She suggested that the governance among the different subjects involved should follow less formal processes by noting that the current procedures such the Unified State-Regions Conference are probably no longer sufficient because a more involvement of regions and territories representatives is needed. Nevertheless, it is important to involve young people in Internet Governance. She believed that in this context IGF can play an important role since many of these characteristics are already present, such as, for example, the international dimension, the connection between generations, the participation and connection between the territorial communities, the participation of various stakeholders such as companies and civil society, etc. She hoped that Italy IGF can become a structure with the ability to impact on the government strategies (ex ante and ex post), a platform where civil society should be listened before a law or a strategic act is issued.

Giuseppe Bruno, Bank of Italy, stated how to support the culture of change and activate training programs to be able to count on professionalism able to implement change by exploiting new technologies. He explained the staff selection and training plan activated by the Bank of Italy to improve the statistical elaboration and the directions towards the credit market to improve the economic development of the country.

Veronica Birindelli, of the Sapienza University of Rome, underlined the importance of using a multi-stakeholder approach and bottom up, which sees young people involved equally and not

with a minor or marginal role, as they are among the main users of the Internet and have a unique perspective and sometimes more aware of some realities of the network.

Monica Palmirani picked up what Vint Cerf asserted during the conference held in Bologna on 4 October 2018 regarding the amount of work that remains to be done to give the new generations a better Internet.

Francesco Pirro of AgID recalled that AGID has been following the Internet Governance themes since few years but with a strong investment. He shared the importance of day 0 and the significant experience he had with the youngsters, who are often more interested in topics and applications of the web than professionals. This is why it is essential to involve young people in IGF activities and to share the different experiences. He therefore suggested the activation of a non-profit organization, with a multi-stakeholder model, always active and open to debate and to the collection of suggestions and remarks coming from the Italian community, which also carries out training activities and has the role of "advisory" of the government.

Monica Palmirani closed the work with a short summary of the main ideas emerged from the debate session concerning:

- 1) Set up of an Internet Governance organization, all the year active, that is not tied only to the annual event.
- 2) Need to include young people in the organizations in a structured way and following a peer to peer approach
- 3) Need to create an online platform to not disperse human capital and knowledge assets.

Some results of the IGF Italia 2018 debate have been reported to global IGF held in Paris from 12 to 14 November last. Below is a non-exhaustive list of the workshops that saw Italian participation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SRccFPTHwB4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WyTNAXdd7Qc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EuwAb4t1JCs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=quo1DLyitf8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YNtu4f9WOfc>

The IGF Italia 2018 plenary recordings are available at the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2WQ3tBPF15n3z491BKdjCA?view_as=subscriber



SESSION III – SCHEDULE

Lunedì 5 novembre 2018 | Aula Toti

9:30	Saluti d'apertura Prof. Michele Sorice (LUISS)
	Introduzione Francesco Pirro (AgID) e Domenico De Maio (Direttore dell'Agenzia Nazionale per i Giovani)
9:45	Intervento di Stefano Quintarelli (Presidente del Comitato di Indirizzo AgID)
Sessione di Formazione	
10:15	Storia di Internet e cenni sulle sue principali componenti: infrastruttura, standard, protocolli (IP ADDRESS, DNS, WWW, ecc.) – Veronica Birindelli e Gabriele Atria (Università La Sapienza)
10:45	L'Ecosistema Internet Governance - Andrea Beccalli (ICANN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICANN (genesì, funzioni ed organizzazione, il modello multi-stakeholder, transizione delle funzioni IANA, ecc) • IGF, NetMundial
11:15	Panoramica attività Registro.it - Gino Silvatici (Registro.it)
11:35	Pausa caffè
11:50	Internet Governance: definizione e classificazione dei temi, modello multi-stakeholder – Prof. Mauro Santaniello – Prof. Nicola Palladino (Università di Salerno)
12:20	Panoramica sugli attori IG in Italia, dal Registro.it fino alle Authority (AGCOM, Autorità Garante per la Privacy, ecc.) - Giacomo Mazzone (EBU)
12:40	Questions & Answers
13:00	Pausa pranzo
Sessione dedicata ai giovani	
14:00	Sessione da remoto di giovani speaker internazionali coinvolti in iniziative IGF e di Internet Governance
15:00	Presentazione iniziative giovani ISOC Italia: Osservatorio Nazionale Giovani ISOC Italia - Angelo Alù
15:15	Pausa caffè
Sessione di approfondimento su tematiche IG	
15:30	Discussione sulle Fake News con esperti (Facebook, Google, ecc.) docenti e ragazzi
16:30	Conclusioni e ringraziamenti

Martedì 6 novembre 2018

9:30	Saluti d'apertura Aula Toti Prof. Andrea Prencipe (Rettore LUISS Guido Carli) Prof. Giovanni Orsina (Direttore School of Government LUISS)		
	Introduzione ai lavori Prof.ssa Emiliana De Blasio (vicedirettrice CCPS LUISS – Local organizer)		
10:00	Come è cambiato IGF Italia 2018 Aula Toti Gruppo di rappresentanti del comitato di programma IGF Italia 2018		
10:15	Tavola Rotonda 1: Prospettive istituzionali sull'Internet Governance Aula Toti Modera: Alessandro Longo Partecipano: Vittorio Calaprice (Rappresentanza in Italia della Commissione Europea), Regione Lazio, Giuseppe Iacono (Assessorato Roma Semplice), Teresa Alvaro (AgID), Prof. Mario Morcellini (AGCOM), Andrea Beccalli (ICANN), Domenico Laforenza (Registro.it), Giacomo Mazzone (EBU), Rita Forsi (Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico), Claudia Mazzola (RAI). In collegamento: Anja Gengo (responsabile delle NRI di IGF Global) e Valentina Scialpi (Commissione Europea).		
11:45	Keynote Speech: Prof. Meryem Marzouki , CNRS & Sorbonne Université "Privatized Internet governance and regulation – consequences on human rights, democracy and rule of law"		
12:45	Keynote Speech: Giovanni Buttarelli , Garante Europeo per la Protezione dei Dati Personali (in collegamento web)		
13:00	Pranzo Chiostro della mensa (livello 0)		
14:30	Sessioni parallele - 1		
	Aula Chiesa <i>"Formare le nuove generazioni sui temi di Internet e delle STEAM: un volano per la crescita economica"</i> Organizzatore: Prof. Chiara Petrioli, Università Sapienza Prof. Emanuele Panizzi, Università Sapienza Speakers: Cesare Fregola, pedagogista Cristina Leone, LEONARDO Viviana Langher, psicologa Prof. Chiara Petrioli, Università Sapienza AGID Laura Tassinari Zugni Tauro, Lazio Innova Intergruppo parlamentare Innovazione	Aula Toti <i>"Industria 4.0 e cybersecurity: proposta di profiling per il framework nazionale"</i> Organizzatore: Roberto Triola, Confindustria Digitale Speakers: Francesco Tortorelli, AgID Giorgio Mosca, Confindustria Digitale Stefano Galli, Nozomi Networks Paolo Prinetto, Politecnico di Torino Rita Forsi, ISCOM MiSE	Aula 204 <i>"Persuasori social: trasparenza e democrazia nelle campagne elettorali digitali"</i> Organizzatore: Prof. Antonio Santangelo, NEXA PoliTO Speakers: Prof. Antonio Santangelo, NEXA PoliTO Marco Del Mastro, Servizio economico - statistico AGCOM Diego Ciulli, Google Mario Tedeschini Lalli Claudio Riccio, Sinistra Italiana Vittorio Alvino Openpolis
15:30	Sessioni parallele - 2		

	<p>Aula Chiesa <i>"La Carta dei Diritti di Internet"</i> Organizzatori: Lucia Casarini, Università di Bologna Speakers: interventi da parte di studenti rappresentanti di diverse Università italiane</p>	<p>Aula Toti <i>"Competenze digitali: problema di strategia o di azione sui territori?"</i> Organizzatore: Roma Capitale - Assessorato Roma Semplice Speakers: Giuseppe Iacono, Assessorato Roma Semplice Stefano Rollo, Assessorato Roma Semplice Gabriella Paolini, GARR Elio Rosati, CittadinanzAttiva AGID</p>	<p>Aula 204 <i>"Social media e diritti"</i> Organizzatore: CNR ITTIG Moderatori: Prof. Marina Pietrangelo, CNR ITTIG Prof. Francesco Romano, CNR ITTIG Speakers: Alessandro Lovari, Università di Cagliari Emilio Targia, Radio Radicale Prof. Paola Marsocci, Università Sapienza Viviana Patti, Università di Torino</p>
16:30	Pausa		
17:00	Sessioni parallele - 3		
	<p>Aula Chiesa <i>"La circolazione dei dati "business to platform" nel quadro regolatorio UE"</i> Organizzatore: Prof. Fabiana Di Porto, LUISS Speakers: Nadia Linciano, CONSOB Ginevra Bruzzone, Assonime Andrea Stazi, Google Antonio Nicita, AGCOM</p>	<p>Aula Toti <i>"Il digitale e la partecipazione attiva: forme ed esperienze di democrazia diretta"</i> Organizzatore: Roma Capitale - Assessorato Roma Semplice Speakers: Angelo Sturni, Roma Capitale Prof. Anna Carola Freschi, Università di Bergamo Elio Rosati, CittadinanzAttiva Giuseppe Iacono, Assessorato Roma Semplice Stefano Rollo, Assessorato Roma Semplice</p>	<p>Aula 204 <i>"La protezione dei dati nel futuro tecnologico - nascita di una startup di scopo"</i> Flash Session 30 min. Organizzatore: Fabio Saulli, Hidden Solutions Speakers: Iolanda Giallonardo, Digitalynn Fabio Saulli, Hidden Solutions Carlo Vona</p>
			<p>17:30 <i>"Idea Diffusa: la Cgil per il Lavoro 4.0"</i> Flash Session 30 min. Organizzatori: Chiara Mancini, CGIL Andrea Rapisardi, LAMA Federconsumatori Speakers: Chiara Mancini, CGIL Chiara Pratelli Marco Tognetti, LAMA</p>
18:00	Sessioni parallele - 4		
	<p>Aula Toti <i>"La giustizia tramite internet. Strumenti avanzati per la decisione e l'enforcement dei diritti"</i> Organizzatori: Prof. Francesco Romeo, Università di Napoli Prof. Ferruccio Auletta, Università di Napoli Prof. Francesco Giuseppe Sacco, LUISS Speakers: Prof. Giuseppe Contissa, Università di Bologna e LUISS Prof.</p>	<p>Aula 204 <i>"Contrattare l'algoritmo: co-determinare il lavoro 4.0 nell'azienda e nel territorio"</i> Organizzatori: Chiara Mancini, CGIL Paolo Tomassetti, ADAPT Fondazione Di Vittorio Civiltà di Cantiere Speakers: Andrea Pasa, CGIL Savona Paolo Tomassetti, ADAPT Stefano Fais, RSU in Saras Massimo Mensi, Filcams CGIL </p>	

	Fabrizio Corona, LUISS Prof. Franco Trubiani, LUISS Prof. Giovanni Di Stasio, LUISS Prof. Francesco Romeo, Università di Napoli Prof. Giovanni Sartor, CIRSIFID Università di Bologna	Annalisa Magone, presidente Torino Nord Ovest
19:00	Conclusione	

Mercoledì 7 Novembre 2018

9:00	Sessioni parallele – 5		
	<p>Aula Chiesa <i>“Accompagnare lo sviluppo di progetti blockchain nella PA: idee e proposte da Confindustria Digitale”</i> Organizzatore: Roberto Triola, Confindustria Digitale Speakers: Avv. Marco Bellezza, MISE Adriana Agrimi, AGID Pietro Marchionni, AGID Dimitri Tartari, Regione Emilia-Romagna Bruno Conte, Connected Health Now Federico Tenga, Blockchain.edu Roberto Museo, CSV Net Stefano De Vescovi, Sc Piattaforme digitali Pa, Confindustria Digitale</p>	<p>Aula Toti <i>“L'utilizzo di Watson per affrontare le sfide reali: il caso delle Data Girls”</i> Organizzatore: Carmela Guagnano, IBM Speakers: Ennio Picarelli, IBM Najla Said, IBM Annalisa Vacirca, IBM Lucia Toti, ISTAT</p>	<p>Aula 204 <i>“Uffici Stampa PA: Argine ai fenomeni (fake news – hatespeech); baluardo alla libertà d'espressione”</i> Organizzatori: Prof. Vincenzo Mini, Università Tor Vergata Ufficio Stampa Consiglio Regionale Abruzzo Gran Sasso Science Institute Speakers: Marino Fiorà, Consiglio Regionale Abruzzo Nunzio Maria De Luca, Consiglio Regionale Abruzzo Gaia Badia, Gran Sasso Science Institute Eugenio Murrari, Gran Sasso Science Institute</p>
10:30	Sessioni parallele – 6		
	<p>Aula Chiesa <i>“Accelerare l'introduzione dell'AI nella PA: la proposta di Confindustria Digitale”</i> Organizzatore: Roberto Triola, Confindustria Digitale Speakers: Avv. Marco Bellezza, MISE Daniela Intravaia, AGID Prof. Rita Cucchiara, Laboratorio Nazionale CINI sull'IA Paolo Guidelli, INAIL Stefan Gasslitter, SIAG e Assinter Cesare Furlanello, Fondazione Bruno Kessler Rossella Mengucci, dirigente scolastico Stefano De Vescovi, Sc Piattaforme digitali Pa, Confindustria Digitale</p>	<p>Aula Toti <i>“Software Vulnerability Disclosure”</i> Organizzatore: Prof. Paolo Spagnoletti, CLIO LUISS Speakers: Lorenzo Pupillo, CEPS Prof. Paolo Spagnoletti, CLIO LUISS Luigi Gabriele, Adiconsum</p>	<p>Aula 204 <i>“L'impatto della tecnologia sulla Tax Compliance: stato dell'arte e prospettive future”</i> Organizzatore: Daniele Tumietto, commercialista esperto Uninfo Speakers: Daniele Tumietto, commercialista esperto Uninfo Andrea Caccia, ingegnere esperto Uninfo Pietro Marchionni, AGID Alessandro Savonara, Savonara&Partners</p>
12:00	<p>Tavola Rotonda 2: Le prospettive dei privati sull'Internet Governance in Italia Aula Toti Modera: Prof. Massimiliano Panarari, LUISS</p> <p>Partecipano: Andrea Stazi, Google Laura Bonocini, Facebook Alessandro Menna, Leonardo Guido Ghedin, CifNews</p>		
13:30	Pausa pranzo		

15:00	Sessioni parallele – 7		
	<p>Aula Chiesa <i>“5G, IoT e Smart Cities: come le tecnologie Future Wireless cambieranno Internet ed il mondo”</i> Organizzatore: Prof. Chiara Petrioli, Università Sapienza Gabriele Atria, Università Sapienza Veronica Birindelli, Università Sapienza Speakers: Prof. Stefano Basagni, Northeastern University Prof. Chiara Petrioli, Università Sapienza Jorge Pereira, Project Officer European Commission, 5G Unit Francesco Pirro, AGID Confindustria Intergruppo parlamentare Innovazione</p>	<p>Aula Toti <i>“Big data: libertà economiche e diritti politici”</i> Organizzatore: Prof. Giovanna De Minico, ERMES Università di Napoli Federico II Speakers: Gabriella Muscolo, AGCM Licia Califano, GDPD Antonio Martusciello, AGCOM Prof. Giovanna De Minico, ERMES Università di Napoli Federico II CISCO IBM Moderatori: Prof. Giovanna De Minico, ERMES Università di Napoli Federico II (parte I) Prof. Monica Palmirani, Università di Bologna (parte II)</p>	<p>Aula 204 <i>“Costruire il futuro digitale: i giovani cittadini e la democrazia”</i> Organizzatori: Chiara Iannotta, Eleonora Russo, Giammarco Gallo, LUISS Speakers: Caterina Stagno, responsabile Digital Inclusion RAI Giovanni Benincasa, RAI Patrizio Bianchi, assessore Regione Emilia-Romagna Antonina Santisi, psicologa ed ex Assessore Comune di Messina Andrea Picardi, I- COM Prof. Riccardo Agresti, I.C. Corrado Melone Studenti del corso di Open Government della LUISS</p>
16:30	<p>Tavola Rotonda 3: Il dibattito IGF in Italia Aula Toti</p> <p>Parteciperanno: Maurizio Decina (Presidente Infratel), Elio Catania (Presidente Confindustria Digitale), Andrea Beccalli (ICANN), Prof. Anna Carbone (Politecnico di Torino), Prof. Mauro Santaniello (Università di Salerno), Ing. Stefano Trumpy (ISOC), Fernanda Faini (Regione Toscana), Giuseppe Bruno (Banca d'Italia), Francesco Pirro (AgID), Gabriele Atria e Veronica Birindelli (Università Sapienza).</p>		
18:00	Conclusione		

IGF Italia 2018 Program Committee:

Andrea Beccalli – ICANN
Anna Carbone – Politecnico di Torino
Concettina Cassa – AgID
Emiliana De Blasio – LUISS
Giulio De Petra – Centro per la riforma dello Stato
Rita Forsi – MISE
Giacomo Mazzone – EBU
Nicola Palladino – Università di Salerno
Monica Palmirani – Università di Bologna
Francesco Pirro – AgID
Dianora Poletti – Università di Pisa
Pasquale Popolizio – IWA (*)
Lorenzo Pupillo – Centre for European Studies
Mauro Santaniello – Università di Salerno
Valentina Scialpi – Commissione Europea
Donatella Selva – LUISS
Tasha Spedicato – LUISS
Stefano Trumpy – ISOC (*)

(*) It was suspended by the Program Committee on 27/12/2018

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