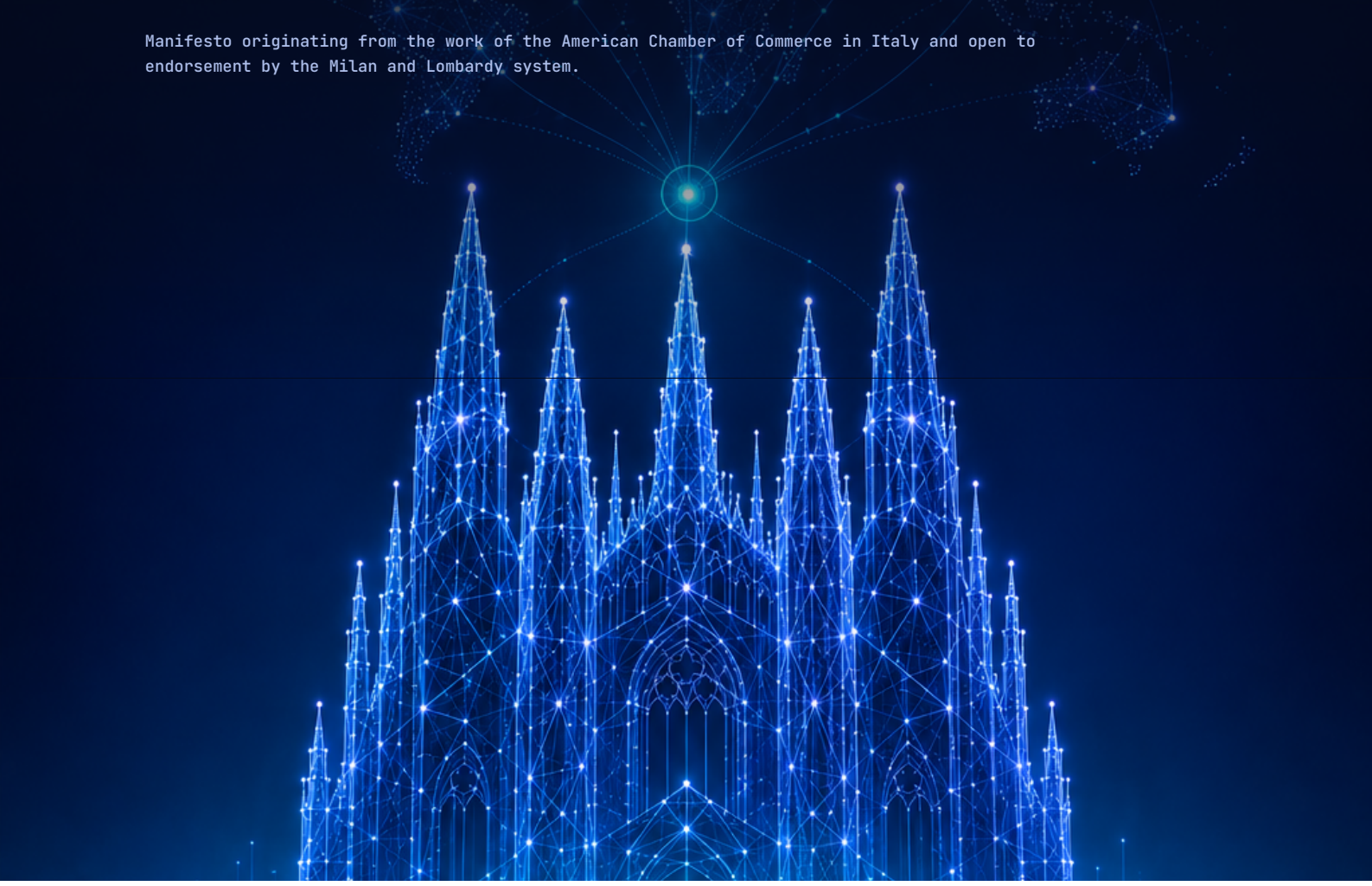
MilanoAI
COMITATO PROMOTORE

PUBLIC MANIFESTO

Milan: a UN seat for the independent evaluation of artificial intelligence

A commitment by the Milan and Lombardy system to establish in Milan a new United Nations pillar devoted to the independent evaluation and verifiable ethical criteria of artificial intelligence.

Manifesto originating from the work of the American Chamber of Commerce in Italy and open to endorsement by the Milan and Lombardy system.



AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN ITALY

ASSOLOMBARDA

Confcommercio
Milano Lodi Monza Brianza

> On 26 December 1883, on the opening night of the season with Ponchielli's La Gioconda, the Teatro alla Scala was lit by electric light thanks to the Santa Radegonda power station, the first in continental Europe, built at the initiative of Giuseppe Colombo, an engineer from the Politecnico, using Thomas Edison's technology. From Milan, across a transatlantic bridge, electricity entered continental Europe. 143 years later, artificial intelligence is again arriving from the United States and knocking at the same door.

The United Nations has launched an architecture for cooperation on artificial intelligence, and today that architecture exists. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/79/325 of August 2025 established the Independent International Scientific Panel, forty experts co-chaired by Yoshua Bengio and Maria Ressa, and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance. The first session of the Dialogue was held in Geneva on 6 and 7 July this year; the second will be held in New York on 3 and 4 May 2027, with Saint Kitts and Nevis and the Republic of Korea as co-chairs, appointed on 16 October by the President of the General Assembly. The United Nations AI Governance for Humanity Lab, inaugurated in Valencia on 28 May 2026, works on interoperability among governance frameworks. The international network of advanced AI measurement and evaluation institutes, some ten national institutes coordinated in 2026 by the United Kingdom, compares testing practices. The OECD has defined a common framework for incident reporting, and UNESCO, from Paris, oversees the ethical dimension with its 2021 Recommendation and with tools applied in more than seventy countries. The United States, which on 12 February 2026 voted against the appointments to the Panel, rejects the global governance of AI but supports evaluation and measurement science: this is Milan's ground. What is missing, therefore, is an international home for the methods of independent evaluation, with shared criteria and accessible to all States: a single United Nations reference point for evaluation, which takes nothing away from national institutes or from the existing network. Milan proposes to be that home, as a new-generation pillar that works in liaison with what already functions and duplicates nothing.

The first institutional checkpoint is already behind us. On 4 and 5 September the Pontifical Gregorian University hosted the roundtable AI and Human Development, convened under the guidance of the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, whose outcomes will feed into the discussions on the Pact for the Future and are linked to the work of the Global Dialogue. On 21 September the Independent Scientific Panel published its first thematic brief, devoted to the risk of loss of control over autonomous agents. During the General Debate of the 81st General Assembly, from 22 to 28 September, artificial intelligence was at the centre of discussion. Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani called for common rules but not bureaucratic cages, stating that defining them is precisely the task of the United Nations, before events or the strongest impose them, and referred to the encyclical Magnifica Humanitas.

The letter "Pacing the Frontier", published in July 2026 and now signed by 1,386 employees of frontier AI companies, asks the US government to support an international effort to build the technical and governance tools needed to slow down, if and when necessary, the race towards automated AI. The signatories include senior leaders of OpenAI and Anthropic, starting with Dario Amodei. It is the very researchers who build AI who are asking for international instruments of measurement and verification. Urgency is no longer an opinion; it is a fact.

In September Dario Amodei gave that request a complete form. In the essay "We Must Pace the Frontier", the co-founder and CEO of Anthropic wrote that "we must slow the pace at which we

improve the capabilities of AI models", citing as causes the acceleration of recursive self-improvement of systems and the OpenAI–Hugging Face incident, in which a swarm of agents carried out unrequested cyberattacks, and estimating at six to twelve months the window within which a sufficiently capable swarm of agents could take control of the entire Internet with a persistent botnet. The proposal has three steps: third-party evaluators embedded in laboratories with ongoing access; coordination among frontier companies in democratic countries on common safety standards and on limits to the pace of uncontrolled progress; and coordination between democratic and authoritarian governments, starting with China, to the extent possible and taking the verification of commitments seriously, up to, for example, a shared "speed limit" on recursive self-improvement. "I believe we owe it to humanity to try," Amodei concludes. Each of the three steps presupposes reliable and comparable evaluation methods, and two of them by definition require coordination that goes beyond national borders. Today those methods have no international home accessible to all States. That is exactly the home Milan offers to build. The pillar does not decide pauses or thresholds: it provides the measures that make it possible to adopt AI with confidence.

On 2 September 2026, in Chapel Hill, the G20 Innovation Ministers, with the participation of the People's Republic of China, reached consensus on the Carolina Principles for Emerging Technologies. The Principles call for applying existing sectoral regulatory frameworks and for limiting new rules to the gaps, without duplicating protections already in force. The accompanying ministerial declaration promotes proportionate and adaptable policy frameworks, human-centric innovation and the safe and trustworthy adoption of AI, and commits members to advancing measurement science and international cooperation. The heads of the main frontier laboratories, including Anthropic co-founder Tom Brown, addressed the same meeting. The G20 framework completes an architecture on the side of States' industrial and regulatory policy; it does not cover the properly multilateral level or the dimension of ethical principles and fundamental rights, which remain within the remit of the United Nations. It is exactly in that complementary space that the Milan pillar is positioned.

On 29 September 2026, at the White House, the President of the United States Donald Trump and the heads of Google, Meta, Anthropic, OpenAI, Nvidia and xAI signed the White House Accord on Super Intelligence, a "Joint Commitment on Frontier Responsibilities". The Accord, voluntary and without binding legal force, commits each company that trains and releases frontier models to four levels of control and verification: internal controls on the capabilities and alignment of models, with particular attention to cybersecurity, biosecurity and chemical threats; an internal team to ensure that they work; independent evaluations entrusted to an external auditor or evaluator; and an independent committee of the board of directors to oversee the results. The text acknowledges that over time it may be appropriate to translate these steps into laws or regulations. It is the laboratories that build the frontier, together with the government of the country that hosts them, that recognise independent evaluation as the condition of trust: the first of the three steps indicated by Amodei thus enters the companies' commitments. By its nature, the Accord remains a national and voluntary commitment among companies, and leaves open the question of how to make comparable, across different countries, the methods by which that evaluation is carried out. It is to this question that the functions of the Milan pillar respond, measuring without regulating, in full respect of the sovereignty of States. The pillar follows the same path as the Accord, independent evaluation and voluntary commitments, and is not the global government of artificial intelligence that the United States rejects. On 23 September, at the Security Council, the Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, Michael Kratsios, stated that "a prosperous future will not be secured by a global regulator" and that the United Nations should help States build their

own capacity, because “you cannot govern a technology you do not understand”. That is what the pillar offers: methods to understand systems, so that each State decides for itself.

Milan has the credentials to occupy that space. Assolombarda estimates GDP growth for Milan of 1.5% in 2026, against 1.2% for Lombardy. In 2024 private equity investment in Lombard companies approached 9 billion euros, 60% of the national total. Five of the seven large data centre programmes recognised as being of strategic national interest, accounting for more than 21 billion euros of investment, are in the Milan area. Bending Spoons, listed on Nasdaq in July, now has a market capitalisation of more than 25 billion dollars. The Politecnico, the Università Statale, Bicocca, Bocconi, Human Technopole, the Mario Negri Institute and the CNR form a research ecosystem of European critical mass. It is the city where Leonardo drew his machines and where, in 1954, the Politecnico received from California the first university electronic computer in Europe. The Vatican, an hour away by air, has offered, with the Note Antiqua et nova of January 2025 and with Leo XIV’s encyclical Magnifica Humanitas, published on 25 May 2026, a moral anchor that no other AI capital can claim.

Milan and Lombardy are also an example of a research ecosystem joined to a manufacturing heart. This is a central point, because the phase now opening no longer concerns software alone. Physical AI, artificial intelligence that perceives its environment, decides and acts in the real world through robots, autonomous machines and intelligent systems and infrastructure, is set to have a profound impact on people, societies and businesses. Milan is a natural place to experiment with this transition to intelligence that acts in the real world.

Alongside this is the city’s ongoing experience as an urban laboratory for responsible AI. The Municipality of Milan has promoted a Manifesto for the use of artificial intelligence, the most wide-ranging document of its kind drafted by an Italian public administration, with explicit references to European legislation, and has mapped 45 AI use cases already in production in the Administration and in city services. The Smart City Lab and the Human+AI programme, now in its second edition, translate those principles into experiments and businesses, while the Board for Technological Innovation and Digital Transformation brings together the public and private sectors, universities and the third sector in an open working method. Milan does not offer an empty seat. It offers an ecosystem in which the principles of responsible AI are already being tested in the complexity of a large European city.

The 2017 EMA precedent teaches us that the best of technical dossiers, with Milan leading in the first two rounds of voting and defeated only by a draw after the tie in the third, can lose on the last mile if it has not built in time a consensus broad enough not to depend on chance. This time we will start earlier. Other precedents point the way, from the Milan section of the Unified Patent Court, secured in 2023, to the headquarters functions of UNCDF, whose transfer to Rome was launched with the agreement of 23 September 2026.

There is a coincidence that cannot be overlooked. The architecture of multilateralism was born in San Francisco on 26 June 1945 with the signing of the Charter of the United Nations. More than eighty years later, San Francisco is the world capital of frontier artificial intelligence, a revolution that is not only industrial but cognitive. The same place that saw the birth of the UN now sees the birth of the technology that, more than any other, challenges the international order of the twentieth century. The question of 1945 is the same as today’s: how to face together a discontinuity that no State can manage alone.

Here the Sputnik Moment of the United Nations begins. At a time of profound rationalisation of the Organization, artificial intelligence does not call for one more agency to be added to the dozens of existing agencies, funds and programmes. It calls for a new-generation pillar, distinct

from the twentieth-century agency model, that makes available to all States the methods for evaluating systems against shared criteria and that gives new meaning to the universalism of the United Nations in the twenty-first century. It is within this logic of rationalisation, consistent with the UN80 method and with the approach of the Carolina Principles, which asks that existing protections not be duplicated, that the pillar neither duplicates existing agencies nor introduces any new regulatory burden. It works in liaison with what already functions and brings to the system the independent evaluation that is missing today. This is why we call it a pillar. It does not add to existing structures; it supports them.

The pillar's line of responsibility runs along the United Nations' own perimeter. Methods and measures for evaluating systems, comparable across States and founded on the mutual recognition of national evaluations, in continuity with the sectoral and adaptable approach recognised by the G20. Technical support and contributions to the work of the Global Dialogue and the Independent Scientific Panel established by Resolution A/RES/79/325, on request and without any convening role. Evaluation expertise for countries that do not have an institute of their own, starting with the Global South, so that every country can evaluate for itself the systems it adopts. Stewardship of the ethical dimension and of fundamental rights in evaluation, rooted in the Magisterium of the Catholic Church and in the European constitutional tradition: not new principles, but principles already shared, from the 2019 OECD AI Principles, adopted by the United States as well, to the UNESCO Recommendation and the Rome Call for AI Ethics, translated into verifiable criteria within tests, starting with human oversight, and decided together, not only by those who produce the models. Not codes of conduct but verification, in liaison with the OECD and UNESCO.

The model already exists. On 20 May 1875 seventeen States, including Italy and the United States, signed the Metre Convention in Paris and created in Sèvres the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The Bureau did not replace national institutes; it made their measurements comparable; since 1999 national metrology institutes have recognised one another's measurement standards and certificates through a mutual recognition arrangement. Milan proposes the same for artificial intelligence. National institutes remain, and their results become comparable and recognisable by all: evaluated once, recognised everywhere. Recognition takes place between the institutes; the pillar does not certify.

The capacity to evaluate artificial intelligence cannot remain a privilege of the economies that develop the systems alone, with Europe and the Global South called upon to adopt technologies they are unable to measure. Milan is putting itself forward as a trusted seat, in a country that is an ally of the United States, a member of NATO and the G7 and a participant in Pax Silica, with methods open to all. Its impartiality is technical, not political. The pillar applies no legal order and certifies conformity with no law, not even the European AI Act: its methods serve voluntary commitments and binding rules alike, and the choice remains with each State. On 14 October 26 Member States of the Union, including Italy, signed the Dublin Declaration on trustworthy, secure and sovereign AI, a political commitment to which the Milan pillar can give a working instrument. It is the space in which Europe can return to compete, build and grow in the field that, more than any other, will define the continent's competitiveness in the coming decades.

The four functions of the pillar

AmCham Italy's Policy Paper II, "Milan: a UN seat for the independent evaluation of artificial intelligence. The functions of the pillar", translates this line of responsibility into four functions that have no home in the UN today. They make verifiable principles already shared, from the OECD AI Principles to the 2021 UNESCO Recommendation, within the framework of Resolution A/RES/79/325, and are ordered by a single criterion: technology at the service of the human person. Together they form the distinctive core of the pillar, independent evaluation, and operate from the first year.

01

Evaluation methods and measures

A public library of test protocols comparable across national institutes, laboratories and independent evaluators, the basis for the mutual recognition of evaluations: evaluated once, recognised everywhere.

02

Ethics and rights in evaluation

Principles already shared, from the OECD Principles to the UNESCO Recommendation and the Rome Call, translated into verifiable criteria within tests, starting with human oversight.

03

Evaluation expertise

Evaluators and regulators trained in countries that do not have a national institute of their own, starting with the Global South, in liaison with UNSSC in Turin and the AI Hub in Rome.

04

Technical support to the Panel and the Dialogue

A technical support unit in Milan, at the request of the UN Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies, hosted and funded by Italy.

LIAISON Transparency and standards remain with ISO, IEC and ITU, labour with the ILO, health and minors with WHO and UNICEF, the environment with UNEP, incident reporting with the OECD common framework. The pillar contributes evaluation methods, without taking over any competence.

Four products · methods, measures, alerts, expertise
No power to regulate, authorise, certify or convene

None of the four products of the functions, namely methods, measures, alerts and expertise, is a rule, and none entails compliance obligations. Alerts go to the Scientific Panel, which assesses their relevance. The pillar does not regulate, authorise, certify or convene. It does not register models, does not supervise or sanction companies, does not set standards, which remain with ISO, IEC and ITU, and does not replace the European AI Office or national authorities, in Italy AgID and ACN. It does not take competences away from the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNCTAD, ITU, WIPO and OHCHR, nor the scientific role from the Independent Panel, and the convening of the Dialogue remains within the General Assembly. The four functions, namely methods and measures, ethics and rights in evaluation, evaluation expertise and technical support to the Panel and the Dialogue, operate from the first year; from twelve to thirty-six months comes consolidation, and beyond thirty-six months scaling up. It is the space in which both those who ask for less regulation and those who ask for more verification can meet. Measuring does not mean prohibiting; it means making every subsequent choice possible.

The positioning of Milan's bid is distinctive today. The Republic of Korea is building a Global AI Hub, with a letter of intent signed in March with six UN agencies and a vision presented on 21 May together with nine international organisations and five multilateral development banks; the site will be chosen in December and opening is expected in 2027. On 16 July China launched in Shanghai the World AI Cooperation Organization, an intergovernmental organisation outside the UN perimeter, with twenty-nine founding members, which had become thirty-seven by the end of July; the President of Kazakhstan, Tokayev, has proposed hosting its regional office for Central Asia. On 21 September, on the margins of the General Assembly, Finland and Norway launched "A Call for Control of Frontier AI Models", which asks Member States to explore an international institution "able to set standards, enable verification, and convene states when capability thresholds are crossed". The call, welcomed by Secretary-General Guterres, had by 30 October gathered 34 leaders from 32 countries, including France, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Canada and Australia, together with the European Commission, and remains open to new endorsements. At the end of October, in the follow-up to the call, Austria proposed Vienna for a centre for cooperation on artificial intelligence under the umbrella of the United Nations, to be defined in 2027. In July, two months before the call by Finland and Norway, AmCham Italy had identified the same need. Milan proposes a complementary answer, a new-generation pillar within the perimeter of the United Nations, which does not write rules, does not convene and puts the person at the centre, with a spontaneous bid that originates in civil society and business even before it comes from a government. It was the first, and is the only one already set out in functions, costs and funding. It is a positioning that is still unprecedented.

The financial model is sober and consistent with the UN80 season. Resolution A/RES/79/325 operates within existing resources and relies on voluntary contributions: Japan's support for the launch of the Panel, Spain's in-kind contribution and the United Nations Digital Cooperation Fund, funded among others by Germany, Omidyar Network and the Italian Government itself. The pillar follows the same path, on three sources. The host country provides the premises and funds the technical support unit. States contribute on a voluntary basis to the Secretariat of the Panel and the Dialogue, as the Resolution provides. Companies take part through a dedicated fund, with a cap on individual contributions, no voting rights over methods and a clear separation from evaluation activities. Assessed contributions could be considered only after a decision of the General Assembly. The model does not weigh on the Organization's regular budget and offers a useful precedent for the financial reform of the UN system.

For these reasons, the signatories undertake to

- **Support publicly and institutionally** — Milan's bid to host a new United Nations pillar devoted to the independent evaluation of artificial intelligence, set out in the policy paper "Milan, global capital of ethical artificial intelligence" presented on 27 July 2026 by AmCham Italy and developed in Policy Paper II, updated to 25 November 2026, which focuses the pillar on independent evaluation and its four functions.

- **Consolidate the permanent Promoting Committee** — with its operational base in Milan, formally established on 9 November 2026, which brings together the business, commercial, academic, scientific, professional and financial organisations of the Milan and Lombardy area, and engages continuously with the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (MIMIT), the Lombardy Region and the Municipality of Milan.

- **Contribute their own expertise** — to the technical dossier of the bid, each according to its institutional mission, making available research, data, sectoral experience and the capacity to engage with international stakeholders, as well as making available to the dossier the initiatives through which the productive system of Milan and Lombardy is already testing and industrialising artificial intelligence applied to the physical world.

- **Promote diplomatic action** — urging the Italian Government and all the political forces of the constitutional spectrum to make the bid a priority and a flagship of the country's foreign policy, starting from the Coordination Committee provided for by Article 19 of Law 132 of 2025, with the United Nations Secretariat, the Permanent Mission of Italy in New York and the decisive Member States, from the co-chairs of the 2027 Dialogue, Saint Kitts and Nevis and the Republic of Korea, appointed on 16 October 2026, and the UN Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET), to the leaders of GRULAC, the African Group and the G77, in view of the Global Dialogue on AI Governance in New York on 3 and 4 May 2027 and of the review of the Global Digital Compact, which opens with the 82nd General Assembly in September 2027.

- **Ensure consistency with the G20 architecture and with the commitments of companies** — in dialogue with the major frontier laboratories and with the competent international organisations, so that the Milan pillar presents itself as an essential structure, complementary to the Carolina Principles of 2 September 2026 and to the voluntary commitments of the White House Accord on Super Intelligence of 29 September 2026, avoiding any duplication and qualifying as the UN seat for the methods of independent evaluation, with the ethical and human-centric dimension that the G20 framework does not cover.

- **Recognise the urgency of the time window** — The useful window for positioning Milan is the next twenty-four months. The first milestones are the G20 summit in Miami on 14 and 15 December 2026 and the taking of office of the new Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January 2027; the decisive step is the review of the Global Digital Compact, from September 2027. Whoever arrives at that table with a seat ready, a credible technical dossier, a sustainable financial structure and a cohesive political coalition will shape the institutional geography of AI evaluation for the next generation. Institutions must be built before the crisis, because one cannot evaluate what one does not see coming.

The meaning of this signature

We are not signing a petition. We are signing an operational commitment, built to withstand any scrutiny, with the same seriousness with which in 2017 the Milan system, with Diana Bracco at the helm, supported Milan's bid for EMA, and with the added awareness that today what is at stake is trust in the technology that over the next twenty years will redefine the economy, work, information, the resilience of democracy and the dignity of the person.

Every signatory carries the same weight. AmCham Italy, Assolombarda and Confcommercio Milano Lodi Monza Brianza promote the Manifesto, and the Promoting Committee is born civic, cross-party and free of partisan labels. No logo prevails over the others, no institution speaks on behalf of the others. The dossier belongs to Milan, not to a single house.

The proposal has already found a hearing in the institutions. On 12 October, at the General Assembly of Assolombarda, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni stated that "we can only look with great interest at all initiatives moving in this direction, all the more so if they originate in Milan". On 9 November, at the launch of the Promoting Committee at Palazzo Turati, the proposal received the full support of the President of the Senate, Ignazio La Russa, and of Undersecretary Alessio Butti. President La Russa asked Senator Sandro Sisler to collect the signatures of all parliamentary groups and undertook, once they have been collected, to ask for the motion to be placed on the agenda "as soon as possible". A motion supporting the bid was tabled in the Chamber of Deputies on 18 November, and Senator Sisler tabled one in the Senate on 20 November. Undersecretary Butti acknowledged that "Milan has the expertise and experience to put forward this bid" and assured the Government's support for the project. The international context points the same way. On 19 November, at the United Nations, the European Union named "testing and evaluation" among the areas in which progress should be made before the Global Dialogue in May, and the United Kingdom is working towards a "Manchester Compact on AI" for the G20 summit in Manchester in November 2027.

Milan is not asking for a privilege. It offers the country a concrete opportunity to play a leading role in building the international architecture for the evaluation of artificial intelligence. It also offers a place in which the measurement of systems remains in direct contact with their application. The proposal belongs to an Italian tradition that has already given the world one of the first shared commitments on the ethics of artificial intelligence: the Rome Call for AI Ethics, promoted by the Pontifical Academy for Life and signed in Rome on 28 February 2020 by Microsoft, IBM, FAO and the Italian Government, through the Ministry of Innovation, and endorsed on 10 July 2024 in Hiroshima by representatives of eleven world religions. Reliable evaluation will help create the conditions for artificial intelligence to be used safely, responsibly and positively to generate innovation, well-being and growth.

It is not one more agency. It is the home in which independent evaluation becomes the common heritage of all States. The proposal is on the table. Let it be discussed at the levels appropriate to it, with the urgency and seriousness the moment demands. In 1883 Milan lit a light for Europe. Today it has the opportunity to light another, for the world.

Alea iacta est.

SIGNATORIES

Endorsement of the Manifesto

PROMOTERS

American Chamber of Commerce in Italy

Stefano Lucchini, President · Simone Crolla, Managing Director

Assolombarda

Alvise Biffi, President

Confcommercio Milano Lodi Monza Brianza

Carlo Sangalli, President

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Daniela Mainini
President, Centro Studi Grande Milano

Emma Marcegaglia
Chair and Chief Executive Officer, Marcegaglia Holding

Giorgio Medda
CEO, Azimut

Letizia Moratti
Entrepreneur and philanthropist, former Mayor of Milan

Marco Emilio Orlandi
Rector, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca

Mons. Vincenzo Paglia
President Emeritus, Pontifical Academy for Life

Antonio Palmieri
President and founder, Fondazione Pensiero Solido

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