

# AI E PUBBLICA AMMINISTRAZIONE: UNA STRATEGIA DI INTEROPERABILITÀ

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# IAAIL

- ICAIL 1987, Northeastern University
- IAAIL 1991
- Artificial intelligence and Law Journal 1992-2024, 595 articoli
- America, Europa, Asia
- AI, diritto, etica, società
- Interdisciplinarietà



REGULATION (EU) 2024/903 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

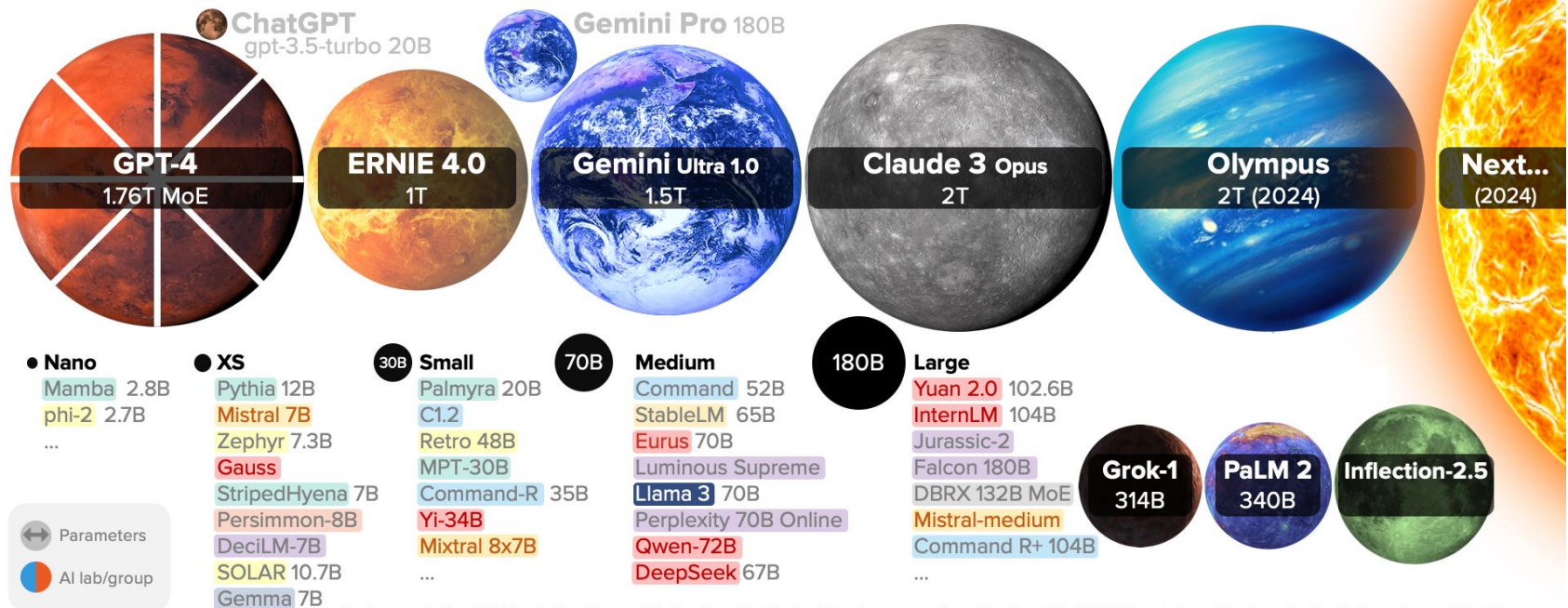
of 13 March 2024

laying down measures for a high level of public sector interoperability across the Union (Interoperable Europe Act)



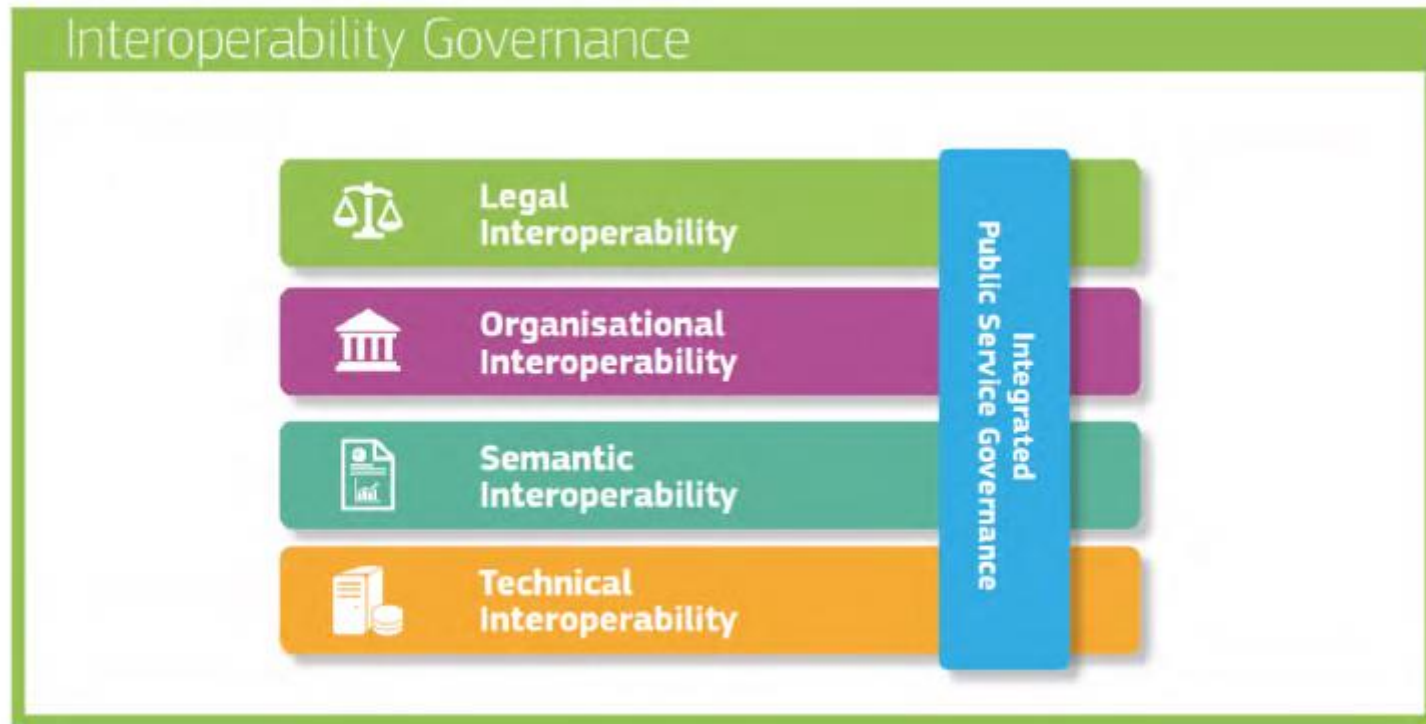
# Sovranità infrastrutturale

## LARGE LANGUAGE MODEL HIGHLIGHTS (APR/2024)



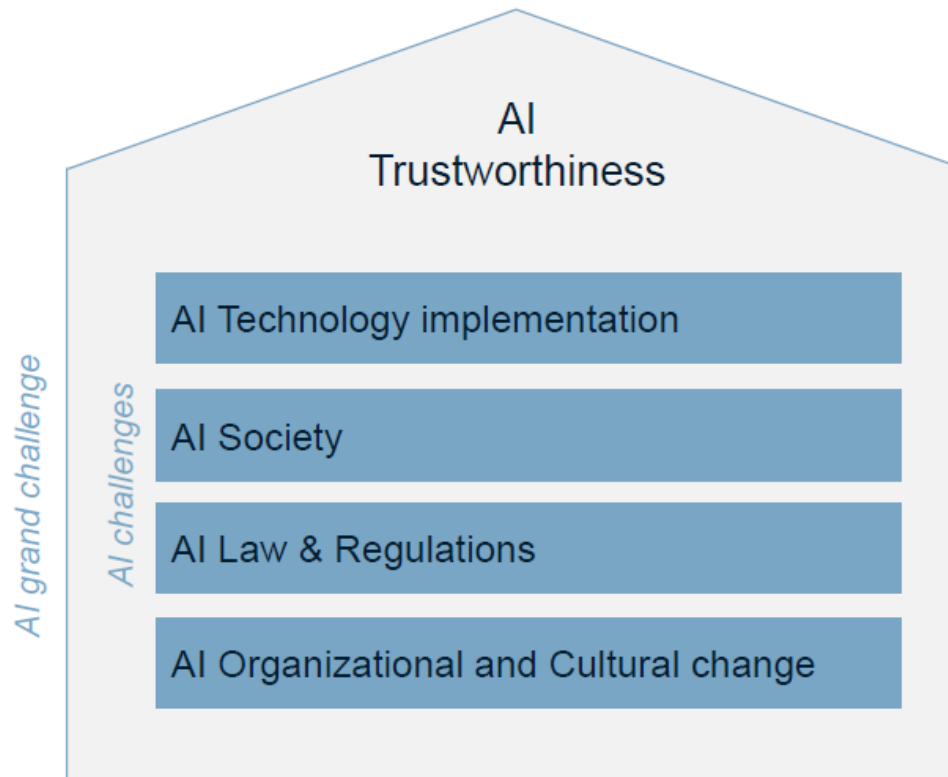
# Diversi gradi di interoperabilità

Figure 1. The EIF interoperability layers



Source: European Commission

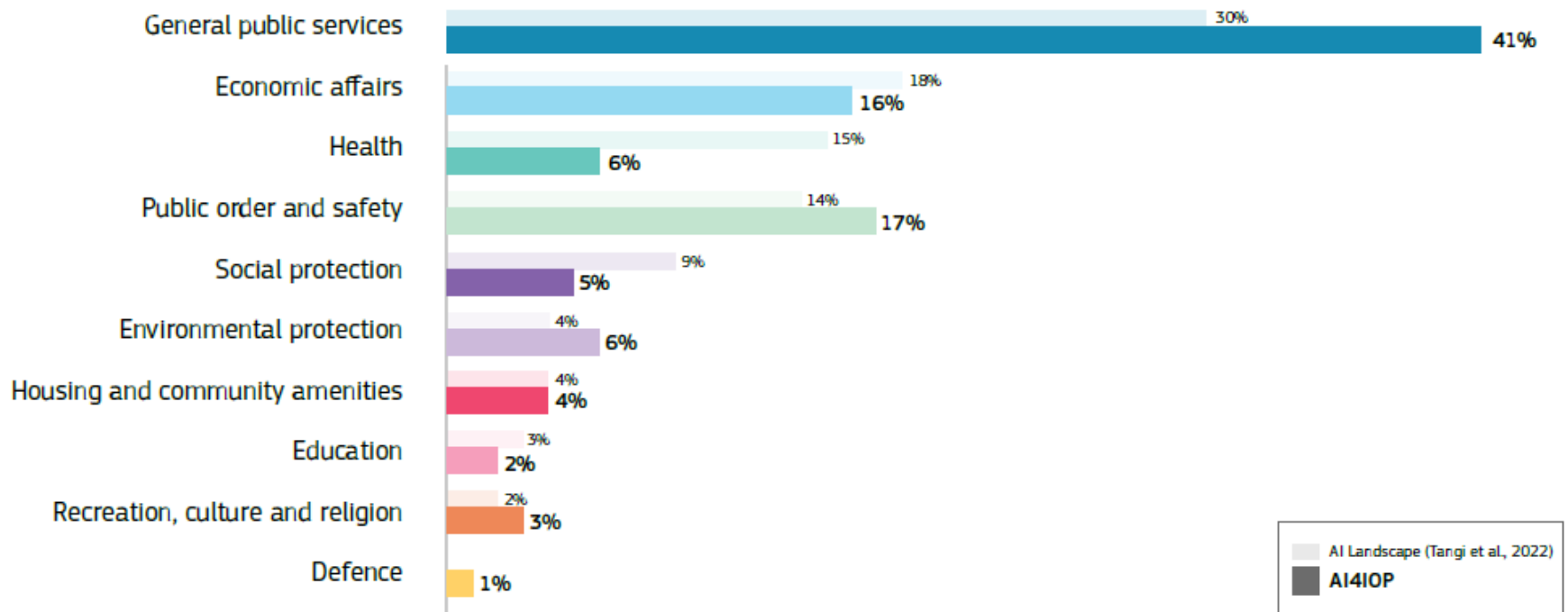
# Interdisciplinarietà



Luca Tangi, Colin van Noordt, and A. Paula Rodriguez Müller. 2023. The challenges of AI implementation in the public sector. An in-depth case studies analysis. In Proceedings of the 24th Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research (DGO '23). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 414–422. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3598469.3598516>

Overall, 720 use cases of AI in the public sector have been analysed. Among these use cases, 189 have been identified as cases where the AI system is somehow supporting interoperability.

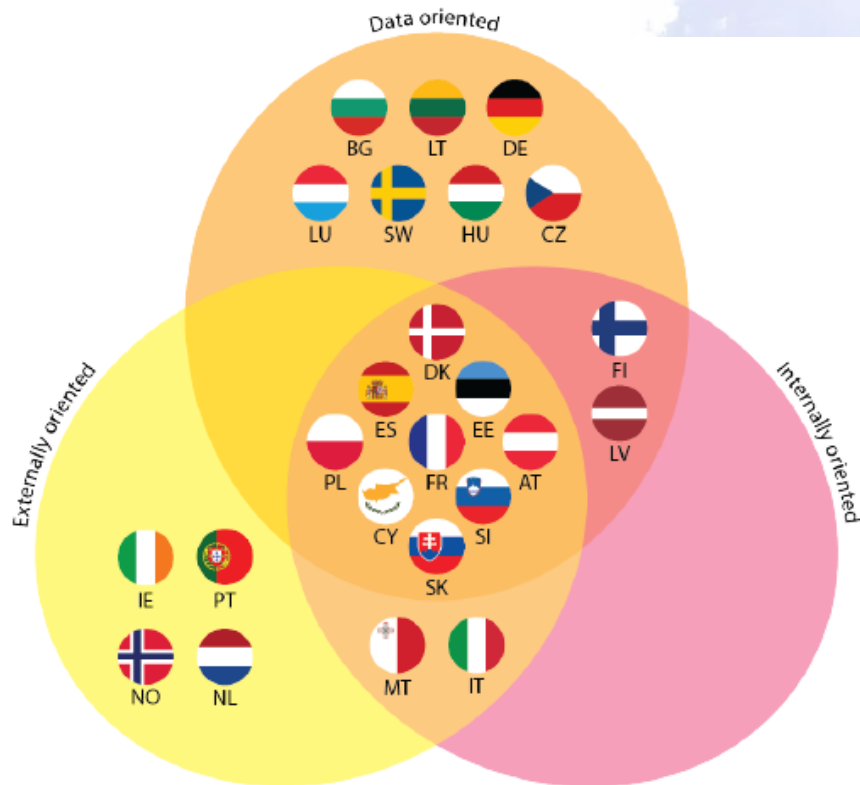
**Figure 6.** Percentage of AI4IOP use cases in the public administration main sectors (COFOG Level I) and comparison with AI Watch landscape, 2022



Source: JRC's own elaboration

## How to manage AI procurement in public administration

Jul 5, 2023





# A guide to using artificial intelligence in the public sector



## Assessing if AI is the right solution

AI is just another technology tool to help deliver services. Designing any service starts with identifying user needs. If you think AI may be an appropriate technology choice to help you meet user needs, you will need to consider your data and the specific technology you want to use. Your data scientists will then use your data to build and train an AI model.



When assessing if AI could help you meet users' needs, consider if:

- there's data containing the information you need, even if disguised or buried
- it's ethical and safe to use the data - refer to the *Data Ethics Framework*<sup>4</sup>
- you have a the right sort of data for the AI model to learn from
- the task is large scale and repetitive enough that a human would struggle to carry it out
- it would provide information a team could use to achieve outcomes in the real world

It's important to remember that AI is not an all-purpose solution. Unlike a human, AI cannot infer, and can only produce an output based on the data a team inputs to the model.

# Vulnerabilità e Competenze

Artificial  
Intelligence  
Index Report  
2024

**AI** Artificial Intelligence  
Index Report 2024

Chapter 3: Responsible AI  
3.5 Fairness

## Western-oriented bias in large language model responses

Source: Durmus et al., 2023 | Chart: 2024 AI Index report

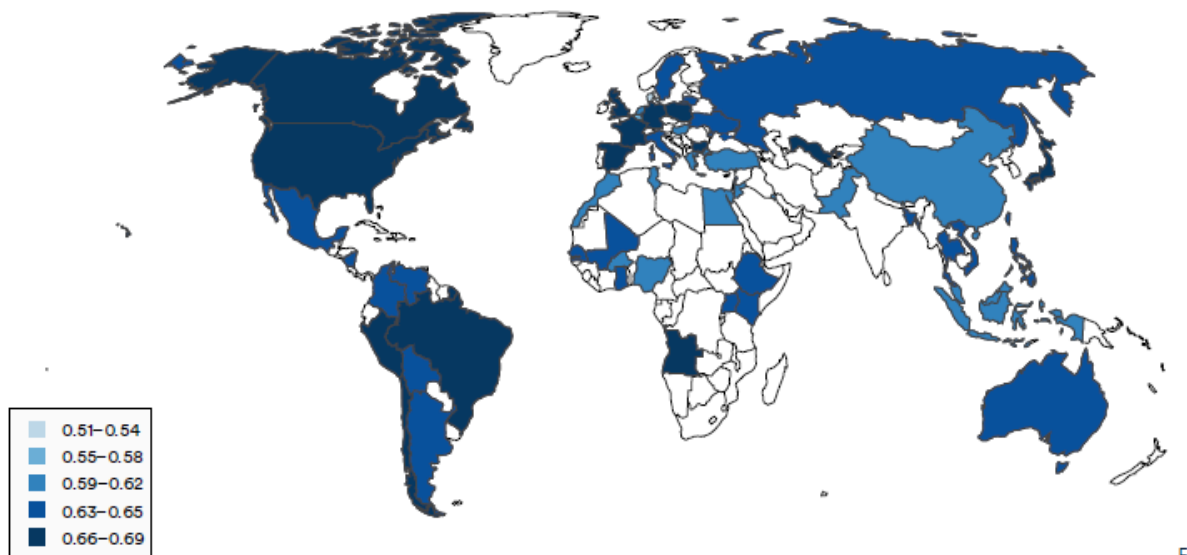


Figure 3.5.8

## Relative AI skill penetration rate across gender, 2015–23

Source: LinkedIn, 2023 | Chart: 2024 AI Index report

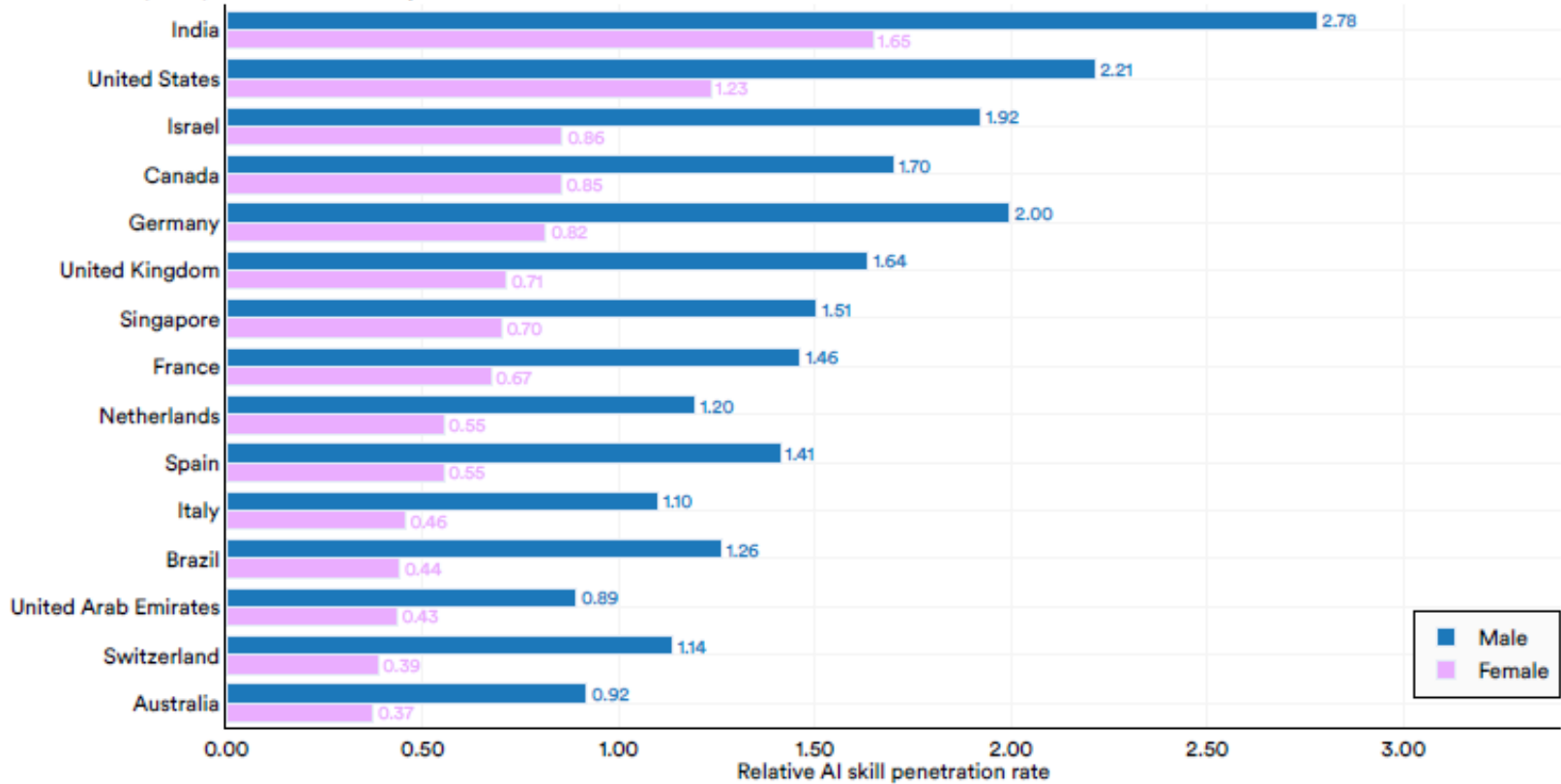


Figure 4.2.15

# Autonomia, Trasparenza, Spiegabilità



<< >>  
Montréal Declaration  
Responsible AI\_  
</>

MONTRÉAL  
DECLARATION  
FOR A RESPONSIBLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
OF ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE  
2018

2  
AIS must be developed and used while respecting people's autonomy, and with the goal of increasing people's control over their lives and their surroundings.

## RESPECT FOR AUTONOMY PRINCIPLE

1. AIS must allow individuals to fulfill their own moral objectives and their conception of a life worth living.
2. AIS must not be developed or used to impose a particular lifestyle on individuals, whether directly or indirectly, by implementing oppressive surveillance and evaluation or incentive mechanisms.
3. Public institutions must not use AIS to promote or discredit a particular conception of the good life.
4. It is crucial to empower citizens regarding digital technologies by ensuring access to the relevant forms of knowledge, promoting the learning of fundamental skills (digital and media literacy), and fostering the development of critical thinking.
5. AIS must not be developed to spread untrustworthy information, lies, or propaganda, and should be designed with a view to containing their dissemination.
6. The development of AIS must avoid creating dependencies through attention-capturing techniques or the imitation of human characteristics (appearance, voice, etc.) in ways that could cause confusion between AIS and humans.



## PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE

Digital technologies should protect people's rights, support democracy, and ensure that all digital players act responsibly and safely. The EU promotes these values across the world.



## SOLIDARITY AND INCLUSION

Technology should unite, not divide, people. Everyone should have access to the internet, to digital skills, to digital public services, and to fair working conditions.



## FREEDOM OF CHOICE

People should benefit from a fair online environment, be safe from illegal and harmful content, and be empowered when they interact with new and evolving technologies like artificial intelligence.



## PARTICIPATION

Citizens should be able to engage in the democratic process at all levels, and have control over their own data.



## SUSTAINABILITY

Digital devices should support sustainability and the green transition. People need to know about the environmental impact and energy consumption of their devices.



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

The digital environment should be safe and secure. All users, from childhood to old age, should be empowered and protected.

# DIGITAL RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES

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**thank you  
for your attention**

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