



BUTH
AI Building Trust in
Human Centric
Artificial Intelligence



Erasmus+

BuTH-AI

Building Trust in Human Centric Artificial Intelligence

BUTH-Ai | IO1127627 | Co-funded by the Erasmus Programme of the European Union



L'Intelligenza Artificiale e le sue mille opportunità

Avv. Filippo Bianchini

Mantova, 27 settembre 2024

- ▶ Avvocato cassazionista, iscritto al Foro di Perugia
- ▶ DPO e Valutatore privacy UNI 11697:2017 - Lead Auditor 27001 e 42001 - CIPP/E
- ▶ Membro supplente Autorità Garante per la protezione dei dati personali di San Marino
- ▶ Membro del Consiglio Direttivo di AIP. e del Comitato Direttivo di ASSO DPO
- ▶ Membro del Cybersecurity National Lab (nodo UniPG)
- ▶ Docente nel percorso di eccellenza BuTH-AI (Building Trust in Human Centric Artificial Intelligence): L'uso dell'IA e le connotazioni pratiche della protezione dei dati, della sicurezza informatica e dei principi etici, promosso dalla Link Campus University
- ▶ Docente nel Master universitario in «Data protection, Cybersecurity e Digital forensics» dell'Università per gli Studi di Perugia
- ▶ Membro dell'EDPB Support Pool of Experts
- ▶ Componente UNI CT 510

>_WhoAml

Di cosa parliamo quando parliamo di AI



Digital transformation: i driver



Introduzione all'AI e alla trasformazione digitale

Sistema di Intelligenza Artificiale (AI)

- Un sistema automatizzato progettato per funzionare con livelli di autonomia variabili e che può presentare adattabilità dopo la diffusione e che, per obiettivi espliciti o impliciti, deduce dall'input che riceve come generare output quali previsioni, contenuti, raccomandazioni o decisioni che possono influenzare ambienti fisici o virtuali;

Trasformazione digitale

- Il processo di integrazione delle tecnologie digitali in tutte le aree di un'azienda, migliorando il modo in cui opera e fornisce valore ai clienti.

Connessione tra AI e trasformazione digitale

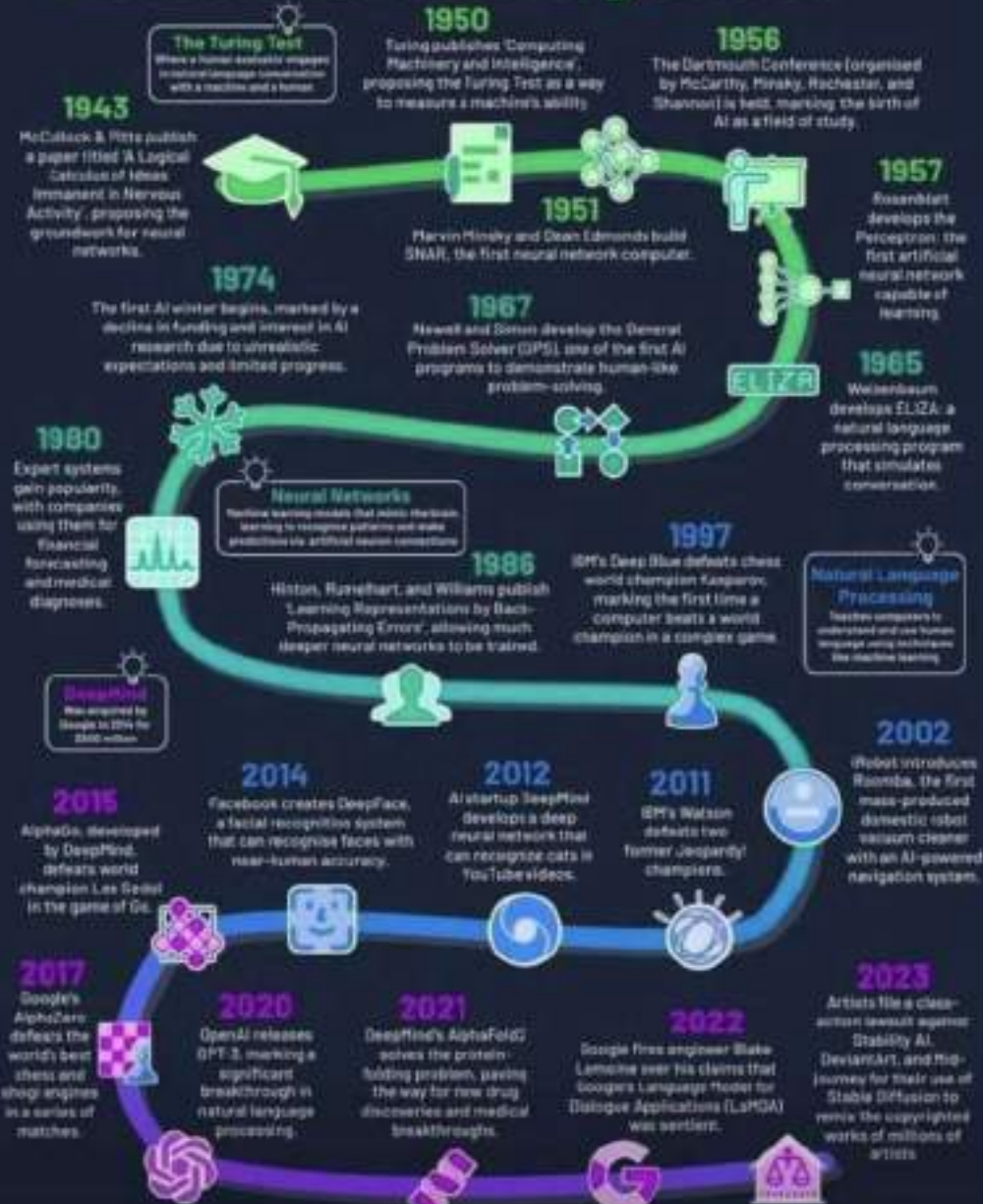
- L'AI è un motore cruciale della trasformazione digitale, poiché permette di automatizzare processi, analizzare grandi quantità di dati e migliorare la decision-making.



Amuse-bouche

A brief history of... Artificial Intelligence.

CREATED BY
genuine
impact



Protezione dei dati nell'era dell'AI



Importanza dei dati per l'AI

I modelli di AI dipendono fortemente dai dati; senza dati di qualità, i sistemi di AI non possono funzionare in modo efficace.



Vulnerabilità e minacce alla sicurezza

Le grandi quantità di dati utilizzate per addestrare l'IA sono esposte a rischi di violazioni, furto e uso non autorizzato.



Sfide nel bilanciare innovazione e privacy

C'è una tensione tra la necessità di sviluppare sistemi di IA avanzati e proteggere la privacy degli individui.

THE SPECTRUM OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the computerized ability to perform tasks commonly associated with human intelligence, including reasoning, discovering patterns and meaning, generalizing, applying knowledge across spheres of application, and learning from experience. The growth of AI-based systems in recent years has garnered much attention, particularly in the sphere of Machine Learning. A subset of AI, Machine Learning (ML) systems "learn" from the success or accuracy of their outputs, and can change their processing over time, with minimal human intervention. But there are non-ML types of AI that, alone or in combination, lie behind the real-world applications in common use. General AI — a human-level computational system — does not yet exist. But Narrow AI exists in many fields and applications where computerized systems greatly enhance human output or outperform humans at defined tasks. This chart explains the main types of AI, their relationships to each other, and provides specific examples of how they are currently appear in our day-to-day lives. It also demonstrates how AI exists within the timeline of human knowledge and development.

AI USE CASES AND CONTEXTS

FINANCE TAX COMPLIANCE

A software platform that distills tax laws into a program, creates a personalized decision system, and enables individuals to quickly and accurately file their taxes.

Value of AI: Tax compliance requires complete accuracy. This efficient, interactive system that provides precise and logically consistent results allows taxpayers to understand, confirm, and have confidence in the outcome. AI provides transparent and clear explanations.

Types of AI:



HEALTHCARE AMBIENT CHARTING

The use of background voice-to-text processing taking a patient/medical provider exchange to record those interactions into the patient's chart, along with extracting tasks, symptoms, and recommendations for further action as required.

Value of AI: Medical providers spend significant time documenting with unclear outputs, as well as difficulty in correlating between providers. Ambient systems analyze conversations, target key phrases, and present a summary for provider eMU acceptance.

Types of AI:

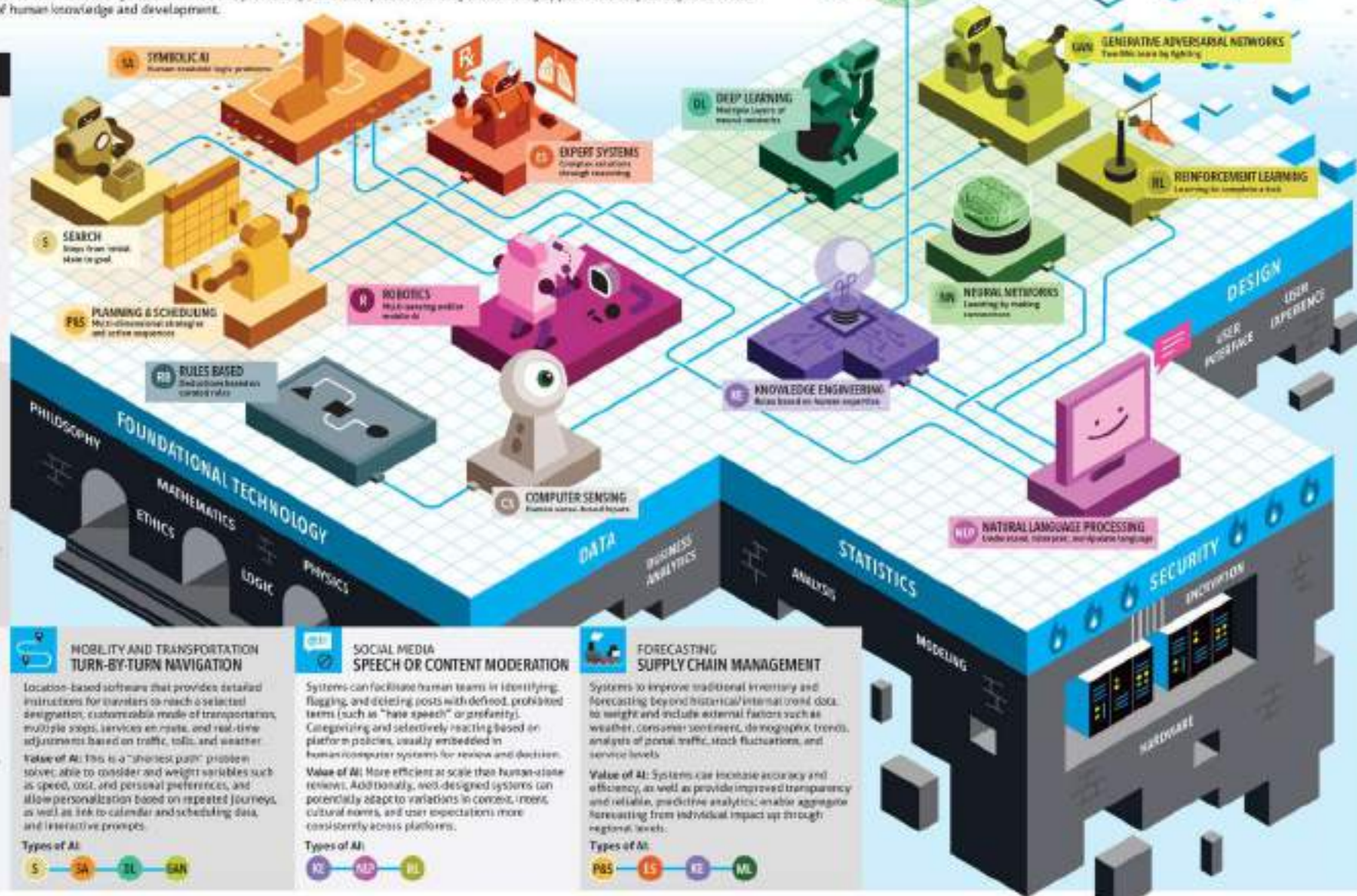


TRACKING WORKPLACE MONITORING

Embedded systems can monitor physical and digital traffic, data usage, device management, and some employee behavior for efficiency and security management of time, assets, and resources.

Value of AI: Monitoring enables necessary enforcement of data security policies and protocols. Also, systems can monitor and manage time reporting and a project management tools, as well as ensuring appropriate supervision, training, and support, including for remote workers.

Types of AI:



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION TURN-BY-TURN NAVIGATION

Location-based software that provides detailed instructions for travelers to reach a selected destination, customizable mode of transportation, multiple stops, services en route, and real-time adjustments based on traffic, tolls, and weather.

Value of AI: This is a "shortest path" problem solver, able to consider and weigh variables such as speed, cost, and personal preferences, and allow personalization based on repeated journeys, as well as link to calendar and scheduling data, and interactive prompts.

Types of AI:



SOCIAL MEDIA SPEECH OR CONTENT MODERATION

Systems can facilitate human teams in identifying, flagging, and deleting posts with defamatory, prohibited terms (such as "hate speech" or profanity), categorizing and selectively reacting based on platform policies, usually embedded in human-computer systems for review and decision.

Value of AI: More efficient at scale than human-stone reviews. Additionally, well-designed systems can potentially adapt to variations in content, intent, cultural norms, and user expectations more consistently across platforms.

Types of AI:



FORECASTING SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Systems to improve traditional inventory and forecasting beyond historical/internal trend data, to weight and include external factors such as weather, consumer sentiment, demographic trends, analysis of portal traffic, stock fluctuations, and service levels.

Value of AI: Systems can increase accuracy and efficiency, as well as provide improved transparency and reliable, predictive analytics, enable aggregate forecasting from individual impact up through regional levels.

Types of AI:



Preoccupazioni su AI

1. Singolarità tecnologica

Viene indicata anche come superintelligenza, che Nick Bostrom definisce come qualsiasi intelletto che supera di gran lunga i migliori cervelli umani praticamente in ogni campo, compresa la creatività scientifica, la saggezza generale e le abilità sociali.

2. Impatto sui posti di lavoro

Si dovrebbe guardare all'AI in un modo analogo, in uno scenario in cui l'AI sposterà la domanda di lavori verso altre aree. Re-skill e up-skill.

3. Data protection e cybersecurity

Gli investimenti nella sicurezza sono diventati una priorità crescente per le aziende nel loro sforzo di eliminare qualsiasi vulnerabilità e opportunità di sorveglianza, hacking e attacchi informatici.

4. Pregiudizi e discriminazione

Non sono limitati solo alla funzione delle risorse umane; si possono trovare in diverse applicazioni, dal software di riconoscimento facciale agli algoritmi dei social media.

5. Responsabilità

Sono emersi dei framework etici come parte di una collaborazione tra eticisti e ricercatori per governare la creazione e distribuzione di modelli di AI all'interno della società.

HUMAN-LIKE CAPABILITIES OF SUPER AI



Human-like Capabilities of Super AI

Paura?

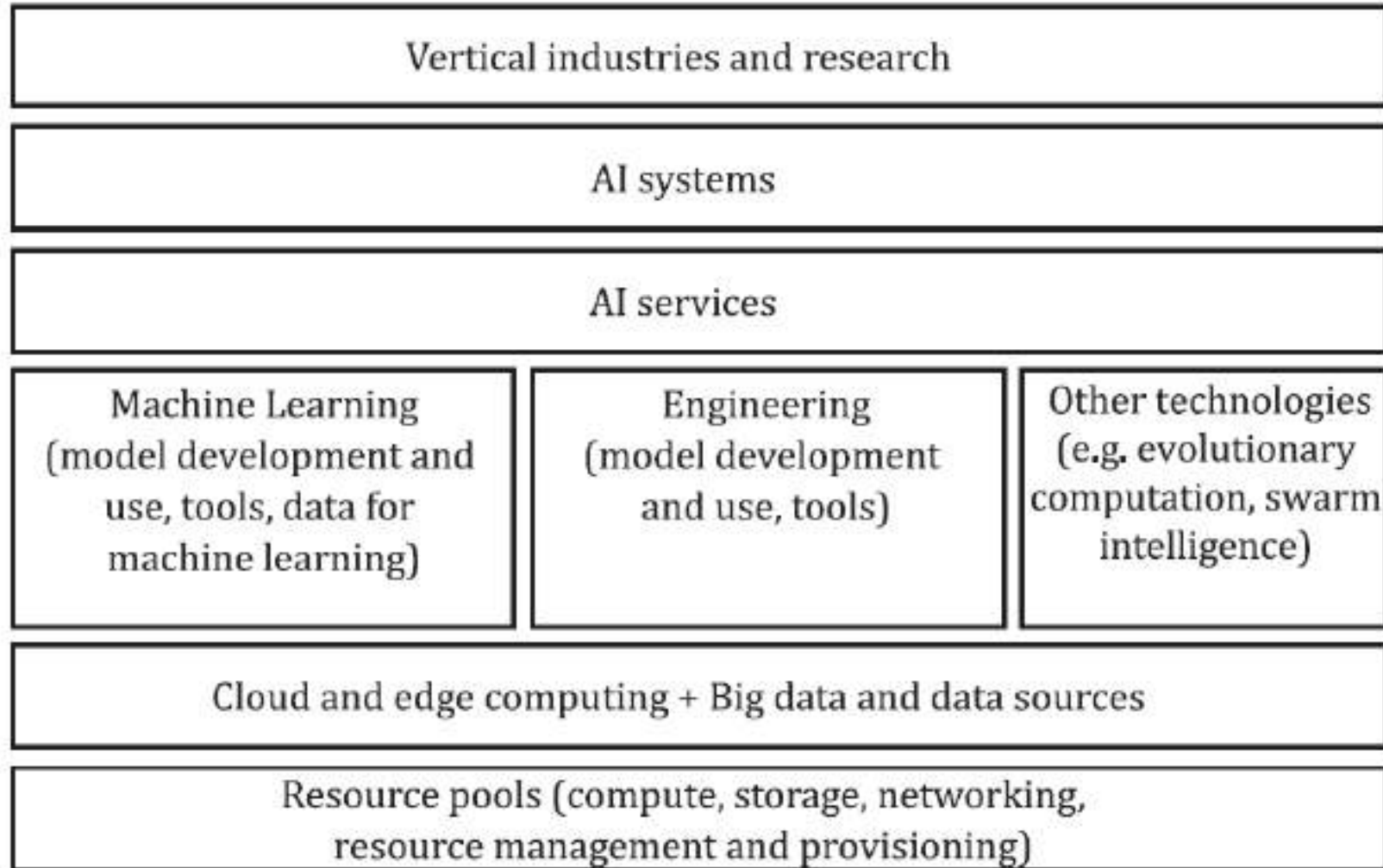


La privacy come pilastro fondamentale dell'AI etica e responsabile

Key principles in responsible AI governance guidelines



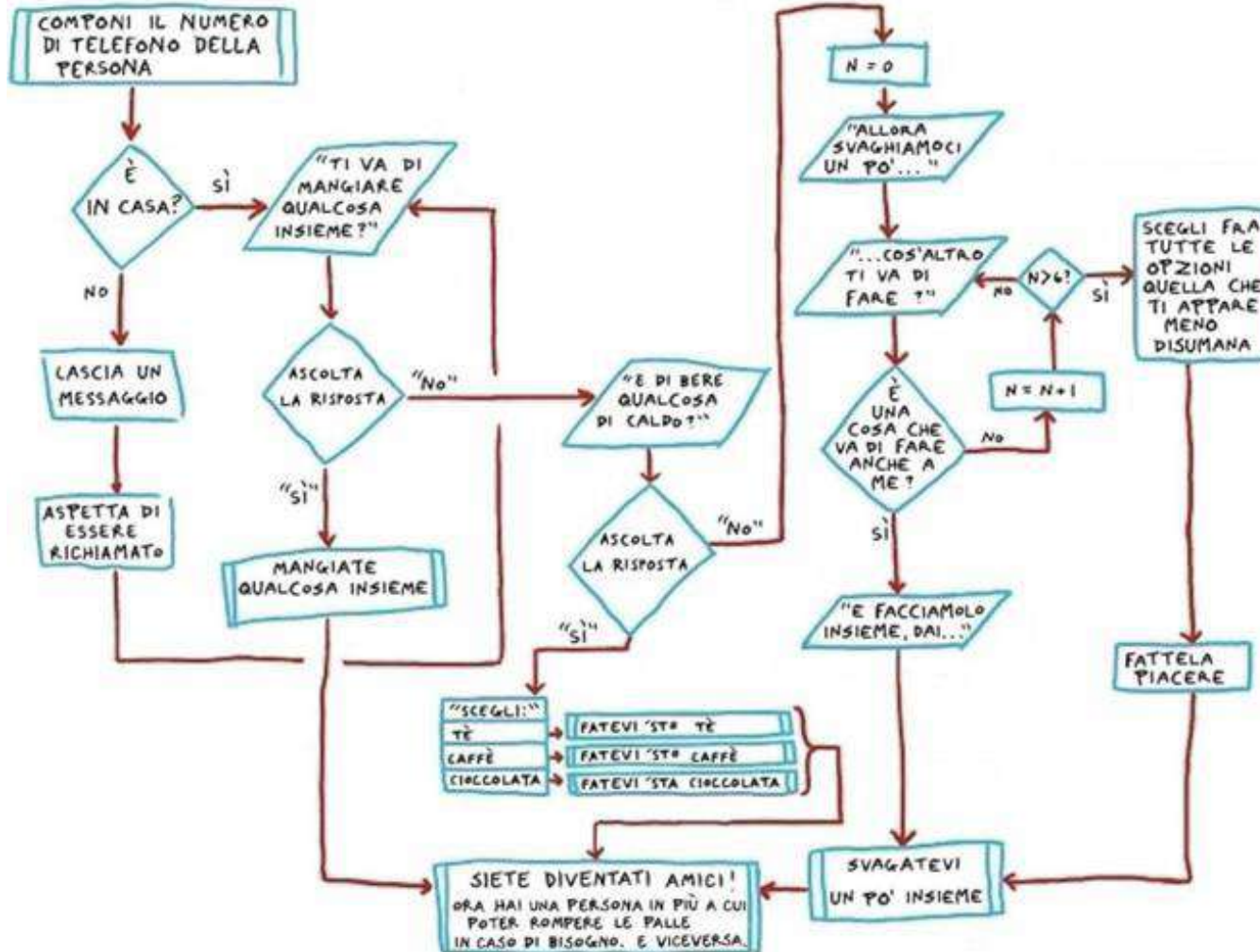
Ecosistema dell' AI



Cos'è un algoritmo?

L'ALGORITMO DELL'AMICIZIA

DEL DR. SHELDON COOPER, Ph.D



Opportunità offerte dell'AI nella protezione dei dati

Rilevamento e prevenzione delle minacce

Gestione automatica delle policy di sicurezza

Analisi predittiva per la gestione dei rischi

Rischi associati all'AI nella protezione dei dati

Bias algoritmico

Cattiva governance

Mancanza di chiarezza giuridica
dovuta all'evoluzione del contesto
normativo

Rischi associati all'AI nella protezione dei dati

Furto di
identità

Deep fake

*Cyberbulling e
revenge porn*

Deep nude

*AI nudging
nell'e-
commerce*

Risvolti privacy del
neuromarketing algoritmico

Diritto all'oblio

Elephant in the room

Bias

- ▶ Pregiudizio nell'IA che provoca danni agli individui e potenziali sanzioni in caso di non conformità
- ▶ Per gestire in modo appropriato i rischi legati alla parzialità, le organizzazioni hanno bisogno di:
 - Definizioni di danno solide e coerenti
 - Linee guida chiare sui requisiti di correttezza
 - Soglie di rischio o indicatori di rischio stabiliti per determinare la parzialità
 - Strumenti, standard o best practice comuni per la rilevazione dei pregiudizi
 - Disponibilità di benchmarking, cioè di ciò che significa non-bias in un caso d'uso specifico



La sovra-correzione

Certainly! Here is a portrait of a Founding Father of America:

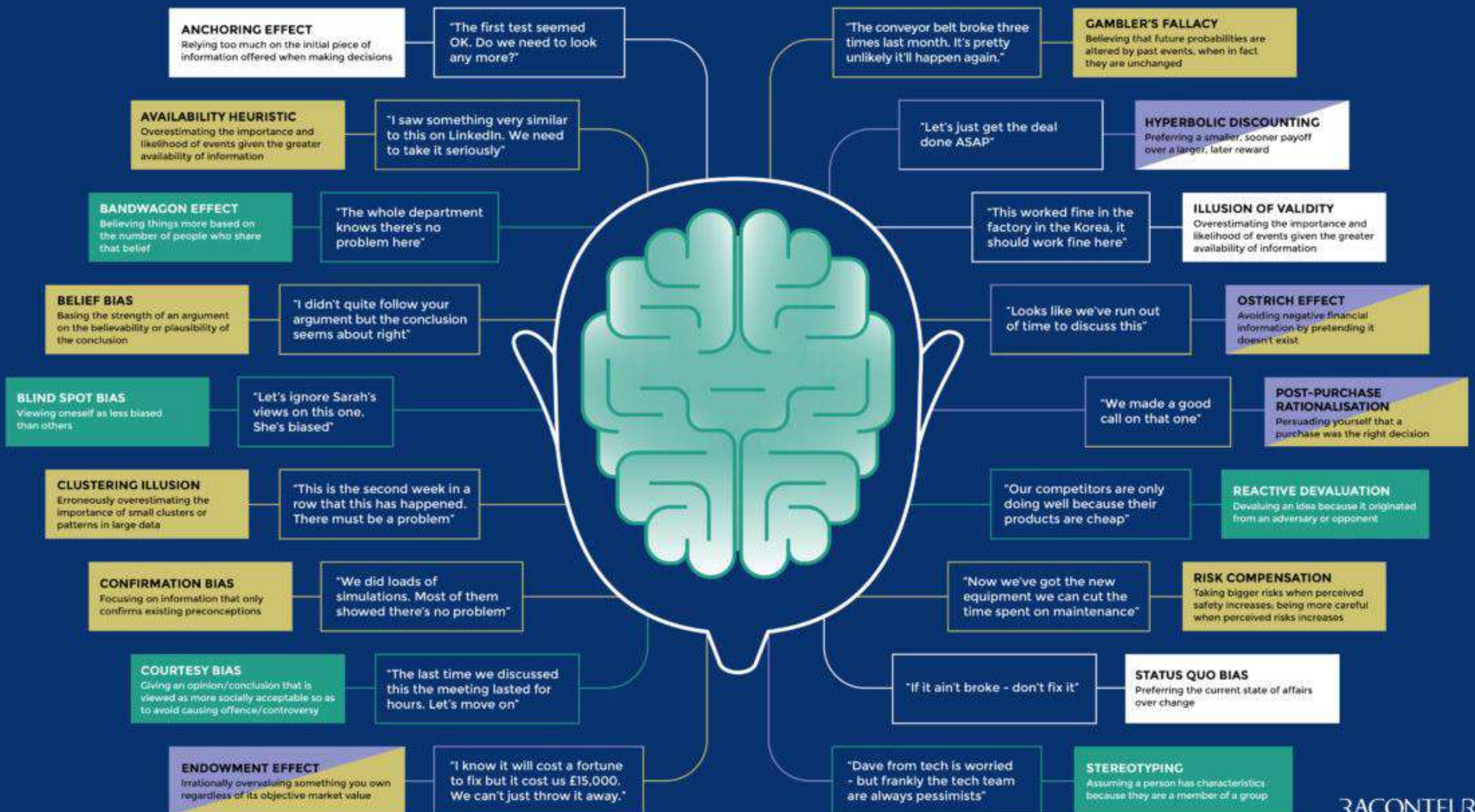


Sure, here is an image of a Viking:



Sure, here is an image of a pope:



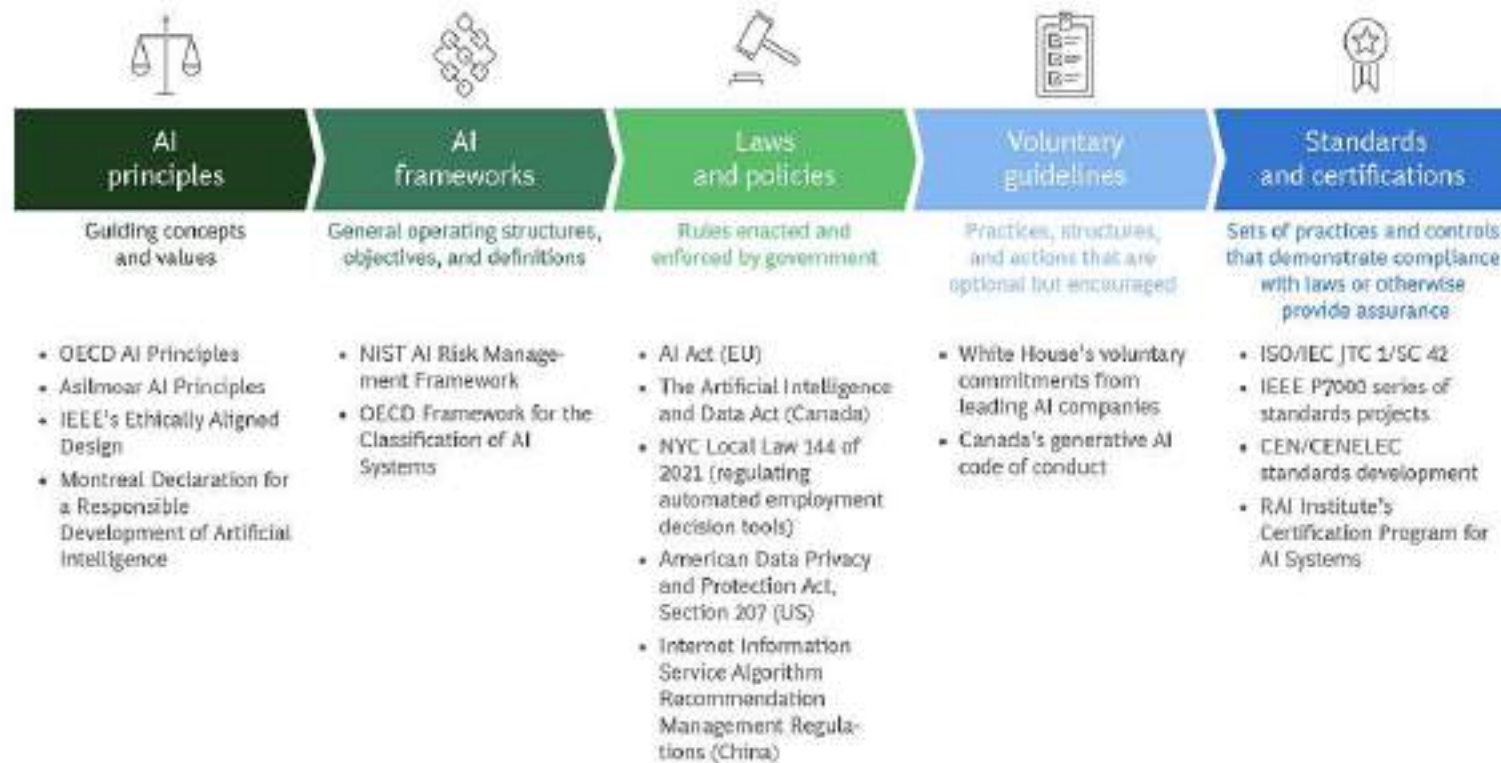


Governance

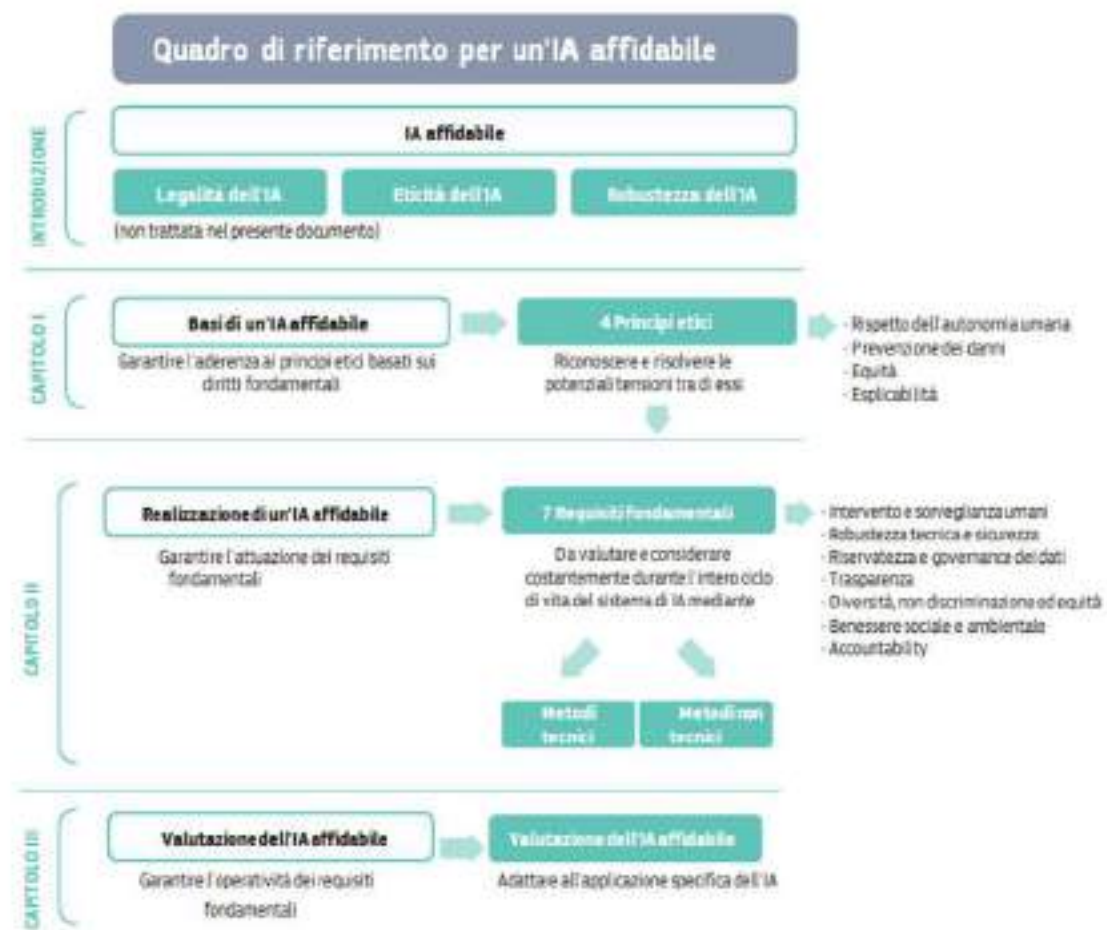
- ▶ La governance dovrebbe garantire che le sue pratiche siano adatte allo scopo per gli usi specifici a cui l'AI viene applicata all'interno dell'organizzazione.
- ▶ Ciò può includere la revisione e, se necessario, il miglioramento di:
 - Direzione
 - Supervisione
 - Valutazione
 - Reporting

Esempi di governance dell'AI

The Many Types of AI Governance



Quadro di riferimento della Commissione UE per AI affidabile

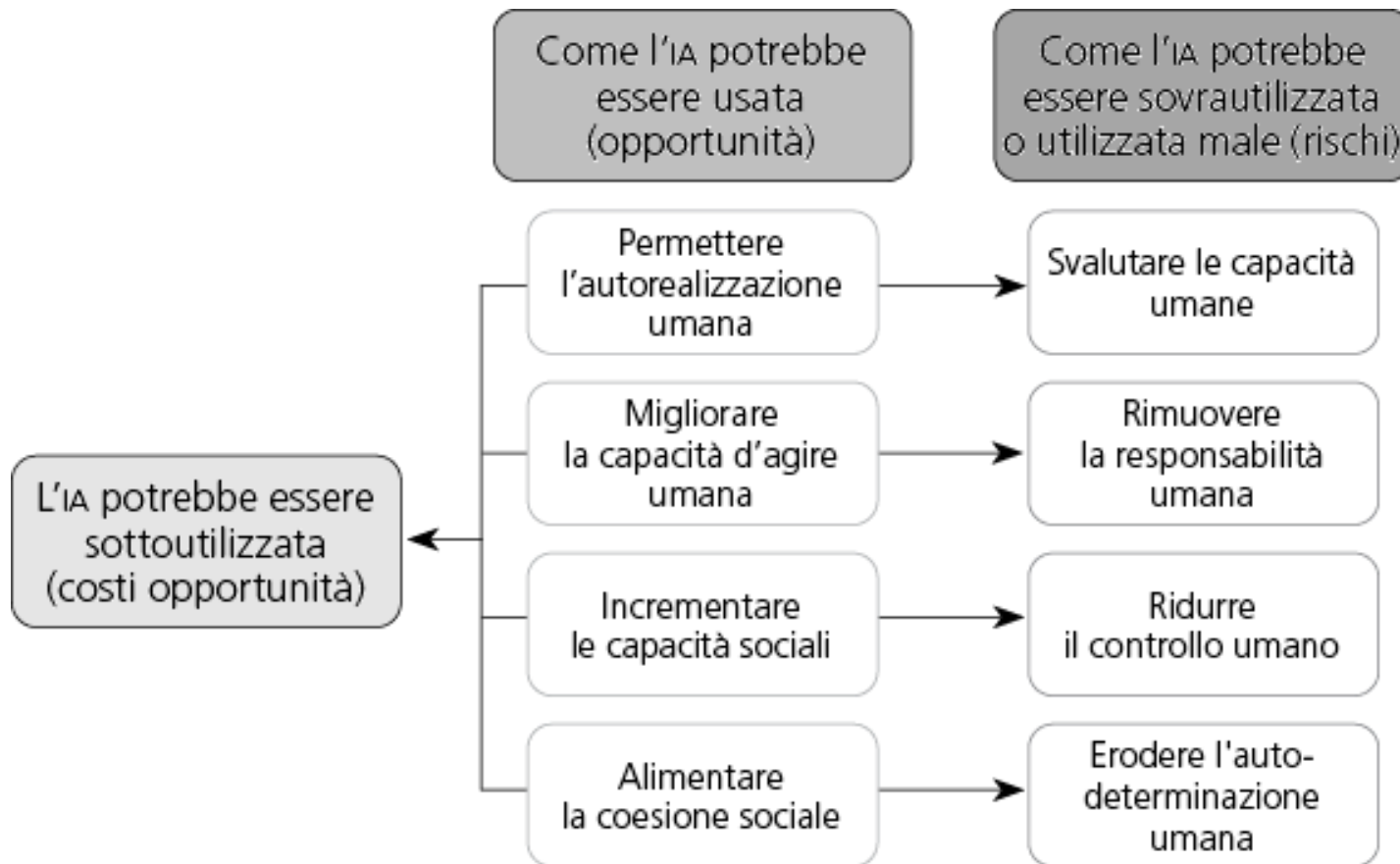


Chi supervisiona la governance responsabile dell'AI?

► Responsabilità collettiva

- Il **CEO** e la **leadership senior** hanno la responsabilità ultima di garantire che la propria organizzazione applichi una solida governance dell'AI durante tutto il suo ciclo di vita.
- I **consulenti legali e generali** sono fondamentali nel valutare e mitigare i rischi legali, garantendo che le applicazioni di AI siano conformi alle leggi e ai regolamenti pertinenti.
- I **team di audit** sono essenziali per convalidare l'integrità dei dati dei sistemi di AI e confermare che i sistemi funzionano come previsto senza introdurre errori o distorsioni.
- Il **CFO** supervisiona le implicazioni finanziarie, gestisce i costi associati alle iniziative di AI e mitiga i rischi finanziari.

Opportunità e rischi

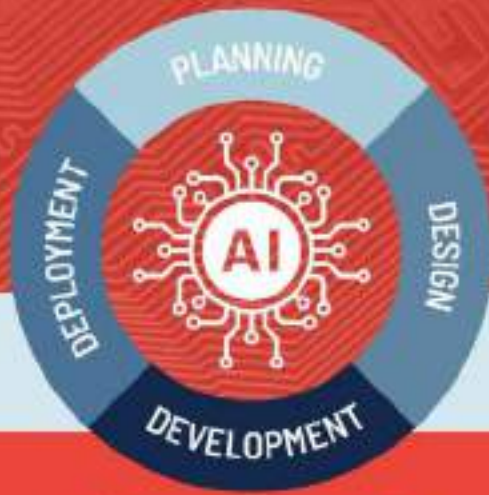


Dall'altra sponda dell'Atlantico...

Alla fine del 2023, la Casa Bianca ha emesso un ordine esecutivo per garantire la sicurezza dell'AI. Questa strategia d'insieme fornisce un framework per la definizione di nuovi standard per gestire i rischi insiti nelle tecnologie AI.

- ▶ Sicurezza dell'AI
- ▶ Tutela della privacy
- ▶ Equità e diritti civili
- ▶ Protezione dei consumatori, dei pazienti e degli studenti
- ▶ Sostegno ai lavoratori
- ▶ Promozione dell'innovazione e della concorrenza
- ▶ Leadership globale nell'AI
- ▶ Utilizzo dell'AI da parte del governo

AI Governance in Practice



THE AI LIFE CYCLE

Organisations are responsible for managing risks and harms throughout the AI lifecycle by implementing effective AI governance controls.

CHALLENGES



Data

The quality of training, testing, validation and operational datasets used to develop and operate AI systems can generate risks.



Privacy and data protection

The inherent dependency of AI on data can conflict with fundamental privacy principles like data minimization and purpose specification.



Transparency, explainability and interpretability

Users and developers both struggle to explain or interpret the inner workings and outputs of AI systems.



Bias, discrimination and fairness

Bias can encode into AI throughout the system life cycle through the data, algorithms or humans involved in developing and deploying the system.



Security and robustness

Compromised security of AI systems could lead to a range of harms, from incorrect outputs to physical harm.



AI safety

Safety risks include alignment, security, malicious use and rogue behavior risks.



Copyright

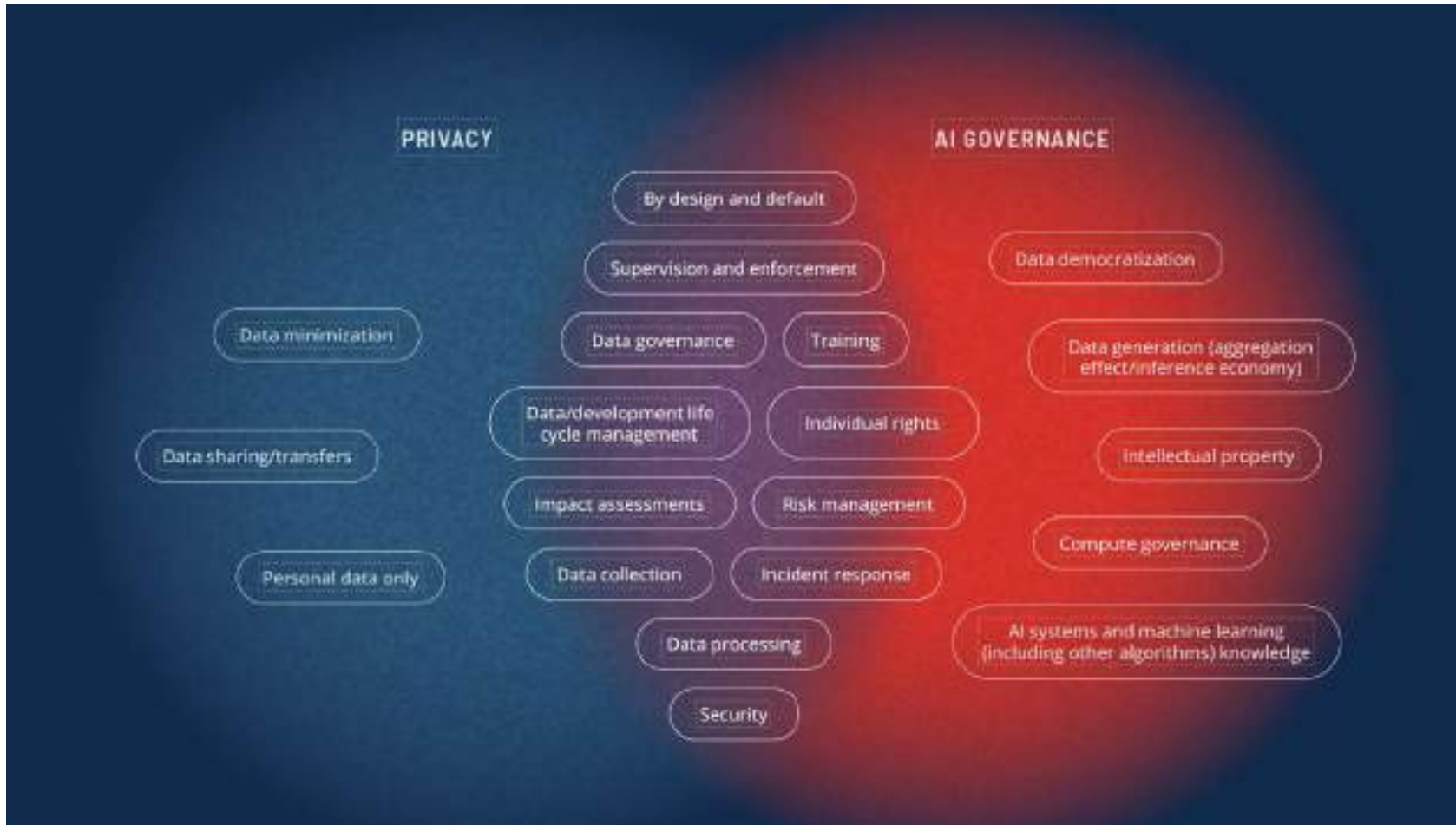
Training data for generative AI may include copyrighted content, raising issues related to infringement and fair use.

PRACTICAL APPROACHES

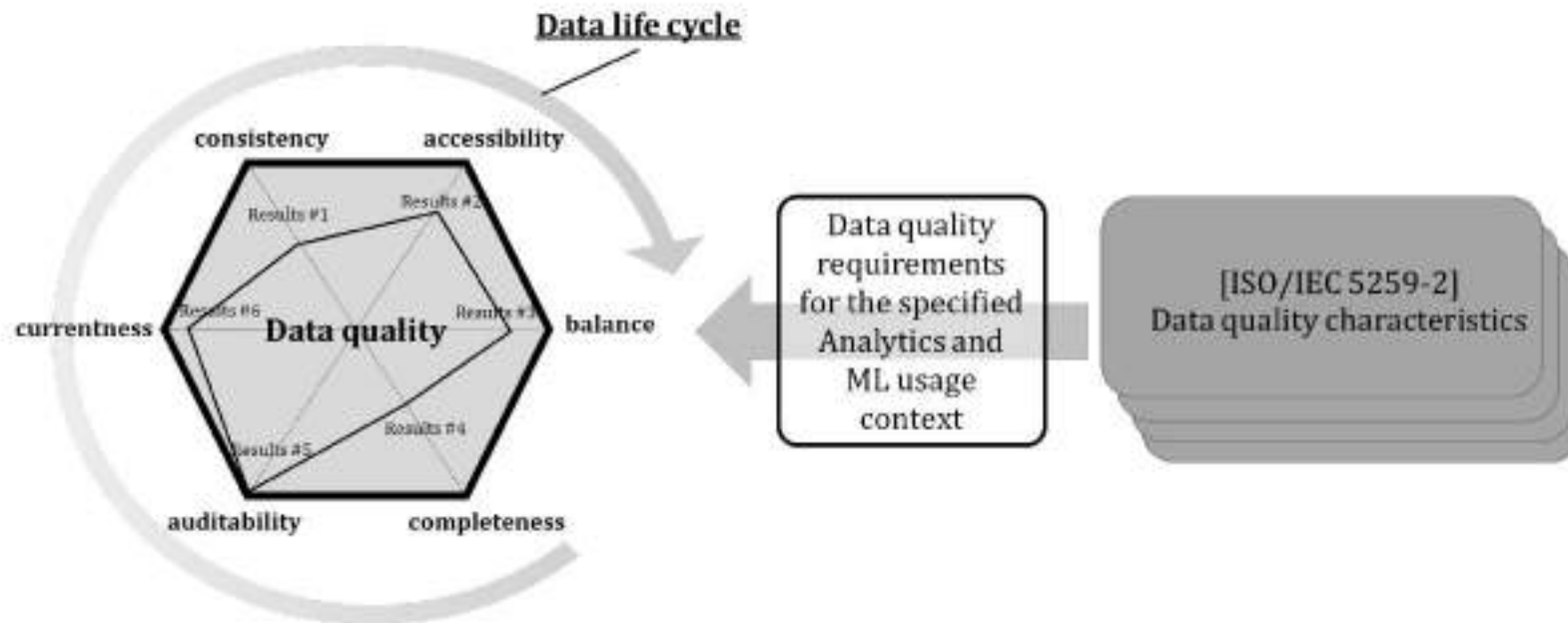


CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES: RISK MANAGEMENT | TARGET OPERATING MODELS | POLICY AND PROCEDURE | COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENTS | TRAINING AND AWARENESS

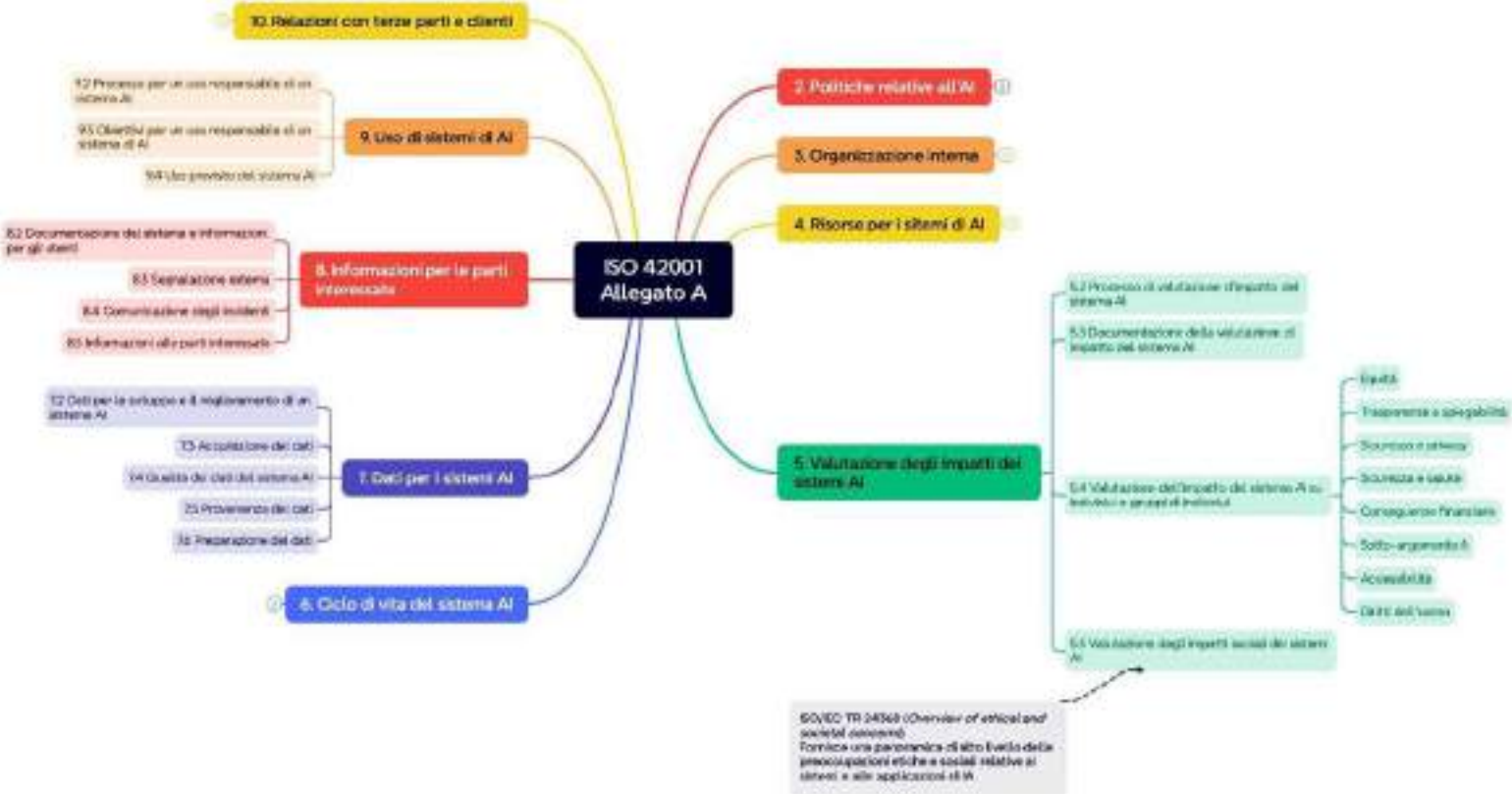
Intersezione tra privacy e governance dell'AI



La *data quality* al centro



La norma ISO 42001



Mancanza di chiarezza giuridica

- ▶ Un ambiente normativo in continua evoluzione porta a una mancanza di chiarezza giuridica sui sistemi di IA

Table 1: Overview of EU Legislations in the Digital Sector

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Applicability | Relates to the EU level use of technological tools |
| Legislation | Proposed by the European Commission and adopted by the legislative process |
| Final status | Mentioned by the European Commission as part of legislative pipeline |

| Research & Innovation | Industrial Policy | Connectivity | Data & Privacy | PR | Cybersecurity | Law Enforcement | Trust & Safety | E-commerce & Consumer Protection | Competition | Media | Finance |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Digital Europe Programme Regulation (EU) 2020/1056 | Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation (EU) 2020/1041 | Frequency Bands Directive (EU) 2019/818 | ePrivacy Directive (EU) 2002/58, eIDAS Regulation (EU) 2014/524 | Directive on Misinformation (EU) 2018/1808 | Regulation on a Cybersecurity Act (EU) 2019/831, NIS Directive (EU) 2016/1135 | Law Enforcement Directive (EU) 2016/680 | Product Liability Directive (EU) 2021/1828, Digital Product Passport Regulation (EU) 2023/1839 | Unfair Contractual Terms Directive (EU) 2019/1151 | ECM Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 | Radio and Cable Directive (EU) 2018/1861 | European WiFi System (EU) 2016/112, 2016/1120 |
| Horizon Europe Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, (EU) 2021/1054 | InvestEU Programme Regulation (EU) 2021/632 | Radio Spectrum Directive (EU) 2002/177 | European Evidence Regulation (EU) 2019/1781 | Connectivity Directive (EU) 2015/1502, (EU) 2015/1000 | Regulation on Establishing a European Cybersecurity Certification Scheme (EU) 2019/831 | Directive on Combating Terrorism and Combating of the Cash Markets of Payment (EU) 2015/847 | Trust/Seal System (EU) 2020/48, (EU) 2019/1009 | Product Liability Directive (EU) 2019/1781 | Technology Transfer Work Directive (EU) 2014/526 | Information Society Directive (EU) 2002/20 | Administrative Modernisation Directive (EU) 2011/181 |
| Regulation on patent litigation for distributed ledger technology (EU) 2023/1068 | Connecting Europe Facility Regulation (EU) 2013/1671 | Government Access Regulation (EU) 2017/1200 | Witness Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/1945 | Electronic Directive (EU) 2015/1509 | NIS 2 Directive (EU) 2022/2527 | Regulation on Integrity of Services (EU) Information Systems in the Field of Justice and Law (EU) 2019/1011 | European Standardization Regulation (EU) 2019/1026 | E-commerce Directive (EU) 2002/13 | Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market (EU) 2017/1501 | Audio-visual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) (EU) 2018/1862 | European Network Directive 2 (EU) 2015/1000, (EU) 2015/1000 |
| Regulation on Non-Financial Reporting and Sustainability (EU) 2019/1024, (EU) 2020/1808 | Supplier Resilience, Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (EU) 2024/1067 | Regulation on Digital Services Taxation (EU) 2024/1067 | Regulation on Protect Personal Data processed by EU Institutions, Bodies, Offices and Agencies (EU) 2018/1725 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | Cybersecurity Regulation (EU) 2019/831 | Regulation on Law and Content of the (EU) 2019/1011 | Trade Remediation Directive (EU) 2018/1053 | Unfair Commercial Practices Directive (UCPD) (EU) 2005/29 | Market Surveillance Regulation (EU) 2019/1026 | Payment Services Regulation (EU) 2015/753 | Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) Regulation (EU) 2023/2601 |
| Regulation on Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe (EU) 2021/1060, (EU) 2021/1054 | Artificial General Intelligence Regulation (EU) 2024/1067 | Regulation on Digital Services Taxation (EU) 2024/1067 | Regulation on Digital Services Taxation (EU) 2024/1067 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | Information Security Regulation (EU) 2019/831 | Temporary CSMS Regulation (EU) 2019/1011 | eIDAS Regulation (EU) 2019/1024, (EU) 2019/1024 | Directive on Consumer Rights (EU) 2011/83 | FDI Regulation (EU) 2022/1132 | Radio and Cable Directive (EU) 2018/1861 | Cyber Resilience Regulation (EU) 2022/1132 |
| Directive on a part of the Digital Agenda (EU) 2010/131 | Research Regulation (EU) 2019/1067 | Open Data Directive (EU) 2017/941 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | Competition Protection of Interest (EU) 2017/1033 | Cyber Resilience Act (EU) 2023/2601 | E-commerce Regulation (EU) 2019/1011 | Regulation on a Single Digital Gateway (EU) 2019/1026 | e-commerce Directive (EU) 2002/13 | Digital Market Regulation (EU) 2022/1132 | Copyright Directive (EU) 2019/1045 | Preventive Data Access Regulation (EU) 2023/2601 |
| Computer Chips Act (EU) 2024/1067 | Urban Security Connectivity Programme (EU) 2024/1067 | Data Governance Act (EU) 2023/2867 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | Standard essential patents (EU) 2017/1033 | Cyber Solidarity Act (EU) 2024/1067 | Regulation on the Distribution of Certain Goods and Services (EU) 2019/1011 | General Product Safety Regulation (EU) 2019/1026 | Regulation on the Distribution of Certain Goods and Services (EU) 2019/1011 | Vertical Block Exemption Regulation (EU) 2022/1132 | Computer Access Regulation (EU) 2019/1045 | Preventive Device Regulation (EU) 2023/2601 |
| Establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) (EU) 2024/1067 | Digital Infrastructure Act (EU) 2024/1067 | European Medical Regulation (EU) 2024/1067 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | | | Directive on Combating Terrorism against Justice (EU) 2019/1011 | Hardware Regulation (EU) 2019/1026 | Law on Digital Regulation (EU) 2019/1026 | Digital Market Act (EU) 2022/1132 | Remuneration of musicians from Audiovisual Media Services Directive (EU) 2011/153 | Digital Law (EU) 2023/1808 |
| Computer Chips Act (EU) 2024/1067 | The Digital Services Taxation (DST) Act (EU) 2024/1067 | Interoperable Europe Act (EU) 2024/1067 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | | | Directive on Combating Terrorism against Justice (EU) 2019/1011 | AI Act Regulation (EU) 2024/1067 | Digital Content Directive (EU) 2019/1026 | Regulation on Digital Content Directive (EU) 2019/1026 | | Regulation on Combating Terrorism (EU) 2019/1011 |
| Net Zero Industry Act (EU) 2024/1067 | Digital Networks Act (EU) 2024/1067 | Regulation on Data Interchange for Smart Services (EU) 2024/1067 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | | | Regulation on the Distribution of Certain Goods and Services (EU) 2019/1011 | EU-Design Regulation (EU) 2024/1067 | Directive on Combating Terrorism against Justice (EU) 2019/1011 | Horizontal Block Exemption Regulation (EU) 2022/1132 | Computer Access Regulation (EU) 2019/1045 | |
| AI Safety Law (EU) 2024/1067 | | European Health Data Space Regulation (EU) 2024/1067 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | | | | AI Liability Directive (EU) 2024/1067 | Digital Services Act (DSA) Regulation (EU) 2022/1925 | Payment Services Regulation (EU) 2015/753 | | |
| | | Generalization of GDPR enforcement procedures (EU) 2023/2867 | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | | | | | Payment Services Regulation (EU) 2015/753 | Single Market Emergency Response (SMER) (EU) 2023/1808 | | |
| | | Access to vehicle data, functions and resources | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | | | | | Right to repair Directive (EU) 2023/1808 | | | |
| | | Open Digital | Directive on the Protection of Financial Services (EU) 2016/1945 | | | | | Digital Product Passport (EU) 2023/1839 | | | |

Table 2: Overview of EU governance Mechanisms and Agencies in the Digital sector

Explanation

- EU Institution
- Executive Agency
- Independent Agency
- Coordinating Agency
- Independent Body
- Advisory Body
- Network of Member States
- European Institute for Gender Equality

| Research & Innovation | Industrial Policy | Governance | Data & Privacy | IPR | Cybersecurity | Law Enforcement | Trust & Safety | E-Commerce & Consumer Protection | Competition | Media | Finance |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| European Commission DG CNECT Unit D.1 (EU 2021056, EU 2021059) | Governing Board of European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking Board HPC-JU (EU 2021117) | European Commission DG DIGT Unit D.1 (EU 2021056) | European Health and Digital Executive Agency HDEA (EU 2021153) | European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) (EU 2019086, EU 2021070) | ENISA (EU 2009088, 2020081) | European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) (EU 2006052) | European Commission DG CNECT-A Office (EU 2021056, EU 2021059) | European Commission DG JUST Unit S.2 (Consumer Enforcement and Redress) | European Commission DG CNECT Unit F.2 & F.3 (EU 2022055, EU 2020050) | European Board for Media Services (EU 2021182) | European Central Bank ECB (EU 2010256, 2010012, 2009) |
| European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA) (EU 2021112, EU 2021094, EU 201659) | Governing Board of Chip Joint Undertaking (Chip-JU) (EU 2021056, EU 2021059) | Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) (EU 2009020, EU 2021056, EU 2021059) | European Data Protection Board (EDPB) (EU 2016010) | European Patent Organisation (EPO) (EU 2017050) | European Cybersecurity Cooperation Centre (ECCC) (EU 2021060) | EUI Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) (EU 2006088) | Gateway coordination group (EU 2020054) | European Board for Social Services (EU 2020088) | European Commission DG COMP Antitrust | | European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) (EU 2009056, EU 2010054, EU 2021114) |
| European Innovation Council & SMEs Executive Agency (EICSEA) (EU 2021112, EU 2021094, EU 201659) | European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (EUDIC) (EU 2022041) | European Union Agency for Software Engineering (EU SW) (EU 2021056, EU 2020088) | European Data Protection Board Vice Chair (EDPB) (EU 2016010) | European Intellectual Property and Trademark Office (EUIPTO) (EU 2021056) | European Cybersecurity Agency (ECA) (EU 2021056) | Europol (EU 2006070) | European Artificial Intelligence Board (EU 2021056) | Consumer Protection Cooperation Network (CPC) (EU 2021056) | European Commission DG COMP Unit A.4 (EU 2021056, EU 2020088) | | European Banking Authority (EBA) (EU 2009056, EU 2010054, EU 2021054, EU 2021056, 2020050, 2009) |
| European Research Executive Agency (REA) (EU 2021112, EU 2021094, EU 201659) | European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (EUDIC) (EU 2022041) | Governing Board of Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking (SINS-JU) (EU 2021056) | European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) (EU 2009020) | Copyright Clearance Center (EU 2021056) | EU Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) (EU 2015010) | European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) (EU 2017050) | European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) (EU 2010050) | European Consumer Centres Network (ECCN) (EU 2021056) | Advisory Committee on Economic Provisions and Contract Provisions (EU 2020050) | | European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) (EU 2009056, 2010054, 2020050, 2009) |
| European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) (EU 2010010, EU 2021094, EU 201659) | European Semiconductor Board (EU 2021056) | European Space Agency (ESA) (EU 2020056) | European Data Innovation Board (EDIB) (EU 2022066, EU 2022054) | | European Cyber Shield (EU 2020050) | eu-LISA (EU 2009010, EU 2017010) | European Committee for Standardization (CEN) (EU 2010050) | Consumer Safety Network (EU 2020056) | Advisory Committee on Concentration (EU 2004050) | | Committee of Administrative Cooperation for Taxation (EU 2010050) |
| European Digital Innovation Hub Network (EDIH) (EU 2021056) | European Critical Raw Materials Board (EU 2021056) | Communications Committee (COMCOM) (EU 2010050, EU 2021056, EU 2021059) | Interoperable Europe Board (EU 2024054) | | European Cybersecurity Certification Board (EU 2015010) | Euclid (EU 2020056, EU 2021056) | European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) (EU 2010050) | Contract Committee (EU 2010050) | | | WV Committee (EU 2009010, EU 2022050) |
| | Net Zero Strategy Board (EU 2020056, 2020088) | EU Administrative Advisory Group (EU 2017010) | European Health Data Space Board (EHDS) (EU 2021056, 2021059) | | International Cybersecurity Board (ICBS) (EU 2021056) | Frontex (EU 2009050) | | | High Level Group on OMA (EU 2022050) | | EU Banking Cooperation and Administrative Cooperation (EU 2010050) |
| | European network of competence centres for semiconductor (EU 2021056) | Interoperable Europe Board (EU 2024054) | | | EU cooperation group (EU 2021056) | Interim EU Advisory Group (EU 2020056) | | | European Consumer Network (ECN) (EU 2009010) | | |
| | | | | | Interim digital Information Security Coordination group (EU 2020056, 2021056) | European Judicial Network in criminal matters (EU 2006050, 2009) | | | Urban Product Compliance Research (EU 2016050) | | |
| | | | | | Network of National Coordination Centres (EU 2021050) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | CSRF network (EU 2021056) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | EU Cyber Data (EU 2022056) | | | | | | |

AI Risk Repository

- ▶ <https://airisk.mit.edu>
- ▶ Un database vivente completo di oltre 700 rischi di IA classificati in base alla causa e al dominio di rischio.
- ▶ L'archivio dei rischi dell'intelligenza artificiale si compone di tre parti:
 1. Il **database dei rischi dell'AI** raccoglie oltre 700 rischi estratti da 43 framework esistenti, con citazioni e numeri di pagina.
 2. La **tassonomia causale dei rischi di AI** classifica come, quando e perché si verificano questi rischi.
 3. La **tassonomia dei domini dei rischi di AI** classifica questi rischi in sette domini (ad esempio, “disinformazione”) e 23 sottodomini (ad esempio, “informazioni false o fuorvianti”).

Quali domande ci sono?



Grazie per l'attenzione!

«[...] se non v'è dispiaciuta affatto, vogliatene bene a chi l'ha scritta, e anche un pochino a chi l'ha raccomandata. Ma se in vece fossimo riusciti ad annoiarvi, credete che non s'è fatto apposta.»

Avv. FILIPPO BIANCHINI

Via Bontempi, 1

06122 PERUGIA

 (+39) 075 5723243 - (+39) 349 2864103

 info@bianchini.legal

 studiolegale

 @legale





BUTH
AI Building Trust in
Human Centric
Artificial Intelligence



Erasmus+

BuTH-AI

Building Trust in Human Centric Artificial Intelligence

BUTH-Ai | IO1127627 | Co-funded by the Erasmus Programme of the European Union