

Statement Pro Human Intelligence (HI)

1) **Historical and genetic relationship between HI and AI.**

Artificial intelligence (AI) historically emerged as one of the technological extensions of Human Intelligence (HI).

2) **Principle of human governance.**

Therefore, the supervision and evaluation of the human-centric utility, the overt or covert aims pursued, the safety for human users, the quality of the outputs and the ethical orientation of each of its derivatives, is the non-delegable prerogative of HI. From a human-centric perspective, AI-based agency must depend on human agency and must remain controllable by it at every stage of development and operation.

3) **Transparency of information and the principle of intellectual traceability.**

Any development of a product or service based on AI, where it does not violate other regulations and is therefore legitimate, must be labelled “**Made with AI**” to make it identifiable and not mislead the user or consumer (e.g. deep fakes, augmented reality devices and programmes, health or care services, etc.). In cases where the product or service only partially uses AI, this must also be indicated with the label **Made with the support of AI**, specifying which aspect has been implemented with AI. This solution is also consistent with the provisions of Article 50 of the European Regulation on Artificial Intelligence (EU AI Act, update 2024): *Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems*.

4) **Copyright.**

Products or services created by human intelligence and creativity without the use of Artificial Intelligence, except for limited secondary verification and revision operations (*such as spell checkers and other digital text analysis tools, etc.*), are entitled to full copyright protection without further specifications on the methods of creative generation.

5) **Principle of technological redundancy and relative vulnerability.**

Any service entrusted to AI or for the provision of which AI is an essential component must provide for an alternative delivery mechanism, digital or analogue, in the event of malfunction, interruption due to force majeure or temporary suspension for system maintenance. This is to prevent services that are essential for the human community from depending exclusively on equipment that is easily vulnerable or controlled by monopolistic operators.

6) HI e AI in Education.

In the world of education, the use of AI must be supported by scientific and experimental evidence that demonstrates its superior effectiveness from a learning perspective compared to approaches based exclusively on HI, as is the case, for example, with assistive technologies for pupils with disabilities who can benefit from them. Furthermore, such use must not harm the student's balanced psychological and social development by causing the onset of new disorders or SEN (Special Educational Needs), or by impairing the acquisition of basic skills within the appropriate timeframes.

7) Accurate information for citizens of all ages.

In the current era, characterized by the digital revolution and the advent of AI, it is hoped that the entire world of education, both formal and non-formal, together with public institutions, will engage in a wide-ranging information campaign on the actual mechanisms by which AI functions, on the differences between it and Human Intelligence, on its advantages and possible disadvantages, and on the consequences of the improper use of its applications.

8) Principle of Fair Play.

Competitions in the field of games and sports between AI-based machines (robots and the like) and human beings, although legitimate experimentation, are considered a violation of "fair play" since they take place between heterogeneous agents, one of which does not experience the physical and emotional dimension of the competition. This concept can be summed up with a slogan: *only those who are afraid of losing can also have the merit of winning*. This principle applies to both mental games (chess, go) and physical games (athletics, cycling, etc.). A similar principle of respect for differences is already adopted in human sports competitions, where contests take place between competitors who share potentially equal conditions, as in the case of the distinction between the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

9) Adoption of legislative measures and urgent resolutions.

The signatories of this "declaration" request that a clear distinction between products and services developed/provided with or without the use of AI be translated into national legislative acts that unambiguously establish the obligation to provide transparent information. A similar request is made, in terms of resolutions and regulations, to the European Union, the United Nations and, in particular, UNESCO.