

TransFormWork 2 / Project 101145650

Social partners together towards a better and effective regulation of Artificial Intelligence for a just transition to the work of the future

**First European Round Table
Dublin, 15 October 2024**

Policies and Strategies



National AI Strategy

Strategic Pillars

Investment, Start-ups, and Innovation

Initiatives aimed at generating investment to position Malta as a frontrunner in AI technologies.

Public Sector Adoption

Deployment of AI in public administration to improve citizens' experiences and expand access to public service.

Private Sector Adoption

Encouragement of AI use by businesses of all sizes, with particular attention to SMEs





Horizontal Enablers

Education and Workforce

Changes in the educational system to include AI solutions and reskilling programs

Legal and Ethical Framework

Establishment of a National Technology Ethics Committee and a national AI certification framework

Infrastructure

Development of a collaboration framework between industry, educational, and research institutes

Ethical Principles:

- Human Autonomy
- Prevent Harm
- Fairness
- Explicability

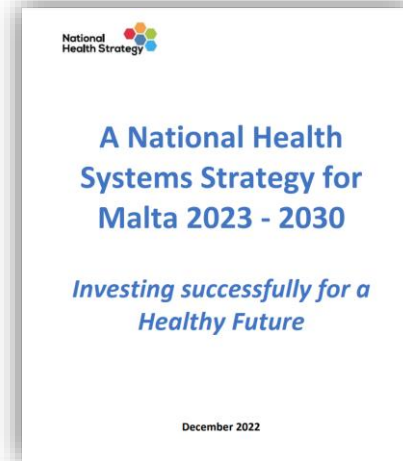


Sectoral Strategies

The overall message conveyed by the sectoral strategies in education, health, financial services and taxation, and culture and art is that AI is seen as a transformative tool that can drive innovation, efficiency, and improved outcomes across various sectors.

In education, AI is viewed as a means to enhance personalized learning and equip educators with digital competencies.

In health, AI is anticipated to improve diagnostics, care planning, and patient safety.

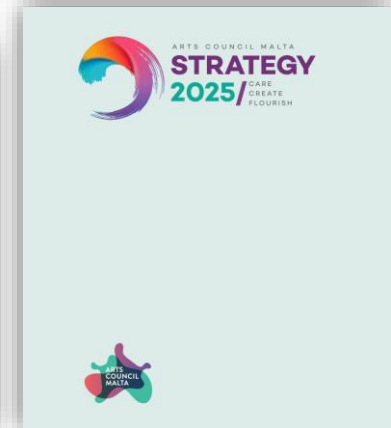
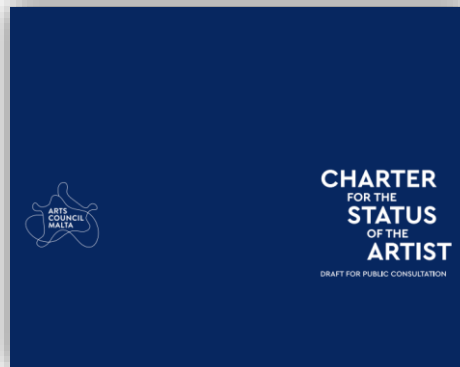
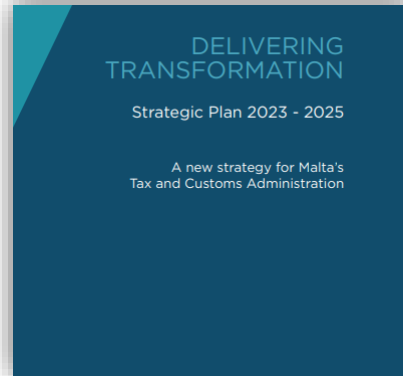




In financial services and taxation, AI is seen as a key area for developing Centres of Excellence and enhancing regulatory processes.

In culture and art, AI is recognized for its potential to support the development of high-quality cultural content and improve digitization and preservation efforts.

Overall, in these documents, AI is perceived as a valuable asset that can significantly contribute to Malta's economic growth and public service improvement.





Examples

The National Health Systems Strategy:

“Evidence shows that Artificial Intelligence (AI) improves the care of patients, from enhanced diagnostics and care planning, through to patient safety and risk management. It is anticipated that AI will feature prominently in many aspects of medical care and is the basis of increasing investment opportunities by many companies and governments.

Malta’s Tax and Customs Administration:

emphasised the importance of using the “latest technology in tax and customs administration” such as “advanced data analytics, business intelligence and artificial intelligence”

The National Cultural Policy:

calls for funding programme that supports the development of cultural and creative content on private broadcasting stations to “reach high-quality content” also through the use of “new technologies such as artificial intelligence”.



“Malta will be implementing the Artificial Intelligence Act as soon as the EU Regulation comes into force. The Digital Innovation Authority of Malta is taking the necessary steps to ensure that Malta remains at the forefront when it comes to the regulation of artificial intelligence (AI), and it is doing this by updating the legislative framework which draft is at a stage of First Reading in Parliament. This framework subsequently allows the publication of the subsidiary legislation on the regulation of artificial intelligence as outlined by the EU Regulation”.

Nru 95
19. 04. 2024

MALTA

KAMRA TAD-DEPUTATI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ABBOZZ ta' Ligi mressaq mill-Onorevoli Jo Etienne Abela, M.P., Ministru ghas-Sahha u l-Anzjanità Attiva, f'isem il-Ministru ghall-Ekonomija, l-Intrapriza u Proġetti Strateġiċi, u moqri ghall-Ewwel darba fis-Seduta tal-15 ta' April 2024.

A BILL introduced by the Honourable Jo Etienne Abela, M.P., Minister for Health and Active Ageing, on behalf of the Minister for the Economy, Enterprise and Strategic Projects, and read the First time at the Sitting of the 15th April 2024.

ATT sabiex jemenda l-Att dwar l-Awtorità tal-Innovazzjoni Diġitali ta' Malta, Kap. 591, u sabiex jipprovdi ghal materji oħra anċillari jew konsewenzjali ghalih.

AN ACT to amend the Malta Digital Innovation Authority Act, Cap. 591, and to provide for other matters ancillary or consequential thereto.

A BILL entitled

An ACT to amend the Malta Digital Innovation Authority Act, Cap. 591, and to provide for other matters ancillary or consequential thereto.

BE IT ENACTED by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:-

1. (1) The short title of this Act is the Malta Digital Innovation Authority (Amendment) Act, 2024. Short title and scope.


(2) The scope of this Act is to amend and implement various technology laws and to provide for matters ancillary or incidental thereto.

**PART I
AMENDMENTS TO THE MALTA DIGITAL INNOVATION
AUTHORITY ACT**

2. This Part amends the Malta Digital Innovation Authority Act, and shall be read and construed as one with the Malta Digital Innovation Authority Act, hereinafter in this Part referred to as "the principal Act". Amendments to the Malta Digital Innovation Authority Act, Cap. 591.

Current practices and challenges





In the media sector, AI is transforming content production and distribution. Maltese companies leverage AI to create personalised content recommendations, enhance visual effects, and generate AI-created artwork.

The St John's Co-Cathedral Museum uses AI to provide detailed information about the artefacts in the cathedral, enriching the cultural experience for locals and tourists.

The manufacturing sector in Malta is increasingly adopting AI and robotics to enhance productivity and maintain a competitive edge. Robotics is used for precision tasks in the pharmaceutical and electronics manufacturing sectors.

AI is being explored in traffic management systems to reduce congestion, emissions, improve transport behaviours, and showcase the versatility of AI applications in public infrastructure.

AI is being deployed in the financial services sector to enhance customer service, improve risk management, and ensure regulatory compliance. AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants provide customers with 24/7 support, handling queries and transactions efficiently. In risk management, AI algorithms analyse transaction patterns to detect fraudulent activities and assess credit risk.

Challenges

Education: Despite the benefits, integrating AI into education presents challenges such as ensuring equitable access to AI tools and addressing potential biases in AI algorithms.

Health: AI in healthcare must address issues such as data privacy, the potential for algorithmic bias, and the need for robust ethical frameworks.

Manufacturing: While AI offers significant advantages, it raises concerns about job displacement and the ethical use of AI-generated content.

Financial sector: challenges such as ensuring data security, managing algorithmic biases, and maintaining transparency in AI-driven decision-making processes.

Collective agreements





Education:

Recent agreements highlight the need for continuous training for teachers to adapt to AI technologies used in administrative and instructional roles . It includes provisions for teachers to receive allowances that increase annually, supporting their professional growth and ability to handle new AI tools.

Health:

Collective agreements are starting to include provisions related to the ethical use of AI. These agreements emphasise transparency and ethical standards in AI applications for diagnostics and patient care, ensuring that AI tools assist rather than replace healthcare professionals.

ICT:

Collective agreements in the ICT sector have started incorporating clauses requiring transparency in AI applications and protecting workers' rights regarding data privacy and algorithmic decisions



Manufacturing, Automation and Robotics:

Unions negotiate terms that ensure job security and provide training programs to help workers adapt to changes brought by AI-driven automation . For instance, collective agreements in this sector often include clauses for continuous training and development to ensure that workers can transition smoothly into roles involving AI technologies.

Financial Services:

Unions negotiate terms that ensure AI tools are used ethically and do not lead to job losses or unfair labour practices

Thank you

