

## THE ONLIFE MANIFESTO

Luciano Floridi (Oxford)

24 maggio 2013 ore 10.30-12.00 – AULA 7S, Politecnico di Torino

## L'incontro si terrà in lingua inglese

Let's call digital transition the societal process arising from the deployment and uptake of ICTs. Indeed, with the current multiplication of devices, sensors, robots, and applications, and these emerging technologies, we have entered a new phase of the information age, a phase where the hybridization between bits and other forms of reality is so deep that it radically changes the human condition in at least four ways:

- by blurring of the distinction between reality and virtuality;
- by blurring of the distinction between human/machine/nature;
- by reversing from scarcity to abundance, when it comes to information;
- by reversing from the primacy of entities over interactions to the primacy of interactions over entities.

As part of the Digital Futures project launched by the **Directorate General Information Society and Media**, with a view to inspire future strategic choices of both the DG INFSO and the **European Commission**, the Onlife Initiative intends to explore the extent to which the digital transition impacts societal expectations towards policy making. In February 2013 the Initiative, chaired by Professor Floridi, released "The Onlife Manifesto", available at https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/onlife-initiative. The talk will present, involving the audience, the main results of the initiative.

**Luciano Floridi** is Professor in Philosophy at the University of Hertfordshire, where he holds the Chair in Philosophy of Information and the UNESCO Chair in Information and Computer Ethics. Floridi is Fellow of St Cross College at Oxford University. He is considered the founder of the Philosophy of Information. In 2009 he was the first philosopher to be nominated Gauss Professor by the Academy of Sciences of Gottingen. His two most recent books are "The Philosophy of Information" (Oxford University Press, 2011) and "Information - A Very Short Introduction" (Oxford University Press, 2010).