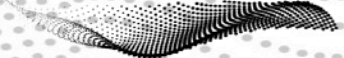


# Aperitivo con AI

The Ontology Explorer: A method to assess  
semantic interoperability across border  
management data systems

June 9<sup>th</sup>, University of Bologna

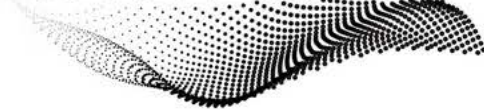
Prof. Annalisa Pelizza



# The Ontology Explorer

- Open access at Zenodo, OpenAire, <http://processingcitizenship.eu>

**PROCESSING  
CITIZENSHIP**



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THE ONTOLOGY EXPLORER | CONTACTS

Digital registration of migrants as co-production of citizens, territory and Europe



**HOW DOES MIGRATION  
ENACT EUROPE?**

This question can be answered legally and politically, as most policy-makers,

# *Processing Citizenship, 2017-2023*

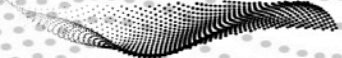


**European Research Council**

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**PROCESSING  
CITIZENSHIP**





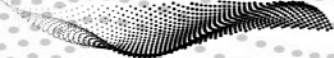
# Processing Citizenship

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## BOLOGNA UNIT



## TWENTE UNIT



# “PROCESSING CITIZENSHIP”



Individuals



Territory

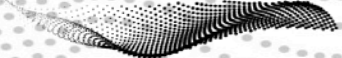


Polities

The data **infrastructures**, informational **practices** and bureaucratic **procedures** that **co-produce** individuals and polities (and territory)

# Methods to enact people at the border

- Methods rely on **databases**
- In Europe, they are deployed at national and supranational scale
- I.e., Greek Register of Foreigners, SIA, SIS II, Eurodac, Jora, VIS, ETIAS, EES, etc.





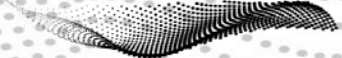
# How databases can enact people at the border

1. By making **assumptions** about people

E.g., “Is the person aggressive?” on SIS II

2. By not providing for some categories and attributes, by **silencing** them

E.g., “School director” on dropdown menu



# Processing Citizenship

- Objectives:
  1. Semantic analysis of **data models** to reveal how border crossers are enacted through databases (e.g. as “regular travellers”, “irregular migrants”, “threat”, etc.)
  2. How **diverse authorities** running diverse databases enact populations in diverse ways (more later)

## The Ontology Explorer





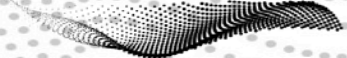
# The Ontology Explorer principles

1. Ontologies as discursive 'meta layer' of data for the observer. They reveal **assumptions** about people, but also the **possibilities** that are excluded by design
2. Meaning emerges from **comparison**. The meaning of categories and attributes stems from their presence in some databases, and lack in some others (or lack with respect to actual use)
  - how do national and European authorities differ in the way they enact migrants? (Pelizza 2019, Pelizza and Van Rossem forthcoming. 2021)
3. It can account for **resistance**. Analysis of ontologies reveal “scripts” (Akrich and Latour 1992) of “intended people”. How do actual people

react?

# “CATEGORICAL STRETCHING” CONTESTING EUROPEAN CATEGORIES (PELIZZA 2019)

Practices of resistance exerted by actual people emerge as a contestation of authorities’ ontologies, data models, classifications, rather than in a vacuum



# PROCESSING CITIZENSHIP

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**THANKS**

