

# C▲SE 2026

**Tricks, Treats,  
and Transitions:  
*How Leaders and Employees  
Perceive AI***

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# About Tomislav Bronzin



- ICT/business consultant with many years of experience in designing, developing and implementing IT solutions
- Together with the team, he won more than 120 international awards for innovations in IT
- Senior Lecturer at the Algebra Bernays University
- Microsoft Regional Director
- Microsoft Most Valuable Professional Microsoft 365
- VP of the IT Association in the CRO Chamber of Economy
- Member of the executive board of HUP-ICT
- Speaker at IT conferences around the world



# About lecturer



Brigita Prole

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- Marketing & PR Consultant
- Storyteller
- Communication Strategist
- Member of CITUS Innovation Committee
- Together with the team won 120+ international awards for innovation in ICT
- Speaker at IT conferences around the world

# Hypothesis



A lot of companies invest in AI, but just 1 percent believe they are at maturity



Research shows:

The biggest barrier to scaling is not employees

The biggest barrier are leaders

# How AI is perceived by leaders & employees?



AI has arrived in the workplace

Has the potential to be as transformative as the steam engine was to the 19th-century Industrial Revolution



Powerful LLMs developed by Anthropic, Cohere, Google, Meta, Mistral, OpenAI,

We have entered a new information technology era



The challenge:  
the long-term potential of AI is great, but the short-term returns are unclear!



In the next three years, 92 percent of companies plan to increase their AI investments.

Only 1% of leaders call their comp. “mature”

- AI is fully integrated into workflows & drives substantial business outcomes

Halloween is  
near ...  
Trick r' Treat?

- This session will cover following:
  - 🎃 Treats - the benefits
  - 👻 Tricks - the risks and pitfalls



# Treats (the benefits)

## Efficiency & automation

- AI can automate repetitive tasks (data entry, document processing, etc.)

## Insight from data

- AI can detect patterns & trends in large datasets that humans would struggle to see-better decisions.

## Scalability

- Tasks that would require many human hours can be handled quickly by AI at scale

## Accessibility & inclusion

- Healthcare, education, and services: AI-assisted diagnostics or personalized learning

## Innovation & creativity

- Help generate ideas, assist in design, act as a collaborator or co-pilot in creative process.

## Cost reductions

- AI can reduce operational costs if deployed wisely (though with caveats)



# Tricks (the risks and pitfalls)

## Bias & fairness problems

- Biases present in their training data, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes

## “Hallucinations” / misinformation

- Generative models may produce outputs that sound plausible but are factually incorrect or entirely fabricated

## Privacy & data misuse

- AI needs large volumes of data. If improperly handled, personal or sensitive data could be exposed or misused

## Security & adversarial attacks

- AI systems themselves can be attacked or manipulated (e.g. adversarial examples, model inversion, data poisoning)

## Regulation, liability, and accountability gaps

- It's not always clear who is responsible if an AI-driven decision causes harm. Regulation is still catching up

## Dependence & reduced human skill

- Over-reliance on AI could lead to loss of domain knowledge or critical thinking over time

## Environmental cost

- Training large models consumes substantial compute resources, energy, and sometimes water, which has environmental impacts

## Intellectual property and copyright issues

- AI is trained on existing works, questions arise about ownership, copying, and the reuse of protected content

# How to make sure AI is more treat than trick? (1)

## Human oversight & validation

- Treat AI outputs as suggestions, not final decisions. Humans should verify, critique, and correct them

## Transparency & explainability

- Whenever possible, AI systems should provide understandable reasoning or justification for their outputs

## Ethical and fairness audits

- Regularly test AI models for bias, discrimination, and fairness across diverse groups

## Robust privacy & data governance

- Limit data collection to what's necessary, anonymize where possible, and ensure secure storage and usage

## Adversarial resistance & security hardening

- Build AI systems with known defenses and test for vulnerabilities.

# How to make sure AI is more treat than trick? (2)

## Regulatory compliance

- Monitor and adhere to evolving laws and regulations (e.g. in the EU, AI regulation is being actively developed)

## Sustainability mindset

- Favor more efficient models, reuse pre-trained models, and consider environmental cost when designing AI systems

## Inclusive design & input diversity

- Involve people from different communities to reduce blind spots and ensure broader perspectives

## Education & digital literacy

- Users, creators, and policymakers should understand AI's strengths and limitations

# How AI Assistants / Copilots Can Empower the Workforce?

| Function / Use                        | Benefit to Workforce   | Key Conditions or Caveats   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Automating routine tasks              | Frees up time for more strategic, creative, or judgement work                    | Must be reliable, integrated, and designed to minimize errors     |
| Information retrieval & summarization | Quickly distill large volumes of data, surface insights, reduce search costs     | Context awareness and “hallucination” control are needed          |
| Drafting & content generation         | Accelerate report writing, internal communications, proposals                    | Users must edit, validate, and inject domain knowledge            |
| Decision support                      | Offer options, predictions, scenario analysis                                    | Transparent reasoning and clear boundaries are critical           |
| Coaching & guidance                   | Prompt managers with feedback ideas, help employees with development suggestions | Quality depends on data, trust, and alignment with culture        |
| Upskilling and learning aid           | Serve as “on-demand tutor” or guide during skill development                     | Needs to be aligned with training objectives and curated feedback |

# Why Leaders (Still) Lag Behind the Workforce?

| Challenge                                  | Evidence / Insight   | Implication / Risk  |
|--|--|---|
| Perception gap                             | Leaders markedly underestimate employee AI use: ~4% of employees use AI for $\geq 30\%$ of their tasks, the real figure is more than triple. | Leaders may delay investment or dismiss pilots, missing momentum already underway |
| Lack of maturity & scale                   | Though many companies experiment with AI, only ~1% believe they are “mature” in AI integration.  | Many deployments remain isolated, fail to scale, or don’t align with strategy     |
| Fragmented deploy / pilot trap             | Few use cases progress beyond pilot stage.   | Resources get wasted, and org. learning doesn’t solidify                          |
| Strategic misalignment                     | Organizations struggle to embed AI into their core operations and workflows, rather than treating it as an add-on.                           | AI remains peripheral, not transformational                                       |
| Talent, skills & culture gaps              | Leaders are slower to adopt AI, may lack fluency, and organizations often underinvest in upskilling.   | Skills gaps widen; resistance or mistrust persists                                |
| Governance, infra, & operational readiness | Without robust governance, data pipelines, integration layers, and feedback loops, scalable deployment flounders.                            | Technical/operational bottlenecks slow or block adoption                          |
| Risk aversion and inertia                  | Leaders are more cautious about risk, compliance, and failure, delaying bold moves.  | Lose first-mover advantage or cede ground to more agile competitors               |

# Strategic Takeaways for Leaders to Catch Up (1)

## **1. Lean in and model usage**

- Use AI assistants themselves (e.g. draft your memos, analyze data, condense meetings)
- Signal that AI is part of the future, not just a tool for “others.”

## **2. Align AI to strategic goals, not technology for technology’s sake**

- Choose use cases that map to value drivers (revenue growth, cost reduction, customer - experience)
- Avoid isolated pilots; aim for domain-scale integration (across processes)

## **3. Build the organizational scaffolding**

- Create a center of excellence or governance structure to vet, scale, monitor AI initiatives Invest in data, integration, pipelines, feedback loops

## **4. Close the skills & culture gap**

- Upskill employees and leaders in prompt engineering, interpretability, domain contextualization
- Promote peer learning, experimentation, safe spaces to test AI (fail fast)
- Encourage cross-functional collaboration (tech + domain + operations)

# Strategic Takeaways for Leaders to Catch Up (2)

## **5. Govern responsibly from the start**

- Embed guardrails, transparency, auditing, human oversight
- Be upfront about model limitations and bias risks

## **6. Measure, iterate, and scale**

- Track both output metrics (efficiency, error rates) and outcome metrics (impact on business goals)
- Identify which pilots to scale and which to stop

## **7. Foster leadership fluency**

- Encourage leaders (C-suite, mid-level) to develop fluency in using AI tools
- Facilitate “leaders & AI” training or peer exchange

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**Q & A**

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