AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (CAHAI)
POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
(CAHAI-PDG)

2nd online meeting
15-16 October 2020

Abridged Report

Prepared by the Secretariat

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1. Opening of the meeting

1. Mr Gregor Strojin, Chair of the CAHAI, opened the meeting by congratulating the CAHAI-PDG on its progress so far and the strong willingness and contributions from all its participants. He underlined that the feasibility study is an excellent basis for discussion, and that during the meeting some substantive issues and key points would be clarified.

2. Ms Claudia Luciani, Director, Directorate of Human Dignity, Equality and Governance, Council of Europe, also praised the group on the organised manner in which the work had been carried out so far and thanked the Co-Chairs and the various contributors to each chapter. Ms Luciani underlined the commitment of the Council of Europe to the work of the CAHAI and the expectations from member States to receive, through the feasibility study, concrete indications as to the future focus of the work of the CAHAI, including the possibility to develop a binding international legal instrument.

3. Ms Luciani noted that the impact of AI on the 3 pillars: human rights; democracy; rule of law, should be taken into account in the feasibility study. She underlined the need to further develop issues related to AI systems' impact on democracy in the current text.

4. The CAHAI-PDG took note of the information provided by Mr Strojin and Ms Luciani.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

5. The CAHAI-PDG reviewed and adopted the draft agenda.

3. Review of the draft feasibility study

6. Mr Wolfgang Teves, Chair of the CAHAI-PDG, presented the feasibility study. He underlined that the text needs to be streamlined and shorted in order to make it acceptable for presentation to the Committee of Ministers. Consistency and repetitions between chapters also needed to be addressed.

7. Now each chapter would be introduced by the lead coordinator/contributor, which would be followed by comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants.

3. 1 Chapter 1 - General introduction

8. This chapter was presented by the Secretariat who underlined the four essential elements covered in this chapter. These are: why the Council of Europe is involved; the challenges and the importance of protecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law; the wish to work with and take into account the work of other organisations.

9. The manner of referring to AI should be given some consideration as AI cannot be used as a term alone. AI systems, tools or applications should be preferred.

10. Mr Teves reminded the Group that general comments and important issues should be discussed at this stage with wording and fine tuning to be done later.

11. Certain members of the Group argued that the document should remain objective and that reference should not be made to a legally binding response in this first chapter. All options should be on the table without one being favoured. At the same time other members countered that the feasibility study needs to give clear guidance to the CAHAI and just listing options would not fulfil this task.

12. It was decided to add a reference to all vulnerable people at the end of this chapter including minors, not just people with disabilities. The Group also agreed that the introduction should mention products as well as services.

3.2 Chapter 2. Scope of a Council of Europe legal framework on artificial intelligence

13. Chapter 2 was presented by the Secretariat.

14. It was highlighted that there is no common definition of the term AI and the text has tried to take into account the general views of other organisations. In this enormous field it is important to stay concise in terms of scope. It was underlined that the document should follow a human-centric approach and not regulate technology itself. It was noted that a risk-based approach is needed. The need to concentrate on the impact of AI-systems on human rights, democracy and rule of law was also underlined.

15. The Group wondered if certain perimeters could be determined when looking at scope so as not to leave it completely open.

16. It was also mentioned that certain parts of the language could be expressed in a less technical manner to make the text more open to people who are not experts in the field.

3.3. Chapter 3 - Opportunities and risks arising from the design, development and application of artificial intelligence on human rights, the rule of law and democracy. "Green" and "red" areas - meaning respectively positive and problematic examples of artificial intelligence applications from a human rights, the rule of law and democracy perspective, while considering the context-sensitive environment for artificial intelligence design, development and application in Europe and developments at global level.

17. Following the presentation of the chapter by the lead coordinator, the points below were raised.

18. A greater focus should be put on the analysis of the risks on human rights, rule of law and democracy. In particular, the impact of AI on the rule of law and democracy should be developed, and risks to the electoral process should be addressed.

19. There is need to acknowledge that protecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law does not run counter the stimulation of technological innovation. There is no inherent contradiction between protection and innovation and in fact, human rights can support technological innovation.

20. Certain delegates argued that this chapter placed more emphasis on risks than opportunities and that the chapter should be more balanced. Others were of the opinion that as the feasibility study is looking at issues that need to be resolved or would need some form of legislation, then the risk factor is of more importance in this document.

21. It was also underlined that where used responsibly and in line with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, AI systems could potentially help reduce the negative impact of unjust human bias. However, the risk exists that AI systems are used in a manner that – intentionally or unintentionally – anchors or even exacerbates discrimination, as well as infringing other rights.

22. Some members of the Group highlighted the need for guidance on the nuances in red lines, green lines and question 0 with specific examples. Red and green lines should be regarded in context and not in a binary way. Red lines could be appropriate in one context however not desirable in another.

23. It was agreed that there is a need for a more interdisciplinary approach, with the voice of civil society and academics being heard, including when carrying out risk assessments of AI systems. This participatory approach should have the right balance to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Also, the opportunity of having public registers with basic information on what AI systems exist and how risk is assessed.

24. It was also highlighted that transparency, including the right of a person to be informed of the logic of processing, the right to an explanation of a decision and accountability need to be examined. Transparency and control are crucial issues that have to be addressed in relation

to human rights, democracy and the rule of law and could empower individuals and developers of AI systems.

25. The right not to be subject to purely automated decisions and the need to interrupt determinism of AI systems was also mentioned. The Group was skeptical on the notion of consent and informed consent, given the fact that power asymmetries can make actual consent impracticable, and given that consent only comes at the very beginning while the risks may arise at a later stage.

26. Considering the use of moratoriums, it was raised that it should not be applied to the stage of research and development of AI systems. However, moratoriums could be useful in certain context and apply to concrete applications.

27. It was decided that the possibility of having temporary moratoriums to mitigate risks could be addressed in a later chapter.

28. Also, some aspects raised in this chapter could be elements of Chapter 7 and Chapter 9 so coherency among these should be achieved.

29. Once again the need to use less developed/less technical language to give a clear message was addressed as well as the need to shorten and streamline the chapter.

3.4. Chapter 4 – The Council of Europe's work on artificial intelligence to date

30. Chapter 4 was presented by the Secretariat.

31. This chapter is of a technical nature and an explanation of the ongoing work of the Council of Europe in the field of AI.

32. The question was asked on the need to have an analysis of the case law of the ECHR in this chapter. The Group agreed that this section is important and merits mention. However, with a view to shortening the text as a whole, it was decided to shorten this chapter, but also that the analysis of the case law could form a separate living document to be developed by the CAHAI.

3.5. Chapter 5 - Mapping of instruments applicable to artificial intelligence

33. This chapter was presented by Mr Zoltan Turbek, Co-Chair of the CAHAI-PDG and one of the lead coordinators/drafters.

34. Several delegations praised this chapter for its thoroughness and the quality of the drafting. Additional elements could be provided as to whether existing instruments provide an appropriate level of protection in the light of the challenges arising from AI systems and where there are still gaps. It had previously been underlined by the Group that while some instruments are indeed relevant, they may not be tailored specifically to AI nor may they provide safeguards.

35. Certain developments at European or national level were mentioned and will be taken into account.

36. The importance of linking the findings of this chapter to other chapters in the feasibility study was also underlined.

3.6 Chapter 6 - Key findings of the multi-stakeholder consultation

37. The Group agreed that as the CAHAI-COG group is in charge of the multi-stakeholder consultation and that elements originally foreseen under this chapter have already been addressed by the CAHAI, deletion of this chapter from the feasibility study could be considered.

3.7 Chapter 7 - Main elements of a legal framework for the design, development and application of artificial intelligence

- Presentation of the chapter (Lead coordinators/drafters)

- Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants

38. The Group agreed that this chapter needs to be shortened and more focused as a whole.

39. In addition, some of the Group members underlined that certain remedies (e.g. individual or even collective redress) might not be sufficiently protective when harm occurs to society as a whole. There could be an argument for specific restrictions or moratoriums where the use of AI has a specific impact and affects the whole of society.

40. When examining the prevention of harm, it was noted that the general principles of responsibility and accountability should be taken into account. Indeed, intellectual property rights must be respected however this might conflict with other rights. This is where accountability and oversight could be enabled. A balance must be made between different legitimate interests in this regard.

41. However, some of the group argued regarding human oversight that it is not always feasible or desirable to have human involvement in AI. There is a need to assess when to do so depending on the risk involved i.e. human in the loop, human on the loop, human in command. Some delegates underlined that citizens should not be scared of automated decisions.

42. The notion of informed consent was also mentioned by some delegates as being important in ensuring respect for human rights and the democratic process, so that individuals can control what happens to data and to their lives. However, such consent should be meaningful, and it was stressed that other legal bases are also important to consider. Some members doubted the functionality of the concept of informed consent. Giving consent based on the ground of sufficient information seems difficult or impossible in many situations and for certain groups of people (e.g. due to lack of time, the excess of information online, or due to the imbalance of power).

43. Concerning red lines, the Group noted a disconnect between Chapters 3 and 7. Some were against the approach in Chapter 7 where a list of examples was provided as red lines, and it was discussed that red lines could be ascribed more generally to applications that breach human rights, democracy and the rule of law. There is a need to know how they function in practice, and to ensure their contextual application. It was agreed to redraft this section.

44. The Group agreed that human rights should be at the core of the principles outlined, however focusing on individuals is not enough, society as a whole should be involved. States have an obligation to protect the human rights of the user and companies have an obligation to protect users from harm. A balance between legitimate interests and the rights involved/at risk should be struck taking into account fundamental human rights. This could be developed further in this chapter and a link should be made to Chapter 5.

45. Regarding discrimination, some delegates pointed out that there is always some form of discrimination in AI systems. Indeed, by nature AI will always discriminate / make distinctions in some way, and bias is related to society's expectations. Hence, it was agreed that the text should rather refer to unjust or illegal discrimination. Others added that there is a need for a duty of care to prevent bias in AI use. It was also mentioned that AI can be used in a positive way to check bias in AI decisions and in human decisions.

46. Some argued that benevolent AI should be fostered and developed, although others found that the word benevolent implies that AI has its own will. All agreed that human rights, democracy and the rule of law can be fostered through AI.

47. The Group debated whether liability should be included or not. It was agreed that general high-level principles on liability could remain and it would be left to the Legal Framework Group (CAHAI-LFG) to possibly develop this further and fill in gaps.

48. The EU product liability directive and the CoE Convention on product were mentioned as being relevant in this regard. However, some delegates mentioned that AI systems are not always counted as products and therefore may not fall under these instruments. Moreover, the fact that many actors are involved in the value chain makes liability assignment difficult, and consumers face difficult standards of proof of fault to get compensation. It was found that, as CoE is a wider-reaching organisation than the EU, it is well placed to act where/as there are no clear rules on cross border technology and liability.

49. Some members of the Group underlined that any form of regulation can be seen as an interference in the freedom of people to do what they want, so regulation must only be used when necessary and to fulfil the goals of the CoE. The need to protect rights is clear, however there is a need to be more precise on what/where are the gaps where existing standards cannot be applied.

50. It was also underlined that the feasibility study is covering only the non-military use of AI.

3.8 Chapter 8 - Possible options for a Council of Europe legal framework on the design, development and application of artificial intelligence based on human rights, rule of law and democracy (for each option: content, addressees, added value, role of private actors, member States' expectations resulting from the submitted written comments)

51. The chapter was presented by the lead coordinators/drafts who gave an oversight of the possible options.

52. They added that the work on this chapter could benefit from advice and support from the CoE legal advice directorate. The Secretariat promised to follow up on this issue and underlined that the role of the CAHAI-PDG was to give concrete guidance and be as clear as possible on the form of legal framework it favoured. The preferred option should be as comprehensive as possible.

53. The Co-Chair also highlighted the wish to involve the CAHAI itself in this process as soon as possible. This would give clarity on the support within the CAHAI for the different options.

54. In reply to a question, the Secretariat explained that the CAHAI-PDG was to give guidance on substantive policy elements/issues and the CAHAI-LFG would then draft provisions for a concrete legal framework.

55. The involvement of other actors was discussed. Although CoE standards are normally addressed to member States, they are increasingly addressed through governments to other actors.

56. The benefits of a soft law instrument was discussed. Some delegates mentioned that soft law guides the law making process within a country and supports the development of hard law at national level.

57. However, other delegates emphasised the need for a comprehensive umbrella convention serving as a foundation for addressing all aspects of AI. Overreaching principles could be supplemented by standards in specific domains. Gaps, and the links between these gaps, in international legislation should be identified and could be covered by a combination of horizontal and specific sectorial instruments.

58. The global nature of a convention was underlined by some members of the Group, as a CoE convention can include parties who may not be CoE member States. The more countries that the instrument reaches, the more efficient the instrument would be. Existing instruments do not cover all aspects of AI. For examples Conventions 108 and 108+ are very relevant however not to all areas of AI.

59. The Group agreed that a combined/complementary approach appears to be the best way forward, with a binding mother convention or framework convention supplemented by a series of specific soft law instruments where extra guidance is deemed necessary. This gives a certain amount of flexibility to the process.

60. This approach would also take into account the changing nature of technology.

61. It was agreed that a follow-up mechanism to the legal instrument would be needed to ensure its effectiveness.

62. The intertwining process of the work of the CAHAI-PDG, CAHAI-LFG and the consultation process to be launched next year was underlined by the Secretariat.

3.9 Chapter 9 - Possible practical mechanisms to ensure compliance and effectiveness of the legal framework (such as for instance the creation of mechanisms of ex-ante-verification and/or certification, oversight by independent authorities, sandboxing, etc.)

63. Chapter 9 was presented by the two lead coordinators/drafters.

64. In the comments that followed, certain delegates underlined the need to ensure that stakeholders and civil society are involved in oversight and compliance mechanisms and it was agreed that this should be developed.

65. Some mentioned the need for clarity on the meaning of human oversight.

66. Other members of the Group considered that the part on human rights impact assessment should be further developed. The question was raised on how impact assessment would apply to democracy.

67. The Group agreed that the use of monitoring should be developed further and made stronger. It was suggested that parts of Chapter 8 for example oversight, monitoring, certification, could be moved to Chapter 9 with Chapter 8 just listing the pros and cons of the various options for a legal framework. The Group decided that more coherence was needed between Chapters 8 and 9.

68. The use of automated AI as means to assess other AI systems was also highlighted during discussions.

69. In addition, the Group agreed that possible follow-up mechanisms and processes at the international level should be addressed by this chapter.

70. During the lunch break the CoE organised an optional online side event: AI Breakfast to which members of the CAHAI-PDG were cordially invited to attend.

3.10 Chapter 10 – Final considerations

71. The Chair of the CAHAI-PDG stressed that this chapter should summarise the key findings of the study and provide operational guidance to the Committee of Ministers as to the way forward. He summed up discussions by saying that a complementary/combined approach with a binding international legal instrument supplemented by soft-law instruments relating to specific areas of AI seemed to be the way forward.

4. Next steps for the finalisation of the draft feasibility study in view to its submission to the CAHAI

72. The Chair presented the next steps to be taken. The CAHAI-PDG was invited to send any additional comments to the text by 18 October. These comments should be clear, short and focus only on important issues.

73. There will then be a redraft which will be sent to the CAHAI-PDG on or around 28 October giving a couple of days for reactions and further fine tuning. Then, in the week starting 2 November the text will be informally sent to the CAHAI for initial comments and remarks within about 7 days before being sent formally to the CAHAI on 23 November.

74. The importance of having the whole of the CAHAI involved as early as possible was underlined.

5. The role of multi-stakeholders' consultations and proposals for the CAHAI

5.1 Update by CAHAI-COG Co-Chairs on progress achieved

75. The Co-Chair of the CAHAI-COG presented the outcome of the 1st meeting of the Group which met on 5 and 6 October.

76. The Group has been divided into two sub-Groups, one looking at the mapping of stakeholders and the other at the mapping of tools. The Co-Chairs of both the CAHAI-PDG and the CAHAI-COG will be meeting online on 3 November to discuss the progress made and the convergences between the two Groups. The 2nd meeting of the CAHAI-COG will be taking place on 5 and 6 November. National consultations are planned to begin in early 2021.

77. The importance of the consultations reaching out to citizens was underlined by many of the CAHAI-PDG delegates, as was the need to reach out to academia, civil society and industry.

78. The CAHAI-COG Co-Chair mentioned that media could be used in this regard. Radio and TV options could be looked at in order to distribute information on the consultation. The idea of a synchronised consultation day was also mentioned.

5.2 Tour de table and exchange of views on issues which should be the subject of the multi-stakeholder consultation

79. A preliminary exchange of views on issues which should be the subject of the multi-stakeholder consultation took place. Liability and responsibility for damage caused by AI systems, how to measure the impact of AI on democracy, opportunities and risks arising from AI systems were considered as issues to be considered in the ongoing reflections. The Co-Chairs of CAHAI-COG and of CAHAI-PDG agreed to explore this further in the framework of a bilateral exchange.

6. Key take-aways from the discussions on individual chapters (oral summary by the Co-Chairs)

80. The Co-Chairs provided an oral summary of the key issues discussed and of the common understanding of expectations and proposals of CAHAI-PDG members, participants and observers from the discussions.

81. It was agreed that a revised draft feasibility study (V.04) including feedback provided during the CAHAI-PDG meeting would be circulated among CAHAI-PDG members around 28 October for comments. An updated version integrating such comments would then be submitted for electronic consultation within 7 days to the CAHAI on week 45. This will allow the text to be finalised in view of its submission to the CAHAI Plenary meeting on 15-17 December 2020.

7. Closing of the meeting

82. Mr Jan Kleijssen, Director, Information Society- Action against Crime, Council of Europe, closed the meeting by once again congratulating the CAHAI-PDG on the progress made so far and on agreeing on a possible way forward for a future legal framework on AI systems, including binding and non-binding instruments. He stressed that there is not a single solution to the different gaps identified, but different solutions which need to be explored together. He ended by underlining the added value that the Council of Europe can bring as regards AI systems regulation and with a reminder to the expectations of the Committee of Ministers in this regard.

83. The CAHAI-PDG took note of this information.

84. The Co-Chairs thanked the participants for their active contribution throughout the meeting. They also thanked the Secretariat for the support provided in the framework of the preparation of the draft feasibility study and during the meeting. Moreover, they thanked Ms Livia Stoica-Becht, who is taking up new duties within the Council of Europe, for her contribution to the work of the CAHAI and expressed the hope that she would be replaced.

APPENDIX I – AGENDA

		Thursday, 15 October 2020
Timing	**Document reference**	**Agenda item**
9.30 am		**1. Opening of the meeting** • Mr Gregor Strojin, President of the CAHAI • Ms Claudia Luciani, Director, Directorate of Human Dignity, Equality and Governance, Council of Europe Required action: the CAHAI-PDG will take note of the information provided by the CAHAI President and by Ms Luciani
9.40 am	CAHAI-PDG(2020)OJ2	**2. Adoption of the Agenda** Required action: the CAHAI-PDG is invited to review and adopt the draft agenda.
9.45 am	Documents common to all chapters: CAHAI-PDG(2020)PV1 CAHAI-PDG(2020)01 CAHAI (2020)18 CAHAI(2020)12	**3. Review of the draft feasibility study** Required action: The CAHAI-PDG is invited to review V.0.3 of the draft feasibility study, to identify possible gaps and focus on key issues to be addressed in the V.0.4 which will be produced after the meeting. • General comments on V.0.3 by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
10.05 am		**3. 1 Chapter 1 - General introduction** • Presentation of the chapter (Co-Chairs, Secretariat) • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
10.30 am		**3.2 Chapter 2. Scope of a Council of Europe legal framework on artificial intelligence** • Presentation of the chapter (Co-Chairs, Secretariat) • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
11.00 am	CAHAI(2020)06-fin CAHAI(2020)09rev1 *(restricted)*	**3.3. Chapter 3 - Opportunities and risks arising from the design, development and application of artificial intelligence on human rights, the rule of law and democracy. "Green" and "red" areas - meaning respectively positive and problematic examples of artificial intelligence applications from a human rights, the rule of law and democracy perspective, while considering the context-sensitive environment for artificial intelligence design, development and application in Europe and developments at global level.** • Presentation of the chapter (Lead coordinators/drafters) • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants

12.00 am		*Lunch break*
2.30 pm		**3.4. Chapter 4 – The Council of Europe's work on artificial intelligence to date** • Presentation of the chapter (Co-Chairs, Secretariat) • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
3.00 pm	CAHAI(2020)08-fin CAHAI(2020)07-fin	**3.5. Chapter 5 - : Mapping of instruments applicable to artificial intelligence** • Presentation of the chapter (Lead coordinators/drafters) • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
4.00 pm	CAHAI(2020)09rev1 *(restricted)*	**3.6 Chapter 6 - Key findings of the multi-stakeholder consultations** • Update from the Secretariat on the online consultation of CAHAI members, participants and observers • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
4.15 pm	CAHAI(2020)08-fin CAHAI(2020)07-fin CAHAI(2020)09rev1 *(restricted)*	**3.7 Chapter 7 - Main elements of a legal framework for the design, development and application of artificial intelligence** • Presentation of the chapter (Lead coordinators/drafters) • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
5.00 pm		**Closing of the first day**
Friday, 16 October 2020		
9.30 am		**[Continuation] 3.7 Chapter 7 - Main elements of a legal framework for the design, development and application of artificial intelligence** • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
10.15 am		**3.8 Chapter 8 - Possible options for a Council of Europe legal framework on the design, development and application of artificial intelligence based on human rights, rule of law and democracy (for each option: content, addressees, added value, role of private actors, member States' expectations resulting from the submitted written comments)**
11.30 am		**3.9 – Chapter 9 - Possible practical mechanisms to ensure compliance and effectiveness of the legal framework (such as for instance the creation of mechanisms of ex-ante-verification and/or certification, oversight by independent authorities, sandboxing, etc.)** • Presentation of the chapter (Lead coordinators/drafters) • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants

12.00 am		***Lunch break [Optional side event: [AI Breakfast](#) from 1 pm to 2.30 pm]***
2.30		**[Continuation] 3.9 – Chapter 9 - Possible practical mechanisms to ensure compliance and effectiveness of the legal framework (such as for instance the creation of mechanisms of ex-ante-verification and/or certification, oversight by independent authorities, sandboxing, etc.)** • Presentation of the chapter (Lead coordinators/drafters) Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants
3.15 pm		**3.10 Chapter 10 – Final considerations** • Comments by CAHAI-PDG members, observers and participants on issues to be included under this chapter
3.30 pm		**4. Next steps for the finalisation of the draft feasibility study in view to its submission to the CAHAI**
		5. The role of multi-stakeholders consultations and proposals for the CAHAI
3.45 pm		**5.1 Update by CAHAI-COG Co-Chairs on progress achieved**
4.00 pm		**5.2 Tour de table and exchange of views on issues which should be the subject of the multi-stakeholder consultation**
4.30 pm		**6. Key take-aways from the discussions on individual chapters (oral summary by the Co-Chairs)** Required action: The Co-Chairs will provide an oral summary of the key issues discussed and of the common understanding of expectations and proposals of CAHAI-PDG members, participants and observers from the discussions
4.50 pm		**7. Closing of the meeting** • Mr Jan Kleijssen, Director, Information Society- Action against Crime, Council of Europe Required action: the CAHAI-PDG will take note of the information provided by Mr Kleijssen.
5 pm		**End of the meeting**

APPENDIX II – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS OF THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP / *MEMBRES DU GROUPE D'ELABORATION DES POLITIQUES*

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

Ms Peggy VALCKE – – Vice-Chair of the CAHAI / Vice-présidente du CAHAI
Researcher and Professor in ICT and Media at the Faculty of Law at the KU Leuven / chercheuse et professeur en ICT et médias à la faculté de droit à la KU Leuven

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

Ms Totka CHERNAEVA
Head of European Programs and Projects Unit Information Technology Directorate / Chef de l'unité "Programmes et projets européens" Direction des technologies de l'information

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Ms Siiri AULIK - Adviser, Public Law Division, Ministry of Justice / Conseillère, division du droit public, Ministère de la justice

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

Mr Wolfgang TEVES – Chair / Président
Head of Division for Digital Strategy; Key Policy Issues of the Information Society, Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection / Chef de la Division de la stratégie numérique, questions politiques clés de la société de l'information, ministère fédéral de la justice et de la protection des consommateurs

Ms Lena Kristina HOCKE - LL.M. Senior Lecturer, Unit Digital Strategy, Fundamental Issues of the Information Society / LL.M. maître de conférences, unité stratégie numérique, questions fondamentales de la société de l'information

GREECE / GRECE

Mr Konstantinos SFIKAS - Executive, Department of Open Governance and Transparency / Exécutif, Service de la gouvernance ouverte et de la transparence

Ms Kalliopi POLITOU – Member of CAHAI-COG/ Membre du CAHAI-COG
Executive, Department of Digital Investment Economics and Digital Skills / Exécutif, Département d'économie numérique des investissements et des compétences numériques

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Mr Zoltán TURBÉK – Co-Chair / Co-Président
Director, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade / Directeur, Département des organisations internationales, Ministère des affaires étrangères et du commerce

IRELAND / IRLANDE

Ms Eimear FARRELL - Assistant Principal Officer (lead on national AI strategy), Enterprise Strategy Unit, Enterprise Strategy, Competitiveness and Evaluations Division, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment / Administrateur principal adjoint (responsable de la stratégie nationale en matière d'IA), Unité de stratégie d'entreprise, Division de la stratégie d'entreprise, de la compétitivité et des évaluations, ministère de l'entreprise, du commerce et de l'emploi

ITALY / ITALIE

Ms Alessandra PIERUCCI - Service for EU and International Matters, Garante per la protezione dei dati personali / Service pour les affaires européennes et internationales, Contrôleur de la protection des données

LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG

Mr Max GINDT - Department of State, Media and Communications Services / Ministère d'État, Service des médias et des communications

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Ms Heleen JANSSEN - Coordinating legal specialist Information Society, Public Values and Fundamental Rights, Department of Digital Government, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations / Spécialiste juridique coordinateur Société de l'information, Valeurs publiques et droits fondamentaux, Département du gouvernement numérique, Ministère de l'intérieur et des relations au sein du Royaume

Mr Michael VOS - Senior Policy Advisor, AI Policy Team, Ministry of Justice and Security / Conseiller politique principal, équipe chargée de la politique d'AI, Ministère de la justice et de la sécurité

POLAND / POLOGNE

Mr Robert KROPLEWSKI - Plenipotentiary of the Minister of Digitization for the Information Society, Ministry of Digitization / Plénipotentiaire du ministre de la numérisation pour la société de l'information, Ministère de la numérisation

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

Mr Andrey KULESHOV - Advisor on International Cooperation and Coordination at the Centre for AI Science and Technology, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology / Conseiller en matière de coopération et de coordination internationales au Centre pour la science et la technologie de l'IA, Institut de physique et de technologie de Moscou

SLOVAKIA / SLOVAQUIE

Ms Barbora ŠIKUTOVA - Legal expert, International Law Section, Department of European Affairs and Foreign Relations, Ministry of Justice / Juriste expert, Section du droit international, Service des affaires européennes et des relations extérieures, Ministère de la justice

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

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