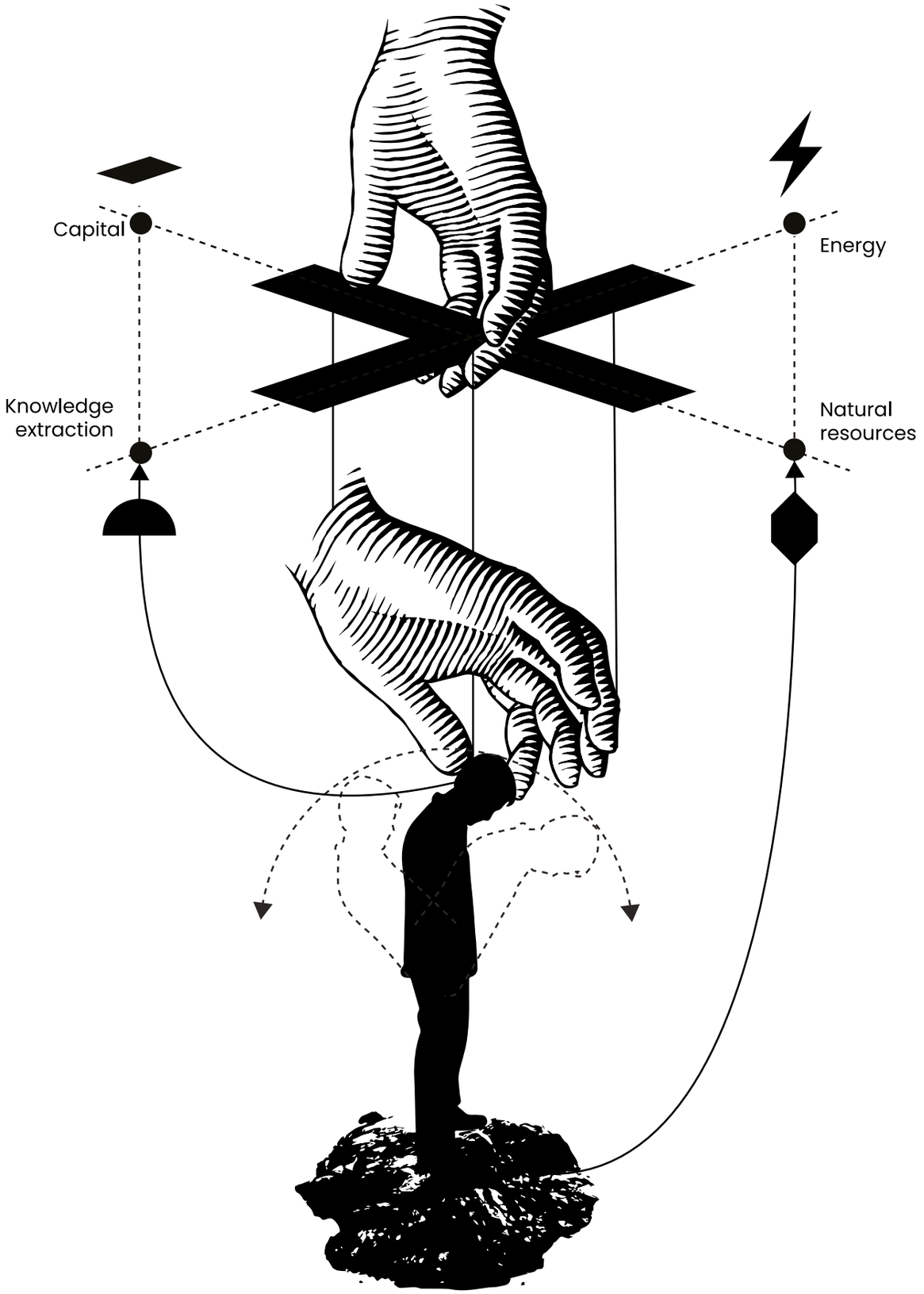

CPDP.ai 2024

17th international conference
22-24 May ▪ Brussels, Belgium

TO GOVERN OR TO BE GOVERNED, THAT IS THE QUESTION

CPDP.ai 2024

Cover art: 'Regulate' by Vladan Joler. Full description page 58-60

Dear Friends of CPDP,

Are there better reasons to enforce change than culture? Who can say, but Les Halles de Schaerbeek, the venue where CPDP was hosted for many years will from now on only focus on its cultural program. In May the cultural temple has programmed the infamous KunstenFestivalDesArts. The CPDP community was compelled to find a new home. A new home to further develop the conference as the crucible for critical discourse around legal, regulatory, academic, and technological developments affecting privacy and data protection. We are extremely happy about the new conference location - the historic Tour & Taxi site - offering more space, more possibilities to organize events and panels, more silent corners and more parking space.

For once, CPDP has amended its acronym and became CPDP.ai making it the Computer, Privacy & Data Protection and Artificial Intelligence conference. Of course we draw inspiration from the pulse of the times. The dichotomy of governance—whether to govern or to be governed—has never been more pertinent. CPDP.ai!

The graphic design of the conference also needed an update. As with the title, we stay loyal - visually - to the past while embracing the future. Alongside, we tried to improve the structure of this brochure: the program grid still provides a full overview of each day, and the detailed pages with full descriptions and speaker names are now gathering all simultaneous tracks beyond different rooms. At times we have up to 11 simultaneous panels, workshops and culture club activities. The new grid will be an indispensable guide for this year's participant.

Privacy Salon, the organization behind CPDP.ai, has invited many creatives. Returning is the CODE project. We show parts of the Privacy Salon exhibition "Peeking beyond the Ending". We invite you to a soundwalk and, again, the Book Club. We re-invite podcast creators and, for the first time, the IViR science fiction and information law writing competition honors its winners at CPDP.ai. Avatar.fm is the radio show streaming daily live from CPDP.ai in collaboration with DubLab radio, calling out to junior professionals and students in the privacy and data protection realm and beyond. Stay tuned...

All things considered, of course, it is the people that make CPDP what it is. (That and, perhaps, our caterer, who has moved with us to the new venue.) In that spirit, while CPDP.ai adapts to developments, it certainly does not change its priorities: to create a unique multi-stakeholder formula where academics, lawyers, practitioners, policymakers, industry and civil society from all over the world come together in an atmosphere of inclusivity, independence, mutual respect and creativity.

Join us as we navigate the tumultuous waters of AI governance, charting a course toward a more equitable and informed digital future, where topics of privacy and data protection continue to be ever more important. Welcome to the 17th edition of the conference.
Thank you for being here.

Paul De Hert & Thierry Vandenbussche

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GENERAL CONGRESS INFORMATION

Registration & Name Badge

Registration opens on Tuesday 21 May at 16:00 in Gare Maritime, situated in front of Maison de la Poste. From Wednesday 22 May to Friday 24 May, registration is in Gare Maritime from 7:30. You will receive a name badge with the dates of attendance.

Information Desk

We provide general information about the conference and inquiries about Brussels at the information desk which will be located in Gare Maritime located just inside the main entrance of Gare Maritime.

Internet Login and Password

Select Network: Maison de la Poste – Password: Gathering.

Venues

CPDP takes place simultaneously in two venues on the Brussels' Tour & Taxis site. Four tracks of sessions will be held at the main venue: **Maison de la Poste**. Here, Grande Halle is located on the ground floor, Maritime Room on level 1 and Class Room and Orangerie on level 2. All the workshops are organised at Maison de la Poste, as well as the CPDP Culture Club and CPCP Book Club.

Two tracks of sessions from the main program will be held at **Herman Teirlinck** on 22 and 23 May. The two panel rooms – HT Aula and HT Petite – are situated on the left-hand side of the building. HT Aula can be accessed on the ground level (front entrance) and on level 1 (back entrance), while access to HT Petite is on level 1. There will be signposts and a CPDP info desk will be available on the ground floor.

Herman Teirlinck is situated on the same site as Maison de la Poste, with a walking distance of 5 minutes between the two venues.

Signposts will be in place and volunteers will assist with navigation between the two venues.

Lunch and Coffee Breaks

All lunches and coffee breaks will be held in the foyers at **Maison de la Poste**. Catering will not be provided at Herman Teirlinck.

The early lunch will start at 12:30 near the info desk of Maison de la Poste. Regular lunch will start at 13:05 in the foyers.

Please note that CPDP is providing a vegetarian and vegan menu for this year's conference.

Networking and Side Events

Cocktails will take place in Maison de la Poste starting at 18:40 on Wednesday and Thursday and at 19:10 on Friday. Don't forget to follow the workshops and check out the art installations, scheduled on level 1 and 2 of Maison de la Poste. The official party on Thursday evening will take place in Brasserie de la Senne.

Please Respect Silent Times & Areas

During the sessions the foyers are closed (silent areas). Please switch off your phone during all sessions.

Video Recording and Photopgraphy at CPDP

Is CPDP watching you? Well... a bit. A professional photographer will be taking photos at the conference venues, including crowd shots, which will then be used for publicity. Please let us know during registration if you do not wish to be in these photographs. Panels will be filmed at the Conference venue and uploaded to the archive after the event (in case the speakers gave consent for the recording).

Shuttle bus from/to Brussels North station

A free shuttle service travels back and forth from Brussels North station. Every 5 to 10 minutes, a bus leaves at the Tour & Taxi site (see "6" on map page 6) or the station (temporary stop underneath the station where buses of the compnay "De Lijn" also stop). Around midday, buses also go to the Rogierplein.

Find the schedule here

Taxi

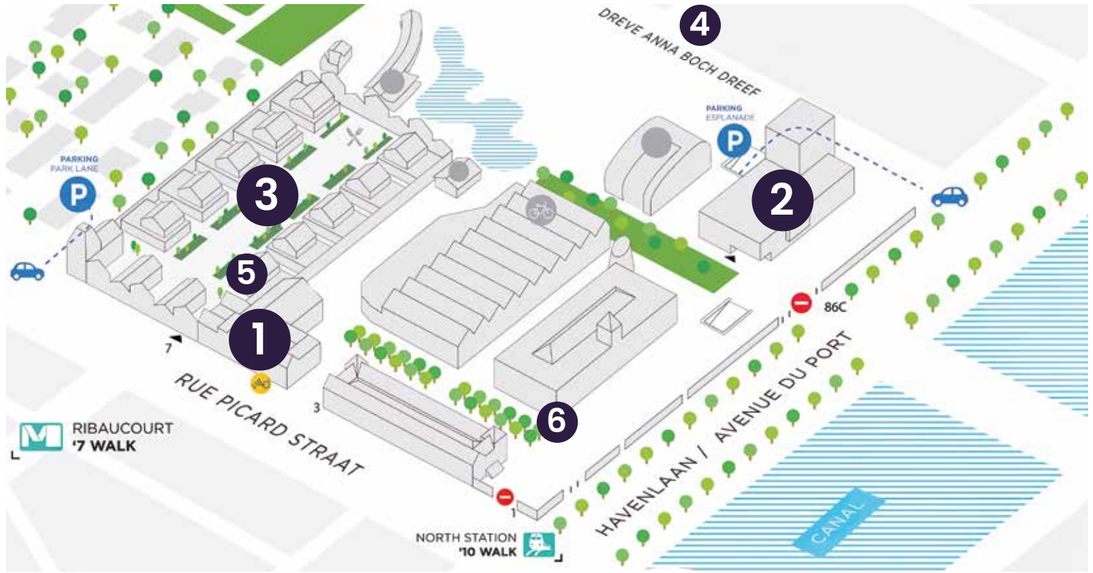
Please do not ask the information desk to call a taxi for you, please do this yourself. Companies like to know your name and phone number to avoid other people getting into the taxi you ordered.

Taxi Verts T: +32 2 3494949

Updates and Congress News

Please keep a close eye on email updates from us throughout the conference and contact the registration and information desks if you have questions. Our wonderful volunteers will also be at both venues to help find your way around the venues.

LOCATION



1. Maison de la Poste
Rue Picard 7, 1000 Brussels
CPDP.ai main venue
Entrance via Gare Maritime

2. Herman Teirlinck
Av. du Port 88, 1000 Brussels
Congress Venues: HT Aula & HT Petite

3. Gare Maritime
Covered public space with shops, restaurants and cafés

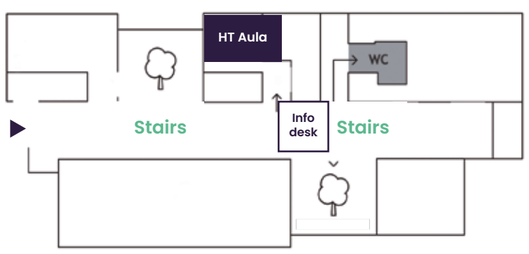
4. Brasserie de la Senne
Mozilla Party

5. Avatar.fm
Through Gare Maritime

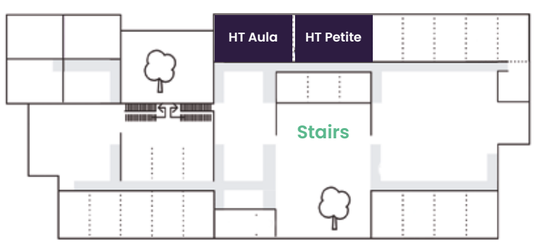
6. Shuttle bus stop
Every 5' to 10' between the site and Brussels North station (until 22.00)

2. HERMAN TEIRLINCK BUILDING

Ground Floor

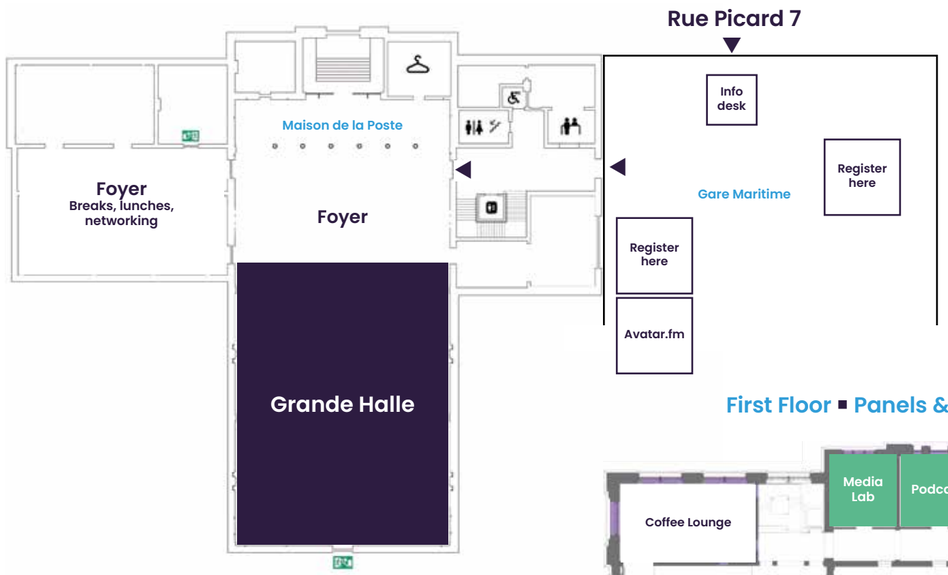


First Floor

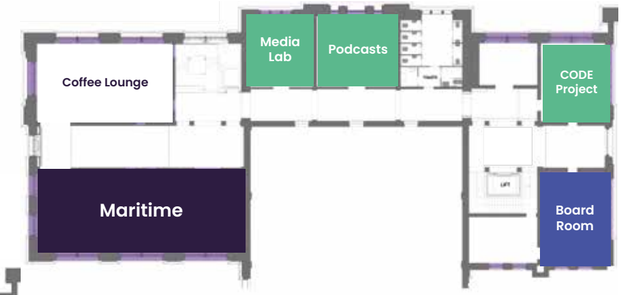


1. MAISON DE LA POSTE

Street level ▪ Ground Floor



First Floor ▪ Panels & Workshops



Second Floor ▪ Panels & Workshops

Third Floor ▪ CPDP Culture Club

ORGANISATION OF CPDP.ai

Directors

- Paul De Hert (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS, Tilburg University TILT), Director and Founder
- Dara Hallinan (FIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure), Programme Director
- Thierry Vandenbussche (Privacy Salon), Interim Director
- Jonas Breuer (Privacy Salon), Interim Director

Core Programming Committee

- Paul De Hert (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS, Tilburg University TILT)
- Dara Hallinan (FIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz Institute for Information Infra- structure)
- Ine van Zeeland (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, imec/SMIT)
- Suzanne Nusselder (Tilburg University TILT)

Extended Programming Committee

- Luca Belli (Fundação Getulio Vargas Law School)
- Dennis Hirsch (Ohio State University Moritz College of Law)
- Malavika Jayaram (Digital Asia Hub)
- Ronald Leenes (Tilburg University TILT)
- Omer Tene (Goodwin)

Scientific Committee

- Rocco Bellanova, Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS (BE)
- Franziska Boehm, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, FIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure (DE)
- Ian Brown, Research ICT Africa (SA)
- Paul De Hert, Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS (BE), Tilburg University TILT (NL)
- Willem Debeuckelaere, Ghent University (BE)
- Claudia Diaz, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (BE) and Nym Technologies
- Michael Friedewald, Fraunhofer Institut Für System- Und Innova- tionsforschung ISI (DE)
- Marit Hansen, Independent Centre For Privacy Protection ULD (DE)
- Mireille Hildebrandt, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen (NL) & Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS (BE)
- Dennis Hirsch, Ohio State University Moritz College of Law (US)
- Gus Hosein, Privacy International (UK)
- Kristina Irion, Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam (NL)
- Els Kindt, KU Leuven - CiTiP (BE), Universiteit Leiden - eLaw (NL) & EAB (European Association for Biometrics)
- Eleni Kosta, Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology and Society TILT (NL)
- Ronald Leenes, Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology and Society TILT (NL)
- Dave Lewis, ADAPT Centre (IE)
- Eva Lievens, Ghent University (BE)
- Jo Pierson, Hasselt University (BE)
- José-Luis Piñar, Universidad CEU-San Pablo (ES)
- Charles Raab, University of Edinburgh (UK)
- Marc Rotenberg, CAIDP (US)
- Ivan Szekely, Central European University (HU)
- Frederik Zuiderveen Borgesius, iHub, Radboud University Nijmegen (NL)

Panel Coordinators

- Nonso Anyasi (Brussels School of Governance, BSoG)
- Jonas Breuer (Privacy Salon)
- August Bourgeus (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, imec/SMIT)
- Alessandra Calvi (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, LSTS)
- Cristina Cocito (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, LSTS)
- Isabela Xavier Gonçalves (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, LSTS)
- Guillermo Lazcoz (CIBER of Rare Diseases (CIBERER-ISCIII))
- Wenkai Li (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, LSTS)
- Achim Klabunde (Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg)
- Maria Magierska (European University Institute)
- Eleonora Nestola (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, LSTS)
- Suzanne Nusselder (Tilburg University TILT)
- Andrés Chomczyk Penedo (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, LSTS)
- Adriana Schnyder (AS Legal Consultancy)
- Isabel Sola (Alight Solutions)
- Spyros Syrrakos (London School of Economics (LSE))
- Aimen Taimur (Tilburg University (TILT))
- Justien Van Strydonck (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
- Ine van Zeeland (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, imec/SMIT)

Logistics and Registration

medicongress
conference & association management

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Belgium ▪ Phone: +32 (09) 218 85 85
www.medicongress.com

Auvicom group

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Belgium ▪ Phone: +32 2 2 380 10 44
www. auvicom.be

Privacy Salon

Privacy Salon
Thierry Vandenbussche, Dara Hallinan, Karin Neukermans, Diana Dimitrova, Justien Van Strydonck, Tabea Wagner, Jonas Breuer, Birte Vingerhoets, Hiba Harchaoui and Ferre Vander Elst
www.privacysalon.org

Design © Nick Van Hee
www.nickvanhee.be

TUESDAY 21ST MAY 2024 • 18.00

CPDP.AI 2024 OPENING NIGHT

Co-organised by CAIDP Europe, Brussels Privacy Hub and Privacy Salon
Location Herman Teirlinck Building, see “2” on map page 6

18.00 - Opening CPDP.ai 2024

18.05 - CAIDP Europe AI Policy Leader Awards

The awards honor individuals and organizations for their outstanding contributions to human-centric AI policies. The Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP) is a civil society organization dedicated to fostering a fairer, more just society, where technology advances broad social inclusion based on fundamental rights and democratic principles. With the EU transitioning from AI policymaking to implementation, CAIDP is launching its European branch in Brussels. CAIDP Europe will collaborate with like-minded partners to ensure rights-based governance of AI in Europe. At the CPDP.ai Opening Night, CAIDP Europe will recognize those who have championed human-centric AI by establishing necessary safeguards. The recipients of the CAIDP Europe 2024 AI Policy Leader Award are:

- **The Italian Data Protection Authority** (AI Policy Leader Government Award) for its pioneering investigations on generative AI systems with a view to ensure human oversight, algorithmic transparency, data protection and contestability.
- **Profs. Gianclaudio Malgieri and Alessandro Mantelero** (AI Policy Leader Academia Award) for their collective call on EU policy-makers to include a fundamental rights impact assessment in the EU AI Act.
- **European Digital Rights (EDRi)** (AI Policy Leader Civil Society Award) for their “Reclaim your Face” campaign against biometric mass surveillance.
- **Luca Bertuzzi** (AI Policy Leader Business Award) for high quality journalism ensuring democratic transparency in European negotiations regarding the EU AI Act or the Council of Europe Convention on AI, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

18.40 - Conquer - Enclose - Extract – Exploit. Territories and resources in the age of AI

Keynote Speech by Vladan Joler, SHARE Foundation/University of Novi Sad (YU)

19.15 - The global challenge of Governing AI. What’s the role of individuals?

Moderator Gianclaudio Malgieri, Brussels Privacy Hub (BE)

Speakers Vladan Joler, SHARE Foundation/University of Novi Sad (YU); Margot Kaminski, Colorado University (US); Clarisse Girot, OECD (FR); Karine Caunes, CAIDP Europe (FR)

Vladan Joler’s work intersects with pressing inquiries into the language, definitions, and scopes pertinent to AI governance. Within this domain, the intricate relationships between individual rights, particularly autonomy, and systemic risk regulation takes center stage. Balancing the scales requires a nuanced understanding of how human vulnerability intertwines with regulatory endeavors, forging pathways toward equitable outcomes. Moreover, transparency, explanation, and representation emerge as linchpins in the AI regulatory milieu. Articles such as 86, enshrining the right to explanation, and 14, advocating for human oversight, underscore the pivotal role of end-users in this narrative. Here, Joler’s concept of data extractivism unveils in a creative and powerful way potential avenues for empowerment and scrutiny. Can participative AI governance become a beacon in this context, based on inclusivity and collective agency. Embracing group participation and contestation, it charts a course toward a more democratized AI landscape, where the voices of stakeholders resonate in the decision-making and governance.

20.15 - Cocktail offered by Privacy Salon/CPDP.ai & The Brussels Privacy HUB

Location Brasserie de la Senne, see “4” on map page 6. Till 21.00

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024

	GRANDE HALLE	MARITIME	ORANGERIE	CLASS ROOM	HT AULA
7.30	Registration				
8.30	Welcome and Introduction by Paul de Hert				
8.45	**Will Chief Privacy Officers Become Chief AI Officers?** organised by International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP)	**DIY Governance! Trickle-Down Policy Meets Bottom-up Activism** organised by Utrecht University	**Fundamental Rights Protection and Artificial Intelligence** organised by ENCRYPT	**EU and Brazilian AI Acts: A Different Transatlantic Dialogue** organised by Polytechnic University of Turin	**Gathering Data for Criminal Investigations After the e-Evidence Regulation: Future Challenges and Solutions** organised by University of Luxembourg
10.00	Coffee break				
10.30	**Council of Europe Model Contractual Clauses (CoE MCC)** organised by Council of Europe	**The Future of Anonymization in the Age of Emerging AI** organised by Stiftung Datenschutz	**Privacy and Surveillance in the Quantum Age: Developments in Quantum Sensing Technologies and their Implications** by Centre for Quantum & Society/Quantum Delta NL	**Central Topics in AI Regulation: In Search for Regulatory Interoperability** organised by Data Privacy Brasil	**CPDP ACADEMIC SESSION I** organised by CPDP
11.45					
11.50	**The Impact of Online Content Moderation and Curation on Fundamental Rights: How to Assess, Mitigate and Monitor Systemic Risks on Online Platforms?** by FRA	**Enforcement and Redress for Consumers under the AIA** organised by BEUC	**AI and Children's Privacy: Challenges and Regulatory Approaches** organised by 5Rights foundation	**Safeguarding AI Systems: Grounding Global Governance for AI in Human Rights Law** organised by ARTICLE 19	**Closed**
13.05	Lunch				
14.15	**Realising the New Digital Framework** organised by CPDP	**How to Fix the EU-US Privacy Quarrel?** organised by CEPS Brussels and FIZ Karlsruhe	**Regulating Generative AI: From the GDPR to the AI Act** organised by MIAI, Université Grenoble Alpes	**CNIL, INRIA & EPIC AWARD** 14.30 **Which Online Platforms Should be Regulated under Article 25 of the DSA?** organised by by INRIA (till 15.45)	**A Reality Check: The European Commission's Proposed Regulation on Combatting Child Sexual Abuse** organised by LSTS, VUB
15.30	Coffee break				Coffee break
16.00	**The Evolution of Data Sharing in a Complex World** organised by Microsoft	**Facial Recognition in the Modern State** organised by UNSW Sydney	**Challenges and Opportunities of Open-Source Artificial Intelligence** organised by EDPS	**Creating (open) Data Commons in the Age of AI and Big Data** organised by Centre for Internet and Society, CNRS	**Navigating the Maze of Overlapping Roles and Emerging Authorities in the "New" EU Data (Protection) Framework** organised by ALTEP-DP Project, VUB
17.15					
17.20	**AI as an Existential Threat to Privacy and Data Protection** organised by CPDP	**Debating the Critical Issues in the Data Privacy Framework** organised by the School of Cyber Security & Privacy, Georgia Institute of Technology	**Responsible AI in Law Enforcement** organised by Europol Data Protection Experts Network (EDEN)	**The Problems with Client-Side Scanning** organised by Meiji University (CBIE)	**The Governance of Quantum Computing** organised by CPDP
18.40	**CPDP Cocktail** offered by EDPS				

	HT PETITE	MACHINE ROOM	MUSIC ROOM	LIVING ROOM	BOARD ROOM	CULTURE CLUB	P.
8.45	**AI and the Brain: Toward an EU Approach to Governing Neurotechnology** organised by International Center for Future Generations	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	CPDP CULTURE CLUB	PAGE 16–17
10.00	Coffee break						
10.30	**AI for Privacy : Isn't it Time to Switch Perspectives?** organised by CRIDS	**Data portability's new horizons: AI, the DMA, and the quest for online sovereignty** organised by Data Transfer Initiative	**Responsible AI - Ensuring Privacy, Fairness and Transparency of AI In Practice** organised by VdA + Center for Responsible AI	**Hackathon Workshop on Advertising and Data Protection in an AI-driven World** organised by Publicis Groupe	**Artificial Intelligence and Privacy: Causes for Concern?** organised by Centre for Privacy Studies, University of Copenhagen	All days **CODE project** **Fabricated Exibition** **INFLORESCENCES** **Audio Walk** **Podcasts** **Book shop**	P. 18–20
11.50	**Beyond Failures: Repairing the Future of AI with Public Values** organised by University of Helsinki	**B2B data sharing within the Data Act** organised by Brussels Privacy Hub	**The AI Act Conformity Assessment Competition** organised by University of Turin	**Decoding AI-Pornography** organised by Luxembourg University (LU)	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	11.50 • Cinema Room **Movie: The Wizard of Ai** organised by Privacytopia	P. 22–23
13.05	Lunch					13.05 • Cinema Room **CPDP Book Club: The Vestigial Heart: A Novel of the Robot Age**	P. 24–25
14.15	**How to Ensure Fairness and Non-discrimination in Algorithmic Hiring?** organised by FINDHR	**Awareness Raising About the Importance of Protecting Personal Information** organised by EDPB	**EHDS - What the DataSpace?** organised by Privacy First	**Moot Court - AI Liability in Health** organised by ID Law/ University of Vienna	**Pay or OK: law & economics meets privacy** organised by International Center for Law & Economics	14.15 • Cinema Room **Artist Keynote: Rebekka Jochem**	
15.30	Coffee break						
16.00	CPDP.ai 2024	**European Data Protection Seal - What's Next?** organised by European Centre for Certification and Privacy	**We do not protect data, but fundamental rights!** by nexus Institute; Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society; Law & Innovation (DE)	**Surveillance State or Safety Net? Navigating the Future of AI in Law Enforcement** by Free Group; European Faculty of Law	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	16.00 • Cinema Room **Feminist Book Club: Feminist AI**	P. 26–27
17.15							
17.20		**The Ultimate Data Protection CPDPub Quiz** organised by Data Protection Law Scholars Network	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP		P. 28
18.40	**CPDP Cocktail** offered by EDPS					20.20 • Cinema Room **Pecha Kucha** by Architempo	P. 29

THURSDAY 23RD MAY 2024

	GRANDE HALLE	MARITIME	ORANGERIE	CLASS ROOM	HT AULA
7.30	Registration				
8.45	**Practitioners' Perspectives on the New Digital Framework** organised by CPDP	**AI and the Monopoly Threat** organised by Open Markets Institute	**CPDP ACADEMIC SESSION II** organised by CPDP	**Global Challenges, Global Solutions: Case Studies for International Enforcement Cooperation in Data Protection** organised by DG JUST	**Securing Personal Data in Common EU Data Spaces** organised by ENISA
10.00	Coffee break				
10.30 11.45	**Spatial Computing and Privacy in the Age of AI: The Future of Living Spaces?** organised by Apple	**Implementing AI Governance – Lessons from Regulated Sectors** organised by EY	**Archives and Data Protection** organised by Fraunhofer Insitute for Systems and Innovation Research in cooperation with German Privacy Platform	**The Role of Research and Researchers in AI Governance** organised by AlgoSoc	**Co-governing AI at Work. Insights from Collective Agreements on AI, Affirming Rights, Setting Boundaries** organised by European Trade Union Institute
11.50	**How to Audit Algorithmic Risks** organised by Algorithm-Watch	**New Governance and Inclusiveness in AI Standardisation - How Far Have We Gone?** organised by ANEC	**CPDP ACADEMIC SESSION III** organised by CPDP	**Global Approaches to AI Regulation: Towards an International Law on AI?** organised by Future of Privacy Forum	**Closed**
13.05	Lunch				
14.15	**Personal Data in the Time of AI** organised by European Data Protection Supervisor	**Working on Current and Future Governance and Control of AI & Algorithms** organised by Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens, Department for the Coordination of Algorithmic oversight (AP)	**Enforcing the EU's Digital Laws: Delivering European Tech Policies that serve People, Democracy and the Planet** organised by EDRi	**Lifting the Hood on Big AI: The Future of Transparency and Accountability in AI** organised by Mozilla	**FLOPs and beyond: Decoding the AI Act's Systemic Risk Criteria** organised by Microsoft
15.30	Coffee break				
16.00 17.15	**The Intersection of AI and Regulation: How Organisations and Regulators Should think about Innovation, Compliance & Users' Rights** organised by Google	**EDPL Young Scholar Award** organised by LEXXION	**Social Media Recommender Systems Should Deliver Value, not "User Engagement". How can we get there?** organised by Panoptykon Foundation PL and UvA (AI, Media & Democracy Lab)	**Data Protection, Data Sovereignty and Digital Exchange: Unravelling the Dynamics between Data Transfer Restrictions and Free Trade** organised by Brussels Privacy Hub	**Power, Convenience, and Prestige in the Governance and Legal Regulation of AI** organised by University of Turin
17.20	**Mitigating Risks in International Data Flows: Lessons from the GDPR for AI Regulation** organised by TikTok	**The Use of AI in Decision-making by Public Authorities: Critical Perspectives** organised by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	**AI Needs a Strategy, not just Regulation! Comparing Initiatives Across Latin America** organised by CTS-FGV	**Effective Enforcement, Is that not the answer?** organised by Open Universiteit NL	**Transforming GDPR into a Risk-Based Harm Tool Alongside Specific AI Regulation. Meeting Separate but Complementary Needs?** CITIP KU Leuven
18.40	**CPDP Cocktail** offered by CAIDP Europe		**AI and Data Protection in the Rising Voices of the G20** organised by CPDP Latin America	**CPDP Cocktail** offered by CAIDP Europe	

	HT PETITE	MACHINE ROOM	MUSIC ROOM	LIVING ROOM	BOARD ROOM	CULTURE CLUB	P.
8.45	**Bridging the Regulatory Gaps for AI Medical Devices: The New Layer Introduced by the AI Act** organised by University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**The Role of Trusted Data Intermediaries for Enhancing Agency and Control in the Age of AI** organised by OECD - MyData Global	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	CPDP CULTURE CLUB	PAGE 30-31
10.00	Coffee break						
10.30 11.45	**European AI-powered Solutions to Combat Dementia – How to Implement AI in the Health Sector?** by Department of Innovation and Digitalisation in Law, University of Vienna	**The Rise of Avatars: Should We Care about their Privacy in the Metaverse?** organised by MetaverseUA Chair	**Introducing FRAIA: the Fundamental Rights and Algorithms Impact Assessment** organised by Utrecht University, Data School	CPDP.ai 2024	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	All days **CODE project** **Fabricated Exibition** **INFLORESCENCES** **Audio Walk** **Podcasts** **Book shop**	P. 32-33
11.50	**AI in the Urban Landscape: Navigating Data Governance with Multiple Stakeholders** organised by Centro Nazionale IoT e Privacy	**Governing AI: Drafting a Blueprint for Advocates** organised by CAIDP Europe		**Accountable Optimization in Recommender Systems: What's the Recipe?** organised by Panoptykon (PL)	11.50 **Crowding Out The Message: Innovating and Regulating to Ensure User Empowerment on Increasingly Crowded screens** by TikTok (EU)	Cinema Room **Book Launch: Regulating the Synthetic Society** organised by Privacytopia	P. 34-35
13.05	Lunch					13.05 • Cinema Room **CPDP Book Club: Governing Cross-Border Data Flows: Reconciling EU Data Protection and International Trade law**	P. 36-37
14.15	**Offensive Cybersecurity by AI: Promises and Pitfalls** organised by ATHENE & Fraunhofer SIT & Goethe University Frankfurt & University of Cologne	**Inclusiveness in AI Standards Development: Challenges and Remedies** organised by Ernst & Young	**AI on Trial: A Cross-Examination of AI "Expertise"** organised by Maastricht University	**How to build decentralized data architectures for federated data governance** organised by Brussels Privacy Hub	**Designing responsible AI tools for medical imaging** organised by Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIFAR)		
15.30	Coffee break						
16.00 17.15	**A Call for Data Dignity: Is there a Need for a New Right to Be Seen in the Age of Artificial Intelligence?** organised by BI Norwegian Business School	**Promoting Collaboration and Rights: A Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on Sex Workers' and Victims' Rights in the Digital Age** by ESWRA (NL)	**Cookie Pledge, Do Not Track... How is All That Supposed to Work from the User's Point of View?** by University of the Arts Berlin & Einstein Center Digital Future	**Re-Imagining Data Infrastructures: Labour, Environment and Solidarity** organised by ULD & Platform Privacy	**AI for Democracy – how to use AI in political campaigning** organised by Cosmonauts & Kings (DE)	Cinema Room **Feminist Book Club: Feminist Cyberlaw**	P. 38-39
17.20	**AI Act Regulatory Learning and Standards: Sufficient to Protect Fundamental Rights?** by ADAPT Center at Trinity College Dublin	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Exploring AI Red-Teaming: an Open Loop Policy Prototyping Workshop** organised by Meta	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	Cinema Room **All Tomorrow's Laws (IViR Science Fiction and Information law Competition)**	P. 40-42
18.40	**CPDP Cocktail** offered by CAIDP Europe					20.30 • Bras. d/l Senne **The CPDP.ai Mozilla Party** by Mozilla	43

FRIDAY 24TH MAY 2024

	GRANDE HALLE	MARITIME	ORANGERIE	CLASS ROOM
7.30	Registration			
8.45	**Challenges for Leveraging the Potential of Digital Technology in Medicine from a Data Protection Perspective** organised by Fraunhofer SCAI	**Approaches to DSA Data Access** organised by European Commission	**Law Enforcement Directive – Unpacking GDPR's Little Brother** organised by TILT	**Computing Using Physics; What Can AI learn from Analog Computing?** organised by Privacytopia
10.00	Coffee break			
10.30	**Supervising the Mass Adoption of Algorithmic Technologies** organised by Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (Dutch DPA)	**Right to Research: Responsible Access to Data** organised by IViR, University of Amsterdam	**Latest Developments in AI and Data Protection: Legal Uncertainty Despite EU Regulation** organised by CDSL	**Generative AI and Teens: Collective Efforts for AI Literacy across Europe** organised by CEU San Pablo University - South EU Google Data Governance Chair
11.45				
11.50	**Beyond 'Solidarity with #TaylorSwift': Checking Progress in the Fight Against Gender-based Online Violence** organised by CPDP	**The Future of Work in the Age of AI: Transformation, Trust and Skills** organised by Workday	**Decentralizing AI Fairness Decisions** organised by Algorithm Audit	**Lessons from the GDPR: Red Lines or Red Tape?** organised by Privacy in Germany (PinG)
13.05	Lunch			
14.15	**Governance of Deepfakes: Intersectional Harms** organised by Glitch	**The Synthetic Data Spectrum: Where Does Anonymisation Start and Privacy-preserving End?** organised by ICO	**"Pay or Okay" - coercion or a fair deal?** organised by NOYB	**Fair Futures at Work: Co-Creation and AI-driven Solutions in Governing the Hiring Process** organised by eLaw - Leiden University
15.30	Coffee break			
16.00	**Where are we heading? Looking into the EU Strategy for Data through the Lens of AI and Data Protection** organised by Meta	**Which Impact Assessment for AI, Beyond Data Protection?** organised by CNIL	**Closed**	**Closed**
17.15				
17.20	**AI and Elections: Disinformation, Deepfakes, Dystopia?** organised by EPIC	**Regulating AI through AI** organised by Center for Cyber, Law and Policy, University of Haifa	**Closed**	**Closed**
18.40	**Closing remarks** by Wojciech Wiewiórowski (EDPS)			
19.10	**CPDP Cocktail** offered by Privacy Salon/CPDP.ai			

	MACHINE ROOM	MUSIC ROOM	LIVING ROOM	BOARD ROOM	CPDP CULTURE CLUB	P.
7.30						
8.45	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Data Protection During Occupation: Is a Feasible, Protective and Accountable Model Possible?** organised by University College London	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	CPDP CULTURE CLUB	PAGE 44
10.00	Coffee break					
10.30	**Lost in Procedure? The Way Forward for the GDPR Procedures Regulation** organised by NOYB	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**AI Eyes the Earth: Potential & Challenges for Governance** organised by The Ditchley Foundation	**How to hack dating apps - creating social interventions** organised by The Digital Period - Algorithmic Love	10.30 • Cinema Room **Movie: The Computer Accent** organised by Privacytopia	P. 45–46
11.45						
11.50	**Protecting digital public goods by design: rethinking research programs** organised by EPFL and Fondation Botnar	**AI: To Govern or to be Governed— a Deliberation with Early-Career Researchers** organised by ADAPT Centre (IE) & Joint Research Centre (IT) Research Centre (JRC)	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	11.50 • Cinema Room **Artist Keynote: Francis Hunger** organised by DATAUNION PROJECT	P. 47
13.05	Lunch				13.05 • Cinema Room **CPDP Book Club: Guardrails: Guiding Human Decisions in the Age of AI**	P. 48–49
14.15	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Playing with Politics: Building Digital, Media, and Political Games** organised by Inholland University of Applied Sciences (NL) and Tactical Tech	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP	**Open for co-working** organised by CPDP		
15.30	Coffee break					
16.00					All days **CODE project** **Fabricated Exibition** **INFLORESCENCES** **Audio Walk** **Podcasts** **Book shop**	P. 50
17.15						
17.20					Cinema Room **Feminist Book Club: When Rape Goes Viral: Youth and Sexual Assault in the Digital Age**	P. 51
18.40						
19.10						

CPDP.ai 2024

17th international conference
22-24 May ▪ Brussels, Belgium
TO GOVERN OR TO BE GOVERNED, THAT IS THE QUESTION

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024 • 8.45

8.30 • Grande Halle • Opening

Welcome and Introduction

by Paul De Hert (Vrije Universtiteit Brussel/Tilburg University)

Grande Halle • Panel

Will Chief Privacy Officers Become Chief AI Officers?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by IAPP (US)

Moderator Ashley Casovan, IAPP (CA)

Speakers Pagona Tsormpatzoudi, Mastercard (BE); Brent Mittelstadt, Oxford Internet Institute (UK); Pam Snively, TELUS (CA)

As rules and regulations for AI begin to emerge, who will be the professionals to manage and oversee this work? Will the role of the Chief Privacy Officer evolve to incorporate these new requirements? Or will we see a new profession emerge? Join top privacy and AI experts to explore this timely topic.

- Given the increased deployment of AI in companies across all domains how are privacy professionals engaged in the oversight of AI?
- Do you expect Chief Privacy Officers to lead AI governance efforts or support a new role like a Chief AI Officer?
- What are some of the challenges related to governing AI?
- What other roles within an organisation should be involved with AI governance?

Maritime • Panel

DIY Governance! Trickle-Down Policy Meets Bottom-up Activism

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by Utrecht University (NL)

Moderator Mirko Tobias Schäfer, University of Utrecht (NL)

Speakers Ana Pop Stefanija, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE); Julia Kloiber, Superrr Lab (DE); Hind Dekker, Member of Parliament (NL); Sarah Chander, Equinox Initiative for Racial Justice (UK)

While the EU has taken a lead in developing policy for data practices and AI, it also puzzles with contradictory initiatives that clearly threaten to limit civil liberties. Just to name a few, the ill-conceived Chat Control, the disputed articles in the copyright directive, the illegal content initiative, or the possibility for mass surveillance embedded in the AI Act, or the targeting of refugees and migrants through algorithmic systems and surveillance means fuel heated debates and meet much needed resistance. This panel explores capacities and limits for civil society actors to intervene with, react to or to change policy. Bringing together participants from research, advocacy, and politics this panel discusses possibilities for response, care and activism where governance falls short or is part of the problem.

- How to utilize data & AI for activism or informing policy making?
- How to respond to the critical issues in the AI Act?
- What are progressive tech politics; how can they inform policy making?
- How to protect vulnerable communities from AI harms?

Orangerie • Panel

Fundamental Rights Protection and Artificial Intelligence

Academic * Business ** Policy ***

Organised by ENCRYPT (NL)

Moderator Giovanni De Gregorio, Católica Global School of Law (PT)

Speakers Marco Bassini, Tilburg University (NL); Simona Demkova, Universiteit Leiden (NL); Michèle Finck, University of Tübingen (DE); Andreea Serban, Future of Privacy Forum (BE)

Fundamental rights play a key role in the debate on the regulation of Artificial Intelligence. Technology is frequently claimed to generate new threats to rights such as privacy, data protection and freedom of expression, among others. However, Artificial Intelligence systems can also enhance and support the protection of fundamental rights, such as in the case of privacy preserving technologies, which accommodate various societal needs (facilitating the dissemination of information while safeguarding privacy). Against this background, it is hugely debated among scholars whether a fundamental rights impact assessment should be required for some applications of AI systems, particularly considering the spread of generative models. The panel aims to investigate how to reconcile innovation and fundamental rights in light of the mutual shaping of regulation and artificial intelligence.

- Can privacy-preserving technology support fundamental rights protection?
- How can regulators bridge the gap between fundamental rights and the evolution of AI?
- Which is the role of technology as regulatory factor?
- Which remedies are available in the current state of the art?

Class Room • Panel

EU and Brazilian AI Acts: A Different Transatlantic Dialogue

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by Polytechnic University of Turin (IT)

Moderator Alessandro Mantelero, Polytechnic University of Turin (IT)

Speakers Nicolo Zingales, Center for Technology and Society at FGV Law School (BR); Miriam Wimmer, Brazilian National Data Protection Authority (BR); Laura Schertel Ferreira Mendes, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt (DE); Mariana Rielle, Data Privacy Brasil (BR)

The transatlantic dialogue on major issues of the digital society is largely framed as an EU/US dialogue. However, the European approach shows many similarities with the path taken by several Latin American countries. This also suggests reconsidering the Global North/Global South perspective and focusing more on power imbalance in data and AI development and governance. A key example in this regard is provided by the two recent AI regulations proposed in the EU and Brazil, which show interesting similarities but also important differences, opening the debate on the circulation of legal models for digital societies. This transatlantic dialogue also highlights the relevance of a contextual dimension to global technologies based on artificial intelligence.

- What are the challenges posed by AI to the current data protection framework?
- What are the key components of the Brazilian approach to AI regulation?
- How can the human rights impact assessment be the common element of different regulations and help contextualise AI solutions?
- What are the reasons for the adoption of similar models in AI regulation in Brazil and the EU?

HT Aula • Panel

Gathering Data for Criminal Investigations After the e-Evidence Regulation: Future Challenges and Solutions

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by University of Luxembourg (LU)

Moderator Masa Galic, VU Amsterdam (NL)

Speakers Stanisław Tosza, University of Luxembourg (LU); Vanessa Franssen, University of Liège & KU Leuven (BE); Erik Valgaeren, Stibbe (BE); Antonios Bouchagiar, EU Commission (BE); Aisling Kelly, Microsoft (IE)

After years of discussions and negotiations, the e-Evidence Regulation and its related directive, were finally adopted on 12 July 2023. The e-Evidence Regulation will start applying in 2026, but requires adoption of national law and putting in place of a decentralised IT system for exchange of e-evidence. Its functioning depends also on concluding the CLOUD Act agreement with the US. The panel will examine these open questions and their current state of play.

In addition, many questions regarding access to data by law enforcement authorities remain unsolved after the e-Evidence Regulation. For instance, data retention, encryption and real-time interception of data remain contentious questions, which are currently discussed by a High-Level Group (HLG) created by the European Commission and the Council. As this HLG will shortly make recommendations for the next legislature, this panel also aims to look into how these questions could be solved in the future, as they are likely to create further tensions once the e-Evidence Regulation becomes applicable.

- What are the duties of internet service providers and what is their effective role according to the new e-Evidence Regulation ?
- What are the open issues left for the Member States and what kind of challenges do they offer for the effective gathering of electronic of evidence and protection of privacy?
- What is the state of play of the negotiations of the agreement with the US under the CLOUD Act and what kind of challenges are the negotiations are facing?
- What solutions can be elaborated for issues that remain outside of the scope of the e-Evidence Regulation but are nonetheless closely related to it (such as data retention, encryption and real-time interception)?
- What opportunities and challenges does the new e-Evidence Regulation offer the defence?

HT Petite • Panel

AI and the Brain: Toward an EU Approach to Governing Neurotechnology

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by International Center for Future Generations (BE)

Moderator Raegan MacDonald, International Center for Future Generations / Aspiration (CA)

Speakers Arleen Salles, Institute of Neuroethics (AR); Pawel Swieboda, International Center for Future Generations (PL); Darrell Porcello, Institute of Neuroethics & Children's Creativity Museum (US); Laura Lazaro Cabrera, Center for Democracy and Technology (PE)

Developments in neurotechnology are taking leaps and bounds for medicine, from brain implants that promise to restore sight to blind people to devices that enable patients with locked-in syndrome to communicate. There are high expectations for a consumer market driven by AI-enabled technologies, with serious implications for individuals and societies. While neurotechnologies have great potential, their proliferation may open floodgates to the commercialization—or weaponization—of ever more intimate brain functions. How should international actors like the EU foster a safe environment for development and deployment of AI-powered neurotechnology while enabling fair access to potential benefits? This interactive panel discussion will begin with an engagement activity to surface audience perspectives and promote reflection on values and tensions around neurotechnology-AI and privacy. The panel will then explore ethical, legal, and cultural questions around neurotechnology and consider potential strategies to address them.

- What industries have seen the strongest footholds established by rapid neurotechnology development, warranting our attention?
- How will the impact of these technologies intersect with and diverge from current EU values?
- What safeguards, ethical, and human rights protections must be considered in the design, development, and deployment of these technologies--and how will these be shaped by public engagement with diverse communities?
- What lessons can we draw from existing AI, data protection, and other regulatory approaches? What kinds of regulatory and policy frameworks can be put in place to enable neurotechnology to develop in an equitable, inclusive, and empowering manner? ■

Every Day • Gare Maritime

Fabricated Exhibition

Organised by inholland and Sustainable Media Lab

For additional resources in Play, Politics, & Gamification, please visit an exhibit jointly developed by the Sustainable Media Lab, Tactical Tech, and journalists and other nonprofits! "Fabricated: Unravel Fact from Fiction in Your Digital World" will be available in Tour & Taxis in Brussels from May 20-22, and includes interactive games and installations on misinformation in the 2024 EU Parliamentary elections, AI-generated news, content moderation, and more.

Every Day • Foyer

Book Shop

Organised by Privacytopia and De Groene Waterman

We are delighted to bring back the much-loved bookshop to CPDP.ai 2024! It is the local Antwerp-based bookshop 'De Groene Waterman' who gladly sets up their tables again for the 2024 edition.

Hundreds of book titles are selected for the book addicts among you (and they are many, we know!). We hope you left some space in your luggage or bags to carry many of these titles home.

Next to the selection of recent (and less recent) titles within the realm of privacy and data protection, the shop owner Iris Stroep has made a special selection of Science Fiction works. Diving into the history of this genre, it is fascinating how writers imagined a future in which we are living with technology – from dystopian to utopian, and everything in-between. You will be able to choose from early books of Jules Verne to co-written collaborations with ChatGPT.

DE GROENE WATERMAN

Every Day • first floor of Maison de la Poste

CODE

Organised by IMPAKT [Centre for Media Culture] in Utrecht and Werktank, production platform for media art in Leuven in collaboration with international partners like Privacy Salon and the CPDP

Project Leads Arjon Dunewind (IMPAKT), Philine Kreuzer (IMPAKT)

Participants Gema Fernández-Blanco Martín, Eva Oosterlaken, Aleksandra Naydenova, Hsiang-Yun Huang, Colas fiszman, Amber Macintyre, Westley Hennigh-Palermo

CODE was initiated in 2021 as a response to growing concerns that we are losing agency over the digital tools and platforms we use on a daily basis. We believe in the need for better laws and legislation that will protect us as digital citizens and consumers. By creating creative and artistic interventions, our aim is to influence public policy on a national and international level and to create awareness for issues at hand. We want to inspire and facilitate cross-disciplinary collaborations, which have the potential to catalyze system change. CODE 2024 will be the fourth edition. In the past three editions we supported almost 80 artists and non-artists to work together and create projects. We also brought together national and European politicians and experts in interviews, panels and presentations, and we presented our projects at international events including Ars Electronica, transmediale, Dutch Design Week, MozFest House, Public Spaces Conference, re:publica, Dutch Media Week and the Computers, Privacy and Data Protection (CPDP) conference. The projects produced, the talks and the many interviews we had with politicians, policy-makers and activists can be found at code.impakt.nl

CODE 2024 is an international programme organized by IMPAKT [Centre for Media Culture] in Utrecht and Werktank, production platform for media art in Leuven in collaboration with international partners like Privacy Salon and the CPDP (Computers, Privacy and Data Protection conference).

Every Day • second floor of Maison de la Poste

INFLORESCENCES, 2023

Organised by Privacytopia

Artist Sabrina Ratté

Multimedia integration Guillaume Arseneault

Sounds Roger Tellier Craig

Inflorescences is an installation comprising four looping videos with sound and four sculptures. The project unfolds in a hypothetical future where plants, mushrooms, and unfamiliar creatures have undergone mutations to coexist symbiotically with long-abandoned electronic waste. These life forms emerge from what is perceived as inert and forgotten remnants but continue to evolve and foster new relationships with the ecosystem. The depicted world is devoid of humans, yet its evolution is shaped by the remains they left behind.

Obsolete electronic devices discovered in various locations have been digitally scanned using 3D scanning applications and imported into animation software. Here, these fragments of reality transition into a future where nature and technology converge symbiotically. Utilizing the same software, the creatures, generated with a video synthesizer, take on three-dimensional forms. This creative process allows for the emergence of organic and unpredictable shapes reminiscent of floral or fungal mutations. These protrusions seem to emerge from the objects, occasionally borrowing their colors, textures, or materials, thus becoming a living extension of the discarded waste.

The four sculptures are crafted from electronic waste sourced from local recycling facilities. They incorporate screens and lights reminiscent of the entities depicted in the videos, offering a glimpse into the potential future of these discarded objects.

Grande Halle • Panel

Council of Europe Model Contractual Clauses (CoE MCC)

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Council of Europe

Moderator Peter Kimpian, Committee of Convention 108 (FR)

Speakers Gonzalo Sosa Barreto, URCDP/AGESIC (UY); Drudeisha Madhub, Data Protection Commissioner (MU); Estelle Masse, DG Justice (EU); Thorsten Wetzling, Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (DE); Natasha Jackson, GSMA (UK); Gary Davis, Apple (US)

One of the main objectives of Convention 108+ is to facilitate the free flow of data between Parties to the Convention and from Parties to non-Parties while at the same time ensuring an appropriate level of protection for data subjects even in the country of destination. Pre-approved, standardised clauses provided by legally binding and enforceable contracts can ensure an appropriate level of protection guaranteed by Convention 108+ in cases of transborder data flows. The Council of Europe will soon have a complete set of MCC covering transfers from data controller to data controller, from controller to processor and from processor to processor. The panel will explore their relation to other existing similar instruments and their potential in practice.

- What are the specificities of the CoE MCC?
- What is the scope of application of the CoE MCC?
- Are the CoE MCC meant only for Parties?
- What role can the CoE MCC play at a global level?

Maritime • Panel

The Future of Anonymization in the Age of Emerging AI

Academic ** Business * Policy *

Organised by Stiftung Datenschutz (DE)

Moderator Frederick Richter, Stiftung Datenschutz (DE)

Speakers Gwendal Le Grand, EDPB (EU); Christian Reimsbach-Kounatze, OECD, (FR); Sjoera Nas, Privacy Company (NL); Johnny Ryan, Irish Council for Civil Liberties (IE); Kirsten Bock, Stiftung Datenschutz (DE)

AI needs data. However, AI often simply does not need data to be personal in order to be trained sufficiently. The compliant use of training sets, especially in large language models, therefore requires clear guidance on the anonymization of data. In addition to technical specifications, also legal clarity is required. A general practical guide to anonymizing data has already been created by the German Foundation for Data Protection. However, official standards are still lacking, but are urgently needed - for all parts of the European data strategy (Data Act, Data Governance Act, upcoming AI Act). New guidelines from data protection supervisory authorities are in the works and are awaited. Meanwhile, case law is dynamic and another judgement by the CJEU is imminent. The panel will discuss the future of anonymization - where it should go and what practitioners can expect.

- How to anonymize data sufficiently?
- How much personalisation do AI training sets need?
- How does the concept of anonymization change in the EU?
- What can be expected with regard to the notion of anonymisation of CJEU and DPAs?

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024 • 10.30

Orangerie • Panel

Privacy and Surveillance in the Quantum Age: Developments in Quantum Sensing Technologies and their Implications

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Centre for Quantum & Society / Quantum Delta NL (NL)

Moderator Bengi Zeybek, University of Amsterdam (NL)

Speakers Philippe Bouyer, Quantum Delta NL (NL); Masa Galic, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL); Chris Hoofnagle, University of California (US); Henning Soller, McKinsey (DE)

In the quantum technology innovation landscape, quantum sensing technology (QST) gets relatively little attention. Compared to other quantum technologies, though, QSTs have a more advanced technology-readiness and wider possible application areas, ranging from defence, intelligence, space, biomedicine, mining, and environmental monitoring. QSTs may improve the performance of current advanced sensing systems and allow new applications, which could have significant societal implications. QSTs could play a crucial role in transforming the surveillance capabilities of state and non-state actors, such as of military, intelligence services, law enforcement and commercial entities. And with advanced computational capacity, these actors could wield enormous power in sensor data analysis. Most QSTs are currently being tested in lab environments, and it is hard to predict exactly how and where QSTs will be adopted. Still, developments in QSTs warrant an early exploration of policy implications and their possible effects on fundamental rights, privacy and data protection, in particular.

- What are the key properties of quantum sensing technologies and what are their potential applications? What opportunities do they bring and what are the challenges for deploying them outside of the lab?
- What are some of the notable investment developments and who are the key actors in the quantum sensing space?
- What are some of the main privacy law and policy implications of quantum sensing, and how can law respond to the dual-use nature of certain quantum sensing applications and contribute to the proper balance between the different societal interests implicated by quantum sensing technologies?
- What are some of the current issues, from a privacy and surveillance studies perspective, of advanced sensing applications?

Class Room • Panel

Central Topics in AI Regulation: In Search for Regulatory Interoperability

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by Data Privacy Brasil (BR)

Moderator Bruno Bioni, Data Privacy Brasil (BR)

Speakers Elora Fernandes, KU Leuven (BE/BR); Alessandro Mantelero, Polytechnic University of Turin (IT); Laura Lazaro Cabrera, CDT (BE); Maria Paz Canales, Global Partners Digital (FR/CL)

This panel will initially dive into two processes to regulate Artificial Intelligence (AI) development and applications: the recently agreed upon EU AI Act and the pending legislation being pushed in Brazil. The panel will explore main features of the passed European Act, as well as criticism from a human rights perspective and critical reflections on how its provisions (and lack thereof) will interact with other legal instruments. It will also provide information and updates on the Brazilian lawmaking process to draft an AI legal framework, what different approaches Brazil has on the table (as of the time of the panel) and what the current disputes are. Finally, the panel will explore how both of these instruments interact with the patchwork of international, multilateral initiatives to govern AI at different levels and instances, as well as the panelists' takes on the way forward towards a just, equitable, human-centric AI global governance.

- What are the main features of the approved AI Act and how do they interact with other relevant legal norms?
- How does the final text fare in terms of human rights protections, from a civil society perspective?
- In sum, how does the current Brazilian approach to regulating AI differ from the European one and what are the main points of contention still being discussed at this stage in the process?
- How can these two processes be contextualized within a broader, global and multilateral ''race'' to govern AI? What are some expectations regarding this topic in forums such as the G20 and the UN?

HT Aula • Panel

Academic Session 1

Academic ****

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Lorenzo Dalla Corte, Tilburg University (NL)

Speakers Liane Colonna, Stockholm University (SE); Kostina Prifti, Erasmus University (NL); Eduard Fosch Villaronga, Leiden University (NL); Sue Anne Teo, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (SE); Julia Krämer, Erasmus University (NL)

- Liane Colonna, Stockholm University (SE) - Complex Normativity: Understanding the Relationship between Human Oversight by Design and Standardization in the Context of AI Development and Deployment
- Kostina Prifti, Erasmus University (NL), and Eduard Fosch Villaronga, Leiden University (NL) - Toward Effective and Legitimate AI Governance: Co-creation through Experimental Standardisation in the EU
- Sue Anne Teo, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (SE) - Artificial intelligence and its 'slow violence' to human rights
- Julia Krämer, Erasmus University (NL) - Balancing Privacy and Platform Power in the Mobile Ecosystem: The Case of Apple's App Tracking Transparency

HT Petite • Panel

AI for Privacy : Isn't it Time to Switch Perspectives?

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by CRIDS / University of Namur (BE)

Moderator Michael Lognoul, CRIDS (BE)

Speakers Gianclaudio Malgieri, Leiden University/ Brussels Privacy Hub (NL/BE); Isabelle Vereecken, EDPB (BE); Jessica Eynard, IDP/Toulouse Capitole University (FR); Lorelien Hoet, Mircosoft (BE/LU); Sandra Wachter, Oxford Internet Institute (UK)

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024 • 10.30 • Cont.

Our panel deals with the topic "AI for privacy", and discusses how AI technology could be used to enhance privacy and data protection. Radical views consider that AI can only threaten these fundamental rights. Questionning this perspective, we explore how AI, including its regulation (through the AI Act), may be used as a tool to protect personal data and ensure compliance with privacy rules. To achieve this purpose, our renowned panelists bring in expertise from industry, regulators, and academy. On top of that, our participants to the panel also have varied backgrounds, including law, economics and IT.

- AI Act: a regulatory tool for privacy enhancement?
- Privacy by design: what's new with AI (and with the latest policy orientations)?
- Automation of data subjects' rights: where do we stand?
- AI for enforcement and for compliance.

Machine Room • Workshop

Data portability's new horizons: AI, the DMA, and the quest for online sovereignty

Organised by Data Transfer Initiative (USA)

Facilitator Tommasso Crepax, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies & UNIPI &LSTS/VUB (IT/BE); Delara Derakhshani, Data Transfer Initiative (US)

This workshop will approach governance and AI questions from the perspective of the Data Transfer Initiative's mission, which is to empower users through data portability. There are immense technical challenges, legal uncertainties, and possible approaches to implementation of new data portability requirements found in the DMA. There are also valuable lessons learned from implementation of data portability mandates in the GDPR and in other global contexts—as well as new use cases, opportunities, and challenges at the intersection of data portability and AI. The workshop will explore the delicate balancing act and tensions among competing interests and perspectives with the end goal of providing broad take-aways and actionable insights for the emerging AI landscape. This interactive session will engage audience members through:

- the use of technologies that solicit real-time feedback in response to polls, questions, and hypotheticals
- hands-on demonstrations of data portability services
- brainstorming sessions and group exercises designed to appeal to the varying perspectives and disciplines of audience members (e.g., academics, lawyers, technologists, and economists), and
- broad written take-aways for audience members to take with them and build upon.

Music Room • Workshop

Responsible AI - Ensuring Privacy, Fairness and Transparency of AI In Practice

Organised by VdA + Center for Responsible AI (PT)

Facilitator Iakovina Kindylidi, VdA, Nova School of Law (PT)

This workshop, hosted by VdA and the Center for Responsible AI, focuses on the fundamental principles of privacy, transparency, and fairness in AI systems. Attendees will gain insight into the legal and technical research outcomes of the Center aimed at supporting compliant AI systems. Through an interactive session employing design-thinking methodologies, participants will have a live demonstration of one of the AI products being developed by the Center. Working in multidisciplinary groups, participants will brainstorm solutions and exchange ideas on ensuring privacy, transparency, and fairness within the specific AI product.

Living Room • Workshop

Hackathon Workshop on Advertising and Data Protection in an AI-driven World

Organised by Publicis Groupe (DE)

Facilitator Tina Treibel, Publicis (DE); Peter Craddock, Keller & Heckman (BE); Mikołaj Barczentewicz, University of Surrey (UK); Vanessa Ling, Proximus (BE); Bert Verschelde, DPG Media (BE)

Join this hackathon to address burning AI topics! Be part of an exciting session moderated by seasoned privacy experts from the industry and academia. To kick off the workshop, each moderator will present one question related to one of the below topics linked to the advertising business: 1. understandability, transparency, and liability in complex data environments; 2. data scraping; 3. new emerging AI cases and approaches; 4. is the risk-based approach of AI regulation sufficient; 5. European data strategy.Then, for the next 40 minutes, small groups will interact and discuss one of the above topics based on the presented question(s). Each group ́s discussion will be led by one moderator. Afterwards the results will be presented to the whole group and the results documented. Facing challenges in your organization related to those topics? Email your questions in advance to tina.treibel@publicisgroupe.com!

Board Room • Workshop

Artificial Intelligence and Privacy: Causes for Concern? (Privacy Studies Journal introductory workshop)

Organised by Centre for Privacy Studies, University of Copenhagen (DK)

Facilitator Mette Birkedal Bruun, University of Copenhagen (DK)

What are the privacy implications of AI? How can we approach this broad and pressing question? This workshop is organized by Privacy Studies Journal based at the Danish National Research Foundation Centre for Privacy Studies, University of Copenhagen. We take a comprehensive and interdisciplinary view at privacy and the private in past, present, and future as we zoom in on instances, negotiations, regulations, disruptions, and protection of privacy across different contexts. The workshop invites an open discussion, fleshing out the vision for the journal; to inspire communication between approaches and disciplines and to motivate the 'disciplinary literacy' of scholars, practitioners, and others interested in privacy. This workshop is moderated by director of the Centre for Privacy Studies, chief editor of Privacy Studies Journal, Professor Mette Birkedal Bruun. The discussion is initiated by authors of the forthcoming Privacy Studies Journal position paper 'Artificial Intelligence and Privacy: Causes for Concern', Mateusz Jurewicz and Natacha Klein Käfer. ■

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024 • 11.50

Grande Halle • Panel

The Impact of Online Content Moderation and Curation on Fundamental Rights: How to Assess, Mitigate and Monitor Systemic Risks on Online Platforms?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (EU)

Moderator David Reichel, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (EU)

Speakers Daria Dergacheva, Center for Media, Communication and Information Research, University of Bremen (DE); Eike Gräf, European Commission (EU); Eliška Pírková, Access Now (BE); Valentina Golunova, Maastricht University (NL);

Under Articles 34 and 35 of the Digital Services Act (DSA), very large online platforms (VLOPs) and very large online search engines (VLOSEs) need to assess systemic risks to fundamental rights stemming from the design, functioning or use of their services with a view to adopt reasonable, proportionate and effective mitigation measures. When doing so, they need to consider among other things how their content moderation and curation systems influence these systemic risks to fundamental rights, including, but not limited to, the rights to privacy and data protection. At the same time, Article 40 of the DSA provides for new possibilities for researchers to look into such systemic risks and mitigation measures taken. While efforts to further streamline these endeavours continue, developing methodologies for assessing systemic risks to fundamental rights on online platforms and progress over time will be crucial for the effective implementation and enforcement of the DSA.

- What do we already know about existing systemic risks to fundamental rights on online platforms?
- What are the key elements that fundamental rights impact assessments methodology should include under the DSA, considering in particular data collection and stakeholder consultation needs?
- How can content moderation and curation systems in particular be assessed and, where needed, adjusted to limit the spread of online hate, which can negatively impact many fundamental rights, including the rights to privacy and data protection?

Maritime • Panel

Enforcement and Redress for Consumers under the AIA

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by BEUC - The European Consumer Organisation (BE)

Moderator Maryant Fernández Pérez, BEUC (ES)

Speakers Jan Rempala, Business Europe (EU); Peter Rott, University of Oldenburg (DE); Miika Blinn, Federation of German Consumer Organisations (DE); Marieke Sluijters, Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (NL)

For the AIA, now comes the hard part: to ensure its implementation, application and enforcement result in trustworthy AI and protection of individuals. The AIA only puts specific obligations on certain AI systems; other EU laws (GDPR, consumer protection, product safety, product liability) will be crucial to protect people.

A lot will depend on how effective public and private enforcement will be. Procedural matters such as allocation of the burden of proof will play an essential role. Currently, it is the responsibility of enforcers or the claimant to prove that an AI system is not compliant with the AIA or that it is "unsafe" or "defective". In the complex and opaque world of AI, this task might prove very challenging.

With the AILD stalled and the AIA relying heavily on standards, the discussion will also focus on accountability and compliance.

- Who will have the burden of proof when an AI system leads to harm; the consumer, the deployer or the provider of the system and how can proof be provided?
- What EU liability rules for AI should have to adequately protect consumers?
- What will be consumers' and civil society's role in ensuring a successful enforcement of the AI Act?
- How will the reliance on certification bodies and harmonized standards affect the burden of proof, for the AI Act and for related legal instruments such as liability rules?

Orangerie • Panel

AI and Children's Privacy: Challenges and Regulatory Approaches

Academic * Business * Policy **

Organised by 5Rights foundation (UK)

Moderator Leanda Barrington-Leach, 5Rights Foundation (BE)

Speakers Elisabeth Dehareng, Baker & McKenzie (BE); Sophia Ignatidou, UK Information Commissioner's Office (UK); Ansgar Koene, EY (BE); Xavier Delporte, CNIL (FR)

AI is increasingly omnipresent and shaping children's development and online experience – from education and learning to relationships and play. However, AI regulation and governance worldwide is struggling to find a shared approach and cater for the specific needs of vulnerable groups, notably children. In turn, existing data protection policies and regulatory frameworks specifically consider children's rights and vulnerabilities and are increasingly aligning globally on the matter. They can thus help policy-makers and industry in ensuring that children's rights are protected and promoted in all digital products and services that they access, including AI systems that train and function based on personal data, including of children. The panel will discuss how privacy and data protection approaches can inform and reinforce efforts to regulate AI and make it safe and empowering for children, starting from the upcoming EDPB guidelines on children.

- What are the specific challenges that AI poses to children's privacy, and how do these privacy risks interact with children's safety and security?
- Why are data protection and privacy so important for children's interactions with AI systems?
- How can existing approaches to data protection for children help govern their interaction with AI systems, notably as they are aligning around principles of age-appropriate design and safety by design?
- The EDPB is drafting guidelines on children's data protection. What will they mean and how can they help in this framework?

Class Room • Panel

Safeguarding AI Systems: Grounding Global Governance for AI in Human Rights Law

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by ARTICLE 19

Moderator Mark Dempsey, ARTICLE 19 (UK)

Speakers Joanna Bryson, Hertie School (DE); Daniel Leufer, Access Now (BE); Anna Oosterlinck, ARTICLE 19 (UK); Sarah Chander, Equinox Initiative for Racial Justice (UK)

Any AI governance framework should have human rights and freedom of expression at its core. The misapplication or anything but careful application of AI is a potential problem. It may be that it will be considered a human rights violation not to use AI in the near future, as it already is for using "dumb" rather than "smart" bombs around civilian populations. ARTICLE 19 has identified three main reasons often given for the banning of specific technologies or use cases for red lines: inaccuracies in performance; inherent, unnecessary or disproportionate risks to human rights which cannot be mitigated and the exacerbation of power imbalances between institutions using facial recognition on individuals. Furthermore, due to technical limitations or inadequate policies, many AI systems cannot offer transparency into their decision-making and often when lives and livelihoods are at stake. All this points to a pressing need for a shared understanding of minimum standards of transparency and accountability and which satisfy the tests of 'legality' and due process.

- How might freedom of expression concerns be addressed by a global governance framework for AI? (Reference to multilateral initiatives such as the UN's 'Pact for the Future and 'the Global Digital Compact' amongst others)?
- How can we ensure that there is consistency in the application of 'red lines' globally?
- What are the implications of the EU AI Act in setting red lines?
- What tactics/strategies need to be employed to build red lines within AI governance frameworks?

HT Aula • Panel

Closed

HT Petite • Panel

Beyond Failures: Repairing the Future of AI with Public Values

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by University of Helsinki (FI)

Moderator Iris Muis, Utrecht University (NL)

Speakers Mirko Tobias Schäfer, Data School (NL); Minna Ruckenstein, University of Helsinki (FI); Anni Ojajärvi, Kela - the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (FI); Diletta Huyskes, University of Milan / Privacy Network (IT)

Failures in AI implementations and flawed data practices have not only raised public concern but have also significantly shaped policymaking processes within the EU. Beyond the realm of policymaking, a multitude of repair efforts have emerged to address the shortcomings of failing, inadequate, or poorly designed AI systems. This often involves a reevaluation of governance strategies and a renewal of data practices, fostering the development of AI-related expertise and practices crucial for both informing policy and translating it into effective actions. This panel delves into the practices and commitments aimed at strengthening public values in the realm of AI, drawing on case studies from Finland, the Netherlands, and Italy. The discussed cases span diverse sectors, including media, energy, health, social work, and policymaking, highlighting various dimensions of AI usage. Through this discussion, the panel aims to pinpoint both beneficial and urgently needed ways to support responsible data practices and uses of AI. By fostering a deep dive into these critical issues, the goal is to transcend past shortcomings and transform them into valuable lessons for the future.

- What have AI failures taught us?
- How to design and enforce checks and balances to safeguard that AI practices support public values?
- How do specific local strengths contribute to the development of beneficial AI and data practices, and related policies?
- In what ways can researchers, practitioners, and citizens promote and sustain responsible AI and data practices?

Machine Room • Workshop

B2B data sharing within the Data Act

Organised by Brussels Privacy Hub (BE)

Facilitator Barbara da Rosa Lazarotto, Brussels Privacy Hub (BE)

This workshop will gather facilitators from academia, institutions, and the industry, to explore the complexities surrounding business-to-business data sharing under the Data Act. Its main objective is to increase awareness and understanding of the potential opportunities and challenges presented by the Act and the broader landscape of IoT data sharing. Through active participation in interdisciplinary discussions, participants will have the opportunity to collaborate and generate innovative and practical solutions to the challenges posed by the Act. The ultimate goal is to foster a community of experts who can address the complexities of data sharing and inform future developments in this field.

Music Room • Workshop

The AI Act Conformity Assessment Competition

Organised by University of Turin (IT)

Facilitator Chiara Gallese, University of Turin (IT)

The workshop aims to experiment with participants on the procedure for the conformity assessment of AI high-risk systems in light of the AI Act. The workshop is structured to provide both theoretical knowledge and hands-on experience, focusing on the Act's obligations and requirements concerning intended use, data governance, transparency, and the technical and organizational measures implemented to ensure compliance.

Participants will compete in groups on different fictional scenarios related to AI providers in different sectors, and will be asked to draft a short report on the selected AI system, detailing if it is compliant to the AI Act or if additional measures are necessary. Each group will present their findings to a jury composed of experts in AI regulation, ethics, and compliance. The jury will evaluate the reports based on accuracy, depth of analysis, and the accuracy of recommendations.

Living Room • Workshop

Decoding AI-Pornography

Organised by Luxembourg University (LU)

Facilitator Nils Langensteiner, Sandra Schmitz-Berndt, Angelica Fernandez & Marinos Emmanouil Kalpakos, Luxembourg University (LU)

Pornography, which has been the frontrunner for new technologies before, is now fuelling the AI landscape. The workshop seeks to provide a discussion forum for a better understanding of current and future challenges brought by the emergence of AI pornography. To start, a brief introduction will be provided by the organisers on recent issues and cases. Secondly, we are conducting a quiz (see strategy below) to engage the audience and to jointly identify the key challenges in light of existing and emerging regulation in Europe. Lastly, the audience is invited to participate in an open discussion on the dilemmas posed by AI-pornography, including privacy concerns. In this collaborative discussion we seek to look beyond the status quo and discuss which challenges they expect to emerge in this area and which steps may be taken to mitigate potential risks. ■

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Movie: The Wizard of Ai

Organised by Privacytopia (BE)

Director Alan Warburton ■

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024 • 14.15

Grande Halle • Panel

Realising the New Digital Framework

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Aaron Martin, University of Virginia (US)

Speakers Aaron Cooper, BSA, The Software Alliance (US); Rosa Barcelo, McDermott Will & Emery (BE); Valda Bezitere, DG Just (EU); Gloria González Fuster, VUB (BE); Finn Lützow-Holm Myrstad, Norway Consumer Council (NO)

Over the past few years, the EU has proposed and adopted a raft of new digital legislation – e.g. the Data Act, the Data Governance Act, the Digital Services Act, the Digital Markets Act, and the AI Act. There remain, however, a number of uncertainties surrounding this new digital framework. There remain uncertainties, for example, concerning how each of the new laws will relate to each other, as well as to existing laws. Equally, it remains unclear as to how this new framework will function in practice in the regulation of digital technologies and their use. In this regard, this panel assembles representatives from industry, legal practice, politics, academia, and civil society to consider the issues surrounding the effective realisation of the new digital framework.

- How do panelists perceive the new digital framework, the goals it pursues, and its content?
- Does the framework have the potential to achieve its goals?
- Which problems do panelists see in the effective realisation of the framework?
- How can these problems be addressed/resolved moving forward?

Maritime • Panel

How to Fix the EU-US Privacy Quarrel?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by CEPS Brussels and FIZ Karlsruhe (BE/DE)

Moderator Sergio Carrera, CEPS (BE)

Speakers Franziska Boehm, FIZ Karlsruhe (DE); Calli Schroeder, EPIC (US); Georgia Skouma, Deloitte (UK); Valentin Steinhauer, Deutsche Telekom (DE); Margot Kaminski, University of Colorado and EUI (US)

In July 2023 the Commission published a new Adequacy Decision (the so-called EU-US Data Privacy Framework) giving the green light to transatlantic data transfers. This is the third attempt to establish a transatlantic data transfers framework in compliance with the GDPR. The two previous Adequacy Decisions - Safe Harbour and the Privacy Shield - were struck down by the CJEU due to their failure to secure an equivalent level of data protection in the US and for their violation of fundamental EU privacy rights. The new Adequacy Decision is expected to end up before the CJEU once again, which naturally leads to legal uncertainty. The panel will discuss a toolbox of ideas to overcome the unresolved dilemmas related to EU-US privacy, particularly over how to guarantee independence in the Adequacy Decisions and protect EU citizens' rights.

- Is the new EU-US DPF in line with fundamental rights ?
- What is the view of policy and buisness on the new DPF?
- How will the CJEU decide on a possible Schrems 3?
- Which solutions come up for a future on EU-US data transfers?

Orangerie • Panel

Regulating Generative AI: From the GDPR to the AI Act

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by MIAI, Université Grenoble Alpes (FR)

Moderator Theodore Christakis, MIAI, Université Grenoble Alpes (FR)

Speakers Jessica G Lee, OpenAI (US); William Malcolm, Google (UK); Yann Padova, Wilson Sonsini (BE); Félicien Vallet, CNIL (FR)

The spectacular development of generative AI has triggered a global thinking about how best to regulate the technology's risks. The EU AI Act trilogues were marked by disputes over regulating "foundational models" between the Council and the European Parliament. When it comes to issues related to data protection, privacy and security, however, generative AI is already regulated by the GDPR. DPAs, led by the Garante, have expressed concerns about compliance with GDPR principles by entities developing and deploying ChatGPT and other LLMs. Responding to these concerns, OpenAI, Google, and other companies revised privacy policies and took actions to address GDPR issues. However, significant questions persist. This panel will offer the perspectives of the regulator, the industry, the practitioners and academia on the intricate intersection of GDPR and generative AI, evaluating the EU AI Act's impact on this crucial matter.

- What could be the legal basis for training large-language models with personal data?
- Is there a problem with "accuracy"? How to deal with the "un-learning problem"?
- What is the impact of the GPAI provisions in the newly adopted AI Act?
- Is it possible to reconcile the EU's data protection and AI regulation with the need for innovation?

Class Room • Panel

14.15 - CNIL-Inria Privacy Protection Award and the 2024 EPIC International Privacy Champion Award

CPDP.ai is honoured to host a double award ceremony, chaired by representatives from the organisations and in presence of the nominated people and projects (till 14.30)

14.30 - Which Online Platforms Should be Regulated under Article 25 of the DSA? (till 15.45)

Academic ** Business * Policy ***

Organised by INRIA (FR)

Moderator Cristiana Santos, Utrecht University (NL)

Speakers Nataliia Bielova, Inria (FR); Katarzyna Szymielewicz, Panoptykon (PL); Martin Madej, Federation of German Consumer Organisations (DE); Jeremy Bonan, ARCOM (FR)

The DSA will become directly applicable across the EU in February 2024. Its Article 25(1) prohibits online platforms from designing, organizing or operating their online interfaces with dark patterns that deceive or manipulate the recipients of their service or in a way that otherwise materially distorts or impairs the ability of the recipients of their service to make free and informed decisions. Additionally, its Article 25(2) explicitly excludes this prohibition to practices already covered in the GDPR or the UCPD. For the first time, the European Commission opened infringement proceedings against X to assess whether X may have breached the DSA by using dark patterns in its user interface. Recent research implies that many other services that face website publishers, such as Google Analytics and Shopify, are also likely to be regulated under Article 25 of the DSA. In this panel we discuss which online services are likely to be qualified as online platforms and be subject to the legal obligations of the Article 25 of the DSA.

- Are digital services facing websites likely to be qualified as online platforms and be subject to the legal obligations of Article 25 of the DSA?
- Which manipulative practices are banned in this article?
- What are the obligations laid down by the DSA that such platforms need to comply with?
- Which research insights can be useful to gather evidence of dark patterns under the DSA?

HT Aula • Panel

A Reality Check: The European Commission's Proposed Regulation on Combatting Child Sexual Abuse

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by LSTS, VUB (BE)

Moderator Desara Dushi, LSTS, VUB (BE)

Speakers Carmela Troncoso, EPFL (CH); Michael Tunks, Internet Watch Foundation (UK); Emily Slifer, Thorn (US); Mark Leiser, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL)

The Proposed Regulation on Combatting Child Sexual Abuse focuses on the role that online service providers should have to protect children from online sexual abuse, by introducing mandatory detection measures for not only known child sexual abuse material (CSAM), but also new CSAM and grooming. While there is wide agreement on the need to swiftly and effectively protect children online, concerns have been raised that mandatory detection measures, as imposed under the current form of the proposed regulation, pose a threat to fundamental rights, particularly to the rights to data protection, respect of private life and confidentiality of communication. The goal of this panel is not to criticize the proposed regulation by elevating privacy to an absolute right but rather to take a pragmatic approach, well-informed by real-world affordances of currently available automation tools for child protection, assessing the feasibility and implications of integrating such technologies into the envisioned legal framework.

- Can this proposal solve the problem of online CSAM, or at least significantly mitigate it, without causing other (bigger) problems?
- What are the affordances and limitations of currently available technologies for child protection? Will the emerging threat of AI-generated Child Sexual Abuse Material alter these affordances?
- Can child sexual abuse detection software comply with GDPR?
- How can we effectively safeguard children online without unduly compromising other fundamental rights?

HT Petite • Panel

How to Ensure Fairness and Non-discrimination in Algorithmic Hiring?

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by FINDHR (EU)

Moderator Frederik Zuiderveen Borgesius, iHub, Radboud University (NL)

Speakers Angela Mueller, AlgorithmWatch (CH); Roger Andre Søraa, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) (NO); Asia Biega, Max Planck Institute for Security and Privacy (DE); Milla Vidina, Equinet (the European Network of Equality Bodies) (BE)

This panel discusses discrimination risks of algorithmic hiring, the practice of using artificial intelligence (AI) for finding and selecting job candidates. The panel is organised by the EU-funded project FINDHR, Fairness and Intersectional Non-Discrimination in Human Recommendation. FINDHR conducts research into preventing discrimination in algorithmic hiring. This is a lively panel, with discussion among the panellists and with the audience.

- How to build AI that avoids discrimination, including intersectional discrimination?
- Can nuanced legal non-discrimination norms be turned into numerical requirements that can be used to build and audit AI systems?
- What are labour-specific challenges that AI developers meet when developing non-discriminatory AI?
- How to empower job candidates during algorithmic hiring?

Machine Room • Workshop

Awareness Raising About the Importance of Protecting Personal Information

Organised by EDPB (EU)

Facilitator Greet Gysen, EDPB (EU)

This year at CPDP, the EDPB will host a workshop on "EDPB initiatives to raise awareness among businesses and individuals about the importance of protecting the privacy of personal information online." The workshop will look into current and future EDPB awareness-raising activities. In line with its strategy, the EDPB aims to develop materials which complement its technical and legal publications, in order to raise awareness of data protection among a wider audience. The EDPB looks forward to hearing from CPDP conference participants how it can further improve its communication flows for a broad public.

Music Room • Workshop

EHDS - What the DataSpace?

Organised by Privacy First

Facilitator Marc Smits, Privacy First Foundation (NL); Guido van 't Noordende, Whitebox Systems (NL); Dr. Enrique Santamaría Echeverria, Erasmus School of Law (NL)

The European Health Data Space is coming. We are promised control over our own data, improved health care and a prospering European Union. A common space, a common approach and 63 other references of the word 'common' suggest that this should be something of us, the people. But is it, really? In this workshop we will challenge and investigate the EHDS as a 'common'. Who wants to use our most private data? To what purpose? Who will benefit? How can we be sure?

Living Room • Workshop

Moot Court – AI Liability in Health

Organised by ID Law/University of Vienna (AU)

Facilitator Clara Saillant, ID Law/University of Vienna (AU)

By attending this workshop, you will step in a fictional court case dealing with the liability of AI technology in cancer diagnosis. A group of patients sues an AI technology company for being wrongly treated for prostate cancer. The AI Act, AI Liability Directive and the new Product Liability Directive are in force. There is no evidence of doctors' malpractice. The workshop participants are invited to support either the claimant or the defendant in arguing in favor or against the company being held liable. To convince the judge, participants will need to discuss whether causality can be established between the company's technology actions and the patients' damage. In particular, the company's data governance and transparency measures are under scrutiny.

Board Room • Workshop

Pay or OK: Law & Economics Meets Privacy

Organised by International Center for Law & Economics (US)

Facilitator Mikołaj Barczentewicz, University of Surrey (UK) & International Center for Law & Economics (US)

The future of the "pay or OK" model has sparked a lively debate in the privacy community, particularly following its implementation by Facebook and Instagram. The EU Court of Justice has suggested that an alternative to consenting to personal data processing could be offered for an "appropriate" fee. But what constitutes an "appropriate" fee? In this workshop, we will bring together experts in privacy law and in economic analysis of law, as well as industry representatives, to discuss the extent to which the appropriateness of "pay or OK" fees is an economic question. We will also explore the methods that businesses and data protection authorities could use to determine whether a fee is appropriate. Additionally, we will raise the provocative question of what it would mean for privacy authorities to require a business to provide a service below cost. ■

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Artisit Keynote: Rebekka Jochem

Organised by Privacytopia (BE)

Artist Rebekka Jochem

Full description page 76-78

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024 • 16.00

Grande Halle • Panel

The Evolution of Data Sharing in a Complex World

Academic * Business ** Policy ***

Organised by Microsoft

Moderator James Arroyo, Ditchley Foundation (UK)

Speakers Julie Brill, Microsoft Corp (US); Lokke Moerel, Tilburg University (NL); Nico van Eijk, Former Chair Review Committee on the Dutch Intelligence and Security Services (CTIVD) (NL); Anna Buchta, European Data Protection Supervisor (BE)

A discussion on how recent developments and trends in data protection, safety and privacy are reshaping the way data is shared across borders. Panelists will examine both the policy and the impact of new technological advancements on global data flows weighing recent developments in privacy, public safety and national security with the need for global cooperation to ensure the free flow of information. How has the landscape evolved as new kinds of technology, such as generative AI are reshaping the technological landscape. How do we ensure the right balance as we seek to ensure the trusted flow of information while protecting national interests, public safety and the protection of fundamental rights. Panelists will discuss recent developments in the data sharing landscape and issues yet to be solved to ensure economic prosperity, safety and protection of human rights amongst like-minded democracies.

- How can we strike the right balance between the trusted flow of information and safeguarding national interests and public safety?
- In what ways do recent developments (the Data Privacy Framework, OECD Trusted Government Access Principles, eEvidence in the EU and state-level privacy laws in the US) address or exacerbate privacy concerns in each region? What do these advancements tell us about the commonality and shared values that exist between the US and EU when it comes to trusted sharing and access to data? How do we expect recent world events to further shape/influence these issues?
- What unresolved issues exist in the data sharing landscape, and how can they be addressed to promote economic prosperity and protect human rights among like-minded democracies?
- In the context of rapidly evolving technological landscapes, what strategies can we employ to effectively manage the immediate demands of data flow while simultaneously laying the groundwork for strategic long-term planning?

Maritime • Panel

Facial Recognition in the Modern State

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by UNSW Sydney (AU)

Moderator Monika Zalnieriute, UNSW Sydney (AU); Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences (LT)

Speakers Rand Hammoud, Access Now (BE); Bianca Kremer, FGV Direito (BR); Laura Martinez, IO Justice (MX); Ben Wagner, TU Delft (NL)

From border control to policing and welfare, governments are using automated facial recognition technology (FRT) to collect taxes, prevent crime and control immigration. Concerns around an increased use of FRT in public spaces across the globe have led to calls for regulation or outright bans. However, regulatory solutions lag behind. This panel discusses government use of FRT across domestic and regional jurisdictions in Europe, Americas and Asia-Pacific. Is FRT a neutral technology to ensure public safety? Or is it a surveillance infrastructure, undermining fundamental rights and the rule of law? The panel will explore whether and how the answers to these questions differ among liberal democracies, and how democracies compare to authoritarian regimes. Building on cultural, legal differences and common trends, the presenters will discuss possible future directions in regulating governments' use of FRT at national, regional and international levels.

- How do governments use FRT in domestic and regional jurisdictions in Europe, Americas and Asia-Pacific?
- Is FRT a neutral technology to ensure public safety
- Or is FRT a surveillance infrastructure, undermining fundamental rights and the rule of law?
- Whether and how the answers to these questions differ among liberal democracies, and how democracies compare to authoritarian regimes?

Orangerie • Panel

Challenges and Opportunities of Open-Source Artificial Intelligence

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by EDPS (EU)

Moderator Achim Klabunde, Deutsche Vereinigung für Datenschutz DVD (DE)

Speakers Stefano Maffulli, Open Source Initiative (US); Felicity Reddel, The International Centre for Future Generations (BE); Ignacio Sanchez, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (EU); Michel-Marie Maudet, Linagora OpenLLM (FR)

For proprietary AI systems, such as the widely known large language models, training methods and the data used are totally intransparent. Cases have been discussed where personal data was used in the training and could be recovered from the working models. Open source AI tools offer more transparency on some of the development issues, but will this help to respect fundamental rights such as data protection?

- How can researchers meet the relevant conditions, in particular concerning the protection of personal data?
- Which existing procedures, tools, infrastructures can be useful in this regard?
- Which kinds of expertise will be needed? How can it be included?
- How can legal and technical experts work effectively together to prepare successful application?

Class Room • Panel

Creating (Open) Data Commons in the Age of AI and Big Data

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by Centre for Internet and Society (FR)

Moderator Alexandra Giannopoulou, Digital Freedom Fund/IViR (GR)

Speakers Renata Avila, Open Knowledge Foundation (UK); Yaniv Benhamou, University of Geneva/Aegis Partners (SW); Ramya Chandrasekhar, CNRS (FR); Mélanie Dulong de Rosnay, CNRS (FR)

There is increasing reuse of open data (and other public data) by AI technologies, albeit propelled by an extractive data political economy. While regulations and policies should enable innovative reuse of data for public interest AI, they should also address appropriation of open data by certain actors, privacy protection, and the lack of shared decision-making. Efforts for governance of AI can benefit from a commons-based orientation. Digital commons present a 'third way' of organizing society and the digital economy (different from purely state-based and market-driven approaches), where data, information, and knowledge are shared in ways that avoids their capture by a few actors and expands digital rights. Our panel provides new perspectives on open data commons. We focus on central themes of openness, value generation and redistribution, polycentric decision-making, and sustainability.

- How can we critically formulate 'openness' from a commons perspective?
- What are the benefits and challenges of applying commons-based governance principles to data re-use initiatives?
- What role can licenses, standards, collective data governance structures, and regulations play in enabling responsible re-use of data for AI?
- How can we address scalability and replicability of commons-based data re-use initiatives?

HT Aula • Panel

Navigating the Maze of Overlapping Roles and Emerging Authorities in the "New" EU Data (Protection) Framework

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by ALTEP-DP Project, VUB (BE)

Moderator Rocco Saverino, VUB (BE)

Speakers Maria Magierska, European University Institute (PL); Brendan Van Alsenoy, EDPS (BE); Giulia Gentile, University of Essex (UK); Miguel Valle del Olmo (ES), Spanish Permanent Representation to the EU

Abraham Lincoln stated, "Laws without enforcement are merely suggestions." This quote rings true in the current EU regulatory landscape, where safeguarding data is paramount. The efficacy of new and established tools for data protection is a topic of frequent discussion. While the GDPR has emphasised the critical components of effective enforcement, its practical impact remains to be seen especially in correlation with the "new" AI Act. This panel explores the implications of a system in which roles can easily overlap when establishing new authorities. The potential for confusion and ambiguity arises when roles overlap. Although Member States may choose to rely on existing authorities, such as Data Protection Authorities (DPAs), some may prefer to create new authorities, resulting in differences among Member States. As such, how best to implement and enforce data protection regulations remains a complex and multifaceted issue.

- What are the critical components of effectively guaranteeing a coexistence in enforcing data protection and the AI Act in the "new" EU digital landscape?
- How does the AI Act impact the GDPR enforcement and, consequently, the data subjects?
- What are the potential implications of a system where roles can easily overlap when establishing new authorities?
- How can Member States ensure consistency in implementing and enforcing data protection regulations while allowing for some flexibility in creating new authorities (in)directly linked to data protection?

HT Petite • Panel

Closed

Machine Room • Workshop

European Data Protection Seal - What's Next?

Organised by European Centre for Certification and Privacy (EU)

Facilitator Sébastien Ziegler, Mandat International (CH)

This session will review the main developments, achievements, and lessons learned on official data protection certification. It will start from the European Data Protection Seal and will present the main lessons learned from diverse stakeholder perspectives. It will compare and assess the benefit and impact of EU/EEA (Art. 42, 43 GDPR) and non-EU/EEA (Art. 46 GDPR) application of GDPR certification. It will more specifically discuss the potential of certification as a mechanism for international data transfers and will compare it to other instruments (such as SCCs, Code of conduct, etc.). We will conclude the session by discussing prospective views, with a focus on international cooperation for certification and the chance of multi-jurisdictional recognition and interoperability beyond Europe.

Music Room • Workshop

We do not protect data, but fundamental rights! What's really at stake in Policyization, then?

Organised by nexus Institute; Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society; Law & Innovation (DE)

Facilitator Max von Grafenstein, Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society (DE)

An essential aim of the data protection regulation is to protect the fundamental rights of data subjects. We need to evaluate the risks to these rights and weigh them against other fundamental rights positions in various assessments. This includes data protection risk assessments of Art. 24, 25 and 32 as well as 36 GDPR, Art 6f, GDPR, for legitimate interest and more. Beyond the rights to "private life" and "protection of personal data" (Art.7 & 8) there is a number of fundamental rights potentially infringed by data processing. If we think about it, we recognize it is not so obvious which data processing means and practices affect which fundamental rights. In this workshop we want to address these questions and draw on the multidisciplinary expertise of the workshop's attendees. After a short intro in the topic and a presentation of the fundamental rights of the EU Charta of fundamental rights, we collect concrete scenarios of personalization and conduct a world café.

Living Room • Workshop

Surveillance State or Safety Net? Navigating the Future of AI in Law Enforcement

Organised by Free Group (EU); European Faculty of Law (SI)

Facilitator Emilio DeCapitani, Free Group (IT); Prof. Dr. Anže Erbežnik, European Faculty of Law (SI)

This proposal, titled "Surveillance State or Safety Net? Navigating the Future of AI in Law Enforcement," aims to provoke critical debate on the cutting-edge and potentially invasive uses of AI technologies such as real-time CCTV facial recognition, social scoring systems, and physical reaction monitoring by law enforcement. It seeks to explore the dichotomy between the advancement of public safety and the encroachment on personal freedoms and data. It will critically assess the risks associated with evolving into a preventive state, where predictive policing and surveillance become omnipresent with the help of AI. Through comparing the regulatory landscapes of the EU and USA on AI, (e.g., AI Act and case-law), the workshop will debate how the two legal systems are addressing the line between innovation and intrusion in that regard, especially concerning data protection and fundamental rights.

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Feminist Book Club: Feminist AI

Author Kerry McInerney (UK)
Moderator Anastasia Karagianni
Discussants Ainara Bordes Perez (Uni Malta)
Sarah Chander, Elisabetta Biasin (KU Leuven)

Full description page 66

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY 2024 • 17.20

Grande Halle • Panel

AI as an Existential Threat to Privacy and Data Protection

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Dara Hallinan, FIZ Karlsruhe (DE)

Speakers Fanny Hidvégi, AI Collaborative (BE); Bart van der Sloot, Tilburg University (NL); Zoi Kardasiadou, DG Just (EU); Eduardo Ustaran, Hogan Lovells (UK)

The EU - among others - is busily legislating adequate protection for citizens' privacy and data protection in the face of the AI revolution. The resulting legal frameworks are thus at the center of heated discussions as to how privacy and data protection might be effectively protected in the face of a society increasingly defined by the development and deployment of AI. Beyond these discussions, however, a more ominous idea appears: that AI might pose an existential threat, or a set of existential threats, to the ideas of privacy and data protection - let alone their effective protection. The nature of such threats, and what might be done about them, are the core topics to be discussed in this panel.

- What is an existential threat to privacy and data protection?
- Is such an idea apposite in relation to AI?
- How might we go about identifying, and describing, such threats?
- How might we address such threats?

Maritime • Panel

Debating the Critical Issues in the Data Privacy Framework

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by School of Cybersecurity & Privacy, Georgia Institute of Technology (US)

Moderator Christopher Docksey, ECPC (NL)

Speakers Théodore Christakis, Université Grenoble Alpes (FR); Laura Drechsler, KU Leuven (BE); Nora Ni Loideain, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London (UK); Peter Swire, Georgia Institute of Technology (US)

On February 15, 2024 the Irish High Court authorized Max Schrems to participate in Meta's challenge to the DPC's data transfers suspension decision. This could lead to a new referral of the case to the CJEU and to Schrems III. In light of the expected legal challenges to the Data Privacy Framework, it is vital to move past slogans and summary discussions of the key issues, to add academic, theoretical, and informed legal perspectives to the public discussions. In its Schrems II decision, the CJEU found two flaws in protections of personal data, the lack of an effective redress remedy and a failure by the U.S. intelligence agencies to respect the principle of proportionality in relation with access to personal data by such agencies. The European Commission considered that the recent reforms operated by the US Government permitted to fix the issues raised by the CJEU, and adopted a new adequacy decision in July 2023. This panel will examine the EU/U.S. Data Privacy Framework, and present expert views on both issues. The panel will focus on the main reforms operated by the US in 2022-2023 and will try to assess if the new adequacy decision could pass, this time, the CJEU test. With robust yet respectful debate, this panel can help sharpen the dialogue to assist in clarifying points of both agreement and disagreement.

- What are the strongest criticisms of the new redress structure in the Data Privacy Framework?
- What justification may exist for aspects of the redress structure that have been critiqued?
- What are the strongest criticisms of whether the Data Privacy Framework permitted to fix the CJEU criticism related to the principle of proportionality?
- Are these criticisms justified?

Orangerie • Panel

Responsible AI in Law Enforcement

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Europol Data Protection Experts Network (EU)

Moderator Jan Ellermann, Europol Data Protection Experts Network (EU)

Speakers Daniel Drewer, Europol Data Protection Experts Network (EU); Maximilian Zocholl, Europol (EU); TBC, EU Anti-racism Coordinator (FI); Sofie de Kimpe, VUB (BE); Elise Lassus, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)(EU)

In the evolving landscape of law enforcement, the intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data protection presents a critical juncture. The panel convenes experts from various domains to unravel the complexities of this intersection. From investigations to border security, AI technologies offer unprecedented opportunities to enhance the efficacy of internal security operations. Yet, as these technologies permeate law enforcement practices, safeguarding data protection becomes paramount. With representatives from the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), the EU anti-racism Coordinator, an esteemed academic from Vrije Universiteit Brussels, and the Head of the Europol Innovation Lab, the panel promises a comprehensive exploration of perspectives. Amidst calls for transparency, accountability, and fairness, the discussion will navigate the ethical terrain while addressing the intricacies of data protection. By examining the delicate balance between leveraging AI for operational efficiency and safeguarding individual privacy rights, the panel seeks to chart a path towards responsible AI integration in law enforcement. Join us as we delve into the nexus of ethics and data protection, forging a future where AI serves as a force for justice, safety, and privacy preservation.

- How can law enforcement agencies ensure that AI algorithms used in investigative processes are fair, unbiased, and respect fundamental rights, particularly regarding data protection and privacy?
- What frameworks and mechanisms can be implemented to promote transparency and accountability in the development, deployment, and use of AI technologies within law enforcement, while simultaneously upholding data protection principles?
- In what ways can AI be leveraged to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement operations without compromising individual privacy rights or exacerbating existing biases and discrimination?
- What role do stakeholders, including governments, regulatory bodies, civil society organizations, and the private sector, play in shaping policies and guidelines that govern the responsible use of AI in law enforcement, with a focus on ensuring compliance with data protection regulations?

Class Room • Panel

The Problems with Client-Side Scanning

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by CBIE, Meiji University (JP)

Moderator Kris Shrishak, Irish Council on Civil Liberties (IE)

Speakers Andrew A. Adams, Centre for Business Information Ethics Meiji University (JP); Jaap-Henk Hoepmann, Radboud University (NL); Hinako Sugiyama, University of California Irvine (US); Jurgita Miseviciute, Proton AG (CH)

A number of jurisdictions, including the EU, UK and Australia, are seriously considering imposing a requirement on providers of end-to-end encrypted communication services to install a system to check messages for problematic material before it is encrypted for transmission. These proposals raised numerous technical, ethical and human rights concerns which will be presented and discussed by the panel.

- What is client-side scanning?
- Why are governments considering mandating client-side scanning?
- What technical problems does client-side scanning present?
- What ethical and human rights problems would a client-side scanning mandate create?

HT Aula • Panel

The Governance of Quantum Computing

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Joris van Hoboken, University of Amsterdam (NL)

Speakers Matthias Troyer, Microsoft (US); Christian Schaffner, QuSoft (NL); Aparna Surendra, AWO (UK); Marieke Hood, Geneva Science and Diplomacy Anticipator (CH)

Quantum computing has attracted increased attention in the last years, with significant private and public investment going into the development of fault-tolerant quantum computers. While it is undisputed that achieving this goal would be a major scientific breakthrough for the 21st century, questions about the practical applications and benefits in relation to classical (super)computing remain. What applications of quantum computing should be anticipated in the current development phase of this new technology, and what governance questions and approaches would be suitable to steer the use of the technology towards the common good? In this panel, we will take stock of the state of play in quantum computing research and development and discuss some of the main governance challenges related to this new technology.

- What are realistic expectations with respect to the development of fault-tolerant quantum computers?
- What are the most promising use cases for quantum computing, besides Shor's algorithm?
- What are possible and appropriate governance responses to address the risks and benefits of this new technology?
- How can we ensure equitable access to this technology globally?

HT Petite • Panel

Closed

Machine Room • Workshop

The Ultimate Data Protection CPDPub Quiz

Organised by Data Protection Law Scholars Network (EU)

Facilitator Stephanie von Maltzan, KIT (DE); Taner Kuru, TILT (NL)

This engaging event promises to be an entertaining journey through the world of data protection, presented in a lively and interactive format. Led by expert quizmasters and esteemed jury members, you'll have the chance to showcase your knowledge in a series of stimulating and thought-provoking questions. From entertainment and sports to geography, arts and literature to history, there's something for everyone in this quiz. You only need to bring your phone and refresh your data protection memories to compete with fellow participants in a friendly yet spirited atmosphere as you vie for the prestigious title of "the CPDPub Quiz Champion". The top six scorers will advance to The Final, where they'll be paired in random matches for a chance to claim victory. And that's not all – a surprise prize awaits the ultimate champion, along with esteemed international recognition. As with all DPSN events, there will also be an opportunity to network and forge new connections. We look forward to seeing you there! ■

20.20 • Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Pecha Kucha

Organised by Alok B. Nandi (Architempo) and Tabea Wagner (Privacy Salon)

Participants

- Claudio Agosti, Topic: Palestine and shadow banning;
- Gema Fernández-Blanco Martín, Topic: Mental Health Apps;
- Arjon Dunnewind, Topic: Turning Tables Card Game;
- Eva Oosterlaken, Topic: TBC;
- Eric Bouancheaux Zuckermandl, Topic: Communication Design;
- Thècle Dubuis, Topic: High Thècle Culinary;
- Karel van der Waarde, Topic: Graphic Design Research

About Pecha Kucha Pecha Kucha is a storytelling format, where you can present your work in 20 slides, each 20 seconds. Each speaker has 400 seconds - 6 minutes 40 sec. - for a presentation in 20 images. Each image is on screen for only 20 seconds. No more, no less. The PechaKucha format is devised and shared by Klein Dytham Architecture. The first PK took place in 2003 in Tokyo and today more than 1300 cities have PechaKucha Nights. The Brussels edition was launched by Alok b. Nandi in Brussels in 2007 and to date had more than 1000 speakers sharing their narrative.

PechaKucha Night Brussels is hosting its 70th volume, and this edition takes place in partnership with CPDP Conferences, on May 22nd.

PechaKucha is a show and tell format where speakers have each 400 seconds to talk about a work, a project, a passion: their presentation contains exactly 20 slides, each displayed for exactly 20 seconds, in auto-slide mode.

A PechaKucha Night brings together a mixed group of speakers and explores a diversity of topics; it allows the audience to never get bored! Alok Nandi launched it as a way to get a sense of the creative energies in the city and beyond. In 2023, at CPDP, it connected multiple views and actions such as Digital Patisserie, Empowering communities of women and girls through sport, typeface design and research, architecture, digital activism, ...

The journey continues in 2024, during the CPDP conference, and it takes place on 22 May at 20:20 in the evening, at Maison de la Poste.

Let's PechaKucha. Let's chit chat. Let's bla bla.

THURSDAY 23RD MAY 2024 • 8.45

Grande Halle • Panel

Practitioners' Perspectives on the New Digital Framework

Business ** Policy ****

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Nina Baranowska, Radboud University (NL)

Speakers Laura Brodahl, Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (BE); Charles Helleputte, Squire Patton Boggs LLP (BE); Berend van der Eijk, Bird & Bird (NL); Erika Ellyne, Altius (BE); Carolien Michielsen, Stibbe (BE)

The EU has adopted a host of new digital laws – including the Data Act, the Data Governance Act, the Digital Services Act, the Digital Markets Act, and the AI Act. Practicing lawyers have a unique perspective on legislation and its function – as those tasked with, on a day-to-day basis, using the law to achieve specific outcomes. Accordingly, this panel offers a discussion between practicing lawyers as to the significance, consequences, and implications, of these new digital laws, and, in this regard, will consider:

- What lawyers are advising their clients on in relation to these new laws?
- Which shifts and consequences lawyers see resulting from these new laws ?
- What problems lawyers are facing in using these new laws/lawyers see in these new laws?
- What solutions legal practice offers to these problems?

Maritime • Panel

AI and the Monopoly Threat

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by Open Markets Institute/OMI (US)

Moderator Luca Bertuzzi, independent (BE)

Speakers Kim van Sparrentak MEP (EU); Sebastiano Toffaletti, European Digital SME Alliance (IT); Amba Kak, AI Now Institute (US); Max von Thun, OMI (US), Cristina Caffarra, Centre for Economic Policy Research (UK)

With this panel, the Open Markets Institute aims to bring together two debates that have largely been kept separate so far: the promise and perils of AI, and the harms of monopoly power in the digital age. Today, a handful of tech giants are leveraging their existing dominance and co-opting potential rivals to seize control of artificial intelligence. This is entrenching their market power even further, while undermining our ability to create an open, inclusive and competitive digital sphere. This concentration of power in AI risks not only undermining growth and innovation, but also threatens our privacy, freedom of expression, security and other crucial public interest objectives. In addition to exploring these risks, the panel will discuss how competition policy and other tools can be used to rein in monopoly power in AI, and ensure the technology works towards the public interest. Topics speakers will discuss include:

- Is AI competitive or concentrated? If the latter, what is driving this concentration and how?
- What are the harms we should worry about, both today and in future, from concentration in AI?
- What role, if any, does AI regulation such as the EU's AI Act have to play in promoting an open and diverse AI ecosystem?
- How can competition policy and related tools help us tackle monopoly power in AI?

Orangerie • Panel

CPDP ACADEMIC SESSION II

Academic ******

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Ivan Szekely, Central European University (HU)

Speakers Francesco Paolo Levantino, Sant' Anna School of Advanced Studies (IT); Johan van Banning, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL); Alexandra Karaiskou, European University Institute (IT); Niovi Vavoula, University of Luxembourg (LU); Naomi Theinert, Ghent University (BE); Robin Khalfa, Ghent University (BE); Wim Hardyns, Ghent University/ University of Antwerp (BE)

- Francesco Paolo Levantino, Sant' Anna School of Advanced Studies (IT) - From identity to emotional dominance? "Early warnings" on emotion recognition uses in internal security actions
- Johan van Banning, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL) - Governance of AI-processed evidence: what is new?
- Alexandra Karaiskou, European University Institute (IT), and Niovi Vavoula, University of Luxembourg (LU) - Contesting the Unknown: Algorithmic Decision-making and Ineffective Remedies in the Cases of ETIAS and VIS
- Naomi Theinert, Ghent University (BE), Robin Khalfa, Ghent University (BE), and Wim Hardyns, Ghent University (BE) and University of Antwerp (BE) - From Human Agency to Meaningful Human Oversight? Mapping the Opportunities and Pitfalls in the Decision-Making Process of Place-Based Big Data Policing

Class Room • Panel

Global Challenges, Global Solutions: Case Studies for International Enforcement Cooperation in Data Protection

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by DG Just (EU)

Moderator Bruno Gencarelli, European Commission (EU)

Speakers Anne Debet, Commission Nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL) (FR); Carly Kind, Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (AU); Arjuna Herath, Sri Lanka's Personal Data Protection Authority (LK); Immaculate Kassait, Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (KE); Grenfieth de Jesús Sierra Cadena, Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio (SIC) (CO)

Data Protection regulators around the world are increasingly enforcing convergent rules, often investigating similar commercial conducts, if not companies, and addressing similar challenges, including in the area of Artificial Intelligence. This panel will address the theme of international cooperation among data protection authorities (DPAs), highlighting cases of effective partnership, key challenges, and prospects for future joint activities. It will showcase the different ways in which DPAs work together at international level, including through information sharing, knowledge exchanges and joint regulatory activities, among others. It will chart a path forward for increasing the effectiveness of cooperation measures. The panel will bring together representatives from DPAs in different parts of the world, engaging both well-established authorities and newly created ones. It will consider the growing importance of international networks in facilitating enforcement cooperation and emphasize developments related to joint investigations by DPAs.

- What are some of the most successful examples of recent coordination by enforcement authorities or networks?
- What opportunities exist for developing more effective operational partnerships among DPAs?
- What practical challenges impede international enforcement collaborations by DPAs?
- What role can regional networks of DPAs play in promoting joint enforcement activities?

HT Aula • Panel

Securing Personal Data in Common EU Data Spaces

Academic * Business ** Policy ***

Organised by European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (EU)

Moderator Prokopios Drogkaris, ENISA (EU)

Speakers Anna Lytra, EDPB (EU); Malte Beyer Katzenberger, European Commission (EU); Irene Kamara, Tilburg University (NL); Mario Guglielmetti, EDPS (EU)

Common European data spaces are expected to facilitate innovation, economic growth and digital transformation by enabling trusted data sharing among different stakeholders. As this new framework of data sharing brings along several requirements and challenges with regards to both security and privacy of processed personal data, this panel aims to discuss:

- Which are the challenges in securing personal data in common European data spaces? What can be the role of PETS?
- Which are the good practises and lessons learned so far?
- Is there are link between common European data spaces and emerging legal instruments such as the AI Act?
- What could the next steps be to ensure secure, interoperable and data protection compliant common European data spaces?

HT Petite • Panel

Bridging the Regulatory Gaps for AI Medical Devices: The New Layer Introduced by the AI Act

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU) (ES)

Moderator Iñigo De Miguel, (UPV/EHU), Ikerbasque (ES)

Speakers Anastasiya Kiseleva, VUB-Cy Cergy Paris University (BE/FR); Fruzsina Molnár-Gábor, Heidelberg University (DE); Guillermo Lazcoz, CIBER/ISCIII-IISFJD (ES); Isabel Barberá, Rhite (NL)

The development of AI medical devices for commercialisation carries a complex regulatory landscape. The new medical device EU regulations bring major changes in the certification of medical software compared to the previous directives. It is also necessary to analyse the application and limitations of the GDPR in the clinical evaluation of these devices for their training, validation and testing, even in scenarios where the data can be anonymised or synthetic. Furthermore, a new regulatory layer is yet to come. The future AIAct will include most of the AI medical devices as high-risk AI. Therefore, developers will also need to comply with the mandatory requirements for high-risk systems in a chaotic governance framework. This panel aims to provide developers and researchers with practical clarifications for the development of AI medical devices.

- How do the AIAct, the MDR/IVDR and the GDPR interrelate in the development of AI medical devices?
- What are the most important regulatory steps in the clinical evaluation of these systems for certification?
- How to demonstrate compliance with the AIAct's mandatory requirements for high-risk systems through the governance routes established by the MDR/IVDR?
- What happens to medical AI systems that fall outside the medical devices regulations and therefore out of the AI Act? Will the GDPR provide remedies?

Music Room • Workshop

The Role of Trusted Data Intermediaries for Enhancing Agency and Control in the Age of AI

Organised by OECD - MyData Global

Facilitator Christian Reimsbach Kounatze & Ashwinee Kumar, OECD; Christopher Wilson, MyData Global (NO)

Recent government initiatives, such as the EU DGA and Japan's initiative on Personal Data Trust Banks, underscore the growing importance of trusted data intermediaries (TDIs), including personal data stores (PDS), for enhancing individual agency and data control in the age of AI. Despite their recognised potential, the uptake of these TDIs faces challenges and uncertainties related to legal, operational and business model complexities.

Through breakout groups focusing on the most relevant challenges and use cases for TDIs, this workshop aims to enrich our collective understanding of TDIs, including their purpose and limitations, as well as possible ways to address the most relevant challenges faced. In doing so, this workshop will contribute to ongoing OECD work on TDI and on data governance, privacy and AI more broadly. ■

Every Day • 13.00 – 15.00 • Gare Maritime

The Exactitude of Maps – Audio Walk

Organised by Rebekka Jochem and Felipe Fonseca Schmidt in collaboration with the sound artist Tim Courtyn

The "Exactitude of Maps" is a soundscape that represents the data layer interwoven with the urban landscape. By sonifying user reviews and rankings taken from digital maps and linking them to their physical locations, the project enables listeners to wander through the virtual heat map of the city revealed by aggregated user data. When tuning into this new sensory experience, listeners are invited to consider who has access and who profits from this detail-rich, live representation. What is the relationship between users, who generate data by adding their businesses, uploading their travel photos, or leaving reviews, and the platform providers that can monetize this?

The project will be accessible at the CPDP location via the echoes.xyz app throughout the conference.

Full description on page 76-78.

THURSDAY 23RD MAY 2024 • 10.30

Grande Halle • Panel

Spatial Computing and Privacy in the Age of AI: The Future of Living Spaces?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Apple (US)

Moderator Anna Buchta, European Data Protection Supervisor (BE)

Speakers Erik Neuenschwander, Apple (US); Silvia de Conca, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL); Brent Mittelstadt, Oxford Internet Institute (UK)

Spatial computing is said to revolutionize how we inhabit public and private living spaces, bridging the gap between the virtual and the physical into one rich, immersive reality. Advanced wearable devices powered by AI can now translate user choice through motion and voice control, with the potential to elevate digital content experiences to unprecedented levels. This new reality must also confront another reality that without proper safeguards and privacy brakes, spatial computing could quickly become highly intrusive and compromise user privacy. There is no denying that, left unchecked, harvesting of motion data and personal attributes would be misused to uniquely identify individuals, and indiscriminate data gathering of one's surroundings may enable micro surveillance. In this panel, we will look at some of the hard questions on spatial computing privacy and AI, including the latest tech in the field, navigating this complex new phenomenon from different perspectives.

- Is AI pushing the boundaries of spatial privacy and could privacy by design be a differentiating factor in this new era?
- How are AI and privacy regulators tackling the challenges of spatial computing?
- Are new uses of spatial computing in shared living spaces applying pressure on privacy rights?
- Are the existing frameworks in privacy and AI regulation ready to protect user and bystanders' fundamental rights?

Maritime • Panel

Implementing AI Governance – Lessons from Regulated Sectors

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by EY (UK)

Moderator Ansgar Koene, EY (BE)

Speakers Volha Litvinets, EY (FR); Sebastian Hallensleben, Association for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies / VDE (DE); Ashley Casovan, IAPP (CA); Susan Scott-Parker, Disability Ethical? AI (UK)

In this solutions-oriented panel, we will reflect on the operational challenges for implementing AI governance, including EU AI Act compliance. Specifically, we will highlight some of the lessons that can be learnt from sectors such as Finance and Health where regulation of automated processes and algorithmic systems is established practice.

- Model Risk Management is an established requirement in Financial Services, what are the key practices that can be transferred to AI governance in other sectors?
- How will the Harmonized Standards for the EU AI Act build on existing sectoral standards in areas such as medical devices?
- Looking beyond purely technology focused domains, what can we learn from efforts around codes of practice and business ethics, especially realted to discriminatory bias, to help operationalize processes to mitigate AI bias?
- One challenge for AI governance is the trans-borders nature of many AI services. What can we learn from other sectors to help guide how to faciliate mutual recognition of regulatory compliance practices?

Orangerie • Panel

Archives and Data Protection

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by Fraunhofer Insitute for Systems and Innovation Research in cooperation with German Privacy Platform (DE)

Moderator Iván Székely, Open Society Archives (HU)

Speakers Michael Friedewald, Fraunhofer ISI (DE); Alexander Kashumov, Access to Information Program (BG); Lise Jaillant, Loughborough University (UK); Luisa Palla, EDPS (EU)

Public archives play an important role in our society by identifying, assessing and preserving documentary material of long-term value, ensuring accountability of government and other organisations. One of the most important restrictions on accessibility is privacy and data protection. As documents in public archives contain a wide range of information about individuals, data protection is one of the most important reasons why recent archive holdings are not accessible. Obviously, there is a conflict of objectives between the fundamental value and desire for transparency and accountability on the one hand and the fundamental right and legal obligations to protect personal data, on the other. There are still particular uncertainties regarding the practical implementation of the GDPR on the ground. The aim of the panel is to explore the perspectives of different interest groups and to discuss how an appropriate balance of rights and interests can be realized.

- What experience has been gained with practical measures taken to identify and process personal data in archive documents?
- What should be the individual responsibilities of the researchers exploring archival documents?
- Have there been court cases for violations of data protection rights in archives and what lessons can be learnt from them?
- What are the differences between paper-based, audiovisual and electronic documents in this regard and how can AI be used to identify and decide on the accessibility of personal data in archival documents?

Class Room • Panel

The Role of Research and Researchers in AI Governance

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by AlgoSoc (NL)

Moderator Natali Helberger, University of Amsterdam (NL)

Speakers Oana Goga, CNRS, Inria (FR); Matthias Spielkamp, Algorithm Watch (DE); Sven Schade, European Commission, Joint Research Center (EU)

Because of the complexity of AI Governance and the need for expertise to understand the intrinsic technical, economic, societal and ethical implications of AI, researchers have a prominent role in the AI Act – as critical observers, independent advisors, alternative innovators, explainers, fact checkers and red flaggers. But writing the role of researchers into laws like the DSA or the AI Act is only the first step towards an informed and evidence-based governance framework. The next step still needs to be taken: to define what exactly the position of researchers is, what kind of affordances, rights and support they need from regulators and society to play that role, how it aligns with the way academia works, and how to make sure that the insights from research and academia reach policy makers and regulators.

- What are the expectations of laws and policy makers for the role of researchers under the AI Act and the DSA?
- How to position researchers vis-à-vis policy makers and regulators, and when does the role of academics as extended arms of regulators conflict with academic independence?
- What kind of rights or affordances do we need for academics to be able to fullfil that role of 'critical friend' that the laws asign to them?
- More and more of research into AI safety and responsible use takes place in AI companies. How to create a healthy research ecosystem?

HT Aula • Panel

Co-governing AI at Work. Insights from Collective Agreements on AI, Affirming Rights, Setting Boundaries

Academic ** Business * Policy *

Organised by European Trade Union Institute (EU)

Moderator Aida Ponce Del Castillo, European Trade Union Institute (EU)

Speakers Lisa Kresge, UC Berkeley Center for Labor Research and Education (US); Clara Helming, AlgorithmWatch (DE); Claudio Agosti, Reversing.Works/Hermes Center/AI-Forensics (IT); Rebekah Smith, IBM Europe (EU); Isabelle Barthès, IndustriAll European Trade Union (EU)

The AI Act will be a key instrument that will impact all workplaces. However, it is important to recognize that workplace governance also encompasses other mechanisms and instruments, notably collective agreements signed between employers and employees. These agreements, which often predate the AI Act, play a crucial role in governing the deployment and use of AI technologies in the workplace. The most recent agreement is the 'Hollywood actors and writers agreement' signed with industry players, governing the use of generative AI at sectoral level, setting limits on its use, and establish specific rights. Other agreements also contain concrete example of how to negotiate the introduction of AI at work. Our panel focuses on extracting valuable insights from collective agreements in the US and in the EU, particularly in terms of negotiating AI-related issues in the workplace.

- How do collective bargaining agreements shape AI governance?
- How do collective agreements protect workers rights beyond data privacy laws?
- To what extent technical standardisation (or the AI Act) can bring forward the provisions from collective agreements?
- What issues and rights remain for trade unions to incorporate in negotiations?

HT Petite • Panel

European AI-powered Solutions to Combat Dementia – How to Implement AI in the Health Sector?

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by Department of Innovation and Digitalisation in Law, University of Vienna (AT)

Moderator Klaudia Kwiatkowska, University of Vienna (AT)

Speakers Petra Ritter, Charité, eBRAIN-Health Project (DE); Ira Haraldsen, Oslo University Hospital (NO); Lukas Faymann, University of Vienna (AT); Daphné Lamirel, Alzheimer Europe (LU); Richard Rak, DIGITALEUROPE (BE)

AI is particularly useful in neuroscience because data-driven AI models can analyse complex datasets to help researchers and health practitioners in diagnosing, treating and preventing brain diseases. As we speak, researchers are working on developing health data platforms and AI models to predict whether a person is likely to develop dementia. This enables early treatment, which is crucial in case of neurodegenerative diseases. However, these groundbreaking technologies come with several legal and ethical dilemmas. The AI models train on large amounts of data, including sensitive personal data relating to health. In the case of dementia research, it remains essential to process data of vulnerable groups – persons with dementia. The purpose of this panel is to explore the legal, ethical and technical considerations of such research, in the context of the applicable EU legal framework (GDPR, AIA, DA, EHDS, MDR).

- What are the challenges of building European research platforms for brain data in a GDPR-compliant environment?
- What are the technical solutions to ensure that AI models and related digital health technologies remain compliant with EU regulation?
- How does the current legal framework for medical AI affect innovation in dementia research and what could be improved from a policy perspective?
- How to ensure ethical and trustworthy AI in brain research, in particular what are the views of people with dementia and other stakeholders on this issue?

Machine Room • Workshop

The Rise of Avatars: Should We Care about their Privacy in the Metaverse?

Organised by MetaverseUA Chair (SP)

Facilitator Aurelio López-Tarruella, University of Alicante (ES)

As virtual worlds become more prevalent, we witness another stride in the digitisation of human interactions. This additional step results in an increased processing of personal data, both in volume and significance. The use of "avatars" within the Metaverse introduces various privacy concerns due to their profound impact on human lives and identity. Avatars may become a full digital identity, overcoming the idea of mere virtual representations, more or less abstract. From a governance perspective, certain issues warrant further discussion, namely: Is anonymity really possible in the Metaverse? Examining the interactions between avatars, users, and digital platforms. Scrutinizing the notion of digital identity in the virtual worlds and the legal framework surrounding it (e.g. eIDAS). What happens when your avatar lives without your supervision? Personal data created automatically should be located in this legal regime.

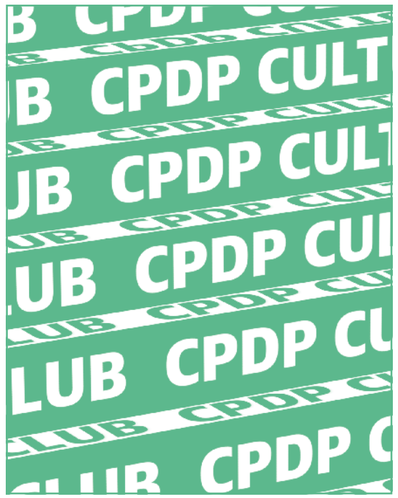
Music Room • Workshop • till 13.00

Introducing FRAIA: the Fundamental Rights and Algorithms Impact Assessment

Organised by Utrecht University, Data School (NL)

Facilitator Julia Straatman & Lysa Ngouateu, Utrecht University Data School (NL)

This workshop is a unique opportunity to get familiar with FRAIA: the fundamental rights impact assessment for algorithms that has been in use for over two-and-a-half years in The Netherlands. The workshop trainers (including one of the authors of FRAIA) will share insights, based on experiences during the development and implementation phases of the instrument. The workshop trainers have moderated over 20 FRAIA-assessments within various government institutions, dealing with use cases ranging from simple decision tree models to complex AI systems. During the hands-on workshop, we will: Learn why it is necessary to implement checks and balances for algorithms; Work with FRAIA and a realistic use case; Share tips and tricks on how to implement FRAIA within your organization; Have a Q&A with the developers of FRAIA. ■



THURSDAY 23RD MAY 2024 • 11.50

Grande Halle • Panel

How to Audit Algorithmic Risks

Academic ** Business * Policy *

Organised by AlgorithmWatch (DE)

Moderator Eliška Pírková, Access Now (BE)

Speakers Oliver Marsh, AlgorithmWatch (DE); David Fernández Llorca, European Centre for Algorithmic Transparency (ES); Ramsha Jahangir, Global Network Initiative (NL); Martin Degeling, Stiftung Neue Verantwortung/Interface (DE)

Auditing algorithms, to assess risks that they pose, is an increasingly important theme in governing technologies. Audits play a key role in the EU's new Digital Services Act (DSA), and implementation is currently the subject of extensive discussion. These experiences will inform the upcoming AI Act, and other legislation worldwide. New institutions including the European Centre for Algorithmic Transparency (ECAT), and AI Safety Institutes in countries including the UK and US, are important steps in developing specialised expertise and new methods. However alongside these developments, fundamental questions remain. Amongst these are: What should actually be measured, and how? How to capture social, as well as technical, issues? What are thresholds for unacceptable risk? How to balance collaboration and independence during audits? This panel will hear how existing approaches in auditing, plus new methods in algorithmic investigations, can address these challenges.

- What should actually be measured, and how?
- How to capture social, as well as technical, issues?
- What are thresholds for unacceptable risk?
- How to balance collaboration and independence during audits?

Maritime • Panel

New Governance and Inclusiveness in AI Standardisation – How Far Have We Gone?

Academic ** Business * Policy *

Organised by ANEC (BE)

Moderator Chiara Giovannini, ANEC (BE)

Speakers Natalia Giorgi, ETUC (BE); Thierry Boulangé, European Commission (EU); Emilia Tantar, SBS, Black Swan Luxembourg (LU); Sebastian Hallensleben, CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 (DE)

AI standards will play a key role in AI governance in Europe and beyond. But who is governing standardization? AI standardization is often mentioned as a test case for better inclusiveness in the drafting of standards. Firstly, the European Commission explicitly requested CEN and CENELEC to include actions to facilitate an appropriate representation and effective participation of societal stakeholders in their work program. Secondly, the corresponding AI technical body (JTC 21) hosts a task group on inclusiveness, whose main objective is precisely to encourage the participation of a wide range of stakeholders in AI standardization. This panel will review what the impact of these measures has been, what has been achieved so far and identify the challenges that are still faced by civil society as well as standardization governance itself.

- On a scale from 1 to 5, how inclusive has the standardisation of AI systems become?
- Which inclusiveness actions have worked, and which could be done better?
- Should we replicate what has been done for AI standardisation in other fields?
- Is the current governance model of the European Standardisation System a barrier to more societal representativeness?

Orangerie • Panel

CPDP ACADEMIC SESSION III

Academic ****

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Jo Pierson, Hasselt University (BE)

Speakers Fife Ogunde, Government of Saskatchewan (CA); Julia Krämer, Erasmus University (NL); Aluna Wang, HEC Paris (FR), Pablo Marcello Baquero, HEC Paris (FR); David Restrepo Amariles, HEC Paris (FR); Harry Halpin, Nym Technologies (UK); Jaya Klara Brekke, Nym Technologies (UK); CNIL-INRIA privacy award winner

- Fife Ogunde, Government of Saskatchewan (CA) - Artificial Intelligence and Employment Law: Through a Canadian Lens
- Aluna Wang, HEC Paris (FR), Pablo Marcello Baquero, HEC Paris (FR), and David Restrepo Amariles, HEC Paris (FR) - Unveiling Transparency in Privacy Enforcement Across the EU: Bridging Rights and Enforcement
- Harry Halpin, Nym Technologies (UK), and Jaya Klara Brekke, Nym Technologies (UK) - Preserving Privacy with Technology: A data protection analysis of the Nym mixnet
- CNIL-INRIA privacy award winner

Class Room • Panel

Global Approaches to AI Regulation: Towards an International Law on AI?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Future of Privacy Forum (FPF) (BE)

Moderator Bianca-Ioana Marcu, Future of Privacy Forum (BE)

Speakers Audrey Plonk, OECD (INT); Emma Redmond, OpenAI (IE); Bruno Bioni, Data Privacy Brasil (BR); Gregory Smolynec, Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (CA)

The global race to regulate AI is no longer in its infancy, with countries around the world setting the tone for binding and non-binding regulatory standards. From the European Union's AI Act to Brazil's AI Bill and the White House Executive Order on AI, and from Singapore's Model AI Governance Framework to the African Union's AI Continental Strategy, discussions on the norms that should underpin the regulation of AI remain center stage. While regional approaches to AI regulation have been prioritized, global, multi-stakeholder dialogue has materialized in international fora such as the UN, the OECD, the G7, and the GPA. This panel explores what an international law on AI may look like noting that the impacts of AI systems are cross-border in nature. Crucially, the conversation will be informed by the role of data protections laws in informing AI norms.

- What are the challenges posed by transnational AI systems, and do current regulatory frameworks help to address them?
- What can we learn from international and regional data protection law to facilitate a global approach to AI regulation?
- How are regional AI norms and frameworks influencing one another?
- What would an international law on AI look like?

HT Aula • Panel

Closed

HT Petite • Panel

AI in the Urban Landscape: Navigating Data Governance with Multiple Stakeholders

Academic * Business ** Policy *

Organised by Centro Nazionale IoT e Privacy (IT)

Moderator Carlo Rossi Chauvenet, Data Valley/DV (IT)

Speakers Sophie Meszaros, Open & Agile Smart Cities & Communities/OASC (BE); Bárbara da Rosa Lazarotto, Universiteit Brussel/VUB (BE); Daniele Panfilo, Aindo (IT); Christopher Wilson, MyData.org (FI)

This panel addresses the intricate balance between AI advancement and data governance in the context of smart cities. It features a dialogue among diverse stakeholders including legal experts, technology innovators, and NGO representatives, each bringing a unique viewpoint on managing data ethically and effectively in urban environments. The discussion will focus on the challenges and opportunities in utilizing AI and synthetic data to enhance urban life, while respecting data privacy and individual rights. We will delve into the advancing landscape of data anonymization methods and examine how EU policies are crafting an ecosystem favorable for digital innovation. This session aims to thoroughly investigate the collaboration across various sectors to propel AI advancement in smart cities, focusing on aligning technological growth with fundamental values of data protection and building citizens' trust.

- How can diverse stakeholders effectively collaborate to balance AI advancement with data protection in smart cities?
- How can data governance in smart cities support inclusive and sustainable urban development?
- What role does cross-sector collaboration play in responsible AI use in smart city applications?
- How can smart cities ensure transparency and accountability in their AI and data governance models?

Machine Room • Workshop

Governing AI: Drafting a Blueprint for Advocates

Organised by CAIDP Europe

Facilitator Karine Caunes, CAIDP Europe (FR); Francesca Fanucci, CINGO (IT/GB); Nele Roekens, UNIA/ENNHRI (BE)

Only through collective intelligence can we find concrete solutions to the challenges posed by AI. Join us to devise together strategies to safeguard human rights, democracy and the rule of law. How to implement the GDPR, AI Act, DSA or Council of Europe Convention on AI to ensure trustworthy AI? How to fill the gap between a right-based and a risk-based approach? How to foster concrete synergies between data protection, AI regulation and content management to avoid and correct discrimination or manipulation? How to curb AI-powered surveillance practices? How to navigate the governance maze to achieve effective enforcement? How to activate the triad algorithmic transparency / contestability / accountability? Members of civil society organizations, human rights institutions, data protection authorities, academics, European and national institutions etc. are welcome to contribute with their diverse experience and best practices.

Music Room • Workshop

Introducing FRAIA: the Fundamental Rights and Algorithms Impact Assessment

Organised by Utrecht University, Data School (NL)

Facilitator Julia Straatman & Lysa Ngouateu, Utrecht University Data School (NL)

Continuation from 10.30 Workshop. Ends at 13.05.

Living Room • Workshop

Accountable Optimization in Recommender Systems: What's the Recipe?

Organised by Panoptykon (PL)

Facilitator Katarzyna Szymielewicz & Martin Husovec, Panoptykon (PL)

Social media have fallen short on their promise to connect and empower people. By funding their business model on advertising, very large online platforms (VLOPs) gained incentive to prioritise user engagement over safety. There is mounting evidence of the harms caused by recommender systems being optimised for engagement. With the Digital Services Act in place, we expect that VLOPs will mitigate systemic risks to fundamental rights and democracy caused by their core services. Civil society experts argue that VLOPs should depart from signals and metrics that correlate with user engagement and prioritise signals that correlate with relevance and credibility of the recommended content. What other ingredients do we need in the recipe for safer and rights-respecting recommender systems? Can we train content ranking algorithms to predict "quality" or "credibility" instead of engagement? What can go wrong? Let's discuss.

Board Room • Workshop

Crowding Out The Message: Innovating and Regulating to Ensure User Empowerment on Increasingly Crowded screens

Organised by TikTok (EU)

Facilitator John Kavanagh, TikTok (UK)

Users of online services are being increasingly empowered through the provision of more information and transparency than ever before, thanks to the GDPR's rules on transparency now being joined by obligations under the DSA and AI Act amongst others. But with this increasing transparency comes increasing demand for limited space on user's screens. Notices like "why are you seeing this content", "this is an advertisement", and "this is AI-generated content" could all appear together on one screen to satisfy different but equally important obligations. All of these messages are important tools for user trust, safety and digital agency. But innovation and flexibility in the design and delivery of such information is needed to avoid a 'real estate crisis' for space on user screens, as well as information fatigue.

This roundtable seeks to stimulate a discussion across disciplines on the need to maintain user awareness and engagement via online design across an increasingly crowded set of regulatory obligations, how innovation in transparency notification for user good can be encouraged and supported technically, and the importance of clear regulatory endorsement of any new, user-friendly approaches that comply innovatively with requirements. We invite representatives from legal, compliance, technological, academic and regulatory perspectives to attend an open discussion to develop an articulation of the challenge and potential ways forward. ■

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Book Launch: Regulating the Synthetic Society

Organised by Privacytopia (BE)

Author Bart van der Sloot

13.05 • Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

CPDP Book Club: Governing Cross-Border Data Flows: Reconciling EU Data Protection and International Trade law

Organised by Privacy Salon & Digital Legal Studies

Author Svetlana Yakovleva

Moderator Laura Drechsler, Centre for IT & IP Law, KU Leuven/State Archives of Belgium/Open Universiteit

Discussants Calli Schroeder (EPIC) and Theodore Christakis (University Grenoble Alpes)

Full description page 69

THURSDAY 23RD MAY 2024 • 14.15

Grande Halle • Panel

Personal data in the times of AI

Academic * Business ** Policy *

Organised by EDPS

Moderator Fanny Coudert, EDPS (EU)

Speakers Frederik Richter, German Foundation for Data Protection (DE); Mireille Hildebrandt, Vrije Universiteit Brussels (BE); Patrick Breyer, MEP (DE)

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to advance, it is important to reflect on the role of data protection in the times of AI. The avid appetite of AI systems for information, including but not limited to personal data, combined with their ability to perform complex analytics leads us to reflect on how to apply data protection to AI tools. The EDPS aims to ensure the integration of AI into day-to-day lives in a human-centered way, respecting the rights and freedoms of individuals. Therefore, it is essential to think about how data protection can contribute to achieve the desired human-centric AI approach, including about the meaning of personal data is in the context of AI. The concept was shaped on the basis of the assumption that anonymisation or the impossibility for an actor to identify data subjects was a sufficient safeguard to uphold individuals' rights and freedoms. Building on the more recent case law from the CJEU and of the EU General Court, this panel will discuss the practical dilemmas that emerge, in the context of AI.

- How to interpret the concept of 'identifiable data' in the context of AI?
- How relevant is the relationship between the actors (controller-processor) to assess whether certain information falls under the concept of personal data?
- Which protections or safeguards should apply when AI tools involve the processing of anonymous data (e.g. use of statistics to extract patterns)?
- How will Data Protection Impact Assessments and Fundamental Rights Impact Assessments interact and feed each other?

Maritime • Panel

Working on Current and Future Governance and Control of AI & Algorithms

Academic * Business ** Policy *

Organised by Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens, Department for the Coordination of Algorithmic oversight (NL)

Moderator Gerald Hopster, Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (NL)

Speakers Vanja Skoric, ECNL (NL); Jurriaan Parie, Algorithm Audit (NL); Karine Perset, OECD (BE); Nena Dragicevic, independent expert (DE)

Organisations are exploring the possible applications and value of algorithms & AI, while trust in algorithms and AI is decreasing and the usage and risk increases. While compliance with the GDPR and other legislation on algorithms & AI is a complex matter, organisations need to prepare for future regulation, most notably the AI Act. But What can organisations do today to effectively govern and be in control of AI & algorithms in their organisations? What can and should be done now to use the potential but avoid risks when regulations are not perfectly clear yet? The panellists will discuss these questions and the tools and frameworks that can be used or should be developed. This panel is organised from the perspective of the AP in their new role as the coordinating supervisory authority on algorithms & AI in the Netherlands.

- What practical lessons can and should be learned from existing regulations on how to govern and control AI & algorithms?
- Who is involved in governing and control of AI and algorithms?
- Which tools and instruments can already be used and which have to be developed to govern and control AI & algorithms?
- How to start preparing for new legislation while the technology is advancing rapidly?

Orangerie • Panel

Enforcing the EU's Digital Laws: Delivering European Tech Policies that serve People, Democracy and the Planet

Academic ** Business * Policy *

Organised by EDRi (BE)

Moderator Jan Penfrat, EDRi (BE)

Speakers Claire Gayrel, European Commission (EU); Rachel Griffin, Sciences Po Law School (FR); Chantal Joris, ARTICLE 19 (UK); Rik Viergever, Murena (NL)

European elections take place just over two weeks after CPDP. The next mandate for the European Parliament and the European Commission will be key for implementing and enforcing some of the most anticipated tech laws of the decade, including the DMA, the DSA and the AI Act. At a time where the world's most powerful tech corporations spend record levels on lobbying and sue the EU Commission over its enforcement decisions, will the EU succeed in delivering European tech policies that serve people, democracy and the planet? Will the Commission's enforcement teams be admitted the resources required to uphold all the new rules? And can that lead to effective change on the (digital) ground?

- At a time when we see record high levels of Big Tech lobbying, will we succeed in delivering European policies for technologies that serve humanity, democracy and the planet?
- In particular, in the areas of public sector use, criminal justice and the environmental impact of AI, what are public interest visions for AI deployments that are limited, meaningfully transparent, open to public scrutiny, sustainable and contestable?
- How would we continue to address harms on groups that are specifically impacted by surveillance and control?
- How do we think our institutions can deliver these visions?

Class Room • Panel

Lifting the Hood on Big AI: The Future of Transparency and Accountability in AI

Academic ** Business * Policy *

Organised by Mozilla

Moderator Claire Pershan, Mozilla Foundation (BE)

Speakers Nick Botton, AWO (BE); Raziye Buse Çetin, AI Forensics; Lucie-Aimée Kaffee, Hugging Face (DE/US); Mark Dingemanse, Radboud University (NLI)

Understanding AI's impact on society and ensuring that tech companies are held accountable requires conditions of openness and transparency. The DSA enshrined in law requirements for some of the world's largest tech companies to share data with researchers, and the AI Act follows this with additional transparency and testing requirements for AI. This is a first step in enabling more far-reaching scrutiny of general-purpose AI models and an ever-increasing number of AI-enabled products across sectors — but it can't be the last. How can external scrutiny and more openness in AI be achieved in practice? What are the needs of and roadblocks for public-interest researchers, as well as the challenges of developers and commercial actors trying to understand these models and ensuring their quality? This panel will explore the role of research and transparency from the experience of online platforms to the next era of AI.

- What is the status quo of data sharing and transparency into general purpose AI systems?
- How has the landscape changed from voluntary to co-regulatory and regulatory regimes?
- How do the research questions, methods, and even the researchers themselves differ between online platforms and AI systems?
- What's needed to facilitate transparency and data access?

HT Aula • Panel

FLOPs and beyond: Decoding the AI Act's Systemic Risk Criteria

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Microsoft (US)

Moderator Tjade Stroband, Microsoft (US)

Speakers Sandra Wachter, Oxford Internet Institute (UK); Yordanka Ivanova, DG CNECT (EU); Connor Dunlop, Ada Lovelace Institute (UK); Lennart Heim, RAND (DE/US)

In this panel discussion, we will dive deeper into the concept of "high-impact capabilities", based on which GPAI models can be classified as presenting "systemic risk" under the EU AI Act. The AI Act will introduce obligations for providers of general-purpose AI (GPAI) models, as well as additional requirements for a subcategory of general-purpose AI models with systemic risk. Currently, the AI Act includes only a single quantitative criterion for determining systemic risk, based on the amount of computing power used for training the model (<10^25 FLOPS). Enforcement and advisory authorities such as the AI Office and the scientific panel of experts may decide to consider additional criteria when determining whether a GPAI model poses systemic risk, such as the number of business or end-users, number of parameters of the model, and quality or size of its data set. The aim of the discussion will be to explore different criteria put forward by the AI Act to determine such risk, also linking these criteria to a model's actual capabilities and impact on the market.

- What are current challenges into measurement and evaluation of systemic risks posed by general-purpose AI models?
- Is there an emerging global consensus on the understanding of systemic risk? What are some differences between the U.S. and EU regulatory approaches?
- What is the current state of research into establishing reliable performance-based evaluations?

HT Petite • Panel

Offensive Cybersecurity by AI: Promises and Pitfalls

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by ATHENE (DE) & Fraunhofer SIT (DE) & Goethe University Frankfurt (DE) & University of Cologne (DE)

Moderator Annika Selzer, Fraunhofer SIT (DE); Indra Spiecker gen. Döhmann, University of Cologne (DE)

Speakers Johann Laux, Oxford Internet Institute (DE); Eva Wolfangel, Independent Journalist (DE); Chris Kubecka, HypaSec (US); George Patsis, Obrela (UK)

Cybersecurity is an ever-evolving field, with artificial intelligence (AI) becoming a pivotal player in both offense and defense. The use of AI in offensive cybersecurity has the potential to revolutionize the tactics and strategies employed by malicious actors, while also enhancing the capabilities of security professionals to protect against cyber threats. The promises and pitfalls associated with the intersection of AI and offensive cybersecurity are the central focus of this panel. This panel aims to bring together a diverse group of experts, including practitioners and academics, to explore the multifaceted landscape of offensive cybersecurity empowered by AI. The discussion will delve into the potential benefits, ethical concerns, and technical challenges associated with the use of AI in offensive operations, as well as the broader implications for the cybersecurity community, businesses, and society as a whole.

- How do AI-driven cyberattacks reshape the threat landscape?
- What are the ethical implications and dilemmas related to AI-driven offensive cybersecurity, including the potential for automated attacks, accountability, and responsible use?
- What strategies and technologies exist for defending against AI-driven cyberattacks, including the role of AI in threat detection and incident response?
- Which legal and regulatory challenges, including challenges regarding international norms and standards does AI pose in offensive cybersecurity?

Machine Room • Workshop

Inclusiveness in AI Standards Development: Challenges and Remedies

Organised by Ernst & Young (BE)

Facilitator Ansgar Koene, Ernst & Young (BE)

Regulators are increasingly turning to Technology Standards as a means to future-proof legislation while at the same time calling on these communities of subject matter experts to operationalize regulatory obligations into implementation ready best-practice.

An important concern that has been raised about this process is that the technical experts who contribute to Standards development are predominantly affiliated with large private sector organizations. By contrast vulnerable or economically less powerful groups in society, who might be the 'problem owners' that legislation is meant to protect, are largely absent in the Standards development process.

In this workshop we will discuss the challenges and possible practical remedies to this inclusiveness dilemma in AI Standards development.

To create standards that truly address societal risks, "problem owners" need to be included in standards setting practices. This workshop will rely on audience collaboration to identify barriers to participation such as time and resources and to strategize ways to dismantle those burdens. The format of the session will consist of the following:

One moderator (Ansgar Koene) and three panel members (Emilia Tantar, Natalia Giorgi and Andrea Tognoni) representing, companies (EY), SMEs (SBS), trade unions (ETUC) and children (5Rights Foundation).

The panel members will react to the suggestions from the audience and where necessary provide additional nudges from their experiences with Standards development to keep the brainstorming session on track.

The results of this session with feed into the inclusiveness work at the CEN-CENELC Joint Technical Committee that is tasked to deliver the standards for the AI Act (JTC21).

Music Room • Workshop

AI on Trial: A Cross-Examination of AI "Expertise"

Organised by Maastricht University (NL)

Facilitator Mindy Duffourc, Maastricht University (NL)

This workshop examines the limitations and usefulness of AI systems that might provide expert-level information to multiple actors in the legal system. Using a simulated medical malpractice case, participants in the workshop will explore three levels of information that an AI model might provide in the case. The first level involves information that an AI system might provide to a potential litigant seeking to better understand both their medical treatment and legal options following a health injury. The second level involves information that an AI system might provide to a lawyer seeking to understand the medical aspects of the case. The third level involves information that an AI system might provide to a judge who decides the case by applying legal rules to complex medical facts. The workshop organizers will prepare questions designed to obtain information at each level.

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THURSDAY 23RD MAY 2024 • 16.00

Living Room • Workshop

How to build decentralized data architectures for federated data governance

Organised by Brussels Privacy Hub

Facilitator Sophie Stalla-Bourdillon, Brussels Privacy Hub (BE)

A recent industry trend favors decentralized data architectures over the centralized data lakes and warehouses built for AI and analytics. This creates challenges, but also opportunities for data governance and data protection. In particular, data governance and data protection controls can be implemented in a federated fashion to work with a decentralized architecture. This federation creates opportunities in terms of data protection because data is held and managed more locally, close to the original owners and domain experts of the data. Data sharing between the components of such a decentralized architecture can be controlled in a fine-granular fashion, which allows for better guarantees in terms of data protection without sacrificing the data's analytics value altogether. Learn how to design and assess decentralized data architecture and explore with us the requirements for technologies to support such architectures.

Board Room • Workshop

Designing responsible AI tools for medical imaging

Organised by Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CA)

Facilitator Pierre-Luc Déziel, Université Laval (CA)

This workshop aims at engaging the CPDP community in order to flag the different privacy issues that the use of a new Canadian software analyzing medical images with AI techniques could raise. Participants will be introduced to PACS AI, a custom software developed by a team of physicians, data scientists and legal experts at the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIFAR). Attendees will be expected to assess the current design of PACS AI from a privacy standpoint, challenge its core features, and offer alternative design solutions. The main goal of the workshop is therefore to harness the expertise of the CPDP community in order to help our team make sure that PACS AI meets the most stringent privacy requirements and respects the patients' right to privacy. ■

Grande Halle • Panel

The Intersection of AI and Regulation: How Organisations and Regulators Should think about Innovation, Compliance & Users' Rights

Academic * Business ** Policy ***

Organised by Google (US)

Moderator Rafaela Nicolazzi, Google (IT)

Speakers Yann Padova, Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (FR); Natascha Gerlach, CIPL (DE); Gwendal Le Grand, European Data Protection Board Secretariat (EU); Clarice Girot, OECD; Jacques Mandrillon, Salesforce

This panel explores the interplay between artificial intelligence (AI) and related regulation (e.g.: GDPR, AIA), focusing on navigating innovation, compliance, fostering organizational accountability, and safeguarding the rights of individuals. It will delve into the landscape where AI innovation intersects with regulatory frameworks, key strategies for harmonizing technological advancements with organisational efforts. Join us as experts from business, policy and think tanks to discuss the complexities of legal compliance, including AIA and the GDPR, in AI-driven environments to foster innovation and new partnerships in Europe and beyond, offering insights into effective regulatory enforcement mechanisms and empowering users to assert their data rights. Gain actionable perspectives on how stakeholders can navigate the evolving regulatory landscape and cultivate a culture of responsible AI governance to meet the dual objectives of innovation and data protection.

- What measures can be taken to empower users in understanding and asserting their rights regarding AI-driven data processing under the GDPR and AI Act?
- How can regulatory bodies effectively enforce regulations in the rapidly evolving landscape of AI technology?
- What strategies should organizations adopt to ensure AI systems comply with regulation requirements while maintaining innovation?
- How can research and innovation help shape AI policies?

Maritime • Panel

EDPL Young Scholar Award

Academic ** Policy ****

Organised by Lexxion Publisher (DE)

Moderator Franziska Boehm, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (DE); Bart van der Sloot, Tilburg University (NL)

Speakers Bilgesu Sumer, KU Leuven (BE); Sibylle Pouillaude, University Paris-Panthéon-Assass (FR)

The EDPL Young Scholar Award, organised by the European Data Protection Law Review (EDPL), is an annual competition for data protection researchers in the early stages of their career. The panel will feature the best authors of this year's competition who will present the findings of their research and discuss it with the Award's jury of renowned data protection experts. The panel will conclude with the announcement of the winner of the award and an award ceremony.

- Bilgesu Sumer, KU Leuven (BE) - AIA's Exclusion of Biometric Verification: Minimal Risk by Design & Default?
- Sibylle Pouillaude, University Paris-Panthéon-Assass (FR) - Harmonizing the Enforcement of the Right to Be Forgotten: Navigating New Speech Regulation Challenges in the EU.

The papers will be discussed by the jury made up of EDPL Board Members Franziska Boehm, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (DE), Indra Spicier gen. Döhmann, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt (DE); Maria Tzanou, University of Sheffield (UK).

Orangerie • Panel

Social Media Recommender Systems Should Deliver Value, not "User Engagement". How can we get there?

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by Panoptykon Foundation (PL) & AI, Media & Democracy Lab (NL)

Moderator Katarzyna Szymielewicz, Panoptykon Foundation (PL)

Speakers Kasper Drazewski, BEUC (BE); Natali Helberger, UvA/AI, Media & Democracy Lab (NL); Kim Van Sparrentak, MEP (NL); Midas Nouwens, Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (NL)

Over the last decade, social media platforms have fallen short on their promise to connect and empower people. Their business model comes with a strong incentive to prioritise user engagement over safety and quality of our online experience. This overarching commercial objective informs the design of recommender systems – a crucial layer of social media platforms, which determines how we find information and interact with content. Content ranking algorithms tend to amplify various types of borderline content, incl. hate speech, disinformation and click-bait. With shadow-banning and de-ranking as equally powerful and non-transparent tools, large social media platforms shape the digital public sphere in a way that benefits their commercial goals but does not serve social interests or democratic values. Individual users are told that their feed has been "personalized" but they have very few tools to influence what content will be recommended to them. The panel will critically examine EU regulatory response to challenges posed by large platforms' recommender systems (esp. the Digital Services Act and the Commission's enforcement powers under this regulation). Panelists will also discuss incentives and barriers to designing social media recommenders that would serve real users' needs and a healthier online public sphere (incl. self-development, self-determination, access to high-quality and diverse content):

- What points of legal intervention are possible to hold large online platforms accountable for harms caused by their recommender systems? Are the new powers of the European Commission under the Digital Services Act sufficient? Or should some of these harms be addressed in the upcoming revision of the European consumer protection regulation?
- To what extent individual empowerment is an answer to systemic risks posed by social media recommender systems? What top-down measures (i.e. mandating "safer" or "healthier" default settings) may also be necessary?
- "User engagement" (as an objective determining the design of popular recommender systems) may not work for our digital wellbeing but it comes with clear metrics of success. And for this reason it is preferred by the shareholders. Can we translate value-based objectives (such as quality and safety of online experience) in metrics used by the designers of commercial recommender systems?

Class Room • Panel

Data Protection, Data Sovereignty and Digital Exchange: Unravelling the Dynamics between Data Transfer Restrictions and Free Trade

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by Brussels Privacy Hub (BE)

Moderator Sophie Stalla-Bourdillon, VUB (BE)

Speakers Bruno Gencarelli, European Commission (EU); Svetlana Yakovleva, De Brauw (NL); Burcu Kilic, CIGI (CA); Alex Joel, Washington College of Law (US); Arif Wider, HTW Berlin (DE)

The intricate interplay between data sovereignty and free trade presents complex challenges for policymakers and international relations. Multilateral trade agreements, e.g., the CPTPP and the USMCA, incorporate explicit clauses on data flows and local storage requirements. Nevertheless, there is no consensus on whether/how measures related to data protection should fall within the purview of free trade agreements. The WTO Joint Statement Initiative on e-commerce highlights the increasing differences among participants regarding cross-border data flows and data localization matters. This panel will investigate the multifaceted dynamics surrounding the regulation of cross-border data flows, examining how the concept of data sovereignty interacts with the principles of free trade and how the protection of fundamental rights is best preserved. The panel will scrutinize recent developments while exploring whether/how varying approaches to data transfer restrictions can coexist with international free trade commitments.

- Is the EU approach to data localisation and horizontal provisions in free trade agreements evolving? What does the change of the office of the US Trade Representative really mean?
- What can be achieved by the global CBPR framework or the Data Free Flow with Trust initiative?
- What is the relationship between the protection of fundamental rights and data sovereignty?
- How to reconcile concerns related with the protection of fundamental rights, data sovereignty and free trade? What are the most promising transfer tools in this regard?

HT Aula • Panel

Power, Convenience, and Prestige in the Governance and Legal Regulation of AI

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by University of Turin (IT)

Moderator Eleonora Bassi, Nexa Center for Internet & Society (IT)

Speakers Julie Cohen, Georgetown University (US); Fumio Shimpo, Institute for Information and Communications Policy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications/University of Keio (JP); Daniel Sprick, University of Cologne (DE); Zoe Kardasiadou, EU Commission (EU)

Several jurisdictions from the U.S. to the U.K., from China to Japan, in addition to the AI Act in EU law or Canada's AIDA, aim all to govern and regulate uses and models of AI. Although international institutions have been active, e.g., the Council of Europe's AI Committee, a fiery competition among regulatory systems has followed as a result. Such competition also affects the fields of privacy and data protection. The aim of this panel is to discuss current trends in the governance and legal regulation of AI through the lens of comparative law. The dynamics of legal transplants, influence and receptions draws the attention to either matters of legal power, e.g., the extra-territoriality clauses of a certain legislation; or, a de facto effect that concerns changes in practices, products, and services offered in foreign jurisdictions; down to the ways in which national or international legislations may represent a reference point for the rest of the world by affecting or inspiring further regulations of other countries.

- Is there any new Brussels effect at hand?
- Is the U.S. 2023 Executive Order a game changer?
- Any lessons learned from China's regulations of AI?
- Is the strength of Japan's soft law exportable?

HT Petite • Panel

A Call for Data Dignity: Is there a Need for a New Right to Be Seen in the Age of Artificial Intelligence?

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by BI Norwegian Business School (NO)

Moderator Christian Fieseler, BI Norwegian Business School (NO)

Speakers Christoph Lutz, BI Norwegian Business School (NO); Aurelia Tamò-Larrieux, Université de Lausanne (CH); Eduard Fosch-Villaronga, Leiden University (NL); Vanesa Mădălina Vargas, Bucharest University of Economic Studies (RO)

In the evolving landscape of artificial intelligence , fostering a fair and inclusive data environment is paramount. Central to this vision is the concept of "the right to be seen," wherein individuals possess the right to be included in datasets that influence AI systems. Just as we advocate for the right to privacy and the right to be forgotten, a parallel discourse must emerge -- the right to be seen. This principle contends that individuals should have agency over their representation in data, asserting control over algorithmically generated narratives. In this panel we debate what a conceptualisation of a right to be seen could look like, its relationship to matters of privacy and data dignity, and envision a future where diverse voices are not only acknowledged but sought, ensuring the richness of human experiences is accurately reflected in AI systems.

- Who is currently "seen" in datasets and how can we work towards a more inclusive future that takes into account people across all life stages?
- How can businesses and institutions ensure that their data collection practices align with the principles of data dignity, fostering a more inclusive and representative dataset?
- What regulatory measures can be implemented to enforce data dignity and a right to be seen, striking a balance between innovation and safeguarding individual rights in the realm of AI and data utilisation?
- How might international cooperation contribute to the development of a universal framework for data dignity, transcending borders and fostering a shared commitment to inclusive AI practices?

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Machine Room • Workshop

Promoting Collaboration and Rights: A Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on Sex Workers' and Victims' Rights in the Digital Age

Organised by European Sex Workers Rights Alliance (NL)

Facilitator Luca Stevenson, European Sex Workers Rights Alliance (NL)

Are online privacy and safety mutually exclusive? The digitalization of society has brought forth both opportunities and risks for various social groups. This dichotomy is particularly striking when examining the rights of sex workers, including adult content creators, and the rights of victims, encompassing those subjected to intimate image-based abuse, child sexual exploitation, and trafficking. These sensitive issues are often treated as opposing priorities within distinct spheres, hindering productive discourse and collaborative action. ESWA aims to bridge the gap in policy development, addressing barriers such as stigma and legal issues. Join us to discuss collaboration opportunities amid European policy changes. We will explore the evolving digital landscape's impact and advocate for rights-based policies. Let's foster partnerships between sex worker-led groups, victim support organizations, policymakers, and digital rights advocates to advance rights and safety for all in the digital era.

Music Room • Workshop

Cookie Pledge, Do Not Track... How is All That Supposed to Work from the User's Point of View?

Organised by University of the Arts Berlin & Einstein Center Digital Future (DE)

Facilitator Max von Grafenstein, University of the Arts Berlin (DE)

Consent forms are usually formulated by the data controllers, i.e. in case of doubt their legal design follows the interests of the data controller and not the data subjects. In order to give greater weight to the interests of data subjects, we are developing an international standard that we would like to present and discuss for the first time at this year's CPDP. The discussion will centre on what requirements the standard must contain, not only from a legal point of view, but above all with regard to visual representation and technical infrastructure, in order to gain the broadest possible acceptance among economic stakeholders, too. 1. What are the essentials of an international standard for consent? 2. Who are or should be the driving forces behind such a standard?

Living Room • Workshop

Re-Imagining Data Infrastructures: Labour, Environment and Solidarity

Organised by ULD (DE) & Platform Privacy (DE)

Facilitator Felix Bieker, ULD (DE) & Sarah Vorndran, Critical Infrastructure Lab (NL)

Facing interconnected crises of racial capitalism, climate injustice and eroding solidarity, we want to re-imagine our current data infrastructures in an open forum for researchers and practitioners in the various fields of critical data studies. We want to consider the conditions of data workers and the environmental impacts of the factories needed to train AI models. We want to look at practices of solidarity with the resistance and refusal of those workers and the local communities affected. From this, we hope to find avenues that can help us address the interconnected crises from a critical perspective and find a better way forward. How can ongoing workers' resistance connect with, and centre racialised migrant workers that prop up the data and tech economy? Who and how do we build with and across different interconnected struggles such as labour and the environment?

Board Room • Workshop

AI for Democracy – how to use AI in political campaigning

Organised by Cosmonauts & Kings (DE)

Facilitator Simon Boelts & Laura Bauer, Cosmonauts & Kings (DE)

AI technologies are revolutionising political communication, from the generation of social media content to the analysis of performance data and the use of predictive models. Data protection plays a critical role here, especially in political campaigns. In our workshop, we oler an insight into the current state of AI in the field of political communication. Participants will have the opportunity to try out innovative tools in a simulation game and explore the potential of AI for their work. The event will conclude with a lively discussion on the future of AI in campaigning, in which we will discuss the opportunities and challenges of these technologies together.

We kindly ask you to bring your device (preferably laptop) to this workshop.

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Feminist Book Club: Feminist Cyberlaw

Organised by Privacytopia (BE)

Author Amanda Levendowski Co author Meg Leta Jones Moderator Anastasia Karagianni Discussants Anastasia Nefeli Vidaki (VUB), Alexandros Goniadis, Plixavra Vogiatzoglou (UnAm)

Full description on page 66 ■

Grande Halle • Panel

Mitigating Risks in International Data Flows: Lessons from the GDPR for AI Regulation

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by TikTok

Moderator Eugene McQuaid, TikTok (BE)

Speakers Jade Nester, TikTok (UK); Jon Renshaw, NCC Group (UK), Estelle Massé, European Commission (EU)

Data transfers are an issue of political, regulatory and judicial activity under the GDPR. The regulation of transfers is embedded in the language of controllers and processers. But the reality of the digital economy is a tangled web of data flows, with consumer expectation of 24/7 support and service continuity meaning global support and staffing is the norm. With European regulators' low risk appetite towards data transfers, this panel will discuss how to maintain continuity of service whilst mitigating risk over current norms. And with AI involving similar complexity – from training data developers, to application designers, to business deploying those applications – the panel will consider the lessons arising from the GDPR and data governance more generally.

- What are the current realities of data transfers?
- How can continuity of service be maintained whilst mitigating risk over current norms?
- What are the accountability lessons arising from the GDPR and data governance regarding data transfers?
- How can these lessons be transferred to AI?

Maritime • Panel

The Use of AI in Decision-making by Public Authorities: Critical Perspectives

Academic *** Business ** Policy *

Organised by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL)

Moderator Eline Leijten, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL)

Speakers Aviva de Groot, University of Tilburg (NL); Migle Laukyte, Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona (ES); Tijmen Wisman, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL); Kris Shrishak, Irish Council for Civil Liberties (IE)

Public authorities increasingly deploy AI in various facets of governance, surveillance, and decision-making thereby increasing their power. For this reason it is imperative to scrutinise to what extent the existing legal order in the EU counterbalances this power by affording legal protection to individuals and communities vis-à-vis the state in administrative procedures. AI should not be used to the detriment of individuals and their rights without their ability to effectively challenge decisions disadvantaging them. Within this context the panel will discuss various critical perspectives on the use of AI in public administrations, including human rights and principles of good administration.

- What is the current state of legal protection for individuals vis-à-vis the state in administrative procedures provided by EU law?
- To which extent does the AI Act contribute to such legal protection?
- What are the limits of the right to good administration with respect to publicly deployed AI and what should we do about these limits?
- Can individual legal explanation rights be transformed to force more equitable decision making practices on institutional levels?

Orangerie • Panel

AI Needs a Strategy, not just Regulation! Comparing Initiatives Across Latin America

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by CTS-FGV (BR)

Moderator Nicolo Zingales, CTS-FGV (BR)

Speakers Luz Helena Orozco y Villa (MX); Beatriz Kira, Sussex University (BR); Beatriz Botero Arcila, Sciences Po (CO); Pablo Trigo Kramcsak, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE)

As AI is profoundly transforming our societies at an increasingly rapid pace, governments and legislators have a pivotal role in shaping its development for years to come. We are, indeed, witnessing a mushrooming of initiatives that seek to regulate AI to minimize its negative externalities, particularly in what is known as the "AI safety" debate. At the same time, a wide range of measures have been put forward to stimulate the development and use of AI, which takes into account the specificities of the local ecosystem- what is often referred to as the definition of a national "AI strategy". This panel will illustrate and compare the approaches to these issues taken by 4 leading jurisdictions in Latin America, reflecting in particular on the main preoccupations behind the existing proposals, the varying degree of stakeholder participation, and their expected effectiveness.

- What are the differences in the approaches taken in the jurisdictions under consideration?
- What are the preoccupations behind the proposals?
- Which role did stakeholder participation play in the proposals?
- What is the expected effectiveness of the proposals?

Class Room • Panel

Effective Enforcement, Is that not the answer?

Academic ** Business * Policy ***

Organised by Open Universiteit (NL)

Moderator Michael Veale, UCL (UK)

Speakers Eva Lachnit, Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (NL); René Mahieu, Open Universiteit (NL); Karolina Mojzesowicz, European Commission (EU); Kai Zenner, Adviser for MEP Axel Voss (DE)

The GDPR promised to bring effective enforcement of data protection law, but 5 years after its entry into force it can be established that it did not fully deliver. Questions have arisen on diverse issues such as the ability of national authorities to get a grip on large multinational firms (forum shopping), the effectiveness of cooperation mechanisms between national authorities, and the ability to enforce a largely principle based regulation. The AI-act and GDPRs enforcement mechanism have several similarities, such as national supervisory authorities, a European Artificial Intelligence Board (similar to the EDPB) and corrective measures such as high turnover based fines and bans on processing. Against this background this panel asks which lessons should be learned for effective enforcement of the AI-act?

- Did the lessons learned from the GDPR contribute to a better system of enforcement in the AI-act?
- Is a risk-based approach the right way to go for effective enforcement?
- What are the key elements of an effective system of enforcement?
- What does the experience of GDPR enforcement teach us about effectively enforcing open norms?

HT Aula • Panel

Transforming GDPR into a Risk-Based Harm Tool Alongside Specific AI Regulation. Meeting Separate but Complementary Needs?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by CITIP KU Leuven

Moderator Michiel Fierens, CiTiP-KUL (BE)

Speakers Felix Bieker, Unabhängiges Landeszentrum für Datenschutz (DE); Nadya Purtova, Utrecht University (NL); Christina Michelakaki, Future of Privacy Forum (BE)

Although new technological contexts such as the use of artificial intelligence may require new, technology-specific legislative provisions, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is still the tool of choice to regulate personal data processing. This is also due to the fact that the GDPR is broadly applicable, as confirmed by case law of the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU). Indeed, it has become easier to classify data as personal, as the terms "related to" and "identified or identifiable" as elements of the definition of personal data are interpreted broadly. Therefore, one may wonder whether the "general" in the GDPR could not be understood more broadly in terms of scope. For example, a general European data law could address various undesirable side effects of digitisation more comprehensively, becoming the ideal partner for any AI law. A broader risk-based harm approach, justified by the increasing importance of the interconnectedness of data and the intentions of data use, represents an interesting starting point in transforming the GDPR into a general European data law. For these reasons, our panel will focus on the following two topics. First, the increasing challenges in providing legal interoperability, specifically with regard to regulating AI, are highlighted. Second, the panel will explore the possibility of transforming the GDPR into a general European data law via a risk-based harm approach. Indeed, this could provide a new way to address legal interoperability issues and thereby also address the broader unwanted side effects of digitalisation, again particularly in relation to AI.

- The concept of personal data and the categories of personal data act as focal points for applying various regulations and rules as well as the harm they seek to address, can this still be justified? Specifically considering the example of GDPR and the AI Act?
- Can synergies be found between specific concepts from the GDPR and the AI Act, e.g. related to the understanding and regulating of risk?
- Are concepts, principles and rights from the GDPR universal enough to be applied more widely? Does taking data protection measures based on the nature of the data still make sense in today's technological contexts?
- Which unwanted side effects of digitisation (specifically in relation to AI) should be addressed by a general European data law and which should not? Where exactly does the added value of specific legislation lie?
- Is a risk-based harm approach a beneficial way to make the GDPR a more general data law, making it an ideal partner of the AI Act?

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THURSDAY 23RD MAY 2024 • 17.20 • Cont.

HT Petite • Panel

AI Act Regulatory Learning and Standards: Sufficient to Protect Fundamental Rights?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by ADAPT Centre at Trinity College Dublin

Moderator Dave Lewis, ADAPT Centre (IE)

Speakers David Filip, Huawei (CZ); Tatjana Evas, DG CNECT (EU); Deidre Ahern, Trinity College Dublin (IE); Sven Schade, Joint Research Centre (EU)

With the political agreement on the AI Act now in place, the spotlight shifts to it technical implementation. Technical standards need to be quickly established, harmonised and adopted by AI developers and the certification and market surveillance authorities that will oversee them. The Act requires harmonised standards be put in place, and European standards bodies such as CEN/CENELEC JTC21 are examining systems of emerging AI standards from bodies such ISO/IEC JTC1 SC42. This must be done in a way that can accommodate the accelerating change in AI technologies and applications and the wide variety of learnings that may come from regulatory experimentation through sandboxes and field trials in different high risk areas. This panel will begin to explore how the complex network of standards and regulatory bodies can cooperate with stakeholders to build a reliable regulated market for AI.

- Which forms of regulatory learning, such as sandboxes, will be the most useful in understanding how technical standards can effectively protect fundamental rights?
- How will horizontal technical standards harmonised to the AI Act be adapted to the varying health, safety and fundamental rights protection of the different vertical high risk areas?
- How can stakeholder-led regulatory learning from AI act sandboxes and user trials be fed back effectively into the standardisation revision process where stakeholders are often absent?
- Will the regulatory learning on fundamental rights protections from different domains and states risk fragmenting the consensus underpinning standards and disrupting the free movement of certified product across and into the single market?

Music Room • Workshop

Exploring AI Red-Teaming: an Open Loop Policy Prototyping Workshop

Organised by Meta (EU)

Facilitator Laura Galinda, Meta (DE); Maartje Nugteren, Meta (UK)

Over the past years, there has been increased regulatory emphasis on the role of red-teaming in AI risk management. The EU AI Act requires adversarial testing of general purpose AI, the UK identifies red-teaming as an emerging process for frontier AI safety, and the Hiroshima AI Process recommends red-teaming as part of AI risk management programs. But while awareness around the potential of AI red-teaming practices is rising, there is still a lack of standardized best practices to design and implement red-teaming efforts. This workshop presents a unique opportunity to explore the concept of generative AI red-teaming and its applications in mitigating privacy and security risks associated with AI systems. Through a collaborative policy prototyping approach and sector-specific use cases, participants will engage in "hands on" design and in-depth discussions to identify real-world challenges and ideate potential solutions leveraging AI red teaming approaches.

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

All Tomorrow's Laws (Winning Essays from the 3rd IViR Science Fiction and Information Law Competition)

Organised by Natali Helberger, Kimon Kieslich, Joost Poort, Yeliz Döker, Deniz Seval

3 finalists and their books

- "Lagrange point shadow" by Andy Neale (New Zealand)
- "I pressed the damn button, but the screen stayed black" by Leevi Saari (Amsterdam)
- "Good bot" by Jason Fernandez (New York)

Never has the future of information law seemed more relevant than today. With the launch of ChatGPT in November 2022, we may find ourselves in one of the largest techo-societal experiments since the invention of the steam engine: what happens if companies make extremely powerful AI technology available to anyone with a computer and internet access? For this 3rd edition of IViR "Science Fiction & Information Law" writing competition, in cooperation with the Digital Constitutionalist, we welcomed short stories reflecting on the future of information law and digital technologies. At this session, we will read from the finalist stories and announce the winner.

Full description on page 61-63 ■

18.40 • Orangerie • Panel

AI and Data Protection in the Rising Voices of the G20

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by CPDP Latin America

Moderator Filipe Medon, CTS-FGV (BR)

Speakers Luca Belli, Center for Technology and Society at FGV Law School (BR); Smriti Parsheera, CyberBRICS Project (IN); Melody Musoni, ECDPM/ Former Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat (ZA); Alaa Abdulaal, Digital Cooperation Organization (SA)

The rapid growth of Generative Artificial Intelligence is posing numerous challenges to Data Protection legislations and to their enforcement in the Rising Voices of the G20 countries, which include members of the BRICS+ grouping of countries. Despite providing significant advances, these technologies also present enormous risks. Regarding data protection, there are several concerns, notably about the training of Large Language Models, which remain unsolved. The panel plans to address normative initiatives regarding the regulation of AI, focusing also on the current responses given by Data Protection Authorities, and exploring challenges from the perspectives of the rising voices of the G20 countries. The speakers will address the ongoing regulatory efforts of the grouping, including the Brazilian AI Bill, the Indian approach to data governance and digital public infrastructure, the African Union approach to AI, and the emergence of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries as key AI players.

- How are the "rising voices" of the G20 countries addressing GenAI?
- How are Data Protection Authorities responding to violations?
- What strategies can regulators and stakeholders adopt to promote the development of AI without jeopadising fundamental rights?
- To what extent can risk-based AI regulatory frameworks help address current regulatory deficiencies?

愛

'ai' is Japanese for 'love'
(The CPDP.ai Mozilla Party)

Mozilla invites you to join us in raising the glass for AI, data protection and privacy in the digital age at the CPDP.ai party. Drinks, nibbles, tunes and good times at Brasserie de la Senne at the Tour & Taxis site. An evening governed by 'ai', and a crowd governed by DJ's Blondie & Brownie with their mesmerizing beats.

Organised by Mozilla

When Thursday May 23th at 20.30

Where Brasserie de la Senne
(Tour & Taxis site, see map page 6)

moz://a

FRIDAY 24TH MAY 2024 • 8.45

Grande Halle • Panel

Challenges for Leveraging the Potential of Digital Technology in Medicine from a Data Protection Perspective

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by Fraunhofer SCAI (DE)

Moderator Mounîm A. El Yacoubi, Telecom SudParis / Institut Polytechnique de Paris (FR)

Speakers Jochen Klucken, University of Luxembourg (LU); Holger Fröhlich, Fraunhofer SCAI (DE); Mayca Marín Valero, Association Parkinson Madrid (ES); Noémi Bontridder, University of Namur (BE)

Digital device technologies (DDTs), such as wearable gait sensors, voice and video recordings, bear strong potential for monitoring symptoms of chronic and increasingly prevalent diseases, such as Parkinson's Disease (PD). This could facilitate a more personalized and higher quality treatment in the future. As part of the EU-wide project DIGIPD, we confirmed this potential using data from three different cohort studies in Luxembourg, France and Germany. Data processing using artificial intelligence allows inferring disease symptoms and their progression. We found that DDTs, which collect large amounts of data during use, are highly accepted by patients. There are, however, challenges to legally collect patient-level data and process them using artificial intelligence for research and medical development in the EU. Our panel will discuss this topic from the perspective of physicians, data scientists, patients and lawyers.

- What is the added value of the use of digital technology for medical practice?
- What is possible from a data science point of view regarding the use of digital technology, including artificial intelligence, for better personalized medicine?
- How do patients perceive the use of digital technology to advance medical research and care?
- Where are the legal challenges for using artificial intelligence in clinical research, development and routine?

Maritime • Panel

Approaches to DSA Data Access

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by European Commission (EU)

Moderator Emilia Gómez, European Centre for Algorithmic Transparency, European Commission (EU)

Speakers Kathy Messmer, Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (DE) ; Paddy Leerssen, Institute for Information Law, University of Amsterdam (NL); Kirsty Park, An Coimisiún Na Meán (IE), Claudia Canelles Quaroni, CCIA (BE); Veronique Ciminà, DG Connect, European Commission (EU)

For a long time, the opacity of algorithmic systems was a barrier for those who sought to scrutinize them. Studies of online platforms often depended on voluntary cooperation of the providers of those platforms. The Digital Services Act (DSA) changes this situation. Its Article 40 sets out how certain researchers can access certain data to study systemic risks and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. To obtain access, researchers must demonstrate that they can fulfill the data security and confidentiality requirements corresponding to each request and to protect personal data. Their request must describe the appropriate technical and organizational measures they have put in place. In this session, we invite a panel of experts and the audience to discuss possible approaches researchers can take to meet those conditions, as set out in Article 40(8) DSA.

- How can researchers meet the relevant conditions, in particular concerning the protection of personal data?
- Which existing procedures, tools, infrastructures can be useful in this regard?
- Which kinds of expertise will be needed? How can it be included?
- How can legal and technical experts work effectively together to prepare successful application?

Orangerie • Panel

Law Enforcement Directive – Unpacking GDPR's Little Brother

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by TILT, Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology and Society (NL)

Moderator Franziska Boehm, FIZ Karlsruhe (DE)

Speakers Eleni Kosta, TILT-Tilburg University (NL); Herke Kranenborg, European Commission (EU); Nora Ni Loideain, IALS, University of London (UK); Ruben Roex, time.lex (BE); Juraj Sajfert, European Commission (EU)

The Law Enforcement Directive (LED) was adopted by the European Union (EU) in May 2016 under the shadow of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). While the official legislative process for the LED started together with the negotiations for the GDPR, in reality negotiations on the LED only genuinely started during the second half of 2015. The LED has by far not achieved all its goals, but it has nevertheless paved the way towards a more coherent and comprehensive framework on the protection of personal data for law enforcement purposes at national level. The growing importance of the LED is also signified by the increasing references of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) to this Directive. The CJEU has looked into the LED in a number of recent judgements. This panel will explore the interplay between the LED and the GDPR and is going to examine challenges in the application of the GDPR, including (but not limited to) those already raised in current cases in front of or decided already by the CJEU, along with the state of the LED transposition in the EU Member States.

- How clear are the boundaries between the LED and the GDPR (especially in light of Case C-180/21, VS v Inspektor v Inspektorata kam Visshia sadeben savet)?
- How does the LED ensure respect for the rule of law despite the lack of a transparency obligation?
- Is the LED equipped to tackle the challenges brought by AI?
- How does the UK approach data processing for law enforcement purposes in light of post-Brexit developments?

Class Room • Panel

Computing Using Physics; What Can AI learn from Analog Computing?

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by Privacytopia (BE)

Moderator Darian Meacham, Maastricht University (NL)

Speakers Manuel Le Gallo-Bourdeau, IBM (CH); Joana Moll, Academy of Media Arts, Köln (DE); Joost Rekveld, KASK Gent (BE); Francien Dechesne, eLaw Center for Law and Digital Technologies Leiden University (NL)

Ever since the late 1940's, the Turing Machine has been the central paradigm of how computing machines are defined and designed, including the material devices that power the current wave of AI. But there are other paradigms of computing that have known a certain measure of success in the past or that are currently being developed, including different forms of analog computing. Using the properties of materials or with a minimum of electronic components, some of these analog methods of computing exploit the laws of physics to obtain quantitative results. Such methods were used in special purpose computers that were built to only solve specific equations. Other devices known as General Purpose Analog Computers have a generality that is similar to Turing machines but compute with continuous values and are inherently parallel. All these devices use orders of magnitude fewer components and energy to perform their computations. Together, they show a bewildering variety of approaches that is in marked contrast to the standardized world of universal Turing machines. Are there things that AI can learn from analog computers?

- Turing machines are universal: within material limitations, every computer can in principle perform all the computations that any Turing machine can perform. Is standardization inherent to such a view of computing ? Does universality hinder innovation?
- One could argue that Turing machines as well as most of the alternatives to it were inspired by the human brain. How is it that one source of inspiration gives rise to such different views of computing?
- AI is currently an important driving force for software and hardware development. Is there a role for analog computing in the AI realm ? How would using a form of analog computing change current thinking around AI ?
- Artists have speculated on forms of computing that are more situated and ecological. These speculations go beyond concerns for energy-efficiency and often include a reflection on the seemingly inherent connection between computing and control. Can analog computing help us think of a more open-ended form of artificial intelligence?

Music Room • Workshop

Data Protection During Occupation: Is a Feasible, Protective and Accountable Model Possible?

Organised by University College London (UK)

Facilitator Dr Michael Veale & Nahide Basri, University College London (UK)

Armed conflict, including occupation, most recently in Gaza-Israel and Russia-Ukraine, has been the sharp focus of global attention. Data protection rarely surfaces as a concern in these settings, with the focus centred on immediate and apparent needs of the affected populations. This workshop seeks to shed light on the importance of protecting information, especiallyin these particularly constrained and vulnerable settings, for the protection of affected people. It will examine the extent to which data protection frameworks – and the assumptions within, not least data controller good faith, data subject agency, enforcement and accountability – provide helpful frameworks in conflict environments. ■

FRIDAY 24TH MAY 2024 • 10.30

Grande Halle • Panel

Supervising the Mass Adoption of Algorithmic Technologies

Academic ** Business * Policy **

Organised by Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (NL)

Moderator Midas Nouwens, Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (NL)

Speakers Michael Veale, UCL (UK); Karin Bruinenberg, Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (NL); Felix Reda, Github (DE); Raziye Buse Cetin, AI Forensics (FR)

How do we scale up the oversight of algorithmic systems? The mass-marketisation of generative technologies is increasing the rate at which people are exposed to their risks, while our analytic capability to assess algorithmic systems is shrinking in the political economy that is created: production platforms are too far removed from the context of use, SaaS business models are disintermediating the organisations that implement them, and regulatory authorities cannot keep up with the scale of use. In this panel we will discuss practical experiences of parties who have tackled this epistemological problem. Michael Veale will articulate the emerging challenges, the Dutch DPA will present the results of a first-of-its-kind national algorithm audit, the Dutch Ministry of the Interior will discuss the knowledge community around their public Algorithm Register, and Algorithm Watch will share their experiences with cross-border collaborative research networks.

- How is our capacity to assess algorithmic systems changing now that they are becoming a mass market product?
- How has your organization tackled this epistemological challenge and what are the pros and cons of that approach?
- Where do you think the analytic capacity should be located and how do we create that governance structure?
- What do you think the biggest danger is if we do not address this problem and how will we know if it is materializing?

Maritime • Panel

Right to Research: Responsible Access to Data

Business * Academic ** Policy **

Organised by Institute for Information Law (IViR) (NL)

Moderator Kristina Irion, Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam (NL)

Speakers Lori Roussey, Data Rights (NL/FR); Arman Noroozian, European Centre for Algorithmic Transparency (ECAT) (BE); Claudine Tinsman, ODI (UK); Jef Ausloos, Institute for Information Law (IViR) (NL)

Scientific research hinges on the ability to observe the world around us. The digital transformation of life, work and society means that in order to be able to observe, researchers increasingly need access to data in and about digital infrastructures. Researcher access to data is not just necessary to carry out research about digital infrastructures and their impact on humans, our society and the environment. It is increasingly vital to study virtually any other phenomena that is digitally intermediated, whether it be engineering, medical, psychological, or sociological research. Yet, digital infrastructures – whether they are operated by public and private sector actors – can be impenetrable fortresses, challenging academics' and universities' core mission as public interest-driven knowledge producers. Although EU digital and data legislation holds numerous data access and transparency provisions, they are rarely formulated with scientific research in mind. This panel presents key findings of a recent IViR study which maps 'access to data for research'. Together with the panellists we will explore a number of issues that remain unresolved:

- What role is there for (EU) legislation in ensuring data access for scientific research?
- How should scientific research approach ethical and normative constraints to data access?
- What is the impact of data access and transparency rules for research on AI development?

Orangerie • Panel

Latest Developments in AI and Data Protection: Legal Uncertainty Despite EU Regulation

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by CDSL (BE)

Moderator Franck Dumortier, CDSL/VUB (BE)

Speakers Vagelis Papakonstantinou, MPlegal (GR); Indra Spiecker gen. Döhmann, University of Cologne (DE); Juliano Maranhao, EUI (IT); Sophie Stalla-Bourdillon, Brussels Privacy Hub (BE)

The future of EU's AI Act being secure by now, even if in the nick of time, now is the moment to, solemnly, assess where it stands, particularly in relation to personal data protection. The relationship of AI with data protection is a tense one by definition, AI being essentially expansive while data protection restrictive: AI increases exponentially data processing, and is itself nurtured by it, while data protection places rules and limitations »

» to, frequently, these same processing operations. The fact that both the AI Act and the GDPR aim at ubiquitousness, means that they are bound to affect each and every field of our lives, further complicates things. Conflict is inevitable - the point in question in this panel being how well the newly finalised AI Act is equipped to deal with it, and under which priorities.

- AI and personal data processing;
- The AI Act and the GDPR;
- Sector-specific processing under the AI and personal data protection lens;
- Legal uncertainty and the regulation of digital technologies.

Class Room • Panel

Generative AI and Teens: Collective Efforts for AI Literacy across Europe

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by CEU San Pablo University - South EU Google Data Governance Chair

Moderator Vincenzo Zeno-Zencovich, Roma Tre University (IT)

Speakers Maria da Graça Canto Moniz, Nova University of Lisbon (PO); Guido Scorza, Garante per la protezione dei dati personali (IT); Georgios Yannopoulos, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (GR); Clara Hawking, Globeducate (ES); Marta Morrás, Veridas (ES)

The EU AI Act attributes an important role to AI Literacy. We will see in the coming years how the obligations established in this area will be implemented. Many actors are involved in the development of the mechanisms and instruments to be adopted and we can already identify the many challenges that will have to be faced in order to achieve the objectives pursued by this regulation in this area. It is essential at this time to establish the parameters that should govern the use of tools based on Generative IA solutions by teenagers. The potential of this technology raises many essential questions about the access that teens across Europe have to them. The adoption of the AI Act within the EU addresses some essential issues in the field of the development and use of Generative AI, as it imposes specific obligations in the field of this technology. Several fundamental rights may be affected by a harmful use of these tools, both for the users and for third parties. The experts participating in this Panel will analyze the risks that may be associated with use and access to these tools by teenagers. The speakers will discuss about the mechanisms and elements that could optimally reduce these risks and lay the foundations for AI Literacy across Europe. A number of issues will be raised related to the following challenges :

- How to strike a balance between the precautions to be taken in the context of the use of Generative AI by teenagers so that they can benefit from its full potential and ensure their safety and the protection of their fundamental rights?
- How Member States and the AI Office working with different stakeholders will approach the elaboration of voluntary codes of conduct and will ensure and foster AI Literacy among all actors involved in Generative AI innovation across Europe? What role will the European AI Board play in providing support in promoting AI Literacy?
- How providers and deployers of AI systems should ensure a sufficient level of AI Literacy of their staff and other persons dealing with the operation and use of these systems in the context of the specific use of Generative AI systems by teens?

Living Room • Workshop

AI Eyes the Earth: Potential & Challenges for Governance

Organised by The Ditchley Foundation (UK)

Facilitator James Arroyo OBE, The Ditchley Foundation (UK)

Building on our 2021 Ditchley Conference "Space: The New Space Race and its Intersection with Power, the Rules-based Order and the Economy", our workshop will explore the potential and challenges of applying artificial intelligence to analyse Earth observation data. We will explore the ways in which AI is accelerating our ability to extract insights from satellite imagery for various purposes. The group will critically examine the associated governance concerns, including data privacy, security, and potential misuse, particularly in the context of the AI Act. The second point for discussion would be how to find a balance between national security considerations and the need for transparency and responsible AI development.

Machine Room • Workshop

Lost in Procedure? The way forward for the GDPR Procedures Regulation

Organised by NOYB (DE)

Facilitator Itxaso de Domínguez Olazábal, EDRi (EU)

Six years after the GDPR was becoming operational, there is still no common understanding of basic procedural rights and a common approach to procedural steps. How did the European Commission and European Parliament approach the problem? Can you break their approach and how can we fix it? The session will begin with an overview of the contrasting positions between the European Parliament and the European Commission, setting the stage for group discussions that address clusters of contentious issues. A "Break it!" approach will encourage innovative thinking: how would participants disrupt the procedure? Participants will also explore existing solutions within Member States or EU procedural law and collaborate on improving both the Parliament and Commission versions.

Board Room • Workshop

How to hack dating apps - creating social interventions

Organised by The Digital Period - Algorithmic Love (NL)

Facilitator Judith Blijden, The Digital Period (NL) and Alessandro Polidoro, CyberLove (DE)

In this workshop we will explore interventions that can help make the search for connection more joyful when using dating apps. In order to connect authentically, we believe there needs to be room for vulnerability while also providing privacy, safety and security.

In this workshop we will: explore the concept of vulnerability from a philosophical and legal lens; analyse the design an algorithm of dating apps; explore the social dimension of dating apps; create social interventions to make the experience of using the apps safer, more enjoyable and (maybe even) more effective in your search of love. (This workshop is connected to "The Digital Period" podcast created at CPDPai 2024) .

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Movie: The Computer Accent

Organised by Privacytopia

Director Sebastian Pardo & Riel Roch Decter

What does music composed with Artificial Intelligence sound like? American post-pop group YACHT embarks on a radical creative experiment: inviting a computer into the recording studio. ▪

Grande Halle • Panel

Beyond 'Solidarity with #Taylor-Swift': Checking Progress in the Fight Against Gender-based Online Violence

Academic * Business * Policy **

Organised by CPDP

Moderator Gloria González Fuster, LSTS/VUB (BE)

Speakers Catherine Van de Heyning, University of Antwerp (BE); Ella Jakubowska, EDRi (BE); Maria R. Mollica, European Commission (EU); Karen Melchior, European Parliament (EU)

The EU has finally adopted new rules against gender-based violence, including on the non-consensual sharing of intimate or manipulated material, cyber stalking, cyber harassment, and cyber incitement to violence or hatred. The Digital Services Act (DSA) is already in place, imposing obligations on very large online platforms and very large online search engines in relation to gender-based violence. The AI Act foresees transparency requirements for 'deep fakes', a phenomenon that made Věra Jourová, Vice-President of the European Commission, tweet about her solidarity with Taylor Swift and all the victims of abusive and false intimate images, described as 'despicable acts of digital violence'. In the meantime, however, online gender-based violence – arguably as old as the Internet –remains seemingly as insidious and serious as ever. This panel will investigate recent developments to assess their potential for effective change.

- What difference will the new Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence make?
- What difference is the DSA making?
- In this field, will the AIA make any difference?
- And what's next in the fight against gender-based online violence?

Maritime • Panel

The Future of Work in the Age of AI: Transformation, Trust and Skills

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Workday

Moderator Marco Moragon, Workday (BE)

Speakers El Iza Mohamedou, OECD (FR); Laura Nurski, Centre for European Policy Studies (BE); Dympna O'Sullivan, Technological University Dublin (IE); Andrea Glorioso, European Commission (EU)

We're experiencing a seismic shift in the world of work due to the adoption of new technologies including artificial intelligence. This shift presents a major opportunity for public and private organisations; however, it also brings risks. A recent survey from Workday identifies an AI trust gap forming in the workforce, with employees showing lower levels of trust than those in leadership roles. This panel will highlight the opportunities of AI in the workplace, discuss what can be done to close the trust gap, and examine the role of skills and education to build trust, connect people with jobs, and bring underrepresented groups into the workforce. Questions relate to four areas:

- Opportunities: What opportunities can the adoption of AI in the workplace bring to organisations, and are these opportunities only economic or can they also improve the wellbeing of employees?
- Risks: Why do you think a trust gap is forming and what can be done to close it; what should be the role of government and regulation?
- Skills: Can skills-based employment practices which leverage AI bring more diversity and inclusion to the workplace?
- Education: Can improvements to curricula and re/up skilling of employees help build trust in the use of AI?

Orangerie • Panel

Decentralizing AI Fairness Decisions

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Algorithm Audit (NL)

Moderator Jurriaan Parie, Algorithm Audit (NL)

Speakers Laurens Naudts, University of Amsterdam (NL); Karonlina Iwanska, European Centre for Not-for-profit Law (NL/PL); Francien Dechesne, eLaw Center for Law and Digital Technologies Leiden University (NL)

Widespread AI systems, such as machine learning-based profiling and computer vision algorithms, lack established fairness methodologies. With the advent of the AI Act, regulators rely on self-control mechanisms to evaluate AI systems' compliance with fundamental rights. But entrusting decentralized entities, e.g., data science teams, with identifying and resolving value tensions raises concerns. In practice, one soon runs into difficulties when trying to validate an algorithm. Such as selecting appropriate metrics to measure fairness in data and algorithms. How can normative issues regarding open legal norms relating to proxy-discrimination and explainability be resolved? This panel explores how decentralized AI audits can be performed in a more transparent and inclusive manner with the help of the concept of "algoprudence" (jurisprudence for algorithms). Additionally, »

» the panel discusses how institutional entities can actively guide AI developers to comply with, for example, existing non-discrimination regulations.

- From the perspective of both individual and institutional legal protection, what are the implications of decentralizing decisions regarding fundamental rights, and what issues might it resolve or introduce?
- How can normative disputes be settled when performing Fundamental Rights Impact Assessments (FRIAs) in AI development?
- What is the role of regulatory bodies in providing guidance for resolving normative challenges regarding AI fairness?
- What is "algoprudence" and how can it contribute to more fair AI decisions?

Class Room • Panel

Lessons from the GDPR: Red Lines or Red Tape?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Privacy in Germany (PinG) (DE)

Moderator Niko Härting, HÄRTING Rechtsanwälte, HWR Berlin, German Bar Association (DE)

Speakers Christopher Millard, Queen Mary University of London (UK); Markus Wünschelbaum, Hamburg Data Protection Authority – HmbBfDI (DE); Leonardo Cervera Navas, EDPS (EU); Itxaso Domínguez, EDRi (BE)

The question arises, as to whether the numerous procedural rules of the GDPR, the Digital Services Act and the AI Act are tailor-made for large (US) companies, while they are perceived as a bureaucratic burden by smaller companies and NGOs which struggle to achieve compliance with the GDPR. Meanwhile "internet giants" have coped better with the new rules than expected as they have the necessary resources when it comes to compliance. At the same time, these regulations avoid prohibitions and ""red lines"", and the legislator avoids making the corresponding (difficult) decisions. By relying on procedural rules rather than clear red lines, legislators are avoiding value decisions. Do future legislators need to be more courageous? Or would it lead to over-regulation if governments did not only set rules for digital business models but declare business models as simply illegal.

- GDPR Procedural Rules as bureaucratic burdens?
- What does the AI Act entail in this respect?
- What does the market development since 2018 teach us?
- Do we need exemptions for SMEs, and if so, which ones?

Machine Room • Workshop

Protecting digital public goods by design: rethinking research programs

Organised by EPFL and Fondation Botnar (CH)

Facilitator Carmela Troncoso, EPFL/SPRING (CH); Muswagha Katya, EPFL/EssentialTech (CH); Siddhartha Jha, Fondation Botnar (CH); Seda Gürses, TU Delft (NL); Michael Veale, University College London (UK)

When researchers propose digital infrastructures, and research projects deploy their results to a broader public, what are the main questions around their legitimate, long-term governance? We reflect on two cases: COVID-19 contact tracing protocols, and their transfer to Low and Middle Income Countries (LMIC) — breakthroughs financed with public money, but often surrounded by private actors looking to entrench their own power. In this workshop we ask: (how) can digital public goods stay public, and how can and should researchers, funders, policymakers think about durable, infrastructural interventions? In this workshop, we invite attendees to reflect on the current state of affairs of research programs. The aim is to identify what actions are needed by researchers, funding bodies, and policy makers, to redirect research efforts such that digital public goods stay public, benefiting the majority rather than the few.

Music Room • Workshop

AI: To Govern or to be Governed—a Deliberation with Early-Career Researchers

Organised by ADAPT Centre (IE) & Joint Research Centre (IT)

Facilitator Harshvardhan Pandit, ADAPT (IE); Sven Schade, JRC (IT)

Bridging between actors involved in AI and data governance, this workshop gathers a multidisciplinary group of academics, policy makers, and practitioners - with a special emphasis on early-career researchers. Participants will exchange ideas and knowledge on the challenges related to trustworthy use and development of AI, AI regulations, data protection, and public sector digital transformation. The workshop is structured as follows: opening (5 minutes); short presentations of 5 promising early-career researchers from the fields of trustworthy AI, data privacy, and public sector digital transformation across different disciplines including law, ethics, and computer science (15 minutes); world-café discussions, where participants will join each researcher at their respective table to discuss their research and explore practical implications and policy challenges in agreeing efficient but consistent AI governance mechanisms (45 minutes); conclusion with reflection on the discussions and lessons learned (10 minutes). ■

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Artist Keynote: Francis Hunger

Organised by DATAUNION PROJECT

Artist Francis Hunger

Making the invisible visible: data, databases and AI metaphors. Tinkering, a process close to experiment, but comparably more improvisational, and creative is an important artistic and design research practice. Within VUB's DATAUNION research project on European security integration through database interoperability, artist and researcher Francis Hunger provides input to the group from a tinkerers' perspective. Hunger's works include Deep Love Algorithm (2013), a textual-visual drama about databases, a series of Database Walks (since 2015) that explore the visible ends of invisible data infrastructures, Adversarial.io (2020) an investigation into hacking image detection using ‚neural' networks like Inception V.3, and the most recent mapping project Artificial Intelligence Cheat Sheet (2023). Francis's talk will be rejoined by two other DATAUNION researchers – Vanessa Ugolini and Rocco Bellanova – who will unpack the potential of thinking with – and by – tinkering when studying recent European Union initiatives in the domain of police cooperation, such as the so-called Prüm II Regulation (adopted in 2024). ■

13.05 • Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

CPDP Book Club: "Guardrails: Guiding Human Decisions in the Age of AI"

Organised by Privacy Salon & Digital Legal Studies

Author Urs Gasser and Viktor Mayer-Schönberger

Moderator Aurelia Tamò-Larrieux (University of Lausanne)

Discussants Joris Van Hoboken (University of Amsterdam) and Mireille Hildebrandt (Vrije Universiteit Brussel/Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)

Full description page 69

Grande Halle • Panel

Governance of Deepfakes: Intersectional Harms

Academic * Business ** Policy **

Organised by Glitch (UK)

Moderator Seyi Akiwowo, Glitch (UK)

Speakers Carys Afoko, Mozilla Foundation (UK); Temi Lasade, Centre of Advanced Internet Studies (UK); Asha Allen, Centre for Democracy and Technology (BE)

Building on Bogdana Rakova's "Terms We Serve With", this panel will focus on deepfakes and "challenge one-sided and coercive modes of participation in AI development". The panel will question the current absence of substantive research into how deepfakes will impact Black women and explore what that reveals about attempts to govern AI. The panel will demonstrate how Black women's leadership, lived experiences, technical expertise and cultural fluency can help ensure AI is designed and governed in ways that encourage and support our collective humanity; and we will show how grassroots, community-led and intersectional ideas of abundant justice and collective care provide a possibility model for governance frameworks that move beyond punitive and expensive carceral solutions and towards redress, repair and healing.

- Why is there an absence of substantive research into how deepfakes will impact Black women and what does this reveal about attempts to govern AI?
- How can Black women's leadership, lived experiences, technical expertise and cultural fluency can help ensure AI is designed and governed in ways that encourage and support our collective humanity?
- How can grassroots, community-led and intersectional ideas of abundant justice and collective care provide a possibility model for governance frameworks that move beyond punitive and expensive carceral solutions and towards redress, repair and healing?

Maritime • Panel

The Synthetic Data Spectrum: Where Does Anonymisation Start and Privacy-preserving End?

Academic * Business ** Policy **

Organised by Information Commissioner's Office (UK)

Moderator Aoife Sexton, Truata (IE)

Speakers Clara Clark Nevola, Information Commissioner's Office (UK); Alexandra Ebert, MOSTLY AI (AT); Gabe Menard, Office of the Privacy Commissioner (CA); Yves-Alexandre de Montjoye, Imperial College London (UK)

Synthetic data is frequently hailed as enabling AI development without the privacy risks. But is that true? This panel will explore how legal and statistical concepts of anonymisation apply to synthetic data. Panellists will discuss whether the concept of anonymisation is a binary or a spectrum, where synthetic data fits within that, and what methods are available to quantify the identifiability of synthetic data. The panel will also explore the concept of privacy-preserving data and whether this concept has a role in reducing the risk of AI.

- How anonymous is synthetic data?
- How can you assess where your data sits on that spectrum?
- Is synthetic data useful even if it is not anonymous?
- What can we learn about identifiability of synthetic data from case law, guidance and standards?

Orangerie • Panel

"Pay or Okay" - coercion or a fair deal?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by NOYB

Moderator Jennifer Baker, Freelance Journalist (BE)

Speakers Max Schrems, noyb (AT); Tobias Judin, Norwegian Data Protection Authority (NO); Sandra Andraszewicz, ETH Zurich (CH); Etienne Drouard, Hogan Lovells International LLP (FR); Marco Kaiser, Die Zeit (DE)

Slowly but steadily "pay or okay" models have spread in some Member States, like Austria, Germany, France, Italy or Spain. In 2023 Meta has - as the first major platform - switched to a model that could cost users up to € 250 per year to not have their data used for advertisement. Can the fundamental right to data protection be sold via consent? What objectively constitutes a genuine and free consent when payment options get involved? And where are the limits when it comes to "pay or okay"?

- Is the EDPB opinion settling the issue?
- Can the fundamental right to data protection be sold via consent?
- What objectively constitutes a genuine and free consent when payment options get involved?
- And where are the limits when it comes to "pay or okay"?

Class Room • Panel

Fair Futures at Work: Co-Creation and AI-driven Solutions in Governing the Hiring Process

Academic * Business * Policy ****

Organised by eLaw - Leiden University (NL)

Moderator Eduard Fosch-Villaronga, Leiden University (NL)

Speakers Maria Sangiuliano, Smart Venice (IT); Alex Puttick, Bern University of Applied Science (CH); Alessandro Fabris, Max Planck Institute for Security and Privacy (DE); Aida Ponce Del Castillo, European Trade Union Institute (EU)

The workshop explores how a co-creation approach can serve as a model for navigating governance intricacies in AI applications for the labor market, e.g., for recruitment purposes. With a surge in AI applications for Human Resource practices and the potential impact these may have on workers, the European Commission and the Swiss Government funded the Horizon Europe BIAS project, a multi-disciplinary and cross-sector endeavor to address diversity bias in AI applications for selection and recruitment. The panel ponders the potential and limits of technical solutions to foster fairness and trustworthiness in using AI in the hiring process and discusses the effectiveness of using co-creation methods to empower job applicants and workers in this process. The HE BIAS project invites its sister project, FINDHR, and also the European Trade Union Institute, to share their experiences in the fight against AI-driven labor market discrimination.

- Examining the positive and adverse impacts AI applications may have on workers and job seekers
- Discussing the significance of trustworthy AI and the role of technical tools in the labor market
- Exploring how co-creation approaches can serve as a model for navigating governance intricacies in AI applications for the labor market
- Drawing some lessons learnt from past and ongoing experiences of co-creation approaches to AI design in the labor market

Music Room • Workshop

Playing with Politics: Building Digital, Media, and Political Games

Organised by Inholland University of Applied Sciences (NL) and Tactical Tech (DE)

Facilitator Andy Sanchez, Inholland University of Applied Sciences (NL); Amber Macintyre, Tactical Tech (DE)

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14.15 • Cont.

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This workshop presents the application of playfulness and gamification toward empowering political agency among voters and citizens taking political action. Participants will engage with these topics in three stages: theory, context, and prototyping. In the first stage, we will discuss and establish principles of playfulness and gamification, with particular interest in the distinction between these ideas. In the second stage, through tried-and-tested playful activities, participants will experience these principles, develop their own value judgments, and in particular evaluate their relevance to political, media, and digital literacy contexts. Finally, participants will apply these observations to imagine novel implementations of playfulness or gamification in their work. This interactive, stepwise process equips participants with tools to support digital, media, and political literacy initiatives, and provokes consideration on how technical research can have impact. ■

FRIDAY 24TH MAY 2024 • 16.00

Grande Halle • Panel

Where are we heading? Looking into the EU Strategy for Data through the Lens of AI and Data Protection

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Meta (US)

Moderator Cecilia Alvarez, Meta (ES)

Speakers Luca Bolognini, Italian Institute of Privacy (IT); Peter Craddock, Keller and Heckman (BE); Rob van Eijk, Future of Privacy Forum (NL); Patricia Vidal, Uria Menendez (ES)

The European Strategy for Data aims at creating a single market for data. The Strategy states that data is an essential resource for economic growth, competitiveness, innovation, job creation and societal progress. It points out how the availability of data is a prerequisite for the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Given the cross-cutting nature of AI, how can Europe foster AI-driven innovation and competitiveness, leverage data responsibly, while ensuring equitable access and benefits? Drawing on the recent regulatory developments, this panel will assess to what extent the current data protection debates are congruent with the EU's aspirations and explore ways forward.

- How can Europe foster AI-driven innovation and competitiveness, leverage data responsibly, while ensuring equitable access and benefits?
- To what extent are the current data protection debates congruent with the EU's aspirations?
- What are the ways forward?

Maritime • Panel

Which Impact Assessment for AI, Beyond Data Protection?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL) (FR)

Moderator Tom Reynolds, Information Commissioner's Office (UK)

Speakers Charlotte Barot, Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL) (FR); Sabri Skhiri, Euranova (BE); Axelle Cazier, Sciences-Po Paris, Encode Justice (FR); Andrea Renda, Center of European Policy Studies, School of Transnational Governance of the European University Institute (BE/IT)

Beyond the obligation for high risk systems to conduct a data protection impact assessment, the value added of impact assessments for IA models would rely on the risks covered, the economic dimension of such assessment and its interest in terms of IA governance. The panel will discuss the content and benefits of user-centric impact assessments for IA across the value chain, in particular:

- What are the risks to be covered by an AI impact assessment? What would be its objectives from a user-centric point of view?
- How can economic analysis be used in order to assess the impact of AI solutions and their regulation?
- How can the costs and benefits of applications of AI be effectively weighed against fundamental rights and safety in such an approach?
- At what stage(s) should an impact assessment of an algorithmic solution be best undertaken and by which entity(ies)? ■

Orangerie • Panel

Closed

Class Room • Panel

Closed

FRIDAY 24TH MAY 2024 • 17.20

Grande Halle • Panel

AI and Elections: Disinformation, Deepfakes, Dystopia?

Academic ** Business ** Policy **

Organised by EPIC (US)

Moderator Calli Schroeder, EPIC (US)

Speakers Colin Bennett, University of Victoria (CA); Cornelia Kutterer, Considerati (BE); Maria Villegas Bravo, EPIC (US); Elinor Wahal, DG CNECT (EU)

AI's rapid development and wide-spread availability has prompted an explosion of promises about the technology's potential and warnings of its serious risks. Those risks are increasingly fraught when we look at the dangers of AI's impact on elections. From deepfakes and dis and misinformation to security risks and scams, AI is making it nearly impossible for individuals to determine what is true and is having devastating impact on election integrity worldwide. In a year with over 64 countries holding national elections, not to mention the hundreds of regional and local elections, some key questions arise:

- How is the global community addressing these threats?
- Is this a different kind of election crisis or an expansion of already existing risks?
- What existing legal and social protections may be useful to addressing AI election harms? Can laws, risk assessments, policies, or social pressure assist?
- What new measures do we need?

Maritime • Panel

Regulating AI through AI

Academic * Business ** Policy ***

Organised by Center for Cyber, Law and Policy, University of Haifa (IL)

Moderator Rūta Liepiņa, University of Bologna - academia, law and AI (IT)

Speakers Frederico Oliveira da Silva, BEUC (BE); Jerry Spanakis, Maastricht University (NL); Sofia Ranchordas, Tilburg University (NL); Eldar Haber, University of Haifa (IL)

The rapid developments of AI technologies and use-cases are transforming the social condition and thus challenge contemporary regulatory regimes. National and supranational authorities are in the process of devising new standards, rules, processes and institutions for governing the risks in this fast-revolving environment. The panel will discuss "AI By Design", namely the role AI may play as a tool for compliance and enforcement of the emerging AI-related regulation. In particular, we will question the potential of ML technology in assisting evidence-based regulation, platform monitoring and automated compliance analysis. Mindful of the unique features of AI governance, including its underlying business models, transjurisdictional nature, the multiple legal fields engaged and the technological challenges involved in risk assessments, the panelists will examine the arising questions from the legal, computer-science, policy, and industry perspectives, in order to assess possible ways to address the challenges.

- What are the conditions under which artificial intelligence may be effectively leveraged as a regulatory tool for compliance with existing and anticipated regulatory data-related regimes?
- What technological, legal and normative challenges may arise in implementing such technological solutions?
- To the extent AI is harnessed to regulate the development and deployment of AI technologies, what may be the impact on the interplay between public and private domains (and regulatory powers)?
- What may be the interplay between AI-driven compliance and other compliance methods? What regulatory innovative solutions may emerge or resurface, as a result of such interplay? ■

Orangerie • Panel

Closed

Class Room • Panel

Closed

Cinema Room • CPDP Culture Club

Feminist Book Club: When Rape Goes Viral: Youth and Sexual Assault in the Digital Age

Author Anna Gjika

Moderator Anastasia Karagianni

Discussants Desara Dushi (VUB LSTS), Andriana Efthymiadou, (EP) ESWA

Full description on page 66

18.40 • Grande Halle • Closing

Closing Remarks

by Wojciech Wiewiórowski (European Data Protection Supervisor)

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Apple revolutionized personal technology with the introduction of the Macintosh in 1984. Today, Apple leads the world in innovation with iPhone, iPad, Mac, Apple Watch and Apple TV. Apple's five software platforms — iOS, iPadOS, macOS, watchOS and tvOS — provide seamless experiences across all Apple devices and empower people with breakthrough services including the App Store, Apple Music, Apple Pay and iCloud. Apple's more than 100,000 employees are dedicated to making the best products on earth, and to leaving the world better than we found it.

European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)

The European Data Protection Supervisor is an independent supervisory authority, with responsibility for monitoring the processing of personal data by the EU institutions and bodies, advising on policies and legislation that affect privacy and cooperating with similar authorities at national level. The EDPS remit includes:

- developing and communicating an overall vision, thinking in global terms and proposing concrete recommendations;
- providing policy guidance to meet new challenges in the area of data protection;
- operating at the highest levels and developing effective relationships with diverse stakeholders in other EU institutions, Member States, non EU countries and other national or international organisations.

Google

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful. Through products and platforms like Search, Maps, Gmail, Android, Google Play, Chrome and YouTube, Google plays a meaningful role in the daily lives of billions of people and has become one of the most widely-known companies in the world. Google is a subsidiary of Alphabet Inc.

Meta

Meta builds technologies that help people connect, find communities, and grow businesses. When Facebook launched in 2004, it changed the way people connect. Apps like Messenger, Instagram and WhatsApp further empowered billions around the world. Now, Meta is moving beyond 2D screens toward immersive experiences like augmented and virtual reality to help build the next evolution in social technology.

Microsoft

Microsoft enables digital transformation for the era of an intelligent cloud and an intelligent edge. Its mission is to empower every person and every organization on the planet to achieve more.

TikTok

TikTok is the entertainment destination where the everyday meets the extraordinary. Discover, watch, create, and share what you love with a global community. We take the privacy and security of the people who use TikTok seriously. We're working toward charting a new course for the industry when it comes to data security, and we're reflecting this in our evolving approach to European data sovereignty, including storing UK and EEA user data locally in Europe. ▪

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European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), established by the EU as one of its specialised agencies in 2007, provides independent, evidence-based advice on fundamental rights to the institutions of the EU and the Member States on a range of issues. The staff of the FRA, which is based in Vienna, includes legal experts, political and social scientists, statisticians, and communication and networking experts.

Mozilla

Mozilla's mission is to promote openness, innovation and opportunity on the web. We produce the Firefox web browser and other products and services, together adopted by hundreds of millions individual internet users around the world. Mozilla is also a non-profit foundation that educates and empowers internet users to be the web's makers, not just its consumers. To accomplish this, Mozilla functions as a community of technologists, thinkers, and builders who work together to keep the Internet alive and accessible.

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Workday is a leading provider of enterprise cloud applications for finance and human resources, helping customers adapt and thrive in a changing world. Workday applications for financial management, human resources, planning, spend management, and analytics are built with artificial intelligence and machine learning at the core to help organizations around the world embrace the future of work. Workday is used by more than 10,000 organizations around the world and across industries—from medium-sized businesses to more than 50% of the Fortune 500. ▪

CPDP.ai 2024

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BSA | The Software Alliance

BSA | The Software Alliance is the leading advocate for the global software industry. Its members are among the world's most innovative companies, creating software solutions that spark the economy and improve modern life. With headquarters in Washington, DC and operations in more than 30 countries around the world, BSA pioneers compliance programs that promote legal software use and advocates for public policies that foster technology innovation and drive growth in the digital economy.

Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC)

EPIC is an independent non-profit research center in Washington, DC. EPIC protects privacy, freedom of expression, and democratic values; and promotes the Public Voice in decisions concerning the future of the Internet. EPIC's program activities include public education, litigation, and advocacy. EPIC files amicus briefs, pursues open government cases, defends consumer privacy, and testifies about emerging privacy and civil liberties issues.

Bird & Bird

Bird & Bird LLP is an international law firm which supports organisations being changed by the digital world or those leading that change. We combine exceptional legal expertise with deep industry knowledge and refreshingly creative thinking, to help clients achieve their commercial goals. We have over 1300 lawyers in 29 offices across Europe, North America, the Middle East and Asia Pacific, as well as close ties with firms in other parts of the world.

Center for AI and Digital Policy

The Center for AI and Digital Policy aims to promote a better society, more fair, more just — a world where technology promotes broad social inclusion based on fundamental rights, democratic institutions, and the rule of law. CAIDP assesses national AI policies and practices, trains AI policy leaders, and promotes democratic values for AI. CAIDP Europe advances CAIDP's mission at the Council of Europe, the European Union, and national institutions by engaging with policymakers, contributing to policy developments, supporting the implementation of AI laws, and collaborating with others to ensure the human-centric and rights-based governance of AI.

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Straight talking. Thinking around corners. Understanding and solving the problem before it becomes a problem. Performing as a team, no matter where we're sitting. Delivering clear and practical advice that gets your job done. Our 2,500 lawyers work together, solving your toughest legal issues in major industries and commercial centers. Expanding into new markets, considering capital from new sources, or dealing with increasingly complex regulation or disputes - we help you stay on top of your risks and opportunities. Around the world.

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International Association Of Privacy Professionals (iapp)

The International Association of Privacy Professionals is the largest and most comprehensive global information privacy community and resource, helping practitioners develop and advance their careers and organizations manage and protect data. Founded in 2000, the IAPP is a not-for-profit association that helps define, support and improve the privacy profession globally.

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Stibbe's team of privacy and data protection specialists provides its clients with insight, foresight and experienced pragmatism. The team has over 20 years of experience in dealing with data protection authorities from different jurisdictions. The team is embedded in Stibbe's TMT practice (Technology Media and Telecoms), and, as a result, the members have a thorough understanding of information technology and data communication networks. The team is involved in data governance protection projects for national and international clients, covering an a broad range sectors, such as media/entertainment, finance, communications, industry and transport, consumer goods, government and healthcare. Typical projects include privacy health checks, corporate data exchange and monitoring programs and policies.

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Deep within the impressive architecture of our new location,
we bring you the CPDP Culture Club. It is a place to escape to for a while,
to take a break and immerse yourself in a programme of art, books,
book talks, and coffee.

WEDNESDAY 22ND MAY

During the day
CODE project
Fabricated Exibition
INFLORESCENCES
Audio Walk
Podcasts
Book shop

11.50
Movie: The Wizard of Ai
organised by Privacytopia

12.00 to 19.00
Avatar.FM
organised by Privacytopia

13.05
CPDP Book Club: The Vestigial Heart: A Novel of the Robot Age

14.15
Artist Keynote: Rebekka Jochem

16.00
Feminist Book Club: Feminist AI

20.20 • Cinema Room
Pecha Kucha
organised by Architempo

THURSDAY 23RD MAY

During the day
CODE project
Fabricated Exibition
INFLORESCENCES
Audio Walk
Podcasts
Book shop

11.50
Book Launch: Regulating the Synthetic Society
organised by Privacytopia

12.00 to 19.00
Avatar.FM
organised by Privacytopia

13.05
CPDP Book Club: Governing Cross-Border Data Flows: Reconciling EU Data Protection and International Trade law

16.00
Feminist Book Club: Feminist Cyberlaw

17.20
All Tomorrow's Laws (IViR Science Fiction and Information law Competition)
organised by IViR & DIGICON

20.30 • Brasserie de la Senne
The CPDP.ai Mozilla Party: 'ai' is Japanese for 'love'
organised by Mozilla

FRIDAY 24TH MAY

During the day
CODE project
INFLORESCENCES
Audio Walk
Podcasts
Book shop

10.30
Movie: The Computer Accent
organised by Privacytopia

11.50
Artist Keynote: Francis Hunger
organised by DATAUNION PROJECT

12.00 to 19.00
Avatar.FM
organised by Privacytopia

13.05
CPDP Book Club: Guardrails: Guiding Human Decisions in the Age of AI

17.20
Feminist Book Club: When Rape Goes Viral: Youth and Sexual Assault in the Digital Age

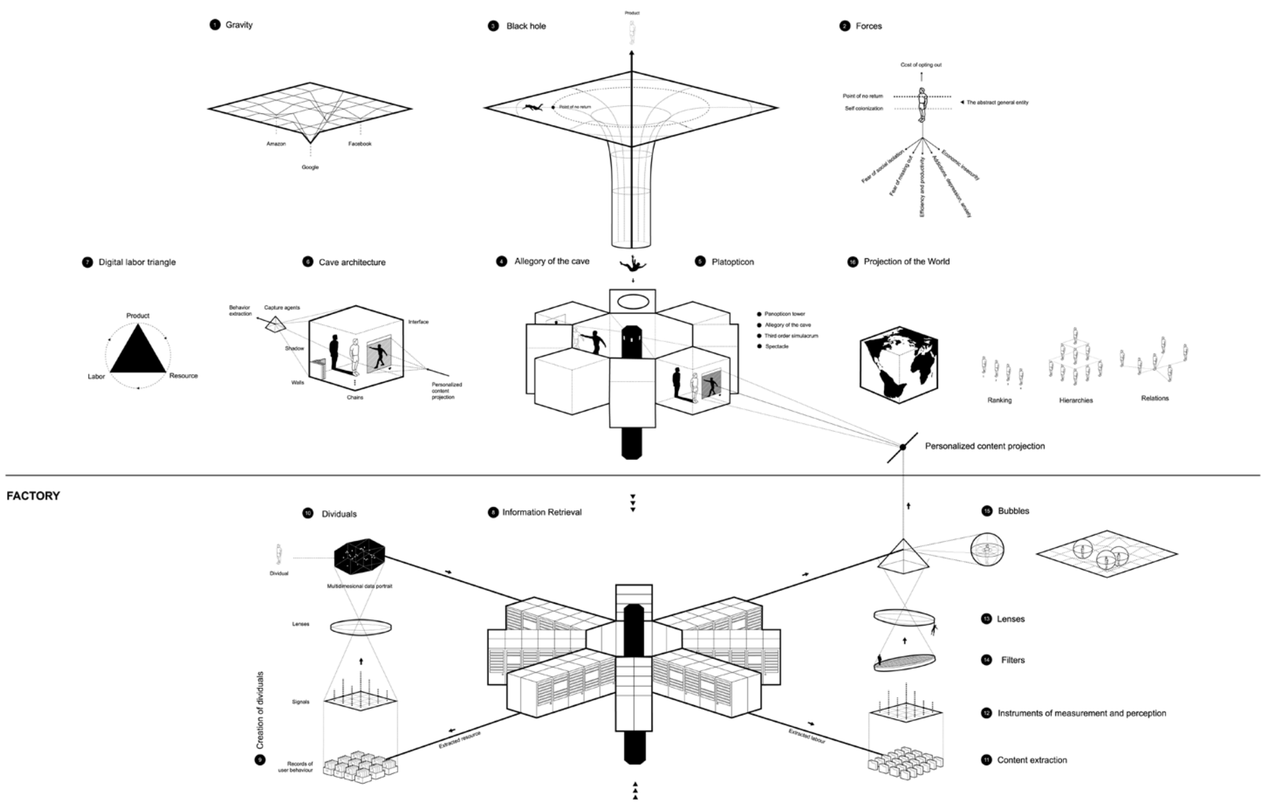
Privacy Salon

Vladan Joler

Vladan Joler is the artist behind the cover of CPDP.ai 2024. He is an academic, researcher and artist whose work blends data investigations, counter-cartography, investigative journalism, writing, data visualisation, critical design and numerous other disciplines. He explores and visualises different technical and social aspects of algorithmic transparency, digital labour exploitation, invisible infrastructures and many other contemporary phenomena in the intersection between technology and society.

Hiba Harchaoui for CPDP: You are the founder of Share Foundation. Can you tell us a bit more about it, what inspired you to start it, and what do you hope it achieves?

Vladan Joler: Share Foundation started more than 10 years ago. Initially, we focused on organizing educational and cultural events, conferences, and festivals. The first one was held in Belgrade in 2011, revolving around internet activism, art, and politics. However, we soon realized that simply gathering and being inspired wasn't enough when real issues arose. Especially in Serbia and the region, we lacked the capacity to respond effectively. So, we gradually shifted from being a mere event organization to focusing more on investigative work, monitoring, advocacy, and policy. We also formed a team capable of responding to cyber attacks and conducting cyber forensics to assist in digital investigations. Even after 10 years, the organization continues to play a significant role, particularly in the region, and it's part of a larger European network of similar organizations. I'm happy with how it has evolved. Although I'm not directly involved anymore, I'm glad to have kick-started it in some way.



Detail from the "New Extractivism", Vladan Joler (2020)

What do you hope the foundation achieves, like what is the main goal of the foundation?

Vladan Joler: I think our main goal is to continue existing and to play the role that we have. Being based in Serbia, we face many difficulties in the political and economic sphere. I think it's really important that in Southeast Europe, we have an organization that has the capacity to raise a flag when there's something wrong in the digital sphere. So, I think the mere existence is good enough.

Even though you're no longer heavily involved in Share Foundation, I find it interesting that you're also a founder and professor, juggling between roles. How do you manage both, and do you enjoy each role?

Vladan Joler: Yes, that's my usual position—to be in between roles, in a way, in between disciplines, in between fields. I am sometimes labeled as an artist, sometimes as an activist, and sometimes as a media theorist. I really enjoy being in such a situation in which you don't need to put yourself in some kind of box and label your work in a certain way. In that sense, being in between gives you a certain freedom and flexibility not to get stuck because each of those roles has its own rules, and being in between gives you the possibility to play with all of those rules or hierarchies to create your own space.

When you're working on projects such as Artificial Intelligence, what inspires you and how does it affect the way you design things?

Vladan Joler: Basically, I created my own investigation methodology. I'm just trying to find a way to see through numerous opaque layers of contemporary technological systems. So, I'm usually starting with the investigation process and then I'm transforming the results of investigation into narratives. In most cases, those narratives are manifested in the form of cartography. Basically, for me, those maps are some kind of multi-dimensional storytelling devices. Sometimes they are used as educational material, sometimes exhibited in museums and galleries. I find it really exciting to explore those complexities hidden behind contemporary technological planetary-scale systems and to try to visualize them. One of the problems we have is that we still don't know how to speak about new relations that exist within those systems. For example, we still don't know how to understand labor in the age of AI or how to understand labor in the context of those new extractive practices. How can we connect the past with the present? How can we understand these new and old forms of colonial relations? This is what excites me—to try to find a way to visualize that and how to create new keys to understand those realities.

Speaking of AI, have you come across specific design elements or concepts that you consider effective or captivating in conveying complex topics such as AI?

Vladan Joler: We're situated in an accelerated present, overwhelmed with notifications and information. So, it's really hard to even reflect on this situation. I think the maps that I was doing, such as "Anatomy of an AI System" or "New extractivism," can potentially help us get some kind of zoomed-out picture. For me, the easiest way to try to understand or reflect on that is through visualizations in the form of maps or in the form of illustrations. Once we start diving into those investigations, we're able to see fractal landscapes of supply chains, data sets, and algorithms. There we can find immense complexity that we need to try to understand and try to investigate.

What would you say the most exciting or rewarding part when you're working on projects involving technology and AI?

Vladan Joler: Every kind of discovery, new method of investigation, or new forms of representation we're able to create is extremely important. But, it's not easy. We're in a really asymmetrical position. On one side, we have underfunded independent investigators, artists, or academics, and on the other side, we have a huge amount of capital and power. At the same time, this is also what's really exciting for me. The idea that even though we are facing immense power, we can still shed light on some issues, we can investigate, and critically think about those systems and relations of power.

I also saw that you're part of a project called "Anatomy of AI", how did the project come about, what led to your involvement in it?

Vladan Joler: I published "Anatomy of AI" in 2018, in collaboration with Kate Crawford. I think that project is still one of the most exciting ones that I ever did. We tried to shift the focus from thinking just about the relationship between society and technology into the thinking about the relationship between humans, technology, and nature. Once you start to include nature into the equation, the questions and issues are completely different. Then you need to think about new and old forms of exploitation, new and old forms of extractivism. And I'm really happy that I had a chance to do that. What is really amazing to me is that this project is still relevant after many years. Unfortunately, the problems that we drew in that map and essay are still there. For example, a big part of that map is about supply chains. Now seven years later, supply chains became one of the most critical geopolitical issues. So, in a way, I'm really happy and at the same time unhappy that the map is still relevant.

Approximately how long does it take to do these investigations?

Vladan Joler: The last one, "Calculating Empires", took us almost 4 years to finish, but usually it's not less than two years.

What about the anatomy of AI?

Vladan Joler: Around two years, but it's hard to say when the investigation begins and when it ends. For example, just the middle of the Anatomy of AI is basically something I was learning how to do for five years, but then it took another two years to understand the other parts of the map. So it's hard to say when one of those maps is ending and the other one is beginning. I'm looking now from the perspective of almost 15 years of doing those maps, and I see them as one process. For example, Anatomy of AI is basically one line in Calculating Empires, but then the one line in Anatomy of AI is also the result of the investigations before that. So for me, all of those maps together are one multidimensional story. »

>> Would you say they're linked?

Vladan Joler: Yes, they are linked. Each of them represents a different dimension.

Could you talk to us about your investigation process, how does it go?

Vladan Joler: If I'm looking into the black box, then I'm trying to see the black box from different angles. So, for example, a technical investigation is one possible angle. But when you look at the same black box from the point of legal investigation, you get different information. So, for one map or one drawing, I'm using many different types of investigations, from strictly technical to some more abstract, artistic, or philosophical. The choice of the investigation method is directly related to the question you're asking. So, if you're, for example, asking how something is working, then you can probably get an answer with a technical investigation. But when the question is what kind of power we can see within the system we are investigating, then technical investigation is not going to give you an answer; then you'll need to take on the glasses of critical media theory, philosophy, or art. In that context, when investigating something, I like to use all the possible tools or weapons I have in my hands. Recently, I'm mostly interested in what are the consequences and what kind of power relations those technologies are creating. But, to understand those relations, you first need to understand how something is working, and then you can create some critical theory around it.

Speaking of these maps, would you say that creativity is an important aspect when creating them, how do you balance creativity and communication especially when addressing complex topics such as AI

Vladan Joler: Yes. Nevertheless, it's important to understand that maps are not objective. Every map carries biases—it has a projection, a language, and a classification system chosen by the cartographer or artist. So, there is no neutral or objective map. I use them to create my own story. I am creating the map from my own perspective of the world. I am defining the rules, dimensions, classification system, and visual elements. So, essentially, I'm trying to narrate a story with it. However, you should always be cautious about how you do this. Going too deep into multiple dimensions can confuse the viewer. It's a delicate balance between conveying your story and not getting lost in complexity to the point where the message isn't transmitted. Yet, what's fascinating about maps and cartography is that it's not a linear narrative like a movie or essay. It's more like creating a space. At the end, once the map is published, you don't have control over how people will use that space.

Maybe different interpretations as well?

Vladan Joler: What I appreciate about maps as a medium is their non-linearity. They allow people to read them in their way. While you can suggest where to start and use visual language to guide them, ultimately, each viewer will interpret the maps differently. What I also enjoy is the density of information you can embed in them. For example, in a geographical map with villages, nobody will read the names of each village one by one. Instead, they try to find a path or use the map for something important to them. This openness to interpretation is what I find fascinating about this medium. We always pair a map with an essay, which offers another perspective on the map but doesn't have to be the only perspective. It's a form of storytelling for me; it's closer to some kind of open-world game than a movie. ■

Vladan Joler

In 2018, Vladan Jolor published, in cooperation with Kate Crawford, the Anatomy of an AI System, a large-scale map and long-form essay investigating the human labour, data and planetary resources required to build and operate an Amazon Echo device. A previous study of his, entitled Facebook Algorithmic Factory, included deep forensic investigations and visual mapping of the algorithmic processes and forms of exploitation behind the largest social network. Other studies that he authored, published in recent years by the independent research collective SHARE Lab, included research on information warfare, metadata analysis, browsing history exploitation, surveillance, and Internet architecture.

He has curated and organized numerous events and gatherings of Internet activists, artists and investigators, including SHARE events in Belgrade and Beirut. His artistic pre-history is rooted in media activism and game hacking.

Vladan Joler's work is included in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City, the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Design Museum in London, and also in the permanent exhibition of the Ars Electronica Center. His work has been exhibited in more than a hundred international exhibitions, including institutions and events such as: MoMA, ZKM, XXII Triennale di Milano, HKW, Vienna Biennale, V&A, Transmediale, Ars Electronica, Biennale WRO, Design Society Shenzhen, Hyundai Motorstudio Beijing, MONA, Glassroom, La Gaite Lyrique, the Council of Europe in Strasbourg and the European Parliament in Brussels.

He has received numerous awards, including the 2019 Design of the Year Award by the Design Museum in London and the S+T+ARTS Prize '19 Honorary Mention by the European Commission and Ars Electronica.

Aside from his permanent professorship position, i.e. tenure, at the Academy of Arts in Novi Sad, where he teaches at the New Media Department, he has given lectures at numerous educational and art institutions, including the University of Oxford, Museo Reina Sofía, CCCB, the Royal Academy of Arts in Copenhagen, HfG-Karlsruhe, MG+MSUM, Aarhus University, Somerset House, Hangar Barcelona, Mucem Marseille and numerous events such as Re:Publica, Transmediale, Ars Electronica, The Influencers, CCC, etc.

Joler's work has been profiled and covered in many international media such as BBC, CNN, WIRED, The Independent, The Times, Wallpaper*, Le Figaro, The Verge, Fast Company, +ARCH, ArtForum, Neural, LesJours, WeMakeMoneyNotArt and many others.

All Tomorrow's Laws

(Winning Essays from the 3rd IViR Science Fiction and Information Law Competition)

Natali Helberger is a professor for law and digital technology at the University of Amsterdam. She is also the Co-director of the AI, Media, and Democracy Lab and of the scientific director of the IGOSOP programme for public values in the algorithmic society. Kimon Kieslich is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute for Information Law, University of Amsterdam, and is working with Natali and Nick Diakopoulos from the Northwestern University on a project that anticipates AI impact via scenario writing. His scientific background is in communication science.

Tabea Wagner for CPDP: How long you been working in the writing competition? How long have you been there?

Natali: This is the third edition of the writing competition. The original competition, when the first idea was born, was five years ago. I founded this competition because information law is very much dealing with new technologies and the impact of these technologies on society and making sure that these impacts result in desirable futures. In that respect, information law always had also some element of cyber prototyping, predicting the future, trying to figure out how technologies and laws evolve. And I also very much love sci-fi, so I thought it would be the perfect combination. What I was particularly happy to see in the first competition is that the participants and finalists are not professional authors, but researchers, information lawyers, people working in a law firm that think a lot about technology and society. For them that was the first time they decided to write a story. One of the submissions was in Sanskrit, which unfortunately we could not read, and had to be disqualified. However, it really it really kicked something off. Initially we thought that it would be a onetime thing. But after the first competition the finalists got published in the academic journal Internet Policy Review. So, I am incredibly happy that they were brave enough to publish sci-fi stories, which is not a typical legal article.

And two years later, we got a lot of requests from people telling us that it is a pity we could not submit to the first competition and if there would be a second one. And this is how the writing competition was born.

Wow, that really evolved into something. So, there is going to be 4th edition and a 5th edition, by public demand?

Natali: Let's see. What was also nice to see is that those contributions came from all over the world.

How many submissions are you getting and which countries were the most surprising for you?

Natali & Kimon: In the first one we got I think about 50. From all over the world, including contributions from India, Asia, South America, Japan, Europe of course. This year, we got about 20 submissions, also from New Zealand, US, Europe, a lot from Amsterdam, Germany and Belgium, one or two from the Middle East as well. It is open to everybody. Only condition is we do not accept traditional essays with footnotes, we really want stories. Also, because lawyers, legal scholars, they often think very much in terms of feasibility. So, we need to break through that because letting your imagination run loose, is something that we do not do very often.

What is the value of sci-fi for science, for research and for you personally? Do you have specific examples of sci-fi leading to changes in policy, politics, research or legislation?

Natali: That is what we appreciate about the stories and the competition, because they enable us to have conversations about the role of law and technology. It is a tool to think and to debate and also to bring people from different disciplines together. For example, during the last competition we had a great discussion between computer scientists and legal scholars that was triggered by one of the scenarios written by our finalists. It is a way to engage people, to help them think developments through and think about the impact of technology but also about the impact of law. Stories can be something that helps to engage people.

Kimon: In our research besides the writing competition we are actually working less with sci-fi stories in particular, but more with narratives in five years from now. So that they are more grounded into reality. This way we can also discuss the plausibility of things to happen. It is quite interesting how diverse backgrounds judge the plausibility of some events. Especially when we are talking about risk of technologies. So, it is catching when different people with different backgrounds imagine possible futures. And then we can draw the link to law and policy making, risk assessment. We believe that those scenarios could have a significant role there.

Can we change something with these stories? Did sci-fi change something?

Natali: There's quite some discussion to what extent this is possible. Also, politicians are influenced by utopian or dystopian sci-fi stories they read when they were kids. I really hope though that sci-fi is not directly influencing policy. In a recent report of the European Parliament there were literally references to Asimov's laws. But actual laws are made by in a democratic process and not because someone has written a cool story. However, these stories can be a tool to inform and spark discussion as part of the democratic process.

Could you shortly elaborate on what Asimov's law is?

Natali & Kimon: They are three set rules by the science fiction author Isaac Asimov. "A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm. A robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law". Asimov is a sci-fi writer and not in a parliament, so it is important to make this distinction.

It can be super interesting to dive into scenarios. So, this is the 3rd call for the writing competition. Can you tell me a little bit more about the topic this year?

Natali: I think the only hard condition this year is that it must be a story that plays in the future where you develop certain characters and where there is a clear link to law and how information laws would change. This could be privacy law, copyright law, platform governance, the AI Act and pretty much everything related to the production, distribution and consumption of information which in our digital age is everything. It is very broad.

What was your experience so far? What were the stories about? Was there anything that stood out specifically? Was it difficult to decide?

Kimon: This year we had really good, really beautiful stories. It was very, very difficult. We loved all stories. Some had no link with information law though. It was especially hard because the diversity in the stories was huge. We had some stories that were set in Western European, one that plays in Nigeria and some that played in a society that is not recognisable anymore. All the stories were engaging also from a qualitative standpoint with suspense, it was fun.

It sounds that sounds really cool. Can we access those stories after the conference? Do you publish all of them or just the winners?

Natali: Yes, we will publish the three finalists on the IViR website. We also have a cooperation with the digital constitutionalist, which is an online sci-fi blog. We also plan to make a little eBook from the three winning stories of all three competitions, which will be available online for free. And at CPDP we invite all three finalists to read from their stories. We invite the CPDP participants to come along and engage with our authors and in discussions about their stories, but also to talk about information law and the future of technology.

And the winning story will also be turned into a virtual gallery, right?

Kimon: Yes, yes. By our corporation partner. We do not know how it will look like yet, so it will be a surprise. It will be a gallery where one can put on a headset on and then walk through the story.

Can you tell us already something about the three winners or is that still secret?

Kimon: We have 3 winners, and we will announce the rank order of course at the CPDP event to have still the suspense. The three stories are: "Good bot" by Jason Fernandes (New York), "Lagrange point shadow" by Andy Neale (New Zealand) and "I pressed the damn button, but the screen stayed black" by Leevi Saari (Amsterdam). To give a brief summary, Good Bot is a really engaging story about a lawyer who is working with a bot called case pilot that gives legal advice for a case he is working on. The story is very well written because it has this dialogue between the main character and the bot. It turns into a multilayer story, where the person who was accused also used different AI systems that then leads to misconduct. It really dives into the complex and different AI systems and how they interact. And there is a surprising end.

Then we have "Lagrange Point Shadow" which is playing in Rwanda. It tells a story about universal law. The idea here is that a universal law is introduced that is applied in different countries. The story then revolves around a government official who is task it is to implement this law and engage with it. The main character is in a situation where he needs to engage with a negative consequence. If this is applied to the main character, which is then brings up this issue of looking at different perspectives and cultural perspectives. That comes into play when we deal with universal law.

The third story "I pressed the damn button, but the screen stayed black" is a vision of a divided society where we have a periphery of people not profiting from or not being included in a digitalized AI society. A thriving society where AI is part of everything. It is about the journey of the main character engaging with flaws of the system and then finding and navigating the way through the different roles that AI has. It is about social criticism and some food for thought.

The stories are reminding me a bit of Black Mirror stories.

Natali: It's not only like that. Black Mirror is thoroughly depressing. The stories of our participants are not that dark and focus more on the positive aspect, which I am happy about. I mean in the end what would we do without some technologies?

Bringing the sci-fi writing competition to CPDP, what kind of audience do you hope to engage there?

Natali: CPDP is drawing in this really diverse crowd of people from different disciplines of academics, but also practitioners and government officials who all share curiosity on what technology will do with society, who all care for rights and the role of law in that. The goal is to learn from each other and learning about new stories. This competition is also for people who enjoy thinking out of the box and who enjoy seeing the bigger picture and looking a bit beyond their own core expertise, who like to engage with different ideas that might be quite thought provoking.

What is your personal take on sci-fi in the future, do you think it can help us reshape or innovate?

Natali: It's tricky. Sometimes I feel like I am living in the middle of a sci-fi story. I mean, if we are looking at what is possible with generative AI and the discussions we are having about automated journalism, machines crawling the internet...we are in the middle of it. It is also interesting to see that some projections of sci-fi writers still must come true, so I have looked quite a bit into what sci-fi authors thought about the future of journalism and some of the ideas that Drew Veron produced have still not materialised or are only beginning to materialise. So, there is always room for thinking even further. I think sci-fi is an important genre to stimulate us to think out-of-the-box and to see the bigger picture.

Kimon: It is also nice not seeing sci-fi always in this dystopian and utopian views, but also enable a sci-fi thinking that is like more in the grey area I think that would be actually quite helpful always when we think about how public discourse in the media, is right now. It is always in between these really depressing ways in the future which does not allow a good conversation about how the future looks like. This grey zone would make us think more about how we want to be governed, for example, how law should be applied to the future. That could be super valuable for not only the discipline but also for society.

Do you have any favourite authors in that regard?

Natali: That would be Stanislaw Lem, who wrote in Poland in the Communist Times and was a social critic. The only reason he could publish is because he was putting his ideas into sci-fi. So sci-fi became and still is a tool of freedom of expression which can help us voice critiques that we would not be allowed to say otherwise.

I cannot wait to see the final products and to be there when you announce the winner. Are you excited about that?

Natali: It's also exciting to meet the winners. I mean, after we read the story, it is very interesting talking to them and why they wrote this story. It is interesting to dive into their thoughts and their background and what lead to this story.

Kimon: I am really looking forward to that too. And ideally all three winners are going to be present at CPDP so you can meet real authors. ■

23 May • 17.20 • Cinema Room

All Tomorrow's Laws (Winning Essays from the 3rd IViR Science Fiction and Information Law Competition)

Organised by Natali Helberger, Kimon Kieslich, Joost Poort, Yeliz Döker, Deniz Seval

3 finalists and their books

- "Lagrange point shadow" by Andy Neale (New Zealand)
- "I pressed the damn button, but the screen stayed black" by Leevi Saari (Amsterdam)
- "Good bot" by Jason Fernandez (New York)

Never has the future of information law seemed more relevant than today. With the launch of ChatGPT in November 2022, we may find ourselves in one of the largest techo-societal experiments since the invention of the steam engine: what happens if companies make extremely powerful AI technology available to anyone with a computer and internet access? For this 3rd edition of IViR "Science Fiction & Information Law" writing competition, in cooperation with the Digital Constitutionalist, we welcomed short stories reflecting on the future of information law and digital technologies. At this session, we will read from the finalist stories and announce the winner. ■

For CPDP.ai, Privacy Salon and community radio station dublab are teaming up for Avatar.fm, a temporary radio project broadcasting live from CPDP.ai during three consecutive days. Giving a voice to the young and new generation of privacy, data protection, AI, and computer scientist heads. Avatar.fm will amplify stories and testimonials of students, junior researchers and other activists in the form of Console Talks and Interludes.

The radio program will be hosted by Savsannah, one of dublab's in-house radio hosts. Together with dublab favourite DJ's, she will guide us through an amazing lineup of guests. She'll connect fifteen-minute 'Console Talks' featuring representatives from renowned organizations such as the Chaos Computer Club, Europe's leading association of hackers; The Security Distillery, a student-run think tank connected to the University of Glasgow; Panoptykon, a group of young people who refused to treat new technologies as a cure-all, among others. Here and there Interludes will sneak in to infuse the show.

The first two days will be concluded by two live acts in front of the Avatar.fm studio at Gare Maritime Brussels. The first day we have the pleasure to immerse ourselves into Ugnè Uma's melismatic and intertextual cosmos, while the second day we'll be enchanted by Ben Bertrand's clarinet and countless machines.

Tune in online at www.dublab.de or drop by for insights and passion stories about the datafied world and AI related subjects, interwoven with DJ-sets and concerts by numerous dublab favourites live from iconic Brussels venue Gare Maritime.

We will be broadcasting from Wednesday, May 22 through Friday, May 24, from noon to 19.00. Avatar.fm is supervised by Birte Vingerhoets and Ferre Vander Elst. ■

Podcasts at CPDP.ai

Podcast • Library room

Activists of Tech - The responsble podcast

Organised by Mélissa M'Raidi-Kechichian

The responsible tech podcast is shifting the narrative from Big Tech to Responsible Tech by sharing & archiving the work of change makers.

Activists Of Tech is a seasonal weekly podcast that amplifies and archives the work of activists, thought leaders, troublemakers, academics, and practitioners of responsible tech, and empower guests and listeners by centralizing their voice and sharing their story. Shifting the narrative from Big Tech to responsible tech takes honesty: this is a "say it as it is" type of podcast, and no topic is too taboo not to be named and addressed. The topics covered encompass a variety of responsible tech areas and focus on social justice, AI harm, AI bias, AI regulation and advocacy, minorities in tech, gender equality, tech and democracy, social media, and algorithmic recommendations, to name a few. We also talk about solutions and how to make tech inclusive and beneficial for all.

Podcast • Library room

The Digital Period: Algorithmic Love

Organised by Judith Blijden and Rayen Mitrovich

The Digital Period is a public philosophy project by Judith Zoë Blijden. She critically examines values and principles underlying our society by looking at how these values have been translated in technology. She organises public conversations around concrete examples in the form of creative interventions. These interventions facilitate different people to talk, think, and, more importantly, organise around solutions that help us move forward, both on the individual and on the collective level.

Judith Zoë Blijden is a legal philosopher based in The Netherlands. Her aim is to raise awareness and understanding about the impact of technology. She wants to do so by translating information into narratives in which everyone and anyone can partake.

She currently works as a Senior Policy Officer Digital Transition at the Social and Economic Council of The Netherlands. Her role is to research the impact of technology and assess what policies could be enacted to mitigate risks and unlock opportunities from a societal perspective. Judith was a Landecker Democracy Fellow (2022-2023).

The impact of technology on society has been a central theme in her work. Judith has worked as a consultant, consulting on legal and policy issues regarding the use of technology while working at the Dutch consultancy firm PBLQ. During her time as a consultant, Judith was a board member for the digital rights organisation Bits of Freedom. She has also worked for the Dutch NGO Kennisland and the European NGO Communnia Association where she focussed on improving access to information and (digital) culture.

Podcast • Library room

The Security Distillery

Organised by Maria Dolores Garcia Penillas

The Security Distillery is an initiative from students for students. We aim to turn complex issues into simple matters in order to provide quality, accessible information for students and researchers. In the dynamic field of security studies, we intend to distil the essence of complicated issues into digestible amounts of comprehensible information, without oversimplifying or losing nuance. Our content is structured regionally and thematically, ranging from cybersecurity to terrorism, and from Asian to Central American politics.

Podcast • Library room

Gigabit Libraries Network

Organised by Don Means, (Gigabit Libraries Network) and Stephen Wyber, (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) (IFLA.org)

GLN operates as an open collaboration of tech savvy, innovation libraries cooperating as a distributed global testbed/showcase environment for high performance applications and equipment in the service of educational, civic and cultural objectives.

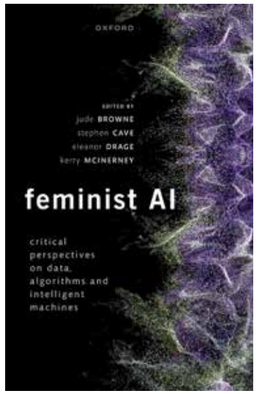
Project focus areas:

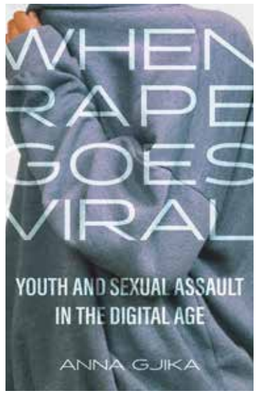
- Wired/wireless infrastructure planning and development
- Connectivity collaborations with neighboring schools, health clinics and other anchor institutions
- Local/regional/national/international ICT policy leadership

In the tradition of libraries generally, GLN projects seek to use ICT in support of the widest array of library objectives in education, cultural exchange, health, open access, private inquiry, public safety, civic engagement, e-gov't., entertainment, and more.

Feminist Book Club

Every Day | Cinema Room





22nd May ▪ 16.00 ▪ Cinema room

Book: Feminist AI

Organised by LSTS

Author Kerry McInerney (UK)

Moderator Anastasia Karagianni

Discussants Ainara Bordes Perez (Uni Malta), Sarah Chander, Elisabetta Biasin (KU Leuven)

23rd May ▪ 16.00 ▪ Cinema room

Feminist Cyberlaw

Organised by LSTS

Author Amanda Levendowski

Co-author Meg Leta Jones

Moderator Anastasia Karagianni

Discussants Anastasia Nefeli Vidaki (VUB), Alexandros Goniadis, Plixavra Vogiatzoglou (UnAm)

24th May ▪ 17.20 ▪ Cinema room

When Rape Goes Viral: Youth and Sexual Assault in the Digital Age

Organised by LSTS

Author Anna Gjika

Moderator Anastasia Karagianni

Discussants Desara Dushi (VUB LSTS), Andriana Efthymiadou (EP), ESWA

Moderator Anastasia Karagianni

Anastasia is a Doctoral Researcher at LSTS- VUB and FARI Scholar, living in Belgium. Her research focuses on divergences of gender discrimination in AI regulatory frameworks. She holds a bachelor's in law and a master's degree from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in International and European human rights law, while she spent one year as an Erasmus student at KU Leuven. She co-founded the civil society organisation DATAWO- based in Greece- which is dealing with gender inequality issues in the digital era. Specifically providing legal counselling on digitally-facilitated gender-based violence, such as image based sexual abuse, cyber stalking, sexualised deepfakes, gender bias in AI, and access to information about health and reproductive rights.

Tabea Wagner for CPDP: Can you tell me a bit about the project you are supervising at the CPDP? How did you come to the Book Club?

Anastasia: I am very glad and thankful that I received this invitation from Thierry, from Privacy Salon! Back in 2018 and after my master's studies at KU Leuven, I had the opportunity to be a visiting researcher at Privacy Salon. So, I have been affiliated with Privacy Salon since then- same with the CPDP (since 2017) when I was working with the Professor Rosamunde.

What was the idea behind it for you? What is your motivation for joining?

I think my motivation and the reason why I was invited to this book club is because when I started my research here, I started an initiative, a reading group which is called the Gender, Law and Technology. I started this initiative because I realised that I need to gain more academic knowledge around these issues. And I thought that the university, this academic environment is the best place to interact with other researchers. I have access to books, to literature and I wanted to create this time and space to interact with other people to change my views and ideas on some topics. And of course, I wanted to raise awareness on gender issues in academia because unfortunately, not so many people are aware of feminism and gender equality etc. If you think about it, the university is a thumbnail of the society. So somehow gender stereotypes might be replicated in the university. Having said that, I think Thierry somehow detected my passion for reading books and different papers, and he invited me to moderate three sessions in the CPDP book club.

I also want to go a little bit more into detail about the sessions that you're going to moderate.

I've chosen these three books because they are newly released. For instance, the "Feminist Cyber Law" will be published in June. All of them are quite fresh, let's say. They provide a fresh view of what is happening right now in the field.

To begin with, the reason why I chose the book titled "When Rape Goes Viral" is because the author is dealing with such an interesting topic of sexualised deepfakes and how deepfakes can be generated and manipulated based on youth images. She emphasises the impact that deepfakes have on the psychology and the social life of teenagers.There was a hearing in the Congress of the United States over alleged online harms to children, who unfortunately have died following sexual exploitation or harassment via social media. Unfortunately, manipulation of deepfakes based on youth images is a phenomenon in the USA. And I think not only in the USA, but also in Europe and in other geographical areas. We acknowledge that social media platforms have a huge responsibility on that. And we as a society have to deal with that. We have to address this from a regulation perspective. This is what we will discuss in the book session.

The second book I picked up is titled "Femisist Cyber Law". I really liked its topic which is dealing with cyber law, but from a feminist perspective (Hallelujah!). It was a hallelujah moment when I discovered this book. This book addresses properly how gender, race, sexuality, disability, class, and the intersections of these identities affect cyberspace and the laws that govern it.

The third book is the "Feminist AI". It deals more broadly with AI issues like gender bias and »

» machine learning, gender characteristics of AI technologies etc. There are so many topics that are addressed in this book but I had to choose one specific chapter. This was super hard because all of them were super interesting. But I decided to zoom in on the chapter "Coding 'carnal knowledge' into carceral systems: A feminist abolitionist approach to predictive policing".

To conclude I address different topics that are challenging from a feminist point of view in this digital era, like cyber security issues, gender bias in AI, and the generation of sexualised deepfakes. All of them are so crucial topic nowadays.

Why would you recommend attending the session?

I think this is a great opportunity for someone to attend a combination of different topics in order to have an overview of what is at stake right now in the area of digital (including AI) technologies, but from a feminist perspective- which is missing or not at the top of the agenda.

Going a little bit into the CPDP topic "to govern or to be governed, that is the question" what is your personal approach on this, from a feminist point of view?

From a feminist point of view, I would go with "to govern and not to be governed". This is related to how femininities can try to claim their space back in this digital world because to me unfortunately, one of the reasons why gender stereotypes and gender discriminatory treatment takes place in digital and AI technologies is because femininities are underrepresented and or misrepresented. I do believe that we have to reclaim our space back!

For instance, deepfakes are generated and manipulated based on the images that we circulate on social media. Of course, we want to use social media platforms to socialise ourselves. But this doesn't mean that we don't have rights like privacy rights and other computer rights that should be protected. This doesn't mean that we want to be governed by the masculinities and their sexist/patriarchal ways of constructing these platforms. We have to be more involved in how these platforms and these technologies are designed and deployed.

And of course, we need to defend and fight for our rights in order to have a shift and have an actually impactful change. So, yeah, I would go with "to govern and not to be governed". And at this stage, I would like to highlight that when I am referring to femininities, I don't replicate the binary distinction of gender. I include also LGBTQIA+ (non-binary, transgender and gender non-performing people).

This opens a whole new space for online rights. Maybe as a short excursion into the topic of cyberstalking and online dating. Can you go a little bit more into detail of what changed in the last years and where new problems occurred?

The stalking attitude on social media platforms was a hot topic during COVID-19 pandemic and I want to share a real case of a girl who went on a date with a guy in a big city in Europe. They wanted to meet each other in a very big square, so the guy asked from the girl to share her online location. However, she accidentally clicked on sharing her location for 24 hours and not her instant location...So her GPS was always on. They met, their date went well, she didn't feel harassed or stressed at all during their meeting. She had fun but she wanted to find her friends afterwards. Before saying goodbye, they agreed to see each other soon. She then found her friends and some hours later, she wanted to go back home. She took a taxi and she realised that another car behind them was always following the taxi she was in. But she thought okay I'm not the only one who's living in this part of this big metropolis. The taxi dropped her off on the corner of the street. She went out and realised that a guy got out of the car, and she couldn't see him because it was a little bit far away. He was under a black hoodie.

The next morning, she was drinking a coffee near the window, and she noticed someone looking at her window. She didn't pay attention. Days later she wanted to go out, it was dark and when she tried to open the main entrance of the building, she was attacked by a person who was wearing a mask. She managed to take off his mask and it was this person she went on a date with. She couldn't understand how he found the address of her house.

This is one aspect of cyberstalking. There is so much more of course; a spam with friend requests or messages. And in general, when one user puts limits on a conversation and these limits are not respected by the other.

Going a bit more into deepfakes and possible regulations in this context, do you have examples here as well?

Deepfakes can be used as a kind of extortion. Their generation sometimes is based on non-consensual sharing of intimate images. For the reference, sextortion is when someone is asking a sexual favor based on personal data that they hold, and threatens the person who is depicted in this audiovisual content, that if they don't do me these sexual favors, they are going to release this content online or share it with their parents, etc. In the press this is commonly known as "revenge porn", but the official term is "non-consensual sharing of intimate images or image-based sexual abuse". Finally, the generation of deepfakes has been regulated by the European Union under the European Directive on Violence against women and domestic abuse that was under legislative process until February. I think some weeks ago all these trilogues were finalised and we are going to have the final text very soon. Non-consensual sharing of intimate images is also criminalised under the same Directive. This is a huge improvement. I hope that the national Member States will follow these guidelines and will take some measures in their national legal order too.

Tabea: It's scary how much it seems to be escalating even with regulation. Coming back to the book club and your sessions. Why would you recommend our attendees to join these sessions? Why is this interesting for every gender, for all the attendees of CPDP?

The format of the session is based on the presentation of the book first and the discussion with the invited speakers and of course with the audience that follows after. So, to me the format is a bit informal. As such, the attendees should not be stressed that they won't be able to follow the discussion because they are too academic or that they have to participate and raise concerns.

In this way, they will have the opportunity to hear more details on a specific topic that probably was addressed in a panel discussion but probably the panelists couldn't dig deeper into some particular topics, like non-consensual sharing of intimate images or the broad topic of feminist cyber law. The Book Club provides the space and time to dig deeper, to be aware and to gain more knowledge about what is happening on deepfakes, feminist cyber law and feminist AI.

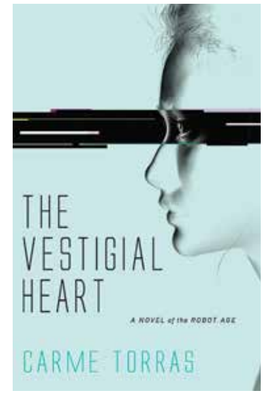
And I highly recommend our sessions, they will be informative and inclusive for all!

What made you choose the feminist approach to AI in this specific Book Club?

I remember that last year I attended CPDP and there were not so many panels around feminism and gender equality in AI. Of course, I don't mean that this was on purpose, but I realised that society is raising up these issues more and more and we have to acknowledge that there are some needs that should be covered. Through the Book Club we acknowledge this need of the society. So yeah, even if they are male attendees, or however they self-define themselves, feminism is an issue not only for femininities and women, but for the whole society, for us all. We all have a mother, a grandmother, a partner, a female colleague, a female friend. We live in this society, we co-live in this society with femininities, so we have to listen to them, be aware of their needs, if we want to live in a better society. ■

CPDP Book Club

Every Day | Cinema Room



22nd May ▪ 13.00-14.00 ▪ Cinema room

The Vestigial Heart: A Novel of the Robot Age

Organised by Privacy Salon & Digital Legal Studies

Author Carme Torras

Moderator Aurelia Tamò-Larrieux (University of Lausanne)

Discussants Konrad Kollnig (University of Maastricht) and Charlotte Ducuing (Centre for IT & IP Law, KU Leuven)

23rd May ▪ 13.00-14.00 ▪ Cinema room

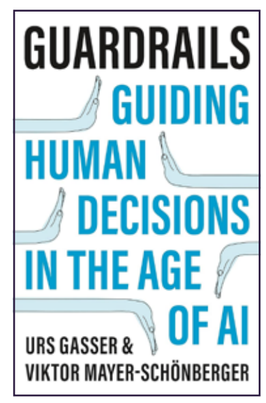
Governing Cross-Border Data Flows: Reconciling EU Data Protection and International Trade law

Organised by Privacy Salon & Digital Legal Studies

Author Svetlana Yakovleva

Moderator Laura Drechsler, Centre for IT & IP Law, KU Leuven/State Archives of Belgium/Open Universiteit

Discussants Calli Schroeder (EPIC) and Theodore Christakis (University Grenoble Alpes)



24th May ▪ 13.00-14.00 ▪ Cinema room

Guardrails: Guiding Human Decisions in the Age of AI

Organised by Privacy Salon & Digital Legal Studies

Author Urs Gasser and Viktor Mayer-Schönberger

Moderator Aurelia Tamò-Larrieux (University of Lausanne)

Discussants Joris Van Hoboken (University of Amsterdam) and Mireille Hildebrandt (Vrije Universiteit Brussel/Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)

SECURITY DISTILLERY

We aim to turn complex security issues into simple, quality, accessible information for students and researchers.

The Security Distillery is a student-run think tank connected to the International Master in Security, Intelligence and Strategic Studies (IMSISS). Which is jointly convened by the University of Glasgow, Dublin City University, the University of Trento, and Charles University in Prague. Our goal is to process complicated contemporary issues into digestible articles and to provide platforms for debate on contemporary security issues on our website and social media pages.

OUR TEAM AT CPDP

Here at CPDP The Security Distillery is represented by a team of students and young professionals eager to engage in discussions on Artificial Intelligence, Data Security, Privacy, and other digital security related challenges.

Our aim is to bring Computers, Privacy and Data Protection outside of the conference hall to broaden the discussion to include as many people as possible. By untangling complex information and sharing it through our podcast and social media pages, our goal is to attract young people outside of the industry. As well as to provide accessible information concerning artificial intelligence, data, and privacy issues. During the CPDP conference, we aim to engage with experts from the public and private sectors and expand our network for future collaborations.

Come and meet us after the panels and during breaks. We can be found roaming around interviewing people and in our recording studio, where we'll be hosting talks and interviews also in partnership with Avatar.fm. Follow us on social media if you want to see what we are doing during and after the conference.

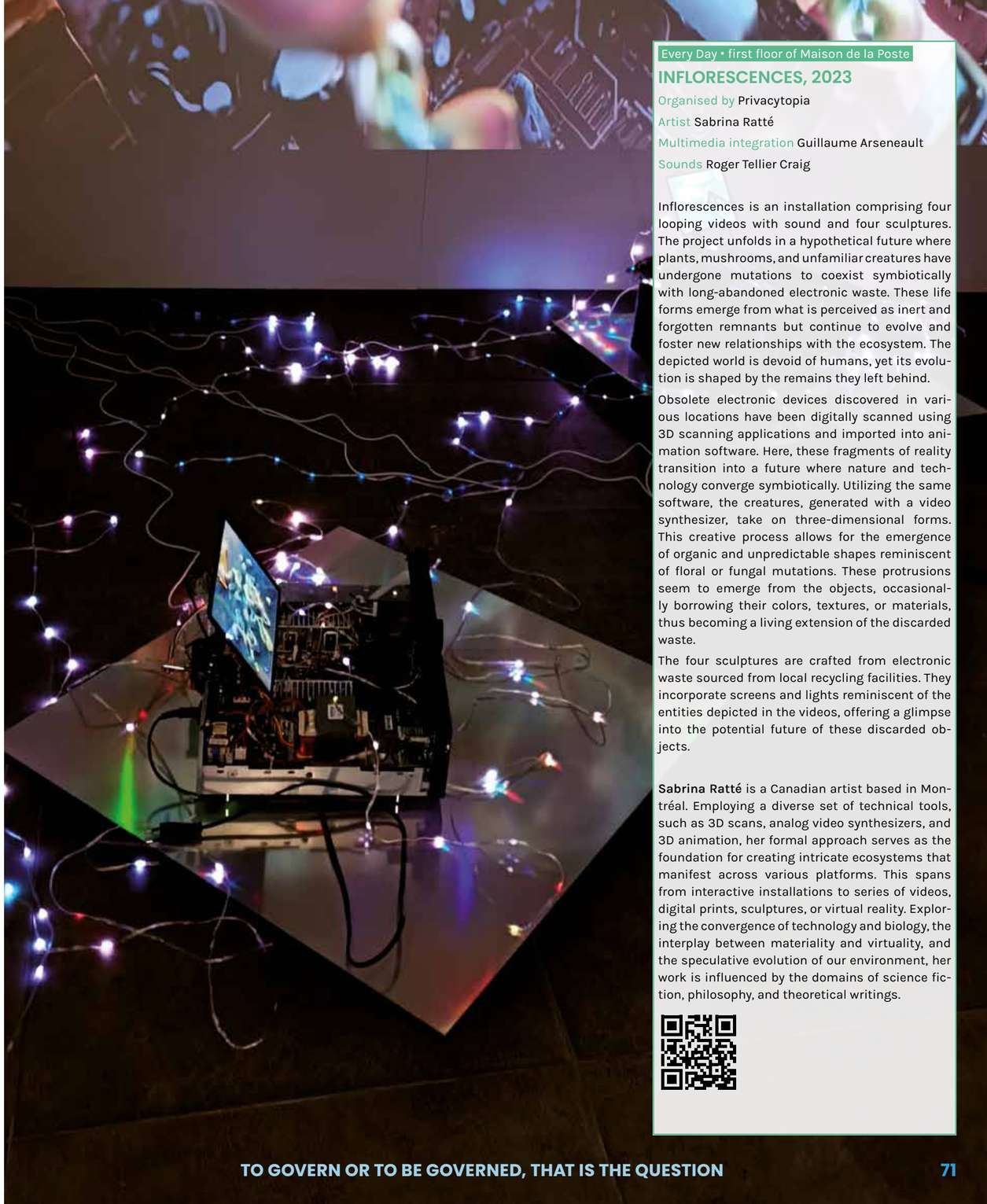
Location Media Room, first floor of Maison de la Poste

CODE 2024

CODE 2024 is an international programme organized by IMPAKT [Centre for Media Culture] in Utrecht and Werktank, production platform for media art in Leuven in collaboration with international partners like NØ SCHOOL NEVERS, Privacy Salon and the CPDP (Computers, Privacy and Data Protection conference).

CODE was initiated in 2021 as a response to growing concerns that we are losing agency over the digital tools and platforms we use on a daily basis. We believe in the need for better laws and legislation that will protect us as digital citizens and consumers. By creating creative and artistic interventions, our aim is to influence public policy on a national and international level and to create awareness for issues at hand. We want to inspire and facilitate cross-disciplinary collaborations, which have the potential to catalyze system change. CODE 2024 will be the fourth edition. In the past three editions we supported almost 80 artists and non-artists to work together and create projects. We also brought together national and European politicians and experts in interviews, panels and presentations, and we presented our projects at international events including Ars Electronica, transmediale, Dutch Design Week, MozFest House, Public Spaces Conference, re:publica, Dutch Media Week and the Computers, Privacy and Data Protection (CPDP) conference. The projects produced, the talks and the many interviews we had with politicians, policy-makers and activists can be found at code.impakt.nl ■

Location you'll find CODE 2024 on the first floor of Maison de la Poste



Every Day • first floor of Maison de la Poste

INFLORESCENCES, 2023

Organised by Privacytopia
Artist Sabrina Ratté
Multimedia integration Guillaume Arseneault
Sounds Roger Tellier Craig

Inflorescences is an installation comprising four looping videos with sound and four sculptures. The project unfolds in a hypothetical future where plants, mushrooms, and unfamiliar creatures have undergone mutations to coexist symbiotically with long-abandoned electronic waste. These life forms emerge from what is perceived as inert and forgotten remnants but continue to evolve and foster new relationships with the ecosystem. The depicted world is devoid of humans, yet its evolution is shaped by the remains they left behind.

Obsolete electronic devices discovered in various locations have been digitally scanned using 3D scanning applications and imported into animation software. Here, these fragments of reality transition into a future where nature and technology converge symbiotically. Utilizing the same software, the creatures, generated with a video synthesizer, take on three-dimensional forms. This creative process allows for the emergence of organic and unpredictable shapes reminiscent of floral or fungal mutations. These protrusions seem to emerge from the objects, occasionally borrowing their colors, textures, or materials, thus becoming a living extension of the discarded waste.

The four sculptures are crafted from electronic waste sourced from local recycling facilities. They incorporate screens and lights reminiscent of the entities depicted in the videos, offering a glimpse into the potential future of these discarded objects.

Sabrina Ratté is a Canadian artist based in Montréal. Employing a diverse set of technical tools, such as 3D scans, analog video synthesizers, and 3D animation, her formal approach serves as the foundation for creating intricate ecosystems that manifest across various platforms. This spans from interactive installations to series of videos, digital prints, sculptures, or virtual reality. Exploring the convergence of technology and biology, the interplay between materiality and virtuality, and the speculative evolution of our environment, her work is influenced by the domains of science fiction, philosophy, and theoretical writings.

Fabricated: Unravel Fact from Fiction in Your Digital World

Hiba Harchaoui for CPDP: Could you please introduce yourself, share with us your background?

Andy Sanchez: I'm Dr. Andy Sanchez, Senior Researcher in Media, Technology, and Society at the Sustainable Media Lab at Inholland University of Applied Sciences. In my work with Dr. Ben Wagner, I focus on the impact and ethics of digitization of society. I do that by applying my background in chemical engineering to utilize the history, pedagogy, and legal frameworks of that discipline to illuminate challenges in tech ethics. The ultimate goal is to make those challenges more tangible, more concrete. This project is born out of that same impulse. So, rather than going from a historical perspective or a legal perspective, fabricated applies an experiential and interactive perspective. How can we make challenges in the digitalization of society more concrete for European residents? We're really excited with the final product, which has a lot of gamified elementsand is both educational and playful. We think that mix is really important because playfulness helps lower barriers to participation and accessibility. We try to cover a range of topics because there's so many things that are changing so quickly. issues we really focus on are misinformation, content moderation, AI-generated news, and targeted advertising.

Susannah Montgomery: I'm Susannah Montgomery. I work at Inholland University of Applied Sciences. I wear a few different hats, but I work a lot on our international strategic partnerships and projects, and I manage our Sustainable Media Lab as Deputy Director. I've long worked in the arts and culture sector, ranging from opera to museums, and I've always deeply loved the impact of culture and how we can use it as a tool for viewing society. That's really what I bring into our work in this lab, which is all about the effect of media and technology on society. So I'm all about making things playful and trying to translate complex ideas and effects on society from really academic, political, or policy-oriented language into stuff that's more accessible and playful for the public. This exhibition is really a culmination of a lot of that work that I've been doing in other sectors.

Amber Macintyre: I'm Amber Macintyre. I'm the project lead of The Influence Industry Project at Tactical Tech, which is a project examining how private firms, especially tech firms, work with political parties to provide digital influence and data-driven influence services to win elections. So we look at the tech industry surrounding election campaigns. My route into this research was actually as I first started working as a campaigner, using digital tools and data for influence at Amnesty International but at the same time, amnesty started a project on mass surveillance by governments and why we should be concerned about their use of data. I found it quite hard to work on collecting data on people's habits and behaviours through Google Analytics or through Facebook metrics or social media metrics, while at the same time criticizing governments for collecting data. So I became interested in this meta ethics and values of how should we, as campaigners and influencers see ourselves and our own role in the use of technology. And I think the tech space is just also full of so many interesting personalities and values that guides what decisions get made. I think that I became just very interested in who ends up making decisions with data and who decides what we collect and whether it's ethical or not.

So Andy you'll be hosting a workshop at CPDP titled Fabricated, along with the exhibit. I'm actually curious, how did you discover CPDP?

Andy Sanchez: As I mentioned, I'm a chemical engineer, and this has been an interesting field transition for me, moving from the US to Europe and getting to know this space in more detail at a professional level. CPDP has been on my radar since I arrived in Europe, and thrilled to finally present at the conference. CPDP provides a great multidisciplinary exchange of ideas on the full spectrum of data management, protection, and ethics. As we finalized our exhibition, it seemed like a great idea not only to attend CPDP but also to bring our workshop in connection with CPDP to connect with that community on these topics.

Can you also talk to us a bit more about what really inspired the project and how truly does it aim to combat misinformation in the context of the 2024 European parliamentary elections?

Andy Sanchez: One of our goals in terms of having as much impact and outreach as possible was to create something that felt as playful and depoliticized as possible. We wanted it to invite any participant, regardless of their political affiliation, to feel inspired, curious, and more skeptical, and to apply more scrutiny to the information they see online. Regarding the exhibit, we have multiple installations specifically designed around real-world electoral content. One of our exhibits, in partnership with Agence France-Presse (AFP), features fact checks they've conducted on real-world political ads or posts related to the 2024 European parliamentary elections, as seen in the Netherlands and Germany. We use these fact checks to help participants understand the different ways information can be manipulated online and encourage healthy skepticism. Additionally, in partnership with the nonprofit organization Who Targets Me, we utilize a browser extension they provide to track which political campaigns have been targeting users' activity. We use the ads user data they've gathered to help participants understand how targeted advertising works, so they can understand what data is collected, often without users' knowledge. We aim to provide the most relevant information, so we'll be updating the content in May 2024 to mirror what participants are actually seeing online. The exhibit is presented in English, Dutch, and German to reach as many people as possible within our target countries.

Amber, could you tell us a bit more about tactical tech? and your role as the project lead for the influence industry?

Amber Macintyre: Tactical Tech is a media literacy and digital literacy organization. But working not just with the kind of literacy often associated just with the public and the broad concept of the public, but in our case, we also work a lot with other professional spaces such as policymakers or with journalists, and investigators or with educators, to build up literacy from all sides to help anyone who's trying to use technology in an effective and ethical way. The projects are quite varied in that way, for example we have projects that are for journalists and citizen journalists to learn how to use open source tools, but also how to investigate the use of open source tools. We have The Glass Room and What The Future Wants and just recently more youth project work on how to talk with teenagers about tech and a lot of it's been teenager-led . And then this project, The Influence Industry Project started six years ago. It was built on the premise that Cambridge Analytica was this big scandal, and there was lots of information about Brexit in the UK or the Trump election but as tactical tech works in partnerships across the world, we really wanted that information space to be much broader. So we worked with partners in Mexico in Malaysia, in Kenya and also in around 30 countries over those six years to start to detail what does data-driven influence look like everywhere, also some of the private firms are national, but some of them work internationally and they kind of set up in the US for good taxes and good business and to keep their homes and lives there, but then they go in and work in seven or eight different countries across elections, so we were really interested in just trying to make a much more international picture of what was happening in this space.

Speaking of projects, you're also involved in the project fabricated. Can you share your perspective on it and explain your role within the project?

Amber Macintyre: The idea was to look at elections and to give people agency around how they choose to vote and how they're going to make decisions in this super year of elections that we're in. I think where we really crossed over was a lot of their work has been about how to make [voter literacy] interactive. And I know that, Andy uses the words games and gamification and I've always been interested in play and playfulness in my work, and it's a very central premise to what we do and how we've run this project. So to give some defining factors of how I understand play, one thing is that it's got to be voluntary. So when you engage people in playful activities. It's really about someone's own choice when they start creating something or making something or using something. Well, this voluntary aspect really allows people to decide how much they want to engage or not, which feels so important in this space of politics where it can feel really out of our control and out of our agency. So this kind of voluntary style of play and also the playfulness is like you can be silly with it while also serious. I always see play as something that allows you to talk about deep or darkish things, it's not just a happy place, but it does let you make light and fun of something that could be very dark and heavy and connect with other people on it. So we've developed very playful workshop activities that help people just play around with the topic and discuss it with each other. Hopefully in creating brave spaces as well as safe spaces. I think, then combining that with this kind of gamification and interactive games that Andy's been working on, I'm excited to see how we share our overlap of work there.

I'm actually curious to know, how did your paths cross, like how did you both get to working together?

Susannah Montgomery: Well, I mean, it's an easy one because we're colleagues. We both work in the lab together. But this was a special project in the sense that we sort of crossed paths in the more educational side of our lab. And this was our first project where we were really able to own bringing together research and our field partners and do a much more strategic, collaborative initiative.

Amber Macintyre: Andy works with Ben Wagner, who has worked with Tactical Tech's Glassroom project. The Glassroom project at Tactical Tech has been an ongoing project where we develop art exhibit pieces, and it started as a very central space, like one in San Francisco, one in London and make it like an art exhibit where people would come in and interact with information about how data centers work or how data brokers work and how data leaks happen. There was also like an art object about how passwords have been leaked on the Internet, so it was kind of like a public literacy through an art exhibition on this topic. And now we do community outreach exhibitions so anyone can set up their own exhibition and they can use our pieces or add their own. So Ben Wagner and Andy had that crossover with our art intervention approach in this space of tech literacy.

So, Susannah, you've talked about your diverse responsibilities, so in addition to your role in developing partnerships and research opportunities for the Sustainable Media Lab, you're also an event planner, strategic communicator, and senior lecturer. How do you manage to juggle these diverse responsibilities?

Susannah Montgomery: In the end, the throughline for me is I'm really like a planner and collaborator. I think in a different life, I'd be a producer; I'm a person who loves to bring people together. I particularly love working with creatives, though maybe I am myself a little creative, but mostly I like to create the environment for people to shine and to create places for audiences, whether audiences include students, the public, or academics, to really learn from each other and have great experiences. I see that as kind of what happens in many of the projects I do. It's all about how do you bring the best out of people and bring them together to create great work.

So Andy, could you elaborate on the collaborative aspect of the project Fabricated, involving students, researchers, nonprofits, municipalities? How have these partnerships contributed to its development?

Andy Sanchez: We're really excited for what a cross-sector partnership this is. As I mentioned before, journalists from AFP are contributing fact checks, which I think is providing such an enriched and thorough resource both for that installation but also for our participants to take home. And the nonprofits are contributing different, interesting research as well. As I mentioned, Who Targets Me has a wealth of data on targeted advertising, including personas and demographic data. Tactical Tech has done amazing work with the Influence Industry Project, which is all about the companies and services dedicated to affecting political opinion. And we're trying to integrate that within the exhibit in a really fun and gamified way. The municipality of The Hague has been an invaluable resource in helping us with display space, connections, and financial support. I really can't thank them enough, and it's been a great partnership because they're trying to do so much to ensure the integrity and robustness of the electoral process here in the Netherlands, and to partner with them to help enrich that process has been a real honor. And of course, we love working with students. As Susannah mentioned, we really initially collaborated in the educational component of our lab where students do hands-on projects. So right now we have several undergraduate students who are working on design-based projects, which will be showcased at the end of this project. There are also students who are developing a podcast series, documenting both misinformation of the 2024 EU parliamentary elections and this project. We're also having students work as interviewers and greeters to help us provide as interactive and welcoming an environment as possible and to facilitate interviews in native languages whenever possible.

So speaking of partnerships, Susanna, they seem to be crucial in your work. How do you approach building and nurturing partnerships within the academic, nonprofit, and industry sectors?

Susannah Montgomery: That's a good question. I mean, we try to go for a mix of strategies when it comes to strategic partnerships. We aim for partnerships that are resilient and that really create value for each other. It should really be a two-way street, with us working together because sometimes it can feel a little like when you're in education, all you want to do is take – you want to take knowledge and give it to your students. But what I've quickly learned is also we have so much to give as well. So those are truly the win-wins and the partnerships that last. We also really try to diversify who we work with. I think that's the special sauce of our lab and focus within our greater university at Inholland, as we are incredibly focused on working with the public sector and often more marginalized communities. Because in our greater domain, we focus very much on media and technology, and you can work with partners like Google. There's nothing wrong with that, but I

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Fabricated Exhibition

Organised by inholland and Sustainable Media Lab

For additional resources in Play, Politics, & Gamification, please visit an exhibit jointly developed by the Sustainable Media Lab, Tactical Tech, and journalists and other nonprofits! "Fabricated: Unravel Fact from Fiction in Your Digital World" will be available in Tour & Taxis in Brussels from May 20-22, and includes interactive games and installations on misinformation in the 2024 EU Parliamentary elections, AI-generated news, content moderation, and more.

think it's important that we bring in well-rounded perspectives. So bringing in folks from NGOs, etc. Generally, social good is at the heart of what we're trying to accomplish with projects. I think our core values should very much be in alignment, and I also feel like a lot of our best partnerships, there's just something to be said for chemistry. If your values are aligned and you work well together, you want to keep working well together.

Andy, can you walk us through the structure and the content of the project? Like how do games, puzzles, and interactive installations truly teach participants about identifying and tackling digital misinformation?

Andy Sanchez: It's a really interesting approach that we're trying to take where you can choose which components you want to interact with, and still have an enriching experience. You can even just stop by for a little bit and really find something. And as much as possible, we're trying to make these issues physical, tangible, or experiential. So, for instance, to talk about AI-generated news, we have an installation where participants can turn physical dials and see generative AI change a fictional article about the 2024 EU parliamentary elections to adjust its political bias and tone, to really have that exchange between the physical and the digital where participants can feel, "oh, there are really choices being made here that are affecting the kind of output of generative AI." Similarly, we also have an exhibit based on a board game, that tries to give participants a sense of the choices that political campaigns make in terms of promoting data ethics or choices that exploit users and what is the ultimate impact on our democratic landscape. As you have this proliferation of companies and services and an industry that does these extractive practices, what does that leave for a full board for you to look at? So it's very much an interactive experience. With regards to targeted advertising, we have a moment where participants will understand how ads are presented to different personas, but then go a step further and sort of see themselves in that scene as well, and try to understand what are the ways in which I'm being tagged and targeted. And the final one that I'll mention, is a role-playing game developed in partnership with the Copia Institute and Leveraged Play, where users act as content moderators, faced with a barrage of decisions. They have to say yes, leave it on this platform or take it off the platform. And I think the biggest thing that gives them is a real, tangible, experienced sense of, "oh, this is so much content. There are so many decisions. It's not just that I'm making all these value judgments, but I have to make them quickly. And what does that mean for the integrity of the platform, for the integrity of the information that users on that platform see every day?" And I think that's the kind of moment that we try to have throughout An "AHA" moment, a revelation of, "oh, there are choices being made here". These digital decisions aren't necessarily objective. They're not permanent. We have to be aware of them and make changes where we disagree with them.

Speaking of impact, it made me think about the methods you will use to measure the impact of the exhibit. Like, how do you plan to assess its effectiveness?

Andy Sanchez: So we have two elements to do this, both of which we're really excited about. The first is a pamphlet associated with the exhibit that turns into a ballot. So at the end of their experience, participants can fill out just a few very short questions and drop this survey into a ballot box. Again, it's trying to give that experiential moment, connecting the experience to elections and driving that connection home emotionally. We also have some data collection tools that, without disrupting play and in a totally privacy-preserving manner, collect data on participant preferences. In the content moderation role-playing game, we'll collect aggregated moderation decisions, to help us understand what are the value judgments that hundreds of Europeans are making in the process of playing this game. What are the issues in which they are unanimous in their agreement that it should be removed from platforms and what's more controversial? But to give a little bit more of a qualitative and more in-depth review of what we're doing and to help us understand the perspective of more European residents on these challenging digital issues, we're also going to conduct 10 interviews per exhibit location for a total of 40 interviews ahead of the 2024 elections. We'll have a lot of data to review and to process, which we intend to publish for both academic, general, and policymaking audiences.

Amber, what do you see as the main challenges, if any, and the main perks of working on such a project?

Amber Macintyre: I think. I for me, my own personal challenge comes from previously working as a campaigner. I end up finding it hard to know where the balance is between being critical and being practical, you know a lot of the time, what we want to do is persuade people about the views we have to share or the research we've done. And then trying to criticize how data is used to influence people. I struggle to know how to influence without being coercive, and I still don't really know where the fine line is on that, and I find it a constant challenge and trying to work out is there such a thing as good influence and what would that look like?

Can you tell us about your significant achievements or important moments you've experienced while working on this project, and how do you think it will truly make a difference in society?

Amber Macintyre: We had a few questions like what tools are being used and what countries is it being used in? But I have been most excited by understanding what private firms are in this space because everyone knew Cambridge Analytica? But we knew that there was a lot more private firms. I started looking at that and initially we found around 10 companies working in the US and then we found others working in a few more places. And then I had a list of 50 companies, we were actually just looking at what tools were used like how is A/B testing used or how are campaign ads used, but I just kept a record of all the companies. And at some point I had a list of 250 companies, and it felt like it was a very unregulated space, or not very well understood space. So we decided to make that a project and then just two years ago, we published a open interactive database of 500 companies, working with political parties and you can filter it by the service they provide and you can also filter it by the country they work in so its international. I think it covers around 50 countries. I think what's exciting is also that we didn't ever focus on bad or good. We just tried to find any company that sold or worked with data and it means we have companies in there that say they just help you build a form for your website such as 123 form builder. We also attached [our database] to the UK electoral spending database and you can see that 123 form builder have made the grand total of about like €10 or €15 over 10 years, and then we also have Crosby texter, who have worked in more than eight or nine countries across the world and they've made £8,000,000 just from the conservative Party in the UK, and it's just such a wide variety of companies and I think trying to work out who has how much power over our politics. I think making that transparent and searchable and accessible, in a product that looks beautiful, so I'm happy with it as a conversation starter to really important conversations.

Susanna, what are the main challenges, if any, and positive aspects when managing such a huge project like this one?

Susannah Montgomery: Well, as Andy was talking, I felt it was important to echo. I think one of the really positive things about this exhibition and the power of it is we're not trying to reinvent the wheel. I think it's important to work with partners and amplify what they're doing. That was really the starting point of this exhibit. So although we're making a couple of new pieces, the majority are building upon existing data projects or games or pieces, and I think it's important for the public to see that too, that this is not like a siloed effort, it's that there are many really interesting institutions, many different kinds of institutions working on these issues. So that I think makes it a lot of fun. It also makes it complex and difficult when you're trying to wrangle together so many partners between the ones providing your content, your venues, your funders. Trying to keep everyone happy and involved. And you know, I fundamentally believe in the power of co-creation. It's at the core of the kind of education and research that we do at our university, but it means you have to take your time to do it well and really take the time and space to listen. So it's always a bit of a double-edged sword. I think it's the right way and makes people feel valued, heard, and part of the process. But it has definitely made it a process with a lot of iterations and loops and backs and forths. Managing different languages adds complexity to it. It's tricky. I think that's something we slightly underestimated, but also found very important. I think the more people can see themselves in this exhibition, see their local environment, their own digital world and experience, the more hopefully this will relate to make it feel relatable, make it feel important. But again, that takes extra time and care to really figure out how we can shape a little bit of their own bubbles into this experience.

What do you see as the most pressing challenges and opportunities facing the field of media sustainability, digital technology, and AI? How do you anticipate interest in them in your roles at the lab and on other projects?

Susannah Montgomery: It's at the core of the work that we do, honestly. Something I've carried with me as both an educator and a researcher is that the world will always look different and it's going to increasingly look different, faster and faster. When I work with students, I'm often telling them we're training you for jobs that don't even exist yet. So to try to act like the most pressing challenge is to say, master ChatGPT or something, is a bit of a fool's errand because the tech is going to keep changing. To me, it's much more about critical thinking, giving people the skills to know how to navigate when new tech is thrown their way, how to navigate an unchanging environment, and being comfortable, honestly, with the uncomfortable, with change around them, not feeling so insecure. So I think that to me is the big challenge. We have to accept that we're in a really rapid environment. There are going to be such huge changes with AI. It's going to be harder and harder to verify content that is machine or artificially generated. Yeah. So I think the more we can at least help people to feel like they have tools, they have the critical mind to take the time to figure out what are the different ways that these changes could affect me. That to me feels like the crisis, but also the important thing we can try to address, especially as ultimately an educational institution.

Andy Sanchez: If I could add on to that a little bit, I think that's why we prioritize this cross-creation and multidisciplinary approach because that level of change and that level of accelerating change necessitates a really multidisciplinary viewpoint. That's why conferences like CPDP are so valuable. And that's why we're always excited when we get to partner with people from vastly different sectors: the creative industry, the municipality, as well as nonprofits as well as journalism. Having that mixed together is, I think, crucial in approaching what have always been, and are increasingly becoming apparent as sociotechnical problems, problems that aren't just about the technology and aren't just social dynamics, but the ways in which those things become intertwined and require solutions in research, in policy, and in creativity. And it really takes those kinds of partnerships to have an effective response to these challenges.

So how do you stay informed about these emerging trends and developments in media, digital technology, and society? Like what strategies do you use to continuously expand your knowledge and expertise and to stay up to date?

Susannah Montgomery: I think, honestly, that's where working with partners makes a big difference for me. I think otherwise you can end up in a bit of your own bubble and silo. Because, to Andy's point, when it comes to sociotechnical problems, they're wicked problems. There's no one easy solution. So to stay up to date with everything that could affect you. Because, I mean, if you take something like AI or ChatGPT as an example and there are already 100 different ways it's affecting education. Now extrapolate that to tons of different industries In practical terms, I mean obviously I think trying to stay up to date with literature, going to conferences, meeting people. But I think these kind of honest conversations too help a lot and that's why I think having these close ties with folks who are not just in your own sector, but in very different sectors also helps to give you a more well-rounded perspective of what are the implications of this new technology.

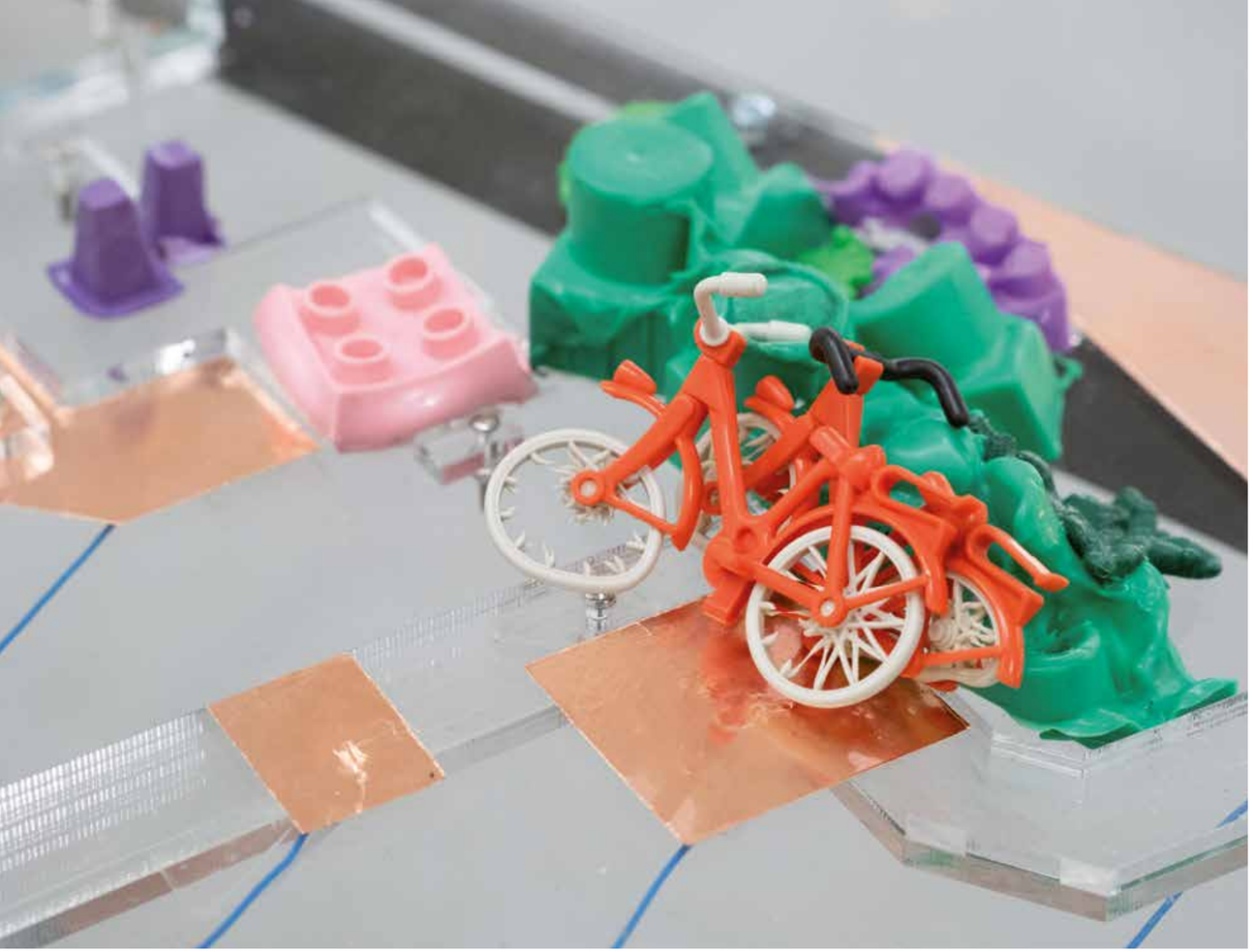
Andy Sanchez: Yeah, I would echo that, about 'being curious and inspired by leaders in other but adjacent fields and having that enriching, cross-sector discussion, you know, I'm always fascinated by anything I read by Joanna Bryson or Michael Veale. Luca Bertuzzi is such an asset. All the work he did, and is continuing to do. They've definitely been incredible resources for me. But it's always about remaining curious and certainly as in our position as an educational lab, we have a lot of exposure to and dialogue with students and that's also super valuable because they have a very different perspective. And watching the way they grow and change with semester is always validating, but it's also educational to see the ways they resist the discussions that you're trying to have, what aspects they embrace easily, the things that they're not concerned about, the things they take for granted. That is always a really valuable way to understand and challenge the preconceived notions that you might have on these issues.

What are your hopes and aspirations for the upcoming exhibit at CPDP as well as the workshop?

Andy Sanchez: I think first and foremost is just to have a dynamic and enriching discussion on these topics. I mean, there's a lot that we hope to learn from other experts in the field and, as we've sort of been saying throughout, from experts in fields outside of our respective disciplines.I'm really very curious to see the interviews. I think one of the fun things about approaching this kind of project as a researcher is there's no bias. I mean, if all of the interview results tell us folks don't care about any of the issues that we talked about, that's interesting. That's fascinating. And I just can't wait to have those discussions and to see where folks are coming from on all of these topics.

Susannah Montgomery: I very much echo that. It's so fun to get to test and see what works, that we're very much trying to enter this less with a "we have the answer" and more that we're here to learn with you. And I think that, again for me, because using creativity and imagination as a tool to try to make these issues more accessible to the public, one, I'm just so excited about our choices of venues because I really feel like sometimes things like exhibitions end up in spaces that the public isn't always able to access or goes to often. So my hope and my excitement is that we're really able to reach a broad and diverse audience, not only by countries, but maybe by age, by many other demographics. I think that's beautiful and it will enrich our learning so much.

Amber Macintyre: I think what we would like to do, is focusing on the idea that both play and games create a sense of agency that allow you to interact with something. its very much purposely interactive and then using the concept of interactivity around politics to give people a sense of agency. We really hope that given the types of people who are at CPDP, hopefully they come away being able to create their own version or form of those games and those activities to take to their own communities. So we're hoping that we can outreach a little bit what it means to have a playful session or a gamified object or something that helps people engage with, and use those tools to run the sessions so people come away with their own product at the end, their own playful thing, their own game. ■



The Exactitude of Maps

The project was originally initiated by Rebekka Jochem and Felipe Fonseca Schmidt. Rebekka is a designer located between Essen and Brussels, and her work often centers on the power relations around digital technologies. Felipe is a Brazilian activist turned researcher who has been involved with collaborative projects for a couple of decades. Tim Courtyn is a sound artist and performer from Antwerp who takes inspiration from symbolism, nature and the absurdity of being and turns it into weird noise, dreamy dreampop, searing punk or soothing synthesizer drones.

Tabea Wagner for CPDP: So, I understand you started "The Exactitude of Maps" during the CODE project. Can you tell me a little bit more about this and about the process? How did you develop it? Who did you meet?

Rebekka: For sure. The project was born indeed from CODE as both Felipe and I were part of the 2023 cohort. CODE is a transnational collaborative residency project that brings together artists, designers, computer scientists, and people that work in policy, to develop artistic projects around reclaiming digital agency. We basically looked at the power relationships around data from our very diverse points of view. Among the participants were people located in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

At one point Felipe and I found out we both were really interested in looking at personal data in the context of cities, digital maps in particular. That's where the motivation came from. For a different project I had been exploring audiowalks and the time, and talking about it with Felipe we realized that it was a really interesting medium for us because location data is used to connect people with their surroundings in a very unique way.

Until now, we haven't had the chance to realize it as this very situated audio work, so CPDP will be the first time that people can engage with our project in the way we envisioned from the beginning.

Can you go a little bit more into detail about what came out of this project? Maybe explain it to someone who has never heard of it before.

Rebekka: The Exactitude of Maps is a geo-located soundscape, which the listener can explore to experience the data layer connected to most urban spaces. Specifically, we worked together with the sound artist Tim Courtyn, to sonify (translate into an audio representation) user reviews and star rankings of the different pins on a digital map. By abstracting the data into sound and creating this new sensory experience, we invite listeners to consider how their individual use of navigation apps translates into a bigger picture of the city that can reveal a lot about its inhabitants and what they might do.

Looking at it from an urban planning point of view for example, it can be really lucrative to know where more or less pins are, or in what part of the city lots of new ones are popping up, or where they have particularly good ratings. All kinds of conclusions can be drawn from the accumulated data and to make this more tangible is the idea.

Can you explain what the walk will be like? How long does it take?

Rebekka: It's not a traditional audio walk where there's a specific storyline to follow but more a soundscape that you can explore on your own terms. People can start whenever they like at whatever point on the map. For CPDP we have adapted the soundscape onto the real location around Tour&Taxis so that as you walk, you will hear the sounds corresponding to your exact surroundings.

A natural environment where you can walk through for a minute but also an hour if you want to take a break. The walking points that you chose for our attendees touch upon include cultural venues, restaurants, a playground – there is a lot to explore it seems.

Rebekka: Exactly, that's what it's about. Culturally it's also a really interesting part of Brussels where CPDP is happening as well, not far from the canal.

That's super interesting. I can't wait to try that.

Rebekka: Yeah, it's fun. Tim also did an excellent job.

The CODE2023 project ended with ARS Electronica in Linz and the IMPAKT festival in November. Usually, this also marks the end of the individual projects. What made you decide to develop it further?

Rebekka: We liked the project, and it was great to go on the road with it during CODE2023 in its previous installation format. But then there was always this audio walk in the back of our minds that was still waiting to be made. In the end, we decided to invest the last fee that we got from the Impakt festival into working with a sound artist to make it happen. Now we have Tim, who got really excited and nerdy about it too, and infused the whole concept with his composing magic - so that was awesome. After this, we were looking for an occasion to show it and CPDP seemed perfect.

Now that you have a sound artist, are you planning to make this project accessible for more locations?

Rebekka: The work itself is very site-specific. All the sound that we're now making is adapted especially for this area, which is quite an investment for us. But after all, that's also what makes it so magical! It would be really fun to adapt it to other locations but it would also be a completely different walk because of course, we're reacting to the real reviews and pins on Google Maps.

I can imagine it being interesting in different cities. I want to go a little bit more into detail about why this project is important in the context of CPDP.ai "To govern or to be governed, that is the question." Most of the time we don't realize that we're being tracked by so many different companies. Was that also a motivation for this project?

Rebekka: That was 100% part of it. If I can go back a moment, I'm a trained product designer. In this field there's a lot of focus on solving problems, which usually means throwing design skills at whatever issue, making something new to be able to point at it and say, we have the solution. This can be tricky because these results often act as a sort of plaster that can be easily instrumentalized by people in power. At the same time, root causes stay hidden and often don't change at all. In a different sort of design practice, that I would also count this project to be part of, we take a different approach. Sonifying the data points changes power relations in the way that listeners might have a slightly different feeling when they use their navigation app and need to approve their privacy settings for example. Maybe they'll pay closer attention to who benefits from their data.

That's a great metaphor you used for problem-solving. In a way, regulations (can also be plasters?) are the plaster and the artist's role is to tackle the root and visualize it. Or in your case to sonify it.

Rebekka: True!

So do you think tackling privacy issues from both sides like this can provide full-functioning solutions?

Rebekka: I mean, I don't know if I believe in full-functioning solutions but I do think we need to try! Making people have a better understanding

of what's actually going on is critical for everyone in a democratic process. I think at the moment data protection can be extremely overwhelming to care about as a user, also because many of us are also so dependent on digital tools in our daily lives. What I think is particularly dangerous is how quickly it becomes extremely normal to share ever more intimate information with these companies. It's crazy if you look at it in detail.

We need more people to actively listen. I really like your project and that people can emerge into it, not just look at it and walk past it, but really walk through it and experience what happens even if their geolocation is turned off.

Rebekka: As a designer, it's an interesting challenge working with personal data because it can be quite abstract. At the same time, it is extremely characteristic of who you are. Location data is one of the hardest sorts of data to anonymize because where people go and when they go there is so characteristic that it's really easy to trace back to individuals. That's scary but also kind of beautiful. In a sense, the navigation app is the one where you can really see "OK my location is on." and how granular it works, but researching geo-location data it becomes clear that even if you have your location switched off, your phone is quite easy to locate using cell tower and WiFi data. I read about an experiment where a stationary, dormant phone that ran nothing more than the basic Android system received over 12 location requests within an hour. It seems as soon as you carry a smartphone, you're part of it.

To govern, or to be governed, that is the question. Do you have a prediction or a wish for the future when it comes to location data?

Rebekka: I mean- it's not going to go away, it's so embedded in digital tools that that's clear. I just hope that, in the spirit of the CODE project, users will be able to reclaim their digital agency. It's really about developing digital products that function on the basis of enacting power with users, rather than over them. ■

Wed 22 • 14.15 • Cinema Room

Artisit Keynote: Rebekka Jochem

Organised by Privacytopia (BE)

Artist Rebekka Jochem

Every Day • 13.00 – 15.00 • Gare Maritime

The Exactitude of Maps – Audio Walk

Organised by Rebekka Jochem and Felipe Fonseca Schmidt in collaboration with the sound artist Tim Courtyn

The "Exactitude of Maps" is a soundscape that represents the data layer interwoven with the urban landscape. By sonifying user reviews and rankings taken from digital maps and linking them to their physical locations, the project enables listeners to wander through the virtual heat map of the city revealed by aggregated user data. When tuning into this new sensory experience, listeners are invited to consider who has access and who profits from this detail-rich, live representation. What is the relationship between users, who generate data by adding their businesses, uploading their travel photos, or leaving reviews, and the platform providers that can monetize this?

The project will be accessible at the CPDP location via the echoes.xyz app throughout the conference.

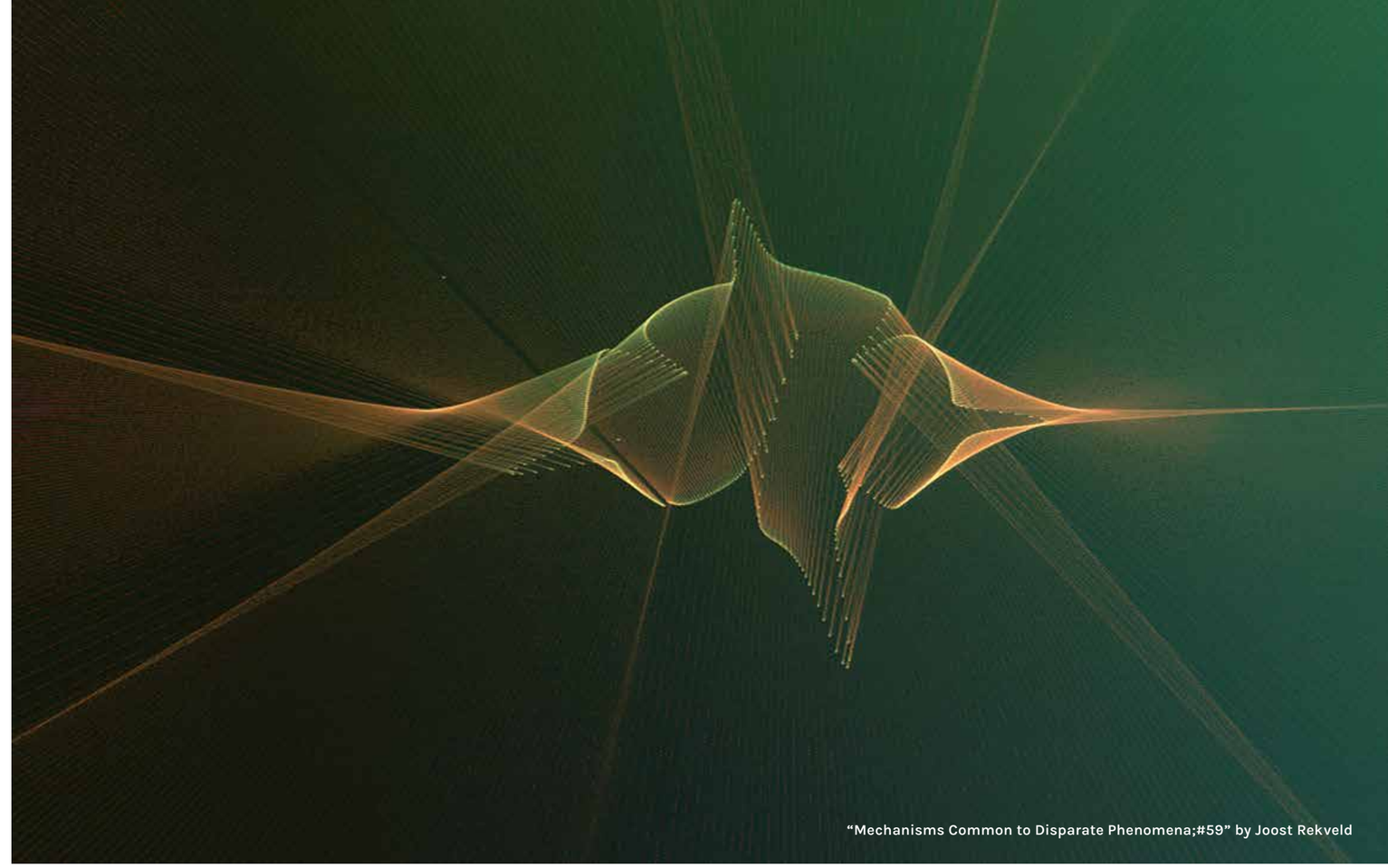
1 Download & Install the echoes.xyz app. Links

Apple:

Android:

2 Start the "Exactitude of Maps" audio walk. Link:

3 Explore at your own pace.



"Mechanisms Common to Disparate Phenomena;#59" by Joost Rekveld

Joost Rekveld

Joost Rekveld is an artist who wonders what humans can learn from a dialogue with the machines they have constructed. In a form of media archeology, he investigates modes of material engagement with devices from forgotten corners in the history of science and technology. The outcomes of these investigations often take the shape of abstract films that function like alien phenomenologies. He has been teaching in various capacities on the intersection between interdisplinary arts and the exact sciences since 1996. Since 2017 he has been affiliated to the School of Arts University College Ghent (KASK) as an artistic researcher.

Hiba Harchaoui for CPDP: With your roles as an artist, filmmaker, researcher, curator, and teacher, how do you balance these diverse responsibilities, and do you find fulfillment in having such a range of varied work?


Joost Rekveld (photo by Patrick Rafferty)

Joost Rekveld: From my point of view these are different aspects of one and the same thing: from the inside itfeels coherent. For instance, I feel best in an environment where teaching can be a way to do research and develop new things together with students. I find it a much more interesting model than the idea of something that should be transmitted, like in a package form

Can you walk us through your thought process when making a film? How do you transform the findings from your investigations of old machines or devices into these captivating images in your films?

Joost Rekveld: I think what is particular about the form of research that I'm doing is that it is both theoretical as well as very practical. So, I'm really interested in histories, such as technological history or media history, also cultural history, and what interests me are the philosophical shifts that go along with these kinds of histories. On the other hand, I'm also busy building things or finding and restoring older devices. I work with them and learn the practices which are associated with them. It's a way of thinking which not only looks back in a theoretical manner but also reenacts things. From that dialogue between historical research and practical activities, ideas for new things emerge, I do a lot of experiments, I build tthe image generating devices I need, and at some point, I sit down and decide, 'Okay, for this film this will be the composition, since well, in film there is always a fixed point in the end.'

I see that your films often take the form of abstract films that function like alien phenomenologies. What thoughts or emotions do you hope to evoke in viewers when they watch your movies?

Joost Rekveld: I compose moving images in a way that is similar to how sounds are composed in music, and also I reflect on and work with different instruments to generate these images. Over time my work became more and more a reflection on the whole process of using and making tools and the relationship between human culture and technology. My filmmaking started from the idea of visual music, which is this romantic notion mostly from the end of the 19th century. Painters hought of their colour compositions as having similar effects on people as music. I think this idea still influences my work, even though my themes and methods have changed. Also, music is different things to different people; on one hand, it can be something that evokes emotions very directly, and on the other hand, it's a kind of mathematics, the most abstract form of art perhaps.

Let's talk about your film "#11, Marey <-> Moiré", which was the first Dutch film to feature at the Sundance Film Festival. What inspired the creation of this film, and what impact did its reception have on your subsequent projects?

Joost Rekveld: That's a good question because for me that was an important film. It explores the origins of cinema: Etienne-Jules Marey, a French researcher, analyzed the movement of animals and humans, and he essentially invented the medium of cinema as part of his research, although he wasn't interested in the potential of cinema, but only in his study of movement. . In my film, I revisit the core of Marey's method, which involved dissecting movement into small pieces. I set up a system where a line rotates, and withstroboscopic light and long exposures, the camera captures the movements, creating different visual patterns. These I overlay and compose into colourful compositions. The idea was to return to the most fundamental form of the film medium and then build new compositions from that starting point. It is a composition solely consisting of these line patterns, and it was the first film I made that involved research on a larger scale. It was an important project for me, spanning about four years of work, during which I developed devices, learned programming languages, and conducted historical research. This way of working became more or less a model for my later projects and also the film was widely shown in festivals. It was the first film where I was conscious of the media archaeological dimension of my work, going back in history and researching concepts like cutting motion into bits, which is not only a technological but also an aesthetic and political procedure related to the division of labour on an assembly line. This project made me aware of the political dimension of these technologies, not just their aesthetic aspects.

I can see that a lot of work goes into making films; it's very interesting to discover. Can we also talk about your other films, for example, "Mechanisms Common to Desperate Phenomena"? I read that all images in the film were created using analog electronic signals reminiscent of outdated computer methods. How did this idea for the movie originate?

Joost Rekveld: So that's a good follow-up to Moiré because it is a similar project in its approach. I feel like I'm always doing something completely different, but I suppose there are many similarities between different projects. It started from a different thing: I had been making films through coding for a while, by writing software that generates images. At some point, I got really tired of sitting behind the screen and keyboard, as we do for everything nowadays, and I wanted to engage in another kind of activity that was more embodied. Then, I became really interested in thinking about the physicalilty of our computing technologies. This brought me to thinking about electronics, which in many ways is a bit similar to programming, except that you are not programming symbolically through code, but you're programming by configuring a circuit. So, I started researching the historie of analog electronics and I realized that a very important moment in the history of electronics was at the end of the Second World War, when inventions were done in order to do mathematics with electronic circuits, very quickly repurposed as a kind of simulation technology. So, basically, in a way similar to the Marey film, I went back to that moment in time and asked myself 'Well, okay, what would have happened if this technology was developed further and became an image-generating technology?' Analog computing existed from the end of the 1940s and lasted until the 1970s in some forms, but it was never really used to generate images. So I was curious how you can make images which really use the specific capacities of these technologies. So, that's one part. Secondly, one of the things which analog computing is really good at is solving certain types of mathematical equations that are also used in chaos theory. And then, I got really interested in the fact that if you look at the history of these analog computers, you can see it as a side effect of the Cold War, where all these computing technologies were developed to simulate missiles. Then, in the early 1960s, you have a moment, which is sort of the coldest part of the Cold War, and it is also the moment where these chaotic systems are discovered.

I really like this tension between on the one hand the idea of a technology of control that comes out of the Cold War, and on the other hand the emergence of chaos in that very same technology. The Cold War at that time, was about building the first global surveillance network, enormous radar systems, where the Americans were looking at the Russians and the Russians were looking at the Americans trying to see, 'Are they already shooting at us?' These systems were the first global surveillance networks. Many of our computing technologies were developed especially for this purpose. For instance the internet is a direct descendant of all these network technologies which were invented from 1950 onward. So, you have that history on one hand which is all about control. On the other hand, you have discovery that in very simple devices already, you have processes which are completely chaotic. The machines work as they should, and there's no problem, but it's just that we humans don't have the capacity to predict how these processes develop because they have this behaviour, which we call chaotic. So, that tension between control and, on the other hand, inherent chaos, in a completely controlled environment, I thought was really interesting as a premise for a film.

Speaking of technology, coding, machines, etc., it made me think of technological advancements. So, as an artist, curator, filmmaker, etc., in this digital age, we can particularly speak about AI. It can be challenging, so how do you stay updated with these changes, and how do you maintain your creative inspiration?

Joost Rekveld: I'm really interested in these things, but also, one reason to go back to those moments in history is also to acquire a different vantage point to look at what is going on at the moment. What's really interesting about analog computing is that only two or three decades ago, there was a completely different paradigm of computing that existed and was used on quite a large scale. It has become obscure now, but for a long time it really wasn't. One of the difference for instance is that it is a form of computing where the word 'information' doesn't really feature: in analog computing, there are no symbols, there's no memory. It is a totally different way of understanding what a computer is, and what computing is, or should be.

From this angle it is really interesting to look at what is going on now with AI and also with developments such as quantum computing. The first experiments with the approach that is now called 'AI' were done with analog systems, and there seems to be the idea that we should go back to making them analog. Because of the massive increases in the scale of AI, questions about energy efficiency are becoming more and more important. Also, with quantum computing, again another paradigm of computing is opened up that isvery different from the digital computing we know now.

How much does AI feature in your work, and do you anticipate it playing a larger role in your future artistic works?

Joost Rekveld: At the moment, it plays no role in my work, and part of the reason is that I'm interested in doing these things myself. I'm not running a commercial operation and I am not only interested in the final results; I'm interested in the process as a form of research. Automating that would make no sense for me personally. If Ilook at some of the interesting artists who use AI, I see that for them developing work becomes a different type of process. Also for them it is not about replacing the artist; it isabout having a different type of collaborator or tool, to have a machine you have a different kind of dialogue with.

Part of the confusion I think comes from the term 'Artificial Intelligence', which is a loaded word, like also terms as 'the cloud' or 'chaos'. These are words which, just in the way they were chosen, raise all kinds of questions that are not per se appropriate. By calling it 'artificial intelligence', you open up all these metaphysical questions which I think are completely irrelevant. For what is going on now, I much prefer to talk about 'large language models', because it makes it clearer what it is.

As you near completion of your PhD at the University of Arts and with the two books' publications on the horizon, including "Liberate the Machines," could you provide a glimpse into what the readers can anticipate from this upcoming release?

Joost Rekveld: So I'm publishing two books. Basically, what I'm doing in the first book is publishing a long essay about the making of this film 'Mechanisms Common to Disparate Phenomena'. So, I talk about chaos theory, the political context in which analog computers were created, but it's also a reflection on how we work with tools and how, in my view, every tool we use embodies a way of thinking. That's also why I'm interested in exploring these histories because for me, it's histories of different ways of thinking, and I mean that in a very literal way. Phones, screens, and Zoom meetings, they change the way we think, since that is what humans can do; we are a species which can adapt to these things. For that reason I think it is very important that all kinds of people think about these technologies, since developing these technologies is a form of legislation which also determines the way we think and operate in the world. So I think it's very important.

The other publication is basically a collection of smaller essays about subjects that relate to my work. I look at different chapters of the history of analog computing, simulation and cybernetics: media archaeological questions that adress some of these different ways of thinking. ■

"CAIDP Europe aims to promote a rights-based approach to AI regulation in Europe. In order to celebrate its launch, CAIDP Europe is happy to co-host the Opening Night on May 21st, organize a Collaborative Workshop and sponsor the Cocktail Reception on May 23rd."

- Karine Caunes, Executive Director

Hiba Harchaoui for CPDP: Could you please tell us a bit about yourself?

Karine Caunes: At the Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP), I currently serve as Global Program Director. Together with Marc Rotenberg and Merve Hickok, I am teaching in our policy clinics. I am also in charge of CAIDP AI & Democratic Values (AIDV) Index, evaluating the public policies of 80 countries and I have been representing CAIDP in various settings such as UNESCO expert group meetings on AI or the plenary sessions of the Council of Europe Committee on AI for the negotiation of the Convention on AI, human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Regarding CAIDP Europe, I'm assuming the role of Executive Director. As a European law scholar, currently Editor-in-Chief of the European Law Journal – which recently released a special issue on "Law and the Common Good in the Digital Age" –, developing CAIDP's European branch is a task I feel passionate about and I am grateful to be collaborating with a very talented team on this project. I will spearhead CAIDP Europe's research and policy work. The establishment of CAIDP Europe stems from the growing number of activities we have undertaken in Europe and the rapidly evolving policy and legal landscape in the region. We believe that incorporating CAIDP into a dedicated branch is the most effective way to advance our mission of promoting human-centric AI regulation now that Europe is switching gears from policy-making to implementation.

Can you tell us a bit more about the Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP)? Its goals and its rapid global spread?

Karine Caunes: The Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP) aims to promote a better society that is more fair and more just; a world where technology fosters broad social inclusion, based on fundamental rights, democratic institutions, and the rule of law. CAIDP evaluates national AI policies and practices, trains AI policy leaders, and advocates for democratic values in AI governance. In terms of growth, we can categorize it into four main pillars: education, research, advisory, and advocacy. Regarding education, our first policy clinic in Spring 2021 had 11 participants from three countries. Fast forward to Spring 2024, we just graduated our Spring cohort with nearly 300 participants from 80 countries. This includes the expansion of our policy clinics which now encompasses an advanced level as well as a policy and legal group. Our participants come from diverse backgrounds, including law, policy, technology, journalism, or civil society, reflecting the multidisciplinary approach we advocate for. Our aim is to train the next generation of AI policy leaders who can make a meaningful impact in their respective fields and countries, all while prioritizing a human-centric perspective.

In terms of research, we publish the AIDV Index annually. This report evaluates the development of AI policy around the world based on key metrics among which the endorsement and implementation of the most influential AI policy frameworks, namely the OECD AI principles and the UNESCO Recommendation on the ethics of AI. This international perspective is crucial as the challenges posed by AI are inherently global and we need to foster upward convergence towards a human-centric governance of AI. Understanding international frameworks also helps shape national policies.

Related to this, we have developed an advisory role towards national governments and international organizations such as the the UN, including UNESCO, the G7, the G20, the OECD, and the EU. In this role, we assist these organisations in creating AI policies that align with democratic values and help to set global standards. With regard to advocacy, if I take the example of the Council of Europe Convention on AI, we have led a global campaign with civil society organisations and academics to call on the EU and negotiationg states, both from within and outside Europe such as the US, Canada, Japan, and various Latin American countries, to ensure that the Convention applies equally to the public and the private sectors. From my perspective, the added value of this convention lies not only in being the first-ever binding treaty with a human-centric approach but also in establishing an institutionalized mechanism of cooperation among state parties. From an EU perspective, another significant aspect is that the Convention can serve as an interpretative tool regarding EU AI-related legislation. This might be key in ensuring an overall rights-based approach, akin to that enshrined in the GDPR, and addressing some legislative loopholes. However, what we need to be vigilant about, is that European standards are not being lowered under the cover of international "interoperability". Partnerships with like-minded organizations and individuals across various sectors worldwide further amplify our advocacy efforts, with the aim to rebalance the power dynamics between tech giants and citizens or even democracies.

In the same spirit, we also promote public voice opportunities. Public participation is key. As a civil society organization and with other civil society organizations, we are monitoring and trying to contribute in the way AI governance is currently being shaped. I would say that 2023 was particularly pivotal, especially with the spread of OpenAI ChatGPT, and the likes, which sparked significant concerns and policy reactions. Already in March 2023, CAIDP filed a complaint to the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) regarding bias, transparency, privacy, safety, and deception risks of Open AI ChatGPT as well as lack of independent oversight and has called on the FTC to issue an order to establish guardrails for ChatGPT. We've seen a slew of investigations by data protection authorities in Italy, Canada, France, Australia, Germany, Spain and Colombia. The G7 launched the Hiroshima process addressing generative AI. However, beyond the hype focusing on generative AI, there has been a broader positive policy impact: states shifted from questioning whether to regulate AI to concentrating on how to regulate it. For CAIDP and CAIDP Europe, this signifies a transition from policy-making to the implementation and enforcement phases. Now that regulations are being put into place, we need to operationalize them effectively.

Overall, all our activities involve not only identifying issues and highlighting best practices but also promoting dialogue and collaboration. By fostering a culture of mutual learning, we aim to contribute to shaping AI governance in a manner that upholds human-centric values and principles across borders.

Could you provide more details about CAIDP Europe, particularly the opening of the European branch?

Karine Caunes: Our focus on ensuring human-centric governance of AI translates into upholding a rights-based approach to AI regulation in Europe. The primary goal of CAIDP Europe is to further the mission of CAIDP at the level of the Council of Europe, the European Union, and European states. This involves engaging with policymakers, supporting the implementation of AI-related laws, and collaborating with civil society organizations, academics, data protection authorities, other regulatory agencies set up to enforce the new EU AI legislative package, and national human rights institutions. In short, the upcoming adoption of the Council of Europe Convention on AI and the EU's adoption of an AI legislative package has emphasized the need for us to strengthen our presence in Europe in order to carry on impactful policy actions.

A key focus for CAIDP Europe will be on the EU AI Act. This legislation has a defined timeline for its applicability, and it's crucial for us to closely monitor its respect. One important aspect is the designation of national surveillance market authorities. These authorities will play a significant role in enforcing the regulation. We'll collaborate with them, data protection authorities, national human rights institutions, and civil society organizations to ensure effective oversight. In assessing the role of these authorities however, independence is a crucial parameter. For instance, the EU AI Office has been created within the European Commission

and the structure of most future national supervisory authorities is still unknown. The Netherlands provide a good practice with the creation of a dedicated Department for the Coordination of Algorithmic Oversight within its independent Data Protection Authority. In France, the CNIL also created a special unit but it is still unclear whether it will be the competent authority with regard to the EU AI Act. This is without mentioning the enforcement system set up by the Digital Services Act (DSA) or the GDPR which all will have to be coordinated. Our AIDV index covers 24 European countries, providing a comparative view of AI governance. CAIDP Europe will closely examine and asses the governance landscape in these countries, considering factors beyond just the titles of designated authorities.

The launch of CAIDP Europe will take place at the CPDP.ai conference in May. During the opening night on May 21st, we'll present AI Policy Leader Awards to recognize exemplary efforts to safeguard human rights and uphold democracy and the rule of law in the age of AI. We'll also host a workshop on May 23rd to strategize on the implementation and enforcement of human-centric AI. This collaborative approach, involving civil society organizations, academics, data protection authorities, human rights bodies and like-minded partners, aims to create synergies and maximize impact. Everybody is also welcome to join us for a cocktail we will be sponsoring in that evening to further exchange views and discuss possible collaborations. We have now launched the CAIDP Europe website and are establishing our presence on LinkedIn to facilitate ongoing engagement. CAIDP Europe's incorporation as a nonprofit association in Brussels symbolizes our commitment to serving the entire European region, including EU and non-EU countries. This broader perspective acknowledges the regional and geopolitical dimensions of AI governance. In summary, CAIDP Europe's launch will occur during the CPDP conference in May, with a focus on fostering collaboration and strategizing for human-centric AI governance across Europe.

Could you outline five long-term goals for CAIDP Europe?

Karine Caunes: Our primary long-term goal is to ensure human-centric AI governance in Europe and promote it across all levels, including European, national, and local. We aim to create synergies with existing ecosystems that share our vision of fostering a rights-based approach to AI regulation in Europe. This involves working with civil society organizations, academics and other partners to flag issues, find concrete solutions and provide support where needed. Our approach is collaborative and bottom-up, recognizing the importance of considering local contexts and fostering convergence for impactful policy actions. By fostering dialogue and cooperation, we can work towards common goals and address challenges effectively.

Adopting a rights-based agenda in Europe is key to tackle the challenges posed by AI for several reasons. First, it is part of Europe's DNA. After the Second World War, European integration has developed through law and through the conferral of rights to citizens in order to defend our most fundamental values. Second, since at least the Enlightenment, innovation has been defined and measured by reference to the betterment of the human condition and to its contribution to the common good. Thus, opposing innovation to human rights protection, as a currently widespread narrative would have it, is a contradiction in terms. It is the negation of the humanistic spirit that characterizes European culture. Learning from the dark side of our history would mean to stop repeating ad nauseum this presumption of an inevitable contradiction between innovation and human rights protection which assumes at the same time that we have to accept risks, and in a slippery slope human rights violations, and which in effect limits accountability. Advocating for a rights-based approach to AI regulation is to shed light on this pervert logic and put back the human at the start, center and end of innovation.

To define our strategy, we have mapped out 3 types of challenges the AI revolution poses to the rule law, democracy and fundamental rights: the privatisation of power; the authoritarian temptation; and the lack of proper enforcement. Preventing them through a pro-active approach is our main objective. We have selected our policy priorities accordingly: Ensuring human centric innovation ; allowing fair and inclusive democracies to thrive ; and consolidating a human-centric governance of AI. The latter involves bringing clarity in the European governance maze and mapping who is responsible for what in terms of enforcement to ensure the effective protection of fundamental rights. As for democracy and the rule of law, of particular concern is the development of multi-use AI. The large carve out in the EU AI Act regarding the use of AI for national security purposes, despite the risks mass surveillance practices pose to our freedoms, denotes States' outdated vision of minimizing their obligations. On the contrary, setting up safeguards vital to our democracies is a right States have against foreign influence and a right citizens have as the source of sovereignty in democratic states. Talking about foreign influence and preserving democracy, the DSA is already being put to the test with various elections taking place in Europe in 2024. Ensuring the DSA plays its role will be one of our objectives. But multi-use AI also concerns the digitalization of public administrations. Public authorities should be mindful of setting up the necessary safeguards regarding the use of commercial AI to deliver public services. Decisions taken by public authorities do have a direct impact on citizens' lives and their trust in public institutions. Some grim examples include the Dutch childcare benefits scandal or the UK Post Office scandal. Promoting best practices such as the adoption of AI registers by European municipalities and extending and transposing this experience to public administrations will also be one of our priorities.

But beyond multi-use AI, it needs to be acknowledged that AI systems are created for the most part by private companies. Ensuring human-centric innovation is thus fundamental. CAIDP Europe will advocate for some key principles to be operationalized such as human-centric AI by design. This includes the protection throughout Europe of the right to algorithmic transparency; data protection rights, quality and sound governance; the right to non-discrimination; as well as the implementation of fundamental rights impact assessments whether under the EU AI Act or the DSA. Structural inequalities, especially those which come from power relationships or society, such as those regarding the rights of workers, marginalized communities, people with disabilities, or children, also need to be taken into consideration. CAIDP Europe will focus on human-centric accountability and will put to the test citizens' right to be informed about the use of AI; the right to an effective remedy through individual and collective action and the right to a fair trial. CAIDP Europe will monitor closely CJEU and ECtHR cases and engage in strategic litigation.

CAIDP Europe will also advocate for European and State authorities to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the right to a sustainable environment towards a successful twin green and digital transition. The recent case law of the European Court of Human Rights in this regard is particularly encouraging.

In a nutshell, we recognize the limitations of a solely risk-based approach and seek to contribute to the implementation of a robust rights-based approach to AI regulation in Europe. A human-centric interpretation and application of the EU AI Act, in sync with data protection and other AI-related legislation, will be key. We will be mapping issues, possible solutions and best practices under the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the Council of Europe European Convention on Human Rights. This will guide our strategy and actions. The AI revolution should be an opportunity to better uphold our fundamental values. The stakes are high and the challenge immense but CAIDP Europe is committed to playing its part in this revolution together with like-minded partners. We look forward to meeting them at the CPDP.ai conference and further defining our collective contribution towards a human-centric governance of AI in Europe. ■

THANK YOU

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