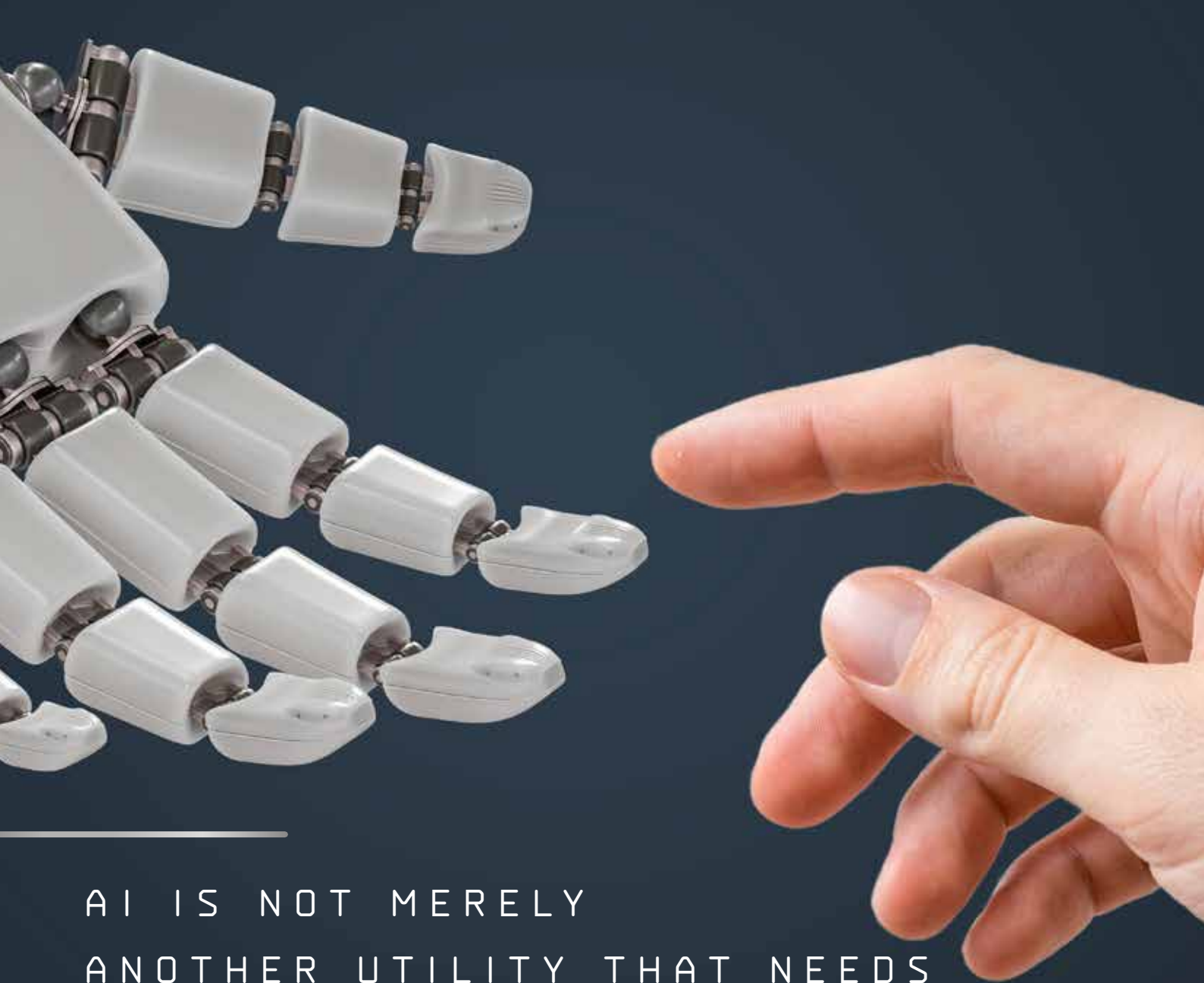




A ROADMAP
FOR EUROPE'S
FIRST GLOBAL
FORUM ON
THE SOCIAL
IMPACTS OF
ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE



AI IS NOT MERELY
ANOTHER UTILITY THAT NEEDS
TO BE REGULATED
ONLY ONCE IT IS MATURE.

IT IS A POWERFUL FORCE
THAT IS RESHAPING
OUR LIVES, OUR INTERACTIONS,
AND OUR ENVIRONMENTS.

Luciano Floridi

*Chairman, Scientific Committee AI4People, Professor of Philosophy and Ethics
of Information and Director of the Digital Ethics Lab at Oxford University.*

A I 4 P

I N B R I E F

AI4People is a multi-stakeholder forum, bringing together all actors interested in shaping the social impact of new applications of AI, including the European Commission, the European Parliament, civil society organisations, industry and the media.

Launched in February 2018 with a three year roadmap, the goal of AI4People is to create a common public space for laying out the founding principles, policies and practices on which to build a “good AI society”. For this to succeed we need to agree on how best to nurture human dignity, foster human flourishing and take care of a better world. It is not just a matter of legal acceptability, it is really a matter of ethical preferability.



 **ATOMIUM**
EUROPEAN INSTITUTE
FOR SCIENCE, MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY



From left to right: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Jean-Claude Juncker and Michelangelo Baracchi Bonvicini.

Atomium-European Institute for Science, Media and Democracy (EISMD), convenes leading European universities, media, businesses, governments and policymakers to increase the exchange of information and interdisciplinary collaboration, to develop innovative collaborative initiatives and to encourage frontier thinking about science, media and democracy.

Atomium-EISMD was launched publicly by the former President of France Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Michelangelo Baracchi Bonvicini and by the leaders of the institutions engaged during the first conference on the 27 November 2009 at the European Parliament in Brussels.

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M I S S I O N



From driverless cars to the use of machine learning to improve healthcare services and the financial industry, **artificial intelligence (AI) is shaping our daily practices** as well as **fundamental aspects** of our societies. However, AI is a technology very different from any other. It is not merely another utility that needs to be regulated only once it is mature; it is a **powerful force** that is **already reshaping** our lives, our **interactions**, and our **environments**. It is part of a profound and ongoing transformation of our habitat, and it has a deep environmental nature. As such, its future must be supported by a clear socio-political design. The transition from an entirely analogue world to one that is also increasingly digital will happen only once in the history of humanity. We are creating the digital world in which future generations will spend most of their time. **We must do so responsibly and mindfully.**

This is why Atomium-European Institute for Science, Media and Democracy, has launched AI4People, the first multi-stakeholders forum in Europe on the social impacts of Artificial Intelligence.

G O A L S

AI4People's aim is to draft a set of ethical values, principles and recommendations aimed at facilitating the design of practices and policies which are favourable to the development of a “Good AI Society”: starting from Ethics and evolving into Governance.

The specific goals of AI4People are:

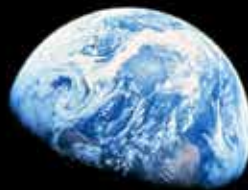
- 1** Consolidate its multi-stakeholders forum on Artificial Intelligence, open to representatives of governments around the world, European institutions, civil society organisations, relevant media and leading businesses; and, through this forum:
- 2** Promote the core values, principles and recommendations published in the AI4People's Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society", supporting an optimal development of AI
- 3** Design the Good AI Governance Report based on (2)
- 4** Include in the Good AI Governance Report (3) the recommendations of actionable measures for its successful implementation in a short term
- 5** Build on (1) to create a Permanent Committee for a Good AI Governance, to support and inform policymakers on the ongoing evolution of AI-driven technologies and applications which have an impact on society
- 6** Promote citizen's engagement and awareness on AI and its ethical implications on Governance

While the core aim of AI4People is to create a “Good AI Society” in Europe, it is likely that the principles and policies it develops in the European environment will also be applicable to the rest of the world.



GLOBAL

LEADERSHIP



AI4People focuses on Europe, but adopts a global leadership role, drawing on the continent's unique industrial, political and civil environment.

AI4People sits alongside and benefits from a dialogue with other valuable initiatives taking place at a global level, while working closely with both European and international companies - so that the positive outcomes of AI4People are not only limited to European citizens.

Moreover, by bringing together a diverse and multi-sectoral group of stakeholders from across society, AI4People represents a broad set of perspectives, which usefully support the standard-setting work of groups such as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

By providing a space for open and inclusive discussion about the most important ethical challenges posed by AI, the AI4People Forum helps represent the viewpoints of the business sector, policymakers and civil society when in dialogue with technical bodies like the IEEE.

A C O L L A B O R A T I V E

E F F O R T

AI4People also benefits from collaborations with bodies at a smaller scale, including national, regional and municipal councils set up to decide how to incorporate AI into particular communities.

Similarly, the outputs that AI4People generates **engage** and **interact** with existing reports and frameworks in this field. These include **reports** by **national governments**, **parliaments** and **regulators** on the potential opportunities and risks presented by AI, such as from the US,¹ UK,² France,³ and China,⁴ as well as the recommendations of European Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs on Civil Law Rules on Robotics.⁵ In addition to these government and parliamentary reports are recommendations and principles from non-governmental bodies such as the Royal Society and British Academy in the UK,⁶ the Asilomar AI Principles,⁷ and the IEEE's General Principles of Ethical Autonomous and Intelligent Systems.⁸ Many of the ethical and political foundations for artificial intelligence have therefore been laid – yet an “**overarching political vision and long-term strategy for the development of a ‘good AI society’**” arguably still remains to be crafted.⁹ **This is the ultimate goal AI4People works towards.**

¹ Executive Office of the President, 2016. Artificial intelligence, automation and the economy. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/documents/Artificial-Intelligence-Automation-Economy.PDF>.

² House of Commons Science and Technology Committee, 2016. Robotics and artificial intelligence. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmsctech/145/145.pdf>

³ Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés, 2017. How can humans keep the upper hand? Report on the ethical matters raised by algorithms and artificial intelligence. [https://www.cnil.fr/en/how-can-humans-keep-upper-hand-](https://www.cnil.fr/en/how-can-humans-keep-upper-hand-report-ethical-matters-raised-algorithms-and-artificial-intelligence)

[report-ethical-matters-raised-algorithms-and-artificial-intelligence](https://www.cnil.fr/en/how-can-humans-keep-upper-hand-report-ethical-matters-raised-algorithms-and-artificial-intelligence)

⁴ State Council of the People's Republic of China, 2017. New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2017/07/20/content_281475742458322.htm

⁵ European Parliament Committee on Legal Affairs, 2016. Civil law rules on robotics (2015/2103 (INL)). <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML%2BCOMPARL%2BPE-582.443%2B01%2BDOC%2BPDF%2BV0//EN>.

⁶ British Academy and Royal Society, 2017. Data management

and use: Governance in the 21st century. <https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/projects/data-governance/>

⁷ Future of Life Institute, 2017. Asilomar AI Principles. <https://futureoflife.org/ai-principles/>

⁸ IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems, 2017. Ethically Aligned Design, v2. <https://ethicsinaction.ieee.org/>

⁹ Cath, C., Wachter, S., Mittelstadt, B., Taddeo, M., and Floridi, L. (2016). Artificial Intelligence and the 'Good Society': The US, EU, and UK Approach. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2906249>





Against this framework, however, we should not overlook **a curious misunderstanding of today's debate**. Going back to the threefold initiative of the European Commission, some interpret the work of the High Group of Experts on AI & Ethics as if the aim were to flesh out the (moral) basis for legal regulation. Still, current discussions are not about what should or should not be done against the existing legislation, or despite it. Rather, the debate is about how to complement such regulations. From both a moral and legal view, the common ground is given by a long-standing tradition in Europe, as in e.g. the 1950 Convention on Human Rights and the 2000 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. On this basis, both groups of experts on AI & ethics and on AI & the law could and actually, have worked independently over the past months. The misunderstanding of today's debate has sparked a hot confrontation about moral principles, guidelines, and recommendations.

This kind of discussion can be even healthy, but entails two risks. First, we may miss a substantial convergence on some

ethical issues and the corresponding guidelines for every AI governance. Second, we may forget a substantial part of today's law, which is already applicable to AI, e.g. tortious liability in all EU Member States. More particularly, we should distinguish between three forms of legal regulation: (i) top-down, e.g. legislation; (ii) bottom-up, e.g. codes of self-regulation; and, (iii) middle-out, i.e. the legal interface between the top-down and bottom-up approaches. This middle-out approach sheds light on well-established governance-models adopted by the EU, such as in e.g. the field of data protection through the GDPR's accountability principle. The GDPR's legal model of governance is of course valid law for AI processing of personal data. Still, even from a legal viewpoint, the model cannot be applied to AI as such, because AI does not only concern personal data issues (e.g. non-discrimination law); and AI regulation is already context-dependent, as occurs in the fields of drones, e-health, financial services, autonomous vehicles, and more. Additionally, we should be attentive to current limits on any clear understanding of AI stakes, e.g. we often lack data on the probability of events, conse-



STRATEGIC AGENDA

THE GOVERNANCE OF AI

After the *AI4People's Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society: Opportunities, Risks, Principles, and Recommendations*, the activities in 2019 will focus on the “*Governance of AI*”. The Recommendations of our previous document and its 20 Action Points (AP) are the starting point of the work. Most of the issues on how to assess, to develop, to incentivise and to support a Good AI Society entail complex matters of governance.

The Governance of AI sets the level of abstraction, in order to properly tackle **four magnitudes** of complexity on (i) regulation; (ii) know-how; (iii) possible solutions; and, (iv) evaluation, that is, who, how, what, and why. More particularly, the intricacy regards:

- (i) **The interaction between different regulatory systems (see pag. 17)**
- (ii) **The interaction between different kinds of expertise (see pag. 17)**
- (iii) **Solutions (see pag. 17)**
- (iv) **Evaluations (see pag. 17)**

quences, and costs, so as to determine the level of risk. The specificity of the normative challenges of AI thus suggests a broader perspective on governance issues, than a pure legal stance. This broader perspective brings us back to the four magnitudes of complexity on the governance of AI, and how to tackle them.

On the one hand, we should prevent the traps of today's debate and draw the attention to three key points:

- (i) A substantial convergence in today's debate about the ethics of AI and the corresponding guidelines;
- (ii) Uncontroversial legal issues for taking action accordingly;
- (iii) Societal and business needs that can be brought together, and prioritized.

On the other hand, the AI4People's activity for 2019 aims to focus on what is good, right, or lawful and moreover, can be done “now” (a second priority being upon that which we reasonably deem as good, but require time). We skip in this context any conversation about possible bans of AI technologies, since most of this debate regards so far the domain of military applications.

We propose three lines of enquiry that regard:

- (i) **Forms of Engagement, such as e.g. participatory mechanisms to ensure alignment with societal values and understanding of public opinion through an ongoing dialogue between all stakeholders;**
- (ii) **No-regrets Actions (e.g. education and a sustained, increased and coherent European research effort);**
- (iii) **Coordination Mechanisms that may function as the middle-out interface of our priorities. Such mechanisms should help tackling current limits on any clear understanding of AI stakes; consolidate new fora for collective consultation and discussion; and develop new standards and mechanisms for (enforced) self-regulation.**

The next step of the research is to specify the content of these priorities, and whether a further level of intervention should be taken into account.



WHAT IS AI?

Since AI may be understood in many different ways, we rely on a long-held and widely-understood definition. **AI is whatever technology we develop and use to deal with tasks that “would be called intelligent if a human were so behaving”.**¹⁰ This definition dates back to a proposal written in 1955 for a summer research project on artificial intelligence. The research project, which took place at Dartmouth College in 1956, is often taken to be the founding moment for artificial intelligence as a discipline.¹¹ Notably, this definition is counterfactual, since AI’s capacity is defined not as intelligent in itself, but such that, if a human were to achieve the same result, then that human would have to be intelligent. AI might now be more efficient or successful at a given task – such as winning a game of Go – than any human alive today. What this means is that if human players were that good, they would have to be really intelligent indeed. AI is not and, crucially, does not have to be.

We have so far only defined what AI *does*; more important still is what AI is: a **growing resource of interactive, autonomous, and self-learning agency**.¹² AI does not need to be considered “intelligent”, or “conscious”, or “lifelike”, in order to pose serious risks to society as we know it.

As a smart form of agency, AI has great potential to fundamentally reshape society. With AI technology, we are no longer at the centre of the space of information (or “infosphere”¹³); instead, we share it with the digital technologies which surround us.

They can **collect, store, process data** like us and, increasingly often, **much better than us**.¹⁴ This has major implications for our relationships both with each other, and with our technology.

So even though smart technologies are better than us at accomplishing tasks, this should not be confused with being better at thinking, in any conscious sense. Digital technologies do not think, let alone think better than us, but they can do more and more things better than us, by processing increasing amounts of data and improving their performance by analysing their own output as input for future operations, through machine learning techniques. The **most serious risk**, therefore, is not some sci-fi appearance of malevolent ultraintelligence, but that **we may misuse or underuse our digital technologies**, to the detriment of a large percentage of humanity and the planet as a whole.

In addition, defining AI as smart agency means that some of the political and social challenges, traditionally associated with digital technology, are not our focus here. For example, because AI is fuelled by data, some of the challenges it poses are rooted in data governance, especially **consent, ownership, privacy, surveillance, and trust**. Each of these issues are immensely important, but in these cases AI cannot be easily decoupled from the broader questions of **data management and use**. **AI4People**, in contrast, **will focus squarely on ethical and governmental challenges that are specific to AI as we define it here**.

¹⁰ McCarthy, J., Minsky, M., Rochester, N., and Shannon, C.E. (1955, August, 31). A proposal for the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence. Retrieved from <https://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/history/dartmouth/dartmouth.html>.

¹¹ Moor, J. (2006, December, 15). The Dartmouth College Artificial Intelligence Conference: The Next Fifty Years. *AI Magazine* 27(4), p. 87-91.

¹² Floridi, L., & Sanders, J. W. (2004). On the morality of artificial agents. *Minds and machines*, 14(3), 349-379.

¹³ Floridi, L. (2014). *The Fourth Revolution: How the Infosphere is Reshaping Human Reality*. Oxford: OUP.

¹⁴ *Ibid*.





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SCAN



ROADMAP

TO 2020



YEAR 1



2018 DELIVERABLES

1. Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society.

The Forum will drive the creation of the first major product of AI4People: **an Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society**. The Framework will include values, principles and recommendations for policies and practices favourable to a 'good AI society'. The Ethical Framework, the development of which will be led by the Chair of AI4People's Scientific Committee, Professor Luciano Floridi, will incorporate the perspectives of Forum members expressed at February's kick-off meeting and at a members' meeting in June, as well as during bilateral discussions over the next several months.

The publication will integrate contributions from all stakeholders participating in the Forum (academic experts, civil society organisations and relevant business actors).

The Ethical Framework will also draw on the empirical findings of a related effort to map the kinds of AI and related services that are currently under development. As such, the Framework will therefore be a synthesis of existing perspectives, informed by outside-world developments, to provide a shared basis of understanding from which to proceed. **The Framework is an essential first step towards the broader effort to design a Good AI Society. It will be formally presented as a report to the European Parliament and European Commission during the AI4People Summit in November 2018.**

2. Presentations to stakeholders.

During the first year, representatives of AI4People will also present progress to stakeholders, including representatives of the European Commission, members of the European Parliament, and partners from industry and civil society on an ongoing basis.

3. AI4Media.

Beginning 2018 AI4People is developing AI4Media: a password-protected stream of news and studies, designed exclusively for AI4People's media partners. Atomium-EISMD's network presently includes several major European outlets, such as *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *El País*, *Il Sole 24 Ore*, *The Irish Times*, *Luxemburger Wort*, *La Libre Belgique*, *Publico*, *Der Standard* and *Les Echos*.



2018 ACTIVITIES

LAYING

THE GROUND

The first year will be dedicated to establishing the foundations on which the social impacts of an AI society can be understood.

ACTIONS

— **1. AI4People Forum.** At the heart of the first year will be the launch of the AI4People Forum, **open to representatives of governments around the world, European institutions, civil society organisations, relevant media and leading businesses.** Members will be invited to attend three meetings in Brussels:

- ▶ **February 2018: Presentation of the Agenda and Roadmap.**
- ▶ **June 2018: The first draft of the Ethical Framework is presented for feedback and refined.**
- ▶ **November 2018: AI4People Summit; the Ethical Framework is formally endorsed.**

— **2. AI4People Summit.** The conclusion of AI4People's first year will be the First AI4People Summit, to be held at the European Parliament on November 2018. The Summit will convene partners, civil society organisations, and leading policy makers from national governments, the European Parliament, and the European Commission, and leading media outlets. The Summit is expected to see the presentation of the Ethical Framework (see below) and a series of parallel sessions on "Living with AI" and "AI Across Society" with leading figures from the worlds of research, policy, business and civil society. The Summit will formally launch the second year of AI4People.

YEAR 2



2019 DELIVERABLES

1. The Good AI Governance Report.

A key priority for the second year will be to turn the *AI4People's Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society* into a set of substantive guidelines for applying AI in Governance. The Recommendations of the aforementioned document and its 20 Action Points (AP) will be the starting point upon which we will build on in the year 2019.

Most of the issues on how to assess, develop, incentivise and support a Good AI Society entail complex matters of governance. The Governance of AI sets the level of abstraction, in order to properly tackle four magnitudes of complexity on regulation, know-how, possible solutions, and evaluation. This process will generate the **Good AI Governance Report**. In January 2020, the Report will be presented to the new President of the European Commission and to the new President of the European Parliament, besides the competent commissioners (more details will follow in the October 2019) together the results of the **European Consultation on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI)**.

2. The European Consultation on AI (ECAI).

The European Consultation on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI) organised - from December 2019 for 6 weeks - by 12 European leading media partners of AI4People (FAZ, Il Sole 24 Ore, Les Echos, El Pais, Der Standard, Irish Times, Guardian, etc.) with the coordination of Atomium-EISMD and AI4People as Knowledge Partner - has the purpose of engaging the public at large in the AI debate and collect data on their opinions.

3. Permanent Committee for a Good Governance of AI.

Midway through the second year, work is expected to begin on the process of turning the AI4People Forum into a Permanent Committee for a Good AI Governance. The Committee will be independent and composed of experts, civil society representatives and industry partners. Its function will be advisory and consultative, and its mission is likely to be to support and inform policymakers on the evolution of AI-driven technologies and applications which have an impact on society.

4. Synergies.

From Web Summit to Slush and Ars Electronica, the number of large-scale events and conferences on digital society is constantly growing across Europe. Atomium-EISMD will connect with the largest and most relevant of these (particularly those with over 20,000 attendees) to seek to showcase the work of the Forum and the findings of public consultation.



2019 ACTIVITIES

THE GOVERNANCE

OF AI

After the *AI4People's Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society: Opportunities, Risks, Principles, and Recommendations*, the activities in 2019 will focus on the "Governance of AI". The Recommendations of the aforementioned document and its 20 Action Points (AP) will be the starting point upon which we will build on in the year 2019. Most of the issues on how to assess, to develop and to support a Good AI Society entail complex matters of governance.

ACTIONS

1. AI4People Forum.

At the heart of the second year will be the activity of the AI4People Forum, **open to representatives of governments around the world, European institutions, civil society organisations, relevant media and leading businesses**. Members will be invited to attend three meetings in Brussels and participate to the various phases of drafting the Good AI Governance Report (for more information please ask the *Action Program* to the AI4People's Secretariat):

- ▶ **April 2nd 2019: Presentation of the Scientific Activities for 2019**
- ▶ **July 10th 2019: Presentation of the initial draft**
- ▶ **November 2019: AI4People Final Event: Presentation of the Good AI Governance Report at the European Parliament.**

2. Scientific Activity on: Governance of AI.

For more information please ask the Scientific Programme for 2019 to the AI4People's Secretariat

YEAR 3

2020 DELIVERABLES

1. Policy recommendations.

In early 2020, the Committee is will seek to undertake analysis to decide how best to utilise law, standards and regulation to accommodate the new capacities, practices and behaviours enabled by AI. This may include case studies and testimony regarding the impact (including unintended consequences) of the General Data Protection Regulation, in areas such as algorithmic transparency. The Policy Recommendations are likely to draw together the lessons learned from this analysis with findings from the preceding public consultation to generate a series of laws and regulations, designed for the European context, which would secure the benefits and mitigate the risks of the widespread adoption of AI in society. It will also be important to consider the impact that AI can have on policymaking and implementation more directly, and to consider the specific ethical challenges this poses, in areas such as ‘predictive policing’ and the use of drones in warfare, for instance.

2. Global Mark of Compliance initiative.

The major output of the third year is expected to be the *Global Mark of Compliance* initiative, with the aspiration for this to pilot-launch in mid-2020. The *Global Mark of Compliance* will be a quality certification mark certifying ethically sound uses of AI. The Mark may be applied in different contexts, including for companies who have signed the Corporate Charter; for specific products or services which adhere to the Best Practice Guidelines; and for AI designers and engineers who complete a programs of study in digital ethics. It is hoped that the Mark of Compliance will become a recognised and respected certification of ethically sound practices.



2020 ACTIVITIES

TOWARDS A GOOD

AI SOCIETY

The core objective of AI4People's third year is to transform the perspectives, discussions and findings gathered during the previous two years into world-leading programs and policies which will help ensure the creation – and broad acceptance – of a model for a Good AI Society.

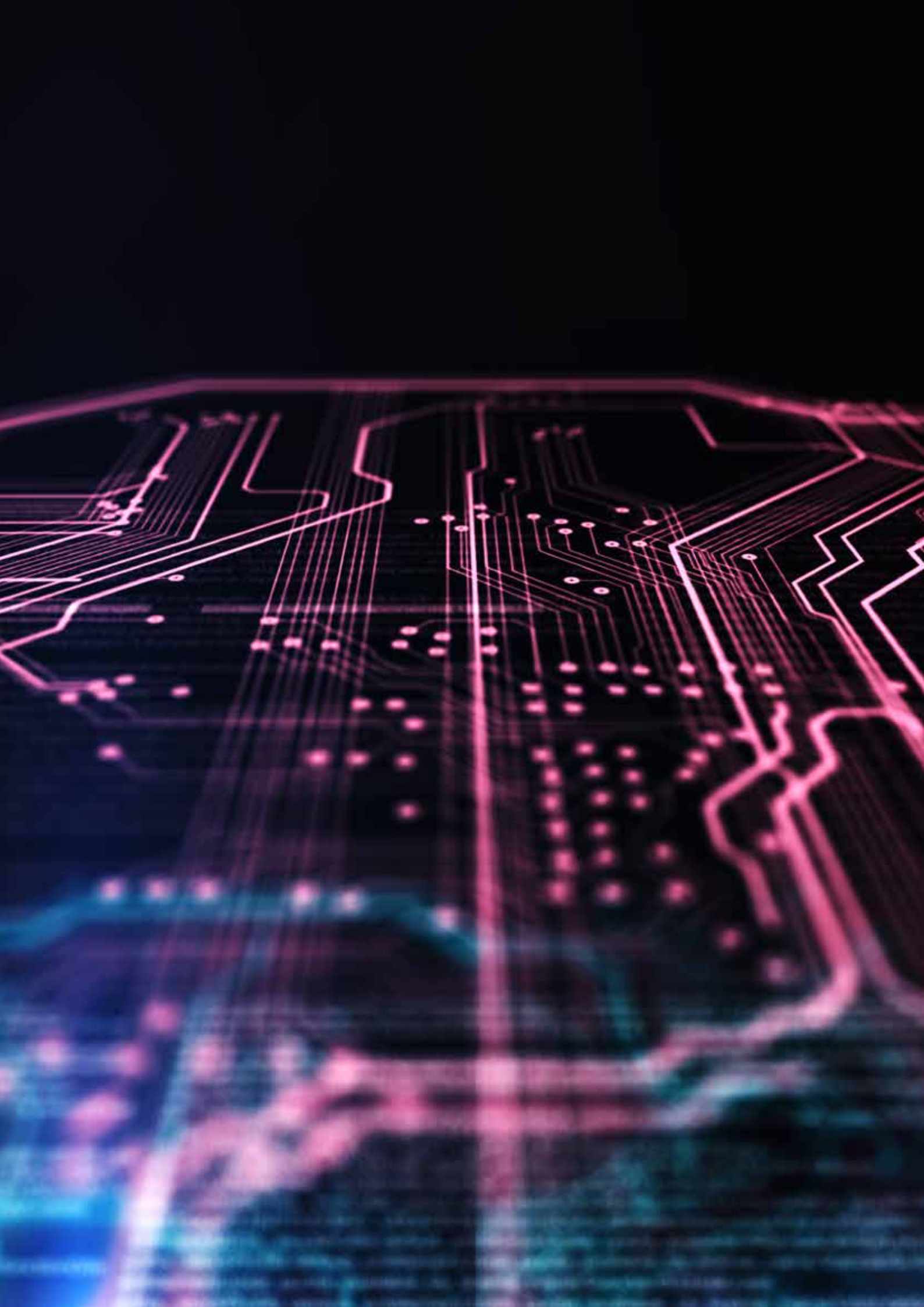
ACTIONS

— **1. AI4People Forum.** At the heart of the third year will be the activity of the AI4People Forum, open to representatives of governments, European institutions, civil society organisations, relevant media and leading businesses. Members will be invited to attend three meetings in Brussels:

- ▶ **February 2020: Presentation of the Agenda for 2020.**
- ▶ **June 2020: Members of the Forum receive an update on the progress on the major initiatives in Year 3: the development of the Corporate Charter, the high-level policy recommendations, and the Global Mark of Compliance.**
- ▶ **October 2020: AI4People Summit and presentation of the Corporate Charter, the Global Mark of Compliance and the final policy recommendations.**

— **2. Corporate Charter.** Immediately following the Second Summit on AI, work will begin on scoping the development of a Corporate Charter of ethical principles for tech firms and other corporations working with AI and related technologies. The charter is likely to be derived from the principles and guidelines of earlier deliverables, but to relate specifically to corporations dealing with AI in its various commercial contexts. It is anticipated that this effort will be led by the corporate members of the Committee for a Good AI Society in concert with the wider network of industry and political representatives who have participated in AI4People forum. Since many of the industry groups involved may not be based in Europe, **the Corporate Charter will be presented at a global level**, engaging with figures in other regions such as North America and China, to ensure that the Charter's recommendations can have a positive impact at a global level.

— **3. AI4People Summit.** The third AI4People Summit will be held in October 2020 at the European Parliament in Brussels. The Summit will allow for reflection on the wide range of initiatives launched by the AI4People Committee and facilitate discussions about taking these forward beyond the length of the AI4People, solidifying its legacy: the creation of a Good AI Society.



AI4PEOPLE

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- **Ugo Pagallo**
Chairman, AI4People Scientific Committee; Professor of Jurisprudence at the Department of Law, University of Turin, faculty at the Center for Transnational Legal Studies (CTLS) London, faculty fellow at the Nexa Center for Internet and Society at the Politecnico of Turin.
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Assistant Professor of International and European Law at University of St. Gallen; Academic Director Master in International Law at University of St. Gallen; Privatdozent, Dr. iur. (Zurich), LL.M. (College of Europe, Bruges), Lic. iur. (Basel), admitted to the Zurich Bar.
- **Raja Chatila**
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- **Patrice Chazerand**
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- **Francesca Rossi**
Professor at the University of Padova, president of the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Associate Editor in Chief of the Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research.
- **Burkhard Schafer**
Professor of Computational Legal Theory, University of Edinburgh Law School.
- **Peggy Valcke**
Research Professor, Centre for IT & IP Law – IMEC, KU Leuven; Visiting Professor Tilburg University & Bocconi University Milan; Member Scientific Committee CMPF and FSR (EUI Florence).
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