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## CAIDP Update 4.08

*October 31, 2022*

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### CAIDP Addresses 44th Global Privacy Assembly

Several members of CAIDP participated in the 44th Global Privacy Assembly, organized by the KVKK in Istanbul, Turkiye. [Merve](#)

[Hickok](#) and [Marc Rotenberg](#)

spoke on a panel regarding the privacy risks of facial

recognition technology. [Alessandro Mantelero](#) delivered a keynote speech on the privacy challenges of big data. [Gianclaudio Malgieri](#) discussed privacy and data protection in the context of the metaverse and blockchain. [Edward](#)

[Bertoni](#) and [Patricia Aduesi Poku](#) examined mechanisms developed for cross-border data transfers. The former privacy commissioner of Japan, [Masao Horibe](#) also participated in the conference.

[GPA 2022 Program](#)

[CAIDP, Global Academic Network](#)





Gianclaudio Malgieri, Alessandro Mantelero, Prof. Masao Horibe, Marc Rotenberg, and Merve Hickok at the 44th Global Privacy Assembly in Istanbul, Turkiye

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## AI POLICY NEWS

### [Global Privacy Assembly Adopts Resolution on Facial Recognition Technology](#)

Over 120 data protection authorities from around the world adopted a resolution regarding the appropriate use of personal information in facial recognition technology at the Global Privacy Assembly, the worldwide conference of privacy commissioners. For organizations seeking to make use of this technology, authorities have outlined six principles and expectations. These include lawful basis, reasonableness, necessity and proportionality, protection of human rights, transparency, accountability, and data protection.

### [CAIDP, Ban Facial Surveillance Technology](#)

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### [European Commission Publishes Ethical Guidelines on AI](#)

The Commission has published a set of ethical guidelines on using AI and data in schools. Developed as part of the Digital Education Action Plan, guidelines provide teachers with information regarding common misconceptions about AI and practical advice regarding its use. “The rapid increase in the use of AI requires that educators and students have a basic understanding of AI and data usage to be able to engage

positively, critically and ethically with this technology and to exploit its full potential.”

[CAIDP, EU AI Act](#)

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### **The Netherlands to Host International Summit on Artificial Intelligence**

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs [announced](#) that the Netherlands will host an international summit in February 2023 to discuss the responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military sphere. The conference aims to establish an agenda that will ultimately lead to international agreements on the development and application of this technology responsibly.

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### **EU-US Tech and Trade Summit to Take Place in Washington DC**

The latest EU-US Tech and Trade summit will take place in Washington on December 5. [Politico reports](#) that the plans are still evolving, but one of the objectives is to announce a greater degree of cooperation on the rules and standards of artificial intelligence.

[CAIDP, EU AI Act](#)

[CAIDP, AI Bill of Rights](#)

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### **A Cambridge University Report Indicates that UK Police Violate Ethical and Legal Obligations by Using Facial Recognition Technology**

Researchers at the Minderoo Centre for Technology and Democracy, University of Cambridge, [conducted a study](#) to assess the ethics and legality of police use of facial recognition systems. The report covers all types of facial recognition for identification, including live, retrospective, and mobile phone facial recognition. As a result, all three deployments failed to meet the minimum ethical and legal standards for the governance of facial recognition technology.

[CAIDP, Ban Facial Surveillance Technology](#)

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### **UAE Council for AI and Blockchain Advances National Strategy**

The Council [discussed](#) main achievements of the 12 subcommittees and implementation of 60 initiatives within the second phase of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy. The members focused on their plans to adopt artificial intelligence in several sectors, including healthcare, energy, natural resources, blockchain, industry, transportation and logistics, and tourism.

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## [UK's Information Commissioner Publishes Two Reports on Biometric Technologies](#)

The UK's Information Commissioner (ICO) has published [two reports concerning biometric technologies](#). The Information Commissioner's Office warned organizations against immature biometric technologies and urged them to assess the public risks before implementing them. A particular concern of the ICO is the inability of the algorithms used in such technologies to detect emotional cues sufficiently, which could lead to systemic bias, inaccuracy, and discrimination.

### [CAIDP, Ban Facial Surveillance Technology and Other Forms of Mass Biometric Identification](#)

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## [California Privacy Protection Agency Admitted into Global Privacy Assembly](#)

Global Privacy Assembly (GPA) [has voted to admit](#) the California Privacy Protection Agency (CPPA) as a voting member. Over 130 data protection and privacy authorities participate in the Global Privacy Assembly. "In 2018, California became the first state to adopt a comprehensive commercial privacy law, the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA). In 2020, California voters approved Proposition 24, the California Privacy Rights Act, which created the CPPA, the first data protection authority in the United States vested with the authority to issue regulations, audit businesses' compliance, and undertake enforcement to protect consumer' privacy."

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## [OECD Releases Report on Dark Commercial Patterns](#)

OECD published a report titled [Dark Commercial Patterns](#). The report cited mounting concerns that dark commercial patterns may cause substantial consumer detriment and offered a working definition, stating that it provides evidence of their prevalence and effectiveness, and suggests policy and enforcement responses. "Dark patterns engage a range of policy areas beyond consumer policy, such as privacy, artificial intelligence and competition. Governments should seek to engage across these disciplines, including to avoid overlapping efforts, develop synergies and determine which mechanism is best suited to address specific dark patterns."

### [CAIDP, AI Frameworks](#)

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## [US Advocates Multiple Changes to the EU's AI Act](#)

[EURACTIV reports](#) that the US is pushing for a number of changes to the EU's AI Act. Members of the European Union and the European Commission got a copy of

the document, which follows much of the content of original feedback sent to lawmakers earlier this year. In line with the OECD, it pushes for a narrower definition of AI. This document reflects the progress made by the Czech Presidency of the EU Council last month regarding the AI regulation.

## CAIDP, EU AI Act

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### **AI-powered Iranian Drones Are Capable of Hitting Any Target, Claims IRGC Chief**

Hossein Salami, Commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), has claimed that Iranian drones armed with artificial intelligence can be used to detonate any target. “Today, the accuracy of our weapons in hitting fixed and mobile targets is one hundred percent and our drones can target any location by using artificial intelligence,” stressed the general. At the end of 2021, the United Nations failed to act on a proposal to limit autonomous weapons. The urgency of a moratorium will only increase as time passes.

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## **CAIDP ACTIONS**

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### **CAIDP Urges US National AI Advisory Committee to Comply with Federal Advisory Committee Act**

CAIDP team wrote to the National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee (NAIAC) regarding the NAIAC's failure to comply with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. In our web page, we have addressed the concerns outlined in this letter. We intend to closely monitor the situation.

CAIDP, US National AI Advisory  
Committee

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### **Campaign Launched to Ban Facial Surveillance Technology**

CAIDP has launched a campaign to ban facial Surveillance Technology. In the 2022 report [*Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values*] CAIDP stated these are "sophisticated image processing systems, designed specifically to identify individuals in public spaces by name. In some countries, this system of unique identification is then tied to elaborate government databases for scoring people based on their allegiance to the government in power." CAIDP recommended that countries halt the use of facial recognition for mass surveillance. The campaign to Ban Facial Surveillance Technology is open to signature by individuals and organizations.



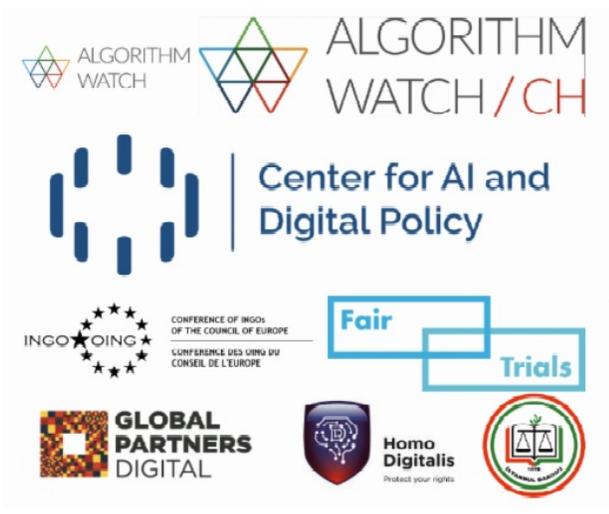
CAIDP, Ban Facial Surveillance Technology

CAIDP, AI and Democratic Values

Support the Campaign

### Civil Society Statement on the Council of Europe Treaty on AI

Several Civil Society organizations, including CAIDP, responded to the EU statement directed toward the members of the Council of Europe (CoE) Committee on AI (CAI) and Observers (which includes Civil Society Organizations) regarding the upcoming/draft COE Convention on Artificial Intelligence.

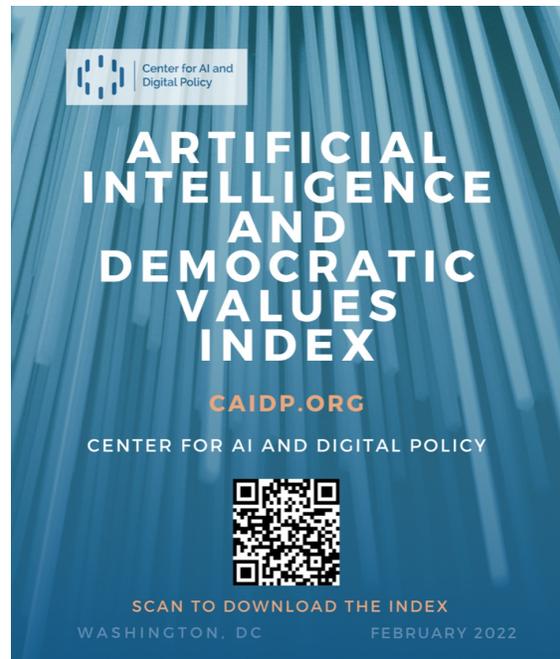


[CAIDP, Council of Europe AI Treaty](#)

Read the Joint Statement

### AI AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES INDEX 2021

CAIDP's [Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values Index](#) evaluates national AI policies and practices.





## Country Focus: Uruguay

Uruguay has focused its policies on digital government — and it has done well. Proof of this is that according to the Digital Government of the United Nations (UN) 2020 global-index report, Uruguay is the Latin American regional leader and occupies the 26th place globally. Consistent with the above, it chose to design an AI development strategy for digital government (2020), which constitutes a positive first step toward creating a more comprehensive AI regulatory framework. Even though Uruguay's AI regulations are in the beginning stages, its legal data protection system, which is adapted to the GPRD, presents an optimistic view of the future for the country's AI regulations. However, it is concerning that the government is promoting a facial-recognition policy without having express regulations on the matter, especially when the OECD/G20 AI principles are not yet signed.

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## CAIDP NEWS

### **Seth Lazar Joins CAIDP's Global Academic Network**

Seth Lazar is Professor of Philosophy at the Australian National University, an Australian Research Council (ARC) Future Fellow, and a Distinguished Research Fellow of the University of Oxford Institute for Ethics in AI.



He has worked on the ethics of war, self-defence, and risk, and now leads the Machine Intelligence and Normative Theory (MINT) Lab, where he directs research projects on the moral and political philosophy of AI, funded by the ARC, the Templeton World Charity Foundation, and Insurance Australia Group. He is a member of the executive committee for the ACM Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency conference, and was General Chair in 2022, and Program Co-Chair

for the ACM/AAAI AI, Ethics and Society conference in 2021, and is one of the authors of a study by the US National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine, which reported to Congress on the ethics and governance of responsible computing research.

## Analyses From Members of the CAIDP Global Academic Network

### Legitimacy, Authority, and the Political Value of Explanations

"Power need not be evil. It can protect the weak from the strong, or realise social justice. Let's grant that, as of now and on the whole, power exercised by means of opaque AI systems is not being used for justified aims. But suppose it were. Even then, we would still have cause for concern. Power's all-things-considered justification depends not only on whether it is used to achieve substantively justified goals, but also on it being used in the right way, and by those with the right to do so. As well as substantive justification, standards of procedural legitimacy and proper authority must be met" writes Seth Lazar.

## AI POLICY CLINICS

The Center has launched a comprehensive certification program for AI Policy. The certification program is an outgrowth of the work of the Research Group and includes requirements for research, writing, and policy analysis. Research Group members who fulfill the requirements will be awarded with the AI Policy Certificate.



CAIDP offers several AI policy clinics. The clinics are intensive, interdisciplinary, semester-long courses, established to teach future leaders in the AI policy field skills in policy analysis, research, evaluation, team management, and policy formation. Topics covered include AI History, AI Issues and Institutions, AI Regulation and Policy Frameworks, and Research Methods.

GAIDP Policy Clinic remains free, empowering, and inclusive with a growing number of researchers worldwide. In our Fall 2022 cohort, we have more than 200 participants from 60 countries with extraordinary backgrounds in academics, policy,

ethics, law, administration, business, and governance.

CAIDP is now accepting applications for the Spring 2023 semester. The deadline is November 15, 2022.



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## AI POLICY EVENTS

- [CAIDP Conversation](#) with Renée Cummings, November 10, 2022
- [The Athens AI Roundtable](#), The Future Society, December 1-2, 2022
- [CAIDP Conversation](#) with Professor Anu Bradford, author of the Brussels Effect, December 8, 2022

**FEATURED: CAIDP Conversation with Renée Cummings, November 10, 2022**



Center for AI and Digital Policy

**CAIDP Conversations**

Data activism, implicit bias, and AI ethics

Join us on **November 10th**  
at **10 am EDT**

Speaker: **Renée Cummings**,  
Professor of the Practice in Data  
Science, University of Virginia

Moderator: **Lorraine Kisselburgh**,  
PhD, Purdue University and CAIDP

Registration: [CAIDP.org/events](https://caidp.org/events)

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