14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

27 - 29 JAN 2021 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

COMPUTERS, PRIVACY & DATA PROTECTION

CPDP2021

ENFORCING RIGHTS IN A CHANGING WORLD

VUB LSTS LAW, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY RESEARCH GROUP

Inria informatics mathematics

Tilt Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology and Society

Fraunhofer ISI

CEU Universidad San Pablo

中央大学 CHUO UNIVERSITY — Knowledge into Action —

CRISP CENTRE FOR RESEARCH INTO INFORMATION, SURVEILLANCE & PRIVACY

eLAW LEIDEN

FGV DIREITO RIO

FIZ Karlsruhe Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure

Georgia Tech Institute for Information Security & Privacy

HCLT המרכז למשפט וטכנולוגיה The Haifa Center for Law & Technology

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"I've got a fever, so can you check? Hand on my forehead, kiss my neck"

2020 brought us a magnificent English-French pop-tune by Dua Lipa and the Belgian Angèle in a unique video with only female actors and no men in sight in a buzzy London neighborhood on the kind of fever we all need.

The fever we got in 2020 was of a different nature. Skin-communication was suddenly the most needed item of the year but rare to experience. Of course there was a lot of facial privacy behind our mask, but the overall feeling amongst the privacy and data protection community was one of heightened attention to governmental and business initiatives to fight the pandemic storms.

The discussion on the Covid tracing-app was a golden one for the data protection community, since it allowed to do the things we like to do: checking on legality and appropriate safeguards. Data protection is at its strongest when it transplants a discussion in favor or against a technology by a discussion on the kind of design and (further) use of a technology. It reminded me about the body scanner discussion in the late 2000's and how a sensible application of data protection principles and rules made a difference between overprotected badly designed body scanners and transparent and compliant scanners.

But this is conference about data protection and privacy. Not all technologies can be pimped by data protection rules and discussions about the legitimacy of high risk technologies can end with a 'no go' or a 'ban'. Europe has a lot to learn from other legal regimes in this regards. Asia's embracing of just about everything and the US's tendency to go for banning facial technology (at least in certain areas or temporarily) are a wakeup call for our self-confidence in the solidity of data protection as a unique, self-standing framework. Angèle was probably considering our European-GDPR fascination, and not Dua Lipa, in her reply:

"Peut-être qu'avec du temps, ça partira
Et pourtant, et pourtant, et pourtant, je ne m'y vois pas
Comme un médicament, moi, je suis rien sans toi
Et je sais que j'essaie, que je perds du temps dans tes bras"

Let us meet at CPDP and continue our annual data protection and privacy discussion in this disrupted world. This year will be CPDP's only online conference ever, so we hope. We saw it as an opportunity to enhance our faculties to bring you the best possible conference in the world, combined with a top shelf art selection that will be accessible via our digital platform. Judging the number of bios on our website (**https://www.cpdpconferences.org**) CPDP will host 542 speakers, 85 panels, 15 art projects exhibitions, open studios and an art bar. For the panels we created our own platform (**https://2021.cpdpconferences.net**). This is complemented with a social and networking platform (Gather.Town) that will please those that toyed on Second Life twenty years ago.

Paul De Hert
Founder of CPDP & Co-Director of Privacysalon

Organisation of CPDP2021

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- Paul De Hert (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS, Tilburg University TILT), Director and Founder
- Rosamunde Van Brakel (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS), Managing director
- Dara Hallinan (FIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure), Programme director

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- Diana Dimitrova (FIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure)

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LOGISTICS, REGISTRATION & ADMINISTRATION

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Privacy Salon
Rosamunde Van Brakel
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CPDP2021 Side Events

25/01/2021

WORKSHOP: CO-DESIGNING A VALUES-BASED FUTURE FOR DIGITAL EDUCATION

DATE 25/1/2021 14:00 TILL 17:00 **ORGANIZED BY** VUB Research Chair 'Data Protection On The Ground'
LOCATION Online **REGISTER HERE** https://www.eventbrite.be/e/co-designing-a-value-based-future-of-digital-education-workshop-registration-133135950211

Educational technology is predominantly steered by companies who envision the 'future' of education as a data-driven system in which real-time feedback, personalization, evidence-based learning, school efficiency and continuous innovation will drive and improve education. Are you thinking about how education can respond to this complex, challenging and uncertain future?

On Monday, 25 January 2021 (14:00 – 17:00 CEST), the VUB Research Chair 'Data Protection On The Ground' will host an online, interactive workshop under the header "Co-designing a values-based future for digital education". The workshop is a side event of the Computers, Privacy and Data Protection (CPDP) conference 2021. It will be followed by a public debate on Tuesday 26 January (16:00-18:00) in a Data-Date organised by the Knowledge Centre Data & Society. During the CPDP Conference, the Chair on Data Protection On The Ground is also present on 27 January with a panel discussion on 'Ready for a crisis: accelerated digitalization in education'.

A values-based future for teaching
At the core of this event is a workshop which draws on the Near Future Teaching Project at the University of Edinburgh, a project that was designed to engage with futures methods to craft a values-based future of teaching for the university. This workshop will help us think through the opportunities and challenges presented in the uncertainty of our current times and to articulate a 'preferable' future for education amidst all those probable futures available to us. We will work together to consider future scenarios and what these could mean for education.

The workshop will be accompanied by talks from distinguished speakers to help us further frame what we can expect from the near future of education and what agency we have in that process.

DATA FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD: BUILDING A HEALTHIER DIGITAL FUTURE

DATE 25/1/2021 14:30 TILL 16:50 **ORGANIZED BY** European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)
LOCATION Online **REGISTER HERE** https://edps.europa.eu/data-protection/our-work/publications/events/data-public-good-building-healthier-digital-future_en

On 25 January, the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) will host a side eventin the margins of the 2021 CPDP conference: Data for the public good:building a healthier digital future.
Our aim is to assess, in broad terms, the impact of measures taken in response to the COVID-19pandemic and identify ways in which data can be used to be better prepared for the next one.

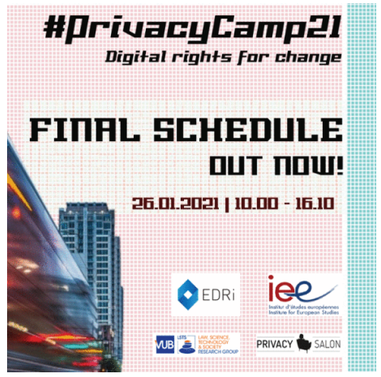
The online event will comprise two sessions and engage experts from the public health community in the EU and other international organisations to consider:

Session 1: When will the "new normal" stop being "normal"?
- What are the criteria that define the need for a temporary emergency measure?
- How do we determine when it is no longer necessary?

Session 2: How can we ensure a safer and healthier digital future?
- How can data be used to be better prepared for the next pandemic?
- How can we promote digital solidarity so that data and technology works for all people in Europe, especially the most vulnerable?

26/01/2021

PRIVACY CAMP 2021: DIGITAL RIGHTS FOR CHANGE



DATE 26/1/2021 14:00 TILL 16:00 **ORGANIZED BY** EDRi, Research Group Law, Science, Technology and Society at Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Privacy Salon vzw and the Institute for European Studies at USL-B
LOCATION Online **REGISTER HERE** https://privacycamp.eu/

With almost a decade's legacy, this year Privacy Camp zooms in on the relations between digitalisation, digital rights and infrastructures.

We are proud to present the selection of sessions that combine panel format (speakers addressing the audience) with a more interactive workshop format (speakers address + audience engagement experiences).

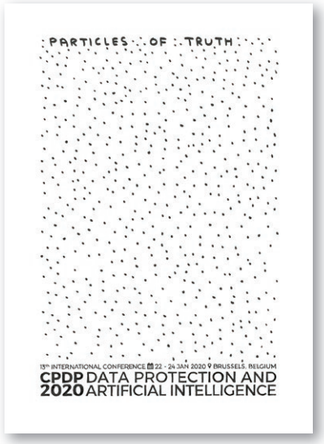
CPDP2021 OPENING EVENT: WHO IS SOVEREIGN IN OUR DIGITAL WORLD?

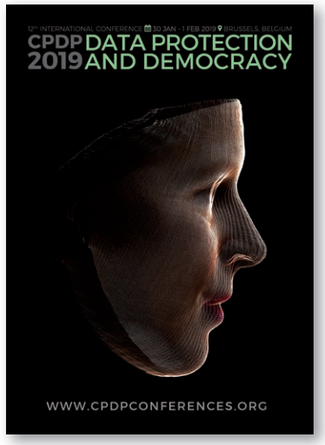
DATE 26/1/2021 18:30 TILL 19:30 **ORGANIZED BY** Brussels Privacy Hub, VUB-IES, UNU-CRIS and Microsoft
LOCATION Online **REGISTER HERE** https://brusselsprivacyhub.eu/events/cpdp2021opening.html

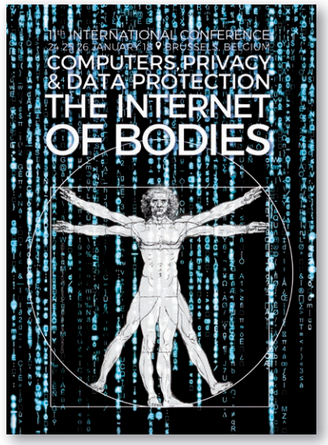
This question is paramount in relation to debates about control and cooperation in cyberspace. Digital Sovereignty provides a frame to address policy and regulatory challenges at the interface between 'traditional' ideas of governance and new experiments in 'digital' governance.

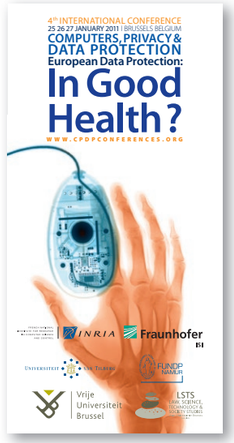
Debates around policies for recent technologies, in fields of data protection or cybersecurity, for example, emphasise the feeling that contemporary political institutions are not set up to deal with the 21st Century, neither in the way they operate, nor in the approaches they take to defining policy problems.

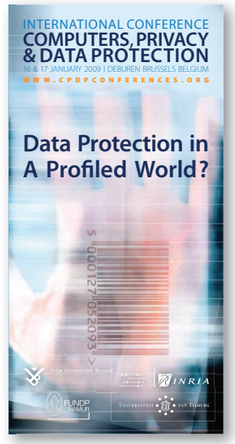
Please confirm your attendance to Alessandra Calvi - Alessandra.Calvi@vub.be

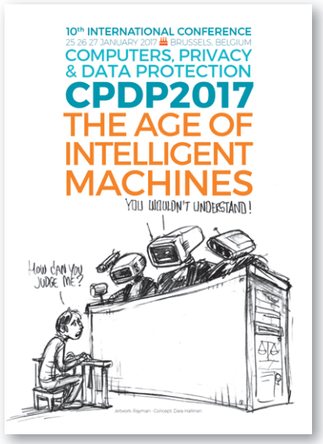


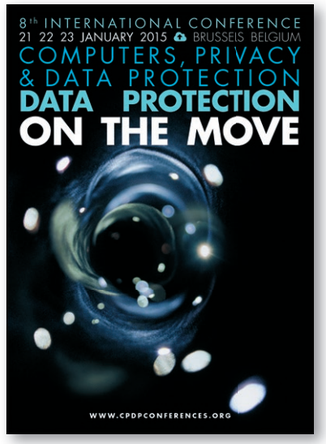


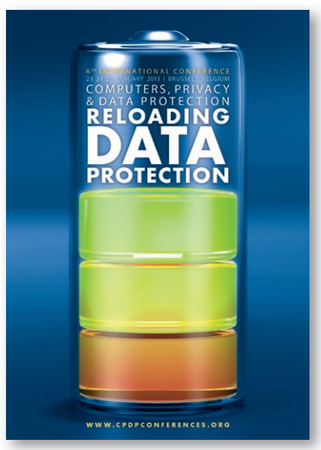












CPDP CONFERENCE BOOKS

Books based on papers presented at previous CPDP conferences:

- NEW **Dara Hallinan, Ronald Leenes, Paul de Hert,** Data Protection and Privacy, Vol. 13, Data Protection and Artificial Intelligence**, Oxford : Hart Publishing, 2021. (https://www.bloomsburyprofessional.com/uk/data-protection-and-privacy-9781509941759/)**
- Dara Hallinan, Ronald Leenes, Serge Gutwirth, Paul De Hert, Data Protection and Privacy, Vol. 12, Data Protection and Democracy, Oxford : Hart Publishing, 2020. (https://www.bloomsburyprofessional.com/uk/data-protection-and-privacy-9781509932740/)
- Leenes, R., Van Brakel, R., Gutwirth, S. and P. De Hert, Data Protection and Privacy, Vol. 11, The Internet of Bodies, Oxford : Hart Publishing, 2018 (https://www.bloomsburyprofessional.com/uk/data-protection-and-privacy-9781509926206/)
- Leenes, R., Van Brakel, R., Gutwirth, S. and P. De Hert, Data Protection and Privacy: The Age of Intelligent Machines, Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2017 (https://www.bloomsburyprofessional.com/uk/data-protection-and-privacy-9781509919345/)
- Leenes, R., Van Brakel, R., Gutwirth, S., and P. De Hert, Computers, Privacy and Data Protection: Invisibilities & Infrastructures. Dordrecht: Springer, 2017 (http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319507958)
- Gutwirth, S., Leenes, R. and P. De Hert, Data Protection on the Move, Dordrecht: Springer, 2016 (www.springer.com/gp/book/9789401773751)
- Gutwirth, S., Leenes, R. and P. De Hert, Reforming European Data Protection Law, Dordrecht: Springer, 2015 (www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-94-017-9384-1)
- Gutwirth, S., Leenes, R. and P. De Hert, Reloading Data Protection, Dordrecht: Springer, 2014. (www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-94-007-7539-8)
- Gutwirth, S., Leenes, R., De Hert, P. and Y. Poullet, European Data Protection: Coming of Age Dordrecht: Springer, 2012. (www.springer.com/law/international/book/9-)
- Gutwirth, S., Leenes, R., De Hert, P. and Y. Poullet, European Data Protection: In Good Health? Dordrecht: Springer, 2012. (www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-94-007-2902-5)
- Gutwirth, S., Poullet, Y., De Hert, P. and R. Leenes eds. Computers, Privacy and Data Protection: an Element of Choice. Dordrecht: Springer, 2011. (www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-94-007-0640-8)
- Gutwirth, S., Poullet, Y., and P. De Hert, eds. Data Protection in a Profiled World. Dordrecht: Springer, 2010. (www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-90-481-8864-2)
- Gutwirth, S., Poullet, Y., De Hert, P., de Terwangne, C., and S. Nouwt, eds. Reinventing Data Protection? Dordrecht: Springer, 2009. (www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-1-4020-9497-2)

WEDNESDAY 27TH JANUARY 2021

27.1	GRANDE HALLE ONLINE	ONLINE 1	ONLINE 2	ONLINE 3	ONLINE 4
8.45	Closed Session	Closed Session	Closed Session	Closed Session	Algorithmic Criminal Justice organised by CPDP
10.00	Welcome and Introduction by Paul De Hert	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
10.30	Getting AI right – can data protection help safeguard other fundamental rights? organised by FRA	Ready for the next "Dieselgate" in data protection: the new reality of collective redress in the EU organised by Euroconsumers	To record or not to record? COVID-19, body temperature screenings and the GDPR's material scope organised by CPDP	Global Youth Privacy: Amplifying Youth Needs & Voices organised by Privacy Salon	The end of data retention: Long live the protection of fundamental rights? organised by University of Liege
11.45	User Choice and Freedom through Portability and Interoperability Rights? organised by EFF	Practicalities of Compliance with EU International Transfer Rules following Schrems II organised by CPDP	Data Protection by Design and by Default in the Post-Covid World organised by IRI (Swedish Research Institute)	The role of OECD in Latin America: the dynamics of regulatory convergence in personal data protection organised by Data Privacy Brazil	The use of AI in state surveillance: Challenges for privacy organised by TILT
13.00	Lunch	13.00 I spy with my little eye, something beginning with... F: intelligence agencies and fundamental rights organised by Privacy Platform (Renew Europe) [ENDS 14.15]	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14.15	EU Digital Strategy: A holistic vision for a digital Europe? organised by CPDP Introductory speech by EU Commissioner for Justice Didier Reynders	14.15 Closing the GDPR enforcement gap and looking at the enforcement model of the future organised by BEUC	Global AI Governance: Perspectives from Four Continents organised by NCIS	Data Protection (R)Evolutions in the BRICS Countries organised by FGV	Democratic surveillance? The possibilities and pitfalls of involving data subjects in democratic oversight of police-use of surveillance technologies. organised by VUB Chair in Surveillance Studies
15.30	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
16.00	E2EE: Stuck Between a Rock and a Hard Place organised by Microsoft	Connecting the dots: Privacy, data, racial justice organised by LSE	Personal data protection in Africa and in the Middle East: State of play, challenges and horizon organised by CPDP	DPA's Supervision and Complianceof ICT, Cloud and Communications' providers organised by EDPS	Towards Developing Comprehensive Privacy Controls that Minimizes Risks organised by UIUC USA
17.15	Enhancing Personal Data Protection through Digital Sovereignty organised by EDPS	New Police Surveillance Technologies: Combatting the Science Fiction Collectively - A Civil Society Perspective organised by EDRI	Augmented Compliance: the case of Algorithmic Impact Assessment organised by EDHEC	US Privacy Law: The beginning of a new era organised by FPF	Technical standards bringing together data protection with telecommunications regulation, digital regulations and procurement organised by IEEE
18.30	SIDE EVENT CPDP LATAM: NEW REGULATIONS, CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOWS, AND COVID19 IN LATIN AMERICA organised by FGV-Rio Law School - Fundação Getúlio Vargas Law School	Granular of holistic approach? Enforcing privacy rights in complex ICT ecosystems organised by PDP4E	Ready for a crisis: accelerated digitalization in education organised by VUB Data Protection on the Ground	Rethinking 'openness' in the context of artificial intelligence organised by CIPPM Bourne-mouth	

WEDNESDAY 27 JAN 2021

THURSDAY 28TH JANUARY 2021

28.1	GRANDE HALLE ONLINE	ONLINE 1	ONLINE 2	ONLINE 3	ONLINE 4
8.45	Closed Session	Privacy in Automated and Connected Vehicles organised by Secredas	Children's Rights in the Digital Environment: Risks, Opportunities, and Responsibilities organised by LIDERLAB	Closed Session	Closed Session
10.00	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
10.30	Toward an International Accord on AI organised by Centre for AI and Digital Policy	Collectivize Facebook - A Pre-Trial: Transforming Facebook and other trillion-dollar companies into new transnational cooperatives under user control organised by Privacytopia	Standard for consent: still a dream or a soon-to-be reality? organised by Inria	Securing personal data: the "new" normal organised by ENISA	Using health data in pandemics: the issues ahead organised by Panelfit
11.45	Shifting Responsibilities: The Challenges of Joint-Controllership organised by Facebook	Emotional AI in Smart Cities organised by Chuo University	Collateral Damages of Enforcement - Digital Services Act, Network Enforcement Act, and Loi Avia organised by PinG and DAV	Cybersecurity for Europe: Fostering rights through technology organised by Cybersec4Europe	Exposure Notification During the COVID-19 Pandemic: reconciling fundamental rights and Public Health with legality attentive data science organised by LEADS/NIST
13.00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14.15	Oversight and enforcement: Taking stock of design choices and trade-offs organised by Mozilla	AI Audits: Black Box vs. White Box perspectives organised by Haifa University	Algorithm-assisted decision-making in the public sector: Govern algorithms, while governing by algorithms organised by Microsoft	Protecting Consumers in the Data Society: It's the Enforcement, Stupid!organised by Digital Clearing-house	Dark by design: regulating manipulation in online environments organised by SnT
15.30	EPIC International Privacy Award and CNIL-Inria Privacy Protection Award	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
16.00	Data Sovereignty: what data is needed and how it will impact technology? organised by Intel	Automated decision-making: towards effective remedies in a changing world? organised by LCII	Social media monitoring and movement tracking of political dissidents. The end of political asylum in the EU? organised by LSTS-DIGIACT	Where are the missing data subjects? Democratising data protection through participation organised by SPECTRE	Privacy, globalization and international data transfers: towards a new paradigm after Schrems II? organised by CEU San Pablo University-Google Chair on Privacy, Society and Innovation
17.15	A path to empowering user choice and boosting user trust in advertising organised by Apple Introductory speech by Apple CEO Tim Cook	Artountability: Accountability, AI, and Art organised by Leiden University	Violent Extremism, Vulnerability and the Limits of Confidentiality organised by VUB FRC	Multi-party data sharing and data subjects as beneficiaries: how to accelerate accountable data sharing? organised by CSLR	An Expert Take on Schrems II – From the Experts from Schrems II organised by The Cordell Institute for Policy in Medicine & Law (an Institute of Washington University in St. Louis)
18.30	Rights in the Digital World: How Technology Supports Data Protection Through Innovative Privacy Preserving Technologies organised by Google	How can regulation help build trustworthy artificial Intelligence? organised by Workday	40 years of data protection and many more to come: Convention 108 and 108+ organised by Council of Europe	Student Privacy at Risk Under COVID-19: Online Test Proctoring Brings AI and Surveillance Into Students' Homes organised by EPIC	When Regulatory Worlds Collide – the Intersection of Privacy, Competition and Consumer Protection organised by GPA's Digital Citizen and Consumer Working Group / DCCWG

THURSDAY 28 JAN 2021

FRIDAY 29TH JANUARY 2021

29.1	GRANDE HALLE ONLINE	ONLINE 1	ONLINE 2	ONLINE 3	ONLINE 4
8.45	Closed Session	Closed Session	Closed Session	Closed Session	Closed Session
10.00	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
10.30	Closed Session	AI & humanitarian action: Raising the standards? organised by Brussels Privacy Hub	Privacy of Contact Tracing Apps in Pandemic, The Role of Giant Data Collectors, and EU Sovereignty organised by TU Darmstadt	Fundamental rights implications of recent trends in digital forensics organised by University of Luxembourg	Junior Academic Session organised by CPDP
11.45	Is 'no' still 'no' in an online world? Discussing non-consensual distribution of intimate images and deepfakes organised by Belgian Institute for the Equality of Women and Men	Closed Session	Radical insights – the fight against online radicalisation and its data protection implications organised by EDEN	The Effective Supervision of Law Enforcement Authorities: A Reality or A Myth? organised by MATIS	Academic Session on the COVID-19 crisis organised by CPDP
13.00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14.15	Automated Gender Attribution: It's a Boy! It's a Girl! Said the Algorithm organised by CPDP	AI Regulation in Europe & Fundamental Rights organised by AI Ethicist	Government Access to Data after Schrems II, Brexit, and the CLOUD Act organised by Cross-Border Data ForumPanel	'Smile for the camera, you are being watched'. Workplace surveillance: enforcing workers' rights organised by European Trade Union Institute	EDPL Young Scholar Award organised by EDPL
15.30	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
16.00	Data Governance Act: Data protection meets competition, IP rights, and innovation organised by Uber	Analysis of private communications in the fight against child sexual abuse online organised by KU Leuven	International data transfers: what shall we do to avoid a Schrems III? organised by NOYB	Toward research access for platform data organised by IViR	Senior Academic Session organised by CPDP
17.15	A Fireside Reunion: Data Protection at a Time of Uncertainty organised by IAPP	Artificial Intelligence and discrimination risks in the health sector organised by iHUB/Radboud University	Modern Digital Identity: Plumbing, Policy and Privacy organised by IoT Privacy Forum	Data Portability, Competition, Privacy, and Cybersecurity organised by Georgia Tech	Junior Academic Session II organised by CPDP
18.30	Closing remarks by Paul De Hert (VUB) and Wojciech Wiewiorowski (EDPS)				

FRIDAY 29 JANUARY 2020

WEDNESDAY 27th JANUARY 2021

CPDP2021 PANELS AT GRANDE HALLE ONLINE

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION BY PAUL DE HERT

10:30 – GETTING AI RIGHT – CAN DATA PROTECTION HELP SAFEGUARD OTHER FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS?

Academic * **Business **** **Policy *****
Organised by EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
Moderator Frederike Kaltheuner, European AI Fund (UK)
Speakers David Reichel, FRA (EU); Sophie Kwasny, Council of Europe (INT); Lilian Edwards, Newcastle University (UK); Pagona Tsormpatzoudi, Mastercard (BE)

As artificial intelligence (AI) and related technologies are in nearly all areas of our lives, discussions around the regulation of AI have remained at the forefront of the political agenda. One key aspect of these discussions is the impact – both positive and negative – of AI on fundamental rights, including, but not limited to, privacy, data protection and non-discrimination. They are also increasingly highlighting how AI could affect a range of other fundamental rights, from freedom of assembly and expression to the right to an effective remedy.

This panel will provide an opportunity to reflect on how legally binding fundamental rights standards can be protected through existing data protection law. Building on evidence from FRA's study on AI and fundamental rights, panelists will be invited to discuss how the existing data protection laws and potential future regulatory frameworks can best protect fundamental rights in the development and use of AI.

- How to ensure that AI is compliant with fundamental rights?
- To what extent can data protection requirements address all fundamental rights?
- DPIAs: are they effective in addressing rights beyond data protection?
- What does transparency really mean?

11:45 – USER CHOICE AND FREEDOM THROUGH PORTABILITY AND INTEROPERABILITY RIGHTS?

Academic * **Business *** **Policy *****
Organised by EFF
Moderator Ian Brown, FGV Law School (SE)
Speakers Christoph Schmon, Electronic Frontier Foundation/EFF (US); Ala Krinickyte, NOYB – European Center for Digital Rights (AT); Rossana Ducato, University of Aberdeen (UK); Olivier Dion, OneCub (FR); Dita Charanzová, MEP (EU)

Our online experience is designed by platforms having power over users and their data. A key mechanism to give users genuine choice is to give them control over their experience through interoperability and data portability measures. The GDPR already gives users a right to data portability, which is designed to put individuals at the centre of the data economy. However, this right is not enforced and several factors hinder its success, most importantly the lack of interoperability among different platforms. The upcoming Digital Services Act could tackle this issue and change the rules of the game. The aim of the panel is to focus on portability and interoperability rights in a changing world. Presenting perspectives from academia, enforcement, policy and start-ups, the panelists will explore the gaps in legislation and give insights in what is needed for a free internet.

- What role can the rights to data portability and interoperability play in the data economy and what are the limits?
- Why is data portability so challenging to enforce?
- How can rights and standards enable SMEs to compete with incumbent platforms and what are the right economic incentives to build the necessary digital infrastructure?
- What can the Digital Services Act and the Data Act do to make portability and interoperability rights truly effective?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – EU DIGITAL STRATEGY: A HOLISTIC VISION FOR A DIGITAL EUROPE?

Academic ** **Policy **** **Business ****
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Jules Polonetsky, FPF (US)
Speakers Finn Lutzow-Holm Myrstad, Norwegian Consumer Council (NO); Thomas Boué, BSA (BE); Karolina Mojzesowicz, DG Just (EU); Mireille Hildebrandt, VUB (BE); Thomas van der Valk, Facebook (NL)

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH BY EU COMMISSIONER FOR JUSTICE DIDIER REYNDERS

The EU digital strategy sketches an ambitious approach to sculpt Europe's digital future - covering areas and issues as diverse as the digital economy and value extraction from industrial data, to the impact of digital transformation on the environment, to the shaping of open and democratic societies. Yet, the optimal content and implementation of digital policy in Europe - of any form - is always subject to fierce contestation. A policy as ambitious as the EU Digital Strategy is no exception. In this regard, this high-level panel will seek to explore the space of the EU Digital Strategy and, in particular, will consider the following questions:

- What are the key goals of the strategy, how will they be implemented, and how will this impact exiting EU law and policy?
- To what degree does the strategy effectively balance the competing interests implied in digitisation and data processing?
- What factors will influence the successful implementation of the strategy?
- What impacts should/will the strategy have beyond Europe's borders?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – E2EE: STUCK BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE

Academic ** **Policy **** **Business ****
Organised by Microsoft
Moderator Christian Wiese Svanberg, Danish National Police (DK)
Speakers Scott Charney, Microsoft (UK); Susan Landau, Tufts University (US); Christine Runnegar, Internet Society (AU)

For more than two decades, the debate over End-to-End (E2E) Encryption has defied simple solution. The deployment of E2E encryption impacts a range of complementary and competing interests, including privacy, security, civil liberties, national security, public safety, and ICT innovation. While societies often seek policy solutions that balance such competing interests, encryption technology is, in a word, binary: E2E encryption is either breakable or it is not. As such, its use – or its restriction – will affect important societal values in ways both good and bad. And since governments often have different agencies and individuals addressing these values (e.g., privacy/data commissioners, law enforcement personnel), they may offer conflicting guidance on the way forward, thus highlighting the need for better communication and coordination between those interested in E2E encryption, including representatives from government, private companies, academia,

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and civil society. The panel will frame and discuss the fundamental dilemmas this complex gives rise to.

- Encrypted devices and encrypted communications present different problems to law-enforcement investigations and different challenges in terms of ensuring security to the public. Of the most serious illegal activity that occurs online, do encrypted devices or encrypted communications present the greatest difficulty to law enforcement? What are the types of threats posed? What solutions do researchers and industry propose for enabling law-enforcement investigations?
- How do we ensure public safety, national security, and privacy when much of our economic, business, and social activity has moved online?
- Aside from access to encrypted communications and locked devices, what tools and techniques are needed by law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations in a digital world?
- How can we find a coordinated approach between lawmakers, companies, and academia to come up with an alternative to the "going dark debate" that serves all parties?

17:15 – ENHANCING PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION THROUGH DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY

Academic: Policy *** **Business *****
Organised by EDPS
Moderator Sjoera Nas, Privacy Company (NL)
Speakers Thomas Zerdick, EDPS (EU); Stéphane Dumond, Gendarmerie Nationale (FR); Marco-Alexander Breit, German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (DE); Jet de Ranitz, SURF (NL)

Digital sovereignty refers to Europe's ability to make autonomous technological choices in the digital domain, while fostering digital innovation. The European Commission has identified digital policy as one of the key priorities of the 2019-2024 term and has stated that Europe must achieve 'technological sovereignty' in critical areas. The October 2020 European Council stressed that to be digitally sovereign, the EU must, inter alia, reinforce its ability to define its own rules, and to develop and deploy strategic digital capacities and infrastructure. One primary objective therefore is to ensure that the processing of personal data happens in line with EU values and privacy legislation, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

One such example, "Gaia-X" strives to set up a high-performance infrastructure for Europe, aiming at an open, digital ecosystem, which could allow (personal) data sharing in a secure and compliant manner. While Gaia-X could be a necessary element of EU industrial policy, additional actions may be necessary to create an EU technology policy, which follows neither a model of state controlled development, nor a model of market libertarianism.

- How is the progress and the public and private sector support for EU sovereign Infrastructures such as Gaia-X?
- Which instruments do we need for Digital Sovereignty, e.g. in the domain of Software (EU Public License and other open source)?
- How can EU entities develop Insourcing strategies for innovation in the EU, e.g. by changing public procurement?
- How could Digital Sovereignty benefit privacy and protection of personal data?

18:30 – SIDE EVENT CPDP LATAM: NEW REGULATIONS, CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOWS, AND COVID19 IN LATIN AMERICA [ENDS AT 19:45]

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by FGV-Rio Law School - Fundação Getúlio Vargas Law School (BR)
Moderator Luca Belli, FGV-Rio Law School (BR)
Speakers Katitza Rodriguez, EFF Policy Director for Global Privacy (PE); Renato Monteiro, Data Privacy Brasil (BR); Pablo Palazzi, Co-Director of Center for Technology and Society Universidad de San Andrés (AR); Hannah Draper, Open Society Foundations (INT); Nelson Remolina, Superintendent for the Protection of Personal Data (CO); Miriam Wimmer, National Data Protection Agency (BR)

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This side event will explore the latest data protection advancements, trends, and challenges in Latin America. Particular attention will be dedicated to new data protection frameworks in the region, challenges for cross border data flows, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on data protection.

This debate aims at opening the path to CPDP Latam (www.cpdp.lat), a new Latin American platform to discuss privacy, data protection and technology. CPDP LatAm encompasses the Latin American editions of the Computers, Privacy and Data Protection (CPDP) conference, the MyData conference, and Privacy Law Scholars Conference (PLSC). The 1st Latin American edition of the CPDP conference will be held in July 2021 in Rio de Janeiro, at Fundação Getulio Vargas.

This side event will focus on key issues to be further explored by CPDP LatAm 2021, which will be dedicated to Data Protection in Latin America: Democracy, Innovation and Regulation.

- Cross-Border Data Flows
- New Data Protection frameworks in LatAm
- Data protection best practices and worst practices in LatAm
- International data transfers and adequacy mechanisms

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8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – READY FOR THE NEXT "DIESELGATE" IN DATA PROTECTION: THE NEW REALITY OF COLLECTIVE REDRESS IN THE EU

Organised by Euroconsumers
Moderator Marco Scialdone, Università Europea di Roma and InnoLawLab (IT)
Speakers Ursula Pachl, BEUC (BE); Bart Volders, ARCAS LAW (BE); Laura Somaini, UCL (BE); Paul Breitbarth, TrustArc (NL)

In 2020 the EU adopted a new law on collective redress which will allow citizens in all EU countries to go to court as a group if they have suffered the same damage, something consumer groups have been advocating for since more than 30 years. Data protection is one of the areas specifically covered in the new law. Consumer organisations have been pioneers in this area in those countries where collective redress was already allowed under national law, as demonstrated by the class actions launched in 2018 in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Belgium against Facebook. Now the possibility to claim collective redress for data protection damages becomes a reality across the EU. What does this mean for consumers? How will this new collective redress instrument be designed? And how will the compensation for a breach of privacy rights be defined?

- What are the main elements of the new EU directive on injunctions and collective redress?
- What are the possibilities and benefits it brings to consumers when it comes to the protection of their personal data and their privacy?
- What are the main challenges for collective redress in the area of data protection?
- What mechanisms can be envisaged to define the compensation for data protection damages?

11:45 – PRACTICALITIES OF COMPLIANCE WITH EU INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER RULES FOLLOWING SCHREMS II

Policy *** **Business** ***
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Alisa Vekeman, DG Just (EU)
Speakers Nikolaos Theodorakis, Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (BE); Euardo Ustaran, Hogan Lovells (UK); Ciara Staunton, Middlesex University London (UK); Leonardo Cervera Navas, EDPS (EU)

The Schrems II decision has engendered a considerable amount of commentary. Much of this commentary, however, has taken a political and/or academic perspective. There thus remains a great deal of unexplored space regarding how the decision has affected the practice of compliance with EU data protection law's international transfer requirements. There remains a lack of exploration, for example, as to how the decision has been interpreted in practice and as to how this interpretation has fed strategies for allowing continued international data flows. Despite the lack of extended consideration, the impact of jurisprudence in relation to international data flows will surely be extensively shaped by pragmatic approaches taken to compliance. In this regard, this panel will seek to explore this space and, in particular, will consider the following questions:

- To what degree has the Schrems II decision impacted the practicalities of compliance regarding international transfers of personal data?
- What, from a practical perspective, are the key issues the judgment has raised and how effective have efforts to remedy these issues been?
- Are there differences in how the decision has impacted compliance between sectors and between different jurisdictions - how has the decision impacted non-EU jurisdictions?
- What novel strategies are being developed/deployed to facilitate practical compliance following Schrems II?

13:00 – I SPY WITH MY LITTLE EYE, SOMETHING BEGINNING WITH... F: INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Organised by Privacy Platform (Renew Europe)
Moderator Sophie in't Veld, Member of European Parliament, Renew Europe (EU)
Speakers Jan-Jaap Oerlemans, Utrecht University (NL); Edin Omanovic, Privacy International (UK); Nico van Eijk, Review Committee on the Dutch Intelligence and Security Services (CTIVD) (NL)

The activities of intelligence and security agencies are rapidly digitalising. New powers to analyse large amounts of data are being created, and every year, the pile of available information gets higher. Increasing cooperation and exchange between these agencies is necessary to keep Europe safe, but also has enormous consequences for our right to privacy and data protection. How can our rights and freedoms be reinforced, in balance with newly gained powers by these agencies? Scandal after scandal, we see that adequate supervision and enforcement is lacking. Which legal safeguards are supposed to protect us today, and which gaps are still existing and to be filled, and how? And how does Brexit affect our rights in intelligence cooperation?

14:15 – CLOSING THE GDPR ENFORCEMENT GAP AND LOOKING AT THE ENFORCEMENT MODEL OF THE FUTURE

Organised by BEUC
Moderator Ursula Pachl, BEUC (BE)
Speakers Andrea Jelinek, European Data Protection Board (EU); Sinan Akdag, Swedish Consumers' Association (SE); Jean Gonié, Snap Inc (US); Gloria Gonzalez Fuster, VUB (BE)

The GDPR introduced an innovative enforcement system for tackling cross-border data protection infringements by establishing mechanisms for cooperation between DPAs and the consistent application of the rules across the EU. Over two years since it became applicable, the GDPR now risks becoming a ''broken promise''. The one-stop-shop enforcement

mechanism is showing its shortcomings and enforcement against Big Tech is uncertain. The expectations that the GDPR would tackle systemic data protection infringements inherent to the widespread commercial surveillance in our digital world have not materialised. All this is having a negative impact on the protection of millions of consumers across Europe. We are at a turning point. It is necessary to close this enforcement gap before it is too late. It is also necessary to draw lessons from this experience and start shaping the ideal enforcement model for the future.

- What is creating the GDPR enforcement gap and how can we address it?
- What are the problems with the one-stop-shop mechanism and how can we address them?
- What should be the ideal model for enforcement to protect consumers in the digital world?
- What model would ensure desired balance between EU-level and national enforcement structures, bridging the gap between the quintessential territoriality of enforcement and the cross-border nature of digital services?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – CONNECTING THE DOTS: PRIVACY, DATA, RACIAL JUSTICE

Organised by LSE
Moderator Seda Gürses, TU Delft (NL)
Speakers Yasmine Boudiaf, No Tech for Tyrants (UK); Sarah Chander, European Digital Rights (BE); Nakeema Stefflbauer, FrauenLoop (DE); Nani Jansen Reventlow, Digital Freedom Fund (DE); Seeta Peña Gangadharan, LSE (UK)

Historically, privacy advocates and data protection professionals envision privacy as a universal right. In practice, however, there are deep inequities in how privacy gets enforced, who can safeguard their privacy, and what privacy means for different populations. These inequities raise the question of whether a universalist framework befits the lived experience of many subgroups, especially members of marginalized communities. In this provocative panel, we ask how would an inclusive, collective vision of privacy look? A diverse group of practitioners, scholars, and advocates will put privacy and data protection in conversation with issues of racial injustice, migration control, and structural exclusion, exploring the exceptionalism, the excluded, and the exploitative nature of privacy discourse and practice in Europe.

- When and why do privacy and data protection intersect with racial justice? When do they not?
- How are privacy rights and wrongs maldistributed? And with what effect?
- Are surveillance capitalists better positioned to support racial justice efforts than digital rights advocates?
- What or who needs to change in the current configuration in the realm of privacy and data protection in order to advance racial justice?

17:15 – NEW POLICE SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES: COMBATTING THE SCIENCE FICTION COLLECTIVELY - A CIVIL SOCIETY PERSPECTIVE

Academic ** **Policy** ****
Organised by EDRi
Moderator Chloé Berthélémy, EDRi (BE)
Speakers Amba, Kak, AI Now (US); Alyna Smith, PICUM (INT); Chris Jones, Statewatch (UK); Petra Molnar, York University Toronto (CA)

From tracking protesters to "controlling" migration, law enforcement authorities across the world inscreasingly employ sophisticated technologies to do their work. Experiments with data and algorithms purportedly aim to predict crime and assist the criminal justice decision-making system. While facial recognition technologies have attracted public attention and resistance, it is only the tip of the surveillance iceberg. The assumption is that these systems are beneficial because crime fighting becomes more efficient. This quest for efficiency and innovation fuels the never-ending expansion of police databases as supporting infrastructures for those data-hungry technologies. However, despite being pictured as benign tools, impacts on people's lives, rights and freedoms is unprecedented, especially for those who already suffer from hyper-surveillance and over-policing like marginalised communities. This panel gathers representatives from civil society

to analyse the intersection of the deployment of new technologies, intensified surveillance and social justice with the intention of elaborating paths of action.What does the deployment of new surveillance and policing technologies look like in Europe? What is the role of the EU in these developments?

- What does the deployment of new surveillance and policing technologies look like in Europe? What is the role of the EU in these developments?
- How does the use of new technologies interconnect with the ever-growing collection of personal data and the criminalisation of certain communities?
- How does theses systems pose a danger to people's rights and freedoms, esp. of marginalised communities?
- How can we encourage civil society, activists and relevant institutions to adopt a comprehensive approach to these issues and work at their intersection?

18:30 – GRANULAR OF HOLISTIC APPROACH? ENFORCING PRIVACY RIGHTS IN COMPLEX ICT ECOSYSTEMS

Organised by PDP4E
Moderator Antonio Kung, PDP4E (FR)
Speakers Naomi Lefkowitz, NIST (US); Member from PRiSE team, KU Leuven (BE); Alejandra Ruiz, Tecnalia (ES); Dimitri Van Landuyt , KU Leuven (BE), Massimo Attoresi, EDPS (EU)

ICT ecosystems are complex systems of devices, networks, backends operated and managed by multiple stakeholders. They are the backbone of infrastructures such as healthcare, smart manufacturing, transport, defense, energy, and others, which processes massive amounts of personal data. There is no convergence on how ensure the enforcement of privacy rights in such complex ecosystems. Most approaches are granular in that they focus on implementing privacy controls in every piece of the system, while others advocate for a more holistic approach to privacy (inter-organizational privacy) where all components share one common set of rules or principles or are based on interoperable frameworks or architectures. This panel aims at finding a solution to this debate, while covering aspects such as risk identification, governance, transparency, the engineering of control and protection capabilities, and the role of assurance to ensure trustworthiness.

- Is privacy preserved when composing privacy friendly systems? Should we move away from a one shot, static, monodisciplinary and single perspective privacy impact assessment towards a multi-stakeholder perspective?
- How can a framework (e.g. the NIST privacy framework) help address the data protection issues raised by the multiplication of actors? Can we use is as a common framework to create an ecosystem practice for privacy rights enforcement, for instance in a data space?
- Are there specific collaboration needs between stakeholders in the ecosystem, concerning risk management, architecture and engineering practice, and contractual agreements?
- Do we need to define a roadmap on ecosystem practice, including the definition of further regulations and standards (on systems of systems, interoperability and assurance)?

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – TO RECORD OR NOT TO RECORD? COVID-19, BODY TEMPERATURE SCREENINGS AND THE GDPR MATERIAL SCOPE

Academic ** **Policy** *** **Business** *
Organised by CPDP
Moderator István Böröcz, VUB/LSTS (BE)
Speakers Nerea Peris Brines, European Data Protection Board (EU); Daniela Galatova, Pan-European University of Law in Bratislava (SK); Ibolya Tóth, Hungarian Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (HU); Sandra Dobler, International Rail Transport Committee (CH); Shara Monteleone, Garante (IT)

With the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, body temperature screening, thermal imaging and symptom tracking were some of the first measures considered in the combat against Covid-19. For a long time, there have been debates at Member State level as to whether thermal imaging and body temperature checks fall under the GDPR scope and the respective national implementing laws. Nonetheless, diverse conclusions appear to have emerged by national supervisory authorities, which reflect national differences in the application of the data protection law with respect to the use of automated and non-automated processing means, the definition of processing and the registration/archiving or not of the processed data. With body temperature screening techniques as point of departure, in this panel we will deliberate how the Covid-19 pandemic has re-heated the discussion around the GDPR material scope.

- Discuss national Covid-19 measures which may be purely analogue or combine analogue and digital components, enacted during the pandemic with emphasis on body temperature checks, and assess the importance of non-automation in EU data protection law.
- Explore national legislations and opinions issued by the national supervisory authorities in a form of a comparative analysis and in juxtaposition with the EU institutional response.
- Present and debate remarkable stances and views and explain the observed diversions and similarities.
- Study the GDPR material scope through the lenses of the pandemic.

11:45 – DATA PROTECTION BY DESIGN AND BY DEFAULT IN THE POST-COVID WORLD

Academic *** **Policy** ***
Organised by The Swedish Law and Informatics Research Institute (IRI)
Moderator Liane Colonna, The Swedish Law and Informatics Research Institute (IRI), Stockholm University (SE)
Speakers Cecilia Magnusson Sjöberg, The Swedish Law and Informatics Research Institute (IRI), Stockholm University (SE); Athena Bourka, European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) (EU); Veronica Buer, Norwegian Data Protection Authority (NO); Achim Klabunde, Advisor to the Supervisor on Data Protection and Technology (EPDS) (EU)

Data Protection by Design and by Default (DPbDD) refers to the design and existence of embedded measures and safeguards and mechanisms that effectively protect thepersonal data protections principles, the rights and the freedoms of the data subject to data protection throughout the processing lifecycle of an application, service or product. In many ways, DPbDD can be seen as the sleeping giant of the GDPR: the entire burden of compliance hinges on this article where the data controller must design appropriate technological and organizational measures to address not just the core data protection principles listed in Article 5 but also the rights and the freedoms of the data subject and the requirements of the GDPR in

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general. This panel will consider the scope and enforcement of Article 25, particularly in the context of the pandemic and in the post-pandemic context. The discussion will cover issues including:

- What are the specific roles, responsibilities and liabilities of controllers, processors, hardware and software providers etc. when it comes to implementing this legal requirement?
- What does the concept of "the state of the art" mean and, who should be responsible for driving it?
- How should controllers demonstrate the effectiveness of a safeguard or measure?
- What is the relationship between AI and DPbDD?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – GLOBAL AI GOVERNANCE: PERSPECTIVES FROM FOUR CONTINENTS

Organised by The Nordic Centre for Internet and Society (NCIS) at BI Norwegian Business School
Moderator Samson Esayas, the Nordic Centre for Internet and Society (NCIS), BI Norwegian Business School (NO)
Speakers Sofia Ranchordas, University of Groningen (NL); Amar Ashar, Harvard University (US); Angela Daly, University of Strathclyde (UK); Celina Bottino Beatriz, the Institute for Technology & Society of Rio de Janeiro (ITS Rio), Darcy Vargas Foundation, and the Children's and Adolescent's Rights Protection in Rio de Janeiro (BR)

The development and implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) within all domains of business, society, and governance has accelerated in recent years. Although the current debate chiefly focuses on the economic consequences of AI, there is a growing awareness of the broader societal impacts of AI, especially the unequal ways in which the benefits and harms may be distributed across populations and geographies. This panel will bring perspectives from four continents on the societal impacts of AI, focusing on salient concerns and governance approaches in the respective regions – European Union perspective; US perspective; Australian and Asia Pacific perspective; Latin America perspective. The aim is to leverage globally diverse viewpoints, and practical experience, and thereby contribute to the development of a shared understanding and more harmonized research efforts in addressing the societal impacts of AI technologies.

- What are the salient concerns and drivers of AI governance in your region?
- How has the policy response been so far?
- What effect is the COVID-19 pandemic having on the AI governance discourse? Has it intensified the urgency to deploy AI technologies as much as the need for regulatory responses?
- What do you think other regions can learn from the initiatives and responses in your region?
- Is it practical and desirable to think about global AI governance?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION IN AFRICA AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST: STATE OF PLAY, CHALLENGES AND HORIZON

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Sophie Kwasny, Council of Europe (INT)
Speakers Marguerite Ouedraogo Bonane, DPA of Burkina Faso (BF); Omar Seghrouchni, Chair of the Moroccan DPA (MA); Sami Mohamed, Director of ADGM's DPA (AE); Moctar Yedaly, African Union (INT); Teki Akuetteh Falconer, Africa Digital Rights Hub (GH)

More and more countries in Africa and in the Middle East have adopted legal frameworks for the protection of personal information. Others are following their steps or are amending their legislations. This session will present an overview of the current state of play in the region, the opportunities to accompany many important data-driven projects and the challenges that may hinder proper enforcement of the law, especially during the current pandemic.

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The panel will also explore trends that may shape future legal frameworks in the region and identify pros & cons of adopting harmonized legal instrument, such as Malabo convention, Convention 108+ or a future regional GDPR-like regulation.

- State of play and trends of personal data protection legal frameworks in Africa and in the Middle East
- Most important data-driven projects in the regions that require proper personal data protection legislation.
- Challenges that may hinder proper enforcement in the region, especially during the current pandemic.
- Pros and Cons of regional legal instrument.

17:15 – AUGMENTED COMPLIANCE: THE CASE OF ALGORITHMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Organised by Augmented Law Institute - EDHEC Business School
Moderator Gianclaudio Malgieri, EDHEC Augmented Law Institute (FR)
Speakers Margot Kaminski, Colorado Law (US); Olivier Guillo, Smart Global (FR); Henrik Junklewitz, European Commission (EU); Björn Fasterling, EDHEC Augmented Law Institute (FR)

The aim of the panel is to show how Data Protection by Design in the GDPR could encourage a holistic Algorithmic Impact Assessment under the GDPR, combining the DPIA requirements with the individual rights related to Automated Decision-Making. The panel wants to analyse what the concept of Algorithmic Impact Assessment is across different legislations and how different layers of automated decisions explanations might contribute to a dynamic DPIA of complex algorithmic data processing. The role of compliance software might also be pivotal in this process.

- How should an Algorithmic Impact Assessment should look like across different Data Protection Legislations?
- Can Algorithmic DPIA and individual rights in the GDPR be connected in one only tool, as a disruptive and convenient compliance model for all data controllers?
- Can we imagine several layers of explanation of Automated Decision-Making under the GDPR?
- Can we "automate" compliance in case of algorithmic decisions?

18:30 – READY FOR A CRISIS: ACCELERATED DIGITALIZATION IN EDUCATION [ENDS AT 19:45]

Organised by VUB Data Protection on the Groundo
Moderator Paul Timmers, European University Cyprus (CY)
Speakers Alexandra Giannopoulou, University of Amsterdam (NL); Carrie Klein, Future of Privacy Forum (US); Michael Gallagher, University of Edinburgh (UK); Felix Seyfarth, Berinfor (CH)

A notable effect of corona-related confinement measures was the introduction of 'emergency remote teaching': educational processes had to be moved online in record time. While a plethora of tools was available, concerns about data protection and online safety arose instantly. Few educational organisations were ready to make a considered assessment of the reliability of options under pressure.

The education sector is in a constant state of flux. It is hard for many educational professionals to keep up with developments, especially technological advances. Recent years have also seen an interest in 'revolutionizing' education from the technology sector, promising to radically improve learning.

- What has the corona crisis done to (digital) education?
- How to evaluate EdTech platforms?
- Privacy as a form of power in schools
- What to expect? The future of Digital Education

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8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:30 – GLOBAL YOUTH PRIVACY: AMPLIFYING YOUTH NEEDS & VOICES

Academic *** **Policy** ***
Organised by Privacy Salon
Moderator Jasmine Park, FPF (US)
Speakers Kim Noble, Comedian & co-creator of the WildLife FM theatre project (UK); Amelia Vance, Future of Privacy Forum (US); Sonia Livingstone, London School of Economics and Political Science (UK); Meghan and Mickey, young actors from the WildLife FM theatre project (UK)

Youth encounter both risks and opportunities online. In a rapidly evolving digital environment, efforts to defend youth privacy must delicately balance protecting and empowering youth online while allowing them to gradually develop resilience. This panel seeks to convene global youth, technology, and privacy experts to discuss existing and emerging global child privacy protection policies and strategies, key considerations for the public and private sectors, and the need to amplify youth voices in informing and shaping these policies.

- Why do youth warrant special privacy protections?
- How do youth feel about their privacy and what are their self-expressed needs and desires? How can youth voices be amplified in shaping youth privacy protections?
- How is youth privacy being protected globally? (Which ages should receive greater privacy protections, and should the parent or youth "own" those privacy rights? Should consent-based or rights-based legislation protection youth? Should youth privacy protections be included in comprehensive consumer privacy frameworks or are additional youth privacy policies necessary?)
- What youth privacy resources are available for youth, their families, and institutions working on their behalf?

11:45 – THE ROLE OF OECD IN LATIN AMERICA: THE DYNAMICS OF REGULATORY CONVERGENCE IN PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

Academic * **Business** ** **Policy** ***
Organised by Data Privacy Brasil
Moderator Bruno Bioni, Data Privacy Brasil (BR)
Speakers Giovanna Carloni, Centre for Information Policy Leadership/CIPL (UK); Carolina Botero Cabrera, Fundación Karisma (CO); Maria Paz Canales, Derechos Digitales (CL); Miriam Wimmer, Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia, Inovações e Comunicações (BR); Elettra Ronchi, OECD (INT)

Historically, the OECD has been a forum for the creation and dissemination of principles for the protection of personal data and there has been a convergence towards the implementation of these principles globally. The advancement of technology brings new legal and regulatory challenges, which are the subject of intense discussion within the OECD. So, in addition to the guidelines, today among its policy issues are privacy enforcement cooperation, digital identity and electronic authentication, cryptography, etc. As the global south catches up with Europe in terms of privacy and data protection regulation and as new countries are welcomed into the club, questions of how the OECD framework can (and should) shape its policies, as well as what precisely is OECD's role in issues such as enforcement and mechanisms for transnational data flow, become pressing. This panel aims to cover these topics.

- What are some of the main points of the renewed agenda of the OECD in terms of personal data protection?
- What is the possible role of the OECD in facing the problem of data protection enforcement in the Global South?
- What is the scope of the OECD's power in defining public policy in Latin American countries and how does that affect data protection in the region?
- What is the role of ''soft power'' and civil society in setting the agenda for data protection at the OECD?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – DATA PROTECTION (R)EVOLUTIONS IN THE BRICS COUNTRIES

Academic ** **Business** * **Policy** ***
Organised by FGV
Moderator Luca Belli, FGV-Rio Law School (BR)
Speakers Danilo Doneda, Public Law Institute (IDP) (BR); Wei Wang, University of Hong Kong (CN); Andrey Shcherbovich, Higher School of Economics (RU); Smriti Parsheera, CyberBRICS project (IN); Sizwe Snail, Information Regulator of South Africa (SA)

The panel will explore tremendous evolutions that have happened in the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) data protection frameworks over the past 12 months:

- The new Brazilian General Data Protection Law (LGPD) just entered in force and a new National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) will be established soon
- Russia is implementing data-intensive measures related to covid19 and a new Artificial Intelligence strategy
- India is finalising the new Data Protection Bill and is planning a new Data Empowerment and Protection Architecture (DEPA)
- China has just released its draft Personal Information Protection Law and plans a Global Initiative on Data Security
- Sections of the South African Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) entered in force. POPIA is now under "12-month grace period"
- How is the enforcement of Data Protection instruments in BRICS's countries converging (or not)?
- Are data protection legal frameworks tied, or even dependent on some level, with cybersecurity frameworks?
- Which roles and institutional functions do the BRICS' Data Protection Authorities (DPAs) play?
- Are there specific elements of resonance and harmonization among the data protection frameworks in BRICS's countries?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – DPA'S SUPERVISION AND COMPLIANCE OF ICT, CLOUD AND COMMUNICATIONS' PROVIDERS

Organised by EDPS
Moderator Wojciech Wiewiórowski, EDPS (EU)
Speakers Paul van den Berg, Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security (NL); Andres Barreto Gonzalez, Data Protection Authority of Colombia (CO); Maryant Fernández Perez, BEUC (BE); Amanda Edmunds, Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (CA)

EU controllers' accountability includes the creation design of compliant processing systems, e.g. by observing data protection by design and by default. In practice, public authorities in the EU are using the systems and applications provided by large companies, often with built-in tracking and data collection features, based on the companies' standards, and frequently unilateral terms and conditions. Some argue that the available technology limits their capability to achieve data protection compliance and that terms and conditions cannot be adapted to specific processing operations.

In line with its 2020-2024 strategy, the EDPS concluded an investigation on widely used office automation tools by the EU institutions. Findings and recommendations on the use of Microsoft products and services by EU institutions are likely to be of interest to all public authorities in EU/EEA Member States. This concrete case helps to assess the EDPS' strategic objective, like that of other DPAs, to ensure that public administrations in their contractual relationships with ICT service providers use terms that reinforce the public administrations' control over how and for which what purpose personal data is processed.

- How can DPAs use their enforcement powers through supervision of public authorities to influence the data protection compliance of ICT service providers, including cloud service and communications providers?

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- What is the role of ICT providers with regard to public administrations and how do their practices affect consumers and clients of public authorities?
- How should public authorities shape their contractual and business relationships with service providers and systems developers in order to improve data protection compliance?
- What should be a controller-processor contract in terms of form and content and how it could guarantee that controllers keep control and ensure fair and lawful processing of personal data of citizens?

17:15 – US PRIVACY LAW: THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

Academic * **Business *** **Policy ****
Organised by Future of Privacy Forum
Moderator Gabriela Zanfir-Fortuna, Future of Privacy Forum (US)
Speakers Jared Bomberg, United States Senate (US); Anupam Chander, Georgetown University (US); Stacey Schasser, Supervising Deputy Attorney General California (US), Lydia Parnes, WSGR and former director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection at the FTC (US)

Privacy is having a constitutional moment in the United States. Scholars agree, lawmakers emulate this moment to propose consequential bills and regulators show increased appetite for enforcing existing laws while preparing for stricter, new rules. The landscape is complex, to say the least. Numerous federal comprehensive privacy bills have been tabled and state initiatives push the debate forward. California, home of Silicon Valley, is leading the charge with the CCPA and its upgraded version, the CPRA. This panel will give you the pulse of how serious the US is getting about privacy law and what the world should expect next.

- What prompted the seismic shift towards privacy protection in the US?
- What are the latest privacy law initiatives at state and federal level?
- How are regulators currently enforcing existing laws and how are they preparing for what is to come?
- Will these developments manage to strengthen the Transatlantic relationship in the digital age?

18:30 – RETHINKING 'OPENNESS' IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE [ENDS AT 19:45]

Organised by Centre for Intellectual Property Policy & Management (CIPPM) Bournemouth University
Moderator Freyja van den Boom, Bournemouth University (UK)
Speakers Maurizio Borghi, CIPPM (UK); Brigitte Vezina, CreativeCommons (NL); Javier Ruiz Diaz, Ruiz Macpherson Ltd (UK); Michal Czerniawski, European Data Protection Board (EU)

The development of algorithms requires access to large amounts of data.Open Data initiatives address the need for access to data to help advance the development and adoption of beneficial AI in society.The PSI Directive has helped to make data held by public sectors open for the use and training of AI systems which is not the case for privately held data specifically human-created works protected by copyright or neighbouring rights. Moreover, private companies who benefit from access to 'open data' are often in a position to create proprietary or quasi-proprietary entitlements around the outcomes of data processing, thereby turning open access into de facto exclusive rights in reverse.

To address the challenges posed by and for AI access to data we may need to redefine what 'openness' means. Following the introduction of an exception for text and data mining in the Directive on copyright in the Digital Single Market (2019/790); the proposed panel will discuss

- the dangers created by unregulated use of AI
- how the norm introduced by the new copyright directive can be used
- to mitigate such dangers and
- enable privately held data to become more accessible, allowing AI to flourish in ways that are beneficial to all stakeholders involved.

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8:45 – ALGORITHMIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Organised by CPDP
Moderator Georgios Bouchagiar, University of Luxembourg (LU)
Speakers Silvia Allegrezza, University of Luxembourg (LU); Erik Valgaeren, STIBBE (BE); Ben Winters, EPIC (US); Anna Moscibroda, DG Just (EU)

Criminal justice algorithms can now inform judicial decisions by foretelling future criminal behaviour. More concretely, they can contribute to the evaluation of the accused by assessing the risk of reoffending. In the name of correct risk foreseeing, these technologies may use any supposedly accuracy-enhancing factor. Criteria, including financial status, gender or age, may be considered as valid for the purpose of calculating probabilities; albeit, they may be neither blameworthy per se nor controllable by the defendant. Such algorithmic implementations have raised serious concerns. Different individuals accused of having committed the same criminal offence may be treated/punished in a different way. Furthermore, the defence may be unaware of the application of such risk assessment tools that can moreover be unchallengeable, due to their proprietary nature and/or unintelligible decision-making.

- How can traditional approaches to crime and/or punishment justify the application of these risk assessment tools?
- What is the state-of-the-art of these technologies in terms of regulation, practice and performance and how prepared is the EU to introduce these tools into criminal courts?
- To what extent can the right to the protection of personal data be interfered with by these technologies and how could the GDPR and the Data Protection Directive for Police and Criminal Justice Authorities safeguard this right?
- Which defence rights are at stake and how effective, but also desirable, could the possible contribution of data protection laws to the regulation of criminal areas be?

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – THE END OF DATA RETENTION: LONG LIVE THE PROTECTION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS?

Academic ** **Business *** **Policy *****
Organised by University of Liège
Moderator Norá Ní Loideáin, University of London (UK))
Speakers Vanessa Franssen, ULiège (BE); Jaroslaw Lotarski, DG Home (EU); Cristina Vela, Telefónica (ES); Anna Buchta, EDPS (EU); Monika Kopcheva, Council of the EU (EU)

The issue of data retention has been at the centre of much legal reflection ever since the Court of Justice invalidated the 2006 Data Retention Directive. While this annulment was very much welcomed by the data protection community and civil society, police and judicial authorities expressed strong concerns about the impact on numerous criminal investigations. After more than six years and several preliminary references to the Court of Justice, legislators and judicial authorities are still in search of clarity, while citizens and businesses remain confronted with a lack of legal certainty. This panel aims to make an intra-disciplinary assessment of the current legal situation, involving different stakeholders, and reflect on future solutions that are 'Court-proof' and strike an adequate balance between the protection of private life and personal data, and the need for effective criminal investigations to safeguard fundamental rights.

- Is data retention fundamentally incompatible with the rights to protection of private life and personal data, or should one rather focus on the distinction between data retention and data access? What are acceptable (and better?) alternatives to data retention?
- How to deal with the limitations imposed by the Court of Justice?
- What is the role of the EU legislator in this debate? Is an EU-wide legislative solution necessary? What issues should be covered by such new legal instrument (e.g. the material and personal scope of application – serious crime only,

new types of service providers, etc.)? How would such legislative initiative relate to other ongoing reforms (e.g. e-evidence and e-privacy)?
- What are the risks of not having a solid legal framework on data retention at national and EU level?

11:45 – THE USE OF AI IN STATE SURVEILLANCE: CHALLENGES FOR PRIVACY

Organised by TILT
Moderator Eleni Kosta, TILT (NL)
Speakers Theodore Christakis, UGA (FR); Plixavra Vogiatzoglou, CiTiP (BE); Lotte Houwing, Bits of Freedom (NL); Christian Wiese Svanberg, Politi (DK); Zoe Kardasiadou, European Commission (EU)

Advanced AI and machine- and deep learning algorithms enhance the surveillance capabilities of Law Enforcement Authorities (LEAs) and Security and Intelligence Agencies (SIAs) and are used to capitalise on new technological possibilities for modelling, processing and exploiting large data sets in unique and unexplored ways, making determinations and predictions about (innocent) people. In this way AI creates a paradigm shift in surveillance, and in state surveillance in particular, opening the doors to a new era of state surveillance, namely algorithmic state surveillance (ASS). This panel will discuss the challenges that ASS raises for existing safeguards in privacy protection and propose ways to address them in order to ensure effective privacy protection.

- What safeguards already exist against state surveillance for the protection of privacy?
- How does AI change the way how state surveillance functions?
- What challenges do algorithmic state surveillance technologies and practices raise for privacy?
- How can citizens become more aware of the use of AI in state surveillance in order to exercise their rights?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – DEMOCRATIC SURVEILLANCE? THE POSSIBILITIES AND PITFALLS OF INVOLVING DATA SUBJECTS IN DEMOCRATIC OVERSIGHT OF POLICE-USE OF SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIESACADEMIC

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by VUB Chair in Surveillance Studies
Moderator Rosamunde van Brakel, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE)
Speakers Arne Hintz, Cardiff University (UK); Quirine Eijkman, HU University of Applied Sciences Utrecht (NL); Marion Oswald, Ethics Committee West-Midlands Police (UK); Koen Gorissen, Supervisory Body for Police Information Management (BE)

The VUB Chair in Surveillance Studies panel aims to discuss the possibilities and pitfalls of citizen participation and participatory ex ante oversight mechanisms for the implementation of surveillance technologies by police. Increasingly, and also more recently triggered by the COVID pandemic, surveillance technologies for crime control and public order policing but also as management tools are implemented and experimented with. This often happens without public debate, ex ante proportionality assessments, informed DPIAs and transparency. Often, it is claimed that the data collected by the surveillance technology is anonymised or the practice is GDPR compliant, however, human rights risks for citizens and social consequences remain as no informed proportionality assessments are conducted.
In the spirit of article 35(9) of the GDPR, which states that when conducting DPIAs "where appropriate, the controller shall seek the views of data subjects or their representatives on the intended processing" - something that is not mentioned in the law enforcement directive - this panel aims to discuss the possibility of participation by data subjects and /or their representatives in ex ante oversight mechanisms. Questions we aim to answer during this panel include:

- What are the possibilities, benefits and drawbacks of including data subjects in democratic oversight of surveillance?
- Which examples exist of civilian oversight of police use of surveillance technology?
- What is the position of standing oversight bodies on involving data subjects and/or their representatives in assessing proportionality and in conducting the DPIAs?
- What should participatory ex ante oversight of police use of surveillance look like?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – TOWARDS DEVELOPING COMPREHENSIVE PRIVACY CONTROLS THAT MINIMIZES RISKS

Organised by UIUC (US)
Moderator Chris Shenefiel, Sisco Corp (US)
Speakers Masooda Bashir, UIUC (US); Lisa Bobbitt, CISCO Corp (US); Guy Cohen, Privitar Corp (UK); Yeong Zee Kin, Infocomm Media Development Authority (SG)

Advancement of technologies has created new threat landscapes in the Privacy/Security domains. Therefore, information privacy protections have become a vital element for all computing environments. We can no longer presume that information privacy refers only to the confidentiality of personal information, but rather it is to include the protection of personal information and safeguarding of the collection, access, use, dissemination, and storage of personal and sensitive information. One approach to ensure privacy preserving environments is to minimize privacy risks. To achieve this goal, we propose the development of a comprehensive set of privacy criteria and controls that can serve as the framework for privacy researchers, practitioners, and auditors as well any organization. We call this framework the Comprehensive Criteria for Privacy Protection (C2P2) and the proposed panel will present and discuss this newly developed framework and provide their perspective.

- What is the Comprehensive Criteria for Privacy Protection (C2P2) framework and which are its related opportunities and challenges?
- How can controls, such as C2P2, be systematically engineered into cloud-based products, services, and enterprise applications?
- Considering technical and legal challenges, how is it possible to design comprehensive privacy risk management strategies by which personal data can be used safely while building users' trust and mitigating privacy regulatory risks?
- Which are the perspectives on the development of a risk-based certification for Singapore's data protection standards that addresses APEC cross border privacy rules and privacy recognition for processors systems?

17:15 – TECHNICAL STANDARDS BRINGING TOGETHER DATA PROTECTION WITH TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATION, DIGITAL REGULATIONS AND PROCUREMENT

Organised by IEEE
Moderator Rob van Eijk, Future of Privacy Forum (NL)
Speakers Paul Nemitz, European Commission (EU); Mikulá Peksa, MEP (EU); Amelia Andersdotter, IEEE 802.11 (SE); Clara Neppel, IEEE (AT); Francesca Bria, Italian National Innovation Fund (IT)

Since the European Union passed the GDPR, data protection is a key component of the Union's strategies in areas ranging from citizenship policies to industrial policy. Ensuring the systematic application of data protection principles across many policy areas is, however, a difficult task with many policy areas still lagging behind or sometimes outright contradicting this fundamental rights goal. Technical standards can and do play a role in bridging these gaps, and since the entry into force of the GDPR there have, in fact, been major advances from the most fundamental infrastructural levels of networked infrastructure to the end-consumer oriented interfaces that incorporate privacy leadership. This panel will deal with the challenges of ensuring that privacy-enhancing technical standards are developed in different parts of the European policy-making machinery.

- Is the GDPR providing moral leadership?
- How does this leadership manifest in privacy-enhancing technologies?How can the EU absorb industry-developed standards that incorporate privacy considerations?
- In which ways can we ensure cooperation across policy areas (procurement, consumer, data protection, communications)?

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CPDP2021 PANELS AT GRANDE HALLE ONLINE

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – TOWARD AN INTERNATIONAL ACCORD ON AI

Organised by Center for AI and Digital Policy (US)
Moderator Marc Rotenberg, CAIDP (US)
Speakers Tuan Nguyen, Michael Dukakis Institute (US); Malavika Jayaram, Digital Asia Hub (HK); Marit Hansen, State Data Protection Commissioner of Land Schleswig-Holstein (DE); Eva Kalli, MEP (EU)

There is growing support for an international legal framework for AI. In 2019, the OECD countries announced the AI Principles, which were then adopted by the G-20 nations. In 2020, the European Commission proposed a Transatlantic Agreement on AI. And in 2021, the Council of Europe is likely to propose an International treaty for AI, similar to the COE Privacy Convention. All of this AI policy activity points toward the establishment of an International Accord on AI. This panel will explore the current state of affairs and the next steps.

- What are the current legal frameworks for AI?
- What are the essential elements of a global AI legal framework?
- What are the plans to establish an International accord on AI?

11:45 – SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITIES: THE CHALLENGES OF JOINT-CONTROLLERSHIP

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by Facebook
Moderator Valentina Colcelli, Italian National Research Council (IT)
Speakers Nana Botchorichvili, CNIL (FR); Michele Finck, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition (DE); Diletta De Cicco, Steptoe (IT/BE); Cecilia Alvarez, Facebook (ES); Karolina Mojzesowicz, DG Just (EU)

With their guidelines on the concepts of controller, processor and joint-controllership, and the one on targeting of social media users, the EDPB has shown the desire to provide guidance about the allocation of data protection responsibilities. This gives rise to new complications and questions.

- What new proposals on the construction of joint-controllership are on the table?
- What are the merits and challenges of a joint liability for different actors?
- Which sectors will be impacted?
- How to navigate the challenges of joint-controllership?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – OVERSIGHT AND ENFORCEMENT: TAKING STOCK OF DESIGN CHOICES AND TRADE-OFFSORGANISED

Policy ******
Organised by Mozilla
Moderator Jennifer Baker, EU technology journalist (BE)
Speakers Alice Munyua, Mozilla Corporation (US); Anaïs Le Gouguec, ARCEP (FR); Willem Debeuckelaere, Former President, Belgium Privacy Commission (BE); Shinjini Kumar, Former Country Business Manager, Consumer Banking, CitiBank India (IN)

Questions of oversight and enforcement are at the fore in several domains of digital policy. Existing legislative frameworks within the data protection sphere tend to include comprehensive oversight structures, while contemporary debates concerning content regulation and competition in digital markets are heavily occupied with the potential role of new oversight and enforcement mechanisms. This panel discussion will comparatively assess issues around oversight and enforcement, drawing from experience from within and without the tech sector. In doing so, it will provide guidance for policymakers and policy stakeholders on the necessary conditions for effective oversight and enforcement in existing and future regulatory frameworks.

- What has worked and what has not worked in terms of the oversight and enforcement structures of the GDPR?
- What insights should tech policy regulators learn from this when considering the governance set-up for other policy issues (e.g. online content)?
- What resources and powers to regulators in the tech sector require to execute their mandate in respective domains?
- What can we learn about oversight and enforcement from other sectors that have a long tradition of agency-led regulation (e.g. financial services)?

15:30 – EPIC INTERNATIONAL PRIVACY AWARD AND CNIL-INRIA PRIVACY PROTECTION AWARD

More information www.epic.org • www.cnil.fr • www.inra.fr

EPIC International Privacy Award: The award is given annually to individuals outside of the United States who have shown great courage and dedication in the defense of privacy. Previous recipients: Carole Cadwalladr (2020), Isabelle Falque-Pierrotin (2020), Giovanni Buttarelli (2019), Joe McNamee (2019), Gus Hosein (2018), Artemi Rallo (2018), Alexander Dix (2017), Viviane Reding (2016), Peter Hustinx (2015), MEP Jan Philipp Albrecht (2014), Max Schrems (2013), Jennifer Stoddart (2012), MEP Sophie In't Veld (2011), Justice Michael Kirby (2010), Prof. Stefano Rodota (2009). The jury is chaired by Alan Butler. Jury members in 2021 included: Anita Allen, Deborah Hurley, Paul de Hert, Kristina Irion, and Malavika Jayaram.

CNIL-Inria Privacy Protection Award: The CNIL-Inria Privacy Award is given annually to the authors of a computer science paper that contributes to the improvement of privacy or the protection of personal data. The paper may describe a fundamental research result, a technical innovation or provide a state of the art of a privacy related area. It must be the result of work carried out, at least in part, in a research lab in the European Union and must be published in the two years preceding the opening of the competition. The CNIL-Inria award is chaired by Nataliia Bielova (Inria) & Francois Pellegrini (CNIL).

16:00 – DATA SOVEREIGNTY: WHAT DATA IS NEEDED AND HOW IT WILL IMPACT TECHNOLOGY?

Academic * **Business **** **Policy *****
Organised by Intel
Moderator Riccardo Masucci, Intel (BE)
Speakers Meenakshi Lekhi, Lok Sabha (IN); Audrey Plonk, OECD (INT); Samm Sacks, New America (US); Bruno Gencarelli, DG Just, (EU)

Data sovereignty approaches are becoming more prominent worldwide. Drivers are multiple: privacy concerns and law enforcement access to data - as shown in the Schrems II ruling in Europe or the Tik Tok/We Chat bans in the US - as well as the creation of competitive advantages for national digital champions. Countries like India and China are developing their personal and non-personal data policy and governance frameworks. Data localization requirements are spreading across regions, new forms of data sharing and the establishment of local data repositories are currently under discussion: all these will increasingly affect global data flows and the ability for organizations to access data to develop and deploy new technologies like artificial intelligence and autonomous driving. The panel will assess current and future trends around data sovereignty, data access and flows to outline some public policy priorities and solutions.

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- Is data localization the answer to privacy and national security concerns?
- Would more "data sovereign" countries be also more competitive?
- How can global interoperability and harmonization be ensured?
- How will these trends in global data flows affect the adoption of autonomous technologies?

17:15 – A PATH TO EMPOWERING USER CHOICE AND BOOSTING USER TRUST IN ADVERTISING

Organised by Apple
Moderator John Edwards, New Zealand Privacy Commissioner (NZ)
Speakers Marshall Erwin, Mozilla (US), Jane Horvath, Apple (US), Lucy Purdon, Privacy International (UK), Marcel Kolaja, MEP (EU)

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH BY APPLE CEO TIM COOK

Advertising has played a crucial role in the growth of the internet. Many services that users value rely on advertising in order to provide those services. As advertising continues to evolve, how will user sentiment in relation to the creation of advertising profiles be reflected in technology? Technology solutions to provide choice and control to individuals are emerging in the market and the panel will consider how such solutions or others can be integrated into advertising practices to reflect the wishes and rights of individuals. The panel will also consider how laws such as the GDPR and many others have effectively put control in the hands of the individual. This panel is bringing together voices from Europe, Australasia and the United States to discuss and recommend actions for policymakers, regulators and all of us to help identify models of advertising which put the individual at the centre as a first step.

- How can putting control in the hands of the individual become a shared goal for all?
- Are we placing too much responsibility on individuals to make the right choices for society at large?
- What role is there for strong laws?
- What are the most compelling solutions available to tackle these problems?

18:30 – RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL WORLD: HOW TECHNOLOGY SUPPORTS DATA PROTECTION THROUGH INNOVATIVE PRIVACY PRESERVING TECHNOLOGIES

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by Google
Moderator Amie Stepanovich, Silicon Flatirons Center for Law, Technology and Entrepreneurship at Colorado Law (US)
Speakers Françoise Beaufays, Google (US); Yves-Alexandre de Montjoye, Imperial College London (UK); Andrés Calvo Medina, Spanish Data Protection Authority (ES)

As technology evolves in the digital world, privacy and data protection should be at the core of these developments. Different and innovative ways technologies can do more with less data is one key topic the industry has been discussing and investing resources.

This panel will discuss recent technological advances in differential privacy, federated learning, homomorphic encryption, and anonymization and how they fit into existing regulatory schemes, and the challenges and tradeoffs involved. It will also talk through how these new technologies support user's right to privacy and how the academia, civil society, private and public sector can collaborate on these developments.

- How can privacy preserving technology enhance digital rights and data protection?
- What are some practical advantages of privacy preserving technologies that people have benefited from already?
- In which ways can academia, civil society, and the public and private sectors collaborate further to the development and application of these technologies?
- Could public authorities accelerate the progress and adoption of this technology? In what ways?

8:45 – PRIVACY IN AUTOMATED AND CONNECTED VEHICLES

Organised by Secredas
Moderator Robin Pierce, Tilburg University (NL)
Speakers Ian Oliver, Nokia Bell Labs (FI); Gergely Biczok, CrySyS Lab (HU); Jean-Loup Dépinay, IDEMIA (FR); Juha Röning, University of Oulu (FI); Florian Stahl, AVL Software & Functions (DE)

Privacy for cars becomes essential in times of connected vehicles that do not only track driver's behavior, but also videotape other road users and communicate with their surroundings to support autonomous driving. Future business models even consider behavior and location-based ads in cars. Such scenarios require privacy to be involved in all development phases and technologies. This requirement is supported by upcoming cybersecurity regulation and standards for vehicles like ISO 21434 that take privacy impact into account. In this panel experts discuss challenges and present solutions for privacy by design in cars and go on to consider interconnections and trade-offs with security and safety. Also, the interoperability of privacy enhancing technologies between different domains like automotive, rail and medical is examined.

- What are Current Practices and Standards for Personal Data in Vehicles?
- Which Principles and Technologies support Privacy in Vehicles?
- What are Examples for Privacy Threat Models in Automotive Scenarios?
- Does cybersecurity regulation support privacy?

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – COLLECTIVIZE FACEBOOK - A PRE-TRIAL: TRANSFORMING FACEBOOK AND OTHER TRILLION-DOLLAR COMPANIES INTO NEW TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATIVES UNDER USER CONTROL

Academic ** **Business *** **Policy *****
Organised by Privacytopia (BE)
Moderator Jonas Staal, Artist (NL)
Speakers Jan Fermon, Independent Legal Practitioner (BE); Sonia de Jager, Erasmus University Rotterdam (NL); Mette Birkedal Bruun, University of Copenhagen (DK); Annemie Vanackere (BE)

With over two billion users today, Facebook impacts our social, economic and political lives in an unprecedented way. In response, artist Jonas Staal and lawyer Jan Fermon initiated a collective action lawsuit to force legal recognition of Facebook as a public domain that should be under ownership and control of its users. During this pre-trial, Staal and Fermon will introduce the legal argumentation of their indictment, and invite "witnesses of the future" to provide testimony of the possible futures of Facebook and other trillion-dollar companies under collective ownership.

- In what ways have Facebook and other trillion-dollar companies undermined the right to self-determination of peoples and individuals as enshrined in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter?
- What could be new forms of collective ownership over trillion dollar companies beyond the corporation and the state?
- Can we envision a collectivized Facebook as a transnational cooperative under user governance and ownership?
- What would be the new social contract of a collectivized/cooperatized Facebook? Do we ensure encryption, decentralize servers, ban algorithms, dismantle its extractivist infrastructures?

11:45 – EMOTIONAL AI IN SMART CITIES

Organised by Chuo University
Moderator Lachlan Urquhart, University of Edinburgh (UK)

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Speakers Hiroshi Miyashita, Chuo University (JP); Lena Podoletz, University of Edinburgh (UK); Konstantina Vemou, EDPS (EU); Kentaro Ryu, ZMP (JP); Paul Breitbarth, Trustarc (NL)

This panel compares the emergence of emotional AI technologies in Japanese and UK/EU contexts. We will unpack the philosophical, social, ethical, cultural, legal and design questions surrounding tracking of affect, emotion and intention in settings such as homes, workplaces and public spaces. We will reflect on how machine-readable emotions will impact fundamental rights and citizen interests, particularly in relation to information privacy, data protection and human relationships with synthetic personalities. The panel will consider some implications of data protection in the case of facial recognition and autonomous robot car in public spaces and smart cities.osophical, social, ethical, cultural, legal and design questions surrounding tracking of affect, emotion and intention in settings such as homes, workplaces and public spaces. We will reflect on how machine-readable emotions will impact fundamental rights and citizen interests, particularly in relation to information privacy, data protection and human relationships with synthetic personalities. The panel will consider some implications of data protection in the case of facial recognition and autonomous robot car in public spaces and smart cities.

- How do emerging technologies change our life and what is the state of the art of emotional AI in smart cities?
- What can we learn from cross cultural perspectives on affect/emotion sensing in Japan and Europe?
- What are the appropriate data subjects rights and governance mechanisms for invisible sensing in smart cities?
- How do we design for an ethical life in smart cities?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – AI AUDITS: BLACK BOX VS. WHITE BOX PERSPECTIVES

Organised by Haifa University
Moderator Tal Zarsky, University of Haifa, Faculty of Law (IL)
Speakers Courtney Bowman, Palantir Technologies (US); Sandra Wachter, Oxford University (UK); Gianclaudio Malgieri, EDHEC Business School in Lille (FR); Jane Bambauer, University of Arizona (US)

Algorithmic decision-making has spread throughout the public and private sector, and with it, growing concerns of unfairness. These concerns have led to calls for greater transparency, especially when the processes are generated by artificial intelligence and premised on personal information. Such calls have joined actual and proposed legal requirements.

A common approach to resolve transparency concerns calls for "breaking open the black box"; providing detailed information as to the algorithm's inner workings. However, algorithm developers often strongly object to such measures, while arguing that they undermine their trade-secrets and compromise integrity by enabling gaming. These responses have led to considering auditing methods which examine the algorithm's inputs and outputs to establish verifiable measures of accuracy and fairness. The panel will strive to establish which of these two strategies provides an optimal balance of competing equities and constraints in various contexts.

- What solutions is industry already providing, and are they sufficient?
- Can firms meet disclosure requirements sufficiently by providing counter-factual-based explanations?
- What are the limits and benefits of auditing methods analyzing the inputs and outputs of algorithmic processes? Does a shift to this form of evaluation reflect a broader structural change from relying on procedure to examining outcomes?
- Are there lessons to be learned from the managing of the COVID-19 crisis, as to how information about AI systems should be revealed?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – AUTOMATED DECISION-MAKING: TOWARDS EFFECTIVE REMEDIES IN A CHANGING WORLD?

Organised by Liège Competition and Innovation Institute (LCII), University of Liège
Moderator Pieter Van Cleynenbreugel, LCII-University of Liège (BE)

Speakers Sarah Eskens, University of Amsterdam (NL); Hans Ingels, European Commission (EU); Julia Reda, GFF Society for Civil Rights (DE); Alexandre Biard, BEUC (BE)

Automated decision-making is becoming increasingly popular among public administrations and private actors. In times of economic recession, having in place tools that allow for refined decisions at lower cost are more appealing than ever before. However, in those circumstances, individuals should also have access to remedies that allow to challenge, review and overturn those automated decisions.

At EU level, particular administrative or private remedial structures have been or are being created in data protection, mutual recognition and copyright in that regard.

The purpose of this panel is to assess the relationship between those new (proposed) sector-specific structures and the fundamental right to an effective remedy.

- Is the right not to be subject to automated decision-making in Art. 22 GDPR sufficient to ensure fundamental rights protection?
- Beyond the GDPR, does automated decision-making require the introduction of new or modified remedies under EU law?
- Could the EU develop a more streamlined remedial approach instead of a sector-specific one?
- Should the non-contractual liability remedy be modified in light of automated decision-making risks?

17:15 – ARTOUNTABILITY: ACCOUNTABILITY, AI, AND ART

Organised by Leiden University
Moderator Eduard Fosch-Villaronga, Leiden University (NL)
Speakers Lucas Evers, WAAG Foundation (NL); Fiona McDermott, University of Dublin (IE); Piera Riccio, Oslo Metropolitan University, MetaLAB at Harvard (NO/US); Vincent Rioux, National Superior School of Fine Arts (FR); Maranke Wieringa, Utrecht University, Datafied Society (NL)

This panel combines perspectives on Art, Society, & Technology. In particular, it focuses on artistic perspectives on algorithmic accountability. The panel starts with an overview of how the Arts play an essential role in intervening in critical social issues, such as labor politics, privacy, and education. The panel will then draw our attention to a specific case scenario, i.e., urban algorithmic accountability. We will learn about the digitization of cities and how municipal data professionals can give testimony of algorithmic-based decisions that affect citizens. The panel closes with some artistic perspectives on transparency and the role that education plays in stressing the importance of being accountable in an increasingly algorithmic society. The panel discussion will be divided into three clusters:

- The Interplay of Art, Society and Technology
- Algorithmic Accountability and Art
- Art, Education, and Responsibility

18:30 – HOW CAN REGULATION HELP BUILD TRUSTWORTHY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

Academic * **Business **** **Policy *****
Organised by Workday
Moderator Audrey Plonk, OECD (INT)
Speakers Barbara Cosgrove, Workday (US); Daniel Braun, European Commission (EU); Francesca Fellowes, Squire Patton Boggs (UK); Raphaël Gellert, Radboud University (NL)

Public policy on Artificial Intelligence is progressing in Europe, and around the world. The European Commission is expected to publish draft legislation this spring. The Commission has set out its dual objectives of creating an AI ecosystem of trust and an ecosystem of excellence. This means investing in AI capabilities and incentivising uptake by public and private sectors. And, it means setting a legislative framework that mitigates risks to fundamental rights, and ensures that technolo-

gies are built and deployed with regard to the interests of individuals whose lives are affected by AI-enabled decision-making. Companies that integrate AI and machine learning capabilities in a growing array of products and applications, are developing processes to build tools that are human-centric, trustworthy, transparent and fair. This panel will discuss the issues the forthcoming policies should address, from the perspectives of policy makers, academia and the private sector.

- How should future policy and legislation frame the responsibilities of companies, authorities and regulators?
- What can companies do to build AI tools that are trustworthy-by-design?
- What role can standards organisations play in creating solutions?
- What are the similarities and differences between the EU approach and policies being developed in other parts of the world?

CPDP2021 PANELS AT ONLINE 2

8:45 – CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT: RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Academic** **Business**** **Policy ****
Organised by LIDER LAB, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna
Moderator Denise Amram, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (IT)
Speakers Ruggero G. Pensa, University of Turin (IT); Jordi AIbo-Canals, Lighthouse - DIG (US); Juan Marìnez Otero, iCmedia (ES); Katharina Kaesling, University of Bonn (DE)

IoT services develop new forms of free expression, organisation and association, providing unprecedented access to information and ideas, addressing political, economic, and social trends.

This panel focuses on children as vulnerable users. Access to IoT contributes to the promotion of children's well-being (essential for education purposes during the pandemia), but it also intensifies existing inequalities (digital divide for cultural and economic differences) and risks (fake news, cyberbulling, monitoring and profiling AI-based toys& applications, sexting, grooming).

Data protection and privacy-preserving shall be boosted in terms of i) technical safety for service providers&developers, ii) parents, caregivers, institutions (starting from Schools) awareness and responsibilities, iii) skills, access, and education for children, iv) inclusion and equality.

The panel promotes a roadmap for the best interests of the child in the IoT, discussing best practices, measures to enhance rights and mitigate risks in the digital environment.

- Enhancing equal access to information society: from education needs to a cultural evolution, boosting inclusion and non-discrimination;
- Facing digital divide and promoting awareness for risks & opportunities in the information society: best interests of the child in the IoT.
- Enhancing privacy and data protection within social networks, AI-based toys, IoT App: boundaries for parental responsibilities, institutions, and services' providers and developers.
- Digital skills and competence for new educational and learning path.

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – STANDARD FOR CONSENT: STILL A DREAM OR A SOON-TO-BE REALITY?

Academic * **Business **** **Policy *****
Organised by Inria
Moderator Nataliia Bielova, Inria (FR)
Speakers Armand Heslot, CNIL (FR); Cristiana Santos, University of Utrecht (NL); Romain Robert, NOYB (AT); Aurélie Pols, Aurélie Pols and Associates (ES); Benoît Oberlé, Sirdata (FR)

While users surf the Web, trackers collect their data for purposes that often require consent, according to Article 5(3) of the ePrivacy Directive. The amount of website audits, complaints and regulatory enforcement actions on consent - both from DPAs and the Court of Justice - have substantially increased. However, all these actions depend on complex manual analysis of websites that includes detection of a tracking technology; identification of a purpose of each tracking technology; analysis whether consent is required; evaluation of consent validity.

Recent guidelines by the EDPB and DPAs clarify and strengthen the rules for consent requirements and propose best practices, but the implementation of consent on websites still diverges. The panel is going to discuss the following questions:

- What are the next steps for a streamlined, auditable and scalable consent?
- How can legal and technical experts help to devise a compliant-by-design consent?
- Would standardization of consent help?
- What concrete building blocks need to be defined by policy-makers and the legislator?

11:45 – COLLATERAL DAMAGES OF ENFORCEMENT - DIGITAL SERVICES ACT, NETWORK ENFORCEMENT ACT, AND LOI AVIA

Organised by Privacy in Germany (PinG) / Deutscher Anwaltverein (DAV)
Moderator Niko Härting, PinG (DE)
Speakers Arnd Haller, Google (DE); Bojana Bellamy, Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP (UK); Suzanne Vergnolle, Université Paris II Panthéon Assas (FR); Tiemo Wölken, European Parliament (EU)

In the past years, member states like Germany (Network Enforcement Act) and France (Loi Avia) have passed laws containing new obligations for social media providers to protect and enforce rights in the digital sphere. This controversial legislation (the Loi Avia has been declared partly unconstitutional) is about to be amended on the national and EU level. The EU Digital Service Act is supposed to set new rules for the liability of intermediaries and improve enforcement.

While it seems hard to argue with the goals of fighting hate speech, fake news and the spread of conspiracy ideologies, this legislation has some serious side effects: Overblocking, blurred lines between public and private tasks, and — of course — data protection issues concerning social media users. This panel will discuss experiences with national legislation and possible "collateral damages" of the new European approach.

- How will the EU Digital Service Act change the role of intermediaries?
- How will it help to improve the enforcement of laws in the digital sphere?
- What side effects might it bring for free speech, data protection, and other goods?
- How does the Digital Service Act relate to similar national legislation?

13:00 – Lunch Break

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14:15 – ALGORITHM-ASSISTED DECISION-MAKING IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: GOVERN ALGORITHMS, WHILE GOVERNING BY ALGORITHMS

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by Microsoft
Moderator Olivier Micol, European Commission (EU)
Speakers Matthias Spielkamp, AlgorithmWatch (DE); Cornelia Kutterer, Microsoft (BE); Ger Baron, City of Amsterdam (NL); Jennifer Cobbe, University of Cambridge (UK)

Governments and authorities across Europe increasingly deploy automated decision-making systems and AI-powered data analysis to provide 'better public services'. Yet, this development has met with parallel concerns over negative and unfair outcomes for citizens, or potentially denial of consequential services altogether. This panel will discuss strategies to achieve transparent and accountable systems and mitigate these risks, both during development and deployment of Algorithm-assisted decision-making systems. The discussion will shed light on current approaches to responsible AI, including through practices, tools, standards and legislation.

- What is the role that technology companies can play in ensuring that AI is developed responsibly?
- What is the responsibility of governments when deploying algorithm-assisted decision-making tools?
- Can transparency, with regard to AI decision-making, affect public perceptions on the legitimacy of AI decisions and decision-makers?
- How can we provide transparency on algorithms in a way that it will be understood by citizens?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – SOCIAL MEDIA MONITORING AND MOVEMENT TRACKING OF POLITICAL DISSIDENTS. THE END OF POLITICAL ASYLUM IN THE EU?

Organised by LSTS (DIGIACT Project), VUB
Moderator Marcus Michaelsen, LSTS, VUB (BE)
Speakers Sibel Top, FRC, VUB (BE); Christoph Marchand, Juscogens (BE); Petra Molnar, York University Toronto (CA); Botagoz Jardemalie, Human rights defender, Licensed Attorney in the State of New York (US)

The session deals with current challenges to the right to political asylum in the European Union, both from within and beyond its borders. Exiled dissidents who have taken refuge in the EU are threatened with different tactics of transnational repression. Illiberal regimes use digital surveillance, online attacks as well as extradition requests and Interpol red notices to target political emigrants outside their territory. But the EU itself also exercises extraterritorial power against asylum seekers: migrants are subject to social media monitoring, movement tracking and other forms of border management before they even enter European territory. And finally, internal dissenters lack political protection too, as illustrated by the cases of whistleblowers and separatist movements. From different angles, the panel highlights the pressures on fundamental human rights in the 21st Century, resulting from the impacts of globalization and digitalization.

- How is the right to political asylum in the EU currently challenged and undermined?
- What are the EU governments' legal obligations in protecting political refugees on their territory?
- What role do digital technologies play in threats against the human rights of political refugees?
- How to protect and strengthen asylum seekers against digitally enabled threats to their rights?

17:15 – VIOLENT EXTREMISM, VULNERABILITY AND THE LIMITS OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Academia *** **Business *** **Policy ****
Organised by Fundamental Rights Research Centre, Vrije Universiteit Brussel/ FRC, VUB
Moderator Carlotta Rigotti, Fundamental Rights Research Centre, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE)
Speakers Harald Weilnböck, Cultures Interactive (NGO) (DE); Jedrzej Niklas, School of Journalism, Media and Culture, Cardiff University (UK); Schielan Babat, Türkische Gemeinde in Schleswig-Holstein e.V./PROvention (DE); Nóra Ni Loideain, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS), University of London (UK)

Exit counselling means to facilitate deradicalisation and personal growth, so that clients distance themselves from anti-democratic and violent-extremist thinking and behaviour. Exit counselling therefore implies intensive work with most sensitive personal and family/community issues – sometimes resembling psychotherapy; it thus requires voluntary participation, confidentiality and the processing of personally-identifiable data. Yet, by working in an inter-agency scenario, exit practitioners are often asked to report and/or give risk-assessments about clients. Besides, data protection issues around exit programs are often misunderstood as conflict between individual rights and state security interests, with the consequence of disregarding the vulnerability of both the clients and democracy itself and its quintessential separation of powers/functions. Although the GDPR does not explicitly define vulnerable data subjects, clients should be protected because of the higher risks of damages arising to data processing and/or to the outcomes of such processing.

- How to define vulnerable data subjects in exit counseling, within the data protection framework?
- How is the right to data protection of clients ensured in the inter-agency setting of exit programs?
- To what extent is the professional secrecy of exit practitioners limited by security concerns, having special regard to the right not to testify in court?
- Are there alternatives to further balance the vulnerability of clients and the professional secrecy of exit workers against security concerns?

18:30 – 40 YEARS OF DATA PROTECTION AND MANY MORE TO COME: CONVENTION 108 AND 108+

Organised by Council of Europe
Introduction by Paul De Hert, VUB (BE)
Moderator Vincent Manancourt, Politico (BE)
Speakers Joseph A. Cannataci, Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy (INT); Fanny Hidvegi, Access Now (BE); Ulrich Kelber, Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (DE); Sophie in't Veld, MEP (EU); Alastair Mactaggart, Californians for Consumer Privacy (US)

Data protection day marks an important celebration this year. The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (more commonly known as "Convention 108") celebrates its 40th anniversary. 40 years later, it counts 55 Parties from Africa, Latin-America and Europe, and is still the only legally binding multilateral instrument on the protection of privacy and personal data open to any country in the world.

Looking back at those 40 years, the normative developments deriving from Convention 108 are immense and need to be acknowledged. Looking ahead, this landmark instrument has recently been modernised to better match the new realities of an increasingly connected world and to strengthen its effective implementation. The Convention aimed at delivering two essential objectives: facilitating data flows and respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including human integrity and dignity. Has it lived up to its promises and what is its role at global level in the digital age?

- The Modus operandi of data protection in Convention 108
- Convention 108: utopist vision or achieved objective?
- An element of response to the contemporary transborder data flows dialectic?
- 108+ : cosmetic or functional?

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8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – SECURING PERSONAL DATA: THE "NEW" NORMAL

Organised by ENISA
Moderator Prokopios Drogkaris, ENISA (EU)
Speakers Rosa Barcelo, Squire Patton Boggs (BE); Cédric Lauradoux, Inria (FR), Zoe Kardasiadou, European Commission (EU); Fabian Prasser, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin (DE); Peter Kraus, EDPB (EU)

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed our everyday habits in several ways, bringing digital communication into the front line and new processes that require the processing of our personal data. The wide adoption of online videoconferencing tools, both for professional and personal reasons, is one prominent example of this change. Contact tracing apps is another example of the so-called "new normal", being considered by several EU Member States as an appealing option to support public health against the pandemic spread. While clearly beneficial, there are often serious questions raised over the security and privacy of this new mode of operation and related applications. Both Member State authorities, EU bodies and EU commission have issued a number of guidance documents on the considerations that should be taken into account, e.g. on the security of online communication tools or the contact tracing apps.

- In what ways has the "new" normal affected the existing considerations related to security of personal data processing?
- What are the key strengths and the new challenges we face when considering security of personal data?
- How can Privacy Enhancing Technologies support this transition?How can end users (Data subjects) be better prepared and how can they protect themselves?

11:45 – CYBERSECURITY FOR EUROPE: FOSTERING RIGHTS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Organised by CyberSec4Europe - Trust in Digital Life
Moderator Athena Bourka, ENISA (EU)
Speakers Alessandro Mantelero, Polytechnic University of Turin (IT); Giuseppe Vaciago, R&P Legal, University of Insubria (IT); Vanesa Gil Laredo, BBVA (ES); Marko Hölbl, University of Maribor (SI)

The recent global pandemic experience has confirmed the key role of IT infrastructures and digital services in our societies. It has also shown the fragile nature of digital ecosystems when not based on responsible and common cybersecurity strategies. This is even more important in the context of European interoperable services and critical infrastructures.

Against this background, this panel deals with data security and cybersecurity from a business perspective, focusing on relevant legal provisions and linking them to technological and organizational measures supporting their implementation. This will reveal interconnections between legal instruments and the technology-focused backbone of the EU approach in this field. The panel will identify the key elements of the different regulations that are crucial for data security and contribute to define a framework based on five main pillars: risk-based approach, by-design approach, reporting obligations, resilience, and certification schemes.

- How can the legal framework on data protection and data security provide a favourable environment for the development of harmonised data security policies and strategies?
- How can the interconnection between different legal framework (GDPR, NIS, PSD2 e eIDAS) stimulate best practices and legal tech tool to facilitate integrated compliance with similar obligations (i.e. reporting, risk assessment and security measures)?
- What are the main elements to consider when designing and implementing an information security management strategy, based on regulatory requirements and security standards and with the aim of guaranteeing operational resilience of the organisation?
- Which new technologies are the most important to meet the requirements of EU cybersecurity and data security regulations?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – PROTECTING CONSUMERS IN THE DATA SOCIETY: IT'S THE ENFORCEMENT, STUPID!

Organised by Digital Clearing House
Moderator Alexandre de Streel, University of Namur (BE)
Speakers Andreas Mundt, German Bundeskartellamt (DE); Marie-Laure Denis, CNIL (FR); William Kovacic, George Washington University Law School and former chairman of the US Federal Trade Commission (US); Inge Graef, Tilburg University (NL)

Discussions about the protection of individuals in the digital era often focus on whether the rules are adequate. However, experience from the Digital Clearinghouse shows that effective enforcement is at least as important as the substance of the rules and yet sometimes neglected in the policy debate.
The panel looks back at recent key enforcement actions that aimed to improve the effectiveness of consumer rights, such as the Facebook decision of the Bundeskartellamt and the Google decision of the CNIL. Lessons are drawn for optimizing the institutional set-up for enforcement and collaboration between authorities based on insights from European and US perspectives. The panel will also discuss whether the enforcement reforms proposed by the European Commission in the Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA) are adequate and what should be improved during the legislative negotiations.

- What lessons can be drawn from recent cases at the national level to improve the enforcement of consumer rights in the areas of data protection, competition and consumer law?
- What modes of cooperation between different regulatory authorities should be further developed?
- Should the DSA and DMA establish an equivalent in Europe of the US Federal Trade Commission?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – WHERE ARE THE MISSING DATA SUBJECTS? DEMOCRATISING DATA PROTECTION THROUGH PARTICIPATION

Organised by SPECTRE Project
Moderator Jonas Breuer, SPECTRE project (BE)
Speakers Mihalis Kritikos, STOA/EPRS - European Parliament (EU); Max von Grafenstein, Einstein Center Digital Future, University of the Arts (DE); Roos Groothuizen, Independent Media Artist and Designer (NL); Athena Christofi, SPECTRE project (BE)

EU data protection law wants to empower individuals through consent and data subject rights. Yet, in practice, crucial decisions like the assessment of risks and the balancing of interests at stake, features of GDPR's risk-based approach, are fully entrusted to controllers. Individuals, as data subjects and citizens of an increasingly datafied society, have little influence on desirability, necessity, proportionality and design of a processing operation. In an era where ubiquitous computing - by private and public data controllers - brings out profound changes in the enjoyment of fundamental rights, but also to the economy and society, this panel discusses public participation in DPIAs as a tool for ex-ante control, legitimisation and democratisation of data protection. In other risk-based frameworks (e.g. Technology Assessments), opening up to the public is agreed to be highly desirable, and in some instances even clearly legislated.

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- Is there an obligation to engage individuals in DPIAs under the GDPR?
- Stakeholder participation in DPIAs can contribute to enforcing the right to data protection but why is no one doing it?
- Who to engage and how?
- Technocracy vs societal input and legitimization: irreconcilable values?

17:15 – MULTI-PARTY DATA SHARING AND DATA SUBJECTS AS BENEFICIARIES: HOW TO ACCELERATE ACCOUNTABLE DATA SHARING?

Organised by Computer Law and Security Review
Moderator Sophie Stalla-Bourdillon, University of Southampton (UK)
Speakers Else Feikje van der Berg, Datawallet (DE); Malte Beyer-Katzenberger, European Commission (EU); Alexsis Wintour, Lapin Ltd (PT); Denise Amram, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (IT)

Attempts to set up repeatable mechanisms or structures to support the accountable multi-party sharing of personal data have not yet succeeded, although different models are now emerging. The extraordinary situation of the global pandemic makes it crystal clear that there is an urgent need to accelerate the sharing of personal data among different types of stakeholders, e.g. healthcare providers, social care providers, researchers and public health authorities. However, the danger is that data subject rights will be watered down, and more generally that such data sharing will de facto enable extensive surveillance programmes and irremediably undermine fundamental rights and liberties of data subjects.

The purpose of this panel is to discuss barriers to the sharing of personal data as well as necessary safeguards, and explore a variety of emerging multi-party data sharing models across jurisdictions.

- How can we accelerate data sharing between multi parties without watering down data subject rights?
- What are the emerging multi-party data sharing models?
- How do these models compare with each other?
- To what extent arrangements that have been built for health data in the context of the covid crisis can be repeated and generalized?

18:30 – STUDENT PRIVACY AT RISK UNDER COVID-19: ONLINE TEST PROCTORING BRINGS AI AND SURVEILLANCE INTO STUDENTS' HOMES

Academic ** **Business** * **Policy** ***
Organised by EPIC
Moderator John Davisson, EPIC (US)
Speakers Lydia X. Z. Brown, Center for Democracy & Technology (US); Meg Foulkes, Open Knowledge Justice Programme (UK); Sofie van Londen, Van Londen Advocatuur (NL); Maha Bali, Center for Learning and Teaching, American University in Cairo (EG)

The use of online test proctoring has grown dramatically in the past year as educational institutions have adopted remote learning tools in response to COVID-19. This shift has forced many students to effectively trade away their privacy rights in order to meet their academic obligations. Increasingly, students must submit to invasive surveillance of their intimate spaces; compulsory collection of biometric and other sensitive personal data; and opaque AI analysis of their movements, facial expressions, and keystrokes—all in the name of detecting signs of cheating. Yet the fairness and reliability of these systems has been called into doubt, and there is evidence that automated proctoring systems struggle to recognize faces of color and disproportionately flag students with disabilities. Against this backdrop, this panel will explore the legal, ethical, and educational implications of online test proctoring.

- What are the risks and harms associated with online test proctoring?
- Are the online proctoring systems used today defensible, fair, or legal?
- What, if anything, can be done to make these systems algorithmically just and protective of privacy?
- Or is mandatory online proctoring incompatible with the privacy and human rights of students?

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – USING HEALTH DATA IN PANDEMICS: THE ISSUES AHEAD

Academic *** **Business** ** **Policy** *
Organised by PANELFIT Project
Moderator Paolo Guarda, Universita di Trento (IT)
Speakers Iñigo de Miguel Beriain, University of the Basque Country (ES); Fedirica Lucivero, University of Oxford (UK); Veronique Cimina, EDPS (EU); Ricardo Baeza-Yates, Former CTO of NTENT (US)

In pandemic situations it is necessary to implement all the tools at our disposal to protect public health. This includes using personal data to prevent infection or to improve the diagnosis or treatment of the disease. In this panel we will discuss the ethical and legal issues involved. We will explore the legal bases that can be used for data processing, the rights of data subjects, the use of data for research, etc. We will also address a little-explored issue: the processing of medical records of deceased patients. This is a particularly complicated issue because the data of deceased people are not their personal data, according to the GDPR. Similarly, data from digital health tools offer problems of different kinds, such as the mixing of personal and non-personal data that have been insufficiently analysed.

- How can we deal with data produced by digital health devices?
- What are the legal issues involved in using AI in a pandemic situation?
- What should be the regulatory framework of health records of deceased people?
- What are the main issues involved in using health data for research purposes?

11:45 – EXPOSURE NOTIFICATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: RECONCILING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH WITH LEGALITY ATTENTIVE DATA SCIENCE

Organised by LEADS and NIST
Moderator Giovanni Comandé, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (IT)
Speakers René Peralta, NIST (US); Carmela Troncoso, EPFL (CH); Michael Veale, UCL (UK); Estelle Massé, Access Now (BE); Paolo Vineis, Imperial College (UK)

The COVID-19 global pandemic has highlighted a tension between efforts to collect sensitive personal information at scale to combat the spread of disease and potential invasions of important fundamental rights. Advancements in cryptographic techniques and other privacy enhancing technologies have allowed public health officials to move beyond manual contact tracing and consider automated contact tracing or "exposure notification" tools to help mitigate the rapid spread of illness. Yet the public continues to vigorously debate how these technologies can impact fundamental rights well beyond data protection. The panel will explore the technological, legal, and ethical dimensions of automated contact tracing and exposure notification technologies, looking for paths to reconcile tracking or data collection for public good and fundamental rights. The discussion will be an opportunity to: i)explore the applicability of exposure notification in various use cases, and debate the merits of different cryptographic protocols and other techniques that may be used to operationalize the tool; ii) test the interplay of the fundamental right to data protection with other fundamental rights enshrined in constitutions and international charters; and iii) put in a practical context the role of technical decisions to sustain the protection of fundamental rights.

This interdisciplinary dialogue reflects the urgency to train new leadership of legality attentive data scientists and experts in data-driven technologies.

- What is exposure notification, and how does it differ from manual contact tracing?
- Do different approaches have different risks for fundamental rights and liberties?
- Use cases: Effectiveness of exposure notification for the general public versus for smaller communities or controlled environments
- Potential tradeoffs between data collection at scale and privacy harms to individuals/risk to organizations: is tracking for public health (e.g. to contain COVID-19 spreading) different from other tracking goals? Who should be setting the boundaries?
- How can technology help to create anonymous data ("personal data rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable" GDPR refcital 26) enabling innovative technical and organisational measures to reach privacy-by-design and privacy-by-default standards? Who will be able to define and assess them? Which skills are required?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – DARK BY DESIGN: REGULATING MANIPULATION IN ONLINE ENVIRONMENTS

Organised by SnT, University of Luxembourg
Moderator Arianna Rossi, SnT, University of Luxembourg (LU)
Speakers Estelle Hary, CNIL (FR); Ailo Krogh Ravna, Forbrukerradet (NO); Anne-Jel Hoelen, Authority for Consumers and Markets (NL); Frederik Zuiderveen Borgesius, iHub & iCIS Institute for Computing and Information Sciences, Radboud University Nijmegen (NL); Geoffrey Delcroix, Ubisoft (FR)

Online services are scrupulously designed to offer the best experience to their users, accommodate their needs and direct their actions towards desirable outcomes. Yet, online services can also use manipulative design strategies to circumvent the tenets of transparency, fairness, and data protection by design. Such strategies are known as "dark patterns". They can restrict the number of available choices to trick users into accepting privacy-invasive features or make it overly difficult to access, transfer or erase personal data, thus hindering data subjects from exercising their rights. Dark patterns create an unequal playing field, where some companies illegitimately gather massive amounts of personal data.
This panel will discuss possible interventions, including regulatory decisions interpreting data protection principles, guidelines on best design practices, awareness-raising initiatives, and empirical studies demonstrating the influence of manipulative designs.

- How pervasive are manipulative designs in online services and what is their impact on users?
- Which tools, skills, and resources are needed to support the enforcement of rules that regulate manipulative designs?
- Which incentives might encourage businesses to prefer fair designs over dark patterns?
- How might we design interventions that enhance people's ability to protect themselves from online manipulation?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – PRIVACY, GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL DATA TRANSFERS: TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM AFTER SCHREMS II?

Organised by CEU San Pablo University - Google Chair on Privacy, Society and Innovation
Moderator José Luis Piñar Mañas, CEU San Pablo University (ES)
Speakers Isabelle Vereecken, EDPB (EU); Noah Joshua Phillips, Federal Trade Commission (US); Alisa Vekeman, DG Just (EU); Luigi Montuori, Garante per la protezione dei dati personali (IT); Yann Padova, Baker McKenzie (FR);

In the context of globalization and an increasingly interconnected world, an analysis of the scenario following CJEU Judgment in the Schrems II Case is essential. Identifying how companies and different actors in the field of technological innovation will operate is a real challenge. In any case, DPAs will play a key role when interpreting and applying the content of this court decision. Experts' opinion on this matter will be essential to understand how data flows will be carried out on both sides of the Atlantic.

- What will be the real impact of this Case in the near future, in particular in relation to data transfers between the different EU countries and the USA?
- What impact will this CJEU Judgment have in our economy, taking into account the current pandemic and the economic recovery and its links with data flows and technological innovation?
- Would it be relevant at this juncture to assess the need for an in-depth analysis of what the concept of an essentially equivalent level of personal data protection entails?
- With the aim of optimizing the possibilities offered by international data flows between public and private actors, how will the different GDPR transfer tools be articulated in this new scenario?

17:15 – AN EXPERT TAKE ON SCHREMS II – FROM THE EXPERTS FROM SCHREMS II

Organised by The Cordell Institute for Policy in Medicine & Law (Washington University in St. Louis)
Moderator Judith Rauhofer, University of Edinburgh (UK)
Speakers Alan Butler, EPIC (US); Ashley Gorski, ACLU (US); Neil Richards, Washington University in St. Louis (US); Andrew Serwin, DLA Piper (US)

Hear from the experts whose evidence in Schrems II was the basis for the CJEU's blockbuster decision last July. Learn more about the trial in Dublin and what they found surprising, or not, about the Schrems II decision from the Luxembourg court. Given the evidence the CJEU conclusions were based on, how should practitioners navigate Schrems II until and unless the U.S. and EU regulators fall in line? What safeguards, rights and remedies does Schrems II really demand? Is there a path forward for a Safe Harbor 3 or even U.S. adequacy? The panelists will offer thoughtful and diverse perspectives from the private sector, academia, and civil society.

- What was the evidence that the CJEU relied on that brought us here, and how was it produced?
- What aspects of the Schrems II decision were surprising to you as a participant, or not?
- How should we navigate the fallout of Schrems II unless or until other laws are changed to comply with the decision?
- What are the ideal and most realistic paths forward for the trans-Atlantic data trade – localization, Safe Harbor 3, adequacy, or something else?

18:30 – WHEN REGULATORY WORLDS COLLIDE – THE INTERSECTION OF PRIVACY, COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by GPA's Digital Citizen and Consumer Working Group / DCCWG
Moderator Brent R. Homan, Canadian Office of Privacy Commissioner (CA)
Speakers Anna Colaps, EDPS (EU); Erika M. Douglas, Temple University (US); Ian Cohen, Lokker (US); Alan Campos Elias Thomaz, CT Advogados (BR)

As consumers and businesses continue to develop technology-driven commercial relationships and with personal data increasingly representing the currency of digital commerce, the overlap between the regulatory spheres of privacy, consumer protection and anti-trust has become more apparent than ever. Regulators and global networks have been living and examining this intersection of regulatory spheres. Privacy and consumer protection regulators are increasingly taking enforcement action over the same privacy related conduct. At the same time, privacy considerations have become a subject of increased discussion in the anti-trust realm, revealing complements and tensions between the two disciplines. Through this session, the cross-disciplinary panel will:

- Provide insights into the factors that have driven the intersection between privacy, competition and consumer protection and examples of intersection related enforcement cases;
- Learn how different stakeholders (companies, regulators, policymakers) perceive and navigate the growing intersection
- Discuss complements and tensions between the Privacy and Anti-Trust regulatory spheres;
- Discuss examples of cross-regulatory collaboration – what has worked; challenges faced; and the potential benefits

FRIDAY 29th JANUARY 2021

CPDP2021 PANELS AT GRANDE HALLE ONLINE

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:30 – CLOSED SESSION

11:45 – IS 'NO' STILL 'NO' IN AN ONLINE WORLD? DISCUSSING NON-CONSENSUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTIMATE IMAGES AND DEEPFAKES

Organised by Belgian Institute for the Equality of Women and Men
Moderator Liesbet Stevens, Institute for the equality of women and men (BE)
Speakers Cindy Southworth, Facebook (US); David Wright, UK Safer Internet Centre (UK); Catherine Van de Heyning, University of Antwerp (BE); Philipp Amann, Europol (EU)

As all aspects of human behaviour translate to the online world, so does sexual activity and interaction. With the normalisation of sexting as a regular feature for sexual development and interaction, also the abuse of such images has become a persistent digital phenomenon. Intimate images are made and distributed without consent, resulting in trauma and further abuse online as well as offline for the victims. In addition to the loss of their sexual privacy and integrity, victims are further confronted by criminal exploit of these images through sextortion and online harassment. They suffer offline consequences such as loss of professional opportunities or relationships, and are hunted by phenomena of doxing to expose their identities. The protection of online sexual integrity is just to become even trickier with the facilitation of AI to create deepnudes without any expert knowledge required. This seminar will focus on the online transgression of sexual integrity and how to tackle this phenomenon, including the role of social media and law enforcement to prevent or tackle the distribution of these intimate images. In particular following questions will guide the seminar:

- What do we define as online transgression of sexual integrity and where does the law draw the line of illegitimate behaviour?
- What role can and should social media play in preventing and removing NCII and deepnude?
- Why is online transgression of sexual integrity only so scarcely prosecuted?
- What role for civil society to tackle this phenomenon?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – AUTOMATED GENDER ATTRIBUTION: IT'S A BOY! IT'S A GIRL! SAID THE ALGORITHM

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Gloria Gonzalez Fuster, VUB/LSTS (BE)
Speakers Os Keyes, Washington University (US); Sonia Katyal, University of California Berkeley Center for Law & Technology (US); Daniel Leufer, AccessNow (BE); Karen Melchior, Member of the European Parliament (EU)

Computer says 'male'. Computer says 'female'. Or computer says 'unknown', 'unclear but 63% chances of (X)', or maybe just 'error', or 'no'. Machines are increasingly being asked to classify individuals on the basis of their presumed gender. Daily online activities are interpreted as signs of belonging to a gender category, often without data subjects knowing about this at all, and relying on opaque grounds that can hide extremely problematic gender stereotyping. Major big tech companies base on first names crucial decisions on supposed demographics, with a direct impact on who sees which online content exactly. Bodies are being read, compared and sorted out while people just walk around in public. Automated Gender Attribution – often called Automated Gender 'Recognition' – is increasingly ubiquitous. This panel will ask:

- How extensive and insidious is Automated Gender Attribution today?
- How does it affect individual rights and freedoms, including those of trans and gender non-confirming individuals?
- Can privacy and data protection laws offer meaningful protection, and how?
- What must the legislator do, notably in the context of AI regulation?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – DATA GOVERNANCE ACT: DATA PROTECTION MEETS COMPETITION, IP RIGHTS, AND INNOVATION

Organised by Uber
Moderator Eduardo Ustaran, Hogan Lovells (UK)
Speakers Simon Hania, Uber (NL); Primavera De Filippi, CNRS and Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society(FR/US); Andrea Toth, DG CNECT (EU); Oliver Micol, DG Just (EU); Gaspar Pisanu, Access Now (AR)

The European Commission recently published the Digital Governance Act. With this Act, the Commission looks to create mechanisms to ease the sharing of public data, a system of 'data intermediaries' - to encomurage trust in sharing personal and non-personal data - and a set of 'data altruism organisations' - to facilitate the ability of individuals and companies to make data available for the common good. In this panel, we will discuss how the EC policy ambitions meet and interact with data protection, competition, and intellectual property rights as well EU fundamental rights more broadly. We will discuss what operationalizing this Act could mean in practice for cities, platform companies, and individuals.

- What tools are already available to foster data sharing in a data protection compliant manner?-
- Would data sharing affect the intellectual property rights of businesses over their activities and techniques used to process personal data?
- Is centralization of data in data trusts the answer that we are looking for?
- What consequences might have the intended European data sovereignty (i.e. data must be stored in Europe) within the context of international commerce and free trade?

17:15 – A FIRESIDE REUNION: DATA PROTECTION AT A TIME OF UNCERTAINTY

Organised by IAPP
Moderator Omer Tene, IAPP (US)
Speakers Julie Brill, Microsoft (US); Helen Dixon, DPC Ireland (IE); Bruno Gencarelli, European Commission (EU)

2020. Even just the name of the last year sends shivers down our spine. A global pandemic. Unprecedented political upheaval. Economic carnage. A fast warming planet. How do privacy and data protection fit into a dense and tumultuous policy agenda? The past year has brought to the fore issues such as access to data to mitigate a pandemic; global data transfers pursuant to Schrems II; new privacy laws in Brazil and California; and rapid developments in China and India. How do policymakers see the state of data protection at the start of 2021? What will be the issues and challenges, enforcement priorities and legislative initiatives for the coming year? Are global powers on a collision course or is a grand bargain within reach on surveillance, privacy and data protection?

- What is on the top of data protection agendas?
- What are some of the learnings from a year of privacy in a pandemic?
- What is the future of global data flows?
- What can we expect from enforcement in the EU, US and emerging data protection regimes?

18:30 – CLOSING REMARKS BY PAUL DE HERT (VUB) AND WOJCIECH WIEWIOROWSKI (EPDS)

CPDP2021 PANELS AT ONLINE 1

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – AI & HUMANITARIAN ACTION: RAISING THE STANDARDS?

Organised by Burssels Privacy Hub/ALTEP-DP project
Moderator Michalina Nadolna Peeters, VUB/LSTS (BE)
Speakers Aaron K. Martin, Tilburg Univesity (NL); Xabier Lareo López de Vergara, EDPS (EU); Julia Zomignani Barboza, VUB (BE), Catherine Lennman, FDPIC (CH)

The humanitarian sector is, like many others, exploring how to use AI to do things better, while also 'doing no harm'. Uses of AI in the humanitarian field range from detecting and evaluating the need of aid to helping in its delivery, and can emerge in complex realities in which different interests coalesce – e. g. related to security, or border control. As those benefiting from the work of humanitarian actors are frequently vulnerable populations, potentially targeted by a multitude of harmful actors, the stakes of mishandling their data, or making wrong decisions based on AI, can have consequences that go much beyond the usual risks in the digital realm. These issues demand a constant reflection on how to make sure that the potential benefits of using AI in humanitarian action are not outweighed by risks; in other terms, how to make sure that AI in humanitarian action is fully compatible with humanitarian goals.

- Which are the most pressing challenges and main opportunities of AI in humanitarian action?
- What are the implications of partnerships between humanitarian organisations and public and private actors to develop and deploy AI in the humanitarian sector?
- How to reconcile technical standards and data protection law with the humanitarian principles that humanitarian organisations are bound to respect, especially the principle of do no harm?
- How are the (best) practices developed in the humanitarian field informing data-driven Covid-19 responses?

11:45 – CLOSED SESSION

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – AI REGULATION IN EUROPE & FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Academic * **Business** * **Policy** ****
Organised by AI Ethicist
Moderator Merve Hickok, AIethicist.org (US)
Speakers Peggy Valcke, Council of Europe Ad Hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAHAI) (INT); Friederike Reinhold, AlgorithmWatch (DE); Oreste Pollicino, OECD Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (IT); Alexandra Geese, MEP (EU)

If we are building AI for the future we envision, AI applications must serve humanity and respect fundamental rights. Intergovernmental institutions and supra-national entities which have published their AI principles in the last couple of years are now facing the challenge of how to regulate the use and effects of AI applications. The biggest risks and impact on rights are considered to be in health, education, security, defense and public services. In a global landscape where Europe is positioning itself for AI governance leadership and setting the standards in AI for protection of fundamental rights, the panelists will discuss the impact they strive for and the challenges associated.

- How does the work of Council of Europe (CAHAI - Ad hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence), European Commission (AI HLEG - High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence), complement other AI policy initiatives under OECD, G20 & UNESCO? Are all these initiatives aligned with each other in terms of AI regulation and priorities?
- How has the experience of COVID-19 changed the perspective, approach and priorities for regulation of AI?
- Is global regulation of high-risk AI applications a possibility in the face of AI race and national strategies?
- The public sector encapsulates most of the high-risk areas for AI and its impact on fundamental rights. What are the biggest challenges regulating the use of AI by the public sector?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ONLINE

Academic ** **Business** ** **Policy** **
Organised by KU Leuven
Moderator TJ McIntyre, University College Dublin (IE)
Speakers Brendan van Alsenoy, EDPS (EU); Cathrin Bauer-Bulst, DG-Home (EU); Diego Naranjo, EDRi (BE); Mallory Knodel, CDT (US)

The European Electronic Communications Code (ECCC) expands the notion of electronic communication services. As a result, services such as web-mail, voice over IP, instant messaging platforms and applications fall under the scope of the ePrivacy Directive as of 20 Dec 2020. To ensure that providers of online communications services can continue detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online, the European Commission has proposed an interim Regulation allowing voluntary scanning of private communication channels through "well-established" technologies. The interim Regulation attempts to provide safeguards for privacy and protection of personal data, however the instrument raises numerous concerns about its legality and proportionality.

- What technologies are currently used to scan for CSAM (image matching, text, speech analysis for child solicitation)?
- Is scanning of private communication a necessary and proportionate measure?
- What is a legal basis for the processing of personal data occurring during such scanning?
- Do the proposed safeguards ensure effective protection of the right to privacy and data protection?

17:15 – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DISCRIMINATION RISKS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

Organised by iHUB, Radboud University
Moderator Frederik Zuiderveen Borgesius, Radboud University (NL)
Speakers Minna Ruckenstein, University of Helsinki (FI); Tena Šimonović Einwalter, Equinet (HR); Carlos Castillo, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (ES); Tamar Sharon, Radboud University Nijmegen (NL)

Risks of discrimination related to the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and automated decision-making are already well-documented in several domains, including policing, hiring, loans, and benefit fraud detection. In the past year, a number of cases have indicated that the health and medical sector are not immune to the discriminatory effects of AI. Studies have shown that algorithms widely used across hospitals and health systems to guide patient care, on everything from heart surgery and kidney care, to caesarean birth and prioritizing patients following the backlog of appointments caused by coronavirus, can be racially and culturally biased, and can exacerbate existing health inequalities.

- In this panel we will discuss the risks of bias, AI-driven discrimination, and unfair differentiation in the health sector. Is there something specific to discrimination risks in the health sector?
- Are the trade-offs between the benefits and risks of AI different in this sector as opposed to other sectors?
- Is there a health sector-specific notion of fairness? If so, are sector-specific rules needed for AI in the health?
- Should legal protection against AI-driven discrimination and unfair differentiation be improved and who should attend

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to this: non-discrimination scholars or bioethicists?

We aim for a lively discussion panel: no presentations and no slides, but a discussion among the panelists and with the audience. The panel will be made up of experts from different disciplines and backgrounds.

18:30 – CLOSING REMARKS BY PAUL DE HERT (VUB) AND WOJCIECH WIEWIOROWSKI (EPDS)

in Grande Halle Online

CPDP2021 PANELS AT ONLINE 2

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – PRIVACY OF CONTACT TRACING APPS IN PANDEMIC, THE ROLE OF GIANT DATA COLLECTORS, AND EU SOVEREIGNTY

Organised by TU Darmstadt
Moderator Ahmad-Reza Sadeghi, TU Darmstadt (DE)
Speakers Alexandra Dmitirienko, University of Würzburg (DE); Patrick Breyer, MEP (EU); Claude Castelluccia, Inria (FR); Robert Riemann, EDPS (EU)

Many countries have introduced and deployed digital contact tracing apps to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. They range from heavily centralized to completely decentralized approaches, each with its own advantages and disadvantages in terms of tracing effectiveness and impact on user privacy. During the dynamic evolution of these approaches, surprisingly, Google and Apple established an unprecedented friendship and agreed on a very special scheme for contact tracing, realizing this in the form of an API called GAEN that they quickly integrated into their mobile operating systems. A multitude of nationally rolled out tracing apps are now based on the GAEN approach.

We will discuss problematic aspects and threats that the GAEN approach creates through its security and privacy weaknesses but also through the threats that it poses on the European technological sovereignty as well as the public health system:

- Digital Contact Tracing: What happened to European technological and data sovereignty?
- What happens if Google and Apple stop supporting their API or provide the app themselves?
- To what extent can sensitive information from GAEN-based app users be collected and shared?
- Despite solid alternative proposals from European scientists and experts for a digital contact tracing system, the EU has failed to establish a common system independent of giant data collectors. Why?

11:45 – RADICAL INSIGHTS – THE FIGHT AGAINST ONLINE RADICALISATION AND ITS DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

Organised by EDEN
Moderator Daniel Drewer, Europol (EU)
Speakers Victoria Baines, University of Oxford (UK); Stephane Duguin, CyberPeace Institute (CH); Jan Ellermann, Europol (EU); Milo Comerford, Institute for Strategic Dialogue (UK)

This panel focuses on online radicalisation in its various contexts including right wing as well as Islamist extremism. It reflects on the role of law enforcement and highlights in how far data protection plays an important role being an asset in generating trust of citizens by determining what authorities can and cannot do when processing personal data in the performance of their duties.

- Which mechanisms do extremists use in order to lure new victims into a radicalisation process?
- What are the differences between the modus operandi of right wing and Islamist extremists, if any?
- In how far do data protection rules restrict the work of law enforcement in the fight against online radicalisation and why?
- What is the role of social media and the underlying algorithms?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO DATA AFTER SCHREMS II, BREXIT, AND THE CLOUD ACT

Organised by Cross-border Data Forum
Moderator Theodore Christakis, Université Grenoble Alpes (FR)
Speakers Joe Jones, International Data Transfers (UK); Florence Raynal, CNIL (FR); Ralf Sauer, European Commission (EU); Peter Swire, Georgia Tech (US)

Anxiety concerning the future of international data flows has reached an unprecedent peak during these last months. The Schrems II Judgment of the CJEU cast doubt about the possibility to use Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) for data transfers from Europe to countries that do not benefit from an adequacy decision. The post-Schrems II guidance issued by the EDPB in November 2020 accentuated this anxiety. At the same time, the CJEU, in its data retention/collection judgments of October 2020, insisted once again on the importance of adequate safeguards when data are processed for the purposes of public security. On the law enforcement side, the CLOUD Act, which has been criticized in Europe for being potentially in conflict with the GDPR, provides for the possibility to conclude agreements on LEA access to data with "qualified governments" meeting a series of safeguards. The main aim of this Panel will be to examine whether democracies could be able, through international cooperation, to respond to the challenge of setting satisfactory global standards for intelligence and law enforcement agencies access to data and to find solid and long lasting solutions for international data transfers.

- Where do we stand with the negotiations on UK adequacy?
- Where do we stand in EU/US negotiations concerning adequacy following the invalidation of the Privacy Shield? Could non-statutory interventions respond adequately to the deficiencies in US law highlighted by the CJEU?
- Where do we stand with the EU/US negotiations for an agreement on e-evidence and CLOUD Act government access to data? What could be the effect of Schrems II on these negotiations?
- More generally, what is the future of cross-border data flows in a time of debate about "digital sovereignty"?

15:30 – Coffee Break

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16:00 – INTERNATIONAL DATA TRANSFERS: WHAT SHALL WE DO TO AVOID A SCHREMS III?

Organised by NOYB
Moderator Romain Robert, NOYB (AT)
Speakers Gabriela Zanfir-Fortuna, Future of Privacy Forum (US); Max Schrems, NOYB (AT); Benoît Van Asbroeck, Bird and Bird (BE); Clara Guerra, Comissão Nacional de Protecção de Dados, CNPD (PT); Kate Ruane, ACLU (US)

Two CJEU decisions and 7 years on, and despite the anxiety created by the Schrems II ruling, it seems that it is still business as usual with EU-US data transfers. The guidelines of the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) and the EU Commission (COM) do not seem to be implemented in practice. Is it still possible to use US-based service providers such as Microsoft, Google, Amazon, or Apple? How can a long-term solution look like for the US? Looking beyond the US, what does the law say about transfers to the UK or to China?

- Is a risk-based approach to international transfers possible?
- What role can consent as a transfer mechanism play?
- Is it still possible to use US-based service providers without violating the GDPR?
- What does the new US administration intend to facilitate international transfers?

17:15 – MODERN DIGITAL IDENTITY: PLUMBING, POLICY AND PRIVACY

Academic ** **Business **** **Policy ****
Organised by IoT Privacy Forum
Moderator Gilad Rosner, IoT Privacy Forum (ES)
Speakers Drummond Reed, Evernym (US); John Torpey, Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies, CUNY Graduate Center (US); Emma Lindley, Women in Identity (UK); Jan Möller, German Ministry of Interior (DE)

The field of digital identity management (IDM) lives at the intersection of standards, commerce, engineering, policy, privacy and security. In the early 2000s, IDM was identified as a critical space in which to enact privacy values. At the same time, federated identity was evolving and growing, and e-IDs were rolling out across Europe. The appearance of social logins, like Facebook, Google and Twitter, heralded a major change in citizen identity – government agencies no longer held the monopoly on authoritative identity credentials. Now, the latest evolution in identity management is self-sovereign ID, which attempts to recreate authoritativeness through math and decentralized systems. New IDM protocols also show what's possible in terms of actively shaping personal data flows. This panel will explore the architectures of current digital identity systems, delving into their commercial, policy, and sociological dimensions.

- What is the current state of digital identity?
- What are the relationships between self-sovereign ID, e-ID, and federated ID?
- How do commercially-derived identity and 'official' identity contrast?
- What can the sociology of identity papers tell us about what's at stake in digital identity?

18:30 – CLOSING REMARKS BY PAUL DE HERT (VUB) AND WOJCIECH WIEWIOROWSKI (EPDS)

in Grande Halle Online

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT TRENDS IN DIGITAL FORENSICS

Organised by University of Luxembourg
Moderator Mark Cole, Institut für Europäisches Medienrecht (DE)
Speakers Catherine Van de Heyning, Public Prosecutor (BE); Georgios Bouchagiar, Université du Luxembourg (LU)/ Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE); Markus Hartmann, Senior Cybercrime Prosecutor for Nordrhein-Westphalen (DE); Erik Modin, Danish Police (DK)

Digital forensics can now assist police and judicial authorities in an unprecedented way. Contemporary technologies may promise speed, precision and accuracy, as well as address both past and future crime more effectively. However, today's digital forensics-technologies can pose new risks to the people. The active and decisive role of private actors can overemphasise efficiency and bring questions of legitimacy. Intellectual property rights may deny scrutiny of or accessibility to the modus operandi of forensic tools. New forms of AI, involving specialised expertise and unintelligibility, can render reliability-testing hard or impossible. The aura of truth and objectivity, often accompanying high-levelled certainty, can result in misinterpretations or mislead human decision-making. Further challenges can be posed by intangibility, invisibility, non-auditability or volatility of digital information.

- What is the state-of-the-art of digital forensics-technologies in terms of regulation and practice?
- What are the opportunities and benefits promised by digital forensics-technologies and how can their implementations interfere with fundamental rights?
- What are the key legal, practical and technical problems in criminal proceedings, where digital information is collected, analysed and, ultimately, presented before courts?
- To what extent could these problems be overcome and how could a fair balance be struck to render the interference of efficiency-promising technologies with fundamental rights proportionate to the goals pursued?

11:45 – THE EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES: A REALITY OR A MYTH?

Organised by MATIS Project
Moderator Juraj Sajfert, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE)
Speakers Frank Scheurmans, Supervisory Body for Police Information (BE); Fanny Coudert, European Data Protection Supervisor (EU); Eleftherios Chelioudakis, Homo Digitalis (GR); Anna Moscibroda, European Commission (EU)

It has been two and a half years since the Member States of the European Union had to transpose the new rules on data protection for the law enforcement sector into their national laws. This includes the extensive provisions on the independent supervisory authorities in Chapter IV of the Directive (EU) 2016/680. However, its Article 47 of the powers of supervisory authorities is weak and vague. This panel will therefore analyse the practice of supervision of the law enforcement sector in the Digital Age.

- What do supervisory authorities need in order to have effective powers against law enforcement sector?
- Do national laws endow supervisory authorities with effective powers? How are such powers being used in everyday practice?

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- Can digital investigatory measures be reconciled with the fundamental rights of privacy and data protection? What is the role of supervisory authorities in that process?
- What can we learn from statistics of inspections and corrective measures under the Directive (EU) 2016/680?

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – 'SMILE FOR THE CAMERA, YOU ARE BEING WATCHED'. WORKPLACE SURVEILLANCE: ENFORCING WORKERS' RIGHTS

Organised by European Trade Union Institute
Moderator Alexander Fanta, Netzpolitik (AT)
Speakers Ella Jakubowska, EDRi (BE); Aida Ponce Del Castillo, ETUI (BE); Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly (INT); Birte Dedden, UNI-EUROPA (DE); Johannes Caspar, Hamburg Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (DE)

In recent years a worrying trend has become more and more visible. Surveillance practices have increased, with not only governments tracking their citizens (China's social scoring system) but also with companies using increasingly affordable technology to monitor their workforce and collect their data. Video, tracking software, algorithmic management tools and biometric technologies, coupled with artificial intelligence and facial recognition, are bringing surveillance to potentially unprecedented levels. This raises numerous questions about privacy, workers' and fundamental rights.

The panel will address these and other questions, present cases of workplace surveillance, as reported by European trade unions and look at the possible risks and consequences of workplace surveillance. Importantly, it will examine how fundamental rights can be used by workers and their representatives for better protection.

- Does GDPR article 88 provide sufficient protection, or does it have to be reviewed?
- What lessons can we learn from case law?
- What is the role of national Data Protection Authorities?

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – TOWARD RESEARCH ACCESS FOR PLATFORM DATA

Organised by IViR
Moderator Paddy Leerssen, IViR (NL)
Speakers Mathias Vermeulen, AWO (BE); Bernhard Rieder, University of Amsterdam (NL); Rebekah Tromble, George Washington University (US); Krisztina Stump, European Commission (EU)

This panel explores the legal challenges of data access for public interest research into online platforms. Research access has become a key issue in platform governance debates, including not only self-regulatory initiatives such as Social Science One but also in recent ongoing reforms in the EU Digital Services Act. Platforms have commonly argued that privacy and data protection considerations pose legal and ethical barriers to research access, but these claims are now under scrutiny by academics and policymakers. Building on a recent report from the IViR, commissioned by AlgorithmWatch, this panel explores how the law in general, and data protection in particular, can help to empower the research community whilst protecting personal data.

- What access do researchers need to properly study platforms, and what legal and technical barriers do researchers face in procuring this data?
- How can platforms and governments revise their policies to facilitate independent research, and how should this be reconciled with the General Data Protection Regulation?
- What is the role of art. 40 GDPR in facilitating research access through Codes of Conduct?
- What is the role of the Digital Services Act in fostering independent research access

17:15 – DATA PORTABILITY, COMPETITION, PRIVACY, AND CYBERSECURITY

Organised by Georgia Tech
Moderator Peter Swire, Georgia Tech (US)
Speakers Régis Chatellier, CNIL (FR); Inge Graef, Tilburg University (NL); Wolfgang Kerber, Philipps Universität Marburg (DE); Nizan Packin, Baruch College CUNY (US)

Many current competition initiatives in the European Union, including the European Data Strategy, have stressed the importance of data portability for the individual, and other required transfers (often called "data sharing") at greater than the individual scale. Portability issues have become especially timely due to: (i) their inclusion in GDPR and the California Consumer Privacy Act; (ii) intense policy focus on competition and privacy issues for the largest data-intensive platforms; and (iii) sectoral initiatives such as the Payment Services Directive II. Benefits of portability can include greater innovation and competition, and individuals' free choice about their personal data. Risks can include privacy, cybersecurity, and anti-competitive standards.

- How should portability goals be built into important sectors such as smart cars and financial services?
- How should governance proceed on these topics, which involve data protection, consumer protection, and competition concerns?
- To what extent and when should data portability be considered primarily a fundamental rights issues, as contrasted with other regimes that seek economic efficiency and other goals?
- What should be the general lessons, during the creation of data strategies for the EU, concerning data portability?

18:30 – CLOSING REMARKS BY PAUL DE HERT (VUB) AND WOJCIECH WIEWIOROWSKI (EPDS)

in Grande Halle Online

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CPDP2021 PANELS AT ONLINE 4

8:45 – CLOSED SESSION

10:00 – Coffee Break

10:30 – JUNIOR ACADEMIC SESSION I

Academic ******
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Serge Gutwirth, VUB (BE)

- Niko Tsakalakis, University of Southampton (UK); Sophie Stalla-Bourdillon, University of Southampton (UK), Laura Carmichael, University of Southampton (UK); Dong Huynh, King's College London (UK); Luc Moreau King's College London (UK); Ayah Helal King's College London (UK): The dual function of explanations: Why it is useful to compute explanations
- Silvia De Conca, Tilburg University (NL): Smart speakers, spam and robocalls: testing the boundaries of the e-Privacy regulation

- Thiago Moraes, LAPIN - Laboratory of Public Policy and Internet (BR); José Renato Pereira, LAPIN - Laboratory of Public Policy and Internet (BR); Eduarda Costa LAPIN - Laboratory of Public Policy and Internet (BR): Smile, you are being identified! Risks and measures for the use of facial recognition in (semi-) public spaces

11:45 – ACADEMIC SESSION ON COVID-19 CRISIS

Academic ******
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Ronald Leenes, Tilburg University (NL)

- Wanshu Cong, European University Institute (IT): From Pandemic Control to Data-Driven Governance: the case of China's health code
- Johannes Thumfart, VUB (BE): The Covid-crisis as catalyst for digital sovereignty: Building barriers or improving digital policies?
- Aiste Gerybaite, University of Turin (IT): Ensuring data protection rights and public safety in pandemics: lessons learnt from the Italian "Immuni" App
- Ludovica Paseri, University of Bologna (IT): Covid-19 Pandemic and GDPR: When Scientific Research Becomes a Matter of Public Deliberation

13:00 – Lunch Break

14:15 – EDPL YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD

Academic ******
Organised by EDPL Young Scholar Award

EDPLUp-and-coming data protection researchers compete every year for the prestigious Young Scholar Award (YSA), organised by the European Data Protection Law Review (EDPL).

The best 3 young authors are invited to present their research at the YSA panel. This year these will be:

- Taner Kuru, Leiden University (NL): Genetic Data: The Achilles' Heel of the GDPR?
- Isabel Hahn, LSE (UK): Purpose Limitation in the Time of Data Power: Is There a Way Forward?
- Katherine Quezada Tavárez, KU Leuven (BE): Impact of the Right of Access in the Balance between Security and Fundamental Rights: Informational Power as a Tool to Watch the Watchers

The papers will be discussed with the selection jury of renowned experts Franziska Boehm, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (DE); Alessandro Spina, European Commission (EU); Hielke Hijmans, VUB (BE) and Bart van der Sloot, Tilburg University (NL). At the end of the panel, the winner of the 5th EDPL Young Scholar Award will be revealed and receive the prize.

15:30 – Coffee Break

16:00 – SENIOR ACADEMIC SESSION

Academic ******
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Ivan Szekely, Central European University (HU)

- Andrea Bertolini, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (IT) and Sümeyye Elif Biber, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (IT): The Role of (Human) Dignity in AI Design Shattering the Idle of Self-Determination
- Roger Clarke, Xamax Consultancy Pty Ltd (AU): A Comprehensive Framework for Regulatory Regimes as a Basis for Effective Privacy Protection
- Mira Burri, University of Lucerne (CH): Interfacing privacy and trade

17:15 – JUNIOR ACADEMIC SESSION II

Academic ******
Organised by CPDP
Moderator Jef Ausloos, University of Amsterdam (NL)

- Thomas Tombal, University of Namur (BE): Data protection and competition law: friends or foes regarding data sharing?
- Cemre Bedir, Tilburg University (NL): Contract Law in the Age of Big Data

18:30 – CLOSING REMARKS BY PAUL DE HERT (VUB) AND WOJCIECH WIEWIOROWSKI (EPDS)

in Grande Halle Online

FRIDAY 29 JANUARY 2020

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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.

FACEBOOK

Founded in 2004, Facebook's mission is to give people the power to build community and bring the world closer together. People use Facebook to stay connected with friends and family, to discover what's going on in the world, and to share and express what matters to them.

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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.

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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. ▶

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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 have been adopted by thousands of organizations around the world and across industries—from medium-sized businesses to more than 60 percent of the Fortune 50.

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Bird & Bird is an international law firm with a focus on helping organisations being changed by technology and the digital world. With more than 1,300 lawyers and legal practitioners across a worldwide network of 29 offices, Bird & Bird specialises in delivering expertise across a full range of legal services.

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.

CAMPOS THOMAZ ADVOGADOS

Campos Thomaz Advogados is a Brazilian boutique law firm that provides a wide range of services in the regulatory, transactional, and litigation spheres, with extensive expertise in the technology industry, privacy, and data protection areas. The firm assists national and international clients in pursuing compliance with local legislation in Brazil and LATAM, including, among other matters, the recently enacted Brazilian Data Protection Act (LGPD).

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.

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Lokker is a Silicon Valley-based privacy technology company that offers a robust Privacy Management Platform that enables instantaneous visibility and control over all integrated 3rd-party applications for enterprise clients. The company's goal is to increase privacy, minimize risk, and enhance efforts to comply with international privacy regulations. Lokker's executive team are renowned experts in privacy, data, and content delivery.

STEPTOE

Steptoe EU cybersecurity, data, and privacy practice focuses on existing EU and national cybersecurity, data, and privacy law. Steptoe cybersecurity, data and privacy lawyers have specific experience preparing and managing incidents in a cross-border context, where it is necessary to consider multiple cybersecurity, privacy, and other regulatory and enforcement frameworks. Steptoe provides practical and pragmatic advice to clients faced with increased accountability requirements towards users. It is helping organizations testing new responses, such as broader use of standards or certification mechanisms across the data lifecycle in a wide range of industries (regulated and not regulated). For more information, visit www.steptoe.com.

STIBBE

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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Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati is a global law firm that helps clients maintain the highest standards for data protection while successfully pursuing their business interests. We have a fully integrated global practice with substantial experience in advising companies on all facets of global and EU privacy laws, including on topics such as big data, connected cards, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things. We have unique experience with complex multi-jurisdictional privacy investigations, enforcement actions, and litigation. We also counsel clients on the review of the EU data protection legal framework.

TRUSTARC

TrustArc is the leader in privacy and data protection solutions and offers an unmatched combination of innovative technology, services and TRUSTe certification solutions. TrustArc addresses all phases of privacy program management and has been delivering innovative privacy solutions for two decades to companies across all industries. The TrustArc platform leverages deep privacy expertise, integrated research and proven methodologies, which have been continuously enhanced through thousands of customer engagements. Nymity was acquired by TrustArc in 2019. Nymity provides business-friendly software solutions that minimize time to compliance with the world's privacy laws including the CCPA, GDPR, and LGPD. Headquartered in San Francisco, and backed by a global team across the Americas, Europe, and Asia, TrustArc helps customers worldwide demonstrate compliance and accountability, minimize risk and build trust. For additional information visit www.trustarc.com and www.nymity.com.

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