



PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DE LA MEDITERRANEE
الجمعية البرلمانية للبحر الأبيض المتوسط

3rd Standing Committee on Dialogue among Civilizations and Human Rights

“PAM MPs for Human Rights”

Rapporteur: Hon. Sandrine Mörch (France)

Report

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Last August, the four Geneva Conventions turned 70. In 1949, the Conventions ‘were universally agreed upon by UN Member States as they reflect universal values of moral and ethical behavior’.¹ Never have the Conventions been under so much attack before. Yet, they find their strength in offering the best possible balance between military necessity and humanitarian considerations and call on all States to uphold basic provisions of humanity, enshrined in the modern international humanitarian law (IHL) framework.
2. Whereas IHL applies only in time of war, human rights shall be respected and protected on all territories at all time. Notwithstanding, 2019 marks also the 70th anniversary of establishment of the Council of Europe. This is the European continent’s leading human rights organization, which through its innovative European Court of Human Rights and Parliamentary Assembly, has inspired other regional human rights systems to provide multilateral solutions from which citizens across the respective continents can benefit². Nevertheless, populations in peacetime continue to face widespread human rights violations. Currently, these include, *inter alia*, threats to independent judiciary, to journalists and the free media, restrictions on civil society and human rights defenders, persistent gender inequality and gender-based violence, and the surge in hate speech and populist rhetoric that aims at generating support by appealing to prejudice and fear.³
3. On top of that, Artificial intelligence (AI) is being applied with increasing relevance to our daily lives, with the risk of negatively affecting a wide range of human rights, as warned by the Council of Europe’s Commissioner for Human rights, Dunja Mijatović, in particular encroaching on the right to privacy and to equality and stifling freedom of expression and assembly.⁴ To this topic, I have dedicated a specific focus, which can pave the way for further joint work.

¹ ‘The Geneva Conventions turn 70’, ICRC, <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/geneva-conventions-turn-70>

² 70th Anniversary of the Council of Europe, 3 May 2019, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/70th-anniversary-of-the-council-of-europe>

³ CoE Secretary General’s speech, Opening of the European Conference of Presidents of Parliament, 24 October 2019, <https://tinyurl.com/u3k6gbx>

⁴ ‘Safeguarding human rights in the era of artificial intelligence’, Commissioner for Human Rights, Council of Europe, 3 July 2018, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/safeguarding-human-rights-in-the-era-of-artificial-intelligence>

4. Enhancing the role of parliaments in the protection and realization of human rights has emerged as a crucial way to bridge the "implementation gap". On several occasions, the Human Rights Council (HRC) acknowledged the compelling role that Parliaments play in translating international commitments into national policies and laws, especially the recommendations supported by the State in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). At a meeting in Geneva, PAM and its members were called upon by the UN-OHCHR to commit themselves resolutely to promote human rights through engaging in multilateral efforts.⁵

II. STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION

5. According to EuroMed Rights, in some Mediterranean countries, judicial systems are influenced by regimes and weakened in their capacity to guarantee of fundamental rights and the rule of law. In Europe, analysts report that the space for political action and expression is undermined by the convergence of real or perceived threats, such as terrorism and refugee flows, and the all-security response that the governments of Member States and the European Union put forward. These different paradigms were framed through the expression "shrinking space for civil society", which is most often defined as the failure to observe three fundamental rights: freedom of association, freedom of assembly and freedom of expression - but also access to financing, free movement, access to information and dialogue with decision makers.⁶
6. Moreover, in some extreme situations, bloggers and human rights activists are arrested and prosecuted, under various charges such as "inciting an unauthorized gathering" "intelligence with a foreign country" and defamation of public officials.⁷
7. In light of the many regional conflicts, the IHL tenets are increasingly disregarded, with prominent subject matter experts condemning that IHL is ignored in many today's hotspots, even accusing some actors of building violations into their wartime strategies.⁸
8. Also, such conflicts continue to lead to reversals in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) progress, to the point that commitment related to SDGs is worryingly low. According to the Sustainable Development Report 2019, out of 23 countries surveyed in the Euro-Mediterranean region, no country scores within the top 20 of the SDG Global Rank performance but two, with 11 countries ranking beyond the 50th place, out of 162 analyzed in total.⁹ A case in point, of all regional countries

⁵ The Role of Parliamentarians in achieving UPR recommendations and SDGs, *UPR Info*, 17 September 2019, <https://www.upr-info.org/en/news/the-role-of-parliamentarians-in-achieving-upr-recommendations-and-sdgs>

⁶ "Shrinking Space Seminar Report 2018", *EuroMed Rights*, p. 7, https://adobeindd.com/view/publications/832cddb5-52f6-4c11-a709-4841e02bc03e/1/publication-web-resources/pdf/Shrinking_Space_Seminar_Report_2018_-EN_11..pdf

⁷ World Report 2019, cit.

⁸ Geneva Conventions More Crucial Than Ever, Humanitarian Experts Stress, as Security Council Marks Seventieth Anniversary of Key Instruments, 8596th United Nations Security Council Meeting, 13 August 2019, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13917.doc.htm>

⁹ 'Sustainable Development Report: Transformations to achieve Sustainable Development Goals – Mediterranean Countries Edition', *Mediterranean Sustainable Development Solutions Network*, September 2019, p. 17, http://www.sdsn-mediterranean.unisi.it/wp-content/uploads/sites/30/2019/10/Report_SDG_MED-min.pdf

surveyed, none has achieved the SDG 8 “Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” or SDG 16 “Access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level”.¹⁰

9. Although there is general consensus that protection of children shall be at the center of countries’ policies, notably at this moment when the 30th anniversary of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child is celebrated, legal certainty is still lacking with regards to the destiny of children born from ISIS fighters, now detained in North-Eastern Syria. If officially the policy of repatriating children is not controversial, in reality it has been slow going. Between the two options available of: a) having ISIS suspects judged by Iraqi or Syrian courts; or b) repatriating European ISIS suspect terrorists to their countries of origin. For what children are concerned, once their nationality has been asserted, repatriation is considered the best solution to alleviate the plight of foreign children in detention camps, at risk of extreme living conditions and radicalization. In fact, reports confirm that children have been indoctrinated and sometimes forced to serve as young fighters. The latter risk would make the task of reintegrating children into their societies much more challenging.¹¹
10. According to the UNHCR estimates, 67% of the 11,000 people being held as alleged ISIS members or supporters in Syria, in the refugee camp of al-Hol, are children under the age of 12, of which between 700 and 1,300 are children of European fighters.¹² According to the local authorities, children cannot be separated from mothers against their mothers’ wish, and because the latter face major obstacles to be repatriated, almost all children repatriated to date are orphans. So far, only some tens of children have been repatriated by a limited number of European countries.
11. The past year also marked the 5th anniversary of the entry into force of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, known as the Istanbul Convention. The international agreement has already spurred positive results by introducing higher legislative and policy standards in national law of several state members, but also raising awareness among victims. The 18 Member States belonging to both PAM and the Council of Europe, all have signed and ratified the Convention, with Albania featuring as positive example having established a single national hotline, free of charge and country-wide, working 24/7, which is dedicated to violence against women.¹³
12. Unfortunately, a too large gap remains between law and implementation, as lack of data, co-ordination, and few resources delay legislative and police changes. Also, the Convention has been

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 19

¹¹ Cfr. ‘Beyond good and evil: Why Europe should bring ISIS foreign fighters home’, 25 October 2019,

https://www.ecfr.eu/publications/summary/beyond_good_and_evil_why_europe_should_bring_isis_foreign_fighters_home;

¹² New figures on European nationals detained in Syria and Iraq, 15 October 2019, <http://www.egmontinstitute.be/new-figures-on-european-nationals-detained-in-syria-and-iraq/>; For ISIS Children, Returning Home to Europe Meets Resistance, 15 August 2019,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/15/world/europe/isis-children-belgium.html>; Beyond the Caliphate: Foreign Fighters and the Threat of Returnees, October 2017, <https://thesoufcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Beyond-the-Caliphate-Foreign-Fighters-and-the-Threat-of-Returnees-TSC-Report-October-2017-v3.pdf>

¹³ Facebook page, *Council of Europe*, 25 November 2019, <https://www.facebook.com/councilofeurope/posts/10159456822892715>

misrepresented by its opponents as an instrument promoting a hidden agenda to destroy the traditional concept of family.¹⁴

13. According to UN data released in November 2019, at the global level 1 in 3 women experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetime, most frequently by an intimate partner; 1 in 2 women killed worldwide were killed by their partners or family in 2017; 71% of human trafficking victims are women and girls and 3 out of 4 of these women and girls are sexually exploited; more than 200 million women and girls have undergone female genital mutilation; almost 750 million women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday.¹⁵
14. The lack of human rights-based migration governance at the global, regional and national levels is equally leading to the routine violation of migrants' rights in transit, at international borders, and in the countries they migrate to. The crossing of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean continues to represent one of the worst regional crises affecting the human rights of vulnerable people.¹⁶
15. Besides States' obligations, the international human rights community has identified a number of human rights violations committed or tolerated by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) and voiced in a case before the European Court of Human Rights involving abuses against migrants during operations at sea.¹⁷ Some European countries have even been requested by organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch to review their cooperation and/or suspend any current activity with the LCG to prevent further violations from taking place. The PAM report on migrations 2019 delves into many more details of such human rights violations.

III. THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

16. As a pillar of the State, parliaments share the responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and to implement the State's obligations, alongside the executive and the judiciary. The Human Rights Council emphasized the importance of ensuring that parliaments were diverse and fully representative, including through addressing the imbalance between male and female parliamentarians, in some cases through the use of quotas, because parliaments should reflect the views of everyone in society.¹⁸
17. The legislative bodies are institutional actors capable of issuing decisions directly supporting human rights. To name just a few recent examples: a) the Tunisian Parliament criminalized all forms of

¹⁴ Assembly debate, *PACE*, 25 June 2019, <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-EN.asp?fileid=28017&lang=en>

¹⁵ FRANCE 24 on femicide: Our stories on violence against women, 24 November 2019, <https://www.france24.com/en/20191124-france-femicide-violence-against-women-female-killed-death-gender-international-day-domestic-abuse-macron>

¹⁶ 'Third party intervention by the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights', 15 November 2019, <https://rm.coe.int/third-party-intervention-before-the-european-court-of-human-rights-app/168098dd4d>

¹⁷ Italy shares responsibility for Libya abuses against migrants, 13 November 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/11/13/italy-shares-responsibility-libya-abuses-against-migrants>

¹⁸ Second Session of the Forum on Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law, Report of the Chair, A/HRC/40/65, <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/40/65>

violence against women and established a specific committee responsible for debating any relevant human rights bill before being submitted to the plenary; b) the European Parliament threatened not to ratify a partnership deal with Azerbaijan unless it freed political prisoners; c) Bahrain's parliament proposed a full repeal of a penal code article, which exempted perpetrators of rape from prosecution and punishment if they married the victims; d) the Canadian parliament passed a bill aimed at ensuring that Canada's laws were in harmony with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People; e) the Ethiopian Parliament lifted the ban on three opposition groups, which had been used by the government for crackdowns on them.¹⁹

18. While Parliaments play a fundamental role in the functioning of national human rights institutions (NHRI) in line with the Paris Principles, it is also noteworthy that the international community is developing an internationally agreed set of principles and guidelines on the role of parliaments in the protection and realization of the rule of law and human rights,²⁰ including their contribution to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and coordination between parliaments and the UN Special Procedures as well as the human rights treaty bodies.²¹ In light of the above, PAM Member Parliaments committed to the Principles on Parliaments and Human Rights, as recommended in the annex to the report A/HRC/38/25, by unanimously adopting the Resolution "PAM MPs for Human Rights", on the occasion of the 13th PAM Plenary Session held on 21-22 February 2019 in Belgrade, Serbia.
19. Furthermore, the Draft Principles aim to guide parliaments in setting up parliamentary human rights committees, as well as in ensuring their effective functioning. They highlight the key responsibilities of a parliamentary human rights committee, which at a minimum shall: a) encourage the ratification of or accession to international and regional human rights instruments; b) introduce and review bills and existing legislation to ensure compatibility with international human rights obligations; c) provide human rights related information to members of parliament during debates; d) review draft national budgets from the perspective of the implications on the enjoyment of human rights; e) to call for the elaboration of national human rights action plan and oversee its implementation; f) to hold public hearings, request information and documentation, summon and hear witness.
20. Also, there is a strong movement for appointing a UN Special Rapporteur on increasing the role of parliaments in the protection and realization of human rights and the rule of law, with a specific mandate to assist national parliaments to find ways to mainstream international and regional standards into the full range of their activities.²²

¹⁹ World Report 2019, cit., pp. 58- 63, 120, 213

²⁰ Draft Principles on Parliaments and Human Rights, A/HRC/38/25, Annex I, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/Parliaments/DraftPrinciplesParliament_EN.pdf

²¹ 'Emerging good national parliamentary practices and list of recommendations for action', 24-26 June 2019, Geneva, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/UPR/Parliaments/Good_practices_recommendations.pdf

²² Oxford University's research project on *Parliaments, the Rule of Law and Human Rights*, https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/brian_chang_-_an_emerging_consensus.pdf

21. In 2019, the Human Rights Council report 40/65 has also highlighted that ‘Parliamentarians should hold the executive to account for the human rights impact of measures, policies and practices’ and that ‘they should also draw on the existing international human rights framework to enhance accountability in relation to, and monitoring of, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals’.²³ Besides, the Human Rights Council reminds the critical linkage to be built and nurtured between Parliaments and civil society organizations and media, in order to share expertise on issues of pressing social concern and reach the public more effectively. Notably, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Bachelet called for parliaments to protect civic space and avoid shutting down the space for civic participation.²⁴
22. Parliaments shall also have the possibility to conduct monitoring visits in places where violations are likely to occur (e.g. prisons, police cells, refugee settlements), so to enable them to identify any violation, and bring a different perspective to the table when deciding on state’s policies and budget lines.²⁵

IV. PAM’S COMMITMENT IN PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS

23. PAM regularly organizes, in cooperation with the OHCHR and the European Court of Human Rights, specific seminars to sensitize its parliamentarians to the importance of human rights issues, familiarize them with the framework of their work and to share experiences and practices related to their mechanisms.
24. On 10-11 October 2019, a joint conference of PAM and the Council of Europe on ‘Counter-terrorism and new technologies’ was held in Strasbourg. The meeting helped discussing the importance of safeguards in collecting electronic evidence in terrorism investigations, so to provide the necessary balance between security concerns and human rights. In particular, it was highlighted the standard setting role of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), noting that its rulings are legally binding in Member States of the Council of Europe. The dilemma often lies in the positive obligation of States to protect population versus the protection of fundamental rights and freedom of persons involved in terroristic activities.
25. On 25-26 November 2019, PAM contributed to the PACE Workshop on ‘Parliamentary Contribution towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals’, which was held in Lisbon. The intervention of the PAM delegate highlighted the organization’s work to assist and promote legislative action to eliminate political, social and economic obstacles, in cooperation with international partners, such as UNCTAD, WTO, OHCHR, and OECD, clarifying that economic obstacles, leading to unemployment and precarious jobs prevent a person from living a life with dignity.

²³ Second Session of the Forum on Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law, Report of the Chair, A/HRC/40/65, <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/40/65>

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ ‘Emerging good national parliamentary practices and list of recommendations for action’, op. cit.

26. As suggested by the conclusions of the Oxford University research project on the role of Parliamentarians to uphold human rights: ‘The development of a formal network of parliamentarians, lawyers and academics to facilitate the exchange of relevant information and to provide a forum for sharing good practices’ is essential to the cause.²⁶ PAM is exactly doing so, seeking to create an enabling environment for effective cooperation among parliaments, the academic world, the private sector and civil society and other international partners active in the field. A case in point is the PAM Academic Platform, which promotes knowledge transfer, facilitate mobility for professors and students and supports university initiatives in the field of human rights.

V. PAM COMMITMENT IN ADDRESSING ISSUES RELATED TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

27. PAM should also pay special attention to the question of Artificial Intelligence (AI). As indicated by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Marija Pejčinović Burić, immediate action is required to explore carefully how AI and other new technologies can develop in ways that enhance our human rights, rather than undermining them.²⁷ AI, in fact, has the potential to either help human beings maximizing their time, freedom and happiness, or it can lead towards a dystopian society. To counter that, it is necessary to build a stronger cooperation between state actors.²⁸

28. Experts broadly connect AI to machines that can act beyond their explicit programming by making choice in ways that mirror human reasoning. In other words, AI automates decisions that people used to make.²⁹ In this context, Parliaments are the national authorities best placed to prevent violations of human rights and the rule of law. In fact, their law-making function enables them to help designing the national framework for giving effect to human rights, as well as enact legislation to provide detailed protection to specific human rights and to implement the recommendations of the UPR and the UN treaty bodies.³⁰ In such discussion, it is essential to carefully look at the relationship between AI and human rights.

29. AI technologies have been rapidly adopted by both governments and the private sector, and have led to rising concerns about the potential negative implications for human dignity, democratic accountability and human rights as such. Progressively, some experts started suggesting a global governance framework to address within the international arena such risks, notably threats to privacy, information access and the right to equal protection and nondiscrimination.³¹

²⁶ *Parliaments, the Rule of Law and Human Rights*, op cit.

²⁷ Secretary General of the Council of Europe, 24 October 2019, <https://tinyurl.com/u3k6gbx>

²⁸ ‘Safeguarding human rights in the era of artificial intelligence’, Commissioner for Human Rights, *Council of Europe*, 3 July 2018, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/safeguarding-human-rights-in-the-era-of-artificial-intelligence>

²⁹ Donahoe E. and MacDuffee Metzger M., ‘Artificial intelligence and human rights’, *Journal of Democracy*, April 2019, Johns Hopkins University Press, p. 115

³⁰ Oxford University’s research project on *Parliaments, the Rule of Law and Human Rights*, https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/brian_chang_-_an_emerging_consensus.pdf

³¹ ‘Artificial intelligence and human rights’, p. 115

30. One of the first roles of Parliament in approaching the speedy development of AI, should consist in ensuring that the new technologies are developed to be compliant with national and international human rights framework. In fact, it has already been reported that the use of generic forms of ‘soft law’ and ‘ethics’ are hardly a replacement for hard law in such sphere.³² A case in point is the request addressed by the University of Essex to the UK Parliament to adopt a framework to shape government regulations of AI.³³
31. Parliaments should also play an important role in fostering dialogue across various professional sectors, so that technical education could be taught to human rights activists, and human rights principles to technologists, in order to have a public discussion backed by more profound understanding when verifying the new AI-related policies adopted by governments, which may cause harm to people.
32. The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights expressly mentions the role of Parliaments in recommendation number 5, dedicated to independent oversight, of her report on the impact of Artificial Intelligence over human rights. The Commissioner requests parliamentary oversight bodies to effectively cooperate with other oversight mechanisms to be part of a legislative framework which ensures the human rights compliance of the development, deployment and use of AI systems by public authorities and private entities. But also, she foresees parliaments to regularly receive report from such independent oversight bodies investigating and monitoring complaints from affected individuals.³⁴

VI. CONCLUSION

33. The involvement of Parliaments is crucial in helping to fulfil the UN Secretary General’s ambition of moving the international community from a pattern of reaction to a culture of prevention of violations of human rights. Parliaments can be key partners to help the UN Secretary-General realize his vision of preventing conflict and other negative impacts on well-being and ensuring sustainable and inclusive development.
34. It is critical for parliaments to engage in a proactive role to ensure and safeguard the rights of each individual, at a time when national political agendas seem to prevail on the universal principles of human rights and human dignity.
35. Within the context of the UPR, 50-70% recommendations require or involve parliamentary action, therefore Parliaments are uniquely positioned to contribute to closing the “implementation gap”.³⁵

³² ‘Governing the Game Changer – Impacts of artificial intelligence development on human rights, democracy and the rule of law’, High Level Conference, Helsinki, 26-27 February 2019, <https://rm.coe.int/conference-report-28march-final-1-/168093bc52>

³³ ‘Artificial intelligence and human rights’, p. 123

³⁴ ‘Unboxing Artificial Intelligence: 10 steps to protect Human Rights’, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, May 2019, <https://rm.coe.int/unboxing-artificial-intelligence-10-steps-to-protect-human-rights-reco/1680946e64>

³⁵ “The Role of Parliamentarians in achieving UPR recommendations and SDGs”, *UPR Info*, 17 September 2019, <https://www.upr-info.org/en/news/the-role-of-parliamentarians-in-achieving-upr-recommendations-and-sdgs>

PAM members should continue to insist in being part of their national delegations presenting the national report to the UN human rights mechanisms. An increased parliamentary involvement helps to point to areas that need strengthening in order to improve the human rights situation at national level and ensure sustainability of such efforts to reach the SDGs.

36. Also, reasons for establishing parliamentary human rights committees are now strongly put forward. To this end, PAM parliaments should reinforce or establish such committees and, within the framework of PAM activities, hold regular discussions with the United Nations to better integrate all the requirements envisaged by the Draft Principles on Parliaments and human rights. In fact, the OHCHR has been emphasizing the importance of the active participation of parliaments in the follow-up process, as well as identifying parliaments as one of the key national stakeholders for the implementation of UPR recommendations.³⁶
37. PAM parliamentarians should ensure that adequate resources are allocated for the protection of human rights in parliament and ensure access to independent experts in human rights law, with preference for full-time staff members within the legal service of their institution.³⁷
38. In light of the commitment shown by PAM Member States belonging to the Council of Europe to ratify the Istanbul Convention, PAM parliamentarians shall also organize a joint event together with OHCHR and IPU to reflect on good practices descending from the adoption of the Convention, and draft a report on how to improve the current legislation and prosecution national practices to defeat and weaken violence against women. It is further recommended that PAM organizes in 2020 a dedicated meeting focusing on the role of parliamentarians to defend women's rights and dignity in the Euro-Mediterranean region.
39. In order to achieve these objective or continue fine tune different positions, it is essential for PAM to continue to hold regular human rights seminars for parliamentarians, study visit to the countries of the Mediterranean region, organize election observation parliamentary missions, strengthen the cooperation with OHCHR and the Council of Europe.
40. It is also high time to establish a special task-force on artificial intelligence, under the aegis of the 3rd Standing Committee and of the working group on human rights, in order to analyze its increased use and its potential to reinforce or threaten the protection of human rights. This should serve as a platform for exchange of practices on the issue, and when possible, to share and exchange legislative expertise and lesson learned in enacting national legislation to protect human rights.³⁸

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ PACE Parliamentary Seminar on role of national parliaments in implementing standards of the European Convention of Human Rights, Budapest, 26 November 2018, <http://website-pace.net/documents/10643/4306264/20181126-ImplementingStandardsECHR-EN.pdf/4d388687-e6ec-4dd8-83ad-29401a0849cc>

³⁸ The Council of Europe is extremely active on the subject and has a dedicated website and an ad hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/cahai>