



THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE & ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

While the application of artificial intelligence (AI) promises numerous advantages to society, there is growing public concern about the effects of its development and impact on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

The Council of Europe, an international organisation with a unique mandate to create legal standards on human rights, is mobilising to develop norms adapted to the challenges encountered, including a [Framework] Convention on Artificial Intelligence.

This document contains an overview of the work done so far, or planned, by the intergovernmental committees and other entities of the Council of Europe in the area of artificial intelligence.

Overview of the Council of
Europe activities in the field of
artificial intelligence

Thematic
Focus

Transversal
Priority

www.coe.int/AI

Foreword

Artificial Intelligence (AI) raises important and urgent issues. AI is already with us – changing the information that we receive, the choices that we make and the ways in which our societies function. In the coming years it will play an even greater role in how governments and public institutions operate, and in how citizens interact and participate in the democratic process.

AI presents both benefits and risks. It is the role of the Council of Europe to ensure that human rights, democracy and the rule of law are protected and promoted in the digital environment. So, we need to ensure that AI is used to promote and protects our standards.

I look forward to the outcome of the work of the Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI), mandated by the Committee of Ministers to elaborate a legally binding instrument on the development, design and application of artificial intelligence, based on the Council of Europe's standards and that is conducive to innovation.

This will be complemented by sector-specific work throughout our Organisation.

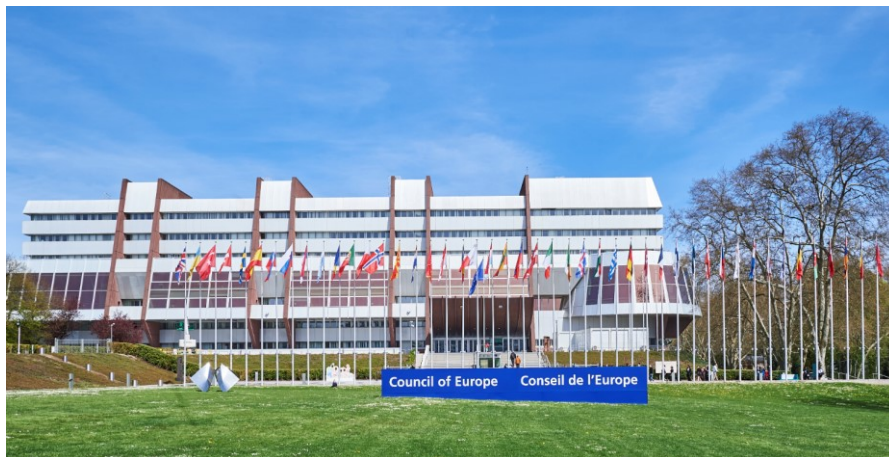
The Council of Europe has on many occasions demonstrated its ability to pioneer new standards, which have then become global benchmarks. We will address AI in this tradition, in a multistakeholder approach with other international organisations, civil society, business and academia.

Marija Pejčinović Burić

Secretary General of the Council of Europe



About the Council of Europe



The Council of Europe comprises **46 member States**, 27 of which are members of the European Union. It is the guarantor of human rights, democracy and the rule of law on the continent.

All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the **European Convention on Human Rights**, an international treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The **European Court of Human Rights** oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member States.

A cross-cutting priority



Artificial intelligence technology offers humanity great possibilities, but also comes with serious potential risks to the enjoyment of human rights, the functioning of democracy, and the observance of rule of law. The Council of Europe has undertaken to address these risks in a comprehensive manner conducive to innovation.

Most Council of Europe committees, intergovernmental bodies and specialised bodies, as well as its monitoring structures, are considering the impact of artificial intelligence on their field of activity.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided in the Terms of Reference of the Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI), to task it with *“maintaining a transversal approach, also by co-ordinating its work with other intergovernmental committees and Council of Europe’s entities equally addressing the implications of artificial intelligence in their respective field of activity, by providing these committees and entities with guidance in conformity with the legal framework under development and by assisting them in resolving problems”*.

This document contains an overview of the work done so far, or planned, by the intergovernmental committees and other entities of the Council of Europe in the area of artificial intelligence.

Committee of Ministers



The Committee of Ministers is the Council of Europe's statutory decision-making body, composed of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member States. It decides on the action required to further the aim and values of the organisation, including the conclusion of international conventions and agreements.

The Committee of Ministers has decided to adopt a **transversal approach** to artificial intelligence across the various sectors of the Council of Europe, establishing the Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI) and tasking it with elaborating a [Framework] Convention on Artificial Intelligence and maintaining this approach through coordination with other intergovernmental committees and entities of the Organisation.

Main decisions

The Committee of Ministers

- ✓ *welcomed the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Artificial Intelligence that the Council of Europe should introduce a transversal legally binding instrument on artificial intelligence and human rights, democracy and rule of law, in line with its terms of reference, which underlined the need for such an instrument to be focused on general common principles, conducive to innovation, and open to participation by non-member States; [and] instructed its Deputies to speedily proceed with the elaboration of the appropriate instrument, taking into account other existing international legal frameworks for artificial intelligence or those under development (Turin, 20 May 2022)*
- ✓ *decided to give priority to the work on an appropriate legal framework for the development, design and application of artificial intelligence based on the Council of Europe's standards on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and conducive to innovation (Hamburg, 21 May 2021)*
- ✓ *instructed its Deputies to examine the feasibility and potential elements on the basis of multi-stakeholder consultations, of a legal framework for the development, design and application of artificial intelligence, based on the Council of Europe's standards on human rights, democracy and the rule of law (Helsinki, 17 May 2019)*

Parliamentary Assembly



The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe brings together parliamentarians from the Council of Europe's 46 member States. Its mission is to uphold the shared values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The Assembly uncovers human rights violations, monitors whether states keep their promises and makes recommendations. In the field of AI, it has adopted a set of resolutions and recommendations, examining the opportunities and risks of AI for democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

The Assembly has endorsed a set of basic ethical principles that should be respected when developing and implementing AI applications, including transparency, justice and fairness, human responsibility for decisions, safety and security, privacy and data protection. It has identified a need to create a **cross-cutting regulatory framework for AI, with specific principles based on the protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law**, and called on the Committee of Ministers to elaborate a legally binding instrument governing AI. The Assembly has a Sub-Committee on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights.

Main documents

- ✓ The need for democratic governance of artificial intelligence: Resolution 2341 (2020) and Recommendation 2181 (2020)
- ✓ Preventing discrimination caused by the use of artificial intelligence: Resolution 2343 (2020) and Recommendation 2183 (2020)
- ✓ Justice by algorithm – the role of artificial intelligence in policing and criminal justice systems: Resolution 2342 (2020) and Recommendation 2182 (2020)
- ✓ Artificial intelligence in health care: medical, legal and ethical challenges ahead: Recommendation 2185 (2020)
- ✓ Artificial intelligence and labour markets: friend or foe?: Resolution 2345 (2020) and Recommendation 2186 (2020)
- ✓ Legal aspects of 'autonomous' vehicles: Resolution 2346 (2020) and Recommendation 2187 (2020)
- ✓ The brain-computer interface: new rights of new threats to fundamental freedoms?: Resolution 2344 (2020) and Recommendation 2184 (2020)

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities



The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities is a political assembly responsible for **strengthening local and regional democracy** in its 46 member States and assessing the application of the European Charter of Local Self-Government. As the voice of Europe's municipalities and regions, it works to foster consultation and political dialogue between national governments and local and regional authorities. Digitalisation and artificial intelligence are among the Congress' priorities for the mandate 2021-2026.

Main documents

- ✓ Report on Smart Cities and Smart Regions – prospects of a human rights-based governance approach (2022)
- ✓ Report on Hate speech and fake news: the impact on the working conditions of local and regional elected representatives (2022)
- ✓ Report on Beyond elections: The use of deliberative methods in European municipalities and regions (2022)
- ✓ Report on Home sharing platforms: challenges and opportunities for municipalities (2021)

Secretary General



The Secretary General of the Council of Europe has the overall responsibility for the strategic management of the Organisation. Through the **Digital Agenda 2022-2025**, the Secretary General has identified artificial intelligence as one of the Organisation's key strategic priorities, recalling that it is the role of the Council of Europe to ensure that its fundamental values are protected in the digital environment as much as they are outside it.

A mid-term review of the progress on the implementation of the Digital Agenda will be carried out by the end of 2023.

Commissioner for Human Rights



The Commissioner raises awareness on the human rights impacts of AI systems in her dialogue with national authorities, national human rights structures, and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society actors. She also provides guidance on the way in which the negative impacts of AI systems on human rights can be prevented or mitigated. The Commissioner's work is based on existing standards and builds on work done in this area by the Council of Europe and other international organisations.

Main documents

- ✓ [Highly intrusive spyware threatens the essence of human rights \(2023\)](#)
- ✓ [Opinion: Coronavirus concerns are not carte blanche to snoop \(2020\)](#)
- ✓ [Unboxing AI: 10 steps to protect human rights \(2019\)](#)
- ✓ [Ethnic profiling: a persisting practice in Europe \(2019\)](#)
- ✓ [Safeguarding human rights in the era of artificial intelligence \(2018\)](#)

Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations

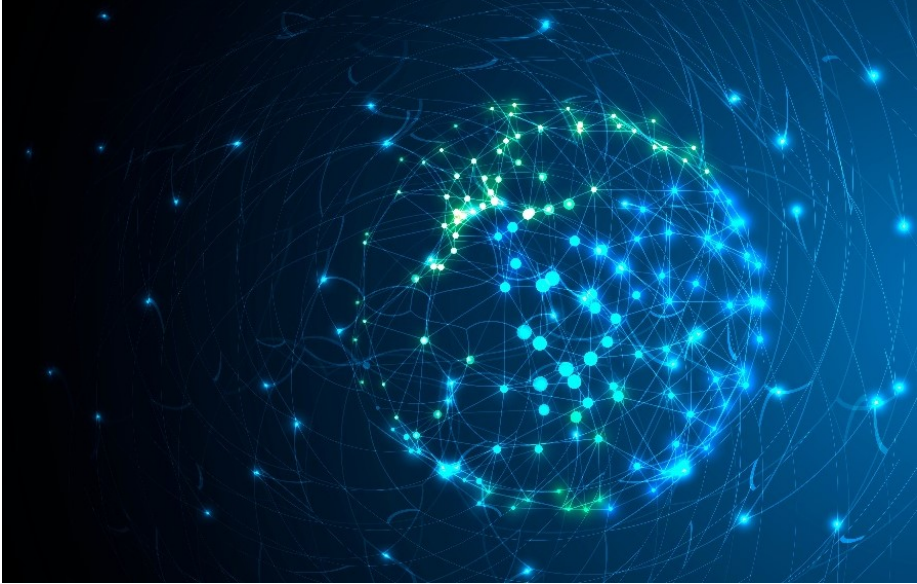


The Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) of the Council of Europe is the representative body of the INGOs enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe. It contributes to the decision-making process at the Council of Europe and to the implementation of its programmes, including through its participation in the plenary meetings of the CAI, having attempted to ensure meaningful participation in the drafting process, in line with the standards of the Council of Europe.

The Conference of INGOs liaises with other Civil Society Organizations and the academia on matters of AI. For example, it contributes with its members to the ongoing research entitled "Civil Society Participation on Artificial Intelligence Issues: A Case Study" which focuses on the 2021 multi-stakeholder consultation conducted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAHAI) undertaken by the Laval and Paris Nanterre Universities.

The Committees of the Conference of INGOs have organized relevant Webinars on AI and Human Rights as well as Education, informing and debating the issues with members as well as wider Civil Society.

Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI)



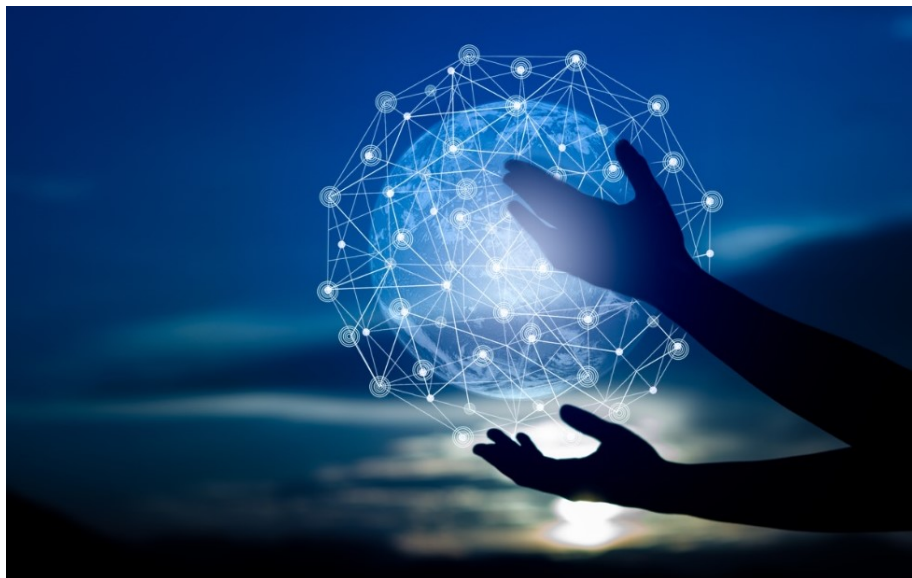
The Committee on Artificial Intelligence is tasked by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe with elaborating a **[Framework] Convention on the development, design, and application of artificial intelligence**. The global legally binding instrument is **based on the Council of Europe’s standards on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and conducive to innovation**, and expected to be adopted by November 2023.

The Committee bases its work on the recommendations of its predecessor, the Ad Hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAHAI), which examined the feasibility and potential elements of a Council of Europe legal framework on AI on the basis of broad multi-stakeholder consultations.

Main documents

- ✓ Possible elements of a legal framework on artificial intelligence, based on the Council of Europe’s standards on human rights, democracy and the rule of law **(2021)**
- ✓ Towards regulation of AI systems **(2020)**
- ✓ Feasibility study on a legal framework on AI design, development and application based on Council of Europe standards **(2020)**

Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH)



The principal aim of the Steering Committee for Human Rights is to ensure that AI standard-setting activities are compatible with human rights norms as set out in the European Convention on Human Rights, interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights.

Future documents

The Committee is tasked with the preparation of a Handbook on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights by 2024.

European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ)



The European Committee on Legal Co-operation oversees the Council of Europe’s work in the field of public and private law, by developing common standards and fostering legal co-operation. The CDCJ is mandated to address new and emerging challenges arising because of the use of AI in its area of competence, that is of public law, private law, and the administration of justice.

Main document

- ✓ [Comparative study on administrative law and the use of AI and other algorithmic systems in Administrative Decision-Making in the member States of the Council of Europe \(2022\)](#)

Future documents

The CDCJ is updating its Handbook “The Administration and You - Principles of administrative law concerning relations between individuals and public authorities” to include ADM and AI aspects in 2023.

Steering Committee for Human Rights in the fields of Biomedicine and Health (CDBIO)



The Steering Committee for Human Rights in the fields of Biomedicine and Health is tasked with the preparation of a report on the application of AI in healthcare and its impact on the doctor-patient relationship, highlighting the role of healthcare professionals in respecting the autonomy, and right to information, of the patient, and in maintaining transparency and patient trust as critical components of the therapeutic relationship.

Main document

- ✓ Report by consultant expert, Brent Mittelstadt, commissioned by the Steering Committee for Human Rights in the fields of Biomedicine and Health (CDBIO), on the impact of artificial intelligence on the doctor-patient relationship (2022)

Future documents

The CDBIO is preparing a report on the impact of AI on the doctor-patient relationship, which will include further reflections and recommendations to be considered by the Committee in 2023-24.

Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI)



The Steering Committee on Media and Information Society, in charge of steering the Council of Europe's work on freedom of expression, media, internet governance and other information society-related issues, has been a pioneer within the Council of Europe in exploring the challenges posed by artificial intelligence and its tools. It has contributed substantially to putting the issue high on the agenda of the political discussion.

Main documents

- ✓ Recommendation on the impacts of digital technologies on freedom of expression (2022)
- ✓ Recommendation on combating hate speech (2022)
- ✓ Recommendation on promoting a favourable environment for quality journalism in the digital age (2022)
- ✓ Recommendation on principles for media and communication governance (2022)
- ✓ Recommendation on electoral communication and media coverage of election campaigns (2022)
- ✓ Recommendation on the human rights impacts of algorithmic systems (2020)
- ✓ Guidance note on content moderation (2021)
- ✓ Guidance note on the prioritisation of public interest content online (2021)

Future documents

The Committee is currently preparing guidelines on countering disinformation online and on the use of AI tools for and by journalists.

Under the Council of Europe Digital Partnership, the CDMSI held, in 2022, two rounds of exchanges with META on the impacts of the Metaverse on human rights, the rule of law and democratic values and on Meta's policy on users' rights.

Gender Equality Commission (GEC)



The Gender Equality Commission helps ensure the mainstreaming of gender equality into all Council of Europe policies and to bridge the gap between commitments made at international level and the reality of women in Europe.

Together with the Steering Committee on Anti-discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI), it is responsible for conducting a study on the impact of AI on equality, gender equality and anti-discrimination. Subject to the result of the study, they might develop a specific legal instrument on the topic.

Main documents

- ✓ Recommendation on protecting the rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls (2022)
- ✓ Recommendation on preventing and combating sexism (2019)

Future documents

The GEC and the CDADI are tasked with the preparation of a study on the impact of artificial intelligence systems, their potential for promoting equality, including gender equality, and the risks they may cause in relation to non-discrimination in 2023.

Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI)



The Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion steers the Council of Europe's intergovernmental work to promote equality for all and build more inclusive societies that offer adequate protection from discrimination and hate and where diversity is respected.

Together with the Gender Equality Commission (GEC), it is responsible for conducting a study on the impact of AI on equality, gender equality and anti-discrimination. Subject to the result of the study, they might develop a specific legal instrument on the topic.

Main documents

- ✓ [Recommendation on combating hate speech \(2022\)](#)

Future documents

The GEC and the CDADI are tasked with the preparation of a study on the impact of artificial intelligence systems, their potential for promoting equality, including gender equality, and the risks they may cause in relation to non-discrimination in 2023.

Steering Committee for the Rights of the Child (CDEF)



The Steering Committee for the Rights of the Child has identified three key challenges in relation to the access to and safe use of technology for all children, namely the lack of legal frameworks that address children’s rights in the context of AI combined with the insufficient enforcement of existing legal frameworks; the fact that AI systems are designed in a way that does not consider the specific needs of and risks for children; and the need for better scientific evidence about the impact of AI on children’s development.

Main documents

- ✓ Handbook for policy makers on the rights of the child in the digital environment (2020)
- ✓ Recommendation on Guidelines to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the child in the digital environment (2018) also available in a child-friendly version.

Future documents

The Committee is tasked with preparing a Report on the rights of the child and artificial intelligence by 2025.

European Committee for Social Cohesion (CCS)



The European Committee for Social Cohesion is mandated to promote the Council of Europe’s work in the area of social cohesion, in particular the European Social Charter and its collective complaints procedure in order to ensure equal and effective access to social rights. It is tasked to examine new trends in and challenges to social cohesion, and AI developments in the area of social rights are thus within the priorities of the Committee’s work.

Main documents

- ✓ Report on the Impact of Digitalisation and IT Developments on Social Rights and Social Cohesion (2022)
- ✓ Declaration on the risks of computer-assisted or artificial-intelligence-enabled decision making in the field of the social safety net (2021)

Future activities

The Committee is tasked with organising a conference on transition of jobs: the platform economy and its impact on social cohesion, scheduled for June 2023.

European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC)



The European Committee on Crime Problems' Drafting Committee to elaborate an instrument on AI and criminal law is focused on criminal law matters related to vehicles and automated driving. It has notably identified several issues to be potentially addressed in a future instrument: criminal liability, issues related to evidence, driving-related offences, access to and use of data from AI systems, international co-operation and cross-border dimensions.

Main document

- ✓ Feasibility Study on a future Council of Europe instrument on artificial intelligence and criminal law (2020)

European Committee on Democracy and Governance (CDDG)



The European Committee on Democracy and Governance is the Council of Europe intergovernmental forum for standards setting and exchange in the field of democracy and governance, and for working together to strengthen democratic institutions at all levels of government. Furthermore, the Committee reviews the implementation of the recommendation on e-voting, and offers guidance to member States, at all levels of government, with a view to harness the opportunities offered by digital transformation whilst reducing possible risks, in particular with regards to the use of AI and automated decision making in the public sector.

Main document

- ✓ [Guidelines on the use of information and communication technology \(ICT\) in electoral processes \(2022\)](#)
- ✓ [Study on the impact of the digital transformation, including artificial intelligence and automated decision-making, on democracy and good governance \(2021\)](#)
- ✓ [Handbook on e-democracy \(2020\)](#)
- ✓ [Recommendation on standards for e-voting \(2017\)](#)

Future documents

The Committee is tasked with preparing a Handbook on the use of digital technologies and artificial intelligence by the public administration, identifying case studies, best practice and policy recommendations by 2024.

European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission)

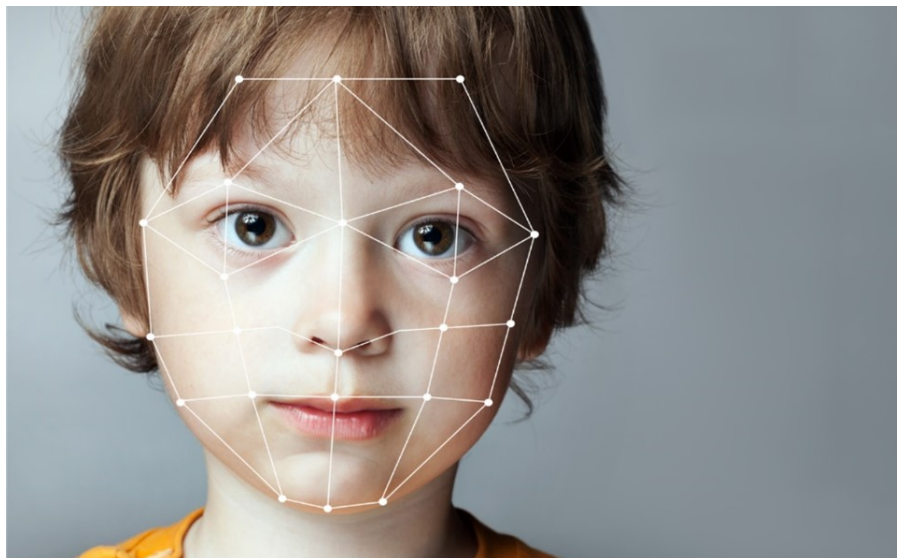


The Venice Commission is the Council of Europe's advisory body on constitutional matters. It provides legal advice to its member states in the areas of democratic institutions and fundamental rights, constitutional justice and ordinary justice, as well as elections, referendums and political parties. The Commission also prepares transversal reports and has already adopted two documents concerning digital technologies and elections. Furthermore, it has dedicated the 19th European Conference of Electoral Management Bodies to the topic “Artificial intelligence and electoral integrity”.

Main documents:

- ✓ Conclusions of the 19th European Conference of Electoral Management Bodies “Artificial intelligence and electoral integrity” (2022)
- ✓ Principles for a fundamental rights-compliant use of digital technologies in electoral processes (2020)
- ✓ Joint Report of the Venice Commission and the Directorate of Information Society and Action against Crime of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (DGI) on Digital Technologies and Elections (2019)

Steering Committee for Education (CDEDU)



As noted by the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers in 2019, artificial intelligence is increasingly having an impact on education, bringing opportunities as well as numerous threats. It was these observations that led to the commissioning of a report, which sets out to examine the connections between AI and education. The report provides a provisional needs analysis of open challenges, opportunities and implications of artificial intelligence and education, designed to stimulate, and inform further critical discussion.

The Education Department has conducted a survey “State of artificial intelligence and education in Council of Europe member states” to gather data from the 46 member states of the Council of Europe to enable a better understanding of the different connections between AI and education.

The provisional needs analysis of the Report, the results of the Survey and the discussions held in the working conference in October 2022 will constitute the first steps towards establishing an actionable set of recommendations for Member States on the application and teaching of AI in education for the common good.

Main document

- ✓ [Report on Artificial Intelligence and Education - A critical view through the lens of human rights, democracy and the rule of law \(2022\)](#)
- ✓ [Report of the Working Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Education \(2022\)](#)
- ✓ [Recommendation on developing and promoting digital citizenship education \(2019\)](#)

Future documents

The Education Department will develop a legal/policy instrument on artificial intelligence and education within the scope of the 2024-2027 programme.

Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)



The Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape is tasked, in cooperation with relevant professional associations and other partners, with developing guidelines given the last technological developments, such as Artificial Intelligence, complementing Council of Europe standards in the fields of culture, creativity and cultural heritage. It also aims to meet the challenges and opportunities of digitisation and artificial intelligence in the sectors under its supervision and promote cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Main documents

- ✓ Recommendation on the role of culture, cultural heritage and landscape in helping to address global challenges (2022)
- ✓ “E-relevance: The Role of Arts and culture in the Age of Artificial Intelligence” (2022)
- ✓ Recommendation on culture’s contribution to strengthening the internet as an emancipatory force (2018)
- ✓ Recommendation on Big Data for culture, literacy and democracy (2017)
- ✓ Recommendation on the Internet of citizens (2016)
- ✓ Brochure on Platform Exchanges on Culture and Digitisation

Future documents

The Committee is tasked with preparing a guidance document given the latest technological developments, such as Artificial Intelligence, complementing Council of Europe standards in the fields of culture, creativity, and cultural heritage.

European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)



The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice works with its members to master the digital transformation in line with the rule of law and fundamental rights by exchanging good practices, providing analysis, guidance and promoting a responsible use of AI. In 2018, the CEPEJ adopted the “European Ethical Charter on the use of AI in judicial systems and their environment”, laying down the key principles to be respected in the field of AI and justice. The Charter is complemented by guidance on its concrete application, a resource centre, targeted dissemination activities and an advisory board. The CEPEJ Artificial Intelligence Advisory Board (AIAB) was established in 2022 to support the CEPEJ in monitoring the actual emergence of AI applications in the justice sector and advise on related technical aspects.

Main documents

- ✓ European Ethical Charter on the use of artificial intelligence in judicial systems and their environment (2018)
- ✓ Revised roadmap for ensuring an appropriate follow-up of the CEPEJ Ethical Charter on the use of artificial intelligence in judicial systems and their environment (2021)
- ✓ Guidelines on videoconferencing in judicial proceedings (2021)
- ✓ Guidelines on electronic court filing (e-filing) and digitalisation of courts (2021)

Future activities

The CEPEJ is developing a Resource Centre on cyberjustice and artificial intelligence, an assessment tool to better apply the Ethical Charter on the use of AI and a relevant module in an online training course on the efficiency and quality of justice.

Consultative Committee for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data Convention 108 (T-PD)



The Consultative Committee is tasked with the interpretation of the data protection standards enshrined in Convention 108/108+, reflects and sets the commonly acceptable level of protections in the digital era as Convention 108/108+ remains the only legally binding multilateral instrument on the protection of privacy and personal data and the landmark instrument facilitating free flow of data and respecting human dignity in the digital age. It expands on all continents and provides for a principle-based framework for the protection of individuals' privacy and a viable forum for cooperation to supervisory authorities. The Committee also produces reference documents in related areas such as Artificial Intelligence and aims to provide data protection related guidance in the use of AI systems and technologies that may lead to algorithmic deduction, control or surveillance.

Main documents:

- ✓ Guidelines on National Digital Identity (2022)
- ✓ Guidelines for Political Campaigns (2021)
- ✓ Guidelines on children's data protection in an educational setting (2021)
- ✓ Declaration on the need to protect children's privacy in the digital environment (2021)
- ✓ Recommendation on the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data in the context of profiling (2021)
- ✓ Guidelines on Facial Recognition (2020)
- ✓ Guidelines on Artificial Intelligence and Data Protection (2019)
- ✓ Guidelines on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of data in a World of Big Data (2017)

Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)



The Cybercrime Convention Committee facilitates the effective use and implementation of the Budapest Convention. The Convention uses technology-neutral language so that its substantive criminal law provisions may be applied to both current and future technologies involved, including in the context of AI.

Consideration of significant legal, policy or technological developments related to cybercrime and electronic evidence is among the core functions of the T-CY and may include topics such as AI. The T-CY Workplan for the period January 2022 - December 2023 also refers to the intention of the T-CY to become more involved in this topic. The area of AI has been explored also during Octopus Conferences. Most recently, the 2021 Octopus Conference held a panel on “Artificial Intelligence, cybercrime and electronic evidence”.

Joint Council on Youth (CMJ)



The partners in the co-management system of the Youth Department – the Advisory Council on Youth (CCJ) and the European Steering Committee for Youth (CDEJ) - took an early interest in the connection between AI and youth policy, focusing on youth participation in AI governance matters and AI literacy for and with young people. This has been reflected in the priorities of the Youth for Democracy programme since 2020 and applied in activities with youth organisations. The Youth Department has developed educational resources focusing on AI literacy with youth, as well as activities to collect young people’s views on AI literacy, youth participation in AI governance and human rights issues. This work resulted in 2020 in a declaration on youth participation in AI governance which has been endorsed by the CMJ. The Joint Council on Youth has also given AI a central role in the youth campaign for revitalising democracy – Democracy Here | Democracy Now. The expectations of young people are reflected in the Call for Action that participants in the Youth Action Week prepared in 2022 in the framework of the campaign.

Main documents:

- ✓ Youth Action Week Democracy Now: Call for Action (2022)
- ✓ Artificial Intelligence: How can youth take part? (2021)
- ✓ Declaration on youth participation in AI governance (2020)
- ✓ Conclusions of “AI and its impact on young people” seminar (2019)

Future documents:

The EU/Council of Europe Youth Partnership is also preparing studies aimed at assessing the impact of artificial intelligence systems on young people and youth professionals.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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French edition:

*LE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE ET
L'INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE*

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The Council of Europe ensures that **human rights, democracy,** and the **rule of law** are protected and promoted in the digital environment. It has on many occasions demonstrated its ability to pioneer new standards, which have then become global benchmarks, and addresses artificial intelligence in this tradition.

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ENG

COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

46 MEMBER STATES
46 ÉTATS MEMBRES

