



SHERPA

Shaping the ethical dimensions of smart information systems– a European perspective (SHERPA)

Deliverable No. 2.5

Report of Stakeholder Board activities and stakeholder recommendations

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Abstract	This deliverable describes the management of and communication with the SHERPA Stakeholder Board as well as the activities and recommendations of its members.
Key Words	Stakeholder Board, stakeholder engagement, stakeholder recommendations,

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Executive Summary

This deliverable describes the formation, role and the activities and recommendations of the SHERPA stakeholder board. It is the output of task 2.5 of WP2 which according to the GA

“involves the organisation of the Stakeholder Board. It will manage the stakeholders and keep them involved in SHERPA, informing them about the relevant proceedings during the project ... The Stakeholder Board will be invited to comment on and contribute to all activities of the project. Members of the Stakeholder Board will serve as independent experts” to the SHERPA project.

First, a brief introduction is given explaining the importance of stakeholder engagement in general and for the SHERPA project in particular. In the second section, the establishment and the management of the stakeholder board is described. In the third section, an overview of the composition of the stakeholder board is given which changed throughout the SHERPA project.

The cooperation with the stakeholder board was very successful, thus, in the fourth section, the reasons for this success is described: good communication. This included personal interviews with most of the SB members which served the purpose to keep them informed and most of all motivated to contribute to the project.

The fifth section concentrates on the actual stakeholder activities and their recommendations to the project. As SHERPA obtained the most important input from the stakeholders (which in some cases influenced the entire course of the project) in the stakeholder board meetings, they take a prominent place and are described in some detail. This section also includes the description of the participation of the SB members in other meetings and activities such as reviews.

The last section concentrates on the activities of the stakeholders with regard to dissemination and therefore with activities that gave the SHERPA results more impact.

In the conclusion the most important results of the stakeholder activities are summarized.

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List of acronyms/abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
AI	Artificial intelligence
EC	European Commission
EGE	European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies
GA	Grant agreement
HLEG	High-level expert group on artificial intelligence
MEP	Member of European Parliament
PANELFIT	Participatory Approaches to a New Ethical and Legal Framework for ICT
SB	Stakeholder board
SIENNA	Stakeholder-informed ethics for new technologies with high socio-economic and human rights impact (Horizon 2020 project)
SIS	Smart information system (AI and Big Data)
STOA	Science and Technology Options Assessment (Panel for the Future of Science and Technology of the European Parliament)
WP	WP

Table 1 List of acronyms/abbreviations



1 Introduction

The introduction gives a brief description of the importance of stakeholder engagement and the value and function of the SHERPA stakeholder board (SB).

Stakeholder engagement is important. For, as is stated in the EC Stakeholder consultation guidelines 2014, stakeholder consultation is a “key tool for transparent and informed policy-making”.¹ It plays an important part in “increasing the legitimacy and hence the quality and credibility of Commission proposals.”²

It is also a key tool to increasing the credibility and trustworthiness of the results and recommendations of EU projects as in the SHERPA project.

In the above guidelines there is a definition of stakeholders, which is used here too:

“The minimum standards define four stakeholder types, those:

- (1) affected by the policy;
- (2) who will have to implement it;
- (3) who have a stated interest in the policy; and those
- (4) who have the knowledge and expertise to propose strategies and solutions on the issue at hand.

In some cases, stakeholders may come from more than one stakeholder type.”³

For the SHERPA SB experts were invited that are considered to be leaders in the various areas of relevance to the project, in particular from the categories (2), (3) and (4). They formed a permanent body of independent experts throughout the SHERPA project and had the following two main functions.

Firstly, they enlarged the knowledge base of the project and helped to overcome its blind spots by sharing their views on how they perceived the different issues. As a consequence, the SB members increased the likelihood that the results were valid and that the recommendations for responsible development of SIS (which is the main output of the SHERPA project) have a higher likelihood of being implemented.

Secondly, the SB members had an ambassadorial function. They helped to make the SHERPA project better known by informing their networks about it and thus helping to disseminate the results. This gave the project’s recommendations a higher impact and supported the sustainability of the project outputs.

Before going into the details of how these two main functions were being realised for the SHERPA SB, more information about the following will be given: the SB’s role, the management and organisational structures that were developed to establish and maintain the board, its composition and the communication with the board which are all prerequisites for the smooth and powerful functioning of the board in the sense that the members are actively taking part in the activities of the SHERPA project.

¹ European Commission, Stakeholder consultation guidelines 2014, Public consultation document, 2014, p. 1. http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/docs/scgl_pc_questionnaire_en.pdf

² European Commission, op cit., 2014, p.1

³ European Commission, op cit., 2014, p.10.



2 Establishing and organising the board

The SHERPA SB was *defined* as a permanent board of experts that comprised individuals who are thought of as leaders in the various areas of relevance to the project. Experts were chosen from relevant stakeholder categories such as ICT industry, industry associations, civil society organizations, policy-makers, professional bodies, security companies, academia and the media, both in Europe and abroad. For better handling (but still comprising all the necessary categories) the categories were simplified into the following: companies, Industry associations, Civil society organizations, Policy and individual subject's experts (e.g. representing media and academia). The stakeholders represented as many fields of application of SIS as possible.

The *main role* of the SB members is firstly to enlarge the knowledge base of the project. They do this by contributing to all activities of the project. They participate in SB meetings and other workshops, take part in interviews and studies, and they review important deliverables and other outputs of the project.

Secondly they act as ambassadors bringing in their network to expand the visibility and credibility of the project. SB members can give presentations on SHERPA in relevant groups or invite their peers to join the SHERPA stakeholder network or encourage networking via social media and publishing articles.

A *reference document* was prepared that contained the above definition of the SB and the role of the stakeholders, as well as a work plan and timeline for major events and for the management of the board in general.

An official *letter of invitation* was designed and sent to the potential SB members that had expressed their interest before the start of the project and another for potential new members that were to be recruited during the course of the project.

The SHERPA SB was *established* as a working unit in month two (June 2018). At the beginning of the project the SHERPA consortium had assembled a core of 21 stakeholders with whom the SB started. As the pace of development in the field of SIS is fast the membership in the SB was expected to develop dynamically.

Later on, an approach for *gaining new SB members* was developed and criteria for new members were agreed upon in order to keep a well-balanced and representative SB with high expertise. New entries were only considered if the members were leaders or well-connected in their respective fields. Each new entry was weighed against the background of the current structure of the board with the intention to guarantee a good balance in the various fields of expertise (security, agriculture etc.) as well as in the different categories (companies, industry associations, civil society organizations, policy and individual subject's experts). An adequate representation of gender and countries was taken into account as well.

A *document of participation* was prepared to account for the membership in the SB of the SHERPA project.

For the SB members that wanted to show their engagement in the SHERPA project a *logo* for the involvement in the SHERPA SB was developed and offered to them so that they can put it on their respective institution websites.



Figure 1: SHERPA logo for SB members



Also, the activities of the SB members had to be coordinated within the SHERPA project to avoid “overuse” and fatigue of the SB members and guarantee a good timing of events to make a maximum input of the SB members possible. An *internal project calendar* was devised in which the partners could enter their workshops in which participation of the SB members was intended.

And last but not least, all the profiles of the SB members (including their names, institutions, their homepages, positions/fields of expertise, their interests in SIS and photos) were put on the SHERPA *website*. Explanatory texts on the importance and role of the SB were added as well. To this end a short survey was designed that collected the above information.

The screenshot of the SHERPA SB represents the first version of the presentation of the SB on the SHERPA website. At the end of the project the website looked differently.⁴

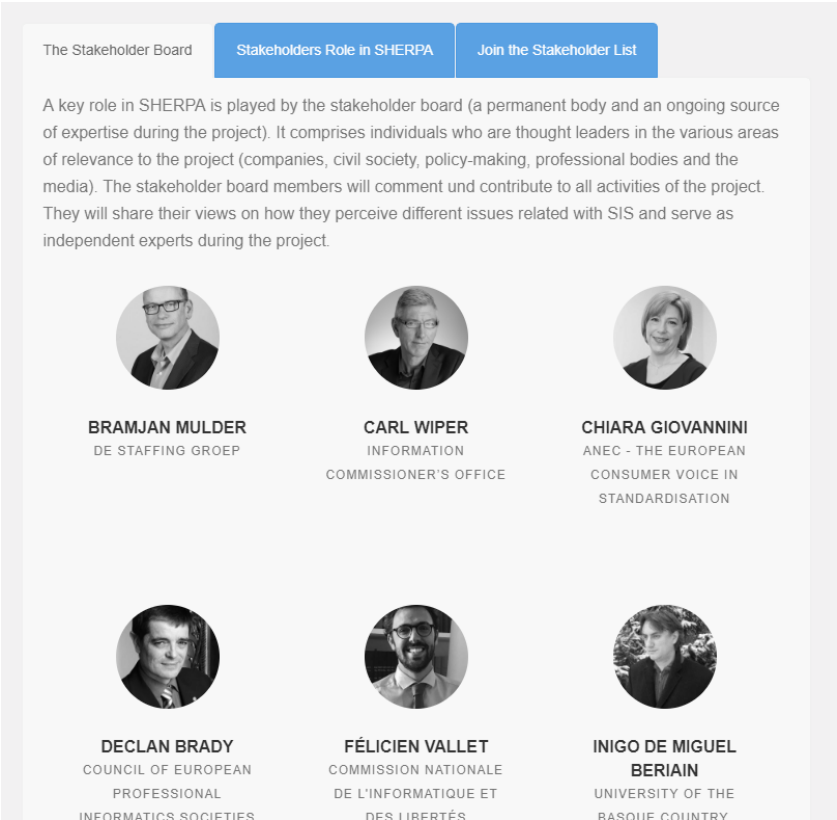


Figure 2: Screenshot of the SB on the SHERPA website

⁴ For the report this version was chosen as the newer ones have functions that cannot be captured in a photo.



3 Composition of the board

This section is about the composition of the board. It provides information about who is involved in the board, the number of board members as well as the composition of the board according to gender, the various stakeholder categories (industry, academia etc.), stakeholders' expertise (application field) and the countries in which the stakeholders work.

It starts with the board at the very beginning of the SHERPA project and gives one overview after one year (end of reporting period one), after two years (end of reporting period two) and the last year of the project (end of project and last reporting period). As the pace of development in the field of SIS is fast the membership in the SB was expected to develop dynamically – and it did throughout the course of the SHERPA project. A core of members stayed unchanged, some new members joined and some left (due to change of position or other reasons).

3.1 Start of project

In order to ensure a quick start of the project, the SHERPA consortium assembled 21 core members of the SB in the first two months of the project.

The following list shows the SB at the start of the project. Compared to the SB mentioned in the GA it had been expanded immediately at the beginning of the project.

Table 2: SB at the beginning of the SHERPA project

Category	Institution	Name	Country	Area of Application
Company	Google Inc	Johnny Soraker	Ireland	Internet
Company	Pels Rijcken & Droogleever Fortuijn	Martijn Scheltema	Netherlands	Notary, Human Rights and AI
Company	COGITANDA Dataprotect	Jörg Wälder	Germany	Cyber Security, Insurance
Company	BASF	Martin Schäfer	Germany	Agriculture
Company	Postbank Systems AG	Thomas Mangel	Germany	Finance
Company	Firmalyzer	Zahra Khani	Belgium	Cyber Security
CSO	waag technology & society	Tom Demeyer	Netherlands	Society and Technology
CSO	Helsinki Foundation for human rights	Zuzanna Warso	Poland	Human Rights and AI
CSO	ANEC European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer	Chiara Giovannini	Belgium	Consumer interests in standardisation



	Representation in Standardisation			
Policy	ALLEA All European Academies	Krista Varantola	Finland	Research Integrity
Policy	CNIL Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés	Félicien Vallet	France	Data protection
Policy	EGE European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies	Julian Kinderlerer	South Africa	Intellectual property law
Policy	Nationale Politie	Nick Koeman	Netherlands	Police
Professional body	CEPIS Council of European Professional Informatics Societies	Declan Brady	UK	Informatics
Professional body	Big Data Alliance	Marc Salomon	Netherlands	Big data in industry and research
Professional body	De Staffing Groep	Bramjan Mulder	Netherlands	HR Consulting
Individual	Faculty of Law, Maastricht University	Maja Brkan	NL	EU Law
Individual	The Guardian	Luke Dormehl	UK	Tech writer
Individual	University of California, Berkley	James Rule	US	Privacy
Individual	University of Leeds	Mick Yates	UK	Sociology and privacy
Individual	Coordinator Panelfit	Inigo de Miguel Beriain	Spain	Law and Legal Philosophy in AI and Life Sciences

Numbers and Gender

The SHERPA SB started with 21 participants comprising 5 women and 16 men.



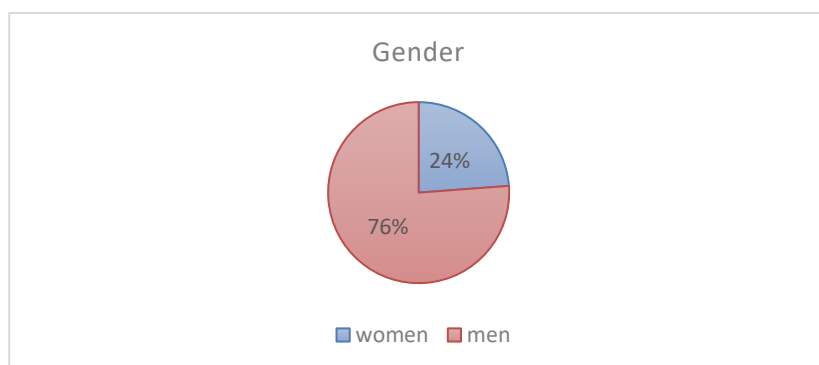


Figure 3: Gender ratio of SB at the beginning of the project

Categories

The SHERPA SB had five members from industry, four from policy and adjacent areas to policy, three from CSOs, three from professional bodies and five individual experts from academia and the media – leading to the following distribution of stakeholder categories.

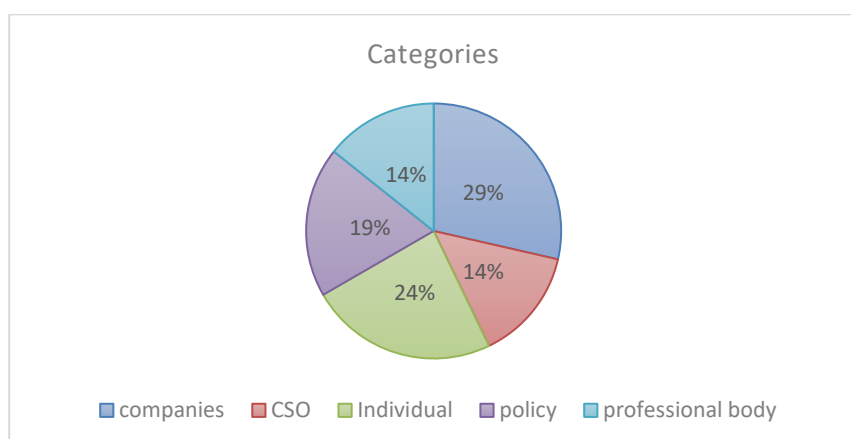


Figure 4: Distribution of stakeholder categories at the beginning of the project

Countries

The 21 SB members represented nine European countries as well as the US and South Africa. The following figure represents the composition of the SB at the start of the project.



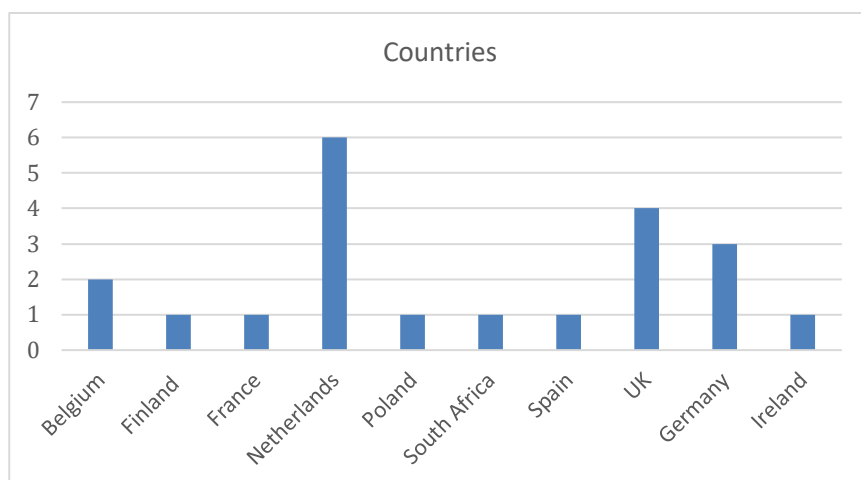


Figure 5: Distribution of countries at the beginning of the project

3.2 End of year one

In the first year of the SHERPA project the SB was enlarged by 6 members coming from different states and backgrounds. The list then looked as follows.

Table 3: SB at the end of year one

Category	Institution	Name	Country	Area of Application
Company	Elsevier	Maria de Kleijn	Netherlands	Analytical services
Company	Yoti	Julie Dawson	UK	Digital identity
Company	Google	Johnny Soraker	Ireland	Internet
Company	Pels Rijcken & Droogleevers Fortuijn	Martijn Scheltema	Netherlands	Notary, advocate
Company	COGITANDA Dataprotect	Jörg Wälder	Germany	Cyber Security, Insurance
Company	BASF	Martin Schäfer	Germany	Crop Protection
Company	Nokia Bell Labs	Yoan Miche	Finland	Cyber Security
Company	SAP	Sebastian Wiczorek	Germany	AI Technology
Company	Adidas	Ryan Mullins	Germany	Digital Strategy
CSO	ICO Information Commissioner	Carl Wiper	UK	Data Protection
CSO	Helsinki Foundation for human rights	Zuzanna Warso	Poland	Human Rights



CSO	ANEC European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation	Chiara Giovannini	Belgium	Consumer interests in standardisation
Policy	ALLEA All European Academies	Krista Varantola	Finland	Research Integrity
Policy	CNIL Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés	Félicien Vallet	France	Data protection
Policy	EGE European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies	Julian Kinderlerer	South Africa	Intellectual property law
Policy	Nationale Politie	Nick Koeman	Netherlands	Police
Policy	STOA Science and Technology Options Assessment	Mihail Kritikos	Belgium	EU decision-making, risk regulation
Professional body	CEPIS Council of European Professional Informatics Societies	Declan Brady	UK	Informatics
Professional body	Big Data Alliance	Marc Salomon	Netherlands	Big data in industry and research
Professional body	De Staffing Groep	Bramjan Mulder	Netherlands	HR Consulting
Individual	Faculty of Law, Maastricht University	Maja Brkan	NL	EU Law
Individual	UMEA University, High level Expert Group EU	Virginia Dignum	Sweden	Social and ethical AI
Individual	IRGC International Risk Governance Center	Marie-Valentine Florin	CH	Risk Governance
Individual	The Guardian	Luke Dormehl	UK	Tech writer at Digital Trends
Individual	University of California, Berkley	James Rule	US	Privacy
Individual	University of Leeds	Mick Yates	UK	Sociologist, Writer on Privacy Issues



Individual	Coordinator Panelfit	Inigo de Miguel Beriaín	Spain	Law and Legal Philosophy in AI and Life Sciences
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Gender and Numbers

The board comprises 27 members out of which 8 are women and 19 men. The percentage of female professionals had been slightly increased.

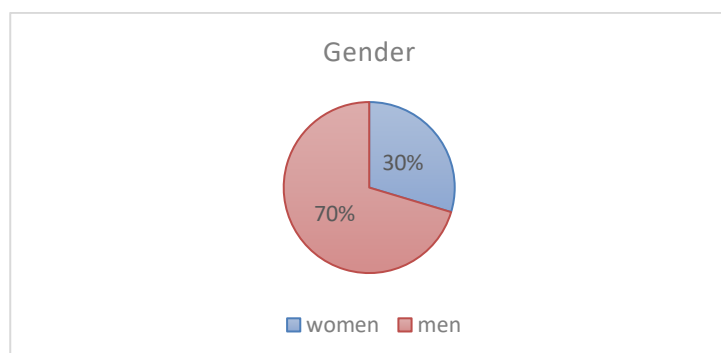


Figure 6: Gender ratio at the end of year one

Categories

Now 8 members from companies, three from CSOs, 7 individual experts (representing academia and the media), 5 members from policy (and adjacent areas) and 3 representing professional bodies make up the board.

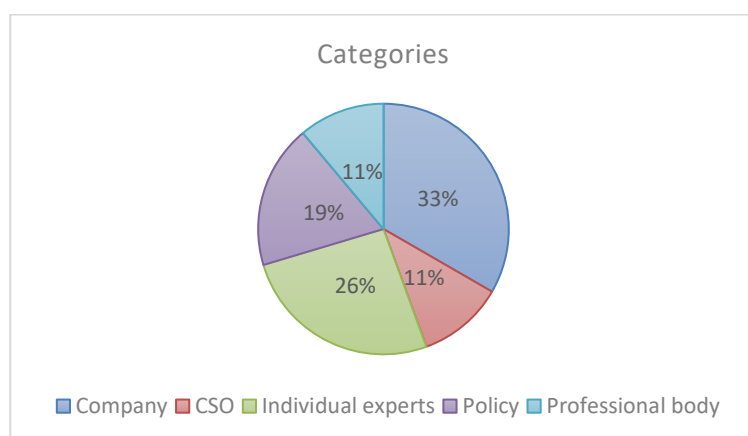


Figure 7: Distribution of categories at the end of year one

Countries



The SB members represented the following countries. One member from Switzerland joined the board.

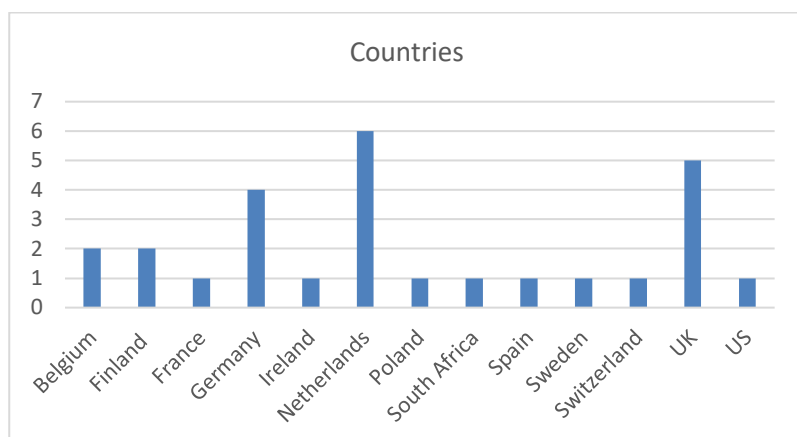


Figure 8: Distribution of countries at the end of year one

3.3 End of year two

There were some changes in the SB after the first review meeting in Brussels. Now 29 SB members formed the board, five women joined the board and three men left.

Table 4: SB at the end of year two

Category	Institution	Name	Country	Area of Application
Company	Elsevier	Maria de Kleijn	Netherlands	Analytical services
Company	Yoti	Julie Dawson	UK	Digital identity
Company	Google	Johnny Soraker	Ireland	Internet
Company	Pels Rijcken & Droogleever Fortuijn	Martijn Scheltema	Netherlands	Notary, advocate
Company	COGITANDA Dataprotect	Jörg Wälder	Germany	Cyber Security, Insurance
Company	Nokia Bell Labs	Yoan Miche	Finland	Cyber Security
Company	SAP	Sebastian Wieczorek	Germany	AI Technology
CSO	ANEC European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation	Chiara Giovannini	Belgium	Consumer interests in standardisation



CSO	Digital leadership institute	Cheryl van Dyck	USA	Digital inclusion
CSO	ICO Information Commissioner	Carl Wiper	UK	Data Protection
Individual	Faculty of Law, Maastricht University	Maja Brkan	NL	EU Law
Individual	UMEA University, High level Expert Group EU	Virginia Dignum	Sweden	Social and ethical AI
Individual	IRGC International Risk Governance Center	Marie-Valentine Florin	CH	Risk Governance
Individual	Tel Aviv University	Galit Wellner	Israel	Philosophy of digital technology
Individual	Science Po	Susan Perry	France	HR and digital technology
Individual	The Guardian	Luke Dormehl	UK	Tech writer at Digital Trends
Individual	University of California, Berkley	James Rule	US	Privacy
Individual	University of Leeds	Mick Yates	UK	Sociologist, Writer on Privacy Issues
Individual	Coordinator Panelfit	Inigo de Miguel Beriain	Spain	Law and Legal Philosophy in AI and Life Sciences
Policy	European Parliament	Susana Solís Pères	Spain	Regulation
Policy	ALLEA All European Academies	Krista Varantola	Finland	Research Integrity
Policy	CNIL Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés	Félicien Vallet	France	Data protection
Policy	EGE European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies	Julian Kinderlerer	South Africa	Intellectual property law
Policy	STOA Science and Technology Options Assessment	Mihail Kritikos	Belgium	EU decision-making, risk regulation
Professional body	Bar Council's Legal Services Committee	Shobaná Iyer	UK	Criminal law and law and AI
Professional body	Independent Management & Advisory Committee (ITU)	Beate Degen	Germany	Private sector
Professional body	CEPIS Council of European Professional Informatics Societies	Declan Brady	UK	Informatics



Professional body	Big Data Alliance	Marc Salomon	Netherlands	Big data in industry and research
Professional body	De Staffing Groep	Bramjan Mulder	Netherlands	HR Consulting

Numbers and Gender

At the first review meeting the composition of the SHERPA SB was criticised for not being sufficiently gender balanced although the ratio of women in the board was already higher than the percentage of women working in the field which is estimated to be as low as 4-20% in Europe.⁵

Accordingly, great efforts were made to achieve gender balance within the board. In order not to disrupt the SB as a working unit the changes were made cautiously and continuously. It was important as well to not simply enlarge the board at once with a sufficient number of female professionals in order to keep it manageable. At the end of year two 13 women and 16 men made up the SHERPA SB, which was a significant achievement given the above cited statistic of the low number of women working in SIS.

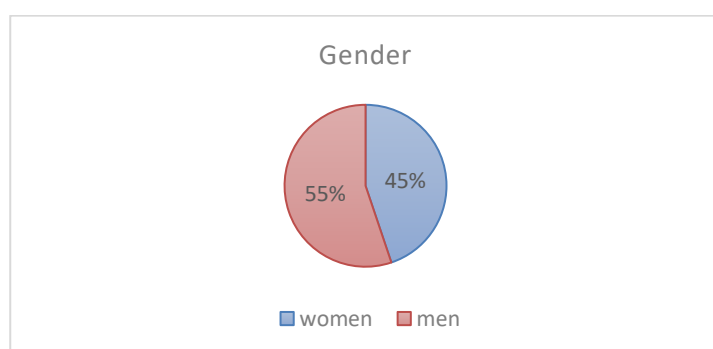


Figure 9: Gender ratio at the end of year two

Categories

Seven members belong to companies, three to CSOs, five to policy, five as well to professional bodies and nine are individual experts from academia and the media.

⁵ <https://medium.com/element-ai-research-lab/estimating-the-gender-ratio-of-ai-researchers-around-the-world-81d2b8dbe9c3>



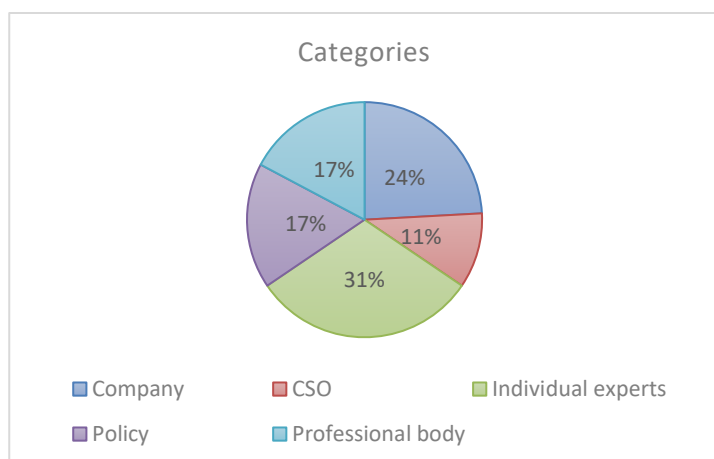


Figure 10: Stakeholder categories at the end of year two

Countries

Two representatives from non-EU countries joined the board, one from Israel, and one from the US which makes the board more diverse and look like this:

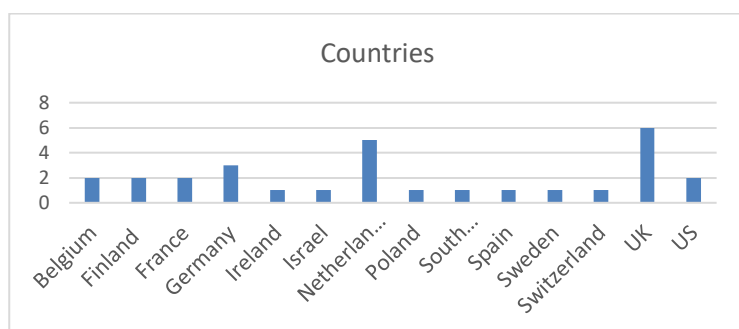


Figure 11: Distribution of countries at the end of year two

3.4 End of project

The total number of the SB was unchanged. One woman joined, and one man left.

Table 5: SB at the end of the project

Category	Institution	Name	Country	Area of Application
Company	Kearney	Maria de Kleijn	Netherlands	Consulting
Company	Yoti	Julie Dawson	UK	Digital identity



Company	Google	Johnny Soraker	Ireland	Internet
Company	Pels Rijcken & Droogleever Fortuijn	Martijn Scheltema	Netherlands	Notary, advocate
Company	COGITANDA Dataprotect	Jörg Wälder	Germany	Cyber Security, Insurance
Company	Nokia Bell Labs	Yoan Miche	Finland	Cyber Security
Company	SAP	Sebastian Wieczorek	Germany	AI Technology
CSO	ICO Information Commissioner	Abigail Hackston	UK	Data Protection
CSO	ANEC European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation	Chiara Giovannini	Belgium	Consumer interests in standardisation
CSO	Digital leadership institute	Cheryl van Dyck	USA	Digital inclusion
Policy	European Parliament	Susana Solís Pères	Spain	Regulation
Policy	ALLEA All European Academies	Krista Varantola	Finland	Research Integrity
Policy	CNIL Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés	Félicien Vallet	France	Data protection
Policy	EGE European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies	Julian Kinderlerer	South Africa	Intellectual property law



Policy	STOA Science and Technology Options Assessment	Mihail Kritikos	Belgium	EU decision-making, risk regulation
Professional body	CEPIS Council of European Professional Informatics Societies	Declan Brady	UK	Informatics
Professional body	Big Data Alliance	Marc Salomon	Netherlands	Big data in industry and research
Professional body	De Staffing Groep	Bramjan Mulder	Netherlands	HR Consulting
Professional body	Bar Council's Legal Services Committee	Shobaná Iyer	UK	Criminal law and law and AI
Professional body	Independent Managemen t & Advisory Committee (ITU)	Beate Degen	Germany	Private sector
Individual	Faculty of Law, Maastricht University	Maja Brkan	NL	EU Law
Individual	UMEA University, High level Expert Group EU	Virginia Dignum	Sweden	Social and ethical AI
Individual	IRGC International Risk Governance Center	Marie-Valentine Florin	CH	Risk Governance
Individual	The Guardian	Luke Dormehl	UK	Tech writer at Digital Trends
Individual	University of California, Berkley	James Rule	US	Privacy
Individual	University of Leeds	Mick Yates	UK	Sociologist, Writer on Privacy Issues
Individual	Coordinator Panelfit	Inigo de Miguel Berain	Spain	Law and Legal Philosophy in AI and Life Sciences



Individual	Tel Aviv University	Galit Wellner	Israel	Philosophy of digital technology
Individual	Science Po	Susan Perry	France	HR and digital technology

Gender and numbers

In the last year of the project almost complete gender balance was achieved, 14 female and 15 male professionals belonged to the SHERPA SB.

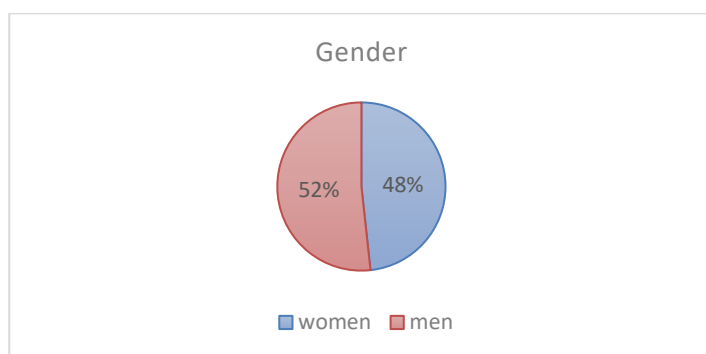


Figure 12: Gender ratio at the end of the project

Categories and Countries

The distribution of categories and countries was the same as at the end of the year before, therefore no graphic is provided.



4 Communication with the board

4.1 Communication with the board only

As a well working relationship with all of the SB members is crucial for their active participation in the SHERPA project it was made a rule that all mails were addressed to the respective SB members personally even though this is very time consuming. But it guaranteed a much higher response rate and much higher involvement in the project than sending mass mails.⁶

As requested in the GA the SB received six reports on the proceedings of the SHERPA project and the SHERPA SB in particular. The reports contained relevant news about the outputs of the various tasks of the project and about the SB meetings. They were delivered duly in December 2018, July 2019, December 2019, May 2020, November 2020 and in conjunction with the final event in October 2021.

Interviews were held with the vast majority of the SB members. As this was a very important factor in establishing a well working relationship with the board members and gaining insights into what could be done better a separate section is dedicated to this, see below.

4.2 Communication in the context of stakeholder network

The SHERPA SB forms part of the wider SHERPA network that is informed about the project. So, the board members received all the newsletters, press releases and invitations to webinars and other project related activities.

⁶ Once a mass mail was sent due to urgency combined with lack of time to which there was no answer at all. Usually, the response rate was between 40-80%.



5 Personal interviews with the board

In order that a SB works in the best possible way, it has to be ensured that a) a sustainable working relationship is built and a personal contact established to guarantee a high motivation and b) that the stakeholders participate in the most effective manner to improve the outcomes of the project.

Thus, a total of 37 interviews were conducted in two rounds, 25 in the first round and 12 in a second round. The first round comprises the first interview with all the members after joining the board and the second round comprises the interviews after the second SB meeting in London. The interviews were not scheduled in the GA but considered necessary in the course of the project.

5.1 Goals of the interviews

Round one

- The main goal of the interviews was to establish and build a sustainable relationship with the SB members to keep them involved throughout the course of the project.
- Another important goal was to get an idea in what ways the SB members can and want to bring in their expertise.
- And finally, the motivation of the SB members was to be determined: what do they want to get out of the project? What are their interests in it? This is particularly important because this will keep them involved during the project since they receive no official payment and only get a reimbursement of travel cost.

Round two

- The second round of interviews was conducted shortly after the second (and first large) SB meeting that took place in London in May 2018. The aim was to get feedback on the meeting and its content in order to improve future meetings and get most out of the feedback for the hitherto presented results of the project. For all the details of the SB meeting confer to section 6.1.2.

5.2 Approach

To achieve these goals the following steps were taken.

Round one

1. First the SHERPA Work Package (WP) leaders were interviewed informally: what is their interest in the SB members? In which tasks do they need contributions from the SB the most? The answers were collected according to the various WPs and tasks.
2. Based on the answers an informal interview for the first personal contact with the SB members was developed.
3. The majority of the SB members representing the various categories was then interviewed in a semi-formal open interview. In the interview the SB members were first informed about the different steps and



WPs of the project and the general possibilities to contribute. Then they were asked which kind of participation (meetings, focus groups, interviews, reviews, networking etc.) suited them best. Last but not least they had the opportunity to state their own interests in the outcomes of the project as well. The latter is an important information to keep them motivated; it has to be kept in mind not only what the project wants of the SB members but as well what the SB members want to get out of the project. The interviews took a maximum of one hour.

4. Then the interests of the partners were matched with the interests of the SB members.

Round two

In round two no such approach was necessary as the SB members were simply asked to give their feedback on the last meeting and how to improve the next meeting and go on with the results of the project. Prerequisite to that was of course the design of an informal interview again.

5.3 Matching of interests of partners and stakeholders

Stakeholders' contributions: partners' interests

The overall role of the SB members in the SHERPA project is to enlarge its knowledge base and prevent blind spots on the one hand and to act as ambassadors and door openers on the other hand.

The main role of the SB members in enlarging the knowledge base is to:

- share their views on how they perceive different issues related with SIS
- serve as independent experts during the project
- comment and contribute to all activities of the project
- take part in SB meetings

How can this be brought together with the different WPs? SB members can:

- attend project workshops, in particular the focus groups
- take part in the Delphi Study
- take part in the interviews
- take part in the online survey
- review papers, particularly the deliverables that undergo full quality assessment.

The other overarching function is that the SB members act as ambassadors for the project. This they can do, for instance, in the following ways

- they mention SHERPA at events and to their peers
- they invite their peers to join the SHERPA network
- they inform the SHERPA partners about relevant events, articles etc.

Interests of SB members in SHERPA

Since the SB members receive no payment it is crucial to get an idea of their interests in SHERPA to keep them motivated to stay involved. All of the interviewed stakeholders took a specific interest in the project. In particular they want to



- make their network aware of the ethics in the field if SIS. Many developers do not think of the impact of ethics in their work.
- learn more about ethics (as it is needed in their work).
- integrate ethics in the daily work.
- get to know innovative ways to regulate.
- influence the output of the project.
- influence policy and regulation.
- promote benefits for society.
- influence the suggestions and recommendations.
- see an output that makes an impact.
- network and meet other interesting people.
- get to know new ways of thinking and new input and ideas. They want to learn from each other and get a broader opinion.
- keep up to date, get the interesting information.
- get a clearer picture of the problems.

One of the stakeholders summarized his interests in networking and meeting interesting people, getting innovative ideas and learn about the ethics of SIS, and influencing outcomes. This seems to be a summary of the interests in general. It can be said that it payed off to take the motivation of the stakeholders into account as they stayed motivated and active till the very end of the project.

Matching

There was a good matching in general as the interests of the project and the interests of the SB members serve each other mutually. In particular both the SHERPA project and the stakeholders work for a common goal: ethics in SIS.

5.4 Results of the interviews

Round one

The interviews served the main purpose well. All SB members expressed clear interest in the SHERPA project and the willingness to contribute. They enjoyed the possibility to talk about the project. It was an important step in building a good relationship and keeping the stakeholders involved.

The focus at this point of time was on clarifying the general willingness of the stakeholders in what ways they want to contribute to the SHERPA project. It has to be kept in mind that the stakeholders are very busy and do not receive any payment (other than the reimbursement of the travel costs).

All the stakeholders talked to are willing to serve as *ambassadors* of the project. They were pleased to mention the project to their peers and invite them to join the SHERPA network. Most of them have excellent networks. The results of their activity could be seen indirectly in the rising number that joined the project via the website to form part of the larger stakeholder network after the interviews. (See more on the ambassadorial activities in section 7).



All but one of the SB members are happy to take part in the SHERPA SB *meetings* and other project meetings as well.

All SB members interviewed are willing to *review papers*. Their limited time is of course the limiting factor in contributing. The willingness to review papers seems to end at the limit of 30 pages. The procedure agreed upon is to ask them directly if they have the time to read an output or not. Since the SB members have in general limited resources to contribute to the project it is good not to ask them too piecemeal, but after one larger piece of work is finished.

Most of the SB members are interested to contribute to the *workbook* and take part in the *focus groups* of WP3. There is a high interest to be involved in the workbook in some way in all of them as this is at the heart of the outputs of the SHERPA project (and serves their wish to influence outcomes).

Most SB members could be interested to take part in the *Delphi Study* (task 2.4). The concept appealed to most of them. Most of them are willing to take part in the *stakeholder interviews* (2.2) as well. Some expressed uncertainty with regard to the fact that there are no experts in artificial intelligence. The stakeholders are also willing to take part in the *online survey* (task2.3) and to refer it to their peers if applicable.

As a direct consequence that could be seen immediately all the interviewed stakeholders who were asked to review the first deliverable (the first scenario of task 1.2) were willing to do so. Most were interested to read the other scenarios also. One of the SB members could be persuaded to give a talk during the consortium meetings in Vienna. The rate of participation in the second SB meeting (the first one after the interviews) was very high and this continued throughout the entire project. More about the SB meetings in section 6.2.

The success of building this relationship was very visible till the end of the project. As can be seen later in the section 6 on the stakeholder activities the stakeholders did contribute in the way they promised to do at the beginning of the project. Till the very end many of the SB members were actively engaged in the project. The interviews played an important part in this. To give an example: The last SB meeting had 15 participants.

Interviews round two

12 interviews were held with SB members after the second SB meeting in London. As the results of these interviews are specific for the SB meetings, please see section 6.2.



6 Activities and recommendations of the board

This section describes the activities the SHERPA SB members were involved in and their recommendations. The most important suggestions came from the SB meetings in which the majority of the SB members took part regularly. They are therefore presented here in some detail. Listed here are also other meetings in which SB members participated and played a prominent role in as well as other activities such as reviews or taking part in surveys and interviews. Included are also activities such as giving presentation to the SHERPA consortium or at other meetings.

6.1 Key stakeholder inputs and suggestions

The SHERPA project received a plethora of valuable advice from the SB members. Some of it was so important that it changed not only the results of the project but influenced the entire course of it. Therefore, some of the key findings shall be briefly highlighted before they are explained in some detail in the following sections.

In the second SB meeting in London the first results and the plan of the further course of action of the project were put to the test by presenting them to the SB members. The remarks of the stakeholders about the importance of the clarity of AI definitions found their way into one of the SHERPA recommendations (the final output of the project).

Also, the SB stressed the importance of risk assessment and education as options of action to tackle the ethical issues of SIS which were both not visible in the project. The GA cannot easily be changed, but when a budget remained due to the pandemic these suggestions were taken into account in the form of a contract amendment.

First educational material that contributes positively to education of ethics in AI was developed. The material included the selection of teaching-oriented case studies building on real-life case studies and developing training sessions on SHERPA-related results.

Second, the idea of a risk analyst was taken up which had further developed in the course of the project into the question how an impact assessment for AI should be designed, so that it can address ethical and human rights concerns.

In the other meetings the SHERPA final recommendations were refined with the inputs of the SB members. An example for taking up the stakeholder suggestions was the removal of one recommendation from the SHERPA project that was not considered as important as the others. In the last meeting SHERPA received important suggestions on how to disseminate the recommendations with the SB members offering to act as door openers to their networks.

6.2 SB meetings and recommendations

Five SHERPA SB meetings were held in total as contracted in the GA. In these meetings the SHERPA project received the most important feedback and recommendations of the stakeholders. Therefore, they are described in some detail. Three of the meetings were held alongside the SHERPA consortium meeting to be able to integrate the SB recommendations immediately into the SHERPA work.



6.2.1 First SB Meeting

The first SB meeting took place in July 2018 (M3) in Brussels. It was coupled with the first scenario workshop of task 1.2 (on technologies that mimic people). As the SB meeting had to be planned at rather short notice it had a preliminary character. Five SB members and two SHERPA partners took part in it. The participants were mainly informed about the SHERPA project and their anticipated role in it. In addition, open questions on the membership in the SHERPA SB could be satisfactorily answered. The SB members received the opportunity to get to know each other and discuss their positions on AI and their view on the questions of the content of the scenario workshop. One SB member left the board afterwards as she recognized that she had a wrong expectation about her role in it. The others continued with the project.

6.2.2 Second SB Meeting

The second SHERPA SB meeting took place in May 2019 in London. 18 SB members out of 27 took part in the meeting and discussed the first project results together with 10 SHERPA WP and task leaders. The meeting was of high importance to the SHERPA project as it helped to determine the further course of the project work.



Aims of the meeting

The meeting had the following main aims.

First, as it was the first large meeting one aim was to get to know each other and each other's opinions and to further establish (after the interviews, which were described above) a well working relationship.

Second, the SHERPA project wanted to get feedback on its first results and an idea in which direction the further work of the project should go. Accordingly, the discussion focussed firstly on the key issues of the ethical implications of SIS that were presented as the first outcomes of the project. Then the question was discussed with the stakeholders which options of action have to be taken to best tackle the ethical issues (which was the work to come within the SHERPA project in the next years).⁷

⁷ Both goals matched the stakeholders' interests very well who stated that they are interested to get new ideas, influence outcomes and do networking. Accordingly, the discussion was very lively.



What happened?

The meeting started with a welcome and an in-depth introduction round which was followed by an overview of the SHERPA project and an overview of SHERPA's results after one year: the most important ethical issues in the field of SIS. A plenary discussion followed on the questions if these are really the most important issues and if there is anything that was missed.

Afterwards the options of action to tackle these issues (guidelines, regulatory and technical options, standards) covered by SHERPA were presented. In the subsequent section it was discussed whether there are any options of action missing and which are the most important ones.

Results and recommendations

Feedback to Introduction of SHERPA and first results: Ethical Issues

Some of the points that were raised shall be mentioned here explicitly. The question was brought up if the use of the term SIS is unfavourable as the key words in the debate are AI and Big Data. It is important also, so it was stressed, to use clear and consistent definitions throughout the entire project – particularly in this field.

It was remarked that the term “ethical issue” could be infelicitous as it implies that the ethical issues are simply happening, and this is not the case. It was suggested to map EU publications (e.g. HLEG guideline) against the SHERPA ethical issues and even test existing guidelines on them.

A representative from the EGE pointed out that the EGE starts their statement on artificial intelligence, robotics and ‘autonomous systems’⁸ with the values laid down in the Charter of fundamental rights. In SHERPA's list solidarity is missing.

It could be considered, it was added, to cluster the ethical issues under human rights as well. Also, it is important to distinguish between ethical issues that are only industry specific and the ones that are cross-cutting. Another way to prioritise would be the questions: which ethical issues are most pressing?

One SB member raised the question if more technological understanding is required to understand and discuss the ethical issues sufficiently.

Also, the stakeholders recommended to think more about the individual and the implication on everyday life. For this it could be helpful to involve more consumer organisations.

And last but not least it was recommended to be stronger with ethics. We need to lead the debate and make clear that it is an advantage to be ethical.

Feedback to Options of Action

SHERPA had planned in the GA to develop the following options of action to tackle the ethical issues of SIS: guidelines, regulatory and technical options, standards. These were briefly presented and discussed in the plenary.

Is anything missing?

⁸ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/dfebe62e-4ce9-11e8-be1d-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-78120382>



It was pointed out that the guidelines for ethics by design must be complemented by a guideline for developing (and applying) AI. Industry cannot know what their customers use their products for, and they do not have the authority to control the customers.

The stakeholders suggested to think about sandbox approaches, consumer redress and an ombudsperson as well as pledges, certification and liability. They made clear also that regulation has to be ex ante and ex post and last but not least, they raised the issue of educating scientists and the public as crucial as well.

Prioritisation of option of action

The following four options of action were rated as important by the stakeholders:

1. public education
2. guidelines - (including pledges)
3. regulatory options (including sandbox)
4. new regulator (including ombudsman and having a broader scope)

There was consensus that regulatory options (including a new regulator) and public education were the most important ones followed by guidelines; these were discussed accordingly. That means that SHERPA got the important feedback that one highly important option of action was missing in the project which is education.

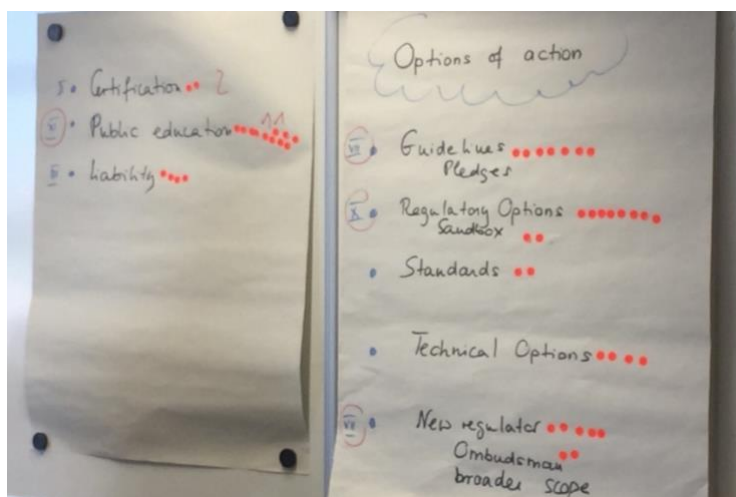


Figure 13: Prioritization of the options of action

Discussion of regulation

There was a consensus in the round that a smart mix of different types of regulation is needed. GDPR, for example, includes codes of conduct and can link to standards and certification.

Guidelines need to include examples of good practice and of unacceptable practices. They must have the right level of abstraction not to be useless. The question of implementation must be solved satisfactorily and sanctions possible.

Good guiding questions for regulation could be: What is the right level of interaction? What do the companies need help with?

Concerning a new regulator: it has to be discussed what are the conditions for a regulator to be successful. What skills and knowledge would the people that do the regulatory job need to do a good job? There



might be the problem of having to deal with many different regulators. A regulator would need to have the capacity to understand what is going on and as part of this needs to be kept well informed of current developments. The regulator would not have to be a state body. The regulator would have to be so strong that it can withstand lobbying.

Regulation in general: The field of AI is a difficult area for regulation as nomenclature will change. Ethical questions have to be asked at each state of the development of the technology. Ethical considerations are important at the same time as the application is being designed. It might be helpful to check the regulation of the use cases that already exists (e.g. power trading)? Does AI need to be regulated on top of this? If we decide for a new regulation, then it is important to look at ways to construct a regulatory framework that is clear to understand.

In the field of certification, we need to understand the landscape and the players in it. Access to certification and accreditation schemes can be developed.

And last but not least, we need something – and this is really important – that is applicable. We could create our own sandbox and do a cost benefit analysis.

Discussion of public education

As there was not much time left only the following aspects were discussed. Scientists have to educate the public of the ethical problems and how they are solved – and this is not the case. It has to be sorted out also how to deal with misinformation. Education is needed to avoid misuse of systems. And not only the public but scientists have to be educated on the topic of ethics of SIS, and last but not least a potential regulator needs education as well.

At the end of the SHERPA project these ideas were taken up again. Due to the Covid pandemic there was an unused travel budget, and an amendment was made to transfer the money to person months to ensure even better project outcomes. Two suggestions of the SB were taken up with the tasks of AI ethics education and AI impact assessment⁹

First educational material that will contribute positively to AI education will be developed. Specifically, the developed material will include the following two activities:

- selection of teaching-oriented case studies building on real-life case studies, adjusted according to the educational paradigm of *designing for values*;
- developing training sessions on SHERPA-related outcomes using pilot workshops supported by the project partners involved in this task.

Second, the idea of a cost benefit analysis was taken up which had further developed in the course of the project into the question how an impact assessment for AI should be designed, so that it can address ethical and human rights concerns. In order to do this, the task undertakes a systematic review of impact assessments that are of relevance to AI to understand what counts as good practice in impact assessment and how such good practice can be applied to AI.

⁹ It has to be stated that this was not due only to the second stakeholder board meeting but to the work in the SHERPA project also.



6.2.3 Second Meeting: Interviews round two

Informal interviews were held with 12 SB members after the London meeting to get their feedback on the meeting and its content.

The personal factor

Concerning the personal factor (and the motivation to contribute to the SHERPA project) all said that they enjoyed the meeting and learned a lot. It was good to be more connected to the project and to see so many of the SB members face to face. The common impression was that together the SB members can provide useful feedback and thus achieve impact.

General comments on the meeting

The general response was that the conversation was good and the discussion fruitful. The challenges were identified and there are certain overlaps depending on the perspective. One of the board members observed that some stakeholders made comments on things that were not considered in the project (which shows the importance of stakeholder engagement).

General comments on the project

It is important to link the SHERPA project with other projects or events or initiatives, according to the SB members. And it is vital to be more specific and focus on implementation of AI and regulation of it. Also, to bridge the gap between lay people and experts has to be kept in mind. In addition, the SHERPA project has to be aware of possible confirmation bias; many stakeholders are present with an understanding of ethics. And last but not least the results of the project have to form a coherent whole that makes clear that ethics is not an island with no relationship to the real world of AI.¹⁰

It was decided that the next SB meetings were to take place immediately before the GA so that the inputs could be directly incorporated. The timing was scheduled to be more generous.

Most of the recommendations found their way into the project.

6.2.4 Third SB meeting (online)

The third SHERPA SB meeting had been meticulously planned as a physical one-day meeting on 23 March 2020 in Brussels taking into account all the feedback from the SB members to make this meeting even better. Due to the pandemic the meeting had to be cancelled at short notice (three weeks before) and transformed from a physical one-day meeting into a two-hour video conference. Content was accordingly reduced to the most important work.

This was the first official online meeting of the SHERPA project.

12 stakeholders came to discuss with SHERPA partners the results of the project on regulation and a regulatory body and the preliminary recommendations that SHERPA had developed to tackle the ethical issues that SIS pose and to create systems that are not only not harmful but beneficial to all.

As regulatory options had been considered particularly important in the previous SB meeting, the meeting started with the presentation of the work on the regulatory options and the need of a new regulator on AI and Big data which was debated in some detail along the questions if a new regulator is needed in the first place and if yes what has to be taken into account in the process and if no what is needed instead. The remarks of the stakeholders were incorporated into the SHERPA work.

¹⁰ This idea found its way into the idea of an ecosystem of AI.



In the second part of the meeting SHERPA's preliminary recommendations (the final output of the SHERPA project) how to tackle the ethical challenges of SIS were presented together with the theoretical background of them and discussed.

Results and recommendations

First part: regulation

The following questions were discussed by the SB members.

Question 1: Do we need a new regulator/body for AI and big data at the EU or national level?

It was stated that regulation and a new regulator is needed, but that the regulator needs to be fit for purpose and not be inhibitive. The field is very complex and regulatory demands may vary widely and it is possible that no single regulator can address all relevant questions. In addition, a deep understanding of the benefits and risks of AI across sectors is needed that takes into account both technological and social dimensions. Regulatory conflicts have to be avoided. In the UK, it was pointed out, a number of regulators look at AI issues and that they have reached quite a good level of cooperation. Maybe different aspects of the ecosystem might be regulated in different ways.

Question 2: What international, EU or national policy directions are relevant to consider in the creation of such a new regulator?

It was mentioned that there are a number of committees in the UK. There is an advice group if there are any concerns regarding AI.

But the great challenge is that we do not know what risks exactly one is trying to protect people from. Because of that there is a need to understand what potential impacts of AI are; the value of SHERPA's scenarios were mentioned in this context. The potential impacts need to be picked up by regulators in order to get a better understanding of the consequences and impacts of AI.

Question 3: If no regulator is deemed necessary, what other regulatory options are the most desirable and feasible?

The regulator should not make the regulations but carry them out. Demands differ between areas and there already are regulators. SHERPA could explore where likely undesirable consequences outweigh likely desirable consequences of AI because these areas are the ones that need regulation. As well the potential of joint regulatory mechanisms, like codes of conduct and standards was mentioned.



This is the summary of the main points:

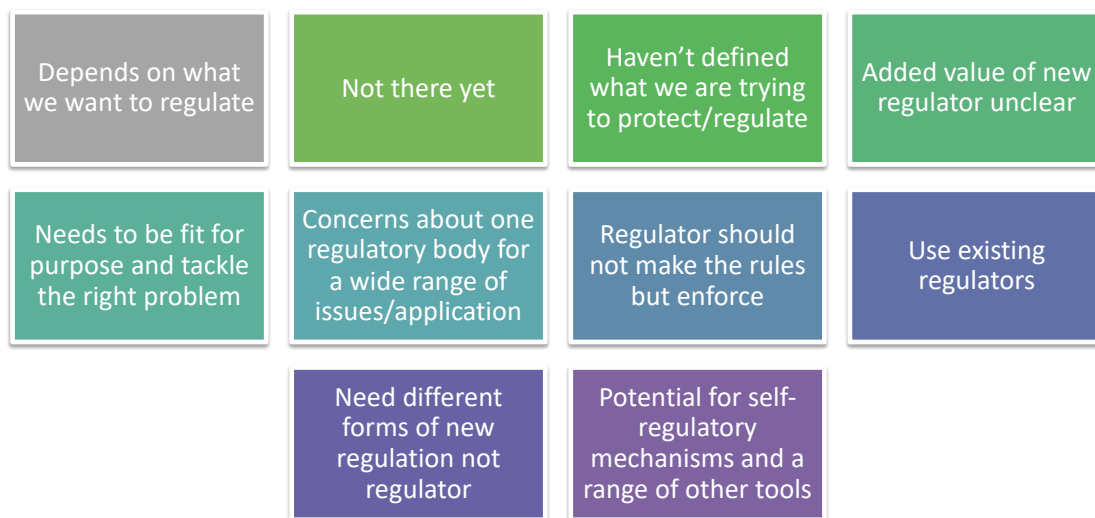


Figure 14: Summary of stakeholder recommendations to regulatory options

Second part: Preliminary SHERPA recommendations

SHERPA's preliminary recommendations of what has to be done to not only avoid the potential harms of AI but to foster an Ecosystem of AI for Human Flourishing were presented. In order to understand the feedback of the SB members some information on the presented concepts is given here.

The overall challenge that SHERPA was facing at that time was: How does SHERPA work lead to specific recommendations for policy makers? To get closer to this goal firstly the following categorization of the ethical issues was developed:

- Specific issues of machine learning (e.g. bias, data protection ...)
- General questions about living in a digital world (autonomy, distribution of benefits ...)
- Metaphysical questions (singularity, change of human nature ...)

In the next steps the ethical issues and mitigation measures could be assigned to the categories and the relevant stakeholders mapped accordingly.

As there is no simple way of addressing these issues it seems appropriate to use the metaphor of an ecosystem of stakeholders that ensures that AI is developed and used to promote human flourishing.

The ecosystem contains the various inhabitants, but it also depends on the natural/technical and social environment.

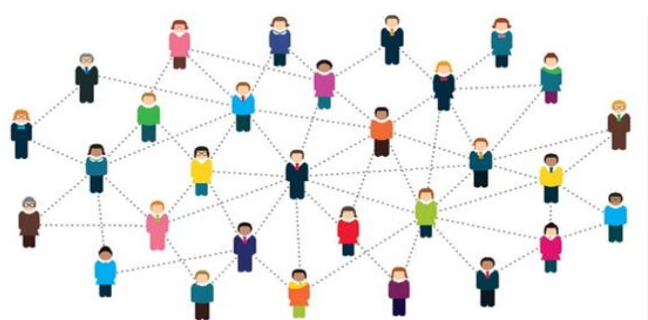


Figure 15: Ecosystem of stakeholders

After the presentation, the floor was opened to discuss the following questions:



1. Is the overall narrative in this document plausible and does it add value to the AI ethics discourse and the SHERPA project? How could it be improved? Which aspects need more/less emphasis?
2. What are the most important steps to:
 - a. Establish this ecosystem?
 - b. Prepare pathways towards acceptance of the ecosystem?
 - c. Maintain and stabilize the ecosystem?
3. What are the biggest gaps in the ecosystem at the moment?
4. What needs do specific AI ethics stakeholders (including you) have in navigating the ecosystem?
5. What can a project like SHERPA contribute to the development and acceptance of the ecosystem?

The overall narrative was considered plausible by the SB members. It shows how everything is connected and helps to make the picture more transparent. It is a nice map to distribute available incentives and possible penalties. There might be a critical mass necessary to establish the ecosystem. A trial phase might be desirable and necessary. It is important as well to collaborate with the developers and get the experts in. An answer is also needed on how we can foster and nurture an ecosystem that creates outcomes we want rather than outcomes we do not want. A wider discourse and more education are necessary to increase the group of discussants. It is important to shape what we do by default rather than only after secondary thinking.

The concept of human flourishing, it was pointed out, might not gather much interest in the UK, because an empirical and rather sceptical point of view is predominant. The positive goal needs to be known. Policymakers and organizations think in terms of remedying harms, whereas the concept of human flourishing is more holistic. Consequently, the project has some work to do in order to ‘sell’ the concept, at least in the UK.

The use of sandboxes for SMEs were also suggested: regulators give innovators the chance to see how innovations work. There are already examples of sandboxes in practice in the UK.

It was stated that it would be desirable to study all AI regulation of the European Parliament and, especially, how stakeholders feed into the policymaking process. From this point of view such an empirical study would be helpful alongside normative studies.

Overall, the concepts of human flourishing and ecosystems were considered worthy to add “considerable value to the discourse”. Despite the online limitations, the discussions that arose during the meeting were seen as valuable and relevant to both the stakeholders and partners. The project was encouraged to go on with the work on the recommendation and the idea of the ecosystem was considered to be a good map for the further work.

The valuable feedback that could be gained found its way back into both the work on regulation and the recommendations.

6.2.5 Fourth SB Meeting (online)

The SHERPA project presented the first draft of the final recommendations at the 4th SB (Online) Meeting on 6th October 2020. 19 Stakeholders representing companies, professional associations, civil societies, the media and academia had a lively discussion with 13 SHERPA partners and representatives from the European Commission and the European Parliament on the recommendations that will be the final output of the SHERPA project. Below are the recommendations of how to deal with SIS that the SHERPA project recommends to policy makers.



SHERPA Recommendations

1 Clearly Delimit Relevant Ecosystems

1. Use appropriate and clear definitions of AI and digital technology
2. Recognise that Excellence Includes Ethical Considerations

2 Develop and Maintain AI Knowledge Base

3. Address AI risks by promoting AI Impact Assessment
4. Create Ethics by Design AI Curriculum for Horizon Europe Researchers
5. Create model curricula to include ethics and human rights in AI education at all levels

3 3a Elaborate an effective EU-level regulatory framework for AI

6. Establish the European Agency for Regulation of AI
7. Develop a mandatory regulatory framework of ex-ante and ex-post enforcement mechanisms

4 3b Promote relevant local governance structures

8. Establish Role of AI (Ethics) Officer in Organisations
9. Establish municipal AI ethics committees
10. Include research findings on AI ethics in standardisation

The recommendations were presented and discussed one by one and afterwards as a set. So, the final SHERPA recommendations were put to the test for the first time. The SHERPA project got very positive feedback to all the recommendations except for one (see below) and there was a lively discussion till the end. The SB members noted after the discussion that it was very fruitful for them as well. In the following section are the details of the discussion.

Results and SB Recommendations

Discussion of the single recommendation

Each recommendation was presented and assessed by one stakeholder board member and then discussed alongside the following questions in the plenary:

Are these the most important recommendations?

1. Gaps – is anything vital/indispensable missing?
2. Lack of importance – Should a recommendation be taken out of the list?

Recommendation 1

This recommendation was regarded as critical. It was recommended to take AI that replaces human beings as a starting point. It was remarked that the definition of AI in HLEG is too broad and that we need to think about principles as well and not definitions only .

Recommendation 2

This recommendation was considered very important, but the issue was raised of who can evaluate this (how many experts needed)? It is very broad.

Recommendation 3

This recommendation is very important according to the SB members. It is difficult to describe the risks, it is better to focus on impact (which is a continuous process). The examples given in the SHERPA



recommendation are good but a bit random and not the most important ones.

Recommendation 4

The same applies to this recommendation. One representative from the EC remarked that it is already implemented.

Recommendation 5

This recommendation was viewed as very important. It could even be broader to include other groups. A signature curriculum is needed that lasts for a while.

Recommendation 6

This recommendation was seen as important and very much needed. But it was recommended to be aware that duplication needs to be avoided and it is crucial to change the terminology of the European Agency for Regulation. A timeline of actions could be more helpful than a one fits all agency.

Recommendation 7

This recommendation was considered very important. Accountability is the key (to regulators and to individuals). The approach needs to be risk based

Recommendation 8

This is an important recommendation in the stakeholders' opinion and needed (from the industry perspective) too. But a very clear (legislative) and independent mandate is needed, otherwise the AI (Ethics) Officer is a "lame duck". A translation between technical and ethical aspects is also necessary.

Recommendation 9

This recommendation should be removed from the list was the prevailing opinion, committees are not the right tool, but public procurement policies. On the other hand, it was stated by some that it is very pragmatic and can be easily implemented.¹¹

Recommendation 10

This recommendation was also regarded as important. It needs to be discussed where exactly it could be implemented, e.g. in ISO. The great challenge is that we need to know what ethical AI is before we develop a standard and there is no agreement on that. Human rights have to be included in the consideration.

Discussion of the set of recommendations

The recommendations are "pearls" – but they need to be linked to each other better (especially in the context of the ecosystem), we need something like a driving theme. But: the connection is not as important as that they serve the purpose of regulation – soon. A more human centric approach is needed, there is a lack of individual concerns visible in the recommendations, but we need to focus on the broader societal perspective also. As well, there is the problem of emergent behaviour and responsibility to the users. It might help to follow an already existing framework. And some of the recommendations (like the ethics officer) might be difficult to implement in small organisations.

The feedback of the stakeholder board members found its way into the recommendations which looked like this when they were finalised.

¹¹ This recommendation was actually removed later on from the set of recommendations.



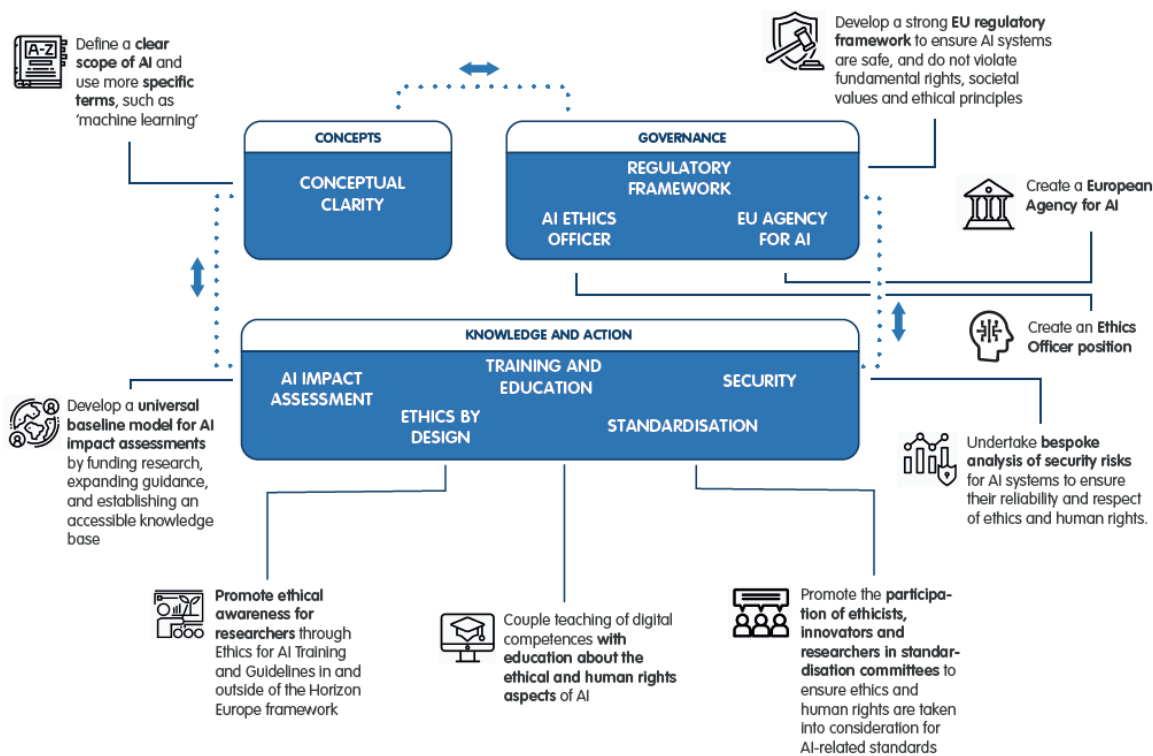


Figure 16: SHERPA recommendations

6.2.6 Fifth SB online meeting

In the fifth and last SB meeting on 22nd September 2021 the final version of the SHERPA recommendations was presented and discussed from the point of view of dissemination. 15 SB members met with six SHERPA partners, two of the panellists of the preceding SHERPA final conference and the PANELFIT and TechEthos coordinators. The meeting was moderated in parts by an external moderator and the debate was highly inspiring.

SHERPA got a lot of positive feedback on the recommendations and it was highlighted that the website that presents them is excellent. The SB members reported not only in what way they have employed the SHERPA recommendations, but developed ideas on how the recommendations could be further used and disseminated.

What did the SB members do with the recommendations?

Many SB members shared the recommendations via social networks, one of them in an AI minded one (Kaggle). Many mentioned the recommendations to groups that work on similar topics, e.g. the English bar council or the International Risk Governance Center. Some SB members have started to include the recommendations in their teaching at university level. In one case the recommendations form an integral part of the course teaching already. In general, there was some agreement that it is a good way to spread the recommendations by teaching at universities. Techethos and Panelfit will pick up relevant parts of the recommendations as well. Also, the SHERPA recommendations were promoted outside of Europe (e.g. in Israel). One SB member favoured inverted lobbying and working like a “Trojan horse” bringing the recommendation into the company s/he works in. And SHERPA work was taken into account in developing the Ethics Framework for the CEN TC428 standard.



What else could be done in general?

Europe is not isolated. It is necessary to collaborate beyond the EU, with American and Asian countries. Therefore, it is necessary to figure out how to share results outside of Europe. It is important to globalise the recommendations. One SB member stressed that AI impact assessment is a good point for collaboration. Some others mentioned the importance of standards as a way to inspire regulation internationally as they are rather neutral. The recommendations could be adapted by the ISO-standards which would guarantee international attention. In this case the question needs to be clear what the specific ethics points are as standard bodies (e.g. CEN) ask this question and would appreciate more information on this.

The SB members agreed on ethics by design being foundational to many other recommendations. There is an increasing asymmetry between consumers' choice and the technology which can only be solved by ethics by design. But this is not enough, ethics by design should be part of business models also. It was also suggested to have an ethics by design institute to test markets and see what works. Can SHERPA be morphed into such an institute as a bridge between academy and industry?

The range of industries using AI is growing. There need to be specific recommendations for a targeted industry. What do we need for which industry? One cannot target industry as a whole but there are different groups of people with different needs which means that precise recommendations are necessary.

SHERPA is not only about enforcement but also about education. The latter is the bigger opportunity. There are different kinds of stakeholders (industry, governments, academia...) that are interested in different things. It is necessary to target them with different pieces of information. Can SHERPA have an educational role with the different stakeholders?

One has to be aware of the fact that the people making the decisions are not the developers. People like Elon Musk need to be addressed. But on the other hand, employees have power, they can come up with topics and recommendations. They know the content and changes often start with them. It won't work only top-down. In all cases, the people in the companies need the education, top managers won't necessarily do anything.

And last but not least: even if the developers may not be particularly interested, the AI systems might be. Is it possible to have recommendations that are machine readable?

The recommendations are very relevant for data scientists interested in data governance, including those in industry. Presumably this is also relevant to Data Protection Officers (DPOs), who de facto are not only doing data protection but also supervising how data is used in AI models.

Concrete suggestions to SHERPA

One SB member is involved with the UNESCO which has a lot of projects with regards to AI and might be a good institution to connect with. The CNIL in France is interested in SHERPA's work and could be contacted. Other bodies are working on SHERPA's topic, and SHERPA needs to connect with them, e.g. the Council of Ministers of the EU. G20 and G7 were active in these topics in the recent past. There could be new channels for the SHERPA recommendations.

Also, it is important to liaise with bodies like ALLEA or ENRIO to make the recommendations public and get comments from them.

In the national settings adequate implementation processes are needed. The results need to be translated into the national languages and processes. It is necessary to look for and work with champions involved in politics that can do this job.



Government officials could translate recommendations to bring them into force in national contexts, therefore we need people close to governments that speak the national language. Governments are only using their own results (or results in their own language).

What has SHERPA done?

There is an ongoing communication with the European Commission and MEPs and member states. Various committees are working on the AI act, and SHERPA is in close contact. There will be training courses on ethics by design for companies on a commercial basis. And last but not least: SHERPA is successful in academic publication which gives prestige and recognisability.

What can SHERPA do in the future?

SHERPA will reach out to the SB members again. The training courses on ethics by design on a commercial basis will be institutionalized. The results will be fed into the Tech-Ethos project that follows up on the results.

Suggestion for further EU project

It is not necessary to create new projects like SHERPA. This would be reinventing the wheel. Instead, projects are needed that work on the question of how to roll the recommendations out. It would be good to concentrate on some of the ideas given by the SB members how to do that and e.g. 'identify national champions and work from there'.

Also, the recommendations might be worked out for different groups of people, to work out specific recommendations for specific sectors and specific groups of people.

6.2 Other Meetings

6.2.1 STOA flagship event

SHERPA organised together with STOA (Panel for the Future of Science and Technology) and the sister projects SIENNA and PANELFIT a final event in March 2021 that was hosted by STOA in the European Parliament on policy options for the ethical governance of disruptive technologies. This event would have not been possible without the active engagement of the SHERPA SB, in particular without the commitment of the two SHERPA SB members who belong to STOA, as well as two stakeholder board members who were part of the first panel.



In view of the upcoming legislative proposal on AI and its ethical aspects this online event sought to identify which issues and challenges of AI need particular attention. It also discussed ways to address those challenges and build on what was learned through the AI debate to better prepare for the next wave of scientific and technological advances and ensure that these are beneficial to society and their risks are addressed early.



Following the opening remarks of Susana Solís Pérez, MEP and STOA Panel member, the Head of Office of the European Commission Vice-President for the European Way of Life, Ms Despina Spanou delivered an introductory speech on the subject of the event. Her keynote speech was followed by two panel discussions that focused on the ethical, social and legal challenges of AI and on options that could help identify and address current and future challenges of emerging technologies. The first panel represented the SHERPA project.

The keynote lecture was afterwards delivered by Yoshua Bengio, Professor at the Department of Computer Science who dealt with the topic of Incentives for Public Good AI Innovation.

His keynote speech was followed by the third panel discussion on the ethical and human rights implications of emerging technologies beyond AI and a Roundtable that brought together international perspectives on the ethical governance of AI and other disruptive technologies with members of the OECD, IEEE and the Council of Europe.

The roundtable was followed by a final keynote speech by Mariya Gabriel, European Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth. Eva Kaili, MEP and STOA Chair offered the closing remarks of the event.

6.2.2 Project Meetings

The SHERPA SB members also actively participated in various SHERPA meetings to give feedback and contribute their expertise. They were involved in the scenario workshops in 2018 of task 1.2, they took part in the workshop on ethical guidelines of task 3.2 in Brussels (giving very important impulses), one SB member at a time gave a presentation at the face-to-face meetings of the SHEPA consortium in Vienna and in London which were both inspiring and extremely useful for the project.

6.3 Reviews

The SB members were involved in reviewing most of the deliverables of the SHERPA project that produced outputs to the workbook, SHERPA's collection of results.¹² As their feedback is highly specific to the reports reviewed only a general overview can be given here.

Task 1.2

This task developed scenarios of the use of SIS in the year 2025. The SB members were involved in reviewing and commenting on all of the scenarios and gave input of great value and answers to questions that were asked specifically for each scenario (and are therefore not summarized here).

Task 3.3

This task is on regulatory options. The SB members reviewed the scoping paper on regulatory options on the basis of the following questions.

- Has SHERPA's preliminary research identified all the **regulatory options** relevant to smart information systems (AI and big data) for further analysis in the project?

¹² The tasks 1.1 (that developed the case studies) and 3.2 (development of ethical guidelines) were feedbacked in the second stakeholder board meeting and in the workshop on ethical guidelines in Brussels.



- Are there any **additional unidentified options** we should consider, especially in the EU context?
- Are any of the identified **options unlikely to succeed and/or should not be considered** for further analysis in SHERPA?
- What **additional criteria** should be considered in the review and analysis of each of the identified options?

All the answers found their way into the final deliverable. (As indicated before, further input was given in the third online SB meeting.)

Task 3.4 This task concentrates on the development of standards. A draft with the first results was reviewed by the SB along the following lines:

Within several committees on the national, European and international level efforts have started with respect to standardization for ethics and AI. Per sector, but also per ethical issue different developments are going on:

- Privacy is embedded in legislation. Several standards address the organisational and technical measures to address privacy in standardization efforts. Several sectors have made or are in the process of making sector specific standards;
- Security and focus on risk analyses and management is a well-established field in standardisation.
- Social impact and corporate social responsibility is addressed in the CSO standards. These standards are not specific to AI.
- Standards for ethics for AI at the global and at the European level are still explored. For bias and trustworthiness standards are being developed at the global level, but the CEN Focus Group explores if additional efforts are required. For ethics and general R&I some activities have started. NEN had successfully shared the results from WP 1 and task 3.2 as widely as possible within the standardization community. If and how these are adopted depends on the stakeholders in standardization. The ISO standards on the governance of AI is an important case as well.
- Next to the general committee on AI, health care specialists have started work on AI and ethics for their sector specifically.

The SHERPA SB gave input to the question: Do you see additional opportunities? Here not as many answers as in the other reviews could be collected as there were only a few experts available for the topic of standardization.

Task 3.5

The stakeholders reviewed the draft of the results of this task on cyber security. Again, there were not as many answers as in the other reviews as the topic requires technical expertise in cyber security that only a few board members have.

SHERPA Recommendations

The SB members reviewed the first outputs of the SHERPA recommendations as well, in the form of a policy briefing and they gave feedback to the presentation on the website. Their feedback of the recommendation in the SB meeting was already described in the previous section.



6.4 Other Activities

WP2 is on stakeholder analysis and consultation. Feedback from this WP informs the development of proposals for responsible development of SIS in WP3. SHERPA conducted the evaluation and testing of the proposals and the resulting prioritization of appropriate options in close collaboration with stakeholders through WP2. Finally, the dissemination and communication activities and the advocacy work in WP5 builds on and benefits from the stakeholder work in this WP. The SB members were involved in all of these mentioned activities.

The SB members took part in the interview of tasks 2.2, they participated in the Online Survey of task 2.3 as well as in the Delphi Study of task 2.4. Some SB members took part in all three rounds of the Delphi Study.

WP4 was on evaluation, validation and prioritisation. The work undertaken in this WP was to build on and extend the stakeholder engagement in WP2. SHERPA developed recommendations that different groups of stakeholders can implement. SHERPA continued the exchange with stakeholders during the process of prioritising recommendations to increase their suitability and likelihood of being implemented.

Again, the SB members took part in many activities, in particular they participated in the focus groups of task 4.2.

In summary: as was shown in section 6 of the GA, the SHERPA SB members contributed to virtually all important activities of the SHERPA project.



7 Networking and Dissemination

In the GA it is written that one of the responsibilities of the SB is publicising and supporting the sustainability of the project outputs. This is done via the activities described in the sections above and via networking and dissemination.

At the beginning of the project and during the further course of the project the SB members were asked to invite their contacts to join the large SHERPA stakeholder network (via a link on the SHERPA website). It cannot be said exactly how many joined due to the stakeholders promoting the SHERPA project among their contacts, but after requesting the stakeholders to do so the number of people who joined the SHERPA stakeholder network went up.

In general, it is very difficult to measure the impact of the networking activities of the SB members. However, we can report the following.

Once SHERPA finalised the project's recommendations a mail was sent to the SB members with the presentation of the final recommendations and the background information on them (such as the concepts of AI, human flourishing and the idea of an ecosystem of AI and the ethical issues). They were asked who (which groups and which institutions) would be interested in the SHERPA recommendations and who the recommendations can be communicated to? The information was collected and the list with the suggestions was passed on to the partners responsible for dissemination.

Once the communication team finalised the online "recommendation package" it was sent to the SB members so that they could share it with their networks.

Also, a survey was developed to get feedback on the SHERPA project and to strengthen dissemination and impact with the following questions.

- What did you learn from the SHERPA results?
- What did you do with them? What do you want to implement?
- What / which project material was the most useful for you (e.g. recommendations, webinars, deliverables, videos)?
- What could the SHERPA project do with the results to maximize its impact within the next 6 months (till the project ends)?
- Who have you or would want to share the results with? And why?

Unfortunately, the response rate was rather low. In the answers we received the outputs of the project were considered useful and were shared with e.g. students or (via presentations) with colleagues in companies. One SB member involved in the technical side of AI stated that the results helped him to understand the ethical issues better (and thus explaining them to his work environment as well).

The SB members promoted the SHERPA project and its results also in the following ways. Some SB members introduced the SHERPA project in presentations to their peers, there was e.g. a presentation of the SHERPA project at CEPIS (Council of European Professional Informatics Societies) meetings. For this a



Power Point Presentation of the SHERPA project was prepared. One SB member gave a keynote at the IEEE Smart World Congress 2019 at which the SHERPA project presented a paper comparing the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the findings of the SHERPA project's own case studies.

In some cases, it is known that the SB members promoted the SHERPA project via their LinkedIn accounts.

One special engagement of one of the SB members with particular relevance to networking is to be highlighted here. One of the SHERPA SB members is well connected to the UN in New York. She mediated a contact with Ursula Wynhoven - ITU Representative to the UN. One of the SHERPA partners met with her in New York and both investigated ways to connect SHERPA with the UN. Various UN activities that are of interest to SHERPA were mentioned such as e.g. The Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation. Possibly SHERPA could contribute to one of the roundtables of this initiative. As well the Focus Group on "Artificial Intelligence for Health" of ITU/WHO was suggested and the Working Group on AI for Global Health.



8 Conclusion

The cooperation with the SB was a highly successful one. The SB members were actively engaged in all relevant activities of the SHERPA project. In doing so they helped to validate the results and to give them more impact. Some of their suggestions were so valuable that they were taken up in a project amendment towards the end of the project.

The input of the SB members was in particular helpful to shape and sharpen the SHERPA recommendations, the final output of the project. With their different expertise from industry, academia, professional bodies, policy and civil society they contributed to make the SHERPA recommendations not only scientifically well-grounded but applicable also.



9 Annex

Agenda First SB meeting in London



Shaping the ethical dimensions of information technologies – a European perspective (SHERPA)

First Stakeholder Board Meeting: Draft Agenda

Meeting Date: 3rd July, 2018

Meeting Location: Offices of Innovate UK, 3rd floor, 14 Rue de la Science, Brussels 1040

12.30-12.40	Welcome and Introduction
	Welcome (Lisa Tambornino and Natalija Fiodorova) Aims of meeting (Lisa Tambornino) Round of Introduction (Lisa Tambornino)
12.40-13.20	SHERPA project and stakeholder board
	Presentation of the SHERPA project Presentation of the role of the SHERPA SB members with questions and answers Presentation of the function of EUREC managing the stakeholder board
13.20-13.30	End of Meeting
	Concluding round

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Agenda Second SB meeting in London



Shaping the ethical dimensions of information technologies – a European perspective (SHERPA)

Stakeholder Board Meeting with Consortium WP Leaders: Agenda

Meeting Date: 14th May 2019

Meeting Location: MRC building, 1 Kemble St, 13th floor, Room number: L13-2, London WC2B 4AN

	On Arrival
12.00-12.30	Welcome and Registration
12.30-13.30	Buffet Lunch with SHERPA consortium (optional)
13.30-14.00	Welcome and Introduction
	Welcome and round of introduction (Bernd Stahl, Dirk Lanzerath, Renate Klar) Aims of meeting (Renate Klar)
	Presentation: Introduction to the SHERPA Project (Bernd Stahl)
14.00-15.30	First Section: Discussion of ethical issues of SIS
	Presentation: SHERPA's results after one year – what are the most important ethical issues? (Kevin Macnish)
	Plenary discussion: Are these the most important issues? Is there anything we missed? (Dirk Lanzerath, Renate Klar)
15.30-15.45	Coffee break
15.45-17.15	Second Section: Options of Action
	Presentation: Options of action (guidelines, regulatory and technical options, standards practices) covered by SHERPA (Bernd Stahl) Plenum: Is there anything we missed? Evaluation - which are the most important ones? (Dirk Lanzerath, Renate Klar)



	Breakout session: Why is this the most important option of action? What is its most important content? Plenum: Presentation and summary of results (Dirk Lanzerath, Renate Klar)
17.15-17.30	Concluding plenary session
	Feedback round and conclusion (Dirk Lanzerath, Renate Klar)
17.30	End of Stakeholder Board Meeting
18.00	Dinner (optional): Sarastro Restaurant, 126 Drury Lane, London, WC2B 5SU

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Agenda Third Online SB meeting



Shaping the ethical dimensions of information technologies – a European perspective (SHERPA)

Online Stakeholder Board Meeting: Draft Agenda

Meeting Date: 23th March 2020

Meeting Time: 14.00-16.00 CET

Meeting Connection Details: Please join the meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/355474701>

14.00-14.10	Welcome and Introduction
	Welcome and brief introduction (Bernd Stahl, Dirk Lanzerath) Aims of meeting and connection to last meeting (Renate Klar)
14.10-14.40	SHERPA's outcomes
	Presentation of work on a new regulator for AI and big data (Rowena Rodrigues) Discussion and feedback Do we need a new regulator/regulatory body for AI and big data at the EU or national level? Are there any international, EU or national policy directions that are relevant to consider in the creation of such a new regulator? If no new regulator is deemed necessary, what other regulatory options are the most desirable and feasible?
14.40-16.00	SHERPA's further options of action
14.40-14.55	Presentation of overall categorisation of outcomes and of further options of action: preliminary recommendations (Bernd Stahl)
14.55.-16.00	See discussion document here: http://bit.ly/SHERPA_Recommendations_short (Please feel free to comment in the document) Discussion: evaluate the preliminary recommendations



	<p>Is the overall narrative in this document plausible and does it add value to the AI ethics discourse and the SHERPA project? How could it be improved? Which aspects need more / less emphasis?</p> <p>What are the most important steps to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish this ecosystem? Prepare pathways towards acceptance of the ecosystem? Maintain and stabilise the ecosystem? <p>What are the biggest gaps in the ecosystem at the moment?</p> <p>What needs do specific AI ethics stakeholders (including you) have in navigating the ecosystem?</p> <p>What can a project like SHERPA contribute to the development and acceptance of the ecosystem?</p> <p>Please provide answers to these questions using this link: http://bit.ly/SHERPA-Recommendations-Feedback</p>
16.00	End of Meeting

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Agenda Fourth Online SB meeting



SHERPA

Shaping the ethical dimensions of smart information systems – a European perspective (SHERPA)

Online Stakeholder Board Meeting: Draft Agenda

Meeting Date: 6th October 2020

Meeting Time: 14.00-17.00 CEST

Meeting Connection Details: Please join the meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone via Zoom

<https://zoom.us/j/93754878781?pwd=YjJhOWpSYWVNVNHdiTUFxc0tLeEINDz09>

SHERPA's Recommendations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1a2w4i3iKVetYa7zFryqFX1ygsEcGitDv7vIOZtYx_Rk/edit#heading=h.9rx631z2f2cr

14.00-14.10	Welcome and Introduction
	Welcome and brief introduction (Bernd Stahl, Dirk Lanzerath, Renate Klar) Aims of meeting and connection to last meeting (Renate Klar)
14.10-14.25	SHERPA's Recommendations: Introduction
	Overview and context of the ecosystem of the recommendations (Bernd Stahl) Explanation: how are we going to proceed? (Renate Klar)
14.25-15.05	SHERPA's 10 Recommendations: Presentation and Discussion
	Presentation and discussion of each of the 10 recommendations (5 minutes presentation with comment and 5 minutes discussion)



	<p>Recommendation 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is this recommendation clear and understandable? 2. Is this recommendation needed and helpful? 3. Is this recommendation practicable and feasible? → 4. Is there a need to modify this recommendation? <p>Recommendation 2 – 4 (same steps as above)</p>
15.05-15.15	Break
15.15-16.30	<p>Presentation and discussion of single recommendations continued</p> <p>Recommendation 5 – 10 (same steps as above)</p>
16.30-17.00	SHERPA's set of recommendations: Discussion
	<p>Discussion of the set of recommendations as a whole:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are these the most important recommendations? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gaps – is anything vital/indispensable missing? b. Lack of importance – Should a recommendation be taken out of the list? 2. Is the set of recommendations coherent? 3. Is the structure comprehensible? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is the classification in three categories reasonable? b. Is the allocation of the recommendations to the categories comprehensible? <p>Is there any other comment you would like to make?</p>
17.00	End of Meeting

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Agenda Fifth Online SB meeting



Shaping the ethical dimensions of smart information systems – a European perspective (SHERPA)

Online Stakeholder Board Meeting: Draft Agenda

Meeting Date: 22nd September

Meeting Time: 15.15-17.00 CEST

Meeting Connection Details: Please join the meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone via Zoom:

<https://zoom.us/j/98143948948?pwd=N3Q1eHBTbHBUbFNIRWVXVWN2SDhuUT09>

SHERPA's Recommendations

SHERPA's recommendations: <https://www.project-sherpa.eu/recommendations/>

Background information and idea of ecosystem of recommendations: <https://www.project-sherpa.eu/recommendations/background/>

Moderator: Jennifer Baker

15.15-15.30	Welcome and Introduction
	Welcome (Renate Klar) Introduction round
15.30-15.45	Overview of SHERPA results
	Aims of meeting (Renate Klar) Overview of SHERPA results (Bernd Stahl)
15.45-17.50	Discussion: how can we use the SHERPA recommendations?
15.45-16.25	What can SHERPA do with the set of recommendations? For whom are the recommendations interesting? The set of recommendations (as they form an ecosystem)



	<p>Single recommendations</p> <p>Which are the most important ones?</p> <p>In which context? Industry?</p> <p>For which target groups?</p> <p>What can you do to promote the recommendations?</p>
16.25-16.45	<p>The recommendations are EU policy oriented. In what way do they make sense in the national context (non-EU as well) can they be linked with national initiatives?</p>
16.50-17.00	Closing of meeting
	<p>What do you take home as stakeholder board member in the SHERPA project?</p> <p>Goodbye</p>

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Agenda STOA flagship event

Policy Options for the ethical governance of disruptive technologies (online event)

PROGRAMME

13.00-13.15 Welcome

Lead panel member Susana Solís Pérez, MEP and STOA Panel member

13.15-13.45 Policy keynote: Bringing AI in our European way of life

Despina Spanou, Head of Cabinet for European Commission Vice-President Margaritis Schinas

13.45-14.30 Interactive Panel I: Ethical, social and legal challenges of AI - Open questions and outstanding challenges

Iban Garcia del Blanco, MEP, video message

Sebastian Wieczorek, Vice President - Artificial Intelligence Technology at SAP

Chiara Giovannini, ANEC

Aimee van Wynsberghe, University of Bonn

Bernd Stahl, De Montfort University

14.30-14.45 Break

14.45-15.30 Interactive Panel II: Mitigation options - What can be done to identify and address current and future challenges of emerging technologies

Alexandra Geese, MEP and STOA Panel member

Aurélie Pols, European Center for Privacy & Cybersecurity (ECPC)

Vincent C. Müller, Technical University Eindhoven

Matthias Spielkamp, AlgorithmWatch

15.30-16.00 Research keynote: Incentives for Public Good AI Innovation

Yoshua Bengio, University of Montreal

16.00-16.15 Break



16.15-17.00 Interactive Panel III: Beyond AI - Ethics and human rights implications of emerging technologies

Karen Melchior, MEP and STOA Panel member

Johnny Soraker, Google

Philip Brey, University of Twente

Lorena Jaume-Palasi, The Ethical Tech Society

17.00-18.00 Round table: International perspectives

Eva Kaili, MEP and STOA Chair

Anthony Gooch, Director of Public Affairs and Communications, OECD

Konstantinos Karachalios, Managing Director IEEE

Jan Kleijssen, Director, Information Society and Action against Crime, Council of Europe

18.00-18.15 Final keynote speech

Mariya Gabriel, European Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth

18.15-18.30 Closing remarks

Eva Kaili, MEP and STOA Chair

Moderator: Vivienne Parry, writer and broadcaster

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