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GPDP GARANTE PER LA PROTEZIONE DEI DATI PERSONALI

AGCM AUTORITÀ GARANTE DELLA CONCORRENZA E DEL MERCATO

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Contacts

Giovanni Comandé
Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies
Pisa

info@legalityattentivedatascientists.eu

+39 050 883529

https://www.legalityattentivedatascientists.eu/

LeaDS
Legality Attentive Data Scientists

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Bridging the gap between Data Science and Law

LeADS research objectives:

the research component in LeADS will set the theoretical framework and the practical implementation template of a common language for co-processing and joint-controlling key notions for both data scientists and jurists working at the confluence of Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity

Theoretical level

controlling the development of sui generis rights when needed, thus avoiding the distortion that arises when existing exclusive rights are improperly stretched to guarantee the appropriability of data

Policy Level

reconciling the conflicting objectives of the EU regulatory effort in the field—fostering innovation while championing the global protection of fundamental rights.

ESR 1
Reciprocal interplay between competition law and privacy in the digital revolution

ESR 2
Distributed reliability and blockchain-like technologies

ESR 3
Unchaining data portability potentials in a lawful digital economy

ESR 4
Legal by design identity management

ESR 5
Differential privacy and differential explainability in the data sphere: the use case of predictive jurisprudence

ESR 6
Personal information as currency for the Supply of Digital Content.

ESR 7
Public-private data sharing from "dataveillance" to "data relevance"

ESR 8
Technical and legal aspects of privacy-preserving services: the case of Health Data

ESR 9
Processing of biometric data to support the use of e-identities in key activities of the EU digital society

ESR 10
From Privacy by design to Privacy by Using

ESR 11
Empowering data owners by promoting PIMS

ESR 12
The boundaries of information property: from concepts to practice

ESR 13
Solving the conflicts between data owners and data exploiters through a spectrum of quasi- property models

ESR 14
Neuromarketing and mental integrity between market and human rights

ESR 15
Technologies for algorithms and algorithmic transparency and fairness
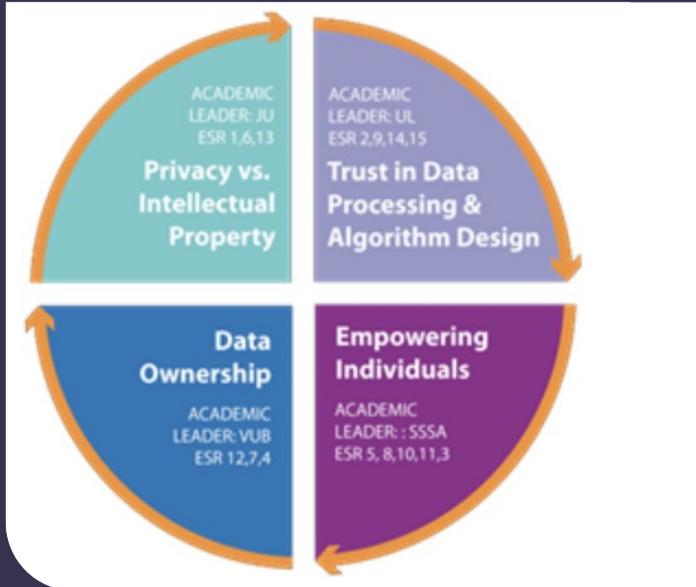
Data are at the centre of any AI development and deployment. Any trustworthy AI (see High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence, Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI) unfolding from them must be (1) lawful, complying with all applicable laws and regulations (2) ethical, ensuring adherence to ethical principles and values and (3) robust, to prevent unintentional harm. These three components are strictly interrelated and require the appropriate bridges we investigate in LeADS.

LeADS will produce also a comparative and interdisciplinary lexicon that draws experts from these fields to define important crossover concepts. The cross-fertilization of scientific cultures is one of LeADSs flagship characteristics, generating a much needed—and currently absent—multi-level, multi-purpose common understanding of concepts useful for future researchers, policy makers, software developers, lawyers and market actors. For instance, managing and preventing personal data breaches for a company (Data Controller), is a cost to minimize in the traditional cybersecurity paradigm, but for data subjects the same data breach is an assault to their fundamental rights. The GDPR imposes to Data Controllers to minimize the risks for data subjects' fundamental rights, eliciting an entirely new approach to risk minimization and cybersecurity.