## Technology and AI in the Child Justice System – The implications for children's rights

Introduction of the i-ACCESS MyRights project and launch of the Policy Brief on Digitalization and Children's Rights in the Justice System

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# **i-ACCESS MyRights** – Al driven support for smart justice with children in Europe Dóra Kiss, Terre des hommes

- Explore the potential of AI to increase children's access to justice
- Donor Justice Programme 2021-2027 of the European Commission
- Implementation 2023 2024 in Romania, Greece and Bulgaria
- Consortium Tdh Hungary, Tdh Hellas, Tdh Romania, Institute of Social Activities and Practices (SAPI), Lawren.io, KU Leuven, Noldus



#### **Rationale & Approach**

Access to **age appropriate** and **child friendly information** about the rights of children and available support services is inherent for accessing justice.

#### Two main pillars

- 1) design & development of an AI driven solution and promotion of national
- 2) EU level discussion and stakeholder engagement on the area of the potential and risks of AI and digital solutions in the child jusice system

- Multi stakeholder collaboration diverse consortium, external experts
- Child centred approach child participation Child Advisory Boards
- Safety by design and default legal & ethical considerations mapping, monitoring, evaluating

#### Legal & Ethical Considerations

To ensure strictest compliance with legal and ethical standards and principles related to child participation, use of AI, privacy and data protection

Legal & Ethical Framework and Risk Mitigation Strategy

- UN Child Rights Convention
- Al Act
- GDPR
- Ethical considerations

Hands on measures, including technical solutions Balancing of conflicting rights – protection and participation



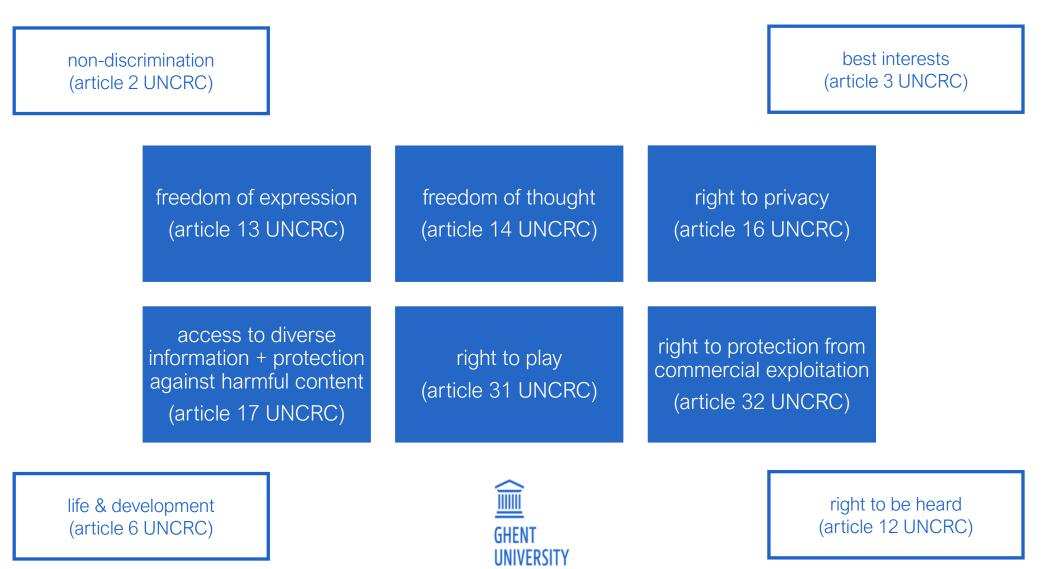
#### Next steps in 2024

- extensive testing of the chatbot in all three contexts and languages with adults and children
- during the testing we'll focus on usability, child friendliness, content accuracy
- piloting the chatbot in **real environment** with children
- based on the results of the testing phases, the chatbot will be iterated to better respond to the needs of children
- child led awareness raisign campaign with the Child Advisory Boards
- local and regional awareness raising, dissemination and advocacy activites and events



#### Children's rights in the digital environment

Dr Valerie Verdoodt, University of Ghent



 $\Delta \Delta FACULTY OF$  $\Delta \Delta I AW AND CRIMINOLOGY$ 

United Nations

CRC/c/gc/25

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Committee on the Rights of the Child

General comment No. 25 (2021) on children's rights in relation to the digital environment

- 23. States parties [...] should mandate the use of child rights impact assessments to embed children's rights into legislation, budgetary allocations and other administrative decisions relating to the digital environment and promote their use among public bodies and businesses relating to the digital environment
- 38. States parties should require the **business sector** to undertake **child rights due diligence**, in particular to carry out child rights impact assessments and disclose them to the public, with special consideration given to the differentiated and, at times, severe impacts of the digital environment on children. They should take appropriate steps to prevent, monitor, investigate and punish child rights abuses by businesses.





assessments

### What is facial recognition technology (FRT)?

Dr Birgit Schippers, University of Strathclyde

- Biometric technology
- Processes personal data
- Driven by advances in computing power & developments in machine learning (ML)
- Face verification ('1-2-1' recognition)
- Face identification ('1-2-n' recognition)
- Face analysis/categorisation

Camera	Information Display	
1230	Attribute	Value
	Gender	MALE
Ma -	Age	18
and the second	Ethnicity	CAUCASIAN
	Emotion	SURPRISED
	Kindness	HIGH
	Happiness	AVERAGE
	Commonness	AVERAGE
	Responsibility	LOW
	Attractiveness	
	This Photo by Unknown Author is licer	nsed under <u>CC BY-ND</u>
		FACE-Exit

#### Concerns

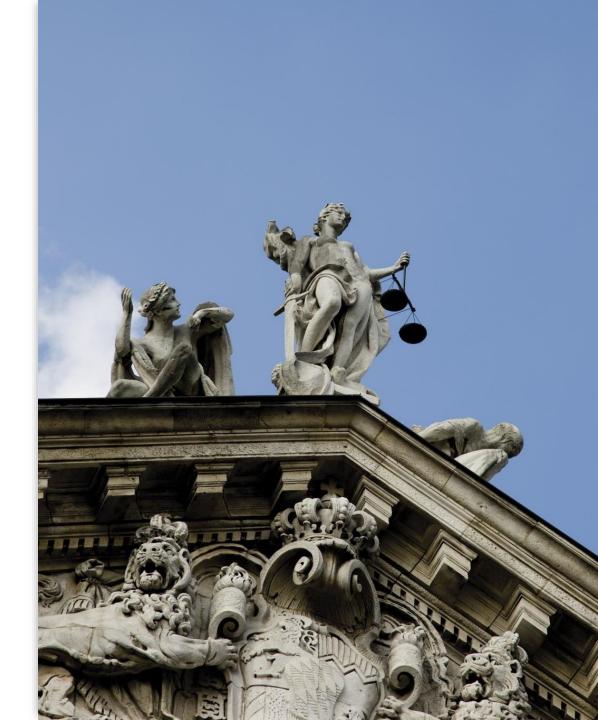
- Right to privacy (Art. 8 ECHR)
- Prohibition of discrimination (Art. 14 ECHR) Bias/'intersectional inaccuracy disparities' (Buolamwini & Gebru 2018)
- Right to freedom of expression (Art. 10 ECHR), freedom of assembly (Art. 11 ECHR) & freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Art. 9 ECHR)
- Right not to be subjected to a decision based solely on automated processing, incl. profiling (*Art. 22(1) GDPR*); though see exemptions in A22(2)

'incompatible with the ideals and values of a democratic society governed by the rule of law' (*Glukhin v Russia 2023*)



#### What should be done?

- Human rights-compliance across the technology lifecycle
- Democratic & legal accountability
- Ex ante risk & impact assessments, including democracy/community impact assessments
- Where appropriate: moratoria
- Shifting the lens from individual to collective rights



#### Contacts

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rights and the monetisation of play in the digital environment

## Thank you!

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