



**Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting**

**ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS:  
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

**12-13 July 2021  
(online)**

**FINAL REPORT**



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third and last Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting of 2021, organized by the Swedish OSCE Chair-in-Office with the support of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), was dedicated to “Digital Technologies and Human Rights: Opportunities and Challenges.” The meeting served as a platform to discuss the impact of digital technologies on human rights amongst OSCE institutions and executive structures, international organizations, civil society and other stakeholders. During the event, introducers and participants discussed the trends, challenges and opportunities of digital technologies as well as overarching issues relating to transparency, independent oversight, accountability and redress. The meeting brought together 363 registered participants (153 men, 206 women, 4 persons not wishing to disclose their gender), including 134 representatives from 54 participating States, 125 representatives of 106 civil society organizations, 14 participants from international organizations, 5 representatives from a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) as well as 66 participants from OSCE institutions (OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, ODIHR).

## II. SYNOPSIS OF THE SESSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section summarizes the discussions which took place during the opening session, the three thematic sessions and the closing session, and presents recommendations made by introducers and participants. The recommendations were directed towards a variety of actors, including OSCE participating States, OSCE institutions and field operations, civil society organizations and tech companies. While these recommendations have no official status and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the OSCE, they serve as useful indicators of how participating States can effectively meet their OSCE commitments pertaining to media freedom and gender equality, as well as what follow-up activities could be implemented.

### OPENING SESSION

*Opening remarks:*

**Ms. Elinor Hammarskjöld**, Director-General for Political Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship

**Mr. Matteo Mecacci**, Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

*Keynote address:*

**Prof. Joseph Cannataci**, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

In the opening session, speakers noted the wide scope of human rights impacts of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and developing technology that affect citizens across the OSCE region. It was noted that a gender lens has to be applied in order to analyze and respond to human rights risks in AI and emerging technologies. The key-note address focused on the importance of the right

to privacy and the need for effective legislation and regulation on data protection and privacy across the region. It was highlighted that privacy is the key to protecting many other rights.

The use of digital tools for surveillance was raised as a concern, including the tracking of content posted by human rights defenders. The Special Rapporteur in his key-note highlighted the wide range of topics that engage privacy and technology, the Special Rapporteur spoke of the ways in which security and policing agencies access and use citizen data and the particular risks this poses for human rights.

The need for laws and regulations around surveillance to ensure human rights compliance was stressed. The gap in privacy and data protection legislation in many States despite the use of highly intrusive technological surveillance measures was flagged as a fundamental problem. The UN Special Rapporteur noted that more than 80 per cent of UN member states do not have any law which protects privacy, and fail to adequately and comprehensively regulate the use of domestic surveillance. The need for independent oversight and parliamentary scrutiny of surveillance measures was also highlighted as a key element of human rights protection in this context.

## **SESSION I: Human rights and fundamental freedoms in the digital age**

*Introducers:*

**Dr. Gemma Galdon Clavell**, Director, Eticas Research & Consulting

**Dr. Ben Wagner**, Expert Advisor to the European Parliament and the European Commission, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and UNESCO

*Moderator:* Ms. Andrea Huber, Head of Human Rights Department, ODIHR

This session focused on the digital transformation, brought about by the vast and ever-increasing capacities of computers to collect and process data with the developing capabilities of AI. The implications of digital technologies are multi-faceted and far-reaching, positive and negative, and go far beyond online media and online communication. It was emphasized that the implications of algorithms, biometrics and AI for human rights are still not understood well enough.

Introducers highlighted how digital technologies can enhance our daily lives as well as be used to promote human rights, to communicate human rights concerns to a broader audience, and to bring people together. However, it was flagged that the same technologies have a range of negative implications for the enjoyment of human rights. Digital technologies can be used to curtail them, including through the increase in online surveillance and the amplification in online hatred.

It was noted repeatedly that the enjoyment of human rights must be protected online in the same way as offline. Introducers pointed out that human rights protections are in place, but that their implementation in the digital space needs to be improved as a matter of urgency. They highlighted that the protection of various human rights is in jeopardy as long as the right to privacy is not sufficiently ensured.

Participants raised concerns about restrictions of the use of online communications as a means to clamp down on dissent, the potential for mass surveillance and the implications of the online environment for democracy through, for example, mis- or disinformation campaigns or the use of profiling and manipulative micro-targeting of the electorate. The ‘digital divide’, i. e. discrepancies in access to digital tools for different groups in society, as well as discrimination and marginalization of minorities in the digital space were also discussed. The risk of algorithmic bias was a particular issue of concern, including the potential for algorithms to amplify hate speech and discriminatory content online.

*Recommendations for the OSCE participating States:*

- To take a human rights-based approach to regulating the digital environment.
- To take action, including legislative action, to prevent adverse impacts of technology on human rights, taking into consideration the differing effect on different groups.
- To put in place effective legislation and regulation on data protection and privacy.
- To develop and implement mechanisms to ensure transparency, accountability and redress in the digital environment including international and legally enforceable safeguards.
- To improve digital literacy amongst their population and raise awareness about how algorithms work in order to reduce the risk of harm in the technological realm.
- In light of the role of the private sector in the development and use of technology, States should develop a multi-stakeholder approach to require human rights due diligence of the private sector.

*Recommendations for the OSCE institutions and field operations:*

- To collect and share information on the implications of algorithms, biometrics and AI for human rights.
- To collect good practice responses to digital risks for human rights and provide technical assistance to States in developing adequate safeguards and practices in this field.
- To develop training and education on human rights and technology.

**SESSION II: Collection and use of personal data**

*Introducers:*

**Dr. Maia Rusakova**, Associate Professor in Sociology, St. Petersburg State University

**Dr. Susie Alegre**, International Human Rights Lawyer

**Dr. Elif Kuskonmaz**, Lecturer, University of Portsmouth

*Moderator: Mr. Andrew Gardner*, Deputy Head of Human Rights Department, ODIHR

This session focused on the implications of the collection of vast amounts of data, coupled with the ability to process, analyze and identify patterns. Both the negative aspects and the potential for harnessing data to protect human rights were discussed.

The first introducer highlighted that everybody leaves a trail of data, even those who do not use social media, but whose existence and behaviours are still noted through the use of social media by friends and relatives. Looking at trafficking in human beings, both negative and positive aspects in the use of digital technologies were highlighted. It was emphasized that criminal networks, such as human traffickers, use the internet, and digital technologies more broadly, to look for victims, get in contact with them, pay for their travel, transfer money to each other, etc. At the same time, modern technology provides tools to identify and investigate such criminal networks, enabling a proactive approach to combat trafficking instead of a merely reactive approach.

The session addressed how the datafication of human behaviour and digital communication allows constant surveillance of individuals, targeting and micro-profiling, and enables manipulation through sophisticated profiles based on data harvesting technologies. At the same time, the session also explored the use of digital technologies by civil society organizations, noting positive aspects to the wide availability of data in that a vast amount of sources can be used to support human rights defenders and their work to protect and promote human rights worldwide. Borders effectively disappear in the digital world and data gathered around the world can allow international teams to take action and bring perpetrators of human rights violations to justice around the world. Mentioning organizations like *EyeWitness to Atrocities* as an example, it was noted that civil society organizations have harnessed technology to document human rights abuses for accountability.

The impact of digital technologies used by police and security agencies was also discussed. The third introducer flagged that privacy constitutes a “gateway right”, protecting many other rights such as the right to freedom of assembly, the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the right to freedom of religion and belief, the right to liberty and many other rights that are the subject of OSCE human dimension commitments. The session illustrated the need to proceed with great caution in implementing technology that involves the collection and use of data.

#### *Recommendations for the OSCE participating States*

- To ensure robust and independent oversight for surveillance technologies.
- To explore the use of technologies in order to combat and investigate human rights violations and organized crime in a human rights-compliant manner.
- To take action to protect human rights defenders and political opposition from the misuse of surveillance technologies such as the *Pegasus* software.
- To proactively consult with civil society organizations on the impact of digital technologies on human rights, and to engage with data scientists using public data to promote human rights and equality.
- To respect, protect and promote the right of individuals to political participation in the digital space, through effective and human rights compliant laws and regulations on elections and democratic participation in the digital context.
- To ensure security of data and take special measures to protect minorities who are particularly vulnerable to cyberattacks and hate-motivated publications.

#### *Recommendations for the OSCE institutions and field operation*

- To support States in aligning legislation on electronic communications, digital and information technologies with international human rights standards, including adequate data protection laws and ensuring free and independent digital media.

- To help raise awareness of State institutions of existing technological tools and support training of relevant stakeholders on their use in the prevention and investigation of organized crime and human rights violations, for example for the identification and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.
- To conduct assessment visits to States where there are identified risks to political participation in the digital sphere through, for example, the use of internet blackouts in the context of elections.

### **SESSION III: The opportunities and challenges of artificial intelligence**

*Introducers:*

**Ms. Gabrielle Guillemain**, Senior Legal Officer, Article 19

**Prof. Lorna MacGregor**, Professor of International Human Rights Law, University of Essex

**Dr. Cameran Ashraf**, Head of Human Rights, Wikimedia Foundation

*Moderator:* Mr. Mikolaj Wrzecionkowski, Adviser on Combating Anti-Semitism, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, ODIHR

This session focused on the various and far-reaching human rights implications of the use of AI technologies by public authorities. It covered the potential for bias in algorithmic decision-making and the power of AI systems to reproduce and reinforce existing inequalities and power imbalances based on characteristics such as sex, race, ethnicity, age etc. Introducers noted that digital technologies impact women and men, and different groups in society differently, both in relation to their access to new technologies, as well as in terms of how technologies are developed and applied. They also raised these risks associated with AI in the context of predictive policing.

It was highlighted that consultations on technology tend to be very corporation-led, and that in order to tackle these risks multi-stakeholder consultations should actively involve various actors, including from civil society. Noting the significant economic interests invested in AI, the first introducer spoke of the need of a framework to ensure compliance of the private sector with human rights.

Introducers discussed the wide range of human rights affected by the deployment of technology, going beyond the usual focus on freedom of expression and privacy and encompassing rights such as freedom of association and assembly and freedom of religion or belief that are less commonly in the spotlight. The need for human rights to be incorporated throughout processes involving AI was emphasized in order to ensure a “human rights by design” approach. The importance of focusing on human rights rather than the vaguer concept of ethics which is not enforceable was stressed as key to the sustainable future of AI.

In the criminal justice context, the second introducer drew attention to the impact that AI can have on individuals who have been in contact with the criminal justice system. The importance of accountability and redress mechanisms to challenge algorithmic decision-making was highlighted to ensure protection of the rights to liberty, fair trial and other rights engaged in the justice system context. However, it was acknowledged that technological developments present

courts with new challenges not contemplated in existing legal education, legal frameworks and court infrastructure.

*Recommendations for the OSCE participating States*

- To incorporate human rights considerations in the entire AI life cycle, including in the development stage and prior to deployment
- To promote diversity in the development of AI and algorithmic tools.
- To put in place regulatory frameworks that ensure both the public and private sector develop, use and apply algorithms in full compliance with human rights standards.
- To increase transparency and accountability for the use of algorithmic systems, including for decision-making in the criminal justice context and by law enforcement.
- To ensure access to justice and remedies for those whose rights have been affected by the application of AI powered systems.
- To increase transparency on the use of AI, and on concrete steps which are being taken to ensure human rights compliance when using AI powered tools.
- To ensure a multi-stakeholder approach to policy development relating to human rights protection in AI technology.

*Recommendations for the OSCE institutions and field operations*

- To facilitate discussion on the protection of human rights in AI and emerging technologies ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach and inclusion of human rights actors.
- To support a multi-stakeholder approach to the challenges and opportunities of AI to human rights.

## **CLOSING SESSION**

**Ms. Kateryna Ryabiko**, First Deputy Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

**Mr. Tobias Lorentzson**, Deputy Permanent Representative, 2021 Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship

The closing session recapitulated the potential of new technologies to promote and enhance the enjoyment of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, as well as the risk of their misuse to violate human rights.

Closing remarks noted the acceleration of the digitalization in our lives, coupled with the emergence of new technologies that have far-reaching implications for human rights, democracy and the rule of law. As most of human activity becomes datafied and datafiable, human beings risk becoming points in sprawling Big Data systems, ripe for surveillance and tracking. The risk of algorithms programmed with implicit biases was also noted, often close to impossible to detect, and the fact that technology impacts men and women differently.

At the same time, advances in data processing provide new ways to fight and document human rights violations, trafficking in human beings, money-laundering and corruption; and greatly increases access to information, including human rights education.



It was highlighted that the ever-growing impact of technology in our lives is not a new phenomenon, but has been accelerated by the pandemic. As we are all impacted, platforms for open discussion of opportunities, as well as risks and threats relating to technological innovations are more necessary than ever.

Ultimately though, technologies are but a tool, and their impact depends on the hand that guides them. Harnessing the full potential of technology will require legislation, regulation and the watchful eye of civil society to ensure that they are used to protect, support and promote, rather than to harm human rights and human rights defenders. Protection of the right to privacy is crucial in this endeavor as it constitutes a 'gateway right' without which the enjoyment of many other rights is not possible.

## ANNEX 1: AGENDA



### Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting

#### on Digital Technologies and Human Rights: Opportunities and Challenges

12-13 July 2021  
(online)

#### AGENDA

##### Day 1

[13.00 – 14.45 side events]

15.00 – 16.00 **OPENING SESSION**

*Opening remarks*

**Ms. Elinor Hammar-skjöld**, Director-General for Political Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship

**Mr. Matteo Mecacci**, Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

*Keynote address:*

**Prof. Joseph Cannataci**, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

16.00 – 18.00 **SESSION I: Human rights and fundamental freedoms in the digital age**

*Introducers:*

**Dr. Gemma Galdon Clavell**, Director, Eticas Research & Consulting

**Dr. Ben Wagner**, Expert Advisor to the European Parliament and the European Commission, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and UNESCO

*Moderator:* Andrea Huber, Head of Human Rights Department, ODIHR

[18.00 – 19.30 side events]

## Day 2

10.30 – 12.30

### **SESSION II: Collection and use of personal data**

*Introducers:*

**Dr. Maia Rusakova**, Associate Professor in Sociology, St. Petersburg State University

**Dr. Susie Alegre**, International Human Rights Lawyer

**Dr. Elif Kuskonmaz**, Lecturer, University of Portsmouth

*Moderator:* Mr. Andrew Gardner, Deputy Head of Human Rights Department, ODIHR

[13.00 – 14.30

side events]

14.30 – 16.30

### **SESSION III: The opportunities and challenges of artificial intelligence**

*Introducers:*

**Ms. Gabrielle Guillemin**, Senior Legal Officer, Article 19

**Prof. Lorna MacGregor**, Professor of International Human Rights Law, University of Essex

**Dr. Cameran Ashraf**, Head of Human Rights, Wikimedia Foundation

*Moderator:* Mr. Mikolaj Wrzecionkowski, Adviser on Combating Anti-Semitism, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, ODIHR

16.30 – 17.30

### **CLOSING SESSION**

*Rapports from the working sessions*

*Comments from the floor*

*Closing remarks:*

**Ms. Kateryna Ryabiko**, First Deputy Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

**Mr. Tobias Lorentzson**, Deputy Permanent Representative, 2021 Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship

17.30

Closing of the meeting

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## **ANNEX II: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Speakers, Introducers and Moderators**

### *Opening remarks:*

**Ms. Elinor Hammar skjöld**, Director-General for Political Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship. Ms. Hammar skjöld has been Director-General for Political Affairs of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs since August 2019. She is a career diplomat who has served as Director-General for Legal Affairs and as Sweden's Ambassador to Israel. She has been the Foreign Ministry's Human Resources Director, and also served in posts dealing with United Nations policy, security policy, international law and human rights, as well as Middle East issues. Ms. Hammar skjöld is a lawyer by training and holds Master of Laws degrees from Cambridge University and from Uppsala University.

**Mr. Matteo Mecacci**, Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), since December 2020. Prior to that he spent 7 years as President of the International Campaign for Tibet. He headed the OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission to Georgia in 2013 and was a Member of the Italian Parliament, Foreign Affairs Committee and of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly from 2008– 2013. From 2000 to 2008 he was Representative to the United Nations in New York of “No Peace Without Justice” and the “Transnational Radical Party”. He holds a JD in International Law at the University of Florence.

### *Keynote speaker:*

#### **Prof. Joseph Cannataci**

Prof. Joseph Cannataci is the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy since July 2015. He is the Head of the Department of Information Policy & Governance at the Faculty of Media & Knowledge Sciences of the University of Malta and holds the Chair of European Information Policy & Technology Law within the Faculty of Law at the University of Groningen. He has written books and articles on data protection law, liability for expert systems, legal aspects of medical informatics, copyright in computer software and co-authored various papers and textbook chapters on self-regulation and the Internet, the EU Constitution and data protection, on-line dispute resolution, data retention and police data. His latest book “The Individual & Privacy” was published in 2015.

### *Session I:*

#### **Dr. Gemma Galdon Clavell**

Dr. Gemma Galdon Clavell is a policy analyst working on surveillance and on social, legal and ethical impacts of technology, privacy and security policy. She is the founder and CEO of Eticas Consulting, responsible for designing practical solutions to data protection, ethics, and bias challenges in AI. Previously, she worked at the United Nations' Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Catalan Institute for Public Security. She also serves as a tech ethics adviser to international and national public and private institutions. Dr. Galdon Clavell completed her PhD on surveillance, security and urban policy at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

### **Dr. Ben Wagner**

Dr. Ben Wagner is an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Technology, Policy and Management at TU Delft, where his research focuses on technology policy, human rights and accountable information systems. He is Associate Faculty at the Complexity Science Hub Vienna and a visiting researcher at the Human Centred Computing Group, University of Oxford. He previously worked at WU Vienna, TU-Berlin, the University of Pennsylvania and European University Viadrina. He holds a PhD in Political and Social Sciences from European University Institute in Florence.

**Mr. Konstantine Vardzelashvili** (moderator), Chief of Legislative Support Unit, OSCE/ODIHR, providing assistance to participating States on compliance of legislation within the Human Dimension in relation to international commitments and standards. He joined ODIHR in 2018. Previously, he has held several positions, including serving as the Vice-President of the Constitutional Court of Georgia and as Deputy Minister of Justice of Georgia. Furthermore he has been a substitute member of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe and a Vice Chair and member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. Konstantine Vardzelashvili holds degrees in Law and History from the Tbilisi State University, and a degree in History from the Central European University in Budapest.

### *Session II:*

### **Dr. Maia Rusakova**

Dr. Maia Rusakova is the co-founder and Director of the Regional Non-Governmental Organization “Stellit” for Social Projects in the Sphere of Populations' Well-being, located in St. Petersburg. She is also currently working at the Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences as head of Sociology of Deviance and Social Control. In addition, she is an Associate Professor in Sociology at St. Petersburg State University. Since 2013 she is also a member of the Public and Expert Council under the Child Ombudsman. Dr Rusakova obtained her Ph.D. from the Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

### **Ms. Susie Alegre**

Ms. Susie Alegre is an international human rights lawyer with over 20 years' experience, including on the topic of human rights and ethics in the field of technology and AI; oversight and accountability. She has worked for international NGOs like Amnesty International and international organizations including the UN, the EU, the Council of Europe and OSCE ODIHR, where she served as Anti-Terrorism Adviser. She is a barrister and associate tenant at the renowned Doughty Street Chambers, a Senior Research Fellow at the University of Roehampton and an Associate of the Policy Practice. She holds a Masters Degree in European and International Human Rights Law from the University of Nantes and a PhD in international human rights law.

**Mr. Andrew Gardner** (moderator), Deputy Head of Human Rights Department, OSCE/ODIHR. Before joining ODIHR in 2021 he was Director of Amnesty International Turkey. He has worked in the field of human rights for NGOs since 2003, particularly in the fields of research and advocacy. He holds an LLM in international human rights law from the University of Essex.

### **Dr. Elif Kuskonmaz**

Dr. Elif Kuskonmaz is a lecturer at the School of Law of the University of Portsmouth, where her research focuses on surveillance. She holds a Master's Degree in Public Law from Istanbul University, and an LLM in Public International Law. Since September 2015, she holds a Graduate Teaching Assistant scholarship at the School of Law at Queen Mary University of London. Her research explored the compatibility of transfers of passenger information for fighting terrorism with privacy and data protection rights. Previously, she was a visiting researcher at the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington D.C. and completed her PhD.

### *Session III:*

### **Ms. Gabrielle Guillemin**

Ms. Gabrielle Guillemin is a Senior Legal Officer at the non-governmental organization "ARTICLE 19", an international free speech organisation based in London. She has been leading the organisation's work on Internet policy issues since 2011, and has been a member of the Council of Europe Expert Committee on Crossborder flow of Internet Traffic and Internet Freedoms (MSI-INT) and of the UK Multistakeholder Advisory Group on Internet Governance (MAGIG). Prior to ARTICLE 19, Gabrielle worked as a registry lawyer at the European Court of Human Rights. She has led interventions or advised on cases before the European Court of Human Rights, the French Conseil d'Etat, the Supreme Court of Canada, the UK and Kenyan courts among others. She holds a degree of Paris Sorbonne, King's College London and the London School of Economics.

### **Prof. Lorna MacGregor**

Professor Lorna McGregor is a Professor of International Human Rights Law at Essex University Law School, and Director of a multi-disciplinary project on Human Rights, Big Data and Technology. Her current research focuses on data analytics and new and emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and human rights. Lorna was the Director of the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex for two terms (2013 - 2019) and has held positions as a Commissioner of the British Equality and Human Rights Commission (2015 - 2019) and as a trustee of the AIRE Centre. Her work has been published in numerous specialized journals and she is admitted as an attorney in New York State.

### **Dr. Cameran Ashraf**

Dr. Cameran Ashraf is the Head of Human Rights at the Wikimedia Foundation, an Assistant Professor at the School of Public Policy of the Central European University and co-founder of the international human rights and technology organization AccessNow. He completed his Ph.D. at UCLA on the geopolitics of Internet censorship and cyberwar and has advised the International Criminal Court on digital security and the US Senate. Previously, he served as Deputy Director of the Open Society Foundations Internship for Rights and Governance, helping to strengthen the work of human rights defenders. He is a recipient of awards and fellowships, and an invited expert for the Kofi Annan Commission on Elections and Democracy in the Digital Age.

**Mr. Mikolaj Wrzecionkowski** (moderator), Adviser on Combating Anti-Semitism, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR. With over 14 years of professional experience in multilateral diplomacy, policy and legal advice on cross-jurisdictional matters, capacity building, strategic communication, and project management at the international level, Mikolaj assessed draft and existing legislation against the background of its compatibility with international human rights standards and led the implementation of large-scale projects. Prior to joining OSCE/ODIHR, Mikolaj has worked for Amnesty International UK and two international law firms in London. He holds a Master of Science in Human Rights from the London School of Economics

*Closing remarks:*

**Ms. Kateryna Ryabiko**, First Deputy Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). Previously, she served with the US Agency for International Development, Freedom House, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and other public and private entities, leading projects and teams, as well as providing technical assistance and policy advice. On top of her strong project management skills in international settings, she possesses expertise in the fields of democracy, human rights and elections. Kateryna's work has been recognized by multiple awards, including for outstanding achievements in promoting democratic development and her leadership in guiding democracy assistance efforts. She holds an MPA from the State University of New York at Binghamton, is a Stanford University Draper Hills Fellow for Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law, and graduated from the Stanford's University Leadership Academy for Development.

**Mr. Tobias Lorentzson**, Ambassador, has over 16 years of experience in the Swedish diplomatic service and served as Deputy Head of Mission and Head of Political Section at the Embassy of Sweden in Moscow. Prior to that he was Desk Officer for Belarus, Armenia and Azerbaijan at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Stockholm, served as First Secretary at the Swedish Mission to the UN in Geneva and as Second Secretary at Swedish Embassy in Guatemala. He holds a Master in International Relations, Sciences Po, Paris.