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YLM-RDF Workshops REPORT

Youth-Led Monitoring for a Resilient Digital France
Strasbourg · Paris · Online AI Hackathon – September–October 2026

Contact Us

+33 74 544 58 38

info@hdevri.org
www.hdevri.org



Human Development Research Initiative (HDRI)
50 Rue des Tournelles, 75003 Paris, France
Registration Number: W751275674
EU TRN: 892689452279-12
info@hdevri.org | www.hdevri.org

YLM-RDF Workshops Report

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OVERVIEW OF THE WORKSHOPS

Presentation of the YLM-RDF project and the workshops

Digital transformation is accelerating across Europe, reshaping how citizens access public services, education and economic opportunity. In France, this shift is supported by an ambitious €18.6 billion national strategy. Yet young people and civil society have had limited input in shaping it, and significant implementation gaps remain. Only 66% of the population currently has basic digital skills, well below the EU's 80% target, while 13.5% of rural areas still lack 5G infrastructure, compared to 22% in urban centres. The pace of digital transformation is not the same for everyone.

The workshops were organised by HDRI (Human Development Research Initiative) with the support of ECAS – European Citizen Action Service and the European Union (EURECA Plus programme). They form an integral part of HDRI's **Youth-Led Monitoring for a Resilient Digital France (YLM-RDF)** project, which trains and mobilises young researchers to independently monitor France's digital policy rollout, gathers the lived experiences of youth in rural and underserved communities, and turns both into formal recommendations delivered directly to national and European decision-makers, responding to the "consultation gap" previously identified. The project rests on three connected steps: **evidence** (an independent civic monitoring report and an open dataset mapping youth digital exclusion), **deliberation** (the workshops) and **advocacy** (the 2026 Youth Declaration on Digital Resilience).

At the end of September, HDRI brought together around 100 young people from across Europe for two deliberative workshops on digital resilience in France and Europe, in Strasbourg and in Paris, and one online hackathon. Participants engaged with HDRI researchers and with representatives of civil-society organisations, funding agencies and European institutions. They compared experiences across countries, debated the challenges of digitalisation in France and Europe, examined how digital transformation affects their generation, and developed shared recommendations. These contributions directly inform HDRI's upcoming **2026 Youth Declaration on Digital Resilience**.

HDRI had initially planned to organise three workshops. Because of the nationwide student protests, initiated in France at the beginning of the current Academic year, the team decided to keep two in-person workshops and to rethink the format of the third. It became an **online policy hackathon on artificial intelligence**, held on 28 October 2026, which addressed a core issue that had not been developed during the first two workshops: Artificial Intelligence. Participants worked in breakout rooms on concrete AI policy cases linked to HDRI's thematic pillars, and received feedback from an AI-governance expert of the European Policy Centre.

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Event	Date	Format and venue	Participants
Workshop 1	Monday 28 September 2026	In person – European Parliament, Strasbourg (Louise Weiss Building)	c. 50
Workshop 2	Wednesday 30 September 2026	In person – Maison Étudiante 6e, Paris	c. 15
Hackathon	Wednesday 28 October 2026, 18:30–20:00 CET	Online – "Beyond the Algorithm: Drafting Human-Centred Tech Policies"	c. 35 registered

HDRI thanks ECAS and the European Union for their support, the speakers for their contributions, and every participant who gave their time and ideas.

Executive summary

Between 28 September and 28 October 2026, HDRI held three participatory events under its Youth-Led Monitoring for a Resilient Digital France (YLM-RDF) project, supported by ECAS and the European Union: two in-person deliberative workshops, at the European Parliament in Strasbourg (28 September, around 50 participants) and at the Maison Étudiante in Paris (30 September, around 15 participants), and an online AI policy hackathon (28 October, around 35 registered participants). Their common aim was to close the "consultation gap" by confronting HDRI's evidence on France's digital transformation with the lived experience of young people, and to turn it into concrete recommendations for the **2026 Youth Declaration on Digital Resilience**.

Both workshops followed the same format. Keynote speakers from the Council of Europe, ECAS and the European Parliament (Strasbourg) and from INSEE (Paris) set the institutional and social context. HDRI researchers Alek Umont and Killian Papelard then presented the civic monitoring report and the mapping of youth digital exclusion, which show that France has built the technological architecture of the Digital Decade but still has to build its **human architecture**: only 15% of the assessed measures are rated good on openness, inclusion and transparency, and 65.7% of the population has basic digital skills against an EU target of 80%. In two working sessions, participants described the barriers they meet with digital public services (visa and CAF procedures, services that start online but must be finished in person, language barriers, long waits without information, scattered accounts and platforms) and drafted eleven recommendations, six in Strasbourg and five in Paris.

The hackathon addressed a topic the workshops had not covered: artificial intelligence, a source of acute economic anxiety among young people. With input from a policy analyst of the European Policy Centre, breakout groups produced recommendations on gender bias in AI recruitment, the environmental footprint of data centres and human oversight of automated public-service decisions. Across the three events, the same message came back: digital and AI systems must be accessible, transparent and accountable, and must come with real human support. All contributions will be consolidated into a first draft of the Declaration, shared with participants for feedback, finalised for signature, and used as the basis for HDRI's advocacy towards French national and European decision-makers.

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Main outcomes

Workshop 1 – Strasbourg. Participants drafted six recommendations: step-by-step guidance, more languages and human contact for international users and people with disabilities; modernised university platforms; a multilingual, human-assisted CAF service; clear reasons and human support when documents are rejected (CAF / Visale); a common EU template for personal documents; and better-informed administrative staff with a centralised information system. The key message: **equal access on paper does not mean equal access in real life**.

Workshop 2 – Paris. Participants drafted five recommendations: fully online end-to-end procedures backed by human support; safeguards and follow-up for long administrative waiting times; civic and digital education from an early age with accessible equipment; translation of government websites; and a unified portal giving access to all public services. The key message: the challenge is not digitalisation itself but ensuring that it leads to **equal participation, access and adoption**.

Hackathon – AI policy. Three sets of recommendations were developed. On gender equity: remove gender markers from initial AI screening, audit training data, and require human review and disclosure to applicants. On the environment: mandatory public reporting of the energy and water use of AI systems and data centres, with local impact assessments. On the rule of law: legally enshrined human oversight, no full automation of high-stakes public decisions, transparency, a right to appeal and identifiable human accountability.

Common threads across the three events:

- **Human support alongside digital tools:** human contact instead of chatbots in the workshops, and human-in-the-loop systems in the hackathon.
- **Inclusion by design:** services built for people with disabilities, older and rural users, international students, and non-French speakers.
- **Simpler, more integrated services:** unified portals, one-stop shops, and a common EU template for personal documents.
- **Clear accountability:** the French government was named alone for 5 of the 11 workshop recommendations and jointly with the EU for 3 more.

Next steps. HDRI will merge the workshop recommendations, with the hackathon contributions, into a first draft of the Youth Declaration, collect participants' feedback, circulate a final version for signature and use it for advocacy and a digital rights communications campaign.

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WORKSHOPS REPORT

Workshop 1 – Strasbourg

Monday 28 September 2026 · European Parliament, Strasbourg · around 50 participants

Opening

The workshop was opened by **Gurgen Petrosyan**, President of HDRI, who thanked participants for giving up their Monday afternoon to talk about something that shapes their daily lives, and thanked the European Parliament for hosting the event. He framed the day around a simple question: what do young people actually think about the digitalisation of public services? France has invested heavily in digitalisation and the ambition is real, but a **consultation gap** persists. Reports are written and targets are set for 2030, while the people who struggle with broken forms and replaced helplines, especially young people in rural areas and under-served neighbourhoods, are rarely in the room when decisions are made.

He presented YLM-RDF, funded by ECAS under the EURECA Plus 2026 programme, as the response to that gap, built in three parts:

- **Evidence:** an independent monitoring report on the implementation of France's digital roadmap and an open dataset mapping youth digital exclusion, already published and presented during the day.
- **Deliberation:** the workshops, run in two cities, to ground the data in participants' lived experience.
- **Advocacy:** the recommendations are written into the 2026 Youth Declaration on Digital Resilience, to be presented by HDRI to decision-makers at national and European level.

He closed with the method behind the project: the people who understand a problem best are usually those living it, and young people should not be told that policy is something that happens to them.

Keynote speakers

Two keynote speakers from European institutions opened the discussion, followed by a short institutional address from the host, and a moderated exchange with participants.

Sophie Kwasny (Head of the Education, Training and Co-operation Division, Youth Department, Council of Europe) opened by recalling that the Council of Europe, founded in 1949, has built its work on three pillars: human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Its crown instrument is the European Convention on Human Rights, and its role is to ensure that the Convention is respected and applied across society. Civil society has always been central to this work. Increasingly, however, the Council also has to engage with the private sector, and with tech companies in particular, because they now play a decisive role in digital transformation. This is reflected in its digital work, which includes data-protection guidelines, the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law. Ms Kwasny then turned to youth participation, where the Council has long been a pioneer. Its European Youth Centres give young people a space to exchange ideas, confront their views and train in areas such as policy advocacy. In June 2026, the "Youth Innovating Democracy" event brought 120 young people to the European Youth Centre in Strasbourg to imagine

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European democracy in 2049, the Council's centenary, and produced a manifesto of 15 measures addressed to governments, international organisations and civil society. Youth voices are also built into the Council's own structures: through its co-management system, young representatives sit alongside government representatives.

Nicolò Triacca (Project Manager, European Democracy, ECAS) then presented ECAS's work on rights across Member States and on how technology is changing democracy, looking at both its opportunities and its risks. ECAS operates the European Citizens' Initiative Forum for the European Commission, which supports citizens who want to propose a change in EU law. It also takes part in the monitoring of Europe's Digital Decade, a large and ambitious strategy built around four pillars. In that framework, ECAS funds NGOs such as HDRI to test official data against evidence from the ground. He closed by insisting that technology is not neutral and asking what we want from it: **control**, where data can help diagnose diseases and spread knowledge but can also enable surveillance and algorithmic manipulation by big tech, or **autonomy**.

Gérald Hucky (Strasbourg conference unit), on behalf of the Secretary-General of the European Parliament, welcomed participants to the meeting room where plenary agendas are set each Monday morning, steps away from the hemicycle where decisions on digital issues are taken. He presented the Parliament's citizen-hub initiative, which creates open spaces where citizens can debate and assess European policies. He explained that digital sovereignty and regulation are rising priorities for the Parliament, citing the Cyber Resilience Act adopted in 2024 and about 23 further digital texts still in the pipeline. His closing message was that young people inherit the digital world and therefore have both a stake and a role in making it safe and trustworthy.

HDRI presentation of the YLM reports: civic monitoring and mapping

HDRI researchers **Alek Umont** and **Killian Papelard** presented the two reports that form the evidence base of the project (Work Package 1): the **Comprehensive Monitoring Report on France's Digital Roadmap** (Deliverable 1.1) and the **Data Set Mapping Youth Digital Exclusion in Rural France** (Deliverable 1.2). The key ideas are summarised below.

Civic monitoring (March–June 2026). HDRI, with methodological support from ECAS, assessed 20 of the 33 measures of France's National Digital Decade Roadmap (digital skills, business digitalisation, digital public services and infrastructure) through document review, literature, interviews with young people aged 16–24, educators and local actors, and the ECAS 1-to-5 implementation scale.

- France is building the **technological architecture** of the Digital Decade: 19 of 20 measures are aligned with EU objectives, infrastructure is advanced (91.7% of households with fibre, 96.4% 5G coverage) and public platforms are robust.
- The weaker point is the **human architecture**: only 45% of measures are at an advanced stage of implementation and only **15%** are rated good on openness, inclusion and transparency.
- Digital skills are the main fragility: **65.7%** of the population has basic digital skills against an EU target of 80%.

- Six areas for action were proposed, including a Digital Inclusion Guarantee, territorialised indicators, stronger citizen participation and priority to digital skills.

Mapping of youth digital exclusion in rural France. Moving from the national picture to lived experience, the study compared young people aged 16–24 in three territorial contexts, including rural *Zones de Revitalisation Rurale* (ZRR), combining quantitative and qualitative methods.

- The sharpest **skills gap** appears in ZRR (2.1 points below the urban mean, statistically significant).
- Opportunities look similar across territories, but **connectivity quality** differs (3.94/5 urban, 3.53 rural non-ZRR, 2.78 ZRR).
- Access is only part of the story: 97% of respondents use AI at least occasionally but only 21.8% receive clear guidance from school, and support schemes exist but remain poorly known (43.5% knew one of the listed schemes).

The shared message of both reports, and the bridge into the working sessions, is that **ambitious projects do not necessarily translate into comparable digital opportunities, capabilities or participation**.

Working sessions

The discussion then moved to two deliberative sessions to turn the evidence into participants' own experience and then into recommendations (see programme in Annex 1).

Both working sessions were facilitated by **Gurgen Petrosyan** (President), **Luis Martinez** (Operations Officer), **Mariam Avetyan** (Communications Director), **Renata Freeman** (Research & Publications Director), **Alek Umont** (Researcher) and **Killian Papelard** (Researcher).

Session I – Monitoring digital public services (45 minutes). Participants were split into pre-balanced tables of about 6 to 8 people, each facilitated by an HDRI team member who restated the task and kept time. Groups worked through three guiding questions, also printed on each table's worksheet: (1) a time they had to use a digital public service and what went wrong or made it hard; (2) who gets left behind by these systems, and why; (3) the one thing they would change. After about 25 minutes of discussion, groups spent ten minutes agreeing on their top three barriers and one real example, then each table shared one sentence with the room. Worksheets were collected before the coffee break.

Session II – Co-creating the 2026 Youth Declaration (50 minutes). During the break, the research team clustered all worksheets into a few common themes and presented them back to the room. Groups then chose a theme, or their own, and drafted a recommendation using a common template: what is the issue, who is affected, what should change, and who should be responsible (French government, EU, both, or other). Each group read out one recommendation, and every participant then placed three sticky dots on the recommendations they considered most important, to decide what comes first in the Declaration. All flipcharts were photographed.

Main ideas from Session I. The discussions identified problems with digital services, in particular:

- Visa applications and CAF procedures: lack of support, guidelines not designed for international users, and birth certificates that are incompatible with administrative processes (harmonised identity documents at EU level could help).

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- Lack of information on which services exist and how to access them, and lack of training of the people who are supposed to help, including young people expected to help older relatives.
- The most affected groups are international students (EU and non-EU), non-French speakers, people with disabilities and older people. Systems should be designed for people in different situations, with trained human support, better accessibility and more harmonised documentation across the EU.

Outcomes

In the closing remarks, HDRI summarised the day: technology is not neutral and can make services more accessible but also create exclusion and make it harder to exercise rights. **Equal access on paper does not mean equal access in real life.** Digital public services must be more accessible, better explained and supported by trained people, and institutions must see "the people behind the screens". Six recommendations were drafted by participants (original worksheets in Annex 4a):

Theme	Issue and who is affected	What should change	Responsible
Lack of guidance	No clear steps, documents or formats, especially for international people who do not speak French and people with disabilities (e.g. visa validation, residence permit application).	Step-by-step guidance on the first page, more language options, real human interaction instead of chatbots, and easy booking of in-person appointments.	French government and EU
University platforms	Outdated, non-user-friendly and crash-prone digital infrastructure at the University of Strasbourg; limited languages; teachers not uploading content. Affects students, especially international ones.	Modernise the platform, organise information better, add languages and train teachers in digital skills.	University of Strasbourg
CAF	Weak website and logistics, language barrier and identity recognised only under French rules. Affects non-French speakers and international students.	Human interfaces in several languages and an online assistant (AI or other), with a specific section for international students.	French government
CAF / Visale	Document validation fails without explanation or human contact. Affects EU and international students.	A better website with human support, and clear reasons for rejection.	French government

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Theme	Issue and who is affected	What should change	Responsible
EU documents template	Documents such as birth certificates or proof of income differ between EU countries although they carry the same information. Affects international students and mobile Europeans.	A single platform to upload personal information in a universal template.	EU / European Parliament
Lack of knowledge in institutions	Bureaucratic obstacles from staff's limited knowledge, stressful for users and workers. Affects young people, local workers and international students.	Quality information, standard skills and a more centralised information system.	French government and EU

The contributions will feed directly into the **2026 Youth Declaration on Digital Resilience**. HDRI will merge the recommendations from Strasbourg and Paris into a first draft shared with all participants for comments, then circulate a final version for participants and partner organisations to sign, support and disseminate. The Declaration will be the basis for HDRI's policy advocacy towards French national and European decision-makers and for a wider digital rights communications campaign.

Visit to the European Parliament

The workshop ended with a group photo and a guided tour of the European Parliament hemicycle, led by the Parliament's host office team, immediately next to the workshop room.

Workshop 2 – Paris

Wednesday 30 September 2026 · Maison Étudiante 6e, Paris · around 15 participants

Opening

The workshop opened with the same introduction as in Strasbourg, delivered on behalf of HDRI's President: the consultation gap, the three steps of YLM-RDF (evidence, deliberation, advocacy), the role of ECAS and the European Union, and the conviction that those directly affected are best placed to shape the decisions that matter to them.

Keynote speaker

Maxime Jouvenceau, sociologist and researcher at INSEE and coordinator of the 2025 *Insee Références* publication "L'économie et la société à l'ère du numérique", presented the social challenges of digital transformation in France. His main points:

- **Inequalities persist.** Young people aged 15–29 have the lowest share of people with difficulties using digital tools (3% digital illiteracy, 21% low skills), but inequalities remain by social background and disability. Fewer than 20% of pupils in priority education reach a good or excellent level of digital skills, against 33% elsewhere. Gender inequalities in digital employment (24% women) are closing

only very slowly, and gender equality in the digital economy could take almost a century. France does less well than the Nordic countries or the Netherlands.

- **Screens and school results.** Results tend to fall as screen exposure rises, partly reflecting social inequalities, though for very young children the correlation also appears within the same social background. The impact of AI is still to be seen.
- **Digital procedures help, with limits.** Dematerialisation makes administrative and health procedures easier, especially for isolated populations (rural and peri-urban), yet young people struggle with classic administrative constraints, physical counters are disappearing every year, and the French administrative system remains slow and complicated. Visa procedures were singled out as particularly difficult.
- **Exposure to risks.** Young people trust false information more than older people. A correlation is observed between depressive symptoms and frequency of social media use (26% among women aged 18–24). Among 15-year-olds, 36% report age-inappropriate content, 40% information shared without consent, 42% offensive messages and 53% discriminatory content; 28% of middle-school pupils (2022) and 23% of high-school pupils (2023) reported cyberviolence, with girls more than twice as affected.
- **Employment and environment.** Under-30s are over-represented in digital jobs (23% against 19%). Growing AI use and online storage will increase the need for data centres, and young people are heavier users (three-quarters of 18–24-year-olds use online data services, against half of 40–59-year-olds).

He also recommended investing more in education and strengthening the link between teachers and students, and announced a new INSEE report on public services (not only digital ones) due on 18 November.

HDRI presentation of the YLM reports

The reports were presented by HDRI researchers **Alek Umont** and **Killian Papelard**, with the same insights as in Strasbourg (see above). The key message was that the problem is not a lack of ambition or digitalisation itself, but translating digital transformation into **equal participation, access and adoption**: France has rapidly built the technological architecture of the Digital Decade, and the next challenge is its human architecture.

Working sessions

The two sessions followed the same format as in Strasbourg and were facilitated by the same HDRI team (see Annex 2 for the programme). Main ideas from Session I:

- Almost everything is online, yet processes often still require an in-person step; hybrid solutions are not smart (e.g. the Navigo pass has both a physical and a digital version).
- Chatbots are sometimes unhelpful and information is dispersed, so **one-stop shops** should become the norm. Services should be better integrated and simpler, and FranceConnect goes in the right direction.

- Foreigners (language barrier), people in rural areas and less mobile people, isolated people and those with no digital skills face the greatest difficulties. Some procedures also require specific equipment, such as a recent phone.
- Long waiting lists with no information on progress leave people feeling blocked, and some lack confidence in digital tools. Without digitalisation, however, everything would be worse.

Outcomes

In the closing remarks, HDRI stressed that **the challenge is not digitalisation itself but ensuring that it leads to equal participation, access and adoption**. Digital options should improve public services without removing the possibility of getting help when online systems fail. Young people should be participants in, not only users of, the digital systems that shape their future. HDRI thanked Maxime Jouvenceau for putting these questions into perspective. Participants drafted five recommendations (original worksheets in Annex 4b):

Theme	Issue and who is affected	What should change	Responsible
Half-digital services	Processes begin online but must be completed in person (e.g. Navigo yearly pass, CAF). Affects everyone, most of all rural residents, less mobile people and foreigners without a permanent address.	Fully online end-to-end procedures, with useful chatbots backed by human feedback, centralised services, upskilling and public awareness.	French government
Tech issues: waiting times	Very long waits for a response leave people without resources (grants) or in critical situations (visa, social security number). Affects low-income students, workers and foreigners.	Safeguards for in-between procedures, and a follow-up process to monitor and fast-track cases.	French government and EU
Education	Young people struggle with online administrative processes and receive no training. Girls are excluded by early socialisation, and isolated young people lack family support.	From an early age, combine civic and technology education (EMC and Pix classes) and provide freely accessible equipment.	Not specified
Multiple language policy	Most government websites are available only in French. Excludes non-French-speaking workers, students and migrants.	AI translation of websites, described as straightforward to implement.	French government
Tech issues: multiple accounts	Many services require separate accounts and passwords. Affects everyone, especially foreigners and older people.	A unified portal where users add the services they need (e.g. CROUS, France Travail) and connect automatically.	French government

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As in Strasbourg, the contributions will feed into the 2026 Youth Declaration on Digital Resilience, together with the Strasbourg recommendations, and follow the same process of draft, feedback, final version and advocacy.

Hackathon – "Beyond the Algorithm: Drafting Human-Centred Tech Policies"

Wednesday 28 October 2026 · 18:30–20:00 CET · online · around 35 registered participants

Opening

The hackathon was opened by **Gurgen Petrosyan** (President) and **Darina Nassyr** (Events Coordinator), who introduced HDRI as a youth-led research and policy organisation working across six thematic pillars: environment, migration and security, global health, gender equity, economic, social and cultural rights, and civic space, governance and rule of law. Darina explained that the aim was to look at Artificial Intelligence beyond the technology itself, and discuss who designs it and how algorithms shape people's lives, through six real-world cases.

Keynote speaker

Samuel Goodger, Policy Analyst at the European Policy Centre (EPC), introduced the key questions of human-centred AI governance: the EU AI Act and its intersection with the GDPR, and the risks of bias and cognitive offloading. After the group discussions, he gave feedback on each proposal, stressing the importance of **human-in-the-loop systems** and of strict transparency and disclosure, and shared relevant resources.

Breakout rooms

After a case briefing, participants chose their own breakout rooms, with the number of people per room limited for a better distribution (groups of about three). Each group worked on one case, with the goal of identifying the problem, proposing an actionable solution and naming the responsible actor, and then pitched one recommendation to the whole group. HDRI had prepared six cases, one per pillar; in practice, participants worked on **three topics**.

HDRI pillar	Policy case	Worked on
Gender Equity	How can AI recruitment systems avoid reproducing gender discrimination?	Yes
Civic Space & Governance (rule of law)	Who is accountable when automated systems influence public-service decisions?	Yes
Environment & Climate	How should AI development account for data centres' energy and water use?	Yes
Migration & Security	What limits should apply to biometric surveillance and automated profiling at borders?	No

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HDRI pillar	Policy case	Worked on
Global Health	Who should control digital health data, and how can privacy be protected?	No
Economic & Social Rights	Should people be able to access essential services without going online?	No

Outcomes

The recommendations that emerged address the intersection of AI governance and human rights and are meant to inform policymakers, technology developers and civil society.

Gender equity – bias in AI recruitment. The group proposed removing gender from applications while keeping human intervention to maintain diversity commitments, and limiting and auditing training data to reduce bias. Recommendations:

- Remove gender markers from initial applications processed by AI, with human oversight at later stages to meet diversity and inclusion commitments.
- Audit training datasets for historical bias, and require regular bias testing and impact assessments by independent third parties.
- Make human review mandatory at critical decision points, and require employers to disclose their use of AI to applicants, with explanations and the possibility of human review.

Environment – AI infrastructure. The group called for mandatory public reporting on the environmental impact of AI systems and data centres. Recommendations:

- Mandatory reporting of energy and water use, carbon footprint and share of renewable energy, with standardised metrics to compare systems and providers.
- Public environmental impact assessments of data centres' effects on local communities (water, grid capacity, regional climate goals).
- Regulatory oversight with minimum standards, and incentives for sustainable AI development; reporting accessible to affected communities and regulators.

Rule of law – automated public-service decisions. The group emphasised human accountability and transparency, with a legal basis for AI decisions and human responsibility at every stage, particularly in appeals. Recommendations:

- Enshrine meaningful human oversight in law, require explicit legislative authorisation for automated decisions affecting fundamental rights, and prohibit full automation in high-stakes areas (criminal justice, social welfare, immigration, healthcare access).
- Guarantee transparency and explainability, and a right to appeal with timely review by humans who can override algorithmic outputs.
- Assign legal responsibility to identifiable human actors, require algorithmic impact assessments and human rights audits with public results, and train public servants to keep independent judgement.

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Across the three topics, participants shared a commitment to human-centred AI governance based on transparency, accountability and fundamental rights, requiring multi-stakeholder collaboration and adequate resources for enforcement. The organisers committed to incorporating these discussions into their youth-led digital resilience monitoring work and future communications.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Strasbourg workshop programme

2026 Regional Deliberative Workshop · Monday 28 September 2026, 13:00–17:00 · European Parliament, Strasbourg (Louise Weiss Building)

Time	Session	Content
13:30–13:40	Welcome and Strategic Orientation	Opening remarks by Gurgen Petrosyan, President of HDRI, on the project's mission to bridge the "consultation gap" in EU and French digital policy. Methodological briefing: ECAS Civic Monitoring Methodology Framework and its role in evaluating progress toward the EU 2030 target of 80% basic digital skills.
13:40–14:10	Keynote Segment: Youth Digital Rights and European Democracy	Sophie Kwasny, Council of Europe, on youth democratic participation in digital governance and the Council's work on digital rights and resilience. Nicolò Triacca, ECAS, on youth participation, ECAS's work on European democracy and the Digital Decade policy programme. Brief moderated Q&A with youth participants.
14:10–14:20	Institutional Insight: The European Parliament and the Digital Decade	Short address by the Parliament's host office team. Focus: the EU Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles and the Parliament's oversight of national strategic roadmaps.
14:20–14:55	Presentation of Civic Monitoring Findings (WP1)	HDRI research team presents preliminary findings of Work Package 1 (D1.1 Monitoring Report; D1.2 Data Set Mapping Youth Digital Exclusion in Rural France), including the urban-rural divide and the "usage gap" affecting young "digital outsiders".
14:55–15:40	Deliberative Session I: Monitoring Digital Public Services	Transnational working groups critique administrative digitalisation ("dématerialisation") based on lived experiences in different Member States. Focus on barriers to digital inclusion in rural ZRR and marginalised urban settings.
15:40–16:00	Networking Coffee Break	Catering provided by the European Parliament's in-house service.
16:00–16:50	Deliberative Session II: Co-Creating the 2026 Youth Declaration	Working groups and policy synthesis: drafting the 2026 Youth Declaration on Digital Resilience and formulating evidence-based priorities for the biennial update of national roadmaps under the Digital Decade Policy Programme.
16:50–17:00	Closing Remarks and Advocacy Roadmap; Group Photo	Next steps: integration into Deliverable 2.1 (Summary Report). Advocacy preview: WP3 strategy to present the Declaration to national and European decision-makers, including DINUM and the SGPI.
17:00–17:30	Tour of the European Parliament	Hemicycle visit and group photo.

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50 Rue des Tournelles, 75003 Paris, France
Registration Number: W751275674
EU TRN: 892689452279-12
info@hdevri.org | www.hdevri.org

Annex 2 – Paris workshop programme

2026 Regional Deliberative Workshop · Wednesday 30 September 2026, 14:00–17:15 · Maison Étudiante 6e, 76bis rue de Rennes, 75006 Paris

Time	Session	Content
13:30–14:00	Welcome Coffee	
14:00–14:10	Welcome and Strategic Orientation	Opening remarks by Gurgen Petrosyan, President of HDRI, on the project's mission to bridge the "consultation gap". Methodological briefing: ECAS Civic Monitoring Methodology Framework and the EU 2030 target of 80% basic digital skills.
14:10–14:35	Keynote: Social challenges of digital transformation in France	Maxime Jouvenceau, sociologist and researcher at INSEE, coordinator of the 2025 *Insee Références* "L'économie et la société à l'ère du numérique". Focus: trends in digital skills, digitalisation of public services, and inequalities of access and usage by age, neighbourhood and income.
14:35–15:05	Presentation of Civic Monitoring Findings (WP1)	HDRI research team presents preliminary findings of Work Package 1 (D1.1 and D1.2). Focus: the urban–rural divide (5G availability: 13.5% rural vs. 22% urban) and the "usage gap" affecting young "digital outsiders".
15:05–15:50	Deliberative Session I: Monitoring Digital Public Services	Facilitated working groups on administrative digitalisation ("dématerialisation"); barriers to digital inclusion in rural ZRR and marginalised urban settings.
15:50–16:20	Networking Coffee Break	
16:20–17:05	Deliberative Session II: Co-Creating the 2026 Youth Declaration	Working groups and policy synthesis: drafting the Declaration and formulating evidence-based priorities for the biennial update of national roadmaps under the Digital Decade Policy Programme.
17:05–17:15	Closing Remarks and Advocacy Roadmap; Group Photo	Next steps: integration into Deliverable 2.1 (Summary Report). Advocacy preview: WP3 strategy to present the Declaration to national and European decision-makers, including DINUM and the SGPI.

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Annex 3 – Hackathon programme

"Beyond the Algorithm: Drafting Human-Centred Tech Policies" · 28 October 2026, 18:30–20:00 CET (Brussels time) · online interactive policy workshop

Audience: young people interested in AI, digital rights and public policy, with no prior expertise required. **Guest expert:** Samuel Goodger, Policy Analyst, European Policy Centre (EPC). **Purpose:** to encourage young people to question how AI and digital systems affect human rights, equality and accountability, and to turn their discussions into practical, human-centred policy recommendations.

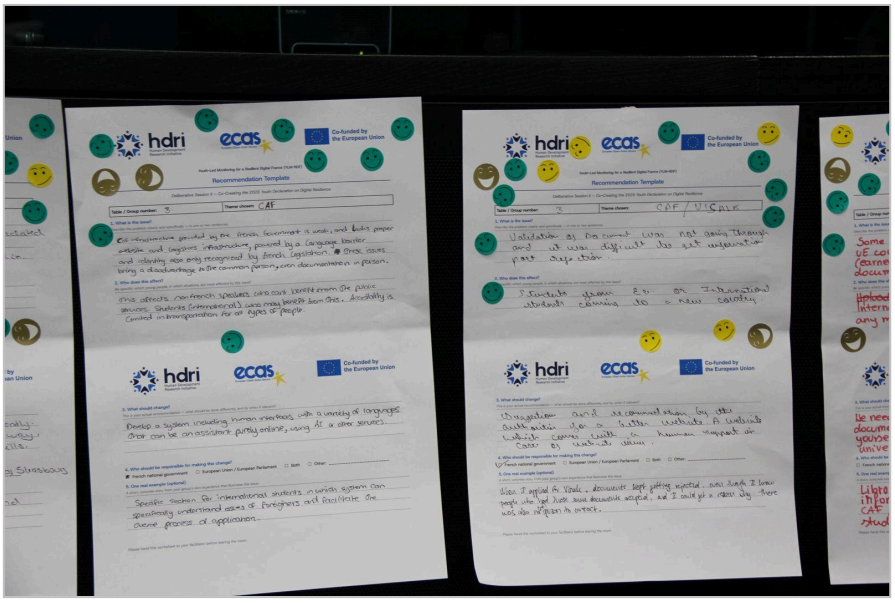
Time (CET)	Session	What happens
18:30–18:40	Welcome and introduction	HDRI introduces the topic, aims and workshop format.
18:40–18:55	Guest expert opening	Samuel Goodger introduces key questions in human-centred AI governance.
18:55–19:00	Case briefing	HDRI explains the scenarios, group task and expected output.
19:00–19:30	Breakout discussions	Groups discuss cases and draft one actionable recommendation.
19:30–19:50	Policy pitches and feedback	Groups present recommendations; the expert offers brief feedback on feasibility, responsible institutions and implementation.
19:50–20:00	Final discussion and closing	Key takeaways, audience questions and next steps.

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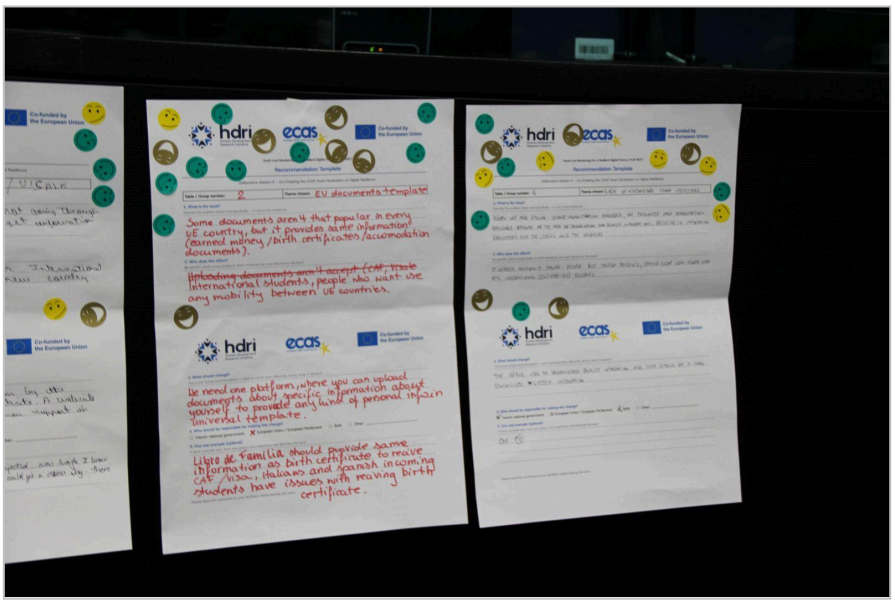
Annex 4 – Workshop recommendations

Photographs of the recommendation worksheets completed by participants during Deliberative Session II of each workshop (summarised in the outcomes tables of the Workshops report): 4a for Strasbourg and 4b for Paris.

Annex 4a – Strasbourg workshop recommendations (28 September 2026)

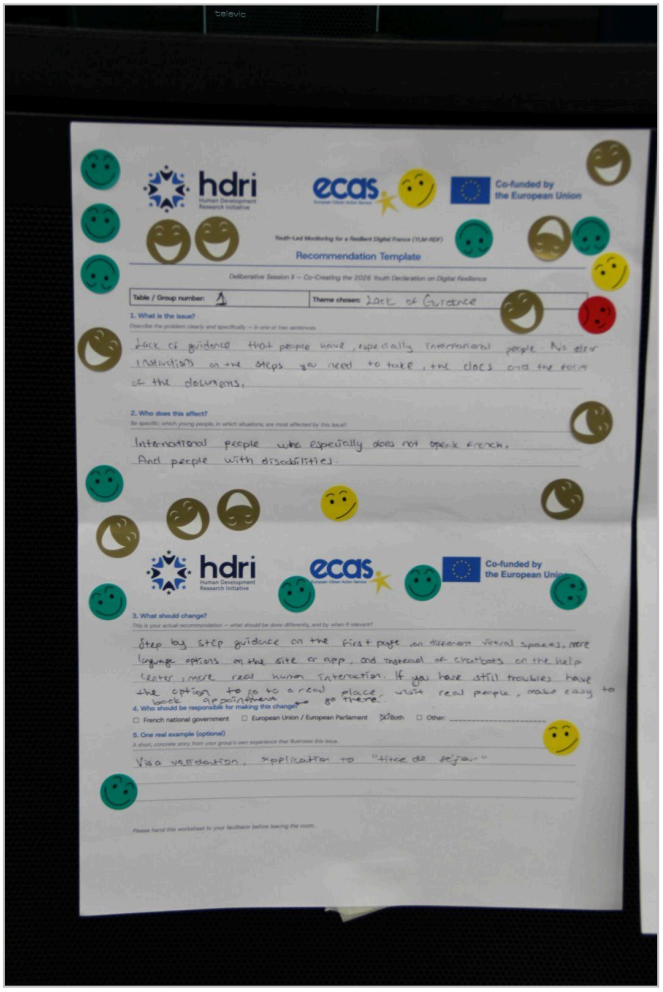


Strasbourg Recommendation 1 – CAF; CAF / Visale



Strasbourg Recommendation 2 – EU documents template; Lack of knowledge from institutions

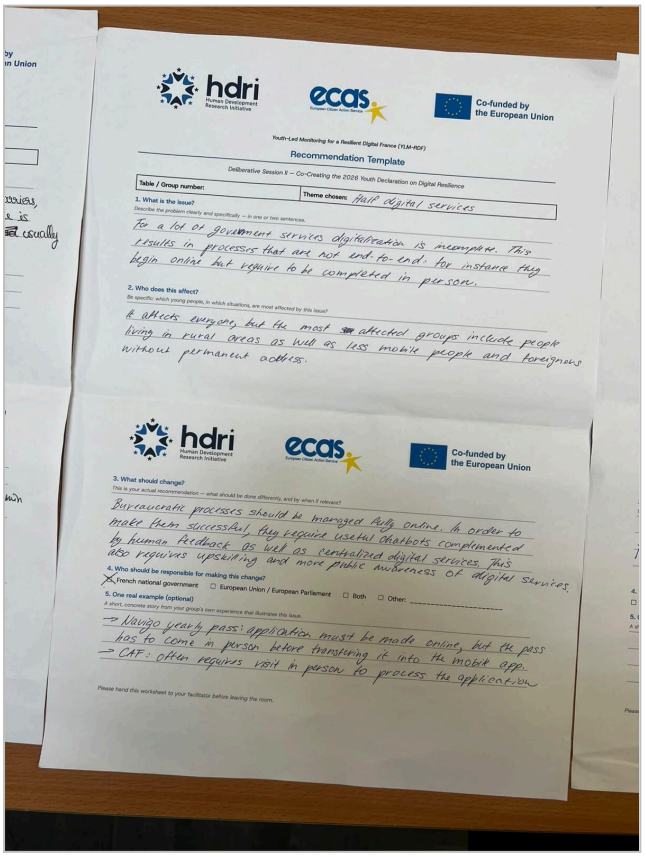
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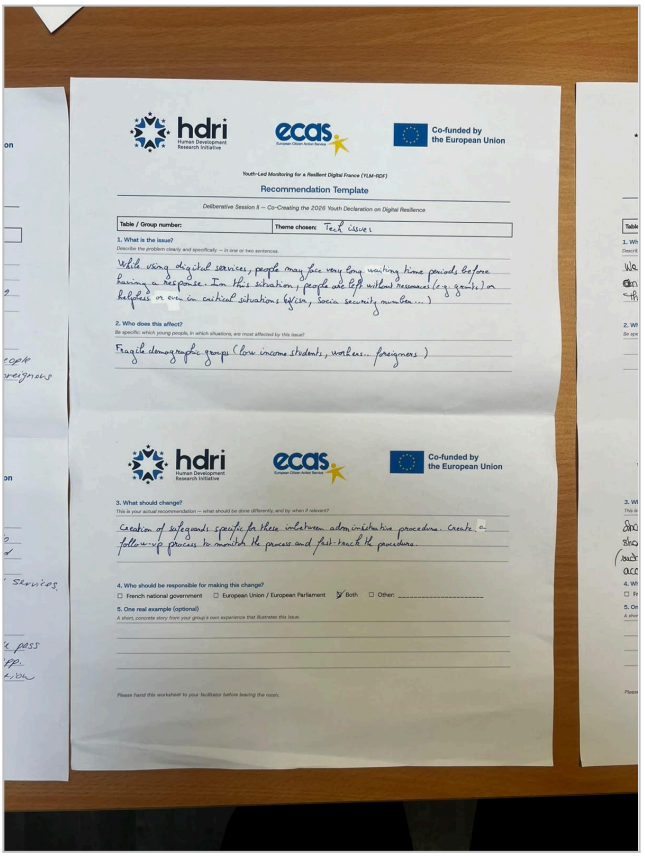
Strasbourg Recommendation 3 – Lack of guidance

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Annex 4b – Paris workshop recommendations (30 September 2026)

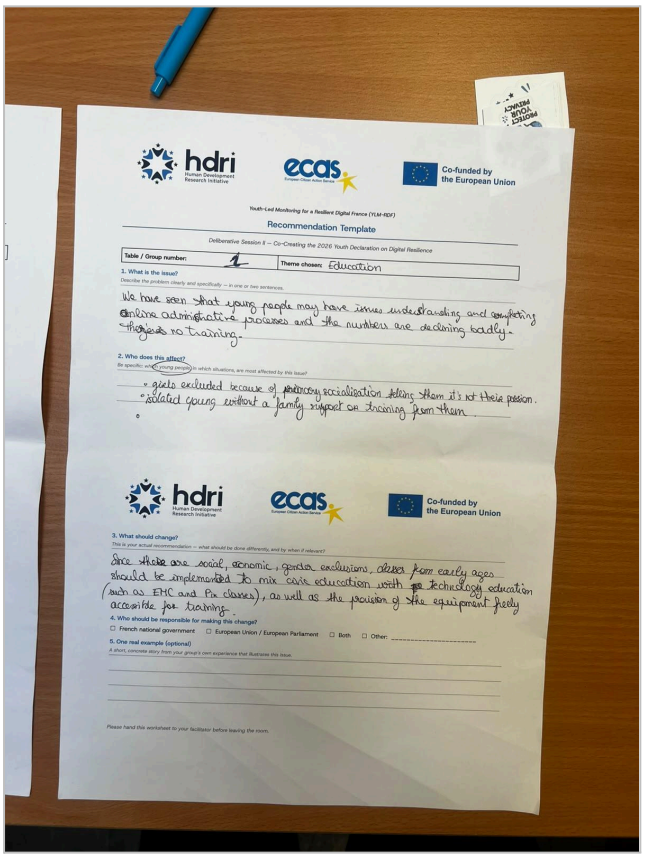


Paris Recommendation 1 – Half digital services

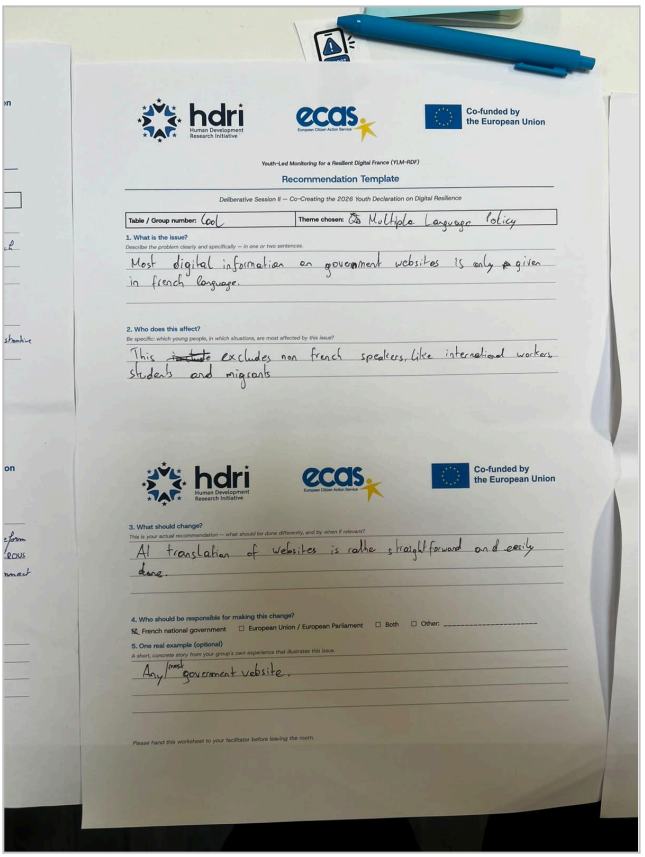


Paris Recommendation 2 – Tech issues (waiting times)

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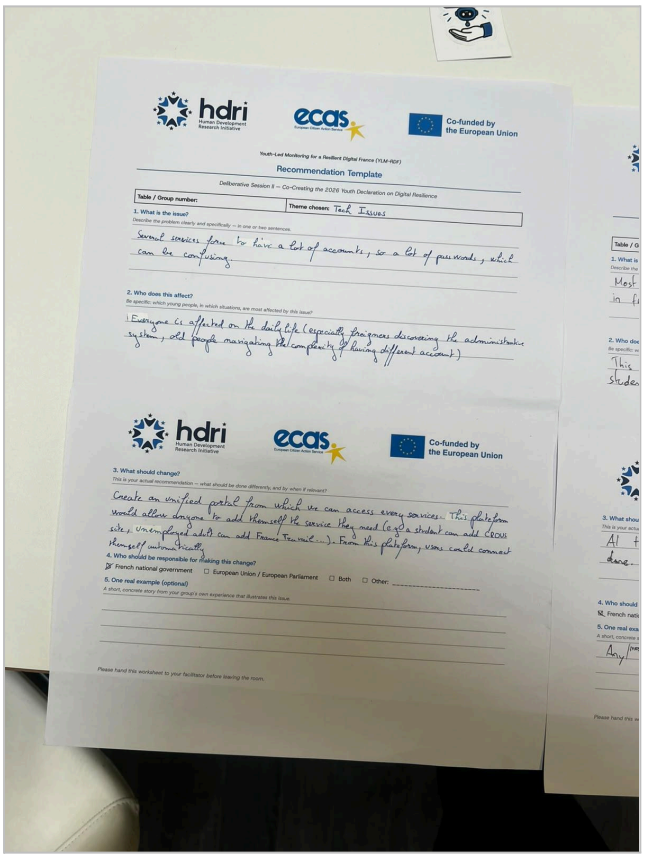


Paris Recommendation 3 – Education



Paris Recommendation 4 – Multiple language policy

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Paris Recommendation 5 – Tech issues (multiple accounts)