

Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών

Διαχείριση και Ανάδειξη Πολιτιστικής Πληροφορίας

ΙΟΝΙΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ - Τμήμα Αρχειονομίας, Βιβλιοθηκονομίας & Μουσειολογίας

[Διαχείριση και Ανάδειξη Πολιτιστικής Πληροφορίας](#): Δίκαιο και Δεοντολογία Πολιτιστικής Πληροφορίας (Υ)

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Δημοσιεύσεις-
Διπλωματικές
ΕργασίεςΩρολόγιο
ΠρόγραμμαΠροκήρυξη
ΠΜΣΑκαδημαϊκή
Δεοντολογία και
Ακαδημαϊκοί
Σύμβουλοι

Έγγραφα-Κανονισμοί ▾

Ανακοινώσεις-
Ενημέρωση
Ερευνητικών
ΔραστηριοτήτωνΥποδομές
και Χρήσιμοι
Σύνδεσμοι

Διαχείριση Ψηφιακής Πληροφορίας - Υπηρεσίες Πληροφόρησης

Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών, Τμήμα Αρχειονομίας, Βιβλιοθηκονομίας και Μουσειολογίας, Σχολή Επιστήμης της Πληροφορίας και Πληροφορικής,
Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο

[Διαχείριση Ψηφιακής Πληροφορίας - Υπηρεσίες Πληροφόρησης](#): Δίκαιο Πληροφορίας (Ε)

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Παρουσιάσεις

ΑΙ

Πρόβλεψη συναισθημάτων μέσω ΑΙ (δικαίωμα σιωπής)

(Georgios Bouchagiar, 'Protecting Emotions Against Inferring (and Suspects Against Self-Incrimination)' ([2nd European Scientific Legal Tech Summit: genAI in legal practice – a fundamental rights perspective](#), Vienna, 26-27 March 2026))

AI



"The idea that the moral boundaries for the use of AI in defence should be defined either by Amodeli, the CEO of Anthropic, or by the Department of War. It's not up to either of the two. It is a matter of international humanitarian laws.

We shouldn't rely on the ethical compass, the moral compass of a private citizen nor a national government. War is regulated by international regulations and we need those regulations also for AI in defence".

Professor Mariarosaria Taddeo
Professor of Digital Ethics and Defence Technologies
Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford



Oxford Internet Institute,
University of Oxford

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ICYMI: As the US/Iran conflict continues with the use of AI software by both countries, Professor [Mariarosaria Taddeo](#) Taddeo, [Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford](#), an expert in ethics and digital technologies in defence, provides expert comment to [Channel 4 News](#).

She stresses the importance of the need for AI use in warfare to be governed by the same rules as any other type of warfare and highlights the implications for governments and society failing to follow a rules-based approach to the world order.

Read the full article:

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Inside Anthropic's battle with the Pentagon

Yesterday's revelation that outdated targeting data may have resulted in a mistaken US strike on a school in Iran has thrown a new spotlight on the use of AI software by the military in war zones.



SIOBHAN KENNEDY
MAR 11, 2026



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Two Futures of AI Regulation under the Trump Administration

13 Pages • Posted: 24 Apr 2025 • Last revised: 31 Mar 2025

[Claudio Novelli](#)

Yale University - Digital Ethics Center

[Akriti Gaur](#)

Yale University - Law School; Yale Information Society Project

[Luciano Floridi](#)

Yale University - Digital Ethics Center; University of Bologna- Department of Legal Studies

Date Written: March 31, 2025

Abstract

This article examines potential regulatory pathways for AI in the United States following the Trump administration's 2025 revocation of the Biden-era AI Executive Order. We outline two competing governance scenarios: decentralized state-level regulation (with minimal federal oversight) and centralized federal dominance (through legislative pre-emption). We critically evaluate each model's policy implications, constitutional challenges, and practical trade-offs, particularly regarding innovation and state autonomy. We argue that AI's technological characteristics and context-dependent nature complicate achieving regulatory coherence amid competing federal and state interests. As a result, even under the Trump administration's broader deregulatory agenda, targeted federal intervention may remain necessary.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Federalism, Deregulation, Pre-emption, Trump Administration, AI regulation



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Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Federalism, Deregulation, Pre-emption, Trump Administration, AI regulation



John Nosta
The Digital Self

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

When Writing Becomes Detached From Thought

Is AI making Plato's old suspicion about writing feel new again?

Updated March 15, 2026 | Reviewed by Kaja Perina



KEY POINTS

- AI weakens writing as proof of thought.
- Words can look wise without a mind behind them.
- Human speech may regain value as thought made visible.



There is an old argument about writing that suddenly feels less old than it should. In fact, I think it's surprisingly relevant.

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What is Your Personality Type?

ESFP Performer, ISTJ Coordinator, INFJ Humanitarian, ENTP Inventor, Activist, ISFP Free Spirit, ISTP Maestro, ESTP Innovator

Take Test

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-digital-self/202603/when-writing-becomes-detached-from-thought>

Protecting Emotions Against Inferring (and Suspects Against Self-Incrimination)

Protecting Emotions Against Inferring (and Suspects Against Self-Incrimination)

*για παρουσίαση: Georgios Bouchagiar and Paul de Hert, '[Against self-incrimination in the AI era: Inferred emotions seeking for protection](#)' (European Law Blog, 4 December 2025)

Outline

1. **Intro** to emotion-inferring
2. Modus operandi (**pros/cons**)
3. Emotion-inferring as **evidence** (Europe/United States)
4. The right against **self-incrimination** (Europe/United States)
5. Conclusions/recommendations

Intro to emotion-inferring

Intro to emotion-inferring

**Olmstead v United States, 277 US 438 (1928) para 474.*

Intro to emotion-inferring

Brandeis' dissent (1928) against self-incrimination:

tech-advancements could in the, then, future let any '*petty officer*' play with our freedom by '*exploring unexpressed beliefs, thoughts and emotions*'.

**Olmstead v United States*, 277 US 438 (1928) para 474.

Intro to emotion-inferring

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**Olmstead v United States*, 277 US 438 (1928) para 474.

Intro to emotion-inferring

Emotion-inferring via AI

(law enforcement experiments in the EU/US)

Intro to emotion-inferring

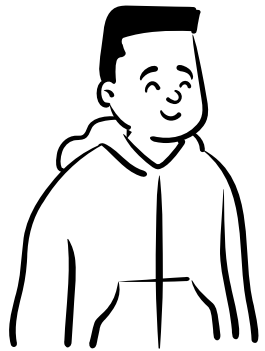
Happiness

anger

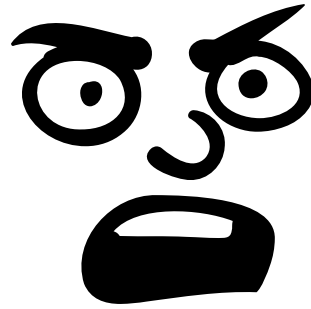
sadness

Intro to emotion-inferring

Happiness



anger

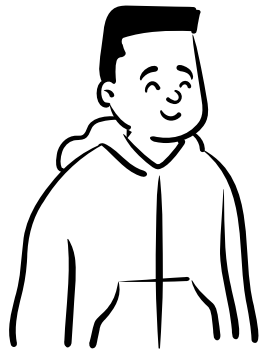


sadness

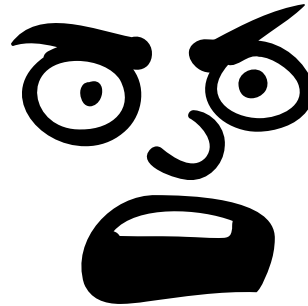


Intro to emotion-inferring

Happiness



anger



sadness



AI

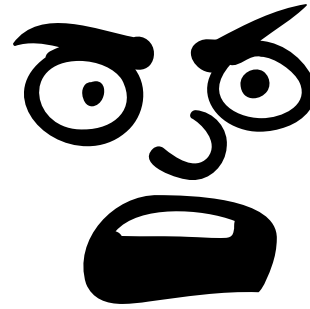
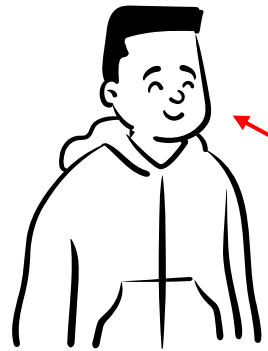
Modus operandi (pros/cons)

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

Happiness

anger

sadness



processes

processes

processes

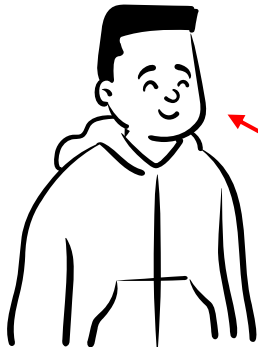
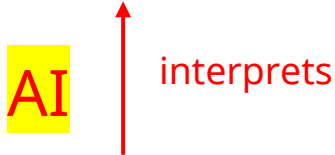
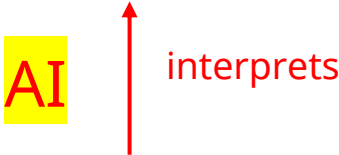
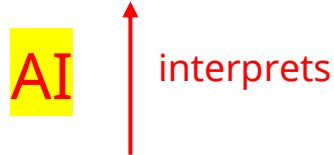
AI

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

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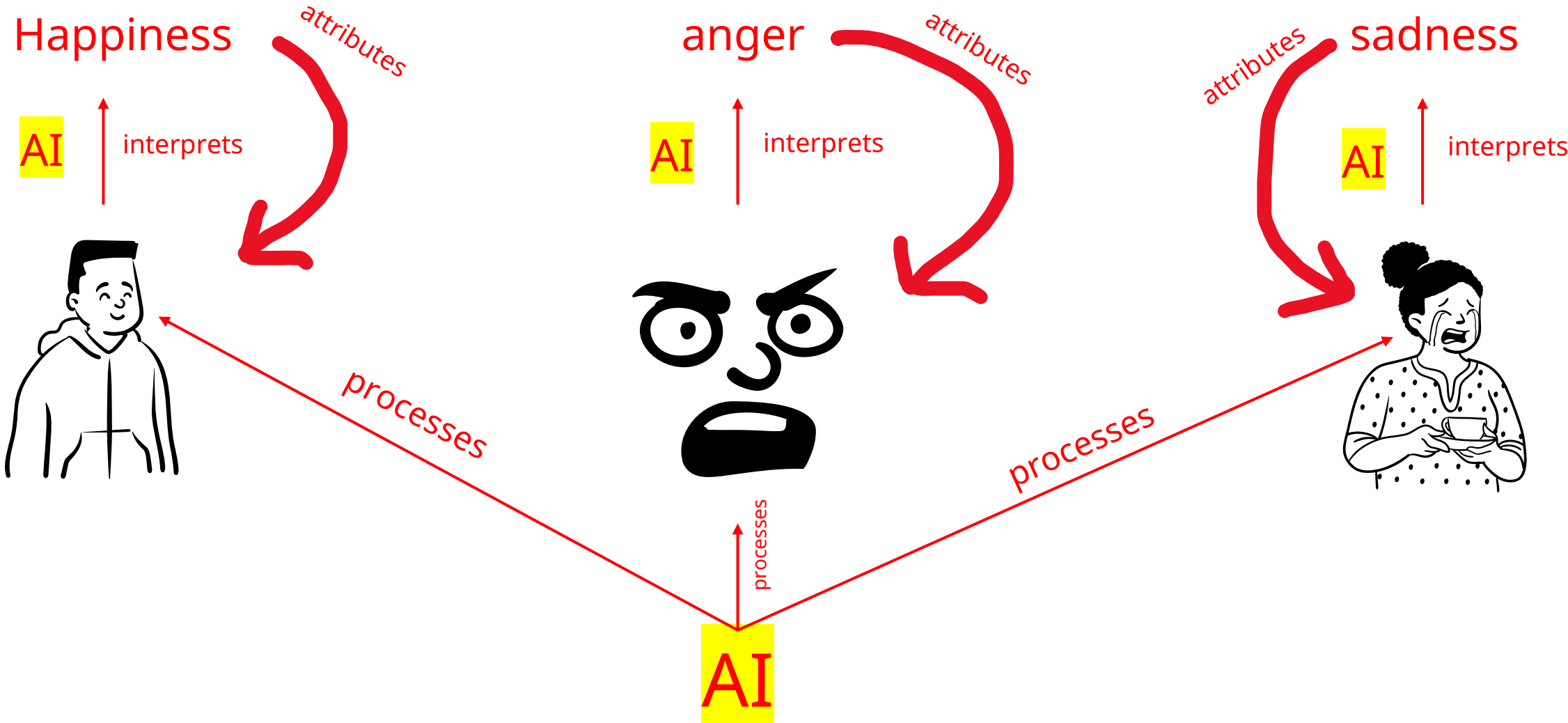
processes

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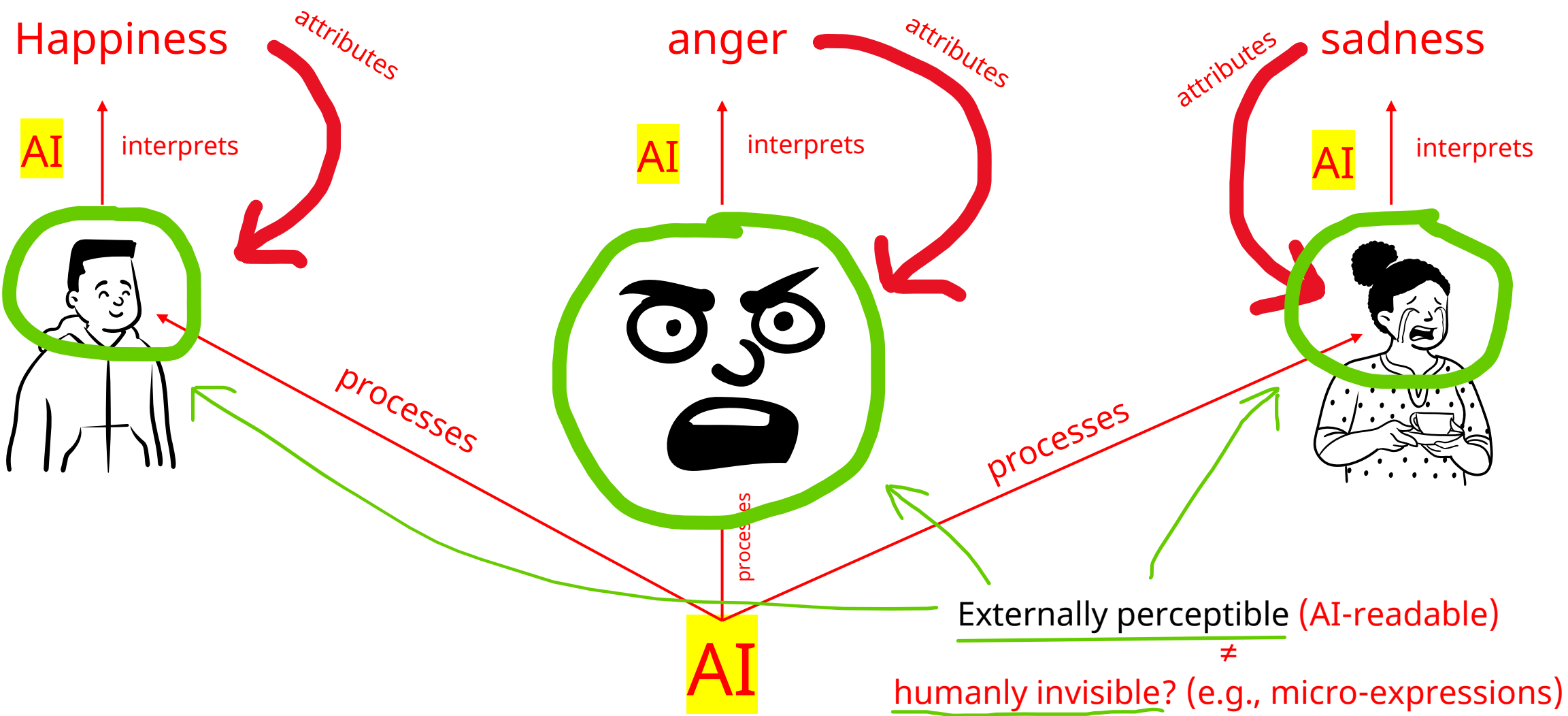
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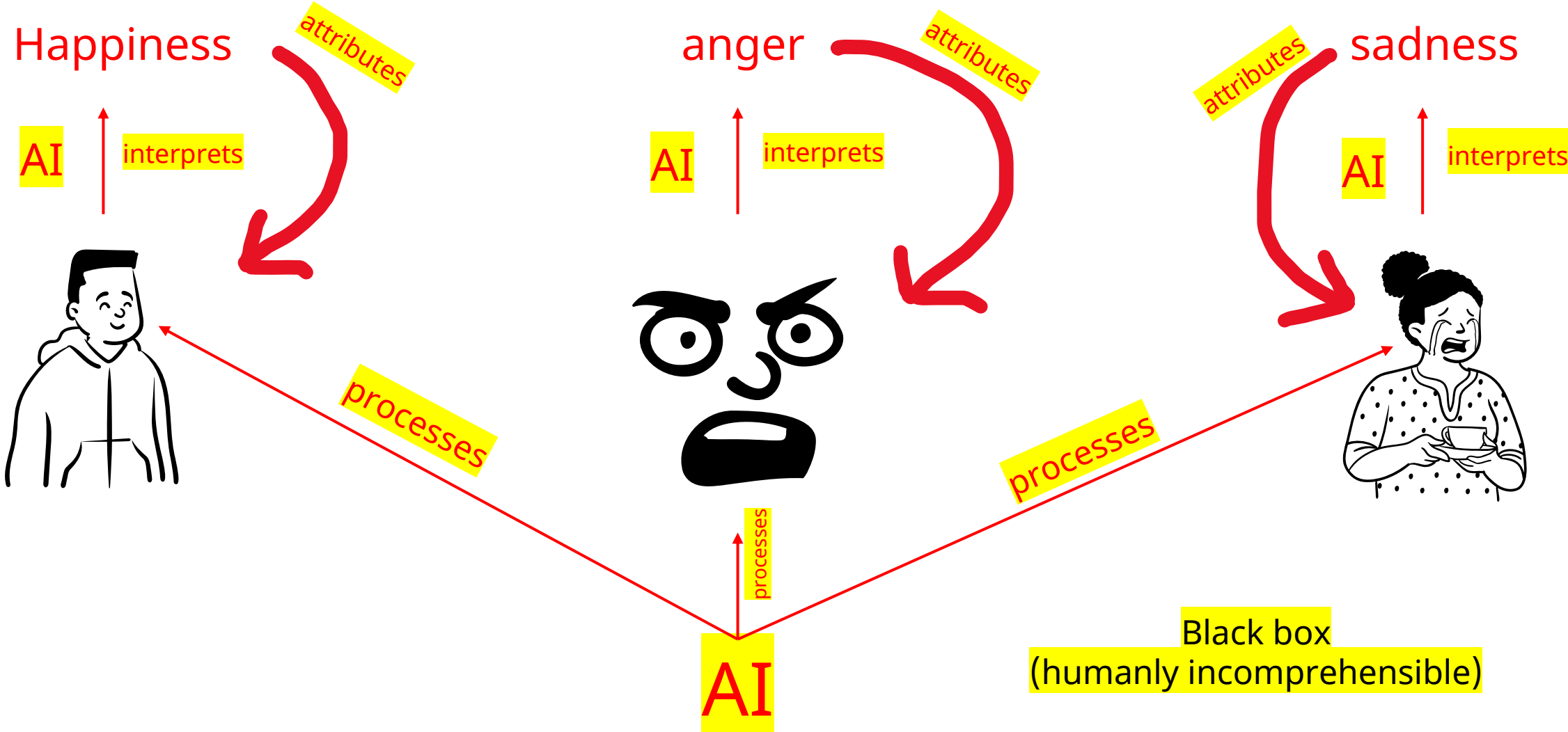
Modus operandi (pros/cons)



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Modus operandi (pros/cons)



Modus operandi (pros/cons)

law enforcement context

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

law enforcement context

Big promise: effective fight vs crime

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

law enforcement context

Big promise: effective fight vs crime

(e.g., aware of emotions -> prevent crime that might otherwise occur)

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

law enforcement context

2 Questions!

Big promise: effective fight vs crime

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Modus operandi (pros/cons)

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2 Questions!

Question 1: can they?

Big promise: effective fight vs crime

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Modus operandi (pros/cons)

law enforcement context

2 Questions!

Question 1: can they?

- No consensus on 'emotion'

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- Reliability-limitations
(AI Act, recital 44)

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

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criminal investigations based on **unreliable data/methods**
and **erroneously inferred** emotions

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

law enforcement context

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(AI Act, recital 44)



criminal investigations based on **unreliable data/methods**
and **erroneously inferred** emotions

=> fight against crime **unfair, not effective**

Modus operandi (pros/cons)

law enforcement context

2 Questions!

Question 2: should they?

Big promise: effective fight vs crime

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Emotions in criminal law/procedure

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conscious vs unconscious emotions

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- what would **otherwise remain hidden in one's mind**

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⇒ surveillance without blindspots?

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⇒ surveillance at the risk of holding people accountable for involuntary mental states?

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⇒ surveillance at the risk of holding people accountable for involuntary mental states?

⇒ future conduct? (feeling ≠ actual behaviour)

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⇒ **surveillance without blindspots?**

⇒ surveillance at the risk of **holding people accountable for involuntary mental states?**

⇒ future conduct? (feeling ≠ actual behaviour) => risk being mistreated **on the basis of looks** (rather than **conscious actions**) or **on the basis of what we may (but also may not) do in the future**

Emotion-inferring as evidence (Europe/United States)

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Evidence law (in general)

fact-finding:

- human-oriented process
- aimed at offering transparent and reliable information

Emotion-inferring as evidence (**Europe**/United States)

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Matter of national law...

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Matter of national law... but the ECtHR/CJEU:

‘admissibility’...

‘reliability’...

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Through the lens of fair trials and the rights of the defence, e.g.:

- *were the proceedings as a whole fair?*
- *did the defendant enjoy the chance to contest authenticity of evidence?*
- *can the way in which evidence was obtained create doubts on reliability?*
- *did evidence play a determinative role in the outcome of the case?*

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Federal Rules of Evidence

- Admissibility...
- Excludability...
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Daubert-test:

- testability (can/has evidence be/been tested?)
- peer review and publications
- known/potential error rates
- acceptance by the relevant scientific community

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AI-emotion-inferring???

- black box...
- unreliability...

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*... in the absence of an agreed ground truth, error rates would most probably be measured against a 'true' label that does not reliably exist. This might resemble asking **what the error rates of a unicorn-detector are**...*

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AI-emotion-inferring???

... could **fail**, *yet bypass* reliability assessments...

Emotion-inferring as evidence (Europe/United States)

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... could **fail**, *yet bypass* reliability assessments...

non-determinative role in the outcome of the case
corroborating tool
(*Loomis...*)

The right against self-incrimination (Europe/United States)

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Evidence that exists **independently of the will**

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'real evidence' (e.g., blood/DNA-testing) ≠ **'statements'**

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Jalloh v Germany, Application no 54810/00 (ECtHR, 11 July 2006)

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violation:

- **nature/degree of compulsion** (seriously interfering with physical/mental integrity)
- **weight of the public interest** (securing conviction for drug-selling on a rather small scale)
 - **punishment of the crime** (suspended prison sentence/probation)
 - **procedural safeguards** (a legal basis protecting against health-related risks)
- **role evidence played in decision-making** (drugs collected via forced emetics played a determinative role in conviction)

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Europe

‘real evidence’ ≠ **‘statements’**

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*United States v **Brown***, United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, No 23-3074; decided on 17 January 2025

Compelling suspect to unlock cell-phone via biometrics:

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Compelling suspect to unlock cell-phone via biometrics:

- police asking the suspect to unlock the device, by demanding her/him to use her/his mind to choose the right finger that can unlock the device (**active/deliberate action and control**)

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- police forcibly placing the suspect's finger on the device to unlock it (**passive/no control**): the placing of biometric data by force could fall outside the scope of protection / **NOT PROTECTED**

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AI-emotion-inferring???

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real/physical \neq statements

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input = physical (e.g., biometrics)

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Physical evidence is what it is...

e.g., DNA is our genetic code, fingerprints are patterns of our fingers etc

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(they require the interpretation step)

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- normal operation of the body (no serious physical/mental interference)
 - could escape protection, if:
 - minor interference
 - justified by the public interest
 - procedural safeguards
 - non-determinative role

The right against self-incrimination (Europe/United States)

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US

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protectable as revealed mental states coming from one's mind (like thoughts)...

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- cannot always choose whether to feel (especially, unconscious)
 - automatic emotions may be hardly controllable

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⇒ **'inferred emotions' as a new category of protected communications?**

'Inferred emotions': a new category of protected communications

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Recommendation 1: Clearly define emotions and their inferring

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Emotions (...) are *experiences or responses to events*, which may be *automatic, but not always unconscious*, and which can involve *coordinated changes across physical sensations, thoughts, action tendencies and/or behaviours*

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- *Thereafter, 'emotion-inferring' refers to the processing of observable data (like facial expressions) with the goal of interpreting these data and, ultimately, attributing mental states (emotions) to them (...) While observable data can be 'physical', the interpretation step crosses from physical manifestation to 'mental' state attribution (...)*

'Inferred emotions': a new category of protected communications

Recommendation 2: Determine the key values underlying the right against self-incrimination

'Inferred emotions': a new category of protected communications

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Can emotion-inferring threaten **key values underlying the right against self-incrimination**?

'Inferred emotions': a new category of protected communications

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Can emotion-inferring threaten **key values underlying the right against self-incrimination**?

For instance...

'Inferred emotions': a new category of protected communications

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- for both conscious/unconscious emotions, these risks can be augmented, in light of emotion-inferring's unique **unreliability-concerns**

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Ευχαριστώ!!!

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