V4 CONFERENCE ON DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

6 JUNE 2019

PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC TO THE EU
AVENUE DE CORTENBERGH 79, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE NEW ERA: CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

6 June 2019

Brussels

Dear distinguished guests,

allow me to kindly welcome you in the premises of the Slovak Permanent Representation at the Visegrad 4 Conference on Digital Transformation. The motto of the ongoing Slovak Presidency is *"Dynamic Visegrad Europe"* and it reflects the fact that the Visegrad group is following closely the digital transformation of our societies and economies, which is built on the deliverables of the Digital Single Market.

Dear audience, the aim of this conference is to bring together experts, professionals, researchers and practitioners from various areas, which have been directly confronted with the uptake, application and real implications of digital transformation. The panel discussions will focus on different policy initiatives at the European level and their interaction within the next multiannual financial framework 2021-2027. They will also present concrete examples from the Visegrad group countries that confirm the continuous interest of our region as an active player in ongoing digital transformation processes.

By initiating an open discussion, we would like to demonstrate our will to communicate these policies and implement the latest developments to a wide range of areas at the regional level by paying special attention to the civil society dimension.

In March 2019, the high-level OECD Going Digital Summit took place in Paris. This event presented the main findings and policy messages of the two-year Going Digital Project, including a new website that will grow to include indicators, evidence, experiences, and innovative policy practices.

The summit brought together high-level policymakers responsible for policies related to the digital economy and key stakeholders, to exchange views and share practices and experiences in key areas of policy, look toward the future and provide ideas for future OECD work. The agenda reflected the seven pillars of the OECD's Going Digital integrated policy framework: enhancing access, increasing effective use, unleashing innovation, ensuring jobs, promoting social prosperity, strengthening trust and fostering market openness.

On this occasion, the Visegrad 4 countries ministerial representatives met to discuss and find a common agreement on their cooperation on the digital challenges and various changes that the digital transformation brings to our societies. The Visegrad 4 countries discussed their cooperation on eGovernment, as well as the advantages of the use of AI technologies, data economics, and the digitalisation policies in light of the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) of the European Union. This agreement was officially confirmed by the signature of the joint Declaration, which creates a committee of experts from the V4 countries aiming at identifying the measures on how to better shape the national policies, governance models and strategies.

By this mutual learning experience, the V4 region desires to make itself visible as a region actively contributing to the digital transformation processes and encourage its cooperation with other European countries, especially in light of the upcoming directly managed programmes, such as Digital Europe,

Connecting Europe Facility, Horizon Europe and others. These new resources including the well-established aid through the European structural and investment funds are seen as the main vectors of cooperation among the Member States of our Union.

In May, on the occasion of the OECD´s key annual event of the Ministerial Council Meeting - HARNESSING DIGITAL TRANSITION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Investments and Information Society announced a successful delivery of the Strategy for Digital Transformation of Slovakia 2030 – a strategic document which, together with its Action Plan, is going to guide decision makers in public administration, in business and in society through the coordinated and controlled changes. The Strategy, among others, puts its primary focus on citizen – or shall we say, digital citizen – who understands and benefits from the advantages of novel technologies and the rise of miscellaneous digital enables, but is aware of the way the personal data is handled and who is responsible for its protection. The Strategy underlines the importance of the uptake of artificial intelligence, blockchain, IoT, data and privacy protection, high-performance computing and 5G. As a horizontal issue, it pays attention to the human capital – the digital transformation can solely succeed if it is addressed by educated citizens and employees with appropriate digital skills.

The newly defined Strategy for Digital Transformation of Slovakia introduces a vision for a digital Slovakia focused on 5 areas:

- Economy, in which entrepreneurs are successful and able to use and create innovations;

- Society, in which citizens and users are able to use their potential to profit from digitalisation while having their rights protected;

- Public administration, which can effectively administrate its territory, from the national to the local level;

- Development of the territory, whose aim is to build smart cities and regions by adopting an inclusive, data-based approach;

- Research and Innovation, which can keep pace with world trends and bring new scientific knowledge of high quality to the society;

New technologies will play a crucial role in achieving the above defined vision. These tools, however, need to be used in a responsible and human-centric way. In the end, it is not the technology which, should take control of us; it is us who should control the technology.

I wish you a fruitful discussion.

Richard Raši,

Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic
for Investments and Informatization

Digital Europe programme

Digital transformation holds the key to unlocking future growth in Europe. By funding new projects, the next long-term EU budget – the European Multiannual Financial Framework – will help to bridge the EU's digital investment gap for the 2021-2027 period. The main tool fostering the process of the digital transformation of the EU will be the new Digital Europe Programme. However, digital transformation will be supported by a wide range of programme and financial tools.

Digital Europe programme

The Digital Europe programme aims at increasing EU's international competitiveness as well as developing and reinforcing Europe's strategic digital capacities by proposing more investment in **artificial intelligence, high-performance computing, cybersecurity and trust, advanced digital skills and digital transformation of areas of public interest** – all identified by EU leaders as the 5 key areas for the future competitiveness of the EU.

The European Commission proposed to create this first-ever Digital Europe programme in June 2018. In February 2019, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU reached a provisional political agreement on the programme with an overall budget of €9.2 billion.
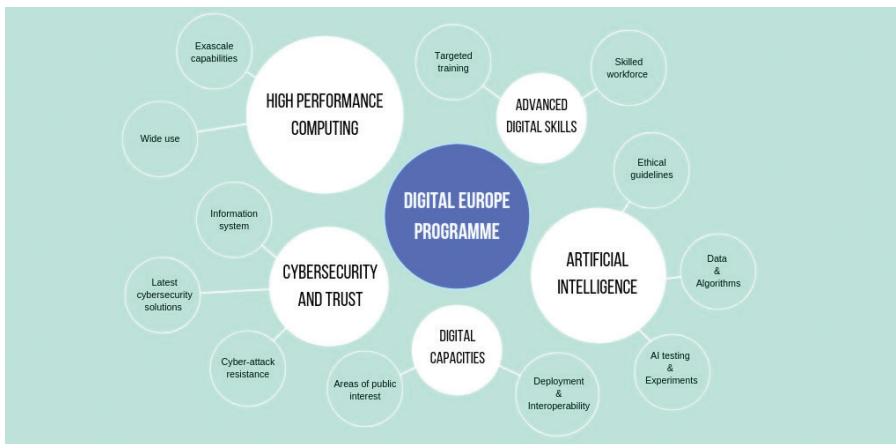
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5 focus areas under Digital Europe programme:

1. Supercomputing:

- Approximately €2.7 billion is expected to fund projects to build-up and strengthen the EU's high-performance computing and data processing capacities with world-class exascale capabilities by 2022/2023 (capable of at least a billion billion or 1018 calculations per second) and post exascale facilities by 2026/2027, endowing the EU with its own independent and competitive technology

supply, achieving excellence in applications and widening supercomputing availability and use.

- It will also ensure a wide use of supercomputing both in areas of public interest such as health, environment and security, and by industry, notably small and medium-sized enterprises.

- The planned initiatives will build on the European strategy on supercomputers formulated to help the EU advance in many areas from health care and renewable energy to car safety and cybersecurity.

2. Artificial intelligence (AI):

- Approximately €2.5 billion is planned to help spread AI across the European economy and society. This budget builds on the European approach on AI, a series of measures presented by the European Commission in April 2018: the aim is to boost investments to make the most out AI, while taking into account the socio-economic changes brought about by AI and to ensure an appropriate ethical and legal framework.

- The Digital Europe programme will give better access for public authorities and businesses, especially smallest ones, to AI testing and experimentation facilities in Member States, while increased investments in research and innovation under Horizon Europe will ensure that the EU stays at the forefront of scientific and technological developments in AI. The aim is to develop common 'European libraries', storages of large sets of data and algorithms that will facilitate a safe access of public and private sectors and help them to identify and acquire solutions according to their needs.

- Open platforms and access to industrial data spaces for artificial intelligence will be made available across the EU in Digital Innovation Hubs, providing testing facilities and knowledge to small businesses and local innovators.

3. Cybersecurity and trust:

- Approximately €2 billion is expected to be invested into reinforcing capabilities and ensuring that the European Union has technological and industrial capacities to secure its economy, society and democracy. This action builds on the wide range of cybersecurity measures presented in September 2017, and on the first EU-wide legislation on cybersecurity (NIS) that came into force in May 2018.

- The Digital Europe programme will support, together with Member States, the procurement of advanced cybersecurity equipment, tools and data infrastructures and ensure a wide deployment of the latest cybersecurity solutions across the economy. Moreover, it will support the best use of European knowledge, capacity and skills related to cybersecurity and reinforce capabilities within Member States and private sector for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union.

4. Advanced digital skills:

- Approximately €700 million will ensure that the current and future workforce will have the opportunity to easily acquire skills in advanced digital technologies, regardless of their Member State of residence.

- The Digital Europe programme will support 1) the design and delivery of short-term training and

courses for entrepreneurs, small business leaders and the workforce; 2) the design and delivery of long-term training and courses for students, IT professionals and the workforce; 3) on-the-job training and traineeships for students, young entrepreneurs and graduates.

- In the Digital Europe programme, the Digital Innovation Hubs will carry out targeted programmes to help small and medium-sized enterprises and public administrations to equip their personnel with the needed advanced skills to be able access the new opportunities offered by supercomputing, artificial intelligence and cybersecurity.

5. Ensuring a wide use of digital technologies across the economy and society:

- Approximately €1.3 billion will ensure the digital transformation of areas of public interest and their EU-wide interoperability, and facilitate access to technology and know-how for all businesses, notably SMEs.

- The aim is to ensure that the public sector and areas of public interest, such as health and care, education, judiciary, transport, energy, environment, culture and creative sectors, can deploy and access state-of-the-art digital technologies. Public administrations will be offered access to testing and piloting of digital technologies, including their cross-border use.

- The Digital Innovation Hubs will be 'one-stop shops' for small and medium-sized enterprises and public administrations, providing access to technological expertise and experimentation facilities, as well as advice to better assess the business case of digital transformation projects. A network of Digital Innovation Hubs will be supported, ensuring the widest geographical coverage across Europe. Digital Innovation Hubs are today one of the key elements of the Digitising European Industry strategy.

How else will the future EU budget contribute to the digital area?

- Digital transformation is also at the core of the Connecting Europe Facility to develop digital infrastructures, including broadband coverage.

- Under its objectives "Smarter Europe" and "A more connected Europe", the European Regional Development and Cohesion Funds will support the digital transformation of the economy at regional level and create regional networks and systems to promote sustainable transport, smart energy grids, smart cities and high-speed digital access.

- The new research and innovation programme, Horizon Europe, together with the Digital Europe programme, will ensure synergies in areas such as artificial intelligence, robotics, high-performance computing, and big data.

- Investments in digital will be possible under the four strands of the future InvestEU Fund, particularly in digital infrastructures, digital transformation of small businesses, research on digital technologies and supporting the social economy in benefitting from the digital transformation.

- The new European Social Fund+ will help to equip citizens with basic skills fit for the new digital world through projects in the Member States. Investments in digital upskilling are included also in the Global Adjustment Fund.

Source: European Commission: EU Budget for the Future – Investing in the Future Digital Transformation (Factsheet), 2018

V4 Conference on Digital Transformation

Organized by the Permanent Representation of the Slovak Republic to the European Union and the Slovak Liaison Office for Research and Development in collaboration with partners from V4 countries – Czech Liaison Office for Research and Development, Polish Science Contact Agency of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Permanent Representation of Hungary to the European Union.

6 June 2019, 08:30 – 13:30

Permanent Representation of the Slovak Republic to the EU

Avenue de Cortenbergh 79, 1000 Brussels

The digital transformation and the integration of digital technologies into all areas of society and economy is the most recent challenge that the European Union is facing, and the Visegrad group region is no exception. Developing appropriate policies, regulations and various instruments is a priority for the European Union, since digital transformation has become a powerful driver of social transformation, reshaping individual lives and interactions. Digital transformation brings key industrial and technological opportunities as well as challenges and policy impact. Digital technologies create new markets and business opportunities, so the Union must ensure that such opportunities are fully captured by the European industry to increase industrial leadership and competitiveness, create social welfare of the European citizens and reinforce digital capacities. Digital transformation means a strategic, planned and organizational change – thus, the European Union must take an ambitious and coordinated action.

08:30	Registration
09:00	Opening remarks by **Radoslav REPA**, Advisor of the Deputy Prime Minister for Digital Single Market, Deputy Prime Minister's Office for Investments and Informatization, Slovakia
09:05	Keynote speech by **Khalil ROUHANA**, Deputy Director General, DG CONNECT, European Commission
09:25	Roundtable discussion:

09:25 (continued)

How will different policy initiatives at the European level interlink and reinforce each other in the light of the next MFF (2021-2027):

- **Fabrizia BENINI**, Head of Unit, Digital Economy and Skills, DG CONNECT
- **José COTTA**, Head of Unit, Industry 5.0, DG RTD
- **Andrei BUNIS**, Policy Officer, Advanced Technologies, Clusters and Social Economy, DG GROW
- **Andrew GREEN**, Labour Market Economist, Labour and Social Affairs Directorate, OECD
  Moderator: Radoslav REPA

10:25	Coffee break
10:45	Examples from the Visegrad group countries:

a) Governmental Perspective:

- **Miloš KOTEREC**, Technology and Innovation Advisor of the Deputy Prime Minister at Deputy Prime Minister's Office for Investments and Informatization, Slovakia
- **Vladimír DZURILLA**, Chief Digital Officer for IT and Digitalization, Office of the Government of the Czech Republic
- **Hubert ROMANIEC**, Head of Digital Economy Unit, Ministry of Digital Affairs, Poland
- **István ERÉNYI**, Senior Counsellor, Ministry of National Development, Hungary
  Moderator: Radoslav REPA

b) Practitioner's Perspective:

- **Viera ROZINAJOVÁ**, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Informatics and Information Technologies, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia
- **Pavel KRÖMER**, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava, Czechia
- **Stefan DZIEMBOWSKI**, Professor, Institute of Informatics of the Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Mechanics, University of Warsaw, Poland
- **Tamás JANKÓ**, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Innovation and Technology / Centre for Digital Pedagogy and Methodology, Hungary

  Moderator: Marek ČANECKÝ, Digital Agenda Expert, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Investments and Informatization

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12:15   Closing remarks by **Fabio PIANESI**, Head of External Collaboration, EIT Digital

RADOSLAV REPA

Mr. Radoslav Repa started his professional career as a civil servant in the Government Office of the Slovak Republic where he later worked as a Director of the Department for Electronic and Network Services, mostly focusing on network management of the principal governmental network „Govnet" and the Central Digital Portal of Public Administration providing electronic services for citizens and businesses, which he helped to launch in 2006.

Then he served in the Foreign Ministry as a consultant for corporate IT systems development and ICT structural funds manager. From early 2009 he has been working in the Slovak Permanent Representation in Brussels as a digital and cyber attaché, advocating the national interests and negotiating the agreed positions on strategies and legislation with the EU representatives and other Member States.

During the Slovak Presidency in the Council he chaired two working groups, one on telecommunications and information society and second on cyber issues. He also succeeded in adopting a strong mandate for the newly created Council´s cyber group focusing on all horizontal perspectives including legislation. Among other things, Mr. Radoslav Repa can share his expertise in industrial property and state aid policies.

At present he focuses on final delivery of the Digital Single Market Strategy initiatives as well as the Slovak Digital Transformation Strategy by 2030. He has been also appointed as an Advisor to Deputy Prime Minister for Digital Single Market.

KHALIL ROUHANA

Khalil Rouhana is the Deputy Director-General in DG CONNECT (Communications Networks, Content & Technology) since 1st December 2016. His responsibilities include the policies for digital economy and society and notably for research, innovation and industrial strategies, digital solution for societal challenges and governments as well as cybersecurity. Before that he was Director for "Digital Industry" in DG CONNECT supporting the competitiveness of core digital sectors in Europe and the digitisation of all industrial sectors of the economy.

In his previous experiences in the European Commission, he was the Director for "Digital content & Cognitive systems", the Head of Unit in charge of ICT research and Innovation strategy, and started as a project officer in the ESPRIT programme in the areas of High Performance Computing and Future and Emerging technologies.

Before joining the European Commission in 1992, he was for 5 years the director of an institute and school of engineering (Grande Ecole) in France. He started his career as research and development engineer for the aeronautics industry, worked for the French University in Beirut and created also his own engineering company. He has a master degree in electrical and electronic engineering from "École Supérieure d'Electricité" (Supelec, France).

FABRIZIA BENINI

A lawyer by training, Fabrizia Benini joined the European Commission in 1995 where she has worked at the Internal Market, Competition and Maritime Affairs Directorate Generals as well at Industry and Enterprise cabinet.

Throughout her career, Fabrizia Benini has focused on the intersection between regulatory frameworks and technological developments taking into account the users' perspective. In several instances, the use to which data is put has featured prominently. She worked on exchanges of personal data with third countries, competition aspects of data exchanges between competitors and maritime surveillance entailing exchanges of data between several public bodies.

At present, Fabrizia Benini's work focuses on the digital economy, its measurement and the impact digital development may have on the labour market and on skills. Currently one of her main tasks is to devise policy responses to the current digital skills gap.

JOSÉ COTTA

José Cotta graduated in Mathematics from the University of Lisbon in Portugal in 1978 and has a PhD in Logic Programming. He was researcher in the National Laboratory for Civil Engineering in Lisbon and joined the European Commission in 1986 where he has held various management positions. He is currently the Head of Unit for Industry 5.0 within the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation of the European Commission.

ANDREI BUNIS

Andrei Bunis has a wide experience of working with and for European businesses, including SMEs. He is currently supporting them on their path to digitalisation and taking on new, advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, big data, blockchain, etc., with the aim of strengthening European industry.

Andrei Bunis has also a strong knowledge of online platforms and their relations with European businesses, and of the wider retail sector. Among his interests are the potential business cases of big data sharing in both the private and public sector.

ANDREW GREEN

Andrew Green is a labor market economist on the Future of Work team at the OECD. His work at the OECD focuses on changes in labor market mobility, non-standard forms of work, and the changing job prospects for low-wage workers. His research interests seek to explore the effect of firm structures and relationships (platform work, franchising, domestic outsourcing) on labor market outcomes.

Prior to the OECD, he held positions at the U.S. Census Bureau's LEHD program where his research focused on bargaining over hours of work, statistical record linkage, and the construction of public-use labor market statistics. He completed his PhD in economics at Cornell University.

MILOŠ KOTEREC

Miloš Koterec serves as Technology and Innovation Advisor at the Deputy Prime Minister's Office for Investments and Informatization of Slovakia. He oversees, inter alia, international portfolio of disruptive technologies and artificial intelligence. Prior to that, he worked as State Secretary of the Ministry of Defence and was responsible for international affairs. From 2012 to 2013, he was President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. As ambassador, he served as Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations between September 2009 and April 2012. Prior to that, he was a Member of the European Parliament from 2004 to July 2009. From 2001 to 2004 he worked as Deputy Head of Slovak Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels, serving as Chargé d'affaires a.i. in 2003. Before he worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia at different expert and managerial positions, dealing mostly with international organizations and security issues.

Before starting his civil servant career, he was an Assistant Lecturer and postgraduate student at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics at the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, from 1986 to 1993. He graduated from the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava in 1986, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics. Subsequently, in 1992, he graduated in international trade studies at the University of Economy in Bratislava. In 1994, he completed a post-graduate programme in international relations and diplomacy at the Faculty of Law of the Comenius University in Bratislava.

VLADIMÍR DZURILLA

Vladimir Dzurilla graduated from the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava, also studied as an exchange student in Netherlands and at the British Open University. After completing his studies, he worked at Accenture, at O2 then, where he started his career as a consultant for projects to exchange and implement large IT systems and to implement organizational and process changes in companies. Since May 2016 he has been serving as a Chief Executive Officer for the State Treasury Shared Services Center, which main task is to provide ICT services to the state administration and operation of the National Data Center. Since January 2018, he is managing the National Agency for Communications and Information Technology. Main company goal is to operate non-public communication networks and delivering shared applications used by public administration such as citizen portal and national identity.

Vladimir Dzurilla also acts as an advisor to the Prime Minister for ICT and Digitization. February last year, he was appointed as Chief Digital Officer for IT and Digitization. Within this position, it creates and implements the strategic concept Digital Czech, which contributes to a significant shift in state IT and digital economy and society.

HUBERT ROMANIEC

Hubert Romaniec has been involved in creating and implementing public policies in the sphere of digital transformation for nearly ten years. His professional curriculum combines a genuine interest in state affairs with a passion for new technologies.

Currently he serves as a Head of Unit for Digital Economy in the Ministry of Digital Affairs. He is responsible for analyses on the impact of digitization on public policies, data driven economy and implementation of Digital Single Market Strategy.

Mr Romaniec studied political science at the Warsaw University and the Paris Lodron University of Salzburg. He is also a graduate of the National School of Public Administration.

ISTVÁN ERÉNYI

István Erényi is currently a Senior Counsellor at the Ministry of Innovation and Technology responsible for digitalisation. Previously he worked for eight years as a Senior Counsellor at the Ministry of National Development. He also worked as a Competitiveness, ICT and Space Policy attaché at the Permanent Representation of Hungary to the EU. He started his career as a Senior Research fellow at the Institute for Computer Science and Control of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and a teacher at the Technical University of Budapest. Since 2018, Dr. Erényi is the Hungarian member of the Board of Governance of EuroHPC Joint Undertaking. He was also Digital Champion of Hungary between 2013-2017. In 2011, during the Hungarian presidency, he was chairing the Space Policy Working Party of the Council of the European Union. Between 2000-2005, he was Vice Chair of the UN-EEC Internet Economy Expert Team.

István Erényi received his Master degree in Electric Engineering at the Moscow Institute of Radioengineering. He has received his PhD title in Computer engineering from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

VIERA ROZINAJOVÁ

Viera Rozinajova is an Associate Professor at the Institute of Informatics, Software Engineering and Information Systems, Faculty of Informatics and Information Technologies, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava. Currently she is a vice-dean of the faculty, responsible for research, projects and industry cooperation and the director of Industrial Research Centre at the faculty. Previously she worked as the research fellow at the University of Stuttgart, Germany. Her research is oriented on intelligent data analysis methods, in particular she concentrates on advanced methods of predictive modelling, cluster analysis, anomaly detection and optimization. She is author/co-author of more than 60 publications in scientific journals and conferences. She has led several projects which were focused on big data analysis, software development and related research. She also reviews submissions of renowned international conferences and scientific journals.

For a long time, she has been active in Artificial Intelligence area. She is a head of the Big Data Analysis group at FIIT STU, where Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence techniques are utilized. Recently, they have worked on application of these techniques in oncological research and in energy domain. In the latter area, she currently coordinates the research project in cooperation with industry dealing with smart grid optimization. She is a member of IFIP TC8 (Information Systems) as a national representative of Slovakia and also a member of ACM and Slovak Computer Science Society.

PAVEL KRÖMER

Assoc. Prof. Pavel Krömer, Ph.D. graduated in Computer Science at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (FEECS) of VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava. He worked as an analyst, developer, and trainer in a private company between 2005 and 2010. Since 2010, he has worked at the Department of Computer Science, FEECS of VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava. In 2014, he was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Alberta. In 2015, he was awarded the title Assoc. Professor of Computer Science. He was Researcher at the IT4Innovations (National Supercomputing Center) between 2011 and 2016 and has been a member of its scientific council since February 2017.

Since September 1, 2017, he has been the Vice Dean for External Affairs at FEECS.

Since 2018, he is a Senior Member of the IEEE. In his research, he focuses on computational intelligence, information retrieval, data mining, machine learning, soft computing and real-world applications of intelligent methods. He was the principal contributor to a broad range of research projects with results published in high-impact international journals such as Soft Computing (Springer), and others published by Elsevier, Oxford University Press, and Wiley.

In this field, he has also contributed to a number of major conferences organized by the IEEE and ACM. His citation response includes 402 citations (h-index 9) on the Web of Science, 810 citations (h-index 12) on Scopus, and 1131 citations (h-index 15) on Google Scholar.

STEFAN DZIEMBOWSKI

Stefan Dziembowski is a professor at the University of Warsaw, where he's a group leader at the Institute of Informatics of the Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Mechanics. Dziembowski received an MSc degree in computer science in 1996 from the University of Warsaw, and a PhD degree in computer science in 2001 from the University of Aarhus, Denmark. He was a post-doc at the ETH Zurich, CNR Pisa and the University of Rome "La Sapienza", where he joined the faculty in 2008. In 2010 he moved to the University of Warsaw where he leads the Cryptography and Data Security Group. He is interested in theoretical and applied cryptography.His papers appeared at leading computer science conferences and journals. He also served as a PC member of several international conferences, including CRYPTO, EUROCRYPT, ASIACRYPT, ICALP and Theory of Cryptography Conference (TCC), where he served as the general chair of the TCC'15, and as a PC co-chair of TCC'18. He is a recipient of an ERC Starting Grant, Welcome and TEAM grants of the FNP, a Marie-Curie Intra-European Fellowship, and a grant from Ethereum Foundation. He is a co-author of two papers that won the Best Paper Awards (on Eurocrypt 2014 and on IEEE S&P 2014).

TAMÁS JANKÓ

Tamás Jankó is an Advisor at the Centre for Digital Pedagogy and Methodology in Hungary. He has recently been a senior advisor in the Ministry of Innovation and Technology, working in the Unit for International Relations and Grants. In this position he was actively engaged in developing the Digital Education Strategy of Hungary and in the implementation of digital learning measures of the Economic Development and Innovation Operative Programme. He was the official Hungarian member of the Education and Training 2020 Working Group on Digital Skills. Previously he was working at the Ministry for National Economy. He was member of the Education and Training 2020 Digital Skills and Learning Working Group and the Transnationality Working Group on Skills& Learning of the European Social Fund. For almost a decade, he was a programme manager of the National Development Agency, mainly responsible for the Social Renewal Operational Program and the Social Infrastructural Operational Program of Hungary. He graduated from the Eötvös Loránd University as a teacher of History, Hungarian and English grammar and literature.

Marek ČANECKÝ

Marek Čanecký is a digital agenda expert. He currently works at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic for Investments and Informatization. From 2018 till April 2019 he worked as a national expert at the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU, where he dealt with cyber policy issues.

During the Slovak Presidency of the Council of the EU he acted as a digital and cybernetic attaché at the Permanent Representation of Slovakia to the EU. Previously, he held various executive positions in the Slovak civil service (Government Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment), where he was responsible for management and implementations of eGovernment initiatives at program or project level. Marek is a graduate of Matej Bel University (2004, International Relations and Diplomacy) and the University of Linköping (2006, European Studies).

FABIO PIANESI

Fabio Pianesi received his degree in Psychology from the University of Rome in 1980 and the specialisation degree in Computer Science from the same university in 1986.

In 1988 Fabio Pianesi joined the Natural Language Processing unit of FBK-irst (Trento). From 1998 till 2008 he served first as deputy-head and then as head of the Cognitive and Communication Technologies division. From 2008 until 2011, he led the joint FBK-UniTn Computational Cognition Laboratory and managed FBK's Ambient Assisted Living activities.

From 2012 till 2013 he was Co-Location Manager and Vice-President of the Trento Node of EIT Digital. Starting 2013 he was Research Director and, since 2017, "Head of External Collaboration" for EIT Digital. In that capacity, Fabio leads EIT Digital's outreach program (ARISE Europe) connecting local innovation ecosystems to EIT Digital's, and oversees EIT Digital involvement in H2020 projects.

Fabio Pianesi has extensively published on topics like natural language processing, multimodal interaction, human behavius analysis, human-computer interaction.