

# EU digital strategy: intro

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# Learning objectives

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1. What is a **POLICY STRATEGY**?
2. The **EU DIGITAL STRATEGY**
3. **DATA**: a legal approach



# 1. From tech to law

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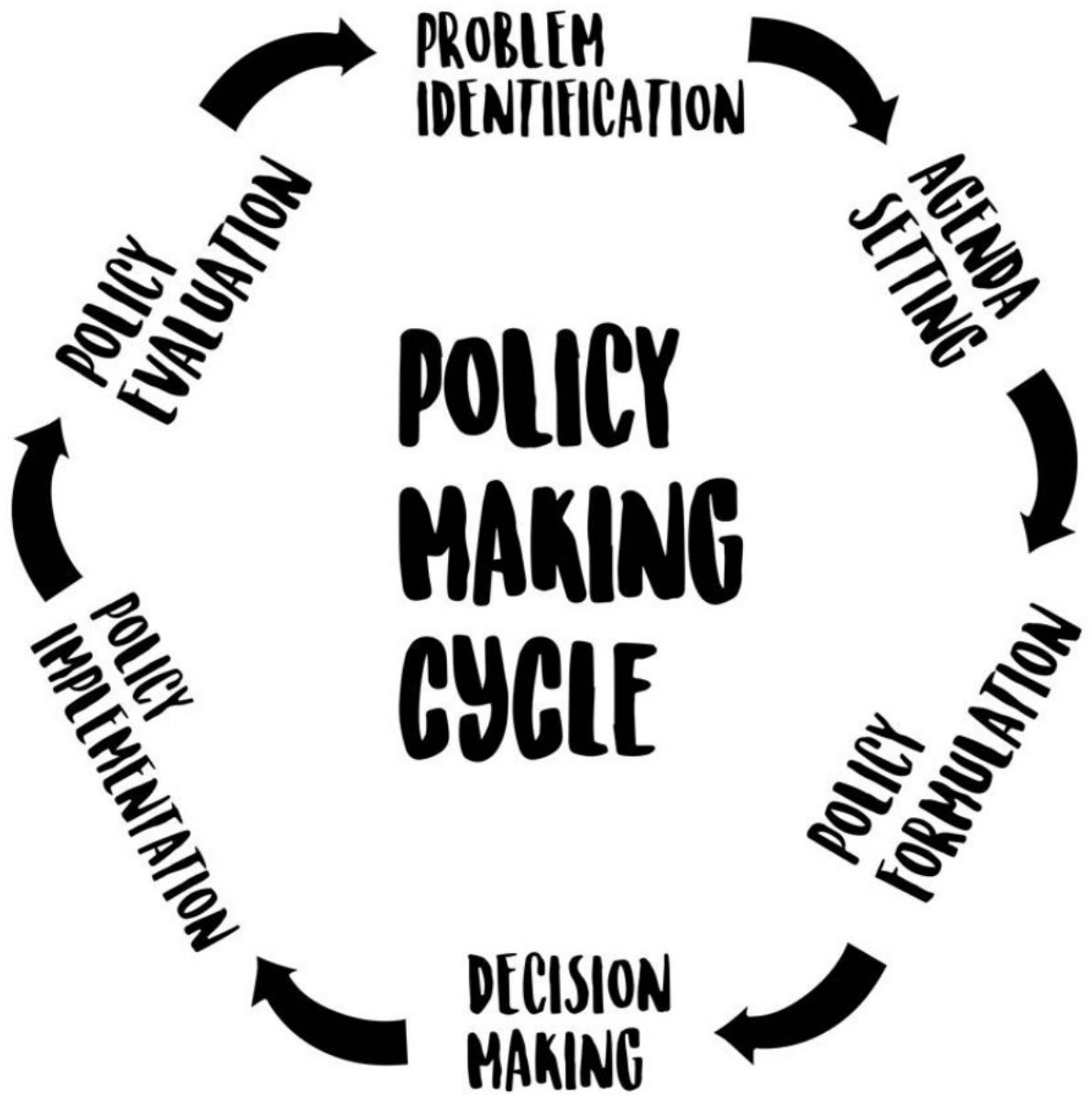


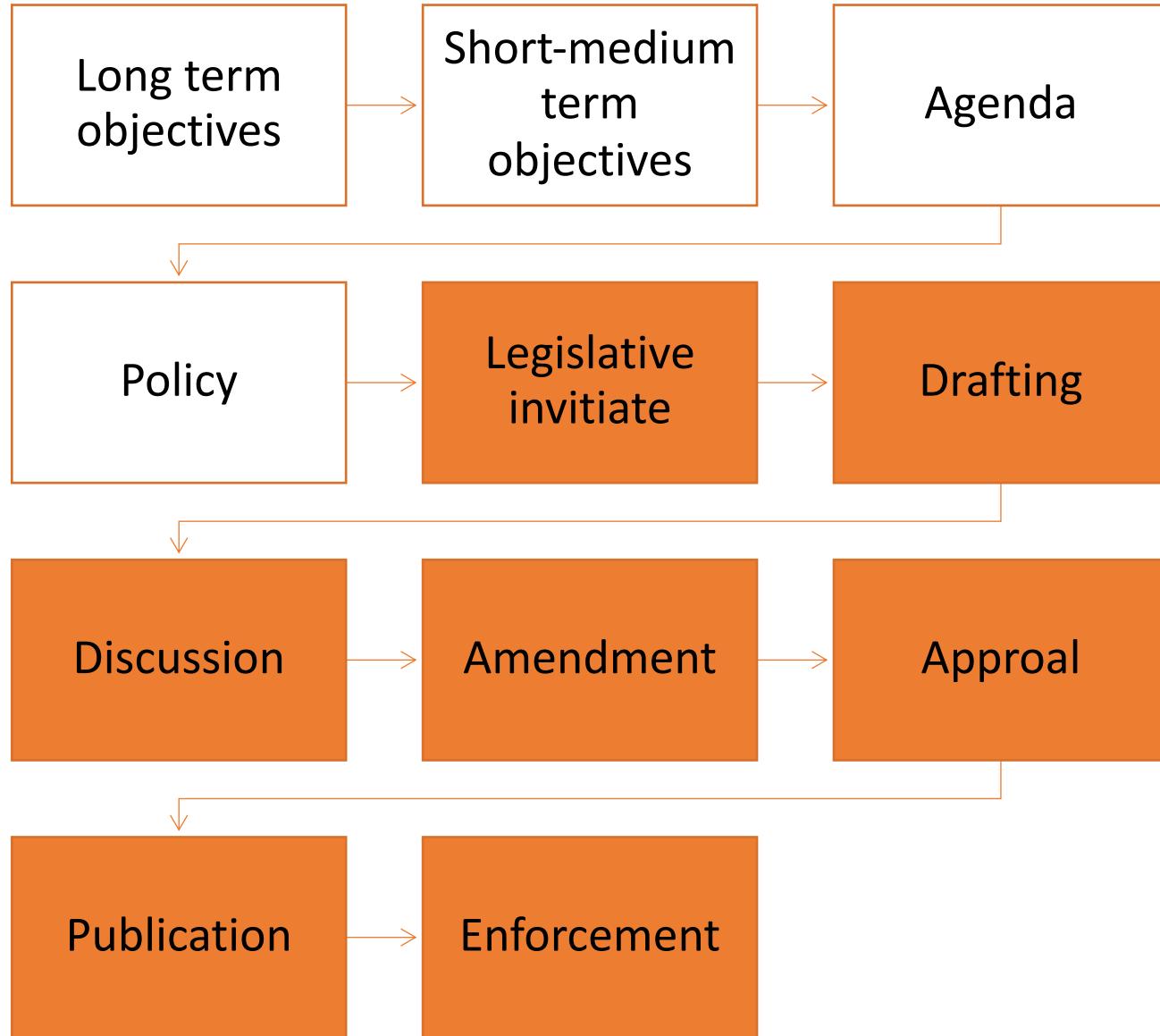




# Some PRELIMINARY NOTIONS







**From  
strategy,  
to POLICY,  
to LAW**

## 2. The EU DIGITAL STRATEGY

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ANU BRADFORD

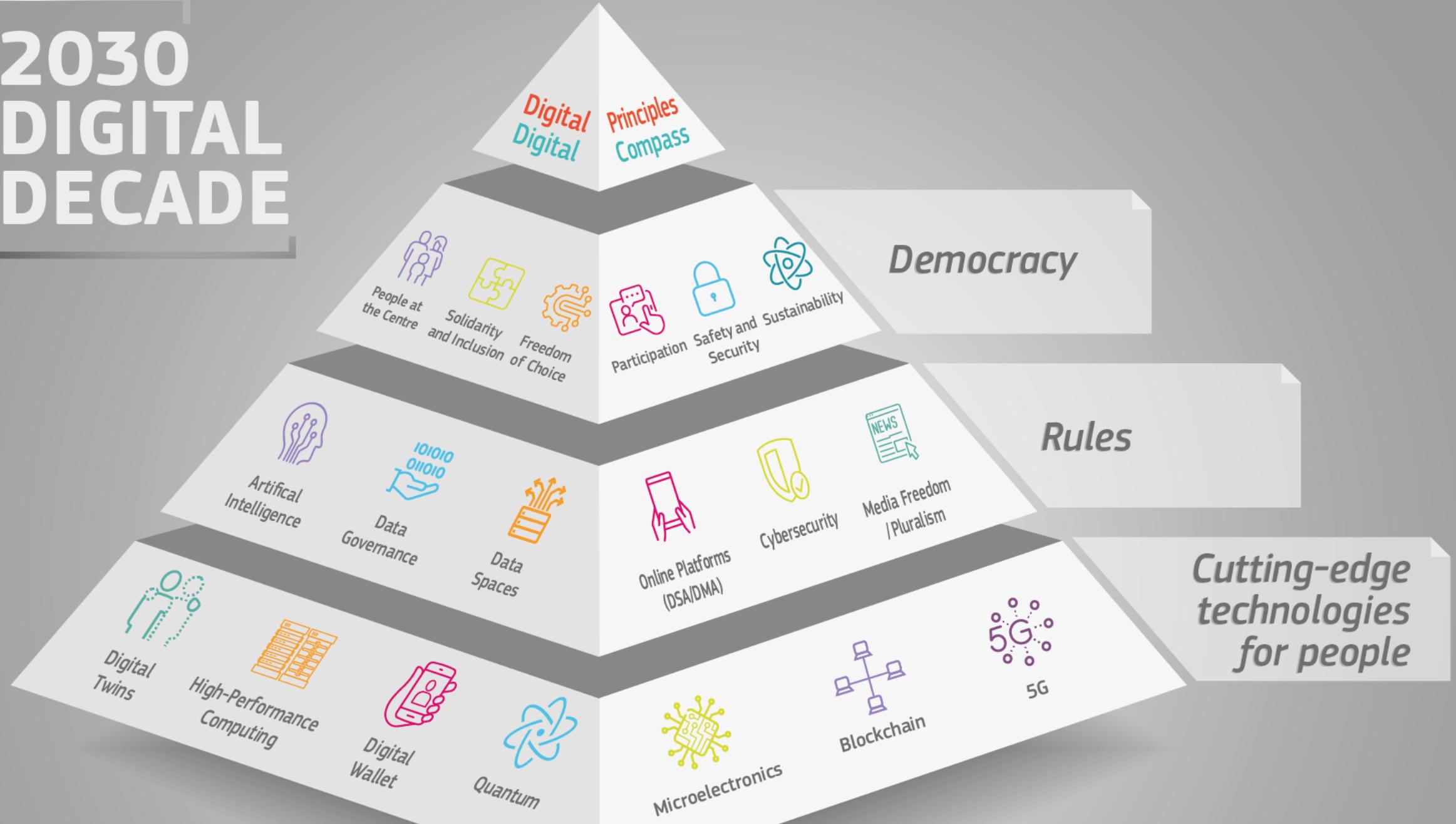
# The Brussels Effect

HOW THE EUROPEAN UNION  
RULES THE WORLD





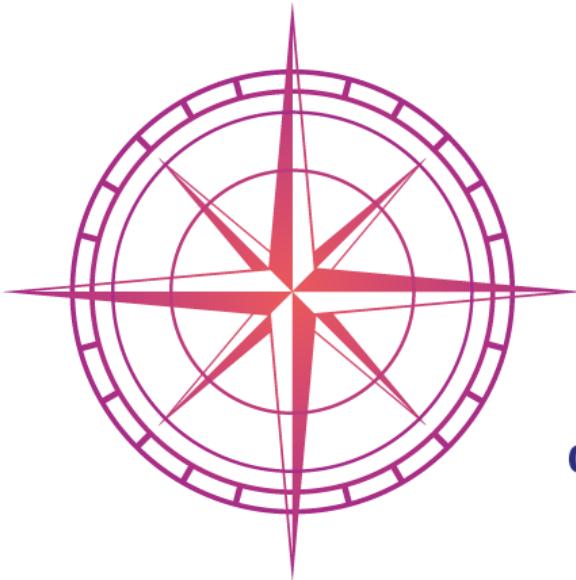
# 2030 DIGITAL DECADE



## Skills

**ICT Specialists:** 20 million + Gender convergence

**Basic Digital Skills:** min 80% of population



## Public Services

**Key Public Services:** 100% online

**e-Health:** 100% availability medical records

**Digital Identity:** 80% citizens using digital ID

## Business

**Tech up-take:** 75% of EU companies using Cloud/AI/Big Data

**Innovators:** grow scale ups & finance to double EU Unicorns

**Late adopters:** more than 90% of European SMEs reach  
at least a basic level of digital intensity

## Infrastructures

**Connectivity:** Gigabit for everyone, 5G everywhere

**Cutting edge Semiconductors:** double  
EU share in global production

**Data – Edge & Cloud:** 10,000 climate  
neutral highly secure edge nodes

**Computing:** first computer with quantum acceleration

To monitor and evaluate progress leading to 2030

the Commission will develop **EU-level trajectories** for each target together with the Member States

the Member States will then draft **national trajectories** and **strategic roadmaps** to attain the targets

## COOPERATION CYCLE:

Monitor progress based on the  
**Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)**

Evaluate progress and provide recommendations to Member States in the **Digital Decade Report**

Adjust Member States' **strategic roadmaps** to adapt planned actions at national levels

Address insufficient progress through **joint commitments**, as well as through multi-country projects and actions at EU level

Engage in **cooperative dialogue** to identify deviations from the projected trajectories



### SOLIDARITY AND INCLUSION

Technology should unite,  
not divide, people.

Everyone should have access  
to the internet, to digital  
skills, to digital public services,  
and to fair working conditions.



### PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE

Digital technologies should **protect**  
**people's rights**, support  
**democracy**, and ensure that all  
**digital players act responsibly**  
**and safely**. The EU promotes  
these values across the world.



### SUSTAINABILITY

Digital devices should support  
sustainability and the green  
transition. People need to  
know about the environmental  
impact and energy  
consumption of their devices.



### FREEDOM OF CHOICE

People should benefit from a  
fair online environment, be  
safe from illegal and harmful  
**content**, and be empowered  
when they interact with new  
and evolving technologies like  
artificial intelligence.



### PARTICIPATION

Citizens should be able to  
engage in the democratic  
process at all levels, and have  
control over their own data.



### SAFETY AND SECURITY

The digital environment  
should be **safe and secure**.  
All users, from childhood  
to old age, should be  
empowered and protected.

# EU Digital Principles

# 1 STRATEGY

# 4 PILLARS



## Advanced Digital Technologies

[Advanced computing](#)  
[Advanced digital technologies](#)  
[Artificial intelligence](#)  
[Data and cloud computing](#)  
[Internet of Things](#)



## Digital Society

[Cybersecurity](#)  
[Digital inclusion](#)  
[Digital public services and environments](#)  
[Green digital sector](#)  
[Language technologies](#)  
[Media and digital culture](#)  
[Next Generation Internet](#)  
[Online privacy and safety](#)



## International Cooperation in Digital

[International relations](#)  
[Digital in the Trade and Technology Council](#)



## Digital Economy

[Digital skills](#)  
[Supporting industry](#)  
[Connectivity](#)  
[Online platforms and e-commerce](#)

# **3. DATA: the EU law approach**

# What is DATA?

1. : factual information (such as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation
2. : information in digital form that can be transmitted or processed
3. : information output by a sensing device or organ that includes both useful and irrelevant or redundant information and must be processed to be meaningful

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/data>

# What **LAW** does...

when the **law** speaks (by mouth of the administration, the court, or the legislature) it actually **performs what it says**

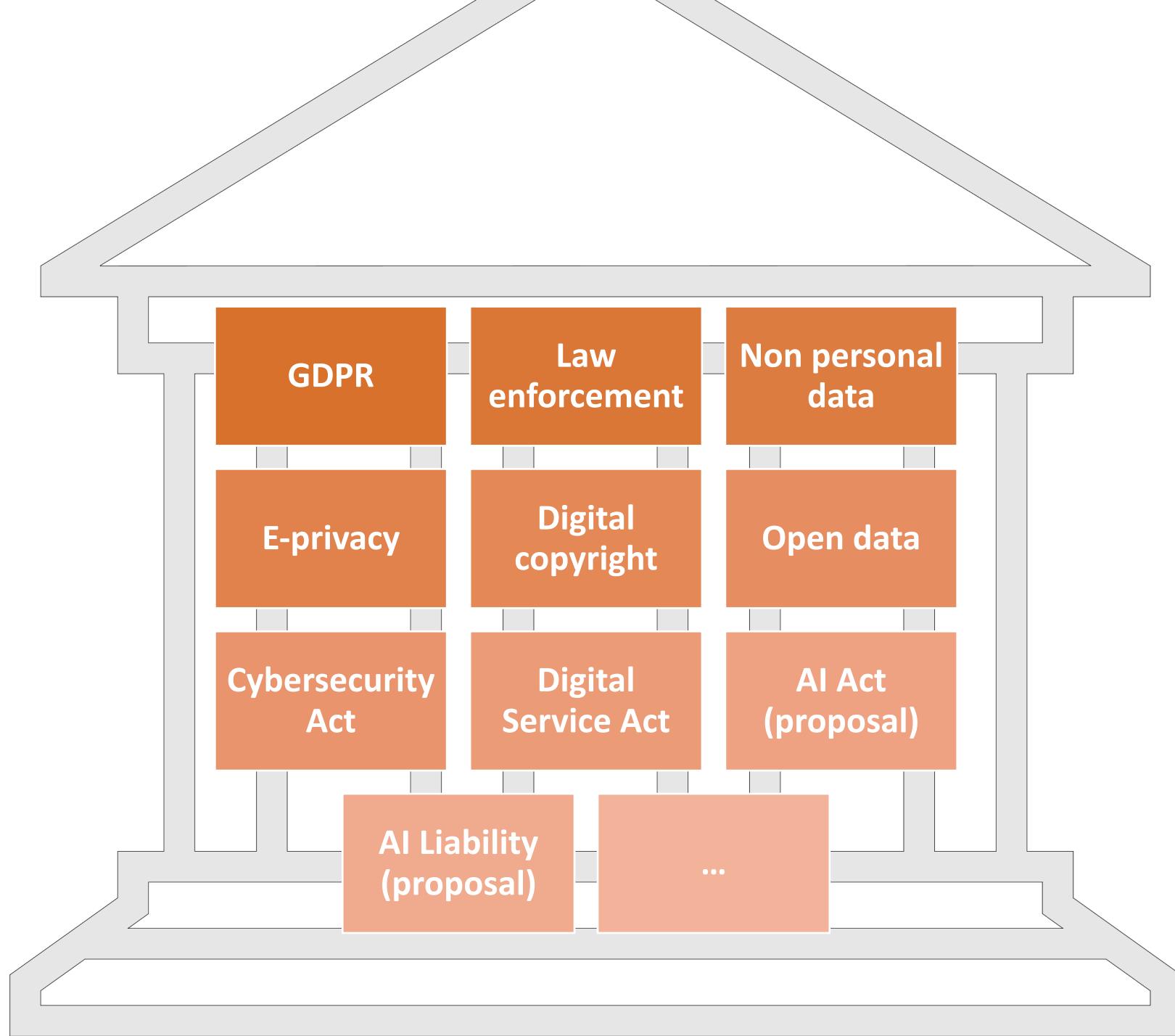
when the **law** speaks (by mouth of the administration, the court, or the legislature) produces **mandatory consequences (protection, power, limitations)**

when the **law** speaks (by mouth of the administration, the court, or the legislature) aims to be **certain (and equal)**

# How to approach EU (DATA) LAW



# EU (DATA) normative architecture



# EU (DATA) LAW

FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE



 SCAN ME

A black button with a white arrow pointing upwards and to the right, followed by the text "SCAN ME".

Section 1 - Transparency and modalities

Section 2 - Information and access to personal data

Section 3 - Rectification and erasure

Section 4 - Right to object and automated individual decision-making

Section 5 - Restrictions

*CHAPTER IV - Controller and processor*

Section 1 - General obligations

Section 2 - Security of personal data

Section 3 - Data protection impact assessment and prior consultation

Section 4 - Data protection officer

Section 5 - Codes of conduct and certification

*CHAPTER V - Transfers of personal data to third countries or international organisations*

**on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)**

structure

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 16 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>(2)</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure <sup>(3)</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right. Article 8(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the 'Charter') and Article 16(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) provide that everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.
- (2) The principles of, and rules on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of their personal data should, whatever their nationality or residence, respect their fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular their right to the protection of personal data. This Regulation is intended to contribute to the accomplishment of an area of freedom, security and justice and of an economic union, to economic and social progress, to the strengthening and the convergence of the economies within the internal market, and to the well-being of natural persons.
- (3) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(4)</sup> seeks to harmonise the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons in respect of processing activities and to ensure the free flow of personal data between Member States.
- (4) The processing of personal data should be designed to serve mankind. The right to the protection of personal data is not an absolute right.

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legal basis & competences

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*CHAPTER I - General provisions**CHAPTER II - Principles**CHAPTER III - Rights of the data subject*

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*CHAPTER V - Transfers of personal*

(173) This Regulation should apply to all matters concerning the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms *vis-à-vis* the processing of personal data which are not subject to specific obligations with the same objective set out in Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (<sup>18</sup>), including the obligations on the controller and the rights of natural persons. In order to clarify the relationship between this Regulation and Directive 2002/58/EC, that Directive should be amended accordingly. Once this Regulation is adopted, Directive 2002/58/EC should be reviewed in particular in order to ensure consistency with this Regulation,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION: **articles (binding)**

***CHAPTER I***  
***General provisions***

*Article 1*

**Subject-matter and objectives**

1. This Regulation lays down rules relating to the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and rules relating to the free movement of personal data.
2. This Regulation protects fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons and in particular their right to the protection of personal data.
3. The free movement of personal data within the Union shall be neither restricted nor prohibited for reasons connected with the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data.

*Article 2*

**Material scope**

1. This Regulation applies to the processing of personal data wholly or partly by automated means and to the processing other than by automated means of personal data which form part of a filing system or are intended to form part of a filing system.
2. This Regulation does not apply to the processing of personal data:
  - (a) in the course of an activity which falls outside the scope of Union law