

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

E-PRIVACY REGULATION

Q01-2017
Proposal

Q01-2017
Referred to LIBE, rapporteur: Marju Lauristin (S&D)

Q03-2017
Adoption of Report

Q01-2018
New rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)

Q1-2018
Discussion within the Council or its preparatory bodies

Q01-2020
Agreement on Portuguese draft

Trilogue negotiations

NEW EU CYBER-SECURITY STRATEGY

CYBERSECURITY ACT

Q04-2017
Proposal

Q01-2018
Referred to ITRE, rapporteur: Angelika Niebler (EPP)

Q04-2017
Discussion within the Council or its preparatory bodies

Q03-2018
Votes to enter interinstitutional negotiations based on amended draft

Q02-2018
Council adopts its Position

Q01-2019
Act adopted by Parliament

Q02-2019
Final Act published and comes into force

Q02-2019
Act adopted by Council

Trilogue negotiations

NIS 2.0 DIRECTIVE

Q01-2020
Announcement of NIS revision

Q02-2020
Inception Impact Assessment

Q03-2020
Public Consultation

Q04-2020
Proposal

Q01-2021
Referred to ITRE, rapporteur: Bart Groothuis (RENEW)

Q02-2021
Preparation of report

Q01-20XX
Discussions within the Council or its preparatory bodies

EUID REGULATION

Q01-2020
Announcement of eIDAS revision

Q02-2020
Inception Impact Assessment

Q03-2020
Public Consultation

Q02-2021
Proposal

Q02-2021
Referred to ITRE, rapporteur: Romana Jerkovič (S&D)

Q03-2021
Preparation of report

Q03-2021
Discussions within the Council or its preparatory bodies

EUROPEAN APPROACH TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI ACT

Q01-2018
European Strategy on AI

Q04-2018
Coordinated Action Plan on AI

Q04-2019
Public Consultation
White Paper on Artificial Intelligence

Q02-2020
Inception Impact Assessment

Q02-2021
Proposal

Q02-2021
Referred to IMCO, rapporteur: Brando Benifei (S&D)
Preparation of report

Q02-2021
Discussions within the Council or its preparatory bodies

MACHINERY REGULATION

Q01-2018
European Strategy on AI

Q04-2018
Coordinated Action Plan on AI

Q02-2019
Public Consultation

Q04-2019
White Paper on Artificial Intelligence

Q02-2021
Proposal

Q02-2021
Referred to ITRE, rapporteur: Ivan Štefanec (EPP)
Preparation of report

Q03-2021
Discussions within the Council or its preparatory bodies

DMA/DSA PACKAGE

DIGITAL SERVICES ACT

Q01-2020
DSA announced

Q02-2020
Inception Impact Assessment

Q03-2020
Public Consultation

Q04-2020
Proposal

Q01-2021
Referred to IMCO, rapporteur: Christel Schaldemose (S&D)

Q02-2021
Preparation of report

Q01-2021
Discussions within the Council or its preparatory bodies

Proposal not expected to be implemented before 2023

DIGITAL MARKETS ACT

Q02-2020
Inception Impact Assessment

Q03-2020
Public Consultation

Q04-2020
Proposal

Q01-2021
Referred to IMCO, rapporteur: Andreas Schwaab (EPP)

Q02-2021
Preparation of report

Q01-2021
Discussions within the Council or its preparatory bodies

Proposal not expected to be implemented before 2023

EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR DATA

DATA GOVERNANCE ACT

Q01-2020
Public Consultation

Q02-2020
Inception Impact Assessment

Q04-2020
Proposal

Q01-2021
Referred to ITRE, rapporteur: Angelika Niebler (EPP)

Q02-2021
Preparation of report

Q03-2021
Votes to enter inter-institutional negotiations based on amended draft

Q01-2021
Discussions within the Council or its preparatory bodies

Proposal not expected to be implemented before 2023

DATA ACT

Q02-2020
Inception Impact Assessment
Public Consultation

Q03-2021
Proposal expected

EUROPEAN (HEALTH) DATA SPACE

Q04-2020
Inception Impact Assessment

Q01-2021
Public Consultation

THE ÜBERSICHT

EU DIGITAL POLICY

2017 - 2021

Europe's Digital Decade: A Europe Fit for the Digital Age

DMA/DSA PACKAGE // DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET

Digital Services Act

Enhanced online consumer protection

Introduces proportionate rules for online services that increase digital transparency and consumer protection.

FUN FACT The DSA provisions largely depend on the size of the online service. The smaller the platform, the less obligations the platform has to follow.

Revises E-Commerce Directive (2000)

Digital Markets Act

Fair competition in digital markets

Introduces ex ante regulation for so-called „gatekeepers“ of the digital economy in the form of a catalog of prohibitions on certain types of conduct.

FUN FACT The DMA is expected to be a stress test for the relationship between the EU and the USA, which has considerably laxer rules in this policy field.

A EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR DATA // DATA SHARING

Data Act

Facilitated exchange of business data

Establishes regulatory framework to support business-to-business data sharing and foster business-to-government data sharing for the public interest.

FUN FACT The EU expects the value of the data economy to increase to over €550 billion by 2025.

Open Data Directive

Facilitated exchange of public sector data

Obliges the public sector to make public data available in open and machine-readable formats.

FUN FACT The value of public sector information is expected to triple until 2030.

Revises PSI Directive (2003)

Data Governance Act

Exchange of personal or copyrighted data held by the public sector and establishment of trusted data intermediaries

Introduces conditions for the public sector to re-use data not covered by the Open Data Directive. Rules for neutral data intermediaries should increase trust in data sharing

FUN FACT Would make the EU a global pioneer in data intermediaries.

European Health Data Space

Safe exchange of patient's data

Encourages the sharing of health data also in health research and creates a regulated infrastructure for the safe exchange of patient's data.

FUN FACT A key challenge of the data space is overcoming the language barriers, resulting from the many different languages spoken in the EU.

EUROPEAN APPROACH TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Machinery Regulation

Safe integration of AI Systems into machinery

Provisions and requirements for the integration of AI and other technologies into the industrial machinery.

FUN FACT Transport vehicles were excluded but e-bikes remained in scope – a shock for the industry. The mistake has been corrected.

Replaces Machinery Directive (2006)

AI Regulation

Harmonized AI rules centering around ethical principles

Introduces a risk-based approach to AI and assigns different obligations for different risks including a general ban on some AI practices.

FUN FACT The AI Act caused a great debate on the use of facial recognition.

Coordinated Action Plan

Facilitated use and development of „AI made in Europe“

Commits the EU and Member States and the Commission to focus resources on strengthening AI across Europe.

FUN FACT The Commission plans to invest €1 billion per year in AI.

GDPR

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Enhanced and standardized personal data protection

Creates harmonised rules applicable to all personal data processing entities in the EU.

FUN FACT Most other regulations here are influenced by the GDPR.

Replaces Data Protection Directive (1995)

NEW EU CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY

ePrivacy Regulation

Enhanced online privacy

Creates common rules to protect privacy in online communication.

FUN FACT The Council could not find an agreement for 4 years.

Repeals ePrivacy Directive (2002)

NIS 2.0 Directive

Enhanced cybersecurity harmonization and cooperation

Creates minimum harmonization standards of member states' cybersecurity agencies and their cooperation on EU level.

FUN FACT Member States are to cooperate in a "European Cyber Crises Liaison Organisation Network", abbreviated "EU-CyCLONe".

Revises NIS Directive (2016)

Cybersecurity Act

Enhanced cybersecurity resilience

Introduces an EU-wide cybersecurity certification framework for ICT products and grants a permanent mandate to the EU Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA).

FUN FACT Being headquartered in Athens, ENISA is the south-hermost located Agency of the EU

DIGITAL IDENTITY

EUid Regulation

Facilitates access to public and private services online via a secure "digital wallet"

Obliges Member States to offer citizens and businesses digital wallets that will be able to link their national digital identities with proof of other personal attributes.

FUN FACT The EU citizen consumes an average of 182.1 kg of paper per year. Through digital identification, we can reduce this number.

Revises 2014 eIDAS Regulation

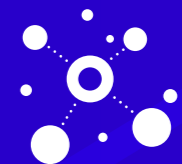
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Digital Compass
2030 digital targets,
a.o.:



80%

of EU citizens use a digital ID solution



75%

of EU companies make use of cloud/big data/AI technology



100%

of key public services are available online



100%

of households have access to a Gigabit network



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