

Kick-Off:

EuroDIG Session Planning for

Topic #3 / Subtopic #2:

Digital platforms /

European legislative/regulatory responses

(21 June 2023 / 11:30-12:15 EEST)

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Organisation team's responsibilities
3. Deliverables by 21 May 2023
4. Proposals for review
5. Next steps

1. Introductions

Organising Team:

- Vittorio Bertola
- Małgorzata Bojko
- Romy Mans
- Karen McCabe
- Constance Weise
- Karen Mulberry
- Emilia Zalewska

SMEs:

- Meri Baghdasaryan
- Desara Dushi
- Jörn Erbguth

2. Organisation Team's Responsibilities

- Decides on:
 - Session teaser (1-2 lines)
 - Session title
 - Session description
 - Session format
 - Key participants
 - Moderator

3. Deliverables by 21 May 2023

- Final session title
- Session description
- (Format)
- Key participants/panellists (name, institution)
- Moderator (name, institution)

4. Proposed Session Title & Subtitle

Challenges and Opportunities of the European Union's
Digital Transformation on Cybersecurity, Data Protection
and Safety -

Security by Design - Building in Resilience, Protection and Safety

Cont'd: 4. Proposed Session Description

The European Union's (EU) regulatory framework for digital services, data protection, privacy, hate speech, child safety, and cybersecurity reflects the EU's ongoing efforts to address the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital transformation and to ensure that digital technologies serve the common good while respecting fundamental rights and values.

The standards creation process can help bring together a wide variety of stakeholders to contribute to structuring the process of making systems safe and trustworthy for all.

This session aims to explore how collaborative standards development and its outputs can help support the implementation of the EU's regulatory framework and discusses how standards strengthen linkages between European cyber policy and non-government sectors.

Cont'd: 4. Proposed Key Participants

Speakers:

- [Stefano Zanero](#), Cybersecurity Professor, Politecnico di Milano, Italy (confirmed)
- TBC
- TBC

Moderator:

- TBC

5. Next Steps

- Invite speakers/moderator
- Next meeting date
- Invite people from our network to the mailing list

Annex

Submissions consolidated under Topic #3 / Subtopic 2

#	Name	Affiliation	Category	Description
6	Mathieu Paapst	University of Groningen	Other	In Europe, we not only have the GDPR, but we also have the ePrivacy Directive. This contains rules concerning the use of cookies, local storage, pixels, API calls, and other resources that can store or read data from the device of an end user. According to these rules, the end users should be informed about the function and purposes of these resources. In general, we can distinguish five purposes: Statistics, Statistics- anonymous, marketing/tracking, Functional and Preferences. The larger problem is that there is no consensus about those purposes. For example, one website may speak about the "functional purpose" for a particular cookie, whereas other websites call the purpose for that same cookie
9	Esa Sirkkunen	Tampere University	Academia	<p>Internet and media platforms update 2023/01/26 https://trepo.tuni.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/134781/978-952-03-2110-9.pdf?sequence=2</p> <p>Strengthening the communication rights of citizens is essential for developing platform politics for Europe and Finland. Here are some tentative recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since platforms have become crucial nodes of public life, debate, and communication, access to these technologies and services should be ensured for all citizens. This includes speeding up governmental policy regarding state aid for the construction of high-speed broadband (Act 1262/2020). 2. Citizens should have guaranteed access to accurate information on these platforms, meaning that hate speech, political manipulation, and other illegal and harmful content should be banned while still maintaining the widest possible freedom of expression. This can require respective changes in the penal code as well. 3. Citizens should have the means to control the use of their personal data that has been collected by the digital platforms and a right to define the limits of their privacy. This requires a new one-stop tool that allows for easy access to citizens to all data that digital platforms have on them as well as the means to control the use of that data. 4. Citizens must have the right to be educated to understand the logic and limits of platforms and their impact on everyday life. This requires a concentrated effort to increase digital literacy within all levels of education, with a special emphasis on life-long and other continuous learning programs.

Submissions consolidated under Topic #3 / Subtopic 2

20	Karen Mulberry	IEEE	Technical community	<p>Cybersecurity by Design - Building in Resilience Cloud security technologies are procedures and technologies designed to address external and internal threats to an <u>organisation's</u> security. Despite ongoing technology improvements, gaps in cloud forensics have been found involving a number of stakeholders, including cloud service providers, cloud application developers, and cloud service users.</p> <p>Considering cybersecurity needs in the design stage of products or services is critical, as is convening all of the affected stakeholders in the process. The standards creation process can help bring together a wide variety of stakeholders to have the conversations needed, and to contribute to structuring the process of making systems safe and trustworthy for all. This is an especially pertinent topic for Europe, as it recently proposed in the EU Cybersecurity Act, which strengthens the EU Agency for cybersecurity (ENISA) and establishes a cybersecurity certification framework for products and services. https://engagestandards.ieee.org/cybersecurity.html</p>
21	Karen Mulberry	IEEE	Technical community	<p>Trust, Authorization and Cybersecurity Risks – Defining the Digital Future As Europe works to bolster the pending Cyber Resilience Act, including rules to ensure more secure hardware and software products, cloud computing becomes a critical component, including the need for authorization decisions based on projected cyber risk and authentication-based trust factors; defining security guardrails around identity, platform, and application-level security in remote access scenarios; and addressing how to dynamically alter security and auditing controls based on importance of data, the environment context, and the level of risk in <u>authorised</u> activities. Common technical standards can help implement the draft act. https://standards.ieee.org/industry-connections/cybersecurity-agile-cloud-computing/</p>
23	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	<p>- Implementing the Digital Markets Act The new Digital Markets Act, entering into force at the end of 2022, includes many new requirements and constraints for the dominant Internet companies. However, the devil is in the details and many of these requirements still need to be fleshed out and turned into practical guidelines. Staff in appropriate quantity and quality needs to be found and hired for this process and for the subsequent enforcement of the law. This implementation process is vital for the actual success of the Act, also given the likely legal and practical resistance by at least some of the affected companies; and it is important that it is done in a multistakeholder format, avoiding a private negotiation between the institutions and the gatekeepers. Are there any suggestions and proposals that the EuroDIG community could make to the Commission?</p>
24	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	<p>- The Data Act: user control on data and simpler cloud switching The proposal for a new Data Act introduces several provisions that are aimed at empowering users and promoting competition. It gives users the right to extract the data generated by Internet-connected hardware devices and move them to third parties; it introduces anti-lock-in provisions that should facilitate cloud infrastructure customers that want to move away from dominant platforms and into competing ones. However, there are</p>

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2 5	Menno Ettema	Council of Europe	Intergovern- mental organization	<p>Suicides by youngsters such as Amanda Todd in 2012 and Molly Russel in 2017 are widely covered in the media, exemplifying the ultimate psychological impact that hate speech and other harmful content online can have. The impact of hate speech on targeted individuals and groups is widely documented by institutional monitoring bodies, such as the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance of the Council of Europe, and NGOs. Yet, most hate speech goes unreported, and users, getting accustomed to hate speech, either believe that they can handle it or are too ashamed to seek support or unaware where to find it. How can we reach out to victims and, more broadly, how to support all those targeted by hate speech, before it's too late? Are there appropriate support services in place, and are they up to the task? What is missing and which measures can different stakeholders, including internet platforms, NGOs and State authorities set up? The Council of Europe will conclude in the spring of 2023 a review study of support mechanisms for those targeted by hate speech across a selection of member states and providing examples of promising programmes, activities and policies. The study builds on the Recommendation CM/Rec (2022)16 on Combating Hate Speech adopted in May 2022, and it will serve as a strong base to review how a comprehensive and multi- stakeholder approach can ensure effective support for the victims and targets of hate speech and other harmful content.</p>
2 8	Desara Dushi	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Academia	<p>In May 2022 the European Commission proposed a "Regulation laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse" material online. The proposal provides a uniform approach to detecting and reporting child sexual abuse imposing obligations on online service providers. But it has been criticized for including measures which put the vital integrity of secure communications at risk and opening the door for a range of authoritarian surveillance tactics. The proposal allows the scanning of private communication with the purpose of searching not only for verified illegal child sexual abuse material (CSAM), but also for new photos and videos, as well as evidence of text-based "grooming". Is this proposal balanced and proportional or will this mark the end of end-to- end encryption? Despite several safeguards, should providers have a duty to scan our conversations? In the long debates of child protection and privacy so far it seems that children have always been the ones to be sacrificed and this proposal is trying to change the situation. Can we have both privacy and child protection online without either one diminishing the other? Is this regulation the solution to child sexual abuse online? Can we fight these types of crime by changing technical standards?</p>
3 2	Meeri Toivanen	Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra	Other	<p>Skills and literacy are the drivers in the changing digital landscape. This is true from different perspectives, all in which different problems and possibilities exist: - For individual persons, awareness about the rights in the digital environment and tools for their enforcement (e.g., the right to be forgotten); - For companies (especially SMEs), awareness about the opportunities of the changing business environment and tools for upgrading operations (e.g., standardization processes); - For the public governance, awareness about the socio-economic impacts and investment needs (e.g., infrastructure, service design)</p>

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4 3	Giacomo Mazzone	rai	Press	The arrival of DSA-DMA, the implementation of the GDPR and of the Audiovisual Media Directive, and of the EU new code of practice of internet platforms will finally create the conditions for a sanitization of the on-line ecosystem and to tackle disinformation, misinformation and their diffusion over the web. would be useful to make a point within the organizations that are active in this field to which kind of implementation is needed to be the more effective and the more protective for citizens without harming human rights. Organizations such as EDMO and the national hubs created by EU to fight disinformation, the EC team in charge of the application of the code of practice and projects such as the MPM - Media Pluralism Monitor and the guidelines for digital and media literacy are the interlocutors to be invited to join such collective reflection.
4 6	Stephen Wyber	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Civil society	The internet brings huge possibilities to boost Europe's capacity for education, research and access to culture. The pandemic "for those with the skills and connectivity to benefit" demonstrated how much progress could be possible towards a more inclusive Europe through providing remote access. However, it became clear that laws around online content "and in particular copyright" were far from well suited to this, and that too often, the possibility to continue with key public interest activities was dependent on the discretion of rightholders and other gatekeepers. It would therefore be valuable, building on previous discussions at EuroDIG around the Digital Single Market (DSM) Directive, to look holistically at how well current rules and practices are serving us in terms of enabling access and use. In particular, it would be worth looking at unfinished business from the DSM Directive, as well as in the wider framework, in order to inform early thinking about what could be achieved under the next Commission.
5 9	Emilia Zalewska	NASK, Youth IGF Poland	Technical community	If one had to decide what are the recent, most trendy words in new technologies, "metaverse" would definitely be one of them. Big tech companies are already investing tons of funds in creating a new, completely virtual world in which the humanity will work, learn, do business, spend free time and connect with others. Whether we share their enthusiasm or not, the level of global interest indicates that sooner or later at least elements of the metaverse will start to become more widely used. Even now, some platforms of this type are already quite popular, especially among younger users. For this reason, we should already be thinking about the potential risks and challenges of the metaverse and whether we have sufficient tools to counter them. For example, will the current regulations, like DSA or GDPR be able to provide sufficient level of protection for users, their data and privacy on such platforms? So far, technological breakthroughs have taken policy-makers by surprise, perhaps now there is a possibility to prepare for one of them in advance.

Reference Documents under Topic #3 / Subtopic 2

EU Cyber Resilience Act <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/cyber-resilience-act>

EU Digital Markets Act (DMA)

https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-markets-act-ensuring-fair-and-open-digital-markets_en

EU The Digital Services Act package - Digital Services Act (DSA) and Digital Markets Act (DMA)

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/digital-services-act-package>

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) <https://gdpr-info.eu/>

EU Audiovisual Media Directive <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2018/1808/oj>

MEDIA PLATFORMISATION AND FINLAND

<https://trepo.tuni.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/134781/978-952-03-2110-9.pdf?sequence=2>

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse (2022)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2022%3A209%3AFIN>

Recommendation CM/Rec (2022) 16 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on combating hate speech

https://www.coe.int/en/web/freedom-expression/committee-of-ministers-adopted-texts/-/asset_publisher/aDXmrol0vvsU/content/recommendation-cm-rec-2022-16-1-of-the-committee-of-ministers-to-member-states-on-combating-hate-speech

EU proposes new rules for Gigabit connectivity

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-rules-reduce-cost-high-speed-broadband-deployment>

ePrivacy Directive https://edps.europa.eu/data-protection/our-work/subjects/eprivacy-directive_en

Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32002L0058>