Since the adoption of the European Data Strategy\textsuperscript{1} in February 2020, the Commission has taken a multifaceted approach to build open strategic autonomy and technological sovereignty in the field of cloud and edge computing services.

First, the proposed Data Act\textsuperscript{2} obliges providers to protect non-personal data held in the EU against unlawful access requests by non-EU governments. Together with the General Data Protection Regulation\textsuperscript{3}, which provides similar safeguards for personal data, it will offer comprehensive protection for EU cloud users.

Second, the Commission has mandated The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) to develop an EU-level Cloud Security Certification Scheme. This will offer a harmonised tool to attest different levels of assurance for cloud services across the EU. In this context, discussions are ongoing on the inclusion of criteria that attest the primacy of EU law and shield data against non-EU laws with extraterritorial effects.

Third, the Commission facilitates large-scale investments to increase the choice of competitive EU native cloud services for businesses and citizens. In addition to public funding, the European Alliance for Industrial Data, Edge and Cloud, which is open to EU cloud providers, works on strategic investment roadmaps.

Separately, the Commission has taken steps in response to the Schrems II judgment\textsuperscript{4}, such as the adoption of modernised standard contractual clauses\textsuperscript{5} and proper guidance for companies\textsuperscript{6}. Finally, the Commission engaged in discussions with the United States to develop a transatlantic data transfer arrangement in line with the Court’s requirements. The two sides recently agreed on the main elements of a new framework\textsuperscript{7}, the details of which are currently being translated into legal texts\textsuperscript{8}.

\textsuperscript{1} COM(2020)66 final, ‘A European strategy for data’.
\textsuperscript{2} COM(2022)68 final, ‘Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data’.
\textsuperscript{3} Regulation EU(2016)679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 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.
\textsuperscript{4} C-311/18, Data Protection Commissioner v Facebook Ireland Limited and Maximillian Schrems (‘Schrems II’), 16 July 2020.
\textsuperscript{5} These clauses incorporate the clarifications provided by the Court of Justice and provide an important tool to assist companies with their compliance efforts, see https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/standard-contractual-clauses-scc_en
\textsuperscript{6} See in particular the recommendations on supplementary measures adopted by the European Data Protection Board, https://edpb.europa.eu/our-work-tools/our-documents/recommendations/recommendations-012020-measures-supplement-transfer_en
\textsuperscript{7} https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_2087
\textsuperscript{8} Court of Justice of the European Union, Case C311/18, see https://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?num=C-311/18