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Critères de recherche utilisés pour générer la liste :

Tri Tri par date Mot-clé "contenu numérique"

24 Résultat(s) trouvé(s)

Date de création : 19-04-2024

[Alternative dispute resolution](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 13-03-2024

Auteur EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Domaine politique Protection des consommateurs

Mot-clé biens et services | commerce international | commerce électronique | commercialisation | consommation | construction européenne | contenu numérique | différend commercial | DROIT | droit de l'Union européenne | justice | marché unique numérique | modes alternatifs de résolution des conflits | prestation de services | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | proposition (UE) | protection du consommateur | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX

Résumé Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is defined as a process allowing complaints to be settled out of court with the assistance of an impartial dispute resolution body. On 17 October 2023, the European Commission adopted proposals for a directive amending several directives pertaining to consumer rights and ADR, in which the notion of complaint relates to situations where a relation between a consumer and a trader gives rise to a complaint from the consumer. Through ADR, consumers are able to settle a complaint against a trader for breach of contract, outside court procedures, assisted by impartial, neutral dispute mediation, arbitration or conciliation. Since 2013, the share of e-commerce in the EU economy has increased significantly, up from 2 % to 4 % of EU GDP, increasing the relevance of ADR for consumers. Each year, circa 300 000 eligible disputes between consumers and traders are examined by ADR entities, with resolution rates between 17 % and 100 % across the Member States. The Commission proposal pursues three objectives, to: adapt the ADR legislative framework to digital markets; facilitate the use of ADR in cross-border disputes; and simplify ADR procedures. In the European Parliament, the file was referred to the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection. The committee adopted its report unanimously on 22 February 2024. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.. On 13 March 2024, Parliament adopted the report as its first reading position with 605 votes in favour, 7 votes against and 13 abstentions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cybersecurity actors in the EU](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 09-01-2024

Auteur CAR POLONA

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Agence de l'Union européenne pour la cybersécurité | contenu numérique | dimension transfrontière | guerre de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | région et politique régionale | sécurité des systèmes d'information | sécurité internationale | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Cyberattack numbers have surged in recent years, leading to the formation of entities at all levels to prevent attacks or mitigate the harm they may cause. An efficient EU-level response requires coordination and the timely exchange of information. Several bodies and networks have been set up to this end; this paper explains their respective roles.

En bref [EN](#)

[Generative AI and watermarking](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 13-12-2023

Auteur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Domaine politique Droit de la propriété intellectuelle | Démocratie | Industrie | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Protection des consommateurs

Mot-clé commercialisation | construction européenne | contenu numérique | diffusion numérique | droit de l'Union européenne | information et traitement de l'information | intelligence artificielle | marché unique numérique | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | proposition (UE) | technologie et réglementation technique | transformation numérique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Generative artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to transform industries and society by boosting innovation, empowering individuals and increasing productivity. One of the drawbacks of the adoption of this technology, however, is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to differentiate human-generated content from synthetic content generated by AI, potentially enabling illegal and harmful conduct. Policymakers around the globe are therefore pondering how to design and implement watermarking techniques to ensure a trustworthy AI environment. China has already taken steps to ban AI-generated images without watermarks. The US administration has been tasked with developing effective labelling and content provenance mechanisms so that end users are able to determine when content is generated using AI and when it is not. The G7 has asked companies to develop and deploy reliable content authentication and provenance mechanisms, such as watermarking, to enable users to identify AI-generated content. The EU's new AI act, provisionally agreed in December 2023, places a number of obligations on providers and users of AI systems to enable the detection and tracing of AI-generated content. Implementation of these obligations will likely require use of watermarking techniques. Current state-of-the-art AI watermarking techniques display strong technical limitations and drawbacks, however, in terms of technical implementation, accuracy and robustness. Generative AI developers and policymakers now face a number of issues, including how to ensure the development of robust watermarking tools and how to foster watermarking standardisation and implementation rules.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding crypto assets: An overview of blockchain technology's uses and challenges

Type de publication Briefing

Date 13-12-2023

Auteur REMEUR Cécile

Domaine politique Affaires économiques et monétaires | Environnement | Fiscalité | Gouvernance mondiale | Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Protection des consommateurs | Questions financières et bancaires

Mot-clé chaîne de blocs | commercialisation | contenu numérique | cryptographie | diffusion numérique | FINANCES | informatique et traitement des données | monnaie virtuelle | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | technologie et réglementation technique | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | économie monétaire | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Blockchain and its applications, in particular cryptocurrencies, have grabbed the headlines, but many people still do not know how they work. This briefing provides an overview of the uses and challenges of this technology, based on published information. Blockchain originated as part of the enabling digital ledger technology (DLT) developed at the end of the 20th century. DLT works as a digital database containing information (as a record book or ledger) that can be simultaneously used and shared through a network (as a shared digital ledger). The technology is considered to render the recorded elements unchangeable (immutable) and the process open (decentralised) by using a publicly accessible network. However, in practice, the outcomes can differ from the initial technological design. Virtually anything of value (assets) can be tracked and traded on a blockchain. Blockchain works with tokens (values in the digital ledger), tokenisation (using the blockchain for existing assets) and smart contracts (computerised and pre-specified conditions that self-execute when they are met). Currencies and assets can be exchanged and traded in both the 'real' and virtual world. The use of blockchain for currencies originated from an analysis of shortcomings in the traditional financial environment. Crypto assets range from tangible to non-tangible assets, and to understand them one must look into their substance and the conditions attached to them in their digital definition. After more than a decade, a number of challenges have appeared, ranging from the protection of citizens to the preservation of the legal economy and the carbon impact of crypto assets. This briefing looks at both the implementation of blockchain technology over this period and at whether it has delivered the expected outcomes.

Briefing [EN](#)

United States: Domestic violent extremism on the rise

Type de publication Briefing

Date 25-10-2023

Auteur BAKOWSKI Piotr

Mot-clé Amérique | construction européenne | contenu numérique | DROIT | droits et libertés | décentralisation | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | liberté d'expression | politique étrangère et de sécurité commune | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | technologie et réglementation technique | terrorisme | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | États-Unis

Résumé In recent years, the United States (US) has witnessed a growing number of terrorist attacks by domestic violent extremists. Many incidents at large-scale demonstrations across the country have increased the visibility of the problem and provoked strong reactions among civilians, law enforcement and policy-makers alike. When on 6 January 2021 a crowd of supporters of the then US President, Donald Trump, broke into the US Capitol while Congress was certifying the results of the 2020 presidential election, the issue of domestic violent extremism was thrust beyond US borders and into the international spotlight. Various US government agencies have consistently assessed domestic violent extremism as a significant threat. Although for counter-terrorism purposes extremists fall under a number of categories of a general nature, the threat they pose has become more decentralised and diverse over time. That said, racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists have been responsible for the most lethal acts of violence. After 11 September 2001, the focus of US counter-terrorism efforts shifted to international from domestic terrorism. US law does define domestic terrorism but does not qualify it as a criminal offence entailing indictment. Domestic extremist groups cannot be designated as terrorist organisations, and getting clearance to conduct investigations against them is more complicated than for their foreign counterparts. The assault on the Capitol led to a significant shift in counter-terrorism priorities, however, triggering the largest-scale investigation in US law enforcement history thus far, but also a comprehensive overhaul of government policies. Consequently, 2021 saw the adoption of the first national strategy specifically dedicated to domestic terrorism. The mutual commitment of the US and the European Union (EU) to combating violent extremism has resulted in fruitful exchanges among policy-makers, researchers and frontline practitioners. Nonetheless, efforts to establish a unified regulatory framework for addressing online extremist content have faced challenges due to differing perspectives on key issues such as the limits of free speech and government intervention.

Briefing [EN](#)

European streaming platform for national news accessible in all EU languages: Technical feasibility study

Type de publication Étude

Date 28-06-2023

Auteur externe This study has been written by Professor Georg Rehm (Coordinator of the study, DFKI GmbH- Speech and Language Technology) at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Domaine politique Culture | Politique de recherche

Mot-clé commercialisation | communication | contenu numérique | diffusion numérique | document audiovisuel | documentation | EMPLOI ET TRAVAIL | habileté numérique | information et traitement de l'information | intelligence artificielle | journal | langage | marché du travail | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | radiodiffusion | SCIENCES | sciences humaines | technologie et réglementation technique | travailleur du numérique | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The development of a European digital public space in which all European citizens could inform themselves about current affairs would be a great opportunity. While online platform operators from the United States and China provide various different digital media and also meeting spaces, these often lack democratic discourse and at the same time increase polarisation and division by concentrating and rewarding those types of content that generate outrage. Freedom of expression, and the possibility to access qualitative and trustworthy content from across the entire EU, and beyond, are essential to secure European democracies, ensuring that all EU citizens are well informed by offering them a broad spectrum of high quality, publicly available content. To enable such a setup, high-quality European broadcasters, including many public broadcasters, and media companies, and later also non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, including citizens, would have to be supported in sharing broadcasts and other types of media-related content and data, as well as in developing innovative solutions. The development of a European streaming platform that taps into exactly these sources could provide a multilingual focal point that bundles together all high-quality European news broadcasts in one platform, enabling EU citizens to discover these programmes and also to consume them, without language barriers, in multiple languages, using sophisticated AI-based language technologies including automatic speech recognition (for the transcription and indexing of content including metadata generation, subtitling and captioning), machine translation (for the translation of subtitles) or, say, even automatic speech-to-speech translation (for the fully automated generation of dubbed programmes). A crucial aspect of such a platform is that it must not be vulnerable to external manipulation attempts. This diverse set of artificial intelligence technologies for processing the audiovisual content and for providing fair and balanced search, discovery and recommendation mechanisms, would enable, for the first time, communication across language barriers on the scale of a whole continent. This study assesses the technical feasibility of the implementation of such a European streaming platform.

Étude [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - European Media Freedom Act: Policy Recommendations Concomitant expertise for legislative report

Type de publication Briefing

Date 04-05-2023

Auteur externe Institute of European Media Law (EMR): Mark D. COLE, Christina ETTELDORF

Domaine politique Culture | Éducation

Mot-clé commercialisation | communication | construction européenne | contenu numérique | diffusion numérique | DROIT | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | liberté de la presse | moyen de communication de masse | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The following policy recommendations supplement the background analysis that was prepared for the European Parliament's Committee on Culture and Education (CULT committee) on the "European Media Freedom Act (EMFA) – Background Analysis". The Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for media services in the internal market (European Media Freedom Act) and amending Directive 2010/13/EU ('EMFA') was published on 16 September 2022 and accompanied by the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2022/1634 on internal safeguards for editorial independence and ownership transparency in the media sector.

Briefing [EN](#)

Étude réalisée pour la commission CULT – L'influence des réseaux sociaux sur le développement des enfants et de la jeunesse

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-02-2023

Auteur externe Prof. dr. Brian O'NEILL, Brian O'Neill Research

Domaine politique Culture | Éducation

Mot-clé commercialisation | communication | contenu numérique | diffusion numérique | démographie et population | jeune | médias sociaux | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | protection de l'enfance | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | technologie et réglementation technique | vie sociale | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Le présent document est le résumé de l'étude intitulée «L'influence des réseaux sociaux sur le développement des enfants et de la jeunesse». L'intégralité de l'étude, disponible en anglais, peut être téléchargée à l'adresse suivante: <https://bit.ly/3XkgYd8>

Étude [EN](#)

Résumé exécutif [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Online age verification methods for children](#)

Type de publication [En bref](#)

Date 15-02-2023

Auteur NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Domaine politique Politique sociale | Protection des consommateurs

Mot-clé autorité parentale | commercialisation | communication | contenu numérique | diffusion numérique | droit de visite | famille | habileté numérique | impact des technologies de l'information | information et traitement de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | médias sociaux | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | protection de l'enfance | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | technologie et réglementation technique | vie sociale | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Protecting children online is becoming increasingly vital. For over two decades, there has been a limited range of online age verification methods available to protect children from accessing online content unsuitable for their age. A number of countries are introducing legislation and/or codes of practice to address this situation. At EU level too, there are increasing efforts in this regard, with a code of practice in the pipeline. Challenges abound, however, in the areas of privacy, monitoring and the need to improve parents' and children's digital skills.

[En bref](#) [EN](#)

[Digital rights and principles](#)

Type de publication [En bref](#)

Date 12-01-2023

Auteur CAR POLONA

Domaine politique Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques

Mot-clé contenu numérique | documentation | DROIT | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | gestion des droits numériques | habileté numérique | information et traitement de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | numérisation | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | technologie et réglementation technique | transformation numérique | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé As digital tools and services are now integral to daily life, the protection of human rights in the digital context has become a top priority, and international organisations are stepping-up their efforts to that end. One EU contribution has been the adoption of the European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles.

[En bref](#) [EN](#)

[Strengthening cyber resilience](#)

Type de publication [Briefing](#)

Date 14-12-2022

Auteur VIKOLAINEN Vera

Domaine politique Évaluation de l'impact ex ante

Mot-clé construction européenne | contenu numérique | criminalité informatique | cybernétique | droit de l'Union européenne | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | informatique et traitement des données | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | règlement (UE) | SCIENCES | sciences naturelles et appliquées | sécurité des systèmes d'information | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The present impact assessment (IA) accompanies the proposal for horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements. The IA's strong points include a well-substantiated problem definition, an evidence base that appears to be recent and relevant, and a transparent account of the assumptions and limitations of the analysis. Furthermore, an effort has been made in the IA to quantify the total costs and benefits for the manufacturers of products with digital elements. However, the IA's analysis is predominantly economic, with little focus on environmental or social impacts. In addition to this, the general objectives set in the IA already appear rather prescriptive, leaving only two options that envisage horizontal requirements as real alternatives. Moreover, the IA has only partially reported on the stakeholder consultation activities, has not carried out a proper SME panel consultation, and did not explain why the open public consultation was reduced to 10 weeks.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Droits de propriété intellectuelle et technologie des registres distribués en particulier les NFT artistiques et les oeuvres d'art physiques jetonisées](#)

Type de publication [Étude](#)

Date 15-11-2022

Auteur externe Katharina Garbers-von Boehm, Helena Haag, Katharina Gruber

Domaine politique Droit de la propriété intellectuelle

Mot-clé chaîne de blocs | contenu numérique | culture et religion | droit d'auteur | gestion des droits numériques | informatique et traitement des données | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | propriété littéraire et artistique | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | recherche et propriété intellectuelle | technologie et réglementation technique | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION | œuvre d'art

Résumé Cette étude, commandée par le département thématique des droits des citoyens et des affaires constitutionnelles du Parlement européen à la demande de la commission JURI, a pour objectif d'offrir une vue d'ensemble des droits de propriété intellectuelle et de la technologie des registres distribués, en mettant l'accent sur les questions de propriété intellectuelle liées aux jetons non fongibles (NFT) artistiques et aux oeuvres d'art physiques jetonisées.

[Étude](#) [EN](#)

[Résumé exécutif](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Digital Services Act & Digital Markets Act - Collection of studies for the IMCO committee](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 24-03-2022

Auteur KAISER KEVIN PAUL | RATCLIFF Christina

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Protection des consommateurs

Mot-clé commerce électronique | commercialisation | communication | consommation | construction européenne | contenu numérique | impact des technologies de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | Internet | marché intérieur | marché unique numérique | politique commerciale | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | protection du consommateur | publicité | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé This collection of studies presents expert studies and workshop proceedings related to relevant topics of the DSA and the DMA, focusing on opportunities and challenges for the digital single market and consumer protection. The studies result from the ongoing interest of the IMCO committee in improving the functioning of the digital single market and developing e-commerce rules based on scientific evidence and expertise.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the eIDAS Regulation: Findings on its implementation and application](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 07-03-2022

Auteur TENHUNEN Susanna

Domaine politique Évaluation du droit et des mesures politiques dans la pratique

Mot-clé administration électronique | construction européenne | contenu numérique | culture et religion | DROIT | droit international | identité européenne | marché unique numérique | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | ressortissant de l'UE | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé The European Commission's proposal (June 2021) for a European Digital Identity Framework would provide a trusted and secure way to authenticate and share qualified data attributes online through a 'digital wallet' ensured by Member States and allowing transactions across the EU. If put into effect, it would aim to achieve the target set in Europe's 'Path to the Digital Decade', which envisages 80 % of EU citizens using digital ID by 2030. It would also execute the European Council's vision and explicit request for EU-wide secure public electronic identification (eID), which would include interoperable digital signatures and give EU citizens control over their online identity and related data. The Commission proposal amends and updates the existing eIDAS Regulation by responding to the challenges raised by its structural shortcomings and limited implementation and to technological developments since its adoption in 2014. The findings of the ex-post evaluation of the eIDAS Regulation shed light on the various limitations preventing the current act from reaching its full potential, while the ex-ante impact assessment of the amending proposal examines the different options, their estimated impact, and the reasoning behind the preferred option. Together, they establish the context for the eIDAS revision, the pitfalls that need to be overcome, and targets. EU institutions have largely welcomed the Commission proposal in terms of its objectives and concept. However, concerns remain, notably when it comes to finding the right scope for the act, defining the roles and liabilities of various public and private sector actors, ensuring high data protection, and building an inclusive system that leaves no one behind.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regulating targeted and behavioural advertising in digital services. How to ensure users' informed consent](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 30-08-2021

Auteur externe Giovanni SARTOR,
Francesca LAGIOIA, Federico GALLI

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Affaires économiques et monétaires | Commerce international | Droit des contrats, droit commercial et droit des sociétés | Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union | Démocratie | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Gouvernance mondiale | Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Planification | Protection des consommateurs | Questions financières et bancaires | Évaluation de l'impact ex ante | Évaluation du droit et des mesures politiques dans la pratique

Mot-clé commercialisation | concurrence | construction européenne | contenu numérique | données personnelles | DROIT | droit de l'informatique | droits et libertés | ENTREPRISE ET CONCURRENCE | information et traitement de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | marchandisage | marché unique numérique | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | protection de la vie privée | protection des données | publicité comparative | publicité électronique non sollicitée | structure économique | technologie et réglementation technique | transformation numérique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉCONOMIE | économie numérique | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The study addresses the regulation of targeted and behavioural advertising in the context of digital services. Marketing methods and technologies deployed in behavioural and target advertising are presented. The EU law on consent to the processing of personal data is analysed, in connection with advertising practices. Ways of improving the quality of consent are discussed as well as ways of restricting its scope as a legal basis for the processing of personal data. This study is commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee.

Étude [EN](#)

[Digital cultural diversity](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 22-04-2021

Auteur PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Domaine politique Culture

Mot-clé communication | construction européenne | contenu numérique | convention internationale | culture et religion | documentation | Internet | marché unique numérique | Nations unies | numérisation | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | patrimoine culturel | pluralisme culturel | politique internationale | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | protection du patrimoine | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | technologie et réglementation technique | Unesco | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Digital technologies have revolutionised every aspect of our lives, and culture is no exception. They have impacted on the value chains of all the cultural and creative industries not only as regards the creative process and its execution but also as regards the making of a work or product of art and its promotion, distribution, marketing and sale. Cultural heritage can be digitised and, in the case of analogue film, it needs to be digitised to be made accessible. Some production processes are solely digital and are born digital. Technology has a huge potential to make culture accessible to all, by democratising both consumption and involvement in cultural creation. However, technology depends on equipment and infrastructure, which does not necessarily facilitate the diversity of content available and discoverable online. Other factors, such as language, skills or geographical location can also make it harder to discover online cultural content reflecting cultural diversity. Conscious of such barriers, UNESCO has issued guidelines on the implementation of the Convention on Cultural Diversity in Digital Environments. The EU is part of this convention and has tools and funds to promote and protect cultural diversity, in line with its obligation stemming from the Treaties, not just on its own territory.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A European strategy for data](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 24-03-2021

Auteur MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander | RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Domaine politique Marché intérieur et union douanière

Mot-clé construction européenne | contenu numérique | données personnelles | DROIT | droit de l'Union européenne | droits et libertés | information et traitement de l'information | informatique en nuage | informatique et traitement des données | marché unique numérique | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | protection de la vie privée | protection des données | règlement (UE) | stratégie de l'UE | structure économique | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | économie numérique | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Data represents the driving force of the European digital transformation. In order to harness the potential of the data economy, the European Commission aims to build a market for personal and non-personal data that fully respects European rules and values. During its March II plenary session, Parliament is due to debate data issues, before voting on an own-initiative report concerning a European strategy for data and a resolution on the European Commission's evaluation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

En bref [EN](#)

[Contrôle démocratique des plateformes de médias sociaux et protection des droits fondamentaux](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 04-02-2021

Auteur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne | code de conduite | communication | construction européenne | contenu numérique | contrôle de la communication | DROIT | droit de l'Union européenne | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | liberté d'expression | médias sociaux | politique internationale | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | résolution PE | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Le pouvoir et le rôle des plateformes de médias sociaux dans la modération des contenus mis en ligne par leurs utilisateurs font aujourd'hui l'objet de toutes les attentions. Le débat fait rage entre les décideurs politiques, et plus largement auprès de la population, sur l'opportunité de mesures et d'un contrôle public plus stricts des plateformes de médias sociaux. Au cours de la période de session de février, le Conseil et la Commission devraient faire des déclarations sur le contrôle démocratique des plateformes de médias sociaux et la protection des droits fondamentaux, en particulier sur la liberté d'expression.

En bref [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Strengthening media freedom in the EU](#)

Type de publication [En bref](#)

Date 19-11-2020

Auteur SGUEO Gianluca

Domaine politique [Démocratie](#)

Mot-clé [cadre financier pluriannuel](#) | [cadre politique](#) | [communication](#) | [contenu numérique](#) | [DROIT](#) | [droits et libertés](#) | [démocratie](#) | [désinformation](#) | [finances de l'Union européenne](#) | [liberté de la presse](#) | [pluralisme des médias](#) | [PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE](#) | [profession de la communication](#) | [technologie et réglementation technique](#) | [UNION EUROPÉENNE](#) | [VIE POLITIQUE](#) | [ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION](#) | [État de droit](#)

Résumé The EU is actively engaged in protecting the independence and safety of journalists as crucial components of the proper democratic functioning of its institutions and Member States. Media freedom, however, has been deteriorating in recent years. Threats, harassment, public shaming and even assassinations of media actors are on the rise. At its November II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote on an own-initiative report concerned with strengthening media freedom. The report emphasises that combating media capture, hate speech and misinformation is fundamental when it comes to defending the rule of law and democracy in the EU.

[En bref](#) [EN](#)

[Digital Services Act](#)

Type de publication [Étude](#)

Date 01-10-2020

Auteur EVAS Tatjana | LOMBA NIOMBO

Domaine politique [Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil](#) | [Affaires économiques et monétaires](#) | [Protection des consommateurs](#) | [Énergie](#)

Mot-clé [analyse des politiques](#) | [analyse qualitative](#) | [application de la loi](#) | [commerce électronique](#) | [commercialisation](#) | [concurrence](#) | [consommation](#) | [contenu numérique](#) | [documentation](#) | [DROIT](#) | [droit civil](#) | [droit civil](#) | [ENTREPRISE ET CONCURRENCE](#) | [gestion comptable](#) | [pouvoir exécutif et administration publique](#) | [PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE](#) | [protection du consommateur](#) | [rapport de recherche](#) | [recherche et propriété intellectuelle](#) | [restriction à la concurrence](#) | [sources et branches du droit](#) | [technologie et réglementation technique](#) | [valeur ajoutée](#) | [VIE POLITIQUE](#) | [ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX](#) | [ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION](#)

Résumé E-commerce is an essential part of the economy and of consumers shopping habits. It can support EU citizens in accessing services more easily and businesses reaching customers more targeted. The E-commerce Directive has been an important column of digital services. Still, there is need for amending the current regulation. This EAVA accompanies two European Parliament's own-initiative legislative reports by JURI and IMCO asking the Commission for legislative actions to implement a digital services act. The analysis identifies 22 main gaps and risks, which we clustered into four policy packages on consumer protection, content management and curation, facilitation of competition in online platforms ecosystems, and enhancement of enforcement and legal coherence. The analysis suggests that EU common action on consumer protection and e-commerce rules, as well as on a framework for content management and curation could add up €76 billion to the EU GDP between 2020-2030.

[Étude](#) [EN](#)

[Discours et crimes de haine dans l'Union européenne - Évaluation des stratégies pour la réglementation des contenus en ligne](#)

Type de publication [Étude](#)

Date 15-07-2020

Auteur externe Judit BAYER, Petra BÁRD

Domaine politique [Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union](#) | [Évaluation du droit et des mesures politiques dans la pratique](#)

Mot-clé [analyse comparative](#) | [cadre politique](#) | [commission PE](#) | [communication](#) | [construction européenne](#) | [contenu numérique](#) | [crime contre les personnes](#) | [documentation](#) | [DROIT](#) | [droit de l'Union européenne](#) | [droit pénal](#) | [espace de liberté, sécurité et justice](#) | [GÉOGRAPHIE](#) | [géographie économique](#) | [institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne](#) | [maladie à coronavirus](#) | [médias sociaux](#) | [PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE](#) | [QUESTIONS SOCIALES](#) | [rapport de recherche](#) | [recherche et propriété intellectuelle](#) | [santé](#) | [technologie et réglementation technique](#) | [traité sur l'Union européenne](#) | [UNION EUROPÉENNE](#) | [VIE POLITIQUE](#) | [ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION](#) | [épidémie](#) | [État de droit](#) | [État membre UE](#)

Résumé Cette étude a été commandée par le département thématique des droits des citoyens et des affaires constitutionnelles du Parlement européen, à la demande de la commission LIBE. L'étude soutient que les discours et les crimes de haine empoisonnent les sociétés car ils menacent les droits individuels, la dignité humaine et l'égalité, renforcent les tensions entre les groupes sociaux, perturbent la paix et l'ordre public et mettent en péril la coexistence pacifique. L'absence de moyens adaptés de prévention et de réaction porte atteinte aux valeurs consacrées à l'article 2 du traité sur l'Union européenne. Les réglementations des États membres divergent, et les administrations publiques nationales se heurtent à des désaccords sur les valeurs. Une réglementation de l'Union européenne est par conséquent nécessaire pour renforcer les normes existantes et prendre des mesures pour lutter contre les discours et les crimes de haine. L'étude, sur la base d'une comparaison entre pays, propose des mesures concrètes, applicables et systématiques, contraignantes et non contraignantes, pour lutter efficacement contre les discours et les crimes de haine dans toute l'Union.

[Étude](#) [EN](#)

[Résumé exécutif](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

[Online Platforms' Moderation of Illegal Content Online](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 23-06-2020

Auteur externe University of Namur (CRIDS/NADI) and VVA

Domaine politique Coronavirus | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Protection des consommateurs | Évaluation du droit et des mesures politiques dans la pratique

Mot-clé Amérique | cadre politique | commission PE | communication | construction européenne | contenu numérique | contrôle de la communication | documentation | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | légalité | marché unique numérique | moteur de recherche | médias sociaux | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | rapport de recherche | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION | États-Unis

Résumé Online platforms have created content moderation systems, particularly in relation to tackling illegal content online. This study reviews and assesses the EU regulatory framework on content moderation and the practices by key online platforms. On that basis, it makes recommendations to improve the EU legal framework within the context of the forthcoming Digital Services Act.

Étude [EN](#)

[How to Fully Reap the Benefits of the Internal Market for E-Commerce?](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 12-05-2020

Auteur externe Nadina IACOB, Felice SIMONELLI

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Coronavirus | Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union | Gouvernance mondiale | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Planification | Protection des consommateurs

Mot-clé commerce électronique | commercialisation | commission PE | construction européenne | contenu numérique | directive CE | documentation | droit d'auteur | droit de l'Union européenne | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | marché unique numérique | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | rapport de recherche | recherche et propriété intellectuelle | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé This paper provides a framework for maximising current and potential benefits of e-commerce for the single market while minimising economic and societal costs. It takes stock of the role of the e-Commerce Directive and analyses new challenges arising in the age of platforms. Forward-looking solutions are presented to enhance cross-border e-commerce in the EU, facilitate access to digital copyrighted content and improve the sustainability of online platforms. Finally, the paper reflects on the planned digital services act, outlining policy recommendations. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Étude [EN](#)

[Technology and the arts: Past, present and future synergies](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 03-05-2019

Auteur BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Domaine politique Culture | Emploi | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Planification | Politique de recherche | Politique sociale | Éducation

Mot-clé arts | contenu numérique | création artistique | culture et religion | habileté numérique | information et traitement de l'information | innovation | nouvelle technologie | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | recherche et propriété intellectuelle | technologie et réglementation technique | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé From the first canvas paintings to the production of musical instruments and contemporary cinema, art as we know it would be simply impossible without resource to humanity's historical cache of technology development. The reverse of this relationship is also important, with the arts creating driving innovation and generating substantial demand for technology products. In the course of their work, artists often develop new techniques and push the boundaries of the imagination in ways that can provoke new directions in technology development.

Briefing [EN](#)