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Ordina Irranga skond id-data Awtur "MADIEGA Tambiama André"
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58 Riżultati

Data tal-foġqien : 16-04-2024

[AI investment: EU and global indicators](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 27-03-2024

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Sommarju Economic indicators show that the United States (US) is the front-runner for both private investment in artificial intelligence (AI) and venture capital in generative AI, followed by China. US companies are also developing most of the large languages models (LLMs) underpinning AI innovation. EU start-ups are beginning to scale up.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-03-2024

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | innovazzjoni | intelligenza artifiċjali | manigment | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | proposta (UE) | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | robotika | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | teknoloġija għda | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġestjoni tar-riskju

Sommarju European Union lawmakers reached a political agreement on the draft artificial intelligence (AI) act in December 2023. Proposed by the European Commission in April 2021, the draft AI act, the first binding worldwide horizontal regulation on AI, sets a common framework for the use and supply of AI systems in the EU. It offers a classification for AI systems with different requirements and obligations tailored on a 'risk-based approach'. Some AI systems presenting 'unacceptable' risks are prohibited. A wide range of 'high-risk' AI systems that can have a detrimental impact on people's health, safety or on their fundamental rights are authorised, but subject to a set of requirements and obligations to gain access to the EU market. AI systems posing limited risks because of their lack of transparency will be subject to information and transparency requirements, while AI systems presenting only minimal risk for people will not be subject to further obligations. The regulation also provides specific rules for general purpose AI (GPAI) models and lays down more stringent requirements for GPAI models with 'high-impact capabilities' that could pose a systemic risk and have a significant impact on the internal market. The provisional agreement has been endorsed by the Committee of Permanent Representatives of EU Member States and by Parliament's two lead committees. Parliament's plenary vote on the final agreement is scheduled for the March plenary session. The AI act must also be endorsed by Council and published in the EU's Official Journal before entering into force. Third edition. 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages of the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Artificial intelligence act](#)

[Parliament's negotiating position on the standard essential patents regulation](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 21-02-2024

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix direttiva (UE) | dritt tal-privattivi | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | privattiva Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | teknoloġija | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | Uffiċċju tal-Proprietà Intellettwali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 27 April 2023, the Commission submitted its proposal for a regulation on standard essential patents (SEPs). During its second February 2024 plenary session, Parliament is to vote on the report adopted by its Committee on Legal Affairs. This would set Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council on the proposal.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Generative AI and watermarking](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-12-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix distribuzzjoni diġitali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelligenza artifiċjali | kontenut diġitali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĈERKA | proposta (UE) | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | trasformazzjoni diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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](#)

[Standard essential patents regulation](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 09-11-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Kelma għat-tiftix privattiva Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĈERKA | riċerka u proprietà intellettuali | standard Ewropew | standard tekniċi | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi

Sommarju On 27 April 2023, the European Commission published its proposal for a regulation on standard essential patents (SEPs). SEPs are patents that protect technology that has been declared essential in a technical standard or specification developed by a standard development organisation (SDO). The proposed SEPs regulation aims to facilitate SEPs licensing by increasing transparency about SEPs, reducing information asymmetries between SEPs holders and SEPs implementers and facilitating the agreement on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) licences. The Commission is proposing to set up a competence centre at the EU Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), tasked with administering a SEPs registry and database. SEPs holders would have to register their SEPs with the EUIPO, which would carry out essentiality checks and set FRAND criteria. While stakeholders and academics are generally very supportive of the goal of enhancing transparency, major SEP holders and other interested parties oppose the proposal. In her draft report published in October 2023, Marion Walsmann (EPP, Germany) – rapporteur for the file appointed by the European Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs – proposes a range of amendments to provide more legal clarity and bridge the gap between the interests of SEPs holders and implementers. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Data act: Adoption in plenary](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 06-11-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt u r-Regolamentazzjoni dwar il-Kompetizzjoni | Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix data personali | dritt informatiku | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelligenza artifiċjali | proposta (UE) | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In February 2022, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a regulation laying out harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data (the data act). During its first November 2023 plenary session, Parliament is set to vote on the political agreement reached in negotiations with the Council.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Future Shocks 2023: Anticipating and weathering the next storms

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 20-07-2023

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | ANTUNES LUISA | BENTZEN Naja | DAMEN Mario | DE LUCA Stefano | DUMBRAVA Costica | ERBACH Gregor | EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY | GOINARD Myriam | GRIEGER Gisela | HALLAK ISSAM | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | JENSEN LISELOTTE | JOCHHEIM Ulrich | JUTTEN Marc | LEKAVIČIŪTĖ Jurgita | MADIEGA Tambiama André | MAHIEU VIRGINIA NOELLE | PATAKI Gabor Zsolt | RAGONNAUD Guillaume | SAPALA Magdalena | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin | WIDUTO Agnieszka | WILSON Alex Benjamin | ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix EKONOMIJA | gwerra | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | manigment | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reċessjoni ekonomika | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | ġeopolitika | ġestjoni tar-riskju

Sommarju The European Parliament started monitoring future shocks during the coronavirus crisis, and has continued to do so during Russia's unprecedented war on Ukraine. The annual 'Future Shocks' series reviews global risks, with a focus on specific risks and the capabilities and resilience of the EU system in the face of multiple challenges. It seeks to provide up-to-date, objective and authoritative information on these risks, based on risk literature from a broad range of sources. 'Future Shocks' includes, but is not limited to, areas where the EU has primary competence, and identifies the benefits of concerted action by the EU as well as the ability of its institutions and Member States to find new and effective solutions to deal with major shocks. The 2023 edition, the second in this annual series, highlights 15 risks related to geopolitics, climate change, health, economics and democracy that could occur in the coming decade, and 10 policy responses to address existing governance capacity and possible ways to enhance capabilities within the EU. Among the options set out are those previously included in European Parliament resolutions, positions from other EU institutions, and policy papers from think tanks and stakeholders.

Studju [EN](#)

Multimedia [The rise of protest](#)

[Future shocks 2023: Decline in mental health and societal well-being in young Europeans](#)

[Future shocks 2023: Collapse of the Internet](#)

[Future shocks 2023: Biodiversity loss or collapse](#)

[Future shocks 2023: Strategic and systemic threats to the democratic information sphere](#)

[Future shocks 2023: Forging new partnerships in a polarised world](#)

[Future shocks 2023: De-risking Europe's global critical supply chains](#)

Parliament's negotiating position on the artificial intelligence act

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-06-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet u libertajiet | drittijiet ċivili | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelliġenza artifiċjali | konsum | KUMMERĊ | liġi tal-UE | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Commission tabled a proposal for an EU regulatory framework on artificial intelligence (AI) in April 2021. The draft AI act is the first comprehensive EU legislation to regulate AI and address its potential harms. Parliament is preparing to debate and vote on the joint report from the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) and Civil Liberties (LIBE) Committees during its June plenary session. This would then set Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council on the proposal.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[The data act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-05-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt u r-Regolamentazzjoni dwar il-Kompetizzjoni | Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix armonizzazzjoni tal-istandards | data personali | data-trażmissjoni | dritt informatiku | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tad-data | skambju ta' informazzjoni | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | komunikazzjoni ta' informazzjoni | għir ta' dejta | ħżin tal-informazzjoni

Sommarju On 23 February 2022, the European Commission unveiled a proposal for an EU regulation – the data act – laying down harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data. The aim is to remove barriers to consumers and businesses' access to data, in a context in which the volume of data generated by humans and machines is increasing exponentially and becoming a critical factor for innovation by businesses (e.g. algorithm training) and by public authorities (e.g. shaping of smart cities). The proposed act establishes common rules governing the sharing of data generated by the use of connected products or related services (e.g. the internet of things, industrial machines) to ensure fairness in data-sharing contracts and to allow public sector bodies to use data held by enterprises where there is an exceptional need (e.g. public emergency). Furthermore, the proposed act introduces new rules to facilitate switching between providers of cloud services and other data-processing services, and puts in place safeguards against unlawful international data transfer by cloud service providers. The Council and Parliament have both proposed substantial amendments to the Commission's text and are now working towards a compromise text. Discussions focus, among other things, on defining the types of data falling in the scope of the act, ensuring that data sharing obligations will not endanger trade secrets, aligning the text with rules already enshrined in the General Data Protection Regulation and the Digital Markets Act, and setting the practical and financial details of cloud switching. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [The Data act](#)

[General-purpose artificial intelligence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-03-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | diżinformazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | innovazzjoni miftuħa | intelliġenza artifiċjali | komunikazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | proprietà intellettuali | riċerka u proprietà intellettuali | studju tal-impatt | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | cirkolazzjoni limitata

Sommarju General-purpose artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, such as ChatGPT, are quickly transforming the way AI systems are built and deployed. While these technologies are expected to bring huge benefits in the coming years, spurring innovation in many sectors, their disruptive nature raises policy questions around privacy and intellectual property rights, liability and accountability, and concerns about their potential to spread disinformation and misinformation. EU lawmakers need to strike a delicate balance between fostering the deployment of these technologies while making sure adequate safeguards are in place.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Parliament's position on the data act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-03-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettuali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | aċċess għall-informazzjoni | DRITT | dritt għall-informazzjoni | dritt informatiku | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelliġenza artifiċjali | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | netwerk tat-trażmissjoni | newtralità karbonika | politika ambjentali | servizz ta' data online | sistemi tal-kompjuter | strateġija tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In February 2022, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a regulation on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data. The European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) approved its report on the act in February 2023. Parliament is due to vote on the report during its March I plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Artificial intelligence liability directive](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-02-2023

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka

Kelma għat-tiftix direttiva (UE) | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | dritt ċivili | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | evidenza | INDUSTRIJA | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelliġenza artifiċjali | konsum | KUMMERĊ | kumpens | prodott għdid | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | strutturi u politika industrijali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġustizzja

Sommarju The European Commission published a proposal for a directive on adapting non-contractual civil liability rules to artificial intelligence (the 'AI liability directive') in September 2022. The Commission proposes to complement and modernise the EU liability framework to introduce new rules specific to damages caused by AI systems. The new rules intend to ensure that persons harmed by AI systems enjoy the same level of protection as persons harmed by other technologies in the EU. The AI liability directive would create a rebuttable 'presumption of causality', to ease the burden of proof for victims to establish damage caused by an AI system. It would furthermore give national courts the power to order disclosure of evidence about high-risk AI systems suspected of having caused damage. Stakeholders and academics are questioning, inter alia, the adequacy and effectiveness of the proposed liability regime, its coherence with the artificial intelligence act currently under negotiation, its potential detrimental impact on innovation, and the interplay between EU and national rules. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Artificial intelligence liability directive](#)

[Digital Markets Act: Application timeline](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-11-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | provdiment ta' servizzi | regolament (UE) | soċjetà tal-informazzjoni | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Digital Markets Act (DMA) entered into force on 1 November 2022. The DMA rules apply to large companies – designated as gatekeepers – that provide core platform services such as marketplaces, app stores, online search engines or cloud computing services in the EU. Most of the act's provisions will apply as of 2 May 2023, when the gatekeeper designation procedure will start. That designation follows notification by the respective platforms to the Commission. Operators designated as gatekeepers will have to comply with a range of obligations and prohibitions within 6 months of their designation as gatekeepers. The Commission may adopt implementing or delegating acts or guidelines to frame the application of the DMA.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Digital Services Act: Application timeline](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-11-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | provdiment ta' servizzi | regolament (UE) | soċjetà tal-informazzjoni | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Digital Services Act (DSA) entered into force on 16 November 2022. The DSA rules apply to categories of online intermediary services according to their role, size and impact on the online ecosystem. Online intermediary services such as online marketplaces, app stores, collaborative economy platforms, search engines and social media platforms will have to comply with a range of obligations to ensure transparency, accountability and responsibility for their actions. Operators designated as very large online platforms (VLOPs) and very large online search engines (VLOSEs) will have to comply with stricter obligations already from mid-2023. The European Commission (EC) will adopt implementing and delegating acts framing the application of the DSA.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Digital Markets Act

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-11-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Kelma għat-tiftix data personali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | oġġetti u servizzi | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju EU lawmakers signed a regulation on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector, otherwise referred to as the Digital Markets Act (DMA), in September 2022. The DMA was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 12 October 2022 and entered into force on 1 November 2022. The new legislation lays down harmonised rules aimed at regulating the behaviour of digital platforms acting as gatekeepers between business users and their customers in the European Union (EU). This approach entails a shift from ex-post anti-trust intervention to ex ante regulation, and enshrines a set of ex-ante rules within EU law that will radically change how large digital platforms are allowed to operate in the EU. The European Commission is expected to undertake the designation of gatekeeper platforms in mid 2023. Compliance enforcement will begin around mid 2024, with gatekeepers having to adhere to a range of obligations and prohibitions. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Digital markets act](#)

Digital services act

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-11-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku II-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix cloud computing | direttiva (UE) | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | internet | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provdiment ta' servizzi | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tixrid ta' informazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju EU lawmakers have agreed on the digital services act (DSA), which aims to ensure fairness, trust and safety in the digital environment. The regulation entered into force in November 2022. The DSA puts in place a framework of layered responsibilities targeted at different types of online intermediary services, including network infrastructure services (e.g. cloud and webhosting), online platform services (e.g. app stores and social media platforms), and services provided by very large online platforms and very large online search engines that pose particular risks in the dissemination of illegal content and societal harms. All providers offering such online intermediary services in the EU will have to comply with a range of obligations to ensure transparency, accountability and responsibility for their actions according to their role, size and impact in the online ecosystem. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Adopting the digital services act

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 29-06-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | internet | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provdiment ta' servizzi | servizz | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In December 2020, the European Commission published a proposal for a digital services act (DSA) designed to revamp EU content moderation rules and promote a transparent and safer online environment. Parliament is set to vote during its July 2022 plenary session on the political agreement reached with the Council.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Digital markets act: Adoption in plenary

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 29-06-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku II-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | internet | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | oġġetti u servizzi | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proposta (UE) | provdiment ta' servizzi | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In December 2020, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector, otherwise referred to as the digital markets act (DMA). During its July 2022 plenary session, Parliament is set to vote on the political agreement reached with the Council by its negotiators.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Metaverse: Opportunities, risks and policy implications

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 24-06-2022

Awtur CAR POLONA | MADIEGA Tambiama André | Niestadt Maria

Qasam tematiku II-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | Internet tal-Oggetti | kompetizzjoni | komunikazzjoni | kontroll tal-fużjonijiet | leġiżlazzjoni anti-trust | munita virtwali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIČERKA | proprjetà intellettuali | protezzjoni tad-data | realtà virtwali | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | teknoloġija ġdida

Sommarju One of the most talked about concepts in modern technology, the metaverse can be described as an immersive and constant virtual 3D world where people interact by means of an avatar to carry out a wide range of activities. Such activities can range from leisure and gaming to professional and commercial interactions, financial transactions or even health interventions such as surgery. While the exact scope and impact of the metaverse on society and on the economy is still unknown, it can already be seen that the metaverse will open up a range of opportunities but also a number of risks in a variety of policy areas. Major tech companies are scaling up their metaverse activities, including through mergers and acquisitions. This has given impetus to a debate on how merger regulations and antitrust law should apply. Business in the metaverse is expected to be underpinned largely by cryptocurrencies and non-fungible tokens, raising issues of ownership, misuse, interoperability and portability. Furthermore, the huge volume of data used in the metaverse raises a number of data protection and cybersecurity issues (e.g. how to collect user consent or protect avatars against identity theft). There is considerable scope for a wide range of illegal and harmful behaviours and practices in the metaverse environment. This makes it essential to consider how to attribute responsibility, inter alia, for fighting illegal and harmful practices and misleading advertising practices, and for protecting intellectual property rights. Moreover, digital immersion in the metaverse can have severe negative impacts on health, especially for vulnerable groups, such as minors, who may require special protection. Finally, the accessibility and inclusiveness of the metaverse remain areas where progress has still to be made in order to create an environment of equal opportunities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Artificial intelligence act and regulatory sandboxes

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-06-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | innovazzjoni | intelligenza artifiċjali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | KUMMERĊ | politika kummerċjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIČERKA | proposta (UE) | regolament (UE) | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | softwer | stabilizzazzjoni tas-suq | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | teknoloġija ġdida | trasparenza fit-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet | traspożizzjoni tad-direttivi Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The artificial intelligence act envisages setting up coordinated AI 'regulatory sandboxes' to foster innovation in artificial intelligence (AI) across the EU. A regulatory sandbox is a tool allowing businesses to explore and experiment with new and innovative products, services or businesses under a regulator's supervision. It provides innovators with incentives to test their innovations in a controlled environment, allows regulators to better understand the technology, and fosters consumer choice in the long run. However, regulatory sandboxes also come with a risk of being misused or abused, and need the appropriate legal framework to succeed. In April 2021, the European Commission presented a proposal for a regulation laying down harmonised rules on AI (the 'artificial intelligence act' or 'AI act'). Academics and stakeholders have commented on the proposal, touching, in particular, on issues regarding the lack of liability protection for sandbox participants, the need for a more harmonised approach to AI regulatory sandboxes, and the interplay between AI sandbox and EU data protection rules. The European Parliament has called for introducing regulatory sandbox instruments in several resolutions. Its April 2022 committee draft report on the AI act argued for more transparency on the implementation and use of AI sandboxes.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine: The digital dimension

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 16-03-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix diżinformazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | għajnuna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intervent militari | ir-Russja | komunikazzjoni | l-Ukraina | NATO | netwerk tal-informazzjoni | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIČERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | trasformazzjoni diġitali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju While Russia deploys cyber warfare and disinformation strategies in its war on Ukraine, social platforms, and telecommunication, media and internet operators are playing an important role in relaying information on the war and shaping public opinion. The EU has taken a number of immediate, practical, measures to support Ukraine, and is contemplating further action to build the resilience of its communications infrastructures, strengthen cybersecurity and counter disinformation.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Parliament's negotiating position on the digital services act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 13-01-2022

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku II-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur

Kelma għat-tiftix data personali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERC | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | oġġetti u servizzi | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provdiment ta' servizzi | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In December 2020, the European Commission published a proposal for a digital services act (DSA) designed to define clear responsibilities and accountability for digital service providers and promote a transparent and safer online environment. New rules are proposed to address emerging societal challenges such as the spread of counterfeit goods, hate speech and disinformation online. The new rules, once adopted, will re-shape the rights and obligations of digital service providers, online users, customers and traders in the EU. Parliament is preparing to debate and vote on the report of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee (IMCO) during its January plenary session. This would then set Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council on the proposal.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Parliament's negotiating position on the digital markets act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-12-2021

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku II-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | konsultazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERC | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | oġġetti u servizzi | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | proposta (UE) | provdiment ta' servizzi | proċeduri parlamentari | sessjoni parlamentari | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In December 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a digital markets act (DMA) designed to ensure a level playing-field in online markets and regulate the behaviour of digital platforms that act as gatekeepers. The Parliament is now preparing to debate and vote on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee (IMCO) report on the proposed act, during the December 2021 plenary session. The approved text will then become Parliament's mandate for negotiations with European Union (EU) governments.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Regulating facial recognition in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 15-09-2021

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix bijometrika | data personali | dokument tal-identità | DRITT | dritt informatiku | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelligenza artifiċjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-privatezza | regolament (UE) | teknoloġija | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati

Sommarju The European Union is considering regulating facial recognition in the proposed artificial intelligence act, currently under discussion. This EPRS publication explains the state of play and further highlights the concerns raised by the use and the potential impacts on people's fundamental rights of facial recognition technologies. Against this background, the paper explores the current EU legal framework applicable to facial recognition and examines the recent proposals for regulating facial recognition technologies at EU level in depth.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Democratic scrutiny of social media platforms and protection of fundamental rights](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 04-02-2021

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet fundamentali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Karta tad-Drittijiet Fundamentali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | kodiċi tal-kondotta | komunikazzjoni | kontenut diġitali | kontroll tal-komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | libertà ta' espressjoni | media soċjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | riżoluzzjoni tal-Parlament Ewropew | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The power and role of social media platforms to moderate the content put online by their users is increasingly coming under scrutiny. A debate is raging among policy-makers, and more widely among the population, on whether social media platforms should be subject to more stringent measures and public oversight. During the February plenary session, the Council and the Commission are expected to make statements on democratic scrutiny of social media platforms and protection of fundamental rights, in particular on freedom of expression.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Regulating digital gatekeepers: Background on the future digital markets act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-12-2020

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Kuntrattwali, id-Dritt Kummerċjali u d-Dritt Soċjetarju | Id-Dritt u r-Regolamentazzjoni dwar il-Kompetizzjoni | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija diġitali | il-politika ta' kompetizzjoni tal-UE | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | intermedjarju kummerċjali | internet | kompetizzjoni | komunikazzjoni | kontroll ta' prattiki restrittivi | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | leġislazzjoni anti-trust | negozji distributtivi | provdiment ta' servizzi | restrizzjoni tal-kompetizzjoni | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The EU has unveiled an ambitious plan to regulate online platforms, and the European Commission is proposing to introduce ex ante regulation to ensure that markets characterised by large platforms acting as digital gatekeepers remain fair and competitive for innovators, businesses, and new market entrants. The introduction of an ex ante regulatory framework that could limit online platforms' commercial freedom and give wide-ranging enforcement powers to regulators would be a far-reaching step. Against this background, this briefing explains the rationale for regulating digital gatekeepers in the EU and provides an overview of the key policy questions currently under discussion. Recent reports and studies have shown how a few large platforms have the ability to apply a range of practices that raise significant competition issues. The limitation of competition law – essentially applied ex-post after the anti-competitive practices have been implemented – has sparked a debate on whether EU competition rules are still fit for purpose and whether such platforms should not instead be regulated ex ante so as to provide upfront clarity about what behaviour towards users and competitors is acceptable. In this respect, the policy discussion focuses on a number of issues, in particular, how to identify online gatekeepers that should be subject to ex ante regulation, what conduct should be outlawed for those gatekeepers, what obligations should be placed on them (such as data portability and interoperability), and how such innovative regulations should be enforced. Finally, the briefing highlights the initial views of a number of stakeholders.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Regulating digital gatekeepers: Background on the future digital markets act](#)

[Digital Services Act - Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission's initiative](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-11-2020

Awtur COLLOVA Claudio | MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provdiment ta' servizzi | soċjetà tal-informazzjoni | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This briefing forms part of an EPRS series offering syntheses of the pre-legislative state of play and consultation on key European Commission priorities during the current five-year term. It summarises the state of affairs in the relevant policy field, examines how existing policy is working on the ground, and, where possible, identifies best practice and ideas for the future on the part of governmental organisations at all levels of European system of multilevel governance. EPRS analysis of the positions of partner organisations at European, national, regional and local levels suggests that they would like the following main considerations to be reflected in discussion of the forthcoming Digital Services Act (DSA): Modernisation of EU legislation on platforms Regional and national stakeholders stress that it is high time to update and harmonise EU rules on online platforms, pointing out that the DSA should address the legal uncertainty and administrative burden stemming from the fragmentation of Union legislation. Broader scope for the DSA Local actors, especially cities, stress that the legislative proposal should tackle issues arising from the offering of online services that do not comply with local regulations, for instance on health, safety, housing taxation (e.g. short-term holiday rental) and urban mobility. Stronger enforcement and cooperation Several cities call on the Commission to clarify exemptions to the principle of origin and to include under EU law explicit provisions to supply the country of destination's competent authorities with all relevant information and data necessary to enforce applicable regulations. Regulation of gatekeepers Governmental organisations at regional and national levels share the view that there is a need to impose special rules on online gatekeepers. They therefore strongly support the introduction of ex-ante obligations on platforms in a gatekeeper position.

Briefing [EN](#)

[An EU framework for artificial intelligence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 14-10-2020

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettuali | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix bidla teknoloġika | DRITT | dritt civili | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | etika | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelligenza artifiċjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | responsabilità civili | robotika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | teknoloġija ġdida | umanistika | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati | kibernetika

Sommarju European Union (EU) lawmakers are reflecting on how to best legislate for the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, seeking to maximise EU citizens' opportunities to benefit from the technology, while regulating against the risks. Parliament is due to vote in its October II plenary session on three own-initiative reports from the Legal Affairs Committee (JURI) in the areas of ethics, civil liability, and intellectual property (IP).

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Digital Services Act

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 14-10-2020

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Privat u l-Koperazzjoni Ġudizzjarja f'Materji Ċivili | Id-Dritt Kuntrattwali, id-Dritt Kummerċjali u d-Dritt Soċjetarju | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Adozzjoni tal-Legizlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix bidla teknoloġika | Direttiva tal-KE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | industrija tat-teknoloġija informatika | intrapriża multinazzjonali | klassifika tal-imprizi | komunikazzjoni | konsultazzjoni pubblika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | magna tat-tiftix | media soċjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | traspożizzjoni tad-direttivi Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Parliament is due to vote during the October II plenary session on three reports from the Committees on Internal Market and Consumer Protection, Legal Affairs, and Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs setting out the Parliament's initial position on the revision of the EU framework for online services ahead of the Commission's expected proposal of a Digital Services Act package.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Disruption by technology: Impacts on politics, economics and society

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 21-09-2020

Awtur BENTZEN Naja | BOUCHER Philip Nicholas | LATICI Tania | MADIEGA Tambiama André | SCHMERTZING Leopold | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | awtomatizzazzjoni | bidla teknoloġika | demokrazija | difiża | diżinformazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | katina tal-valur | komunikazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | media soċjali | mudell tan-negozju | norma soċjali | organizzazzjoni tal-imprizi | POLITIKA | politika tad-difiża | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA | qafas politiku | qafas soċjali | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi

Sommarju Technological development has long been considered as a disruptive force, provoking change at many levels, from the routine daily activities of individuals to dramatic competition between global superpowers. This analysis examines disruption caused by technologies in a series of key areas of politics, economics and society. It focuses on seven fields: the economic system, the military and defence, democratic debates and the 'infosphere', social norms, values and identities, international relations, and the legal and regulatory system. It also presents surveillance as an example of how technological disruption across these domains can converge to propel other phenomena. The key disruptive force of 2020 is non-technological, namely coronavirus. The pandemic is used here as an opportunity to examine how technological disruption interacts with other forms of disruption.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Disruption by technology](#)

Digital sovereignty for Europe

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-07-2020

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Kuntrattwali, id-Dritt Kummerċjali u d-Dritt Soċjetarju | Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix bidla teknoloġika | data personali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA | protezzjoni tad-data | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju There is growing concern that the citizens, businesses and Member States of the European Union (EU) are gradually losing control over their data, over their capacity for innovation, and over their ability to shape and enforce legislation in the digital environment. Against this background, support has been growing for a new policy approach designed to enhance Europe's strategic autonomy in the digital field. This would require the Union to update and adapt a number of its current legal, regulatory and financial instruments, and to promote more actively European values and principles in areas such as data protection, cybersecurity and ethically designed artificial intelligence (AI). This paper explains the context of the emerging quest for 'digital sovereignty', which the coronavirus pandemic now seems to have accelerated, and provides an overview of the measures currently being discussed and/or proposed to enhance European autonomy in the digital field.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reform of the EU liability regime for online intermediaries: Background on the forthcoming digital services act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 30-04-2020

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Kuntrattwali, id-Dritt Kummerċjali u d-Dritt Soċjetarju | Id-Dritt u r-Regolamentazzjoni dwar il-Kompetizzjoni | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur

Kelma għat-tiftix Direttiva tal-KE | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | dritt ċivili | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERC | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | obbligazzjoni | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provdiment ta' servizzi | soċjetà tal-informazzjoni | suq uniku diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Union is expected to revise the liability regime for online intermediaries in the forthcoming digital services act. This publication describes the current liability regime set out under the 2000 E commerce Directive, highlights the implementation gaps that have been identified, and presents the main proposals for reform that have been discussed so far. Technology has evolved in the last 20 years and new societal challenges, such as the increasing use of platforms to access and distribute products, services and information have arisen. As a result, policy-makers will have to address a range of questions, including the extension of the scope of the liability regime and the revision of the liability exemption conditions.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[European Court of Justice limits the territorial scope of the 'right to be forgotten'](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 25-10-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix data personali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | magna tat-tiftix | protezzjoni tad-data | sentenza tal-Qorti (UE) | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Delivering its judgment in Google v Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL) on 24 September 2019, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) held that Google does not have to remove search engine results worldwide in order to comply with a 'right to be forgotten' request under EU data protection law. The landmark decision limits the territorial scope of the EU right to de-referencing but leaves many open questions.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[EU guidelines on ethics in artificial intelligence: Context and implementation](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-09-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | etika | impatt soċjali | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelliġenza artiċjali | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | qafas soċjali | robotika | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | umanistika | XJENZA

Sommarju The discussion around artificial intelligence (AI) technologies and their impact on society is increasingly focused on the question of whether AI should be regulated. Following the call from the European Parliament to update and complement the existing Union legal framework with guiding ethical principles, the EU has carved out a 'human-centric' approach to AI that is respectful of European values and principles. As part of this approach, the EU published its guidelines on ethics in AI in April 2019, and European Commission President-elect, Ursula von der Leyen, has announced that the Commission will soon put forward further legislative proposals for a coordinated European approach to the human and ethical implications of AI. Against this background, this paper aims to shed some light on the ethical rules that are now recommended when designing, developing, deploying, implementing or using AI products and services in the EU. Moreover, it identifies some implementation challenges and presents possible further EU action ranging from soft law guidance to standardisation to legislation in the field of ethics and AI. There are calls for clarifying the EU guidelines, fostering the adoption of ethical standards and adopting legally binding instruments to, inter alia, set common rules on transparency and common requirements for fundamental rights impact assessments, and to provide an adequate legal framework for face recognition technology. Finally, the paper gives an overview of the main ethical frameworks for AI under development in countries such as the United States and China.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Digital transformation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-06-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André | NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix bidla teknoloġika | digitalizzazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIČERKA | strateġija tal-UE | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju A digital revolution is transforming the world as we know it at unprecedented speed. Digital technologies have changed the way businesses operate, how people connect and exchange information, and how they interact with the public and private sectors. European businesses and citizens alike need an adequate policy framework and appropriate skills and infrastructures to capture the enormous value created by the digital economy and make a success of digital transformation. The European Union plays an active role in shaping the digital economy, with cross-policy initiatives that range from boosting investment to reforming EU laws, to non-legislative actions to improve Member States' coordination and exchange of best practices. The 2014-2019 parliamentary term has seen a number of initiatives in the areas of digitalisation of industry and public services, investment in digital infrastructure and services, research programmes, cybersecurity, e-commerce, copyright and data protection legislation. There is a growing awareness among EU citizens that digital technologies play an important role in their everyday lives. In a 2017 survey, two-thirds of Europeans said that these technologies have a positive impact on society, the economy and their own lives. However, they also bring new challenges. A majority of respondents felt that the EU, Member States' authorities and companies need to take action to address the impacts of these technologies. The European Union will increase its support for digital transformation in the coming years, as illustrated by the recent proposal for the Digital Europe programme (for 2021-2027) – which would be the first ever funding programme dedicated solely to supporting digital transformation in the EU. Further EU action will doubtless be needed, notably to increase infrastructure investment, boost innovation, foster digital champions and businesses digitalisation, reduce existing digital divides, remove remaining barriers in the digital single market and ensure an adequate legal and regulatory framework in the areas of advanced computing and data, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity. The European Parliament, as co-legislator, is closely involved in shaping the policy framework that will help citizens and businesses fully exploit the potential of digital technologies. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Digital transformation](#)

Copyright in the digital single market

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-06-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | duplikar | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | maniġġar tad-drittijiet diġitali | netwerk tat-trażmissjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIČERKA | programm awdjoviżiv | proposta (UE) | ričerka u proprietà intellettwali | studju tal-impatt | suq uniku | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | televiżjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | wirt kulturali | xandir

Sommarju The European Commission presented a legislative package for the modernisation of the EU copyright rules, including a new directive on copyright in the digital single market, on 14 September 2016. Stakeholders and academics were strongly divided on the proposal. In February 2019, after more than two years of protracted negotiations, the co-legislators agreed on a new set of copyright rules, including two controversial provisions: 1) the creation of a new right that will allow press publishers to claim remuneration for the online use of their publications (Article 15), and 2) the imposition of content monitoring measures on online platforms such as YouTube, which seeks to resolve the 'value gap' and help rights-holders to better monetise and control the distribution of their content online (Article 17). Furthermore, in addition to the mandatory exception for text and data mining for research purposes proposed by the Commission in its proposal, the co-legislators agreed to enshrine in EU law another mandatory exception for general text and data mining (Article 4) in order to contribute to the development of data analytics and artificial intelligence. The European Parliament (in plenary) and the Council approved the compromise text in March 2019 and in April 2019 respectively. The directive was published on 15 May 2019 in the Official Journal of the European Union, and all Member States must transpose the new rules into their national law by June 2021. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Fairness and transparency for business users of online services](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-04-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | dritt civili | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | intermedjarju kummerċjali | internet | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | kuntratt kummerċjali | negozji distributtivi | oġġetti u servizzi | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | patti inġusti ta' kuntratt | POLITIKA | politika kummerċjali | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provdiment ta' servizzi | suq uniku diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the proposed regulation on promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services in February 2019. Providers of online intermediation services (e.g. Amazon and eBay) and online search engines (e.g. Google search) will be required to implement a set of measures to ensure transparency and fairness in the contractual relations they have with online businesses (e.g. online retailers, hotels and restaurants businesses, app stores), which use such online platforms to sell and provide their services to customers in the EU. The regulation, which, inter alia, harmonises transparency rules applicable to contractual terms and conditions, ranking of goods and services and access to data, is considered to be the first regulatory attempt in the world to establish a fair, trusted and innovation-driven ecosystem in the online platform economy. Now that Member States' and Parliament's negotiators have endorsed the compromise text, the political agreement must be voted in plenary by the European Parliament and formally adopted by the Council to complete the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 10-04-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOĠJALI | leġislazzjoni farmaċewtika | mediċina ġenerika | privattiva | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | regolament (UE) | riċerka u proprietà intellettwali | saħħa | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 13 February 2019, Parliament and Council negotiators agreed on amending the EU rules on patent protection for generic and biosimilar medicines. Parliament is due to vote on the compromise text, approved by its Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI), at its second plenary session in April.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Regulating online TV and radio broadcasting](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 22-03-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | netwerk tat-trażmissjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | programm awdjoviżiv | proposta (UE) | riċerka u proprietà intellettwali | sistema tal-informazzjoni | Stat Membru tal-UE | suq uniku | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | televiżjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | xandir | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju In December 2018, the co-legislators reached an agreement on a European Commission proposal for facilitating the cross-border provision of online TV and radio content. The co-legislators agreed to extend the 'country of origin' principle to a limited set of online services, and to facilitate the licensing of retransmission services over the internet under certain conditions. Furthermore, at the request of the European Parliament, the compromise text contains new rules on 'direct injection', a process used increasingly by broadcasters to transmit their programmes to the public. The compromise also includes a change of the instrument from a regulation into a directive in order to leave flexibility to the Member States to implement the new rules on 'direct injection'. The Member States' negotiators and the Legal Affairs Committee (JURI) endorsed the political agreement in January 2019. The compromise text must now gain the approval of the European Parliament during the March II plenary session. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Copyright in the digital single market

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 20-03-2019

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix distribuzzjoni digitali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | komunikazzjoni | komunità virtwali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proposta (UE) | riċerka u proprietà intellettwali | suq uniku digitali | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċensura

Sommarju On 13 February 2019, after more than two years of protracted negotiations, Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on the proposal for an EU directive on copyright. The compromise, approved by the Legal Affairs Committee and by the Council, is due to be voted by Parliament in plenary during March.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Copyright in the digital single market

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 05-09-2018

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix approssimazzjoni tal-liġijiet | direttiva (UE) | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | industrija awdjoviżiva | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | riċerka u proprietà intellettwali | suq uniku digitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju A European Commission proposal to adapt EU copyright law to the digital environment has sharply divided stakeholders, academics and MEPs. Parliament is now preparing to debate and vote on the JURI committee's report on the proposed revised copyright directive, during the September plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

EU electronic communications code and co-investment: Taking stock of the policy discussion

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 05-02-2018

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix awtostrada tal-informazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kompetizzjoni | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | netwerk tat-trażmissjoni | netwerk trans-Ewropew | organizzazzjoni tal-UE | politika tal-kompetizzjoni | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provdiment ta' servizzi | proġett ta' investiment | regolazzjoni tat-telekomunikazzjoni | servizz universali | suq uniku digitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni | tħaddim tal-Istituzzjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The EU regulatory framework on electronic communications sets common rules on how electronic communications networks and services such as telephony and internet broadband connections are regulated in the European Union (EU). While the revision of this framework has started, a debate arises on how best to foster investment in the EU for deploying the very high capacity networks that are increasingly needed for 5G mobile services, as well as e-services such as e health, e administration, cloud computing and connected cars. One of the proposals of the European Commission is to amend the current regulatory framework in order to facilitate co-investment (i.e. when several investors agree to invest together) for building new high-capacity network infrastructure. However, the European Parliament and Council both want to amend the text significantly. This briefing discusses the policy context and the rationale behind the rules on co investment proposed in the draft EU electronic communications code, and assesses the main areas of convergence and divergence between the initial positions of the co legislators. Furthermore, some key issues for discussion are highlighted, including what types of co-investment agreements and assets should be exempted from regulation, the degree of competition safeguards needed and the extent of national regulators' oversight of the co-investment projects.

Briefing [EN](#)

Geo-blocking and discrimination among customers in the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-02-2018

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix diskriminazzjoni abbażi tan-nazzjonalità | DRITT | drittijiet tal-awtur | drittijiet u libertajiet | FINANZI | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | libertà li jiġu pprovduti servizzi | moviment liberu tal-kapital | moviment liberu tal-merkanzija | oġġetti u servizzi | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sistema ta' pagamenti | suq uniku digitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Geo-blocking practices commonly restrict cross-border sales of tangible goods as well as of electronically supplied services and electronically delivered content services in the EU. In May 2016, the European Commission proposed a new regulation that prohibits online sellers of tangible goods, and of some types of electronically supplied services, from discriminating among customers based on their nationality or place of residence within the European Union. In November 2017, after protracted negotiations, the co-legislators agreed to ban some types of unjustified geo-blocking practices. However, the ban will not apply initially to content and services protected under copyright (for instance, e-books and downloads of music and audiovisual content). At the request of the Parliament, a review clause has been introduced which requires the Commission to re-examine the situation two years after the entry into force of the regulation.

Briefing [EN](#)

E-commerce: Ban on unjustified geo-blocking and discrimination practices among customers

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 31-01-2018

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettuali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix demografija u popolazzjoni | diskriminazzjoni abbażi tan-nazzjonalità | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | libertà li jiġu pprovduti servizzi | moviment liberu tal-merkanzija | organizzazzjoni tal-impriżi | oġġetti u servizzi | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | residenza | stabbiliment | suq uniku | trattament indaqs | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġeobblukkar

Sommarju In May 2016, the European Commission proposed a new regulation that prohibits online sellers of physical goods and of some types of electronically supplied services and content from discriminating among customers based on their nationality or place of residence within the European Union. The Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal during the February I plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Conclusion of the Marrakesh Treaty

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 10-01-2018

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettuali | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | affarijiet soċjali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | duplikar | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | facilitajiet għad-diżabbli | fluss ta' data transfruntier | ftehim multilaterali | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kompetenza tal-UE | komunikazzjoni | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Proprietà Intellettuali | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | persuna fizikament diżabbli | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | proprjetà letterarja u artisitika | ratifika ta' ftehim | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju The Marrakesh Treaty was adopted on 27 June 2013 to facilitate access to published works for people who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled. The European Parliament is due to vote on giving its consent to the Council for the conclusion of the treaty during its January plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Commissioner-designate – Marija Gabriel

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 28-06-2017

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | Kummissarju Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċeduri parlamentari | regoli ta' proċedura | setgħat tal-PE | smiġh pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA | hatra tal-membri

Sommarju Marija Gabriel has been designated Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society. The Committees on Industry, Research and Energy and on Culture and Education jointly held a hearing with her on 20 June 2017. Parliament is due to vote on her appointment on 4 July.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Implementing the Marrakesh Treaty

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 27-06-2017

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt għall-kultura | drittijiet tal-awtur | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | faċilitajiet għad-diżabbli | industrija tal-kotba | komunikazzjoni | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | persuna fizikament diżabbli | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proprietà letterarja u artisitika | riċerka u proprietà intellettuali

Sommarju The aim of the Marrakesh Treaty is to facilitate access to published works for people who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled. In May 2016, the European Commission proposed a regulation and a directive to implement the treaty in the European Union. In March 2017, the JURI Committee proposed a series of amendments. Agreement was reached in interinstitutional trilogue negotiations in May 2017 and the text agreed is due to be voted on at the July plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Cross-border portability of online content

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 10-05-2017

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Kuntrattwali, id-Dritt Kummerċjali u d-Dritt Soċjetarju | Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettuali | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur

Kelma għat-tiftix data personali | demografija u popolazzjoni | DRITT | dritt ċivili | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fluss ta' data transfruntier | industrija awdjoviżiva | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | klawsoli tal-kuntratt | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | residenza | riċerka u proprietà intellettuali | servizz bla flus | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Parliament is to vote in plenary in May on new rules on cross-border portability, which would enable consumers to access their online subscriptions for content services when they travel across the EU and are temporarily outside their Member State of residence.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimedia [Cross-border portability of online content](#)

Cross-border portability of online content services

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-04-2017

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Kultura | Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettuali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fluss ta' data transfruntier | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | liċenza tan-negozju | piraterija awdjoviżwali | politika kummerċjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | riċerka u proprietà intellettuali | suq uniku | tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In February 2017, negotiators from the European Parliament, the Council and Commission reached a compromise on the proposal for a regulation on cross-border portability of online content services. The EP must now formally approve the new rules, enabling consumers to access their online subscriptions for content services when they travel across the EU and are temporarily outside their Member State of residence. The compromise text amends the Commission's proposal in various ways. It clarifies that providers of free-of-charge online content services can also offer portability services to their subscribers. The notion of temporary presence in other Member States has been tightened and refers to a limited period of time. The concept of Member State of residence and its verification mechanism are also more explicitly defined. At the EP's request, some safeguards have been added to ensure data protection and privacy are respected (especially for IP address checks), and a waiver clause has been introduced which allows content providers to avoid verifying the residence of their customers when all the holders of copyright, related rights, or other rights in the content agree.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cross-border online sales in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-07-2016

Awtur CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Sommarju Geo-blocking practices are commonly used to restrict cross-border sales of tangible goods e.g. (e.g. clothes, electronics) as well as of electronically supplied services (e.g. cloud services) and electronically delivered content (e.g. audiovisual services, e-books). In order to give customers better access to goods and services in the Single Market, the European Commission has proposed a regulation to prevent Geoblocking and related practices which introduce discrimination – based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment – between traders and customers in cross-border commercial transactions (See EPRS Legislation in progress briefing). Against this background, this paper provides some statistical data on: the value of cross-border online trade in the EU, the public's interest in accessing online content cross-border, consumers' behaviour towards online shopping, online retailers' experience and concerns with cross-border transactions, audiovisual and online music services, and development of e-learning activities.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EYE 2016 – Patents, pirates and fair play](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 28-04-2016

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | diffużjoni tal-innovazzjoni | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | eċċezzjoni kulturali | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | komunikazzjoni | kreazzjoni artistika | kultura u reliġjon | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | piraterija awdjoviżwali | privattiva | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | proprjetà letterarja u artisitika | pubblikazzjoni b'aċċess miftuħ | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | softwer | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Today the internet is at the heart of the new digital society. It is a communication tool but it can also be used to offer and to access online a vast range of commercial and cultural services or content. Policy-makers are trying to clarify the respective rights and obligations of consumers, creators of content and intermediaries who interact on the internet, and to make sure that innovation and fair competition can flourish. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Protecting businesses' trade secrets](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 05-04-2016

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kunfidenzjalità | libertà ta' komunikazzjoni | liġi tax-xogħol u relazzjonijiet industrijali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | proċedimenti ġudizzjarji | sigriet industrijali | sigriet professjonali | spjunaġġ industrijali | suq uniku | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġustizzja | żvelar ta' informazzjoni protetta

Sommarju On 15 December 2015, Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on a new EU directive setting common rules for protecting trade secrets and confidential information in the EU. On 28 January 2016, the Legal Affairs Committee (rapporteur Constance Le Grip, EPP, France) endorsed the agreed text, which is now to be voted by Parliament as a whole.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimedia [Protecting businesses' trade secrets](#)

[The EU Trademark reform package](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-12-2015

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt dwar il-marki kummerċjali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet u libertajiet | FINANZI | formalitajiet amministrattivi | imposta kważi fiskali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | koperazzjoni amministrattiva | libertà ta' espressjoni | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | riċerka u proprietà intellettuali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | tassazzjoni | tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE | trademark tal-UE | tranżitu | TRASPORT | Uffiċċju tal-Proprietà Intellettuali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Commission, the Council and the European Parliament (EP) have reached a second-reading agreement on the trademark reform package. Following the Legal Affairs Committee reports adopted on 3 December 2015, the EP plenary is set to approve the amended legislation and the renaming of the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) as 'European Union Intellectual Property Office'.

In March 2013, the Commission presented a package of proposals for amending the Trademark Regulation and the Trademark Directive as well as for adjusting the fees payable to OHIM. The Commission's main objective in proposing this reform was to make the EU trademark system more accessible, efficient and less costly for business.

The new legislation specifically aims at simplifying, accelerating and harmonising trademark application procedures; at increasing legal certainty by clarifying some provisions; at ensuring better coordination between the EU trademark agency and national offices for the purpose of promoting convergence of practices and common tools; at putting the legislation into line with the Lisbon Treaty; and at updating the governance rules of the EU trademark agency.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Agreement on Community trademark reform](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-12-2015

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt dwar il-marki kummerċjali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet u libertajiet | FINANZI | formalitajiet amministrattivi | imposta kważi fiskali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | koperazzjoni amministrattiva | libertà ta' espressjoni | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | riċerka u proprietà intellettuali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | tassazzjoni | tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE | trademark tal-UE | tranżitu | TRASPORT | Uffiċċju tal-Proprietà Intellettuali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Commission, the Council and the European Parliament (EP) have reached a second-reading agreement on the trademark reform package. The Council accepted a significant number of amendments introduced by the EP. Following the Legal Affairs Committee reports adopted on 3 December 2015, the EP plenary is set to approve the amended legislation and the renaming of the 'Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market' as 'European Union Intellectual Property Office'. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[The EU rules on network neutrality: key provisions, remaining concerns](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 05-11-2015

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur

Kelma għat-tiftix datatrażmissjoni | DRITT | dritt ċivili | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fornitur tal-aċċess għall-internet | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | internawta | klawnsoli tal-kuntratt | kompetizzjoni | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJET SOĊJALI | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | regolazzjoni tat-telekomunikazzjoni | restrizzjoni tal-kompetizzjoni | saħħa | suq uniku | telemedicina | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Network neutrality can be described essentially as a non-discrimination principle, requiring that all electronic communication passing through an internet service provider (ISP) network is treated equally. After a lengthy debate, on 27 October 2015, the European Parliament adopted the Telecoms Single Market (TSM) Regulation which includes, inter alia, new rules to safeguard open internet access in the European Union (EU).

The TSM Regulation enshrines a right for end users to access and distribute content of their choice on the internet in EU law and imposes a non-discrimination obligation on ISPs to ensure all internet traffic is treated equally in a way that safeguards the end user's rights. However, ISPs can still depart from the non-discrimination principle in exceptional cases and to implement reasonable traffic management measures. The possibility for ISPs to offer innovative services, i.e. 'specialised services' such as telemedicine services (e.g. health services carried out at a distance), which usually require guaranteed service quality and traffic management has been approved. ISPs and end users also remain free to conclude commercial agreements (e.g. on prices, volume and speed) on the features of the internet access services delivered. However, safeguards have been put in place to ensure that ISPs do not circumvent the non-discrimination principle through the use of specialised services and commercial agreements.

While the compromise text is seen by many commentators as a major step towards ensuring network neutrality in the EU, some remain critical of outstanding loopholes and ambiguities. Concerns have been expressed in particular on how to implement the rules on reasonable traffic management, specialised services and price discrimination practices such as zero rating. Common guidance is needed to avoid diverging approaches throughout the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU copyright reform: Revisiting the principle of territoriality](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-09-2015

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | analiżi ekonomika | approssimazzjoni tal-liġijiet | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | għejun u ferġat tad-dritt | impatt tal-teknoloġija tal-informatika | industrija kulturali | industrija tal-films | interpretazzjoni tal-liġi | każistika (UE) | komunikazzjoni | konsegwenza ekonomika | Konvenzjoni Internazzjonali | kultura u reliġjon | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | piraterija awdjovizwali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġurisdizzjoni territorjali

Sommarju Copyright protection is territorial since rights are normally acquired and enforced on a country-by-country basis, and exceptions and limitations to copyright protection vary from one Member State to another. However, the new digital environment increasingly characterised by the use of the internet to deliver content across borders has an impact on both users and the creative industries, and represents a challenge to the implementation of coherent copyright legislation throughout the EU. The European Commission has announced it will put forward plans for reform before the end of 2015. Parliament adopted a resolution in July 2015 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights to steer the debate on the forthcoming reform. A key issue for policy-makers to address is how to mitigate the hindrance to the internal market caused by territorial protection of copyright. Several approaches have been discussed in this respect. One approach is to foster cross-border online access and the portability of content across borders and to prohibit some specific territorial restrictions (for instance, the unjustified practice of geo-blocking). Clarifying copyright rules applicable to online transmissions on the model of the Satellite and Cable Directive has also been proposed. Further harmonising throughout the EU the exceptions and limitations which allow the limited use of copyrighted works for certain purposes without the authorisation of the author or of other rights-holders has also been discussed. Finally, the introduction of a unified legal framework for EU copyright law has been proposed, and requires a comprehensive, evidence-based assessment of the cost and benefits involved.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Towards reform of the EU Copyright Directive](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 29-06-2015

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali

Kelma għat-tiftix approssimazzjoni tal-liġijiet | bidla teknoloġika | Direttiva tal-KE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | emenda ta' liġi | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | liġi b'rabta mal-informazzjoni | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proposta (UE) | proċeduri parlamentari | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | suq uniku | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Parliament has long called for the modernisation of the legal framework on copyright. A Commission proposal to amend EU copyright law is expected by the end of 2015. On 16 June 2015, the Legal Affairs Committee adopted an own-initiative report on the implementation of one of the main pieces of legislation governing copyright in the EU, the 2001 Copyright Directive.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimedia [Towards reform of the EU Copyright Directive](#)

[Digital Single Market and geo-blocking](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 13-05-2015

Awtur MADIEGA Tambiama André

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-awtur | id-dritt tal-kompetizzjoni | il-politika ta' kompetizzjoni tal-UE | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | każistika (UE) | kompetizzjoni | konsum | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċ ġewwa l-UE | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | politika kummerċjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | rifjut ta' bejgħ | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 6 May 2015 the European Commission unveiled its Digital Single Market Strategy with which, inter alia, it intends to remove barriers to e-commerce across Europe. One such barrier is 'geo-blocking', that is commercial practices that prevent or restrict customers from accessing or purchasing a product or a service online, thereby adversely affecting cross-border e-commerce in the EU.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)