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Alternative dispute resolution

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-03-2024

Autor EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Oblasť politiky Ochrana spotrebiteľa

Kľúčové slovo alternatívne riešenie sporu | budovanie Európy | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA UNIA | marketing | medzinárodný obchod | návrh (EÚ) | OBCHOD | obchodný spor | ochrana spotrebiteľa | poskytovanie služieb | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | spotreba | súdnictvo | technológia a technické predpisy | tovary a služby | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Cybersecurity actors in the EU

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 09-01-2024

Autor CAR POLONA

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre kybernetickú bezpečnosť | bezpečnosť informačných systémov | cezhraničný rozmer | digitálny obsah | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačná vojna | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | regióny a regionálna politika | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM

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

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Generative AI and watermarking

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-12-2023

Autor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Priemysel | Právo duševného vlastníctva | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálna distribúcia | digitálna transformácia | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | EURÓPSKA UNIA | informácie a spracovanie informácií | marketing | návrh (EÚ) | OBCHOD | právo Európskej únie | technológia a technické predpisy | umelá inteligencia | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-12-2023

Autor REMEUR Cécile

Oblasť politiky Dane | Finančné a bankové veci | Globálna správa | Hospodárske a menové veci | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Vnútny trh a colná únia | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo blockchain | digitálna distribúcia | digitálny obsah | FINANČIE | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | kryptografia | marketing | menová ekonómia | OBCHOD | technológia a technické predpisy | virtuálna mena | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

United States: Domestic violent extremism on the rise

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-10-2023

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | decentralizácia | digitálny obsah | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | sloboda prejavu | Spojené štáty | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | technológia a technické predpisy | terorizmus | výkonná moc a štátna správa | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-06-2023

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

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Výskumná politika

Kľúčové slovo audiovizuálny dokument | digitálna distribúcia | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | humanitné vedy | informácie a spracovanie informácií | jazyk | komunikácia | marketing | noviny | OBCHOD | počítačová gramotnosť | pracovník online platformy | technológia a technické predpisy | trh práce | umelá inteligencia | VEDA | vysielanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY

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

Štúdia [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 04-05-2023

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

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Vzdelávanie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálna distribúcia | digitálny obsah | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | komunikácia | marketing | masmédiá | OBCHOD | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | sloboda tlače | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | ľudské práva

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - The influence of social media on the development of children and young people

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-02-2023

Externý autor Prof. dr. Brian O'NEILL, Brian O'Neill Research

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Vzdelávanie

Kľúčové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | digitálna distribúcia | digitálny obsah | komunikácia | marketing | mladý človek | OBCHOD | ochrana dieťaťa | sociálne médiá | SOCIÁLNE OTÁŽKY | spoločenský život | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

Zhrnutie This study examines research on the impact of pervasive social media use on children's and young people's development. Acknowledging the many benefits children gain from being connected through social media, this study focuses on problematic use and the potential harm that may arise from content, contact, conduct and contract risks. Solutions are considered in light of EU policy and regulatory developments with particular reference to ensuring that children are protected, safe and empowered when they go online.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Online age verification methods for children](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 15-02-2023

Autor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Oblasť politiky Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Sociálna politika

Kľúčové slovo digitálna distribúcia | digitálny obsah | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | komunikácia | marketing | OBCHOD | ochrana dieťaťa | počítačová gramotnosť | práva prístupu | rodina | rodičovské práva a povinnosti | sociálne médiá | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | technológia a technické predpisy | vplyv informačnej technológie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

V stručnosti [EN](#)

[Digital rights and principles](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 12-01-2023

Autor CAR POLONA

Oblasť politiky Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo digitalizácia | digitálna transformácia | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | počítačová gramotnosť | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | správa digitálnych práv | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | ľudské práva

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

V stručnosti [EN](#)

[Strengthening cyber resilience](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-12-2022

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Oblasť politiky Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante

Kľúčové slovo bezpečnosť informačných systémov | budovanie Európy | digitálny obsah | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | kybernetika | nariadenie (EÚ) | počítačová kriminalita | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | technológia a technické predpisy | VEDA | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Intellectual Property Rights and Distributed Ledger Technology with a focus on art NFTs and tokenized art](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-11-2022

Externý autor Katharina Garbers-von Boehm, Helena Haag, Katharina Gruber

Oblasť politiky Právo duševného vlastníctva

Kľúčové slovo autorské práva | blockchain | digitálny obsah | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | kultúra a náboženstvo | literárny a umelecký majetok | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | správa digitálnych práv | technológia a technické predpisy | umelecké dielo | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, aims to provide an overview over Intellectual Property Rights and Distributed Ledger Technology with a focus on IP issues relating to art NFTs and tokenized physical art works.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 24-03-2022

Autor KAISER KEVIN PAUL | RATCLIFF Christina

Oblasť politiky Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | domáci trh | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | internet | komunikácia | marketing | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | ochrana spotrebiteľa | reklama | spotreba | technológia a technické predpisy | vplyv informačnej technológie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-03-2022

Autor TENHUNEN Susanna

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | elektronická správa | európska identita | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kultúra a náboženstvo | medzinárodné právo | občan EÚ | POLITIKA | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | technológia a technické predpisy | výkonná moc a štátna správa | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 30-08-2021

Externý autor Giovanni SARTOR, Francesca LAGIOIA, Federico GALLI

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Finančné a bankové veci | Globálna správa | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Predbežné plánovanie | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Vnútny trh a colná únia | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálna transformácia | digitálne hospodárstvo | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska súťaž | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | marketing | merchandising | nevyžiadaná elektronická reklama | OBCHOD | ochrana súkromia | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | porovnávací reklama | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zákon o spracovaní údajov | štruktúra hospodárstva

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

Štúdia [EN](#)

Digital cultural diversity

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-04-2021

Autor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Oblasť politiky Kultúra

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitalizácia | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | internet | komunikácia | kultúra a náboženstvo | kultúrne dedičstvo | kultúrny pluralizmus | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný dohovor | ochrana dedičstva | Organizácia Spojených národov | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | technológia a technické predpisy | Unesco | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

Briefing [EN](#)

A European strategy for data

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 24-03-2021

Autor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander | RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Oblasť politiky Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cloud computing | digitálne hospodárstvo | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | nariadenie (EÚ) | ochrana súkromia | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | stratégia EÚ | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | štruktúra hospodárstva

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

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Democratic scrutiny of social media platforms and protection of fundamental rights

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-02-2021

Autor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | Charta EÚ o základných právach | digitálny obsah | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | komunikácia | kontrola komunikácií | kódex správania | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | rezolúcia EP | sloboda prejavu | sociálne médiá | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | základné práva

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Strengthening media freedom in the EU

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 19-11-2020

Autor SGUEO Gianluca

Oblasť politiky Demokracia

Kľúčové slovo demokracia | dezinformácia | digitálny obsah | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | komunikácia | pluralizmus v médiách | politický rámec | POLITIKA | povolanie v komunikáciách | práva a slobody | právny štát | PRÁVO | sloboda tlače | technológia a technické predpisy | viacročný finančný rámec | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

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

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Digital Services Act

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 01-10-2020

Autor EVAS Tatjana | LOMBA NIOMBO

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Hospodárske a menové veci | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo analýza politík | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | elektronický obchod | hospodárska súťaž | kvalitatívna analýza | marketing | OBCHOD | obmedzenie hospodárskej súťaže | občianske právo | občianske právo | ochrana spotrebiteľa | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | pramene a odvetvia práva | pridaná hodnota | PRÁVO | spotreba | technológia | technické predpisy | vykonávanie zákona | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátna správa | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná správa | účtovníctvo

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

Štúdia [EN](#)

Hate speech and hate crime in the EU and the evaluation of online content regulation approaches

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2020

Externý autor Judit BAYER, Petra BÁRD

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | epidémia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky parlamentný výbor | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komparatívna analýza | komunikácia | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | politický rámec | POLITIKA | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | právny štát | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sociálne médiá | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | technológia a technické predpisy | trestné právo | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná správa | zdravie | zločin proti jednotlivcom | Zmluva o Európskej únii | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee. The study argues that hate speech and hate crimes poison societies by threatening individual rights, human dignity and equality, reinforcing tensions between social groups, disturbing public peace and public order, and jeopardising peaceful coexistence. The lack of adequate means of prevention and response violates values enshrined in Article 2 of the TEU. Member States have diverging rules, and national public administrations are torn by disagreement in values. Therefore, EU regulation is needed to reinforce the existing standards and take measures to counter hate speech and counter-act against hate speech and hate crime. The study – on the basis of a cross-country comparison conducted – proposes concrete, enforceable and systematic soft and hard law measures to counter hate speech and hate crimes EU-wide efficiently.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

Online Platforms' Moderation of Illegal Content Online

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 23-06-2020

Externý autor University of Namur (CRIDS/NADI) and VVA

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Koronavírus | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky parlamentný výbor | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | kontrola komunikácií | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | sociálne médiá | Spojené štáty | technológia a technické predpisy | vyhľadávací modul | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskumná správa | zákonnosť

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

Štúdia [EN](#)

How to Fully Reap the Benefits of the Internal Market for E-Commerce?

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 12-05-2020

Externý autor Nadina IACOB, Felice SIMONELLI

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Globálna správa | Koronavírus | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Predbežné plánovanie | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo autorské práva | budovanie Európy | digitálny jednotný trh | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky parlamentný výbor | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | marketing | OBCHOD | právo Európskej únie | smernica ES | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná správa

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

Štúdia [EN](#)

Technology and the arts: Past, present and future synergies

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-05-2019

Autor BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Predbežné plánovanie | Sociálna politika | Vnútny trh a colná únia | Vzdelávanie | Výskumná politika | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo digitálny obsah | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inovácia | kultúra a náboženstvo | nová technológia | počítačová gramotnosť | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | technológia a technické predpisy | umelecká tvorba | umenie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)