



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Seznam publikacij Think Tanka Evropskega parlamenta

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Iskalna merila, uporabljena za izdelavo seznama :

Razvrsti Razvrsti po datumu
Ključna beseda "osebni podatki"

181 Rezultati

Datum nastanka : 18-04-2024

Advance passenger information (API) to tackle terrorism and serious crime

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-04-2024

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | potnik | pravice potnikov | pravo Evropske unije | PROMET | prometna politika | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek In December 2022, the European Commission presented two proposals to revise the rules on the collection and transfer of advance passenger information (API) data – data collected by air carriers at check-in and sent to competent authorities in the country of destination prior to take-off. One of the proposals is for a new regulation on the collection and transfer of API data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime. The proposal seeks to align the rules on the collection and transfer of API data with the rules on the processing of passenger name records – data from air travellers' ticket reservations – in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against serious crime and terrorism in the EU. The proposal provides uniform criteria for the collection and transfer of API data on extra-EU flights and selected intra-EU flights. It builds on the provisions of another proposal for a regulation on the collection and transfer of API data for enhancing and facilitating external border controls. Both proposals rely on the establishment of a centralised router to enable the transmission of API data between air carriers and the competent national authorities dealing with API data. In March 2024, the European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on the proposal. Following the approval of the agreement by the Council and the responsible committee in Parliament, the agreed text has been tabled for a vote during the April II part-session. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

The global reach of the EU's approach to digital transformation

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-01-2024

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Ključna beseda demokracija | digitalna preobrazba | digitalno gospodarstvo | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politični okvir | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | temeljne pravice | TRGOVINA | umetna inteligenca | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek The EU's approach to digital transformation is rooted in protecting fundamental rights, sustainability, ethics and fairness. With this human-centric vision of the digital economy and society, the EU seeks to empower citizens and businesses, regardless of their size. In the EU's view, the internet should remain open, fair, inclusive and focused on people. Digital technologies should work for citizens and help them to engage in society. Companies should be able to compete on equal terms, and consumers should be confident that their rights are respected. The European Commission has published a number of strategies and action plans recently that outline the EU's vision for the digital future and set concrete targets for achieving it. The Commission has also proposed several digital regulations, including the artificial intelligence act, the Digital Services Act and the Digital Markets Act. These regulations are intended to ensure a safe online environment and fair and open digital markets, strengthen Europe's competitiveness, improve algorithmic transparency and give citizens better control over how they share their personal data. Although some of these regulations have not yet been adopted, and others have been in force for only a short time, they are expected to have impact not only in the EU but also beyond its borders. For instance, several regulations target businesses – regardless of where they are based – that offer services to EU citizens or businesses. In addition, through the phenomenon known as 'the Brussels effect', these rules may influence tech business practices and national legislation around the world. The EU is an active participant in developing global digital cooperation and global governance frameworks for specific areas. Various international organisations are developing instruments to ensure that people and businesses can take advantage of artificial intelligence's benefits and limit negative consequences. In these global negotiations, the EU promotes respect for various fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as compatibility with EU law.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European health data space](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-12-2023

Avtor EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Politično področje Industrija | Javno zdravje | Okolje | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda bolnikove pravice | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | e-zdravje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | politika sodelovanja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zdravstvo | čezmejni pretok podatkov | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek The COVID-19 pandemic shone a light on the growing importance of digital health technologies, both to enable remote medical care and to facilitate the health response by international, national and local authorities. At the same time, personal health data have been key for containment measures such as the EU digital COVID certificate. The Commission's May 2022 proposal for a regulation on a European health data space aims to improve individuals' access to and control of their electronic personal data (primary use), while facilitating data re-use for the good of society across the EU (secondary use). The proposal establishes a set of rules, infrastructure and governance mechanisms to promote the primary and secondary use of electronic health data, while ensuring data protection and strengthening cybersecurity. The Commission expects the initiative to have a broad socio-economic impact, from improving individuals' health conditions to facilitating uptake of evidence-based policy-making. Its success is thought to depend on broader conditions such as EU-wide connectivity, social trust and digital skills. Parliament's Committees on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) and Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) adopted their joint report on 28 November 2023. The Council adopted its general approach on 6 December 2023. Parliament is expected to vote the report in plenary on 13 December, with a view to setting its position for trilogue negotiations. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Data act: Adoption in plenary](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-11-2023

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Politično področje Konkurenčno pravo in ureditev na tem področju | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | umetna inteligenca

Povzetek 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.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[The emergence of non-personal data markets](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 09-10-2023

Zunanji avtor Olga BATURA, Axel WION, Sofia Noelle GONZALEZ, J. Scott MARCUS, Ilsa GODLOVITCH, Lukas WIEWIORRA, Peter KROON, Serpil TAS and Nico STEFFEN.

Politično področje Industrija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | kraja identitete | osebni podatki | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | strategija EU | TRGOVINA | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek The European Union has taken a distinctive stance in facilitating the unrestricted movement of non-personal data, all the while upholding data privacy and security standards. However, there is still a requirement to ensure equitable conditions for data sharing. This research scrutinises the current legal framework within the EU, highlighting persistent obstacles and proposing potential strategies for implementation. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Na kratko [EN](#)

[What if algorithms decided what we should eat by looking at our DNA?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 09-10-2023

Avtor KRITIKOS Michail | KULJANIC Nera

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | genetsko spremenjen organizem | genska podatkovna zbirka | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | KMETIJSKO ŽIVILSTVO | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | osebni podatki | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | socialni okvir | socialno-ekonomske razmere | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo | ZNANOST | živila | živilo

Povzetek Algorithm-generated diets tailored to our individual needs could bring health benefits, but at the cost of having to share our most personal data, such as our DNA. The promises are many, but so are the open questions about interactions between genes, nutrients, environment and health, and the role of socioeconomic factors underlying food choices. Precision nutrition advice, services and products will need to be governed by a range of laws and policies, as they are at the intersection between food and medicine.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if algorithms decided what we should eat by looking at our DNA?](#)

[The US cybersecurity posture under Biden](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-09-2023

Avtor GRIEGER Gisela

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijsko vojskovanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odnosi EU | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | telekomunikacijska politika | varnost kritične infrastrukture | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | Združene države | ZNANOST

Povzetek In view of the rising frequency and sophistication of cyber-attacks hitting United States (US) targets and entailing widespread disruption of critical infrastructure, significant economic loss, and sensitive content and personal data leaks, the Biden administration has taken a series of steps to bolster the US cybersecurity posture since early 2021. Adding to President Biden's 2021 Executive Order on cybersecurity and 2022 Congressional legislation, the 2023 US National Cybersecurity Strategy lays out a comprehensive vision for a 'defensible, resilient and values-aligned' digital US ecosystem. In a departure from previous US policy, the strategy seeks to rebalance the responsibility to defend cyberspace and to realign incentives for long-term cybersecurity investment. Mainly for political reasons, the implementation plan is more cautious than the strategy. The geopolitical dimension of EU-US cyber cooperation is growing, due to support for third-country capacity-building.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[E2E encryption and protection of children online](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-09-2023

Avtor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | kriptografija | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | pedofilija | PRAVO | PROMET | spolno nasilje | telekomunikacije | varnostna naprava | varstvo otrok | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek End-to-end encryption (E2EE) systems bring enhanced security advantages to private communications. Yet they also pose increased difficulties to law enforcement investigations. In the case of child sexual abuse (CSA) online, these systems hide data from children who are being abused or coerced into sexual abuse, leading to a failure to pursue these crimes. Reports of online grooming increased by 82 % in 2022. While E2EE might prevail for all its advantages, it is also necessary to protect young children and avoid a drop in online CSA abuse reports as major technology companies plan to move towards this technology. An EU legislative proposal aims to combat the rise in online CSA including grooming while protecting and not compromising E2EE systems.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Advance Passenger Information \(API\) - An analysis of the European Commission's proposals to reform the API legal framework](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 08-06-2023

Zunanji avtor Niovi VAVOULA, Valsamis MITSILEGAS

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Promet | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | migracije | nezakonito priseljevanje | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prevoz oseb | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | prosto gibanje oseb | razkritje informacij | temeljne pravice | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov | zračni in vesoljski promet | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, aims to analyse the European Commission's proposals to reform the legal framework on the processing of Advance Passenger Information (API) data. The analysis takes stock of the current legal framework regarding the processing of travellers' data. Then, it provides an outline of the Commission's proposals, followed by an assessment of the fundamental rights implications, in particular the right to respect for private life (Article 7 of the EU Charter of fundamental rights), protection of personal data (Article 8) and freedom of movement (Article 45).

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The data act](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2023

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Politično področje Konkurenčno pravo in ureditev na tem področju | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | prenos podatkov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | razkritje informacij | shranjevanje podatkov | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | usklajevanje standardov | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek 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](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [The Data act](#)

[The impact of the gender data gap on consumer protection](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-04-2023

Zunanji avtor DAVAKI Konstantina

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Obdavčitev | Promet | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | razvrščanje po spolu | spolna diskriminacija | TRGOVINA | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, considers the impact the lack of gender-disaggregated data has on women and vulnerable social groups, as consumers of products and services. It examines the areas of AI-applications, health, transport, finance and consumer goods, highlighting health and safety risks. Drawing on good practices it makes recommendations for the design of products and services, gender equality and inclusion.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

Towards new rules on transparency and targeting of political advertising

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 31-01-2023

Avtor DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo

Ključna beseda enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | oglaševanje | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična propaganda | politična stranka | politična stranka | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo podatkov | volilni postopek in glasovanje | volitve

Povzetek Political advertising is central to informing and influencing how people vote, and may affect citizens' perceptions of the legitimacy of their own political system, particularly when published in the run-up to elections. Rules governing political advertising are therefore key to guaranteeing citizens' fundamental rights and the integrity of democratic processes. Rules governing political propaganda during electoral periods are naturally therefore a focal point of electoral law. Traditional rules on campaigning can however be ineffective or difficult to enforce in an online environment where new techniques are being used to target potential voters, with tailored political messages based on large amounts of personal data revealing their sensibilities. To address the new challenges posed by online electoral campaigns, the European Commission presented a proposal for a harmonised set of rules on the transparency and targeting of political advertising. These would apply to both online and offline political advertising. The proposal is currently under discussion in the European Parliament and the Council, under the ordinary legislative procedure. In the Parliament, the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) is responsible for the file and adopted its report on 24 January 2023. The Parliament is expected to vote on the report during its February I plenary session. The Council adopted its mandate for negotiations with the Parliament on 13 December 2022. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding EU data protection policy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-01-2023

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | politika EU | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | prenos podatkov | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek The datafication of everyday life and data scandals have made the protection of personal information an increasingly important social, legal and political matter for the EU. In recent years, awareness of data rights and enforcement expectations have both grown considerably. The right to privacy and the right to protection of personal data are both enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and in the EU Treaties. The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009 gave the Charter the same legal value as the Treaties and abolished the pillar structure, providing a stronger basis for a more effective and comprehensive EU data protection regime. In 2012, the European Commission launched an ambitious reform to modernise the EU data protection framework. In 2016, the co-legislators adopted the EU's most prominent data protection legislation – the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) – and the Law Enforcement Directive. The framework overhaul also included adopting an updated Regulation on Data Protection in the EU institutions and reforming the e-Privacy Directive – still under negotiation between the co-legislators. The European Parliament has played a key role in these reforms, both as co-legislator and author of own-initiative reports and resolutions seeking to guarantee a high level of data protection for EU citizens. The European Court of Justice plays a crucial role in developing the EU data protection framework through case law. In the coming years, challenges in the area of data protection will include balancing the compliance and data needs of emerging technologies, equipping data protection authorities with sufficient resources to fulfil their tasks, combating child sexual abuse material online without compromising privacy, taming digital surveillance and further clarifying requirements of valid consent. This is a further updated edition of a briefing of January 2022, which updated an earlier briefing by Sofija Voronova, of May 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Establishing the European health data space

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-01-2023

Avtor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda bolnikove pravice | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | e-zdravje | ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | politika sodelovanja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zdravstveni podatki | zdravstvo | čezmejni pretok podatkov | čezmejno sodelovanje | študija učinkov

Povzetek Overall, the IA describes the scope of the problem sufficiently well, and explains briefly, but convincingly, the need for EU action, although proportionality does not appear to have been dealt with in any depth. The IA does not define any operational objectives, which would illustrate what the deliverables of the specific policy actions are, although it identifies monitoring indicators for the specific objectives. The sufficient range of retained policy options is structured according to increasing levels of regulatory intervention, and appears to be convincing. However, the IA would have benefited from providing a more user-friendly description of some of the envisaged measures. On the whole, the IA appears to have analysed aspects of the economic impact satisfactorily, while the analysis regarding environmental impacts is very limited, although this appears justified based on the problem definition and the objectives identified. As regards social impacts, the IA quantifies the benefits, expressed in terms of savings in health expenditure, for healthcare providers, patients, researchers and innovators. The analysis regarding the impact on SMEs is rather weak, not least considering that 95 % of the companies operating in the medical technologies sector are SMEs. The analysis of the impact on innovation is not dealt with comprehensively, whereas this would perhaps have been warranted considering that increasing innovation in health products and services is part of the general and specific objectives, while the analysis regarding competitiveness is almost non-existent. The IA appears to have addressed the RSB's comments only partially. The proposal appears to be consistent with the analysis carried out in the IA as regards the envisaged measures included in the preferred options.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reaching the EU-US Data Privacy Framework: First reactions to Executive Order 14086

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-12-2022

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | odnosi EU | osebni podatki | politična geografija | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | prenos podatkov | varstvo podatkov | Združene države

Povzetek This briefing examines the US Executive Order 14086 and its accompanying regulation as the first building block of a new EU-US data transfer framework. After the Court of Justice of the European Union declared invalid parts of the predecessor framework on account of extensive US intelligence powers and insufficient redress mechanisms, data transfers from the EU to the US became subject to serious compliance risks. The new US framework aims to enhance the level of privacy and data protection for EU data subjects to match, in essence, that of the EU and thereby meet EU requirements for data transfers. Views on the new US amendments diverge. Critics submit that the requirements used to limit signals intelligence activities are susceptible to liberal interpretation and, in parts, open to secret amendments by the President. They also call into question the independence and effectiveness of the redress mechanism on account of its integration with the executive branch and transparency deficits.

Briefing [EN](#)

Assessment of the implementation of the Law Enforcement Directive

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 07-12-2022

Zunanji avtor Plixavra VOGIATZOGLU, Thomas MARQUENIE

Politično področje Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvajanje prava EU | izvedbena direktiva | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | približevanje zakonodaje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | uskladišveni pravni akt | usklajevanje standardov | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek This study analyses the main provisions of Directive (EU) 2016/680 as well as their implementation within national laws in order to contribute to the European Parliament's positions and findings regarding the evaluation and review of the Directive. In that context, the study identifies shortcomings and explores potential ways forward through a concrete set of recommendations. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs.

Študija [EN](#)

[Electronic signatures](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-12-2022

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda elektronski podpis | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | opravljanje storitev | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | računalniška pismenost | TRGOVINA | trženje | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek Electronic signatures have been in use for a while, but it is not always obvious which specific type of signature is required for which process, and when they cannot be used. Neither is it clear whether electronic signatures protect users' interests as well as their handwritten equivalents. In its 2014 regulation on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market, the EU offered some answers on electronic signatures' legal effect, but did not harmonise every aspect. The regulation is currently being updated.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Revision of Council Directive 2004/82/EC on the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-12-2022

Avtor HUEMER MARIE-ASTRID

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda direktiva (EU) | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | nacionalni izvedbeni ukrep | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | potnik | pravice potnikov | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | prevoz oseb | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | usklajevanje standardov | varnost prevoza

Povzetek The advance passenger information (API) system dates back to 2004, when the Council adopted Directive 2004/82/EC of 29 April 2004 on the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data to improve border control and fight against irregular migration (the 'API Directive'). New data sharing schemes have since been developed to improve EU border control and migration management and, specifically, fight terrorism and serious crimes. Today, air carriers are required to transfer not only API but also passenger name records (PNRs) in line with Directive (EU) 2016/681 of 27 April 2016 on the use of PNR data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime (the 'PNR Directive'). PNRs comprise a larger set of data that encompass API. To improve coherence in EU legislation and support harmonisation between Member States, the API Directive might be aligned with the PNR Directive. The European Commission's counter-terrorism agenda for the EU, adopted on 9 December 2020, announced that the proposal to revise the API Directive may consider providing for the use of these data for countering serious crime, improving the effectiveness in the use of API data and the coherence with other instruments such as the entry/exit system, the European travel information and authorisation system, and the PNR system. However, it raises questions as regards data protection and the right to privacy. In its 2022 work programme, the Commission stated its intention to revise the API Directive. Initially planned for the second quarter of 2022, the revision was postponed to the last quarter of 2022. This implementation appraisal looks at the practical implementation of the directive in light of the expected Commission proposal for its revision.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The impact of Pegasus on fundamental rights and democratic processes](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-12-2022

Zunanji avtor Giovanni SARTOR; . Andrea LOREGGIA

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda daljinsko zaznavanje | demokracija | digitalna tehnologija | ekonomske analize | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | programska oprema | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalniška pismenost | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | študija učinkov

Povzetek This study —commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee of Inquiry to Investigate the Use of Pegasus and Equivalent Surveillance Spyware (PEGA)— analyses the impact of use of Pegasus and similar spyware on Article 2 TEU values, on privacy and data protection, and on democratic processes in Member States.

Študija [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [HR](#), [PL](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [PL](#)

[Digital Markets Act](#)

Vrsta publikacije **Briefing**

Datum **23-11-2022**

Avtor **MADIEGA Tambiama André**

Ključna beseda **blago in storitve | digitalno gospodarstvo | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | potrošnja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov**

Povzetek 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](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Digital markets act](#)

[Auditing the quality of datasets used in algorithmic decision-making systems](#)

Vrsta publikacije **Študija**

Datum **25-07-2022**

Zunanji avtor **This study has been written by Iñigo de Miguel Beriain, Pilar Nicolás Jiménez (UPV/EHU), María José Rementería, Davide Cirillo, Atia Cortés, Diego Saby (Barcelona Supercomputing Center), and Guillermo Lazcoz Moratinos (CIBERER - ISCIII) 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**

Politično področje **Demokracija | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Industrija | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Raziskovalna politika | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov**

Ključna beseda **boj proti diskriminaciji | družboslovne vede | enako obravnavanje | etika | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pametna tehnologija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov | ZNANOST**

Povzetek Biases are commonly considered one of the most detrimental effects of artificial intelligence (AI) use. The EU is therefore committed to reducing their incidence as much as possible. However, the existence of biases pre-dates the creation of AI tools. All human societies are biased – AI only reproduces what we are. Therefore, opposing this technology for this reason would simply hide discrimination and not prevent it. It is up to human supervision to use all available means – which are many – to mitigate its biases. It is likely that at some point in the future, recommendations made by an AI mechanism will contain less bias than those made by human beings. Unlike humans, AI can be reviewed and its flaws corrected on a consistent basis. Ultimately, AI could serve to build fairer, less biased societies. This study begins by providing an overview of biases in the context of artificial intelligence, and more specifically to machine-learning applications. The second part is devoted to the analysis of biases from a legal point of view. The analysis shows that shortcomings in this area call for the implementation of additional regulatory tools to adequately address the issue of bias. Finally, this study puts forward several policy options in response to the challenges identified.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

[What if we sequenced all human genomes?](#)

Vrsta publikacije **Na kratko**

Datum **27-06-2022**

Avtor **ANTUNES LUISA**

Politično področje **Raziskovalna politika**

Ključna beseda **bioetika | DNK | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | genska podatkovna zbirka | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov | zdravstvo | ZNANOST**

Povzetek The rapid growth of genetic databases worldwide, coupled with fast-decreasing costs and the rapid pace of technological change, has increased the possibility of every human genome on Earth being sequenced this century. This raises ethical and legal questions on data privacy and ownership. While a global genetic database would revolutionise preventive medicine and research, new forms of surveillance, discrimination and power imbalances could emerge. The global interplay between the individual, the state and private individuals could shift, requiring modern and flexible legislation to protect the rights of the individual.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if we sequenced all human genomes?](#)

Regulatory divergences in the draft AI act: Differences in public and private sector obligations

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 31-05-2022

Zunanji avtor This study has been written by Ilina Georgieva, Tjerk Timan and Marissa Hoekstra of TNO 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.

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | nova tehnologija | osebni podatki | pametna tehnologija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek This study identifies and examines sources of regulatory divergence within the AI act regarding the obligations and limitations upon public and private sector actors when using certain AI systems. A reflection upon possible impacts and consequences is provided, and a range of policy options is suggested for the European Parliament that could respond to the identified sources of divergence. The study is specifically focused on three AI application areas: manipulative AI, social scoring and biometric AI systems. Questions regarding how and when those systems are designated as prohibited or high-risk and the potentially diverging obligations towards public versus private sector actors and the rationale behind it, are described.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Strengthening Europol's mandate

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-04-2022

Avtor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Europol | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | policijsko sodelovanje | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek In December 2020, the Commission proposed to amend the Europol Regulation to improve the agency's cooperation with private parties, reinforce its role in research and innovation for law enforcement and remedy the legal gaps in the processing of personal data. During the May I plenary session, Parliament is set to vote on the provisional agreement resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

The future of data protection and privacy: How the European Parliament is responding to citizens' expectations

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-04-2022

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Demokracija

Ključna beseda biometrija | evropska konferenca | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | osebni podatki | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | TRGOVINA | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov | ZNANOST

Povzetek This is the fifth briefing within a series benchmarking Parliament's activities against citizens' expectations submitted to the Conference on the Future of Europe. In a number of different ways, citizens seized the opportunity to call for a high level of data protection and privacy, as well as their rigorous implementation. They recommend measures promoting industry compliance, increasing citizens' control over data, enhancing enforcement and limiting the monitoring, profiling and manipulation of citizens by private and public actors. As this briefing demonstrates, Parliament has largely kept pace with citizens' concerns by taking initiatives in areas where contributing citizens identified a need for action.

Briefing [EN](#)

Privacy and security aspects of 5G technology

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 17-03-2022

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Okolje | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda 5G | dokumentacija | družboslovne vede | ekonomske analize | etika | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | nova tehnologija | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | ZNANOST | študija primera | študija učinkov

Povzetek This study describes two main dimensions of 5G technology, i.e. privacy and security. This research paper focuses on the analysis of cybersecurity risks and threats, privacy challenges and 5G technology opportunities at EU level and worldwide, as well as the relationship between cybersecurity risks and privacy issues. The methodological framework for this assessment of the impact of 5G technology is built on three pillars: (i) a document-based analysis; (ii) a parallel analysis with stakeholder involvement; and (iii) a selection of relevant case studies. The complexity of the 5G ecosystem, where new use cases are constantly emerging, also led the authors to assess the prospects of using new 5G-enabled technologies, such as the internet-of-things, robotics and AI. Moreover, policy options are defined and put forward for consideration by the European Parliament's Committees on Legal Affairs, Internal Market and Consumer Protection, Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Security and Defence, as well as by other EU institutions and the Member States.

Študija [EN](#), [FR](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Identification and assessment of existing and draft EU legislation in the digital field

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 31-01-2022

Zunanji avtor C. CODAGNONE, G. LIVA, T. RODRIGUEZ DE LAS HERAS BALLELL

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda digitalna preobrazba | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravo EU | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek This study aims to deliver to the AIDA committee an overview of all existing and planned EU legislation in the digital field, together with an assessment of the interactions amongst these pieces of legislation. The analysis of the interplay between the legal acts, which regulate the development, placing on the market, and use of AI systems, or other AI-related aspects, has revealed intended or inadvertent regulatory gaps that should be addressed. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the special committee on Artificial Intelligence in a Digital Age (AIDA).

Študija [EN](#)

Parliament's negotiating position on the digital services act

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-01-2022

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Politično področje Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda blago in storitve | digitalna tehnologija | digitalno gospodarstvo | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | opravljanje storitev | osebni podatki | potrošnja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek 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.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Person identification, human rights and ethical principles: Rethinking biometrics in the era of artificial intelligence](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-12-2021

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS

Politično področje Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda biometrija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | nova tehnologija | osebni podatki | pametna tehnologija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | varstvo podatkov | ZNANOST

Povzetek As the use of biometrics becomes commonplace in the era of artificial intelligence (AI), this study aims to identify the impact on fundamental rights of current and upcoming developments, and to put forward relevant policy options at European Union (EU) level. Taking as a starting point the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on AI, presented by the European Commission in April 2021, the study reviews key controversies surrounding what the proposal addresses through the notions of 'remote biometric identification' (which most notably includes live facial recognition), 'biometric categorisation' and so-called 'emotion recognition'. Identifying gaps in the proposed approaches to all these issues, the study puts them in the context of broader regulatory discussions. More generally, the study stresses that the scope of the current legal approach to biometric data in EU law, centred on the use of such data for identification purposes, leaves out numerous current and expected developments that are not centred on the identification of individuals, but nevertheless have a serious impact on their fundamental rights and democracy.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga [EN](#)

[Research for PECH Committee - Electronic technologies for fisheries: Transmitted positional data systems](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 31-10-2021

Avtor BREUER Marcus Ernst Gerhard | LECARTE Jacques

Politično področje Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | nadzor nad ribolovom | osebni podatki | ribištvo

Povzetek This At-a-glance note is the first in a series of three, prepared for a PECH Committee Workshop. It reviews the state of the art of transmitted positional data systems, high resolution and synthetic aperture radar (SAR) for satellite image data used in fisheries control and fisheries research. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of such systems and provides policy recommendations for a more effective fisheries control system based on currently applied electronic technologies (ET).

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Establishing a framework for a European digital identity](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-10-2021

Avtor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Politično področje Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | ekonomske analize | elektronska uprava | elektronski podpis | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | klasifikacija podjetij | mala in srednje velika podjetja | opravljanje storitev | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | razkritje informacij | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | upravna formalnost | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | študija učinkov

Povzetek This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 3 June 2021 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal seeks to amend Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (the eIDAS Regulation) in order to better meet the new market and societal demands for trusted government eID linked solutions and for attributes and credentials provided by the public and private sector, which would be recognised across the EU for accessing both public and private services. This proposal would also address users' expectations to have more control over their personal data. This initiative, which European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced in her State of the Union speech of 16 September 2020, is included in the Commission's 2021 work programme and is part of the strategy on shaping Europe's digital future. In its conclusions of 1-2 October 2020, the European Council invited the Commission to come forward with a proposal for a European digital identity framework by mid-2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

What if the internet failed?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-09-2021

Avtor VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Energija | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Izobraževanje | Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Kultura | Promet | Turizem | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda elektronska uprava | elektronsko bančništvo | elektronsko poslovanje | evropska varnost | FINANCE | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijsko vojskovanje | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | komunikacije | kreditne in finančne institucije | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | TRGOVINA | trženje | varnost kritične infrastrukture | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek What if the internet failed? Since the 1960s, when work on its development began, internet infrastructure has become almost as important as the electricity and transport infrastructure in modern societies. More and more key services, such as banking, food retail and health care, rely on internet connections. Despite the internet's original resilient decentralised design, the increasing importance of a few central players and the shift towards greater centralisation have made the internet more susceptible to failure. This would have severe repercussions: people would not be able to withdraw cash or pay by card, supermarkets and large retailers would not be able to bill and sell products, and managing digital certificates (such as the Covid-19 vaccination certificate) would no longer be possible.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if the Internet failed?](#)

Regulating facial recognition in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 15-09-2021

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiana André | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda biometrija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | osebni dokument | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | ZNANOST | človekove pravice

Povzetek 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.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Biometric Recognition and Behavioural Detection Assessing the ethical aspects of biometric recognition and behavioural detection techniques with a focus on their current and future use in public spaces

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-09-2021

Zunanji avtor Christiane WENDEHORST,
Yannic DULLER

Politično področje Globalno upravljanje | Javno zdravje | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Petitioner Evropskemu parlamentu | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varnost in obramba | Varstvo potrošnikov | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda behavioristične znanosti | biometrija | družboslovne vede | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | umetna inteligenca | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | ZNANOST

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI and PETI Committees, analyses the use of biometric techniques from an ethical and legal perspective. Biometric techniques raise a number of specific ethical issues, as an individual cannot easily change biometric features, and as these techniques tend to intrude into the human body and ultimately the human self. Further issues are more generally associated with large-scale surveillance, algorithmic decision making, or profiling. The study analyses different types of biometric techniques and draws conclusions for EU legislation

Briefing [EN](#)

Regulating targeted and behavioural advertising in digital services. How to ensure users' informed consent

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-08-2021

Zunanji avtor Giovanni SARTOR,
Francesca LAGIOIA, Federico GALLI

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Globalno upravljanje | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Predhodna ocena učinka | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna preobrazba | digitalna vsebina | digitalno gospodarstvo | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | konkurenca | neželena elektronska pošta | osebni podatki | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | primerjalno oglaševanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnike pospeševanja prodaje (merchandising) | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek 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.

Študija [EN](#)

Exchanges of Personal Data After the Schrems II Judgment

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 08-07-2021

Zunanji avtor Ian BROWN, Visiting CyberBRICS professor at Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV) Law School in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Douwe KORFF, Emeritus Professor of International Law, London Metropolitan University, UK

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | dokumentacija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | raziskovalno poročilo | sodba Sodišča (EU) | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines reforms to the legal framework for the exchange of personal and other data between the EU and the USA that would be necessary to ascertain that the requirements of EU law are satisfied and that the rights of EU citizens are respected, following the Schrems II judgment of the EU Court of Justice.

Študija [EN](#)

Squaring privacy rules with measures to combat child sexual abuse online

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-07-2021

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | direktiva ES | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | osebni podatki | otrok | otroška pornografija | pedofilija | poročilo | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | uredba (EU) | varstvo otrok | varstvo podatkov | zaščita komunikacij

Povzetek With internet-based communications services, such as webmail, messaging services and internet telephony, becoming subject to the strict confidentiality requirements of the e-Privacy Directive, providers' deployments of specific technologies to detect, report and remove child sexual abuse material online now appear unlawful. To accommodate such practices, the European Commission proposed a regulation that would temporarily exempt them from certain provisions of the e-Privacy Directive, without, however, stipulating the legality of these practices with respect to the wider EU data protection framework. During its July plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote at first reading on the final text resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Online advertising: the impact of targeted advertising on advertisers, market access and consumer choice](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 21-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Niklas FOURBERG, Serpil TAŞ, Lukas WIEWIORRA, Ilsa GODLOVITCH, Alexandre DE STREEL, Hervé JACQUEMIN, Jordan HILL, Madalina NUNU, Camille BOURGUIGON, Florian JACQUES, Michèle LEDGER and Michael LOGNOUL.

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalno gospodarstvo | dokumentacija | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | klasifikacija podjetij | mala in srednje velika podjetja | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obveščanje potrošnikov | osebni podatki | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | raziskovalno poročilo | tretja država | TRGOVINA | trženje | učinek oglaševanja | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek In this research paper, we provide a comprehensive overview of online advertising markets and we analyse the challenges and opportunities concerning digital advertising. We review the degree to which existing and proposed legislation at EU level addresses the identified problems, and identify potential solutions, with reference to experience from EU Member States and third countries. We conclude with a synthesis and specific policy recommendations, drawing on stakeholder interviews.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Študija [EN](#)

[Data Governance Act](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-06-2021

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda digitalno gospodarstvo | dokumentacija | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | poročilo | pravica do ponovne uporabe informacij | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek Data is a key pillar of the European digital economy. To unlock its potential, the European Commission aims to build a market for personal and non-personal data that fully respects European rules and values. While the volume of data is expected to increase dramatically in the coming years, data re-use is hampered by low trust in data-sharing, conflicting economic incentives and technological obstacles. As the first of a set of measures announced in the European strategy for data, the Commission put forward its proposed data governance act on 25 November 2020. It aims at facilitating (largely) voluntary data sharing across the EU and between sectors by strengthening mechanisms that increase data availability and foster trust in intermediaries. It establishes three principle re-use mechanisms and a horizontal coordination and steering board. While there seems to be considerable support for data governance rules, the appropriate approach remains fundamentally disputed. Issues have been raised concerning, for instance, the ineffectiveness of labelling and registration regimes to foster trust and data re-use, the uncertain interplay with other legislative acts, the onerous rules on international data transfers and the vulnerability of certain mechanisms to commercial exploitation. The co-legislators, the European Parliament and Council, are in the process of assessing whether the Commission's proposal presents an adequate response to the challenges identified and are working towards defining their respective positions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International transfers of personal data](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-05-2021

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | razkritje informacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države | Združeno kraljestvo | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek In its July 2020 Schrems II ruling, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) invalidated the European Commission's US adequacy decision on account of insufficient US data protection standards. Drawing from the judgment, personal data may – in principle – only be transferred to a third country outside the EU/European Economic Area if the third country ensures an 'essentially equivalent' level of data protection to that of the EU, or if supplementary measures are deployed to compensate for the lacunae in protection. With the United Kingdom (UK) becoming a third country within the meaning of EU data protection law, the convenient and cost-effective continuation of EU–UK data flows will depend on the adoption of the (already controversial) draft adequacy decisions concerning the UK. During its May plenary session, Parliament is due to debate resolutions on, respectively, the Schrems II ruling, and on UK data adequacy, i.e. the country's level of data protection.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[EU-UK private-sector data flows after Brexit: Settling on adequacy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 09-04-2021

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalno gospodarstvo | ekonomska geografija | elektronsko poslovanje | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | komunikacije | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravo Evropske unije | sporazum o sodelovanju (EU) | TRGOVINA | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | trženje | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | Združeno kraljestvo | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek EU-UK data flows – the lifelines of our shared digital trade – have come under pressure following the UK's withdrawal from the EU. To take regulatory and business decisions, a clear understanding of the state of play and future prospects for EU-UK transfers of personal data is indispensable. This EPRS in-depth analysis reviews and assesses trade dealings, adequacy challenges and transfer instruments under the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Poglabljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[A European strategy for data](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 24-03-2021

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander | RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija

Ključna beseda digitalna vsebina | digitalno gospodarstvo | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalništvo v oblaku | strategija EU | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek 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).

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Update the Unfair Contract Terms directive for digital services](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 09-02-2021

Zunanji avtor Marco LOOS, Joasia LUZAK

Politično področje Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | dediščina | digitalna pogodba | digitalno gospodarstvo | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | nepošteni pogodbeni pogoji | osebni podatki | pogodbeni odgovornost | potrošnja | povrnitev škode | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prenehanje pogodbe | TRGOVINA | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | varstvo zasebnosti | škoda

Povzetek This study analyses common terms in contracts of digital service providers, indicating when they could significantly distort the balance between the parties' rights and obligations to the detriment of consumers and should, therefore, fall within the scope of the Unfair Contract Terms Directive. Further, the study discusses the particularities of the assessment of online transparency of terms of digital service providers and sanctions they could face if they breach the current consumer protection framework. Recommendations are made to improve the effectiveness of this framework by: introducing a black and grey list of unfair terms, strengthening current sanctions, and introducing new obligations for digital service providers.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[What if AI-powered passenger locator forms could help stop the spread of Covid-19?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-12-2020

Avtor KRITIKOS Michail

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Promet | Turizem | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | nova tehnologija | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | pravice potnikov | preprečevanje bolezni | prevoz oseb | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | zbiranje podatkov | zdravstvo

Povzetek As decisions about who should get tested in an airport are important from public health and privacy perspectives, contact tracing and targeted testing based on AI-powered PLFs should be subject to thorough validation and accountability requirements so as to gain public trust and acceptance.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Geopolitical Aspects of Digital Trade

Vrsta publikacije Pogljbljena analiza

Datum 11-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Georgios PETROPOULOS, André SAPIR, Michele FINK, Niclas Frederic POITIERS, Dennis GÖRLICH

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | digitalna pogodba | digitalna tehnologija | digitalno gospodarstvo | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | opravljanje storitev | osebni podatki | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | skupna trgovinska politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trženje | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek This in-depth analysis discusses issues in trade in digitally deliverable services and the geopolitics of digital trade policy. Digitally deliverable services are becoming increasingly important for global value chains, both in terms of final products exported to other countries, and in terms of inputs embedded in manufactured goods. To harness the potential of digital trade in services, both the regulation of the digital means by which a service is traded and the regulation of the services themselves have to be accommodative. Digital trade policy is still in its infancy, and many challenges in terms of policy and measurement remain. Looking at regulation of data flows, the EU's focus on privacy policy is incompatible with the laissez-faire approach pursued by the US administration and the political control of the internet by the Chinese government, limiting the potential for trade in digitally deliverable services and plurilateral agreements on digital trade. However, a number of other major economies are following similar approaches to the EU, which creates the potential for cooperation and intensifying trade in digital services. The EU should also increase its competitiveness in this strategically important services sector by completing the single market with respect to services and capital, and by strengthening research and development in digital technologies.

Pogljbljena analiza [EN](#)

Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-11-2020

Avtor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje

Ključna beseda direktiva (EU) | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijski sistem | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvajanje prava EU | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | računalniška kriminaliteta | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek Directive on security of network and information systems across the Union (Directive (EU) 2016/1148, NIS Directive) is the first horizontal EU cybersecurity legal act, which will be reviewed in 2020 with the aim to increase cybersecurity in the EU. The NIS Directive entered into force in August 2016 and Member States transposed it into national laws by 9 May 2018. The NIS Directive was designed to improve Member States' cybersecurity capabilities; the cooperation between Member States; and Member States' supervision of critical sectors. The Directive established a culture of risk management and incident reporting among key economic actors - operators providing essential services (OES) and Digital Service Providers (DSPs). The Directive also set out cooperation mechanisms, such as the NIS Cooperation Group and the network of national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs).

Briefing [EN](#)

The CJEU judgment in the Schrems II case

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-09-2020

Avtor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | daljinsko zaznavanje | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski odbor za varstvo podatkov | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | sodba Sodišča (EU) | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države | čezatlantski odnosi | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek In its July 2020 Schrems II judgment, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) declared the European Commission's Privacy Shield Decision invalid on account of invasive US surveillance programmes, thereby making transfers of personal data on the basis of the Privacy Shield Decision illegal. Furthermore, the Court stipulated stricter requirements for the transfer of personal data based on standard contract clauses (SCCs). Data controllers or processors that intend to transfer data based on SCCs must ensure that the data subject is granted a level of protection essentially equivalent to that guaranteed by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR) – if necessary with additional measures to compensate for lacunae in protection of third-country legal systems. Failing that, operators must suspend the transfer of personal data outside the EU.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Police Information Exchange - The future developments regarding Prüm and the API Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Dr Niovi VAVOULA, Queen Mary University of London

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | migracije | nezakonito priseljevanje | osebni podatki | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | razkritje informacij | schengenski informacijski sistem

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, aims to provide background information and policy recommendations concerning police information exchange and in particular the future developments regarding Prüm and the API Directive (Directive 2004/82/EC).

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Lifting coronavirus restrictions: The role of therapeutics, testing, and contact-tracing apps](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 16-07-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | osebni podatki | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | prosto gibanje oseb | razkritje informacij | telekomunikacije | zdravstvo

Povzetek In the absence of vaccines and treatments for Covid-19, any easing of restrictions to freedom of movement and social life needs to be accompanied by enhanced monitoring measures, such as expanded testing capacity and improved contact tracing, including use of appropriate digital technologies. There are very few certainties about the coronavirus pandemic, but perhaps one is that no isolated measure or silver-bullet solution is likely to solve all aspects of the crisis. A flexible and integrated strategy, based on complementary tools and measures (therapeutics, testing and contact tracing) and a coordinated approach across the EU are key to gradually lifting restrictions and to going back to the (new) normal.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Digital sovereignty for Europe](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-07-2020

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo intelektualne lastnine

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek 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](#)

The impact of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on artificial intelligence

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 25-06-2020

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS The study was led by Professor Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute of Florence, 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. It was co-authored by Professor Sartor and Dr Francesca Lagioia, European University Institute of Florence, working under his supervision.

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Raziskovalna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | umetna inteligenca | uredba (EU) | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek This study addresses the relation between the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and artificial intelligence (AI). It considers challenges and opportunities for individuals and society, and the ways in which risks can be countered and opportunities enabled through law and technology. The study discusses the tensions and proximities between AI and data protection principles, such as in particular purpose limitation and data minimisation. It makes a thorough analysis of automated decision-making, considering the extent to which it is admissible, the safeguard measures to be adopted, and whether data subjects have a right to individual explanations. The study then considers the extent to which the GDPR provides for a preventive risk-based approach, focused on data protection by design and by default.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Understanding EU data protection policy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-05-2020

Avtor VORONOVA Sofija

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek The near-ubiquity of data in the lives of ordinary people, along with its exponential growth in generation rate and potential misuse, has made the protection of personal information an increasingly important social, legal and political matter for the EU. In recent years, both awareness of data rights and expectations for EU action in this area have grown considerably. The right to privacy and the right to protection of personal data are both enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and the EU Treaties. The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009 gave the Charter the same legal value as the Treaties and abolished the pillar structure, providing a stronger basis for a more effective and comprehensive data protection regime in the EU. In 2012, the European Commission launched an ambitious reform to modernise the EU data protection framework. It resulted in the adoption in 2016 of the main EU data protection legislative instrument – the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) – and the Law Enforcement Directive. The framework overhaul also included adopting an updated Regulation on Data Processing in the EU Institutions and reforming the ePrivacy Directive, pending in the Council since September 2017. The European Parliament has played a major role in passing these reforms, both as co-legislator and author of own-initiative reports and resolutions seeking to guarantee a high level of data protection to EU citizens. Last but not least, the European Court of Justice has also played an important part in building the EU data protection framework, with several landmark judgments delivered in recent years. In the coming years, potential challenges to the data protection framework include the question of how to adapt the GDPR to emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, facial recognition technology and the Internet of Things. Potential fragmentation issues include differing Member State interpretations of consent for data processing, while compliance burdens for SMEs and insufficient resources for data protection authorities may present challenges for enforcement. The European Commission is expected to address these issues in its upcoming evaluation of the GDPR.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Understanding EU data protection policy](#)

National COVID-19 contact tracing apps

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2020

Avtor CIUCCI MATTEO | GOUARDERES Frederic

Politično področje Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda daljinsko zaznavanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | telekomunikacije | varstvo zasebnosti | zdravstvo

Povzetek While the coordination of cross-border interoperable COVID-19 contact tracing apps is a competence of the European Commission, their development is a national competence. This short briefing summarises the current efforts towards functionalities of and technical decisions on the development of national COVID-19 apps, with a focus on the ongoing centralised vs. decentralised approach and the interoperability of different apps across Europe. All Member States and the Commission consider the interoperability of the apps and backend servers to be essential for the effective tracing of cross-border infection chains, especially for cross-border workers and neighbouring countries. Ultimately, this effort will support the gradual lifting of border controls within the EU and the restoration of the single market's integrity.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Tracking mobile devices to fight coronavirus](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-04-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mobilni telefon | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | razkritje informacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zdravstvo

Povzetek Governments around the world have turned to digital technologies to tackle the coronavirus crisis. One of the key measures has been to use mobile devices to monitor populations and track individuals who are infected or at risk. About half of the EU's Member States have taken location-tracking measures in response to the spread of the coronavirus disease, mainly by working with telecommunications companies to map population movements using anonymised and aggregate location data and by developing applications (apps) for tracking people who are at risk. The European Commission has called for a common EU approach to the use of mobile apps and mobile data to assess social distancing measures, support contact-tracing efforts, and contribute to limiting the spread of the virus. While governments may be justified in limiting certain fundamental rights and freedoms in order to take effective steps to fight the epidemic, such exceptional and temporary measures need to comply with applicable fundamental rights standards and EU rules on data protection and privacy. This briefing discusses location-tracking measures using mobile devices in the context of the Covid 19 crisis. It describes initiatives in EU Member States and provides a brief analysis of fundamental rights standards and the EU policy framework, including applicable EU rules on data protection and privacy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[New aspects and challenges in consumer protection - Digital services and artificial intelligence](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-04-2020

Zunanji avtor Prof. Giovanni SARTOR

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda elektronsko poslovanje | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | potrošnja | TRGOVINA | trženje | umetna inteligenca | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek The study addresses the new challenges and opportunities for digital services that are provided by artificial intelligence, in particular which regard to consumer protection, data protection, and providers' liability. The discussion addresses the way in which digital services rely on AI for processing consumer data and for targeting consumers with ads and other messages, with a focus on risks to consumer privacy and autonomy, as well as on the possibility of developing consumer-friendly AI applications. Also addressed is the relevance of AI for the liability of service providers in connection with the use of AI systems for detecting and responding to unlawful and harmful content. This document was provided/prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Študija [EN](#)

[What if smartphones could help contain COVID-19?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 24-03-2020

Avtor KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Predhodna ocena učinka | Raziskovalna politika | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mobilni telefon | osebni podatki | varstvo podatkov | zdravstvo

Povzetek In recent years, smartphones have increasingly attracted attention as a key tool in emergency and disaster situations. Almost all smartphones are nowadays equipped with GPS sensors that can track the location of their owners. Comparing the location history of infected individuals with the location history of all other Smartphone users (tested positive or not yet tested) could help health authorities gain much better understanding of where the transmission might have occurred, and who else should be tested with urgency, avoiding the further spread of the infection.

Na kratko [EN](#)

European Court of Justice limits the territorial scope of the 'right to be forgotten'

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 25-10-2019

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | iskalnik | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | sodba Sodišča (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek 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.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Digital challenges for Europe [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-10-2019

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Notranji trg in carinska unija

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | konkurenčnost | možganski trust | organizacija poslovanja | osebni podatki | poročilo | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | trg dela | trg dela | umetna inteligenca | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek The rapid development of digital technologies is posing a challenge to the European Union, spurring initiatives to catch up with the US and China in the area, notably in the context of the digital single market. Among the dilemmas are how to reconcile Europe's sensitivity towards protecting private data with the need to use them in many algorithms, and ensure that automation and artificial intelligence strengthen rather than weaken labour market participation. This note offers links to a series of some recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on digital challenges. Many earlier papers on the issue can be found in a previous item in the series, published in July 2018. Many reports on cybersecurity are available in a publication from October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Blockchain and the General Data Protection Regulation

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-07-2019

Zunanji avtor This study was written by Dr Michèle Finck

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah

Ključna beseda blokovna veriga | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek In recent times, there has been much discussion in policy circles, academia and the private sector regarding the tension between blockchains and the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ('GDPR'). Whereas, the GDPR is based on an underlying assumption that in relation to each personal data point there is at least one the data controller, blockchains make the allocation of responsibility and accountability burdensome. Further, although the GDPR is based on the assumption that data can be modified or erased where necessary to comply with legal requirements, blockchains, however, render the unilateral modification of data purposefully onerous in order to ensure data integrity and to increase trust in the network.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

[How the General Data Protection Regulation changes the rules for scientific research](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-07-2019

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS; This study has been conducted by the Health Ethics and Policy Lab, ETH Zurich

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalna integriteta | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | znanstvene raziskave | študija učinkov

Povzetek The implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) raises a series of challenges for scientific research, especially regarding research that is dependent on data. This study investigates the promises and challenges associated with the implementation of the GDPR in the scientific domain and examines the adequacy of the GDPR exceptions for scientific research in terms of safeguarding scientific freedom and technological progress.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [How the General Data Protection Regulation changes the rules for scientific research](#)

[Interoperability between EU border and security information systems](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-06-2019

Avtor LUYTEN KATRIEN | VORONOVA Sofija

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda biometrija | dovoljenje za vstop tujcev | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijski sistem | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | migracije | migracijska politika EU | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | priprava zakonodaje EU | Schengenski sporazum | varstvo podatkov | vizumska politika EU | ZNANOST | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek To enhance EU external border management and internal security, the European Commission has made several proposals to upgrade and expand European border and security information systems. As part of a broader process to maximise their use, the Commission presented legislative proposals for two regulations in December 2017 (amended in June 2018), establishing an interoperability framework between EU information systems on borders and visas, and on police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the Parliament and in the Council, the final acts were signed by the co-legislators on 20 May 2019 and published in the Official Journal two days later. Both acts came into force on 11 June 2019. The new rules aim to improve checks at the EU's external borders, allow for better detection of security threats and identity fraud, and help in preventing and combating irregular migration. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence, data protection and elections](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-05-2019

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | družbeni mediji | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kodeks ravnanja | komunikacije | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | oglaševanje | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | TRGOVINA | trženje | umetna inteligenca | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | volilna kampanja | volilni postopek in glasovanje

Povzetek The Facebook/Cambridge Analytica case in 2018, revealing alleged misuse of personal data for political advertising, demonstrated how the underlying values of the European data protection rules are essential for democracy. The EU has recently adopted a series of additional initiatives to support free and fair elections, reflected not least in European Parliament (EP) debates and resolutions.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Artificial intelligence, data protection and elections](#)

[What if we could fight drug addiction with digital technology?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-04-2019

Avtor QUAGLIO Gianluca

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | nova tehnologija | osebni podatki | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | terapija | zasvojenost z mamili | zbiranje podatkov | zdravstvo

Povzetek What if digital technology could assist drug addiction recovery by online counselling, monitoring behaviour, and real-time interventions in patients' everyday lives? Assistance at a distance: how could clinicians, health personnel, friends and family support a patient suffering from drug addiction via digital technology?

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Personal data protection achievements during the legislative term 2014-2019: the role of the European Parliament](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-04-2019

Avtor MILT Kristiina

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek Protection of personal data and respect for private life are important fundamental rights in the European Union. Considerable progress was made in safeguarding privacy during the legislative term 2014-2019 – most importantly, new EU data protection rules strengthening citizens' rights and simplifying the rules for companies in the digital age took effect in May 2018. The European Parliament has always insisted on the need to strike a balance between enhancing security and safeguarding human rights, including data protection and privacy. In Parliament, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee) is responsible for legislation in the area of the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data, according to Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[What if a simple DNA test could predict your future?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-03-2019

Avtor VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda DNK | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | etika | genska podatkovna zbirka | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | osebni podatki | razkritje informacij | tveganje za zdravje | varstvo podatkov | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek What if new-born babies were given a DNA report card that predicted their intelligence, their odds of getting a PhD, their chances of becoming a chain smoker or suffering depression, a heart attack or cancer? Thanks to ongoing genetic studies, a large amount of genetic data is available today involving millions of people. The wealth of information available to researchers allows them to create a polygenic risk score based on the DNA test of a person. This can be used to predict a person's chances of getting a disease, his or her traits and behaviour, and many other things about their future. Are these predictions flawless? Who would benefit from them? What are their implications for a person's life in general?

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if a simple DNA test could predict your future?](#)

[What if your emotions were tracked to spy on you?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-03-2019

Avtor VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Izobraževanje | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Predhodna ocena učinka | Varnost in obramba | Varstvo potrošnikov | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda biometrija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | obramba | osebni podatki | policijski nadzor | pravice in svobode | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | sodstvo | uredba (EU) | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | video nadzor | vohunjenje | ZNANOST

Povzetek Recent reports of celebrity singer, Taylor Swift, deploying facial recognition technology to spot stalkers at her concerts raised many eyebrows. What started out as a tool to unlock your smartphone or tag photos for you on social media is surreptitiously becoming a means of monitoring people in their daily lives without their consent. What impact and implications are facial recognition technology applications likely to have, and what can be done to ensure the fair engagement of this technology with its users and the public at large?

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Artificial Intelligence: challenges for EU citizens and consumers](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-01-2019

Zunanji avtor Prof. Giovanni SARTOR

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | potrošnja | TRGOVINA | umetna inteligenca | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek This briefing addresses the regulation of artificial intelligence (AI), namely, how to ensure that AI benefits citizens and communities, according to European values and principles. Focusing on data and consumer protection, it presents risks and prospects of the applications of AI, it identifies the main legal regimes that are applicable, and examines a set of key legal issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Travel Information and Authorisation System \(ETIAS\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-10-2018

Avtor RADJENOVIC Anja

Politično področje Promet | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Turizem | Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | Europol | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijski sistem | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | potovanje | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | Schengenski sporazum | terorizem | tuji državljani | turizem | varstvo podatkov | vizumska politika EU | zbiranje podatkov | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek Strengthening the EU's external borders is key to ensuring internal security and to preserving freedom of movement in the Schengen area. While the existing border management information systems do address some of the information gaps concerning non-EU citizens coming into the EU, there is a lack of information related to visa-exempt third-country nationals arriving at the Schengen external borders. The European Commission is therefore proposing to set up an automated system that would gather information on visa-exempt travellers prior to their arrival, in order to determine any irregular migration, security or public-health risks associated with them. The proposal follows similar models already existing in the USA, Canada and Australia, among others. ETIAS formally entered into force in October 2018, but will not become operational before 2021. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [European Travel Information and Authorisation System \(ETIAS\) \[Policy Podcast\]](#)

The right to respect for private life: digital challenges, a comparative-law perspective - The United Kingdom

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-10-2018

Zunanji avtor EPRS, Comparative Law

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda digitalizacija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | dvostranski sporazum | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | kaznivo dejanje zoper spolno nedotakljivost | komunikacije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pornografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | računalniška kriminaliteta | varstvo otrok | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združeno kraljestvo | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek This study forms part of a wider-ranging project which seeks to lay the groundwork for comparisons between legal frameworks governing the right to respect for private life in different legal systems, and between the ways in which the systems address the challenges that the 'digital age' poses to the exercise of that right. It analyses, with reference to the United Kingdom, the legislation in force, the most relevant case law and the nature of the right to respect for private life. Chapter 2 describes the concept of a right to respect for private life as it is recognised in UK legislation. This section of materials is subdivided into two parts. The first part outlines statutory protection for privacy interests, including the recently enacted Data Protection Act 2018 that gives domestic effect to the General Data Protection Regulations. The rest of chapter 2 discusses the most prominent set of statutory restrictions or qualifications upon the right. Privacy interests are thus revealed to be limited in the interests of national security and the prevention, investigation and detection of crime including crimes connected to the sexual abuse of children and young persons. Particular sets of laws authorise interception, examination and retention of digital online communications. Relevant obligations imposed on ISPs and telecommunications companies are described as are safeguards against unlawful forms of intrusion into these communications. Chapter 3 provides an overview of relevant jurisprudence in privacy related matters. A central focus of this chapter is the relatively recently developed tort of misuse of personal information. An evaluation of the overall state of UK law is offered in chapter 4. Finally, the conclusion identifies some privacy-related issues that are likely to arise in the near future.

Študija [EN](#)

The right to respect for private life: digital challenges, a comparative-law perspective - The United States

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-10-2018

Zunanji avtor EPRS, Comparative Law

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | digitalizacija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | dvostranski sporazum | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | varstvo otrok | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek This study forms part of a wider-ranging project which seeks to lay the groundwork for comparisons between legal frameworks governing the right to respect for private life in different legal systems, and between the ways in which the systems address the challenges that the 'digital age' poses to the exercise of that right. It analyses, with reference to the United States and the subject at hand, the legislation in force, the most relevant case law and the nature of the right to respect for private life, ending with some conclusions on the challenges discussed. Unlike jurisdictions that have adopted an omnibus approach to privacy protection, the US takes a sectoral approach to regulating privacy, with different regulatory regimes for different contexts and sectors of the economy. This report provides an overview of the different areas of law addressing privacy, including constitutional, statutory, and common law, as well as of relevant scholarly commentary. The report concludes with a summary of the current legislative outlook.

Študija [EN](#)

What if blockchain offered a way to reconcile privacy with transparency?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-09-2018

Avtor KRITIKOS Michail

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | Javno zdravje | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Okolje | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Promet | Raziskovalna politika | Socialna politika | Varnost hrane | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah

Ključna beseda blokovna veriga | denarno poslovanje | elektronsko bančništvo | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančni nadzor | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kreditne in finančne institucije | kriptografija | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prost pretok kapitala | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | uredba (EU) | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | virtualna valuta

Povzetek One of the most appealing aspects of blockchain technology is the degree of transparency that it can provide. Blockchain has the potential to improve supply chains and clinical trials, enforce the law, enable responsible consumption and enhance democratic governance through a traceability of information as a means of ensuring that nothing is unduly modified. The level of transparency that blockchain brings forward adds a degree of accountability that has not existed to date. At the same time, one of the most appealing aspects of blockchain technology is the degree of privacy that it can provide. How could blockchain safeguard the rights to privacy and control over one's data, whilst promoting data transparency?

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if blockchain were to be truly decentralised?](#)

Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, September 2018

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-09-2018

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | FINANCE | finance EU | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | krožno gospodarstvo | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | pesticid | POLITIKA | pranje denarja | prost pretok kapitala | prostovoljno delo | Solidarnostni sklad Evropske unije | sredstva kmetijske proizvodnje | Svetovna trgovinska organizacija | svetovne organizacije | zasedanje parlamenta | čezatlantski odnosi

Povzetek The highlight of September's plenary session was the State of the Union speech by the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, announcing a number of legislative proposals to come by the end of the Commission's mandate. The debate on the Future of Europe continued, this time with the Prime Minister of Greece, Alexis Tsipras. Lebanon's President, Michel Aoun, addressed Parliament as well as the Prime Minister of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Zoran Zaev. Parliament approved, inter alia, proposals on the European Solidarity Corps, Single Digital Gateway, and countering money laundering. Parliament also voted an amended report on copyright in the digital single market which is now ready to be negotiated with the Council.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Rules for EU institutions' processing of personal data

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-09-2018

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | delo parlamenta | dostop do informacij | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski Nadzornik za varstvo podatkov | fizična oseba | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | pravice in svobode | PRAVO | pravo EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prenos podatkov | razkritje informacij | redni zakonodajni postopek | sprememba zakona | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek In the context of the comprehensive reform of the EU's legal framework for data protection, the Commission tabled a proposal in January 2017 for a 'regulation on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and the free movement of such data' and repealing the existing one (Regulation No 45/2001). The aim is to align it to the 2016 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that has been fully applicable since 25 May 2018. Interinstitutional trilogue meetings, in which debate focused on also applying the regulation to operational data of EU bodies carrying out law enforcement activities, brought an agreement between the co-legislators in May. The compromise text is due to be voted by the Parliament in the September plenary session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Digital technology in elections: Efficiency versus credibility?

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-09-2018

Avtor RUSSELL Martin | ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda digitalizacija | dokumentacija | ekonomska geografija | Estonija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodno pravo | organizacija volitev | osebni dokument | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PRAVO | preizkušanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računovodstvo | stroškovna analiza | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | varstvo podatkov | volilni postopek in glasovanje

Povzetek Digital technology brings greater efficiency in many walks of life, and elections are no exception. Online databases hugely facilitate the task of creating and managing accurate and up-to-date electoral rolls. In less developed countries, whose citizens often lack reliable identity documents, biometric technology can help to identify voters, thus preventing fraud in the form of multiple voting. However, for some aspects of election management, digitalisation is more controversial. Electronic voting machines count votes quickly and accurately. First used in the United States, they have spread to several Latin American and Asian countries. However, the intangible nature of digital processes makes detecting tampering more difficult; as a result, most European countries are sticking to tried-and-trusted conventional paper ballots. Even more controversial is the idea of internet voting. On the one hand, allowing citizens the convenience of casting their vote online without the need to visit polling stations could help to reverse a worrying decline in voter turnout across the world. On the other hand, current technology does not allow internet voting systems to be fully secured against hackers, a major concern given the growing sophistication of cyber-attacks (for example, from Russia). To date, only Estonia gives all voters the option of online voting in national elections.

Briefing [EN](#)

Protection of personal data processed by the Union institutions and bodies

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 05-09-2018

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucija EU | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek In view of revising the existing rules in the field and in line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the European Commission made a proposal regulating the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies in 2016. Negotiations with the Council have produced a compromise text, which is expected to be voted on at first reading in the September plenary.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

The future EU-UK relationship: options in the field of the protection of personal data for general processing activities and for processing for law enforcement purposes

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-08-2018

Zunanji avtor Hans GRAUX, Time.lex
Alessandra INNESTI, Spark Legal Network
Inês DE MATOS PINTO, Spark Legal Network
Peter MCNALLY, Spark Legal Network
Patricia YPMA, Spark Legal Network
Rianne SIEBENGA, PwC
Wim WENSINK, PwC

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda država članica EU | dvostranski odnosi | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | komunikacije | medinstitucionalni sporazum | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | pogajanja za sklenitev sporazuma (EU) | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | prenos podatkov | tretja država | urad ali agencija EU | varstvo podatkov | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines the available mechanisms for personal data transfers between the EU and the UK after Brexit. The study shows that an adequacy finding for the UK would be beneficial, but insufficient. Notably, and to the extent that there is a consensus on these points, there is a need for a bespoke instrument that establishes a standstill period, and which allows the UK to participate in (i) the development of EU data protection policy, (ii) internal market data transfers, and (iii) security and law enforcement initiatives.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

The Privacy Shield: Update on the state of play of the EU-US data transfer rules

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 26-07-2018

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara | PUCCIO Laura

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | sodna praksa (EU) | trg EU | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | uredba ES | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek The CJEU's Schrems judgment of October 2015, besides declaring the European Commission's Decision on the EU-US 'Safe Harbour' data transfer regime invalid, has also settled a number of crucial requirements corresponding to the foundations of EU data protection. In less than one year from the CJEU ruling, the Commission had adopted a new adequacy decision in which the new framework for EU-US data transfer, the Privacy Shield (2016), is deemed to adequately protect EU citizens. The main improvements of the Privacy Shield (over its predecessor), as well as the critical reactions to the new arrangements, are discussed in this paper. The first joint annual review took place in September 2017 on which both the Commission and Article 29 Working Party issued their own reports. Although progress is recognised, a number of concerns remain and new challenges to the Privacy Shield have arisen, among others, from the Facebook/Cambridge Analytica scandal, as pointed out by the European Parliament in its recent resolution.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Virtual currencies in the Eurosystem: challenges ahead

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-07-2018

Zunanji avtor Rosa María LASTRA, Jason Grant ALLEN

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja

Ključna beseda boj proti kriminalu | davčna utaja | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | elektronsko bančništvo | emisija denarja | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | goljufija | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | kreditne in finančne institucije | osebni podatki | plačilo | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | ponarejanje denarja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravosodno sodelovanje v kazenskih zadevah (EU) | računovodstvo | TRGOVINA | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | virtualna valuta

Povzetek Speculation on Bitcoin, the evolution of money in the digital age, and the underlying blockchain technology are attracting growing interest. In the context of the Eurosystem, this briefing paper analyses the legal nature of privately issued virtual currencies (VCs), the implications of VCs for central bank's monetary policy and monopoly of note issue, and the risks for the financial system at large. The paper also considers some of the proposals concerning central bank issued virtual currencies.
This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Študija [EN](#)

Security of ID cards and of residence documents issued to EU citizens and their families

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-07-2018

Avtor EISELE Katharina

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Promet | Turizem | Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda dovoljenje za bivanje | državljani EU | ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko državljanstvo | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | mednarodno pravo | osebni dokument | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prosto gibanje oseb | svoboda gibanja | tuji državljani | zunanja meja Evropske unije | študija učinkov

Povzetek Currently, there are at least 86 different versions of ID cards, and 181 types of residence documents in circulation in the EU. The format and minimum standards for ID cards and residence documents is not regulated on EU level. In order to strengthen the security features of ID cards and residence documents of EU citizens and their non-EU family members, the European Commission published a legislative proposal. The impact assessment accompanying this proposal clearly explains the problems currently encountered, and proposes adequate solutions. The Commission used different sources to substantiate the impact assessment and also undertook several stakeholder consultation activities. However, it is not systematically indicated which stakeholder group prefers which specific option. At times the impact assessment displays a lack of quantification, about which the Commission is open. More detailed information on the safeguards regarding the fundamental rights impact would have been desirable.

Briefing [EN](#)

European production and preservation orders and the appointment of legal representatives for gathering electronic evidence

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-07-2018

Avtor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | elektronski dokaz | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazenska tožba | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | opravljanje storitev | osebni podatki | politika sodelovanja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | pričanje | računalniška kriminaliteta | sodstvo | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo podatkov | čezmejno sodelovanje | študija učinkov

Povzetek The IA provides a comprehensive description of the problem and the objectives are clearly linked to the objectives and the problem definition. It would have benefited the analysis if coherence and complementarity between this initiative and other proposed EU legislation would have been further explained. Moreover, stakeholders' views are mentioned in a rather general way throughout the IA report and also, the problem drivers are not evenly discussed. It is to be noted that the proposed Regulation does not entirely follow the IA as it does not include legislative measures on direct access and access to databases, and on the other hand, it includes additional conditions for issuing a European Production Order.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Data protection rules applicable to the European Parliament and to MEPs: Current regime and recent developments](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-06-2018

Avtor KOTANIDIS Silvia | MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropske organizacije | Evropski Nadzornik za varstvo podatkov | Evropsko sodišče za človekove pravice | fizična oseba | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | osebni podatki | parlament | peticija | Pogodba o delovanju EU | POLITIKA | poslanec Evropskega parlamenta | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | prenos podatkov | uredba ES | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek Data protection is a fundamental right enshrined in both primary and secondary EU law. More specifically, the main reference for data protection in Europe is the 2016 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which is fully applicable since 25 May 2018. Moreover, specific data protection rules (currently Regulation 45/2001) apply to the EU institutions. The latter are under review, to adapt their principles and provisions to the GDPR. The processing of data relating to parliamentary activities is therefore covered by these specific rules, as is personal data relating to, or processed by, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). This Briefing provides an overview of the main provisions applicable to parliamentary activities and in particular to MEPs, taking account of the fact that the process of reforming the current rules has not been formally concluded (even if a political agreement has been reached between the co-legislators). An update of this Briefing will be published in due course.

Briefing [EN](#)

[GDPR goes live: A modern data protection law](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-05-2018

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | uredba (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek Aimed at strengthening citizens' rights uniformly while reducing burdens for companies and public entities, the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) applies fully as of 25 May 2018. The long-awaited (and often feared) law is part of a reform package adopted in 2016 to foster trust in a digital age. The recent revelations on misuses of data show how the underlying values of the GDPR standards are essential for democracy.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [GDPR goes live: A modern data protection law](#)

[Adapting to new digital realities: Main issues and policy responses](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-04-2018

Avtor BENTZEN Naja | NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar | REILLON Vincent | SAJN Nikolina | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politično področje Demokracija | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | digitalizacija | dokumentacija | družbeni mediji | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijsko omrežje | internet | internet stvari | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno posvetovanje | javno-zasebno partnerstvo | komunikacije | konkurenčnost | organizacija poslovanja | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalništvo v oblaku | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | varstvo podatkov | širjenje inovacij

Povzetek Digital technologies have changed the way we live and transformed the world around us at unprecedented speed. They have affected all important aspects of life, both at work and at home, and have influenced almost everything from human relations to the economy, to the extent that access to the internet has now become a basic human right recognised by the United Nations. This profound change presents both opportunities and threats to our society. Citizens need specific skills and access to be able to meaningfully take part in society and work. European businesses need an adequate policy framework and infrastructure to capture the enormous value created by the digital economy. Supporting innovation, removing barriers in the digital single market, and effectively managing and using data are the necessary tools to assist them and boost economic growth in Europe. The European Union takes an active part in shaping the digital economy and society, with cross policy initiatives that range from boosting investment, through reforms of copyright and e privacy, to removal of geo-blocking and development of e-government. This multifaceted approach is necessary to facilitate adaptation to complex new realities. The European Parliament, as co-legislator, is involved in shaping the policy framework which will help citizens and businesses fully utilise the potential of digital technologies.

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

The added value of the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI), and its revision

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 13-04-2018

Avtor SALM Christian

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | dopustnost postopka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski varuh človekovih pravic | evropsko državljanstvo | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno posvetovanje | komunikacije | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | nevladna organizacija | nevladne organizacije | nezdružljivost | osebni podatki | parlament | participativna demokracija | peticija | pobuda EU | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravica dajanja pobud | PRAVO | preglednost odločanja | sodstvo | varstvo podatkov | zakonodajna pobuda

Povzetek The European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) is aimed at bringing the EU closer to its citizens, by enabling them to invite the European Commission to make a proposal for a legal act. Introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon, the ECI should provide every citizen with the right to participate in the democratic life of the Union. However, the ECI in practice has had various procedural hurdles, preventing the fulfilment of the regulation's objectives. The ECI is thus not fulfilling its potential with regard to bringing the EU closer to its citizens. Against this background, the present study outlines the weaknesses in the existing ECI procedure. Moreover, it assesses, with a view to their added value, the main reform proposals that have been put forward to improve the ECI's functioning.

Študija [EN](#)

Law enforcement access to financial data

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-04-2018

Avtor SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski bančni organ | Evropski organ za vrednostne papirje in trge | Evropski organ za zavarovanja in poklicne pokojnine | FINANCE | finančna kontrola | finančna zakonodaja | finančni instrument | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | investicijska družba | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | kreditne in finančne institucije | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | opravljanje storitev | osebni podatki | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pranje denarja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prenos podatkov | proračun | prost pretok kapitala | revizija poslovanja | tretja država | TRGOVINA | trženje

Povzetek Access to financial data by law enforcement authorities is seen as critical for preventing crime. This briefing looks at the specific provisions contained in EU instruments that have facilitated this access, and examines the exchange of financial data at EU level but also with non-EU countries. It shows that such access has significantly broadened in the last decades. The private sector, which collects most of these data, has been increasingly regulated; as a result, the sources of information available to the competent authorities have multiplied. The exchange of these data at EU level has been furthermore considerably simplified. However, law enforcement authorities still see significant challenges to accessing and exchanging financial information. The Commission plans to address these challenges through a number of initiatives that it announced in its 2018 work programme. On the other hand, such broadened access does not occur without debates and controversies, in particular in relation to efficiency at the operational level, adequate scrutiny and fundamental rights compliance.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - March 2018

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-03-2018

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | Kultura | Mednarodna trgovina | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Zaposlovanje | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda delovno pravo | delovno pravo in delovna razmerja | demografija in prebivalstvo | digitalizacija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mlad človek | osebni podatki | PRAVO | proračun EU | prosto gibanje oseb | Schengenski sporazum | tuja naložba | varstvo otrok | varstvo podatkov | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-02-2018

Avtor MAŃKO Rafał

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | digitalizacija | digitalna pogodba | digitalna tehnologija | dobavitelj | dokumentacija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno posvetovanje | komunikacije | osebni podatki | oskrba | pogodba | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalništvo v oblaku | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinsko poslovanje | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek On 21 November 2017, the European Parliament's Internal Market and Consumer Committee (IMCO) and Legal Affairs Committee (JURI) adopted their joint report on the European Commission's proposal for a directive regulating the private-law aspects of contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services in the internal market. The Council of the EU agreed on a general approach in June 2017. Trilogue meetings began on 5 December 2017 and are still on-going. The main changes proposed by the joint report of the two Parliament committees are concerned with the duration of legal guarantees for digital content and services, liability for hidden defects and the short-term right to reject defective digital content. An issue which is still being discussed is the relationship between the directive and EU public law rules on the protection of personal data. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view previous editions of this briefing, please see: PE 608.748 (October 2017).

Briefing [EN](#)

Interoperability between EU information systems for security, border and migration management

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-02-2018

Avtor EISELE Katharina

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Predhodna ocena učinka | Varnost in obramba | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda biometrija | dovoljenje za vstop tujcev | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijski sistem | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | migracije | migracijska politika EU | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | Schengenski sporazum | varstvo podatkov | vizumska politika EU | ZNANOST | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposals on (1) borders and visa; and on (2) police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration, submitted on 12 December 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. In 2016, the European Commission stressed the need for interoperability between EU border and security information systems. Likewise, the Joint Declaration on the EU's legislative priorities for 2018-2019 identified interoperable EU information systems as a key priority. The initiative aims to make information exchange and data sharing between the various EU information systems more effective and efficient, fully upholding fundamental rights, so as to boost the protection of the EU's external borders, improve migration management and enhance internal security. Interoperability is not a new topic, already in 2004 the European Council called for enhanced interoperability between the Schengen Information System (SIS) II, the Visa Information System (VIS) and Eurodac (the EU asylum fingerprint database).

Briefing [EN](#)

European Citizens' Initiative (ECI)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 29-01-2018

Avtor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | dopustnost postopka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski varuh človekovih pravic | evropsko državljanstvo | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno posvetovanje | komunikacije | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | nevladna organizacija | nevladne organizacije | nezdružljivost | osebni podatki | parlament | participativna demokracija | peticija | pobuda EU | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravica dajanja pobud | PRAVO | preglednost odločanja | sodstvo | varstvo podatkov | zakonodajna pobuda

Povzetek The European Citizens' Initiative (ECI), introduced in 2009 with the Lisbon Treaty, is a key element of participatory democracy, allowing citizens to play an active role in the EU's democratic life, through addressing a request to the European Commission to make a proposal for a legal act. The procedure and conditions for ECIs are governed by Regulation (EU) No 211/2011, in force since April 2012. In September 2017, the European Commission presented a proposal for its amendment, picking up on a number of suggestions for improvement. This is a further update of an 'at a glance' note published in July 2017: PE 608.644. For more detailed information on the proposed amendment of the ECI Regulation, please see EPRS' 'EU Legislation in progress' briefing, Revising the European Citizens' initiative, PE 614.627.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Smart Borders: EU Entry/Exit System

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-01-2018

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | ORAV Anita

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Proračun | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijski sistem | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | migracije | nezakonito priseljevanje | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | priprava zakonodaje EU | schengenski informacijski sistem | terorizem | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to security concerns regarding the control of EU external borders, on 6 April 2016, the Commission presented revised proposals for establishing an Entry/Exit System for recording the border-crossings of all non-EU nationals. These build on the Smart Borders package presented in 2013, which did not secure consensus among the co-legislators and was the subject of additional technical and operational studies completed in 2015. The current system of manual stamping of passports would be replaced by automation of certain preparatory border control procedures. The system would be interconnected with the Visa Information System (VIS) database and used by the same authorities: border control and consular posts. Moreover, it would allow law enforcement authorities to perform restricted queries in the database for criminal identification and intelligence to prevent serious crime and terrorism. The two regulations were signed on 30 November 2017, and the Entry/Exit System is due to become fully functional by 2020 at the latest.

Briefing [EN](#)

The implications of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union for the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 19-12-2017

Zunanji avtor Susie ALEGRE; Prof. Didier BIGO; Prof. Elspeth GUILD; Elif MENDOS KUSKONMAZ; Hager BEN JAFFEL; Dr. Julien JEANDESBOZ (CCLS, Université Libre de Bruxelles) acted as administrative coordinator for this study and Ife KUBLER provided research assistance.

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družina | družinsko pravo | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | načelo vzajemnega priznavanja | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | pravosodno sodelovanje | prenos podatkov | prosto gibanje oseb | terorizem | tretja država | varstvo podatkov | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, appraises the implications of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union for the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice and protection of personal data for law enforcement purposes. It maps the various policy areas in which the UK is currently participating and analyses the requirements for the disentanglement of the UK from them, as well as the prerequisites for possible UK participation in AFSJ policies after withdrawal. Furthermore, it provides an assessment of the political and operational impact of Brexit for the EU in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice.

Študija [EN](#)

What if mini-brains could help us understand dementia?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 05-12-2017

Avtor KRITIKOS Michail

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda bioetika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | duševna bolezen | genska podatkovna zbirka | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medicinske raziskave | medicinsko pravo | metoda vrednotenja | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | osebni podatki | presajanje organov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | rak | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave posledic uvajanja novih tehnologij | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | terapija | varstvo podatkov | zarodna celica | zdravilo | zdravstveni podatki | zdravstvo | ZNANOST | človeško kloniranje

Povzetek Organoids are artificially grown organs that mimic the properties of real organs. What new possibilities for treating diseases, drug development, and personalised and regenerative medicine do organoids provide?

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if mini-brains could help us understand dementia?](#)

United Nations Universal Children's Day and the protection of children's rights by the EU

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 16-11-2017

Avtor APAP Joanna

Politično področje Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | konvencija ZN | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | migracije | migrant | osebni podatki | otrokove pravice | ozaveščanje javnosti | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravica do azila | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | varstvo otrok | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek The United Nations established Universal Children's Day in 1954. The UN adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1959, and since 1990, the day has also marked the anniversary of the date that the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Though the European Union is not a party to the CRC, it is guided by the principles set out in the Convention, which has been ratified by all EU Member States, as well as by Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union, which explicitly calls for promoting the protection of the rights of the child. To this end, the EU has adopted guidelines on children's rights, updated in 2017 in order to address new developments. Three innovative aspects stand out in the new guidelines: rights of unaccompanied and separated migrant children, digital rights of children, and the need for internal-external policy coherence for the rights of the child.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Contracts for supply of digital content

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-10-2017

Avtor MAŃKO Rafał

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pogodbno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | digitalna tehnologija | dokumentacija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska družba | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pogodba | poročilo | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | približevanje zakonodaje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalništvo v oblaku | redni zakonodajni postopek | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska pogodba | trgovinska politika | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek The digital content directive was proposed by the European Commission as part of a legislative package, alongside the online sales directive, to facilitate the development of the internal market for such content. The Council agreed on a general approach on the proposal on 8 June 2017. This seeks to clarify the relationship between the proposed contract law rules and the personal data protection regime – an issue which has been hotly debated. Furthermore, it strengthens the position of consumers with regard to conformity and remedies. As for the Parliament, a draft report was published in November 2016 by the two co-rapporteurs, who proposed to expand the directive's scope to include digital content supplied against data that consumers provide passively, while also strengthening the position of consumers as regards criteria of conformity. Objective criteria would become the default rule, with a possibility to depart from them only if the consumer's attention were explicitly drawn to the shortcomings of the digital content. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view previous editions of this briefing, please see: PE 599.310 (March 2017). "A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

Varstvo osebnih podatkov

Vrsta publikacije Kratki vodnik po EU

Datum 01-10-2017

Avtor MILT Kristiina

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Evropska konvencija o človekovih pravicah | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski Nadzornik za varstvo podatkov | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nadzorni organ | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek Varstvo osebnih podatkov in spoštovanje zasebnega življenja sta pomembni temeljni pravici. Evropski parlament že od nekdaj vztraja, da je treba najti ravnotežje med večjo varnostjo ter zaščito človekovih pravic, kamor sodi tudi varstvo podatkov in zasebnosti. Reforma varstva podatkov v EU bo okrepila pravice državljanov in jim omogočila boljši nadzor nad njihovimi podatki, obenem pa zagotovila varstvo njihove zasebnosti v digitalni dobi.

Kratki vodnik po EU [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Registration of persons on board passenger ships

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-09-2017

Avtor PAPE Marketa

Politično področje Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | potnik | prevoz oseb | PROMET | prometna politika | shranjevanje podatkov | upravna formalnost | varnost v morskem prometu | zapis podatkov | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek While EU waters ranks among the safest in the world for travellers, in case of an emergency, search and rescue authorities must know immediately the number of people missing. To facilitate this, the European Commission proposed to digitalise the registration of passengers on ships operating to and from EU ports. The proposal is part of a broader review of the EU passenger ship safety legislation, which aims to simplify the existing rules and cut administrative costs, while keeping sea travel safe.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

CJEU Opinion on EU-Canada PNR agreement

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 05-09-2017

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | Kanada | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mnenje Sodišča (EU) | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | potnik | pravo Evropske unije | PROMET | revizija sporazuma | sodna praksa (EU) | sporazum (EU) | terorizem | varovanje v letalstvu | varstvo podatkov | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek A new agreement on the transfer of passenger name records (PNR) was signed by the EU Council and Canada in 2014, but conclusion of the agreement requires the European Parliament's consent. Consulted by Parliament, the Court of Justice of the EU held in July 2017 that the envisaged agreement needs to be revised.

Na kratko [EN](#)

An assessment of the Commission's proposal on privacy and electronic communications

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-06-2017

Zunanji avtor Dr. Frederik ZUIDERVEEN BORGESIU (project leader and editor), Dr. Joris VAN HOBOKEN, Ronan FAHY and Dr. Kristina IRION
Max ROZENDAAL

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda elektronika in elektrotehnika | elektronska oprema | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | medsebojna povezava sistemov | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | prenos podatkov | prenosno omrežje | približevanje zakonodaje | TRGOVINA | trženje | uredba (EU) | urejanje telekomunikacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, appraises the European Commission's proposal for an ePrivacy Regulation. The study assesses whether the proposal would ensure that the right to the protection of personal data, the right to respect for private life and communications, and related rights enjoy a high standard of protection. The study also highlights the proposal's potential benefits and drawbacks more generally.

Študija [EN](#)

European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS): Border management, fundamental rights and data protection

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 18-05-2017

Zunanji avtor Susie ALEGRE, Director, Alegre Consulting Ltd and Associate Tenant, Doughty Street Chambers
Dr. Julien JEANDESBOZ (Coordinator), Associate Researcher, CCLS (Centre d'étude sur les conflits)
Dr. Niovi VAVOULA, Queen Mary University of London

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | Europol | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijski sistem | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | potovanje | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | Schengenski sporazum | terorizem | tuji državljani | turizem | varstvo podatkov | vizumska politika EU | zbiranje podatkov | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, appraises the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), adopted by the European Commission on 16 November 2016. It provides an assessment of the necessity, implications in relation to interoperability, and impact in terms of fundamental rights, including the right to personal data protection and the right to privacy. It finds that the necessity of ETIAS has not been made, that the proposal is likely to introduce interoperability through the backdoor, and that it constitutes a significant interference with fundamental rights.

Študija [EN](#)

Contracts for the supply of digital content and personal data protection

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2017

Avtor MAŃKO Rafał | MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | pogodba | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | priprava zakonodaje EU | TRGOVINA | uporabnik interneta | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | varstvo zasebnosti | zasebno pravo

Povzetek The proposed directive on the supply of digital content is intended to regulate the main contractual rights and duties of parties to contracts for the supply of digital content and services, and create a harmonised legal framework for digital content to benefit both consumers and businesses. It covers not only contracts where digital content or services are provided in exchange for money, but also those where the consumer provides personal or other data in lieu of money to gain access to digital content or services. The interplay between this proposed private law instrument and the existing public law rules on data protection (notably the recently adopted General Data Protection Regulation) have been the subject of some debate. The European Data Protection Supervisor's recent opinion was critical of the proposal, arguing that, in the EU, personal data 'cannot be conceived as a mere economic asset' and cannot therefore be treated as the consumer's contractual counter-performance in lieu of money. The draft report prepared by the co-rapporteurs in Parliament includes those contracts in which consumers do not pay a price (but potentially provide data) within the scope of the proposal. It eliminates however the notion of personal data as a form of contractual 'counter-performance'. The co-legislators are now facing the challenging task of reconciling the fundamental rights approach with the requirements of economic reality, including the need to grant legal protection to consumers who provide their data in order to access digital content or services.

Briefing [EN](#)

European information systems in the area of justice and home affairs: An overview

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 11-05-2017

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda biometrija | dovoljenje za vstop tujcev | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | Europol | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | Frontex | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kazensko pravo | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | migracije | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | nezakonito priseljevanje | ogrožanje državne varnosti | osebni dokument | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | priprava prečiščenih besedil prava EU | schengenski informacijski sistem | sistem upravljanja baze podatkov | terorizem | tretja država | upravna formalnost | ZNANOST | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek The interconnections between border management, migration and internal security have become more apparent recently in the context of high inflows of refugees and irregular migrants and of increasing terrorist activities in the EU. To address these challenges, the EU has taken steps to revise and develop the European information systems in order to improve the collection, processing and sharing of data among Member States and relevant EU agencies. This publication provides an overview of the existing and proposed European information systems in the area of justice and home affairs. It discusses the legal basis, the purposes, the scope of data and access, the utilisation and the proposed changes for each information system, including issues of interoperability.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Cross-border portability of online content

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-05-2017

Avtor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Politično področje Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda avdiovizualna industrija | avtorska pravica | brezplačna storitev | civilno pravo | demografija in prebivalstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | pogodbeni pogoji | potrošnja | PRAVO | prebivališče | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek 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.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

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

Respect for private life and protection of personal data in electronic communications

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-04-2017

Avtor KONONENKO Vadim

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | elektronska pošta | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | priprava zakonodaje EU | urejanje telekomunikacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | študija učinkov

Povzetek Overall the IA report makes a good presentation of the Commission's impact assessment work for the legislative proposal. The IA draws on a vast amount of research and expertise in elaborating the policy options and linking them to the main problems. Also, the range of policy options appears comprehensive. However, a more thorough analysis of the social and fundamental rights impacts would have considerably strengthened the report. In particular, as confidentiality remains a sensitive issue in this field, the IA report could have gone into more depth on this issue, especially when comparing the options. In addition, more attention could have been dedicated to developing clearer monitoring and evaluation indicators.

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

Legal Frameworks for Hacking by Law Enforcement: Identification, Evaluation and Comparison of Practices

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 06-04-2017

Zunanji avtor Mirja GUTHEIL, Quentin LIGER, Aurélie HEETMAN, James EAGER, Max CRAWFORD, Optimity Advisors

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | država članica EU | državna suverenost | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalne pristojnosti (EU) | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodno pravo | mobilna komunikacija | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | urad ali agencija EU | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, presents concrete policy proposals on the use of hacking techniques by law enforcement. These proposals are driven by a comparative examination of the legal frameworks for hacking by law enforcement across six EU Member States and three non-EU countries, in combination with analyses of the international and EU-level debates on the topic and the EU legal basis for intervention in the field.

Študija [EN](#)

Towards new rules on sales and digital content: Analysis of the key issues

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 22-03-2017

Avtor MAŃKO Rafal

Politično področje Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | digitalizacija | digitalna pogodba | digitalna tehnologija | dobavitelj | dokumentacija | ekonomske analize | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodna trgovina | osebni podatki | oskrba | pogodba | potrošnja | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prosti pretok blaga | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinsko poslovanje | trženje | varstvo potrošnikov | študija učinkov

Povzetek In 2015, the Commission presented two proposals for directives: on the online sale of goods to consumers, and on the supply of digital content to consumers. The two proposals need to be analysed in the context of the existing Consumer Sales Directive from 1999, which is currently under revision as part of the REFIT exercise. If the two proposals enter into force, consumer sales transactions will be regulated by three instruments: with regard to tangible goods sold face to face – by the Consumer Sales Directive, with regard to tangible goods sold at a distance – the Online Sales Directive, and with regard to the sale of digital content – the Digital Content Directive. Not surprisingly, the three texts have much in common as regards their structure and subject matter. They all deal with such issues as conformity (lack of defects), the consumer's remedies in cases of defects, the time limit for bringing such remedies and the burden of proof. They also have two other systemic issues in common: the choice between minimum and maximum harmonisation, on the one hand, and between mandatory and default rules, on the other. The existing Consumer Rights Directive is a minimum harmonisation instrument, and allows Member States to grant consumers a higher level of protection, especially when it comes to the period of seller's liability or the freedom of choice of remedies to be pursued in the event of defects. Similarly, the absence of any EU legislation specifically addressing contracts regarding the sale or rental of digital content or the provision of digital services means that Member States have been free to protect consumers to the extent they see fit. Since the two proposals are framed as maximum harmonisation instruments, the question of the exact extent of consumer rights and the way they should be exercised is crucial.

Poglabljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Fundamental rights implications of big data

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-03-2017

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | osebni podatki | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek The development of smart devices connected online and of big data practices, allowing unprecedented availability, sharing and automated use of data, brings both opportunities in terms of efficiency and improvement in our lives and risks for individuals' fundamental rights. The European Parliament will vote on an own-initiative report on these issues in the second plenary of March 2017.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Fundamental rights implications of Big Data](#)

Contracts for supply of digital content

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-03-2017

Avtor MAŃKO Rafal

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | digitalna tehnologija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska družba | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | pogodba | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | približevanje zakonodaje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalništvo v oblaku | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska pogodba | trgovinska politika | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek In November 2016 the co-rapporteurs delivered their draft report on the Commission's proposal for a directive on contracts for supply of digital content. They propose to expand the directive's scope to include digital content supplied against data that consumers provide passively, while also strengthening the position of consumers as regards criteria of conformity. Objective criteria would become the default rule, with a possibility to depart from them only if the consumer's attention were explicitly drawn to the shortcomings of the digital content. The Digital Content Directive was proposed as part of a legislative package, alongside the Online Sales Directive. The Council has favoured a fast-track for the digital content proposal, while seeking to reflect for longer on the proposed Online Sales Directive. Nonetheless, the Commission is keen not to dismantle the legislative package, and likewise the Parliament has been working on the two texts in parallel, seeking to coordinate amendments to the two proposals. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view the previous edition of this briefing, please see: PE 581.980, April 2016.

"A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Cloud initiative

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 07-02-2017

Avtor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda ekonomija znanja | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | odprti podatki | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | osebni podatki | pobuda EU | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | računalništvo v oblaku | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek The economic prospects of cloud computing and the data-driven economy are very promising. However, fragmentation, differences in data policies, scarce incentives, interoperability problems and lack of high-capacity data infrastructure, among other challenges, are slowing down its development in Europe. A European Parliament own-initiative report reflecting on the European Commission's European Cloud initiative is on the agenda of the February II plenary session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Review of the ePrivacy Directive

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-02-2017

Avtor SCHREFLER Lorna

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda elektronika in elektrotehnika | elektronska oprema | elektronska pošta | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno posvetovanje | komunikacije | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | prenosno omrežje | približevanje zakonodaje | urejanje telekomunikacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek The technological, economic and social landscape has significantly changed since the adoption of Directive 2002/58 on privacy in electronic communications. In spite of targeted amendments adopted in 2009, the current text of the directive does not entirely reflect recent evolutions in the sector and in consumers' habits. Some of the most notable changes in this respect include the entry of new types of players on the market and the widespread usage of internet-based services, such as instant messaging, with a potential impact on the effectiveness of existing ePrivacy rules. In addition, the adoption of the General Data Protection Regulation in 2016 has altered the legislative framework on data protection, possibly calling into question the relevance and continued coherence of the ePrivacy Directive with the new legislation. Evidence collected to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance and EU added value of Directive 2002/58, as well as the feedback gathered by the European Commission through targeted workshops, an online public consultation and a Eurobarometer survey, have confirmed the existence of various challenges. These were also raised during a dedicated conference organised by the European Parliament in 2015. In particular, some of the key provisions of the directive have not been fully effective in delivering the intended levels of confidentiality and protection envisaged by the legislator. This is the case of Article 5(3), for instance, on cookies and other techniques to store and access information on users' equipment, a point that was raised on various occasions also by the Members of the European Parliament. Moreover, it appears that some parts of Directive 2002/58 have become technologically obsolete or that better legal approaches have been adopted in the meantime. Finally, an analysis of the implementation of EU ePrivacy rules in the Member States pointed to various degrees of legal fragmentation, the coexistence of different levels of protection across the EU, and a complex governance structure with responsibilities for implementation and enforcement allocated to different types of authorities, at times even within the same country. Overall, this has contributed to a lack of legal certainty and clarity, and the absence of a level playing field across Europe. On the other hand, the EU added value and the overall relevance of having dedicated provisions protecting privacy and ensuring the practical application of Article 7 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, was repeatedly confirmed. Indeed, a modernisation of the current rules is a central component of the EU's digital single market strategy, and is expected to restore and increase citizens' and businesses' trust in the digital environment. On 10 January 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal to repeal Directive 2002/58 and replace it with a regulation to address several of the issues outlined above, to simplify existing rules and to make them future-proof. The co-legislators will now have the task of finding a balance between the various conflicting positions and expectations that have emerged throughout the process leading to the directive's review.

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

From Safe Harbour to Privacy Shield: Advances and shortcomings of the new EU-US data transfer rules

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 19-01-2017

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara | PUCCIO Laura

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | dvostranski sporazum | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | tretja država | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek The CJEU's Schrems judgment of October 2015, besides declaring the European Commission's Decision on the EU-US 'Safe Harbour' data transfer regime invalid, has also settled a number of crucial requirements corresponding to the foundations of EU data protection. In the assessment of the Privacy Shield, the new framework for EU-US data transfer, these need to be taken into account. In less than one year since the CJEU ruling, the Commission has adopted a new adequacy decision, in which the Privacy Shield regime is deemed to adequately protect EU citizens. The main improvements of the Privacy Shield (over its predecessor), as well as the critical reactions to the new arrangements, are discussed in this analysis, taking into account, however, that an annual review is expected to take place by summer 2017, which will also take into account the coming into effect of the EU General Data Protection Regulation in 2018.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[An Economic Review on the Collaborative Economy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Pogljbljena analiza

Datum 15-12-2016

Zunanji avtor Georgios Petropoulos

Politično področje Kultura | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda ENERGETIKA | energetika | energetska politika | FINANCE | goljufija | gospodarska diskriminacija | gospodarska rast | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | informacijska tehnologija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | organizacija poslovanja | osebni podatki | plačilni sistem | podjetnik | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošnik | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prost pretok kapitala | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | regulativna politika | terciarni sektor | TRGOVINA | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek This paper provides an overview of the empirical evidence concerning the potential gains from collaborative economy and the economic impact some of its business models on. It discusses how we can distinguish professional and non-professional services and provides a list of 9 tentative recommendations for the better protection of the users of the collaborative platforms. It also summarises the main regulatory concerns that emerge from the operation of such platforms.

This document was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

[Pogljbljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

[Critical Assessment of European Agenda for the Collaborative Economy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Pogljbljena analiza

Datum 15-12-2016

Zunanji avtor Guido Smorto

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | goljufija | gospodarska rast | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | organizacija poslovanja | osebni podatki | plačilni sistem | podjetnik | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošnik | potrošnja | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prost pretok kapitala | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | regulativna politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | terciarni sektor | TRGOVINA | trženje | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek The research paper describes the main legal challenges for regulating the collaborative economy and evaluates the definition of, and elucidates how the existing body of EU law applies to collaborative economy business models. In the last part, the paper elaborates on how a regulatory framework for non-professional provision of services and prosumers should look like and makes a few concrete proposals for future policies.

This paper was commissioned by the Policy Department A for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies upon request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

[Pogljbljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

[EU-US Umbrella Agreement on data protection](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 25-11-2016

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | denarno poslovanje | dvostranski sporazum | ekonomska geografija | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | prijavljanje nepravilnosti | varstvo podatkov | večstranski nadzor | Združene države

Povzetek In order to strengthen safeguards for the protection of personal data exchanged between EU and US law enforcement authorities and to facilitate reciprocal cooperation, the Umbrella Agreement was signed in June 2016. Its conclusion by the Council needs Parliament's consent, to be voted in November.

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

Smart Borders Revisited: An Assessment of the Commission's Revised Smart Borders Proposal

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 07-11-2016

Zunanji avtor Julien JEANDESBOZ (CCLS - Centre d'étude sur les conflits & REPI - Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium), Jorrit RIJPMAN (Europa Institute, Leiden Law School, Leiden University, the Netherlands) and Didier BIGO (CCLS - Centre d'étude sur les conflits & King's College London, the UK)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski Nadzornik za varstvo podatkov | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | osebni podatki | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | Schengenski sporazum | zbiranje podatkov | zunanja meja Evropske unije | študija učinkov

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, appraises the revised legislative proposals ('package') on EU smart borders adopted by the European Commission on 6 April 2016. It provides a general assessment of the package, focusing in particular on costs, technical feasibility and overall proportionality, and a fundamental rights check of the initiative.

Študija [EN](#)

Perspectives on transatlantic cooperation: Digital Economy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-07-2016

Avtor NIEMINEN Risto

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda avdiovizualna politika | avtomatizacija | avtorska pravica | digitalna tehnologija | diskriminacija na podlagi državljanstva | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | klasifikacija podjetij | komunikacije | licenca patenta | mlado podjetje | motorno vozilo | multinacionalna družba | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pospeševanje naložb | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo potrošnikov | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek Digitalisation is transforming our societies – new types of business activity are emerging and consumer habits are rapidly evolving. The internet, broadband networks, mobile applications, IT services and hardware form the basis of the digital economy which has a dynamic that is fundamentally different to that of more traditional sectors: it strengthens cooperation, enables a higher volume of cross-border activity and is a major factor in increasing prosperity and growth overall. In this context, regulators and legislators are faced with a dilemma: How to legislate at national or at regional level on issues which are truly global? How to avoid unhealthy regulatory and taxation competition between the US and the EU? How to ensure that the US and the EU join forces regarding the development of a global digital economy? Will a joint approach of leading global economies lead to global impacts? These are just a few of the questions to which the EU and the US must find answers in order to allow the smooth and fair development of the digital economy and digital transatlantic and global markets. This briefing forms part of a broader research project on the perspectives on transatlantic cooperation in the US election year, requested by the Chair of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with the United States.

Briefing [EN](#)

Transatlantic Digital Economy and Data Protection: State-of-Play and Future Implications for the EU's External Policies

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-07-2016

Zunanji avtor Peter CHASE, Sudha DAVID-WILP and Tim RIDOUT

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | Javno mednarodno pravo | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Zaposlovanje | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | elektronsko poslovanje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodna trgovina | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | sporazum (EU) | sporazum o prosti trgovini | TRGOVINA | trgovinski odnosi | trženje | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek The internet has created a new global nervous system affecting all aspects of European society, politics and business; this will accelerate as we enter the era of the digitisation of everything. This digital transformation has enormous implications for the transatlantic relationship, especially in light of the differences that have developed concerning the appropriate balance between personal data protection, economic growth and national security. This study details how digital and data issues will be handled in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership; explains how this intersects with the new EU-US Privacy Shield Agreement and the broader implications of the judgment on Safe Harbour; and explores key issues in transatlantic law enforcement cooperation before highlighting a few broader foreign policy issues and laying forth some recommendations for the EU institutions.

Študija [EN](#)

[Personal data transfers to China](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-06-2016

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dostop do informacij | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odbor EP | osebni podatki | politika sodelovanja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | razkritje informacij | Sodišče (EU) | tretja država | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek Developments in online services and cloud computing mean the time has come to pay more attention to the protection afforded to EU citizens when transferring personal data to China.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Cloud computing: An overview of economic and policy issues](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 26-05-2016

Avtor DAVIES Ron

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | ekonomske analize | elektronska uprava | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | komunikacije | organizacija pravnega sistema | osebni podatki | pogodba | POLITIKA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pristojnost sodišč | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalniški sistem | shranjevanje podatkov | standardizacija | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek Cloud computing is a model for providing information and communication technology (ICT) services over the internet. Businesses, public bodies and individuals can all benefit through lower costs, global access to data and applications, flexibility in provision, and the ability to innovate without large capital costs. Cloud computing may also have beneficial effects on energy consumption and carbon emissions. However, cloud computing raises concerns about personal data protection and privacy, security and interoperability and portability of data and applications, as well as contract terms that may be overly restrictive of customers' rights. The European Commission considers cloud computing central to the EU's competitiveness and a key to economic growth and innovation. The EU has provided support to research in cloud computing. Determining the appropriate responses to the challenges of cloud computing is part of the European Commission's Digital Single Market strategy. The Commission has announced its intention to propose a 'free flow of data initiative', tackling restrictions on where data is located, and a European Cloud initiative that will cover certification of cloud services, reduce the risks of vendor lock-in, and provide a research cloud for researchers to share access to data.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Contracts for supply of digital content: A legal analysis of the Commission's proposal for a new directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 23-05-2016

Avtor MAŃKO Rafał

Politično področje Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | digitalizacija | digitalna tehnologija | direktiva ES | dobavitelj | dokumentacija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | intelektualna lastnina | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | oskrba | pogodba | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo EU – nacionalno pravo | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinsko poslovanje | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek The proposed directive on supply of digital content contains rules on the contractual aspects of the relationship between suppliers and consumers of digital content. The scope *ratione materiae* of the directive includes not only the supply of digital content to consumers in the strict sense, i.e. the supply of software, digital music, e-books, films and images, but also digital services, in particular rental of on-line computer programs, cloud computing and social media platforms. However, sale of digital content embedded in tangible goods is excluded from its scope. The scope *ratione personae* extends only to consumer contracts. The directive extends only to contracts concluded for consideration, which can also take the form of digital data, including personal data, provided by the consumer. Regarding criteria for evaluating the conformity of the digital content, the directive ostensibly gives precedence to the contract, before any objective measure of conformity. Subsidiary criteria for evaluating conformity include objective fitness for purpose, international technical standards, as well as public statements. The proposal takes over from the existing *acquis* the idea of a hierarchy of remedies, meaning that in the case of non-conformity, consumers are barred from terminating or claiming a price reduction, but must first ask the trader to bring the digital content to conformity. However, in case of non-supply, consumers have the right to terminate immediately. They also enjoy the right to terminate regardless of conformity, in cases where the trader modifies the digital content, as well as in long-term contracts. The proposal contains detailed rules on the consequences of termination, in particular with regard to the further use of the consumer's personal data by the trader, and the further use of digital content by the consumer.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

EYE 2016 – Golden Eye: Who rules tomorrow's Europe?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 28-04-2016

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda digitalni razkorak | eksteritorialnost | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodno pravo | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prevoz oseb | PROMET | računalniška kriminaliteta | svoboda izražanja | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek The development of digital technologies has made access to and availability of personal data easier for companies, public authorities and citizens. Keeping control over our personal data means keeping control over our life. Personal data collection and processing are regulated by EU law with the aim of striking a balance between rights to privacy and to data protection and other rights or interests (e.g. freedom of expression, public security). 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

Na kratko [EN](#)

EYE 2016 – Human rights: The online pursuit of life,

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 28-04-2016

Avtor DOBREVA Alina

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | dostop do informacij | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | obrekovanje | oglaševanje | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | računalniško piratstvo | svoboda izražanja | TRGOVINA | trženje | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek The advance of online technologies and their penetration in our lives is challenging and changing today's world in extraordinary ways. Younger generations, as the early adopters of online technologies, are arguably the generation most affected by these technological advances. Yet, the transition to online platforms and digitalisation have an impact on the most mundane aspects of our daily routines to the most heartfelt expression of our values – even when exercising our human rights; from the way we buy our groceries, to the way we vote and express our political opinions. There are very vivid discussions about the future of online technologies and their impact on human rights – their scope and how we exercise them. It is your opportunity, young Europeans, to have your say and give your ideas. Here is some food for thought. 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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Contracts for supply of digital content to consumers

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-04-2016

Avtor MAŃKO Rafał

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | dokaz | ekonomska geografija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni trg | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Francija | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | Irska | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | nacionalno pravo | Nemčija | organizacija poslovanja | organizacija pravnega sistema | osebni podatki | pogodba | politična geografija | Poljska | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovna etika | potrošnja | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | priprava zakonodaje EU | pristojnost sodišč | sodstvo | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo potrošnikov | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek On 9 December 2015, the Commission tabled a proposal for a directive on contracts for supply of digital content to consumers. The proposal would cover, with a single set of rules, contracts for the sale of digital content (e.g. when consumers buy music, films, e-books or applications), for rental of digital content (e.g. when consumers watch a movie online, but do not download a copy), as well as contracts for digital services, such as cloud computing and social media. The proposal envisages a maximum level of harmonisation, meaning that it will be prohibited for Member States to enact or retain more consumer-friendly rules within the directive's scope. Currently, only the UK has enacted rules designed specifically for contracts for supply of digital content. A similar legislative bill was recently discussed in Ireland. Other Member States, such as Germany and the Netherlands, have extended the scope of existing contract rules, especially on consumer sales, to include sale of digital content. Yet in other Member States, such as Poland, there are no explicit rules on supply of digital content, which leads to legal uncertainty and practical difficulties regarding the rights and remedies available to consumers in case of non-conformity.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Data protection reform package: Final steps](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-04-2016

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski Nadzornik za varstvo podatkov | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska družba | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | osebni podatki | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prenos podatkov | razkritje informacij | računalniška kriminaliteta | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek A package to reform the EU legal framework on data protection (DP) was presented by the European Commission in January 2012. Aimed at strengthening citizens' rights uniformly while reducing burdens for companies and public authorities, the package takes a comprehensive approach, including a general regulation and a directive concerning data protection for police and law enforcement purposes. Following negotiations towards a second-reading agreement, compromises on both texts have been reached, and votes in plenary, scheduled for the April I session, are now required to confirm them.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Completing the adoption of an EU PNR Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 07-04-2016

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | potnik | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | razkritje informacij | shranjevanje podatkov | terorizem | varstvo podatkov | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek The compromise text on the long-debated proposal for an EU PNR (Passenger Name Records) Directive is now due to be voted in plenary in April. It aims at uniformly regulating the processing and sharing of passenger name records by Member States in the fight against terrorism and serious crimes, while putting in place a series of data protection safeguards.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Contracts for the supply of digital content and for the online and other distance sales of goods: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-02-2016

Avtor DALLI HUBERT

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | digitalizacija | digitalna tehnologija | dobavitelj | dokumentacija | ekonomske analize | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | oskrba | pogodba | potrošnja | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinsko poslovanje | trženje | usklajevanje standardov | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | študija učinkov

Povzetek This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above two Commission proposals (the proposals), submitted on 9 December 2015 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection. In 2011 the Commission published a proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Common European Sales Law (CESL). The European Parliament adopted its first reading legislative resolution on the proposal in February 2014, proposing substantial amendments. It did not receive Council's backing, however. In its Work Programme for 2015, the Commission stated that it would be modifying the CESL proposal and the two proposals under examination are the result of that process. The 2015 Work Programme had announced that the Commission was preparing a strategy to identify and tackle the major challenges towards a digital single market, undertaking, amongst other things, to simplify the rules for consumers making online and digital purchases and to facilitate e-commerce. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

[Data Saves Lives: The Impact of the Data Protection Regulation on Personal Data Use in Cancer Research](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-01-2016

Zunanji avtor Paola BANFI, Rachel DEMPSEY, Manon EMONTS and Hana SPANIKOVA

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje

Ključna beseda bioetika | bolnikove pravice | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medicinske raziskave | osebni podatki | pravo Evropske unije | priprava zakonodaje EU | rak | shranjevanje podatkov | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov | zdravstveni podatki | zdravstvo

Povzetek This report summarises the presentations and discussions of the workshop on data saves lives, held at the European Parliament in Brussels on Thursday 19 November 2015. The aim of the workshop was to provide background information and advice regarding the proposed General Data Protection Regulation and the impact it may have on the use of personal health data in cancer research. During the first part of the workshop the policy context and state of play of the proposed new Regulation were presented. An update on the Trilogue discussions and latest amendments to the text of the Regulation were given; obstacles and opportunities for harmonisation of cancer data were also discussed. The second part of the workshop focused on the impact of the proposed Regulation on cancer research. Access to data, ethical standards, data storage, and a European project on cancer survival were covered during this session. All presentations highlighted the need for a broad consent (a one-time consent given by data subjects to allow the use of their data for a variety of research studies which are subject to strict criteria) in order to make cancer research possible. Finally, future developments based on the experience of healthcare providers, patients and the industries were discussed. Possible practical solutions were given that could solve the obstacles of the proposed Regulation faced by the cancer research community.

Študija [EN](#)

[Combating Child Sexual Abuse Online](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-12-2015

Zunanji avtor Petra JENEY (European Centre for Judges and Lawyers, European Institute of Public Administration - EIPA, Luxembourg)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | kaznivo dejanje zoper spolno nedotakljivost | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | otroška pornografija | ozaveščanje javnosti | policijsko sodelovanje | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | pomoč žrtvam | ponudnik dostopa do interneta | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | spletna stran | varstvo otrok | varstvo zasebnosti | zakonodajni program (EU)

Povzetek 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 provides an overview of existing legislation at European Union, Member State and the international level related to online child sexual abuse. The study also provides an account of the role of law enforcement agencies in combatting child sexual abuse online and other governmental and private sector initiatives. Some of the current trends and phenomena related to online child sexual abuse and various policy responses are discussed, complemented with recommendations for future policy formulation.

Študija [EN](#)

[EU-Brazil cooperation on internet governance and ICT issues](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-10-2015

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Globalno upravljanje | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno-zasebno partnerstvo | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obramba | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | prenosno omrežje | tehnično sodelovanje | telekomunikacijska oprema | urejanje telekomunikacij | varstvo podatkov | vladanje | vohunjenje | Združene države | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek Following revelations of large-scale Internet surveillance Brazil and the EU have become actively involved in the global debate on internet governance. Since early 2014 cyber policy has become part of the agenda of the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership. The two have agreed on the need for support for inclusive and transparent internet governance based on a multistakeholder governance model, and are moving forward on a number of related bilateral initiatives in the 2015-2017 Joint Action Plan. In 2014, Brazil hosted the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on Future Internet Governance (NETMundial) which established principles on internet governance endorsed by both the EU and Brazil. These encompass inclusiveness, legitimacy, accountability, and global public interest. As a move towards greater independence of digital flows between Latin America and the Europe, the Brazilian government and the EU are developing a project to establish a public-private partnership to lay a submarine fibre-optic cable across the Atlantic Ocean, from Fortaleza (Ceará, Brazil) to Lisbon (Portugal). Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

The data protection regime in China

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 28-10-2015

Zunanji avtor Prof. Paul de Hert and Dr. Vagelis Papakonstantinou, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, VUB

Politično področje Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Varnost in obramba | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dostop do informacij | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | komunikacije | mednarodno pravo | mednarodno pravo - nacionalno pravo | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | urejanje telekomunikacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek This in-depth analysis was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee.
One cannot talk of a proper data protection regime in China, at least not as it is perceived in the EU. The international data protection fundamentals that may be derived from all relevant regulatory instruments in force today, namely the personal data processing principles and the individual rights to information, access and rectification, are not unequivocally granted under Chinese law. An efficient enforcement mechanism, also required under European standards, is equally not provided for. China has no comprehensive data protection act but several relevant sectorial laws that, under a combined reading together with basic criminal and civil law provisions, may add up to a data protection 'cumulative effect'. This assertion is examined and assessed in the analysis that follows. A list of realistic policy recommendations has been drawn up in order to establish whether China's recent data protection effort is part of a persistent, yet concise, policy.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Civil drones in the European Union

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-10-2015

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje Promet

Ključna beseda daljinsko zaznavanje | Evropska agencija za varnost v letalstvu | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | letalo | letalski potniški promet | Mednarodna organizacija civilnega letalstva | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna politika | robotika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | uredba ES | varnost v zračnem prometu | varstvo zasebnosti | Združeni narodi | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek Drones are aircraft which are operated with no pilot on board. Initially developed for military and defence purposes, they are increasingly used for various civil purposes, including photography, rescue operations, infrastructure monitoring, farming and aerial mapping.

Being aircraft, drones have to comply with aviation safety rules. International civil aviation rules adopted since 1944 at United Nations level prohibit unmanned aircraft from flying over another state's territory without its permission. In the EU, the current regulatory system for drones is based on fragmented rules, with many Member States having already regulated or planning to regulate some aspects of civil drones with an operating mass of 150 kg or less. The responsibility for civil drones over 150 kg is left to the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA). However, the extent, content and level of detail of national regulations differs, and conditions for mutual recognition of operational authorisations between EU Member States have not been reached.

In 2014, the Commission adopted a Communication outlining a strategy for opening the aviation market gradually to civil drones. In the strategy it calls for adoption of EU-wide rules on civil drones, which should ensure that drones are safe, secure and respect fundamental rights. The Council is in favour of a harmonised European approach, and considers EASA best placed to develop technical and safety standards, licences and certificates. The EP's Committee on Transport and Tourism presents its views in a report on civil drones to be voted by the EP plenary in October 2015. In its report, the Committee calls for proportionate and risk-based rules, while also putting emphasis on safety, privacy, security and data protection. The next step is the revision of EASA's Basic Regulation to include in it a specific article on drones, and define their essential requirements.

Briefing [EN](#)

The CJEU's Schrems ruling on the Safe Harbour Decision

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 26-10-2015

Avtor MONTELEONE Shara | PUCCIO Laura

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obramba | odnosi EU | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | pooblastilo za nadzor | pravice in svoboščine | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | razkritje informacij | razlaga prava | sodba Sodišča (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | vohunjenje | Združene države

Povzetek On 6 October 2015, the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) declared invalid the European Commission's decision on the adequacy of the US data protection system (Safe Harbour Decision). In this judgment, regarding the transfer of personal data from the EU to the USA, the Court also clarified that national supervisory authorities are always allowed to investigate the lawfulness of data transfers and, if necessary, to suspend them. The case underlines the requirement for ensuring high-level protection when EU citizens' data are transferred to third countries. The implications for businesses, governments and EU institutions, as well as for EU-US relations, remain to be clarified.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Overview of Legislation Practices Regarding Exchange of Information Between National Tax Administrations in Tax Matters

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 13-10-2015

Zunanji avtor Roman SEER

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda davčna uprava | davčni sporazum | davčni zavezanec | delovno pravo in delovna razmerja | evropsko sodelovanje na področju davkov | FINANCE | industrijska skrivnost | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | konkurenca | nadzor državnih pomoči | obdavčenje | osebni podatki | poklicna tajnost | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | razkritje informacij | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | upravno sodelovanje | varstvo podatkov | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek This paper forms part of a series of analytical pieces on various key tax issues, prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the TAXE Special Committee of the European Parliament. It deals with the need for information exchange between sovereign states on tax-related issues, which is increasing rapidly. In this vein, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the EU have developed better instruments of information exchange. The OECD has enlarged the scope of Articles 26, 27 of the OECD Model Tax Convention (MTC) and has in parallel proposed a specific Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) Model. Both sources have been increasingly used in the bilateral treaty practice. In parallel, the EU has enacted two new directives: the Directive concerning Mutual Assistance for the Recovery of Claims and the Directive on Administrative Cooperation. This paper aims at providing a systematic overview of recent developments (including on the concept of 'automatic exchange') and explains the content and function of the legal sources delimiting each other. The paper also deals with the legal protection of taxpayers, especially with the protection of personal data and commercial, industrial, business and professional secrets. It emphasizes the necessity of an international tax secret as an EU minimum standard.

Študija [EN](#)

Personalised medicine: The right treatment for the right person at the right time

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-10-2015

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | genetika | genska tehnologija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medicinske raziskave | medicinsko izobraževanje | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | osebni podatki | poučevanje | preprečevanje bolezni | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalni projekt | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | terapija | varstvo podatkov | zdravniška diagnoza | zdravstveni podatki | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek 'Personalised medicine' refers to a medical approach that uses molecular insights into health and disease to guide decisions with regard to the prediction, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illnesses. Genetic factors play a role in most human diseases, with gene variations contributing to their incidence or course. New tools harnessed by personalised medicine include 'omics' technologies, which seek to define and explain the molecular mechanisms of the human body, and biomarkers, allowing us to subdivide patients into groups according to their likely response to a specific treatment, and so decide on the best-suited medication. Integrating advances in molecular technology into clinical practice comes with challenges, namely the translational gap, data protection, regulatory clarity and cost. Moreover, it is considered essential to educate patients (to acquire health literacy) as well as healthcare professionals (both in terms of providing them with undergraduate education and with continuous opportunities to advance their skills). EU initiatives in the field of personalised medicine include the Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI), financial support to major research projects, and participation in international consortia. The Luxembourg Council Presidency has made personalised medicine one of its health priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

A Comparison Between US and EU Data Protection Legislation for Law Enforcement Purposes

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 08-10-2015

Zunanji avtor Franziska Boehm (University of Münster, Institute for Information, Telecommunication and Media Law, Germany)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | Evropska konvencija o človekovih pravicah | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvajanje prava EU | javna varnost | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | primerjalno pravo | razkritje informacij | sodna praksa (EU) | sodna preiskava | sodstvo | uporaba zakona | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države

Povzetek 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 compares US and the EU legal frameworks on data protection in the field of law enforcement. It reviews US and EU principal legal sources of data protection legislation in the law enforcement and national security context and identifies rights available to individuals. The study further considers newly introduced or proposed US laws such as the USA FREEDOM Act and the Draft Judicial Redress Act and reviews its compatibility with EU data protection standards.

Študija [EN](#)

Big Data and Smart Devices and their Impact on Privacy

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 21-09-2015

Zunanji avtor Gloria González Fuste and Amandine Scherrer

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | oglaševanje | organizacija poslovanja | osebni podatki | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovna etika | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo EU | pravo Evropske unije | shranjevanje podatkov | teorija trženja | TRGOVINA | trženje | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek The numerous debates triggered by the increased collection and processing of personal data for various – and often unaccountable – purposes are particularly vivid at the EU level. Two interlinked, and to some extent conflicting, initiatives are relevant here: the development of EU strategies promoting a data-driven economy and the current reform of the EU personal data protection legal framework in the context of the adoption of a General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In this context, and focusing on the development of Big Data practices, smart devices and the Internet of Things (IoT), this Study shows that the high degree of opacity of many contemporary data processing activities directly affects the right of the individuals to know what is being done with the data collected about them. This Study argues that the promotion of a data-driven economy should not underestimate the challenges raised for privacy and personal data protection and that strengthening the rights of digital citizens should be the main focus of the current debates around the GDPR.

Študija [EN](#)

Presentation: Challenges for Competition Policy in a Digitalised Economy

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 05-08-2015

Zunanji avtor Nicolai VAN GORP and Olga BATURA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | ekonomija znanja | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | konkurenca | konkurenčno pravo | osebni podatki | politika konkurence EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prevladujoč položaj | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | telekomunikacijska industrija | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek The study presented in this event describes the challenges for competition policy in relation to the digital economy. It explores the specific characteristics of digital economy markets and how these characteristics impact competition policy. The study focusses on competition policy and its instruments such as anti-trust laws, merger regulation, sector specific regulation and State aid. Neighbouring policy fields such as copyright and data protection are outlined where important. This presentation was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Smart Borders package

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 29-05-2015

Avtor ORAV Anita

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda analiza stroškov in koristi | carinska politika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | elektronska uprava | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | migracije | nadzor nad migracijo | nezakonito priseljevanje | osebni podatki | poenostavitev carinskih formalnosti | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | računovodstvo | schengenski informacijski sistem | TRGOVINA | zbiranje podatkov | zunanja meja Evropske unije | študija ekonomske upravičenosti

Povzetek In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to the security concerns voiced by EU Member States, the European Commission put forward a Smart Borders package in 2013, consisting of three legislative proposals with the goal of making border control procedures faster and more reliable through applying interconnected advanced technologies throughout the Schengen area. This is an updated version following postponement of the item at the April session.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

The Internet of Things: Opportunities and challenges

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-05-2015

Avtor DAVIES Ron

Politično področje Industrija | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | komunikacije | medsebojna povezava sistemov | namakalno poljedelstvo | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | osebni podatki | potrošnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | telemedicina | TRGOVINA | trženje | tržna raziskava | uporaba domačega računalnika | učinek informacijske tehnologije | valovno območje | vedenje potrošnika | zbiranje podatkov | zdravstvo

Povzetek PDF Version The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to a distributed network connecting physical objects that are capable of sensing or acting on their environment and able to communicate with each other, other machines or computers. The data these devices report can be collected and analysed in order to reveal insights and suggest actions that will produce cost savings, increase efficiency or improve products and services. The IoT is growing rapidly, with an estimated 25 billion connected objects throughout the world by 2020, and added value from the IoT of US\$1.9 trillion by the same year. The IoT can thus be a key contributor to achieving the EU's Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. However the IoT also poses important challenges to society. Open standards and interoperability may need to be encouraged, in order to widen choices for consumers and ensure competition and innovation. Sufficient radio spectrum must be allocated for future needs. With so many interconnected devices, security is a major concern. A balance needs to be achieved between the rights of citizens to keep personal data private and protected, and to consent to its use in other contexts, and the significant benefits that can accrue to enterprises and society from the analysis of such rich data sources. The European Union is supporting the development of the IoT through funding for research as well as competitiveness and innovation. While EU institutions have taken a notable interest in the IoT, the balance between too much and too little regulation may need to be carefully managed if the full benefits of the IoT are to be realised.

Briefing [EN](#)

eHealth – Technology for health

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-03-2015

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda akcijski program | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | nega na domu | osebni podatki | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravica do zdravja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | skrb za starejše | socialno varstvo | Svetovna zdravstvena organizacija | telemedicina | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | zdravstveni podatki | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek 'eHealth' is a recently-coined term for the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in health, and refers to an interdisciplinary field with multiple uses. It aims to improve the quality of healthcare and make health systems more efficient and effective. For patients, eHealth has the potential to bring them improved awareness of their condition and foster their involvement in the care process. It will also facilitate access to healthcare for certain groups of people, help the elderly live independently for longer and help adults with dementia to stay mentally fit. More generally, eHealth will support patient mobility and facilitate cross-border healthcare. eHealth will allow health professionals to interact remotely with patients and other professionals, access specialised knowledge and facilitate research. Moreover, it has the potential to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of healthcare, thus alleviating the burden on European health budgets, and should foster growth in the areas of research, health, medicine and ICT. Among the limitations and drawbacks of eHealth are the risks of impersonality and isolation, which may be detrimental to the importance of preserving a human dimension in healthcare and contrary to the desire to reinforce the patient-doctor relationship. eHealth tools will not bring the expected benefits if they are not user-centric, user-friendly and universally accessible. Furthermore, there is a need to enhance self-confidence in eHealth use and to raise awareness of, and training in, eHealth. There are also reservations regarding privacy and confidentiality. And lastly, it is essential to guarantee the security and protection of health-related data, to build confidence and to ensure patients consent to the use of their data. The outlook for eHealth covers several perspectives: political, technological, economic, research, international cooperation and stakeholders.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the informal European Council meeting of 12 February 2015: Post-European Council Briefing

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 24-02-2015

Avtor DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf | MOERMAN Josephine | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda cenzura | denarno poslovanje | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Grčija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | reševanje sporov | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | terorizem | Ukrajina | usklajevanje politik EMU

Povzetek The informal meeting of the European Council on 12 February generated a statement on anti-terrorism measures, a discussion on improving economic policy in the eurozone following a presentation by Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, an assessment of the result of the Minsk talks in the presence of Ukrainian President Poroshenko, and a report by Eurogroup President Dijsselbloem on Greece. Mario Draghi, President of the European Central Bank also attended the meeting.

Briefing [EN](#)

Mass Surveillance - Part 2: Technology foresight, options for longer term security and privacy improvements

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 13-01-2015

Zunanji avtor Company:
Capgemini Consulting

Authors:
M. van den Berg
P. de Graaf (editor)
P.O. Kwant
T. Slewe

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | kriptografija | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | obramba | odprtokodna programska oprema | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave posledic uvajanja novih tehnologij | računalniška kriminaliteta | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | vohunjenje | zaščita komunikacij

Povzetek The main objective of part two of this study is to provide the European Parliament with policy options, based on technology foresight, with regard to the protection of the European Information Society against mass surveillance from a perspective of technology and organisational foresight. Four scenarios with two to four technology options each were developed in this study, leading to twenty-three policy options.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Priloga 2 [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Mass surveillance and citizen rights in the EU part 2](#)

Mass Surveillance - Part 1: Risks and opportunities raised by the current generation of network services and applications

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-01-2015

Zunanji avtor Company:
TECNALIA Research and Investigation

Authors:
Arkaitz Gamino Garcia
Concepción Cortes Velasco
Eider Iturbe Zamalloa
Erkuden Rios Velasco
Iñaki Eguía Elejabarrieta
Javier Herrera Lotero
Jason Mansell (Linguistic Review)
José Javier Larrañeta Ibañez
Stefan Schuster (Editor)

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda elektronska pošta | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | kriptografija | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | obramba | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | računalniška kriminaliteta | učinek informacijske tehnologije | varstvo podatkov | vohunjenje | zaščita komunikacij | zlonamerna programska oprema

Povzetek This document identifies the risks of data breaches for users of publicly available Internet services such as email, social networks and cloud computing, and the possible impacts for them and the European Information Society. It presents the latest technology advances allowing the analysis of user data and their meta-data on a mass scale for surveillance reasons. It identifies technological and organisational measures and the key stakeholders for reducing the risks identified. Finally the study proposes possible policy options, in support of the risk reduction measures identified by the study.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Priloga 2 [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Mass surveillance and citizen rights in the EU part 1](#)

The Data Protection Regime Applying to the Inter-Agency Cooperation and Future Architecture of the EU Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Area

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-12-2014

Zunanji avtor Paul de Hert and Vagelis Papakonstantinou (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, VUB, Belgium)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Eurojust | Europol | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski Nadzornik za varstvo podatkov | Evropski urad za boj proti goljufijam | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kazenski pregon | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | osebni podatki | Pogodba o delovanju EU | POLITIKA | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | razkritje informacij | sodstvo | upravno sodelovanje | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this study aims at identifying data protection shortcomings in the inter-agency cooperation in the EU criminal justice and law enforcement area. Its objective is also to outline, under six possible scenarios, the interplay among the data protection legal instruments currently being discussed, as well as the response each scenario could provide to such shortcomings.

Študija [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Towards a European Cancer Information System"

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-04-2014

Zunanji avtor Stefano ROSSO (European Network of Cancer Registries (ENCR), Piedmont Cancer Registry, 'Centro di Prevenzione Oncologica - CPO', Torino, Italy) , Manola BETTIO (Institute for Health and Consumer Protection - IHCP, JRC-EC) , Hans STORM (Association of Nordic Cancer Registries - ANCR, Danish Cancer Society, Denmark) , Milena SANT (Data and Information WP in European Partnership for Action Against Cancer - EPAAC, Fondazione IRCCS 'Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori - INT', Milan, Italy) , David FORMAN (International Association of Cancer Registries - IACR, Cancer Information Section, International Agency for Research on Cancer - IARC, France) , Jana PELOUCHOVA (European Cancer Patient Coalition - ECPC, Diagnoza CML (chronic myeloid leukemia) Patient Society, Czech Republic)

Politično področje Javno zdravje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemiologija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | informacijski sistem | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medicinske raziskave | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | rak | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov | zdravstveni podatki | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document summarises the presentations and discussions at the Workshop on "Towards a European Cancer Information System", held at the European Parliament on 12 February 2014 for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).
The aim of the workshop was to exchange views on the progress made so far in the area of cancer registries in Europe and the future challenges for the development of a European Cancer Information System, including issues related to the harmonisation and centralisation of cancer data, and data protection.

Študija [EN](#)

Evaluation of EU Measures to Combat Terrorist Financing

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 11-04-2014

Zunanji avtor Mara WESSELING (Centre de Sociologie des Organisations, Sciences-Po Paris/CNRS, France)
Foreword by: Marieke DE GOEDE (Universiteit van Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Politično področje Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | boj proti kriminalu | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | FINANCE | finančna zakonodaja | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kreditne in finančne institucije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | obramba | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | pranje denarja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | razkritje informacij | terorizem | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | vohunjenje | Združene države

Povzetek Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this note evaluates the EU's measures to combat terrorist financing and their societal and political impact. In response to the renewed politicization of the EU-US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP) and taking into account that the European Commission has announced in November 2013 its intention not to present at this stage a proposal for a European Terrorist Finance Tracking System (EU TFTS), and in the light of the development of a 4th Directive on anti-money laundering and combatting terrorist financing (AML/CFT Directive), the note proposes a set of recommendations concerning possible measures to combat terrorist financing.

Študija [EN](#)

Personal data protection package

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-03-2014

Avtor MANČO Rafal

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda delegirana zakonodaja | elektronsko poslovanje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | komunikacije | Lizbonska pogodba | nadzorni organ | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek The existing directive on personal data protection was enacted almost two decades ago, at the dawn of the digital era. The Commission proposes to replace that directive with a regulation, thereby not only updating the legal framework, but also ending its fragmentation.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The Product Safety and Market Surveillance Package

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-01-2014

Zunanji avtor Françoise MANIET (University of Québec in Montréal - UQAM, Canada)

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda Amerika | carinska politika | carinski predpisi | denarna kazen | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetika | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna zakonodaja | GEOGRAFIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | intelektualna lastnina | izdelek s poreklom | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | konkurenca | mednarodna trgovina | nadzor nad kartelnimi sporazumi | nadzor trga | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | osebni podatki | označevanje | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | pravo okolja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prost pretok kapitala | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | sankcija (EU) | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trženje | varnost proizvoda | zdravstvo | Združene države | živilska zakonodaja

Povzetek In view of the dialogue negotiations on the European Commission's two proposals for a regulation on market surveillance of products and on consumer product safety, this briefing note aims to contribute to and strengthen the EP's position on Article 7 of the proposal for a regulation on Consumer product safety relating to origin marking, and the provisions relating to sanctions and penalties proposed in both files. The briefing note presents a comparative table, showing provisions from the EU Customs Code in relation to Article 7 of the proposal for a Regulation on Consumer Product Safety and the US system of marks of origin. It also analyses existing EU legislation containing identical or similar types of provisions on sanctions and penalties as proposed in the final IMCO reports on Consumer Product Safety and Market Surveillance of Products.

Študija [EN](#)

National Programme for Mass Surveillance of Personal Data in EU Member States and their Compatibility with EU Law

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-10-2013

Zunanji avtor Didier Bigo (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, Liberté et Sécurité - CCLS, Sciences-Po Paris, France, King's College, London, the UK), Sergio Carrera (Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS), Nicholas Hernanz (CEPS), Julien Jeandesboz (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands; CCLS), Joanna Parkin (CEPS), Francesco Ragazzi (Leiden University) and Amandine Scherrer (CCLS)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda Amerika | državna suverenost | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Francija | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javni red | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | Nemčija | Nizozemska | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | obramba | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | tajna služba | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov | Združene države | Združeno kraljestvo | Švedska

Povzetek In the wake of the disclosures surrounding PRISM and other US surveillance programmes, this study makes an assessment of the large-scale surveillance practices by a selection of EU member states: the UK, Sweden, France, Germany and the Netherlands. Given the large-scale nature of surveillance practices at stake, which represent a reconfiguration of traditional intelligence gathering, the study contends that an analysis of European surveillance programmes cannot be reduced to a question of balance between data protection versus national security, but has to be framed in terms of collective freedoms and democracy. It finds that four of the five EU member states selected for in-depth examination are engaging in some form of large-scale interception and surveillance of communication data, and identifies parallels and discrepancies between these programmes and the NSA-run operations. The study argues that these surveillance programmes do not stand outside the realm of EU intervention but can be engaged from an EU law perspective via (i) an understanding of national security in a democratic rule of law framework where fundamental human rights standards and judicial oversight constitute key standards; (ii) the risks presented to the internal security of the Union as a whole as well as the privacy of EU citizens as data owners, and (iii) the potential spillover into the activities and responsibilities of EU agencies. The study then presents a set of policy recommendations to the European Parliament.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The US Surveillance Programmes and Their Impact on EU Citizens' Fundamental Rights](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-09-2013

Zunanji avtor Caspar BOWDEN (Independent Privacy Researcher) ,
Introduction by Didier BIGO (King's College London / Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, Liberté et Sécurité – CCLS,
Paris, France)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obramba | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | temeljne pravice | varstvo podatkov | vohunjenje | zapis podatkov | zbiranje podatkov | Združene države

Povzetek In light of the recent PRISM-related revelations, this briefing note analyzes the impact of US surveillance programmes on European citizens' rights. The note explores the scope of surveillance that can be carried out under the US FISA Amendment Act 2008, and related practices of the US authorities which have very strong implications for EU data sovereignty and the protection of European citizens' rights.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Skrajšana različica [ES](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Data and Security Breaches and Cyber-Security Strategies in the EU and its International Counterparts](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-09-2013

Zunanji avtor Neil Robinson (RAND), Veronika Horvath (RAND), Jonathan Cave (RAND),
Arnold P. Roosendaal (TNO) and Marieke Klaver (as reviewer) (TNO)

Politično področje Industrija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | ogrožanje državne varnosti | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | pravna podlaga | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | prenosno omrežje | računalniško piratstvo | shranjevanje podatkov | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek This long briefing provides an overview of the definition of security incidents and breaches and an analysis of their scale and trends. We summarise the current EU-level efforts to address network and information security, review some of the provisions of the Commission's 2013 proposals for a Network and Information Security Directive and offer recommendations. We have some potentially major concerns including the relationship of incident notification achieving the outcomes of the directive, potential for overlapping regulation and definitions of covered entities. We also suggest that it would be helpful to clarify what kind of incidents the Directive is aimed to address.

Študija [EN](#)

[Entry/Exit Data of Third-Country Nationals Crossing the External Borders of the EU: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-09-2013

Avtor BALLON Elke

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Predhodna ocena učinka

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | osebni podatki | ovrednotenje projekta | podatkovna zbirka | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PRAVO | schengenski informacijski sistem | tuji državljani | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an entry/exit system to register entry and exit data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union (COM (2013) 95), submitted on 28 February 2013. Prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), it analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal. It is drafted for informational and background purposes to assist the relevant parliamentary committee(s) and Members more widely in their work.

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

Towards the Negotiation and Adoption of the Stockholm Programme's Successor for the Period 2015-2019

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-08-2013

Zunanji avtor Henri Labayle (Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Faculté de Droit de Bayonne, France) , avec la collaboration de Philippe De Bruycker (Institut d'Études Européennes de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgique)

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda boj proti kriminalu | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | Evropa državljanov | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | mednarodno pravo | migracije | migracijska politika EU | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | osebni podatki | ovrednotenje projekta | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravica do azila | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | program EU | sodni postopek | sodstvo | temeljne pravice | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek The mid-term evaluation of the Stockholm Programme has revealed the number of imbalances which blight its implementation, despite some concrete achievements. Serious doubts remain about the EU's ability to guarantee the rule of law and handle crises. The evaluation highlights the challenges that will be faced by any future programme in the field of freedom, security and justice, which include political challenges (ensuring the effective protection of fundamental rights, in particular personal data protection, and putting into practice the constitutional principle of solidarity); institutional challenges (ensuring that the European Parliament is accepted as a fully-fledged partner when programming for the area of freedom, security and justice) and technical challenges (building a culture of ex-post outcome evaluation in the field of justice and home affairs). All of these factors provide ample justification for the adoption of a new programme which will take its place alongside Tampere, Hague and Stockholm.

Študija [EN](#), [FR](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [ES](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Security of eGovernment Systems

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-07-2013

Zunanji avtor Anders Jacobi (Project leader, DBT), Mikkel Lund Jensen (DBT), Linda Kool (Rathenau Institute), Geert Munnichs (Rathenau Institute) and Arnd Weber (ITAS)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda elektronska uprava | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno naročilo | komunikacije | mednarodno pravo | osebni dokument | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prenosno omrežje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalniško omrežje | računalniško piratstvo | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | uporaba informacijske tehnologije | usklajevanje standardov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek The project 'Security of eGovernment systems' aimed at assisting policymakers in discerning policy options for meeting future challenges in securing eGovernment systems. The project focused on upcoming challenges of eGovernment security in delivering public services across borders. Through identifying key security barriers and enablers, the project points to promising avenues of policy development in an environment of rapidly changing ICTs and changing socio-economic concerns in the EU.
The most important contribution of the project is the development and assessment of 11 policy options.
Policy Option 1: Develop a policy strategy for improving the security of IT-systems used in Europe ;
Policy Option 2: Stimulate development and use of security checklists (short-term) ;
Policy Option 3: Encourage the development and use of highly secure components (mid-term) ;
Policy Option 4: Encourage the development and use of highly secure systems (long-term) ;
Policy option 5: Create stronger institutional supervision and oversight of security ;
Policy option 6: Build a 'Privacy by Design' knowledge base ;
Policy option 7: Substantiate the data minimization principle by using anonymization techniques in all European eGovernment systems ;
Policy option 8: Stimulate technical and legal solutions that avoid or limit privacy risks caused by re-identification of previously anonymized data ;
Policy option 9: Make Privacy Impact Assessments of eGovernment systems mandatory and public ;
Policy option 10: Use gateways to achieve interoperability of different national eGovernment security tools, but aim at Europe-wide availability and usability of tools ;
Policy option 11: Ensure open and transparent evaluations of the trade-offs between privacy, security, usability, interoperability and costs of an eGovernment system.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Priloga 2 [EN](#)

Impact of surveillance programmes on EU citizen's rights to privacy

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-06-2013

Avtor ZIBOLD Franziska

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | državljan EU | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | obramba | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | tajna služba | varstvo podatkov | zaščita komunikacij | zbiranje podatkov | Združene države | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek On 6 June 2013, articles in the Guardian and Washington Post based on information from former US National Security Agency employee Edward Snowden stoked up the debate on inter-net data surveillance. Further allegations that US and UK intelligence agencies had accessed and stored large quantities of data followed.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Protection of Personal Data in Work-Related Relations

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-04-2013

Zunanji avtor Paul De Hert and Hans Lammerant
under the coordination of the Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, Liberté et Sécurité (CCLS) and the Justice and Home Affairs section of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda biometrija | delovno pravo | delovno pravo in delovna razmerja | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kadrovske zadeve | kadrovske zadeve in nagrajevanje | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | odnosi med socialnimi partnerji | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstveni podatki | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek This study looks at the possibilities to complement the general data protection framework with specific rules for employment relations. Data protection in employment relations clearly touches on labour law. The specific actors involved, the social partners, and the strategies used in the past to harmonise labour law, are taken into account. The study evaluates the application of the existing general data protection framework in employment relations and considers possible options to improve it.

Študija [EN](#)

Data Protection Review : Impact on EU Innovation and Competitiveness

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 06-12-2012

Zunanji avtor Jonathan Cave (RAND Europe) ,
H.R. (Rebecca) Schindler (RAND Europe) ,
Neil Robinson (RAND Europe) ,
Veronika Horvath (RAND Europe) ,
Sophie Castle-Clarke (RAND Europe) ,
A.P.C. (Arnold) Roosendaal (TNO) and
Bas Kotterink (TNO).
Quality Assurance review conducted by Scott Marcus (WIK-Consult) and Joanna Chataway (RAND Europe)

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | konkurenčnost | organizacija poslovanja | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | shranjevanje podatkov | upravna formalnost | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov | študija učinkov

Povzetek The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) has requested an ad hoc briefing paper to provide its Members with information and advice regarding the proposed General Data Protection Regulation (2012/0011(COD)). This document presents a rapid assessment of the innovation and competitiveness impacts of the measures affecting: automated processing; control of data processing; and data transfers. It considers a variety of perspectives: profiling; big data; cloud computing; and privacy-friendly technologies and identifies a variety of impacts, and areas for improvement.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Evaluating Current and Forthcoming Proposals on JHA Databases and a Smart Borders System at EU External Borders](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-11-2012

Zunanji avtor Didier Bigo (Centre d'études sur les conflits, C&C), Sergio Carrera (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS), Ben Hayes (Project Director, Statewatch), Nicholas Hernanz (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS) and Julien Jeandesboz (Centre d'études sur les conflits, C&C),
Under coordination of the Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits (C&C) and the Justice and Home Affairs section of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS).

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | schengenski informacijski sistem | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | vizumska politika EU | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek This study examines current and forthcoming measures related to the exchange of data and information in EU JHA policies, with a focus on the 'smart borders' initiative. It argues that there is no reversibility in the growing reliance on such schemes and asks whether current and forthcoming proposals are necessary and original. The study outlines the main challenges raised by the proposals, including issues related to the right to data protection, but also to privacy and non-discrimination.

Študija [EN](#)

[Fighting Cyber Crime and Protecting Privacy in the Cloud](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-10-2012

Zunanji avtor Didier Bigo (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, C&C), Gertjan Boulet (under coordination of the Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS), Caspar Bowden (under coordination of the Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, C&C), Sergio Carrera (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS), Julien Jeandesboz (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, C&C) and Amandine Scherrer (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, C&C)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda boj proti kriminalu | centralni podatkovni strežnik | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | organizacija pravnega sistema | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pristojnost sodišč | računalniška kriminaliteta | shranjevanje podatkov | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zaščita komunikacij

Povzetek This study addresses the challenges raised by the growing reliance on cloud computing. It starts by investigating the issues at stake and explores how the EU is addressing the identified concerns. The study then examines the legal aspects in relation to the right to data protection, the issues of jurisdiction, responsibility and regulation of data transfers to third countries. These questions have been neglected in EU policies and strategies, despite very strong implications on EU data sovereignty and the protection of citizens' rights.

Študija [EN](#)

[Cloud Computing](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 14-05-2012

Zunanji avtor Frank Alleweldt, Senda Kara, Anna Fielder, Ian Brown, Verena Weber and Nicholas McSpedden-Brown (Civic Consulting, Berlin, Germany)

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda centralni podatkovni strežnik | dokumentacijska obdelava podatkov | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medsebojna povezava sistemov | mrežni strežnik | obdelava podatkov v industriji | osebni podatki | potrošnja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | TRGOVINA | varstvo potrošnikov | varstvo zasebnosti | zapis podatkov

Povzetek Cloud computing has, on an unprecedented scale, improved possibilities to share information and internet content as well as access to them. It has enhanced e-commerce and e-government through ubiquitous and omnipresent computing, where access to rich and multi-layered content is based on individual e-identification rather than the device used. The study examines the benefits and challenges of cloud computing, with focus being placed on delivering internet content through an unfragmented Digital Single Market, whilst at the same time protecting consumers. It looks at the special role of the European Union in coordinating cloud computing related policies, in order to avoid 27 different solutions where coordinated efforts could optimise results and lead to considerable savings.

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

Data Protection in the Internal Market Information System (IMI)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 08-05-2012

Zunanji avtor Hans Schulte-Nölke and Shaun Charlton (European Legal Studies Institute, Osnabrück, Germany)

Politično področje Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | shranjevanje podatkov | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek This briefing note deals with some data protection aspects of Proposal of the European Commission for a Regulation on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System ("the IMI Regulation"). In particular Article 13 of the Proposal extends the data retention period from 6 months, as it is now, to 5 years. The briefing note investigates whether there are any grounds which justify the extension and assesses the compliance of the Proposal with the existing legal framework.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)"

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 29-03-2012

Zunanji avtor Christophe GEIGER (CEIPI, University of Strasbourg, FRANCE), Michael GEIST (University of Ottawa, CANADA), Meir PUGATCH (University of Haifa, ISRAEL), David TORSTENSSON (Stockholm Network, SWEDEN) and Olivier VRINS (ALTIUS Lawyers, BELGIUM)

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo intelektualne lastnine

Ključna beseda Amerika | država članica EU | državljanske pravice | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | intelektualna lastnina | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kanada | komunikacije | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodni sporazum | nadzor komunikacij | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | Svetovna trgovinska organizacija | svetovne organizacije | svoboda komuniciranja | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države

Povzetek Proceedings of the workshop on "The Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)", held on 1st March 2012 in Brussels.

Študija [EN](#)

The EU-US Safe Harbour Agreement

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-01-2012

Avtor COPELAND Nicholas

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | politična geografija | poslovna informatika | pravice in svoboščine | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | samoregulacija | sporazum (EU) | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države

Povzetek The EU and the United States have very different philosophies on social regulation. One area in which this has been clearly demonstrated is e-commerce, and specifically the importance attached to data protection. This issue was brought to a head by the 1998 EU Data Protection Directive which required third countries, such as the US, to provide an equivalent "adequate" level of protection when dealing with data transmitted there from the EU. Following two years of negotiations, a Safe Harbour Agreement was signed between the two parties in 2000. It required US companies who wished to transfer data from the EU, to self-certify that they complied with the agreed privacy principles and with the accompanying enforcement procedure. The effectiveness of the Agreement was closely monitored not only from a data protection standpoint but for its wider potential as a model. Opinion, however, is divided on its success. The EU, in two early assessments, expressed concerns regarding the transparency of companies' privacy policies. Furthermore, more recent opinions also cast doubt on both actual compliance and effective enforcement. In response, the US Department of Commerce has strongly rebutted these criticisms. It points out that self-certifying companies take compliance very seriously. In addition it argues that the Agreement has played a crucial role in fostering a greater acceptance of the importance of data protection in the US.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Does it Help or Hinder ? - Promotion of Innovation on the Internet and Citizens' Right to Privacy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 13-12-2011

Zunanji avtor Jonathan Cave, Neil Robinson and Rebecca Schindler (RAND Europe) ; Gabriela Bodea, Linda Kool and Marc van Lieshout (TNO) ; Quality Assurance review conducted by Scott Marcus (WIK-Consult) and Hans Graux (time.lex)

Politično področje Industrija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda Evropska konvencija o človekovih pravicah | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | razkritje informacij | shranjevanje podatkov | urejanje telekomunikacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zapis podatkov

Povzetek This study investigates the interplay between Internet innovation and privacy. We propose working definitions of innovation and privacy and review the literature about their interaction. We interpret the possible tensions and problems in terms of market and system failures and analyse the relevant legal and policy aspects in relation to examples of privacy invasion and/or protection by innovating companies. Using a four issue framework we analyse relevant case studies such as cloud computing and online behavioural advertising. Following a gap analysis according to our model of failure, we present a series of recommendations aimed at different stakeholders. The study was based on desk research, key informant interviews, case studies and an interactive expert consultation held in Brussels in June 2011.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Access to documents after Lisbon](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-11-2011

Avtor VUIJLSTEKE Alec

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Peticije Evropskemu parlamentu | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda dokument | dokumentacija | dostop do informacij EU | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko državljanstvo | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | Lizbonska pogodba | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | pravica do obveščenosti | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | preglednost uprave

Povzetek Citizens' right to access documents of the EU institutions has been enshrined in EU Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. In 2008, the Commission proposed to change Regulation 1049/2001 which sets out the rules for access to such documents. The Council objects strongly to many of Parliament's proposed amendments to the Commission proposal. This has led to an "institutional impasse", which continues with little sign of any breakthrough. Many MEPs feel that the proposal is a step back-wards. For example, the current broad definition of "a document" would be changed in order to exclude preparatory and other draft documents, while the exceptions allowing the institutions to refuse access would be re-considered. Balancing personal data protection, the distinction between access to documents and to information, or between legislative documents and administrative documents, and the treatment of classified documents are other points of contention. Both Parliament and NGOs argue for user-friendly access to all documents related to the legislative process of each act, its "legislative footprint". Besides updating the Regulation, Parliament also wants to tackle the malfunctions of daily administrative practice, as well as non-compliance with case law, in institutions' handling of access requests.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Towards a New EU Legal Framework for Data Protection and Privacy - Challenges, Principles and the Role of the European Parliament](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-09-2011

Zunanji avtor Prof. Didier Bigo (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, C&C); Dr Sergio Carrera (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS); Ms Gloria González Fuster (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, VUB); Prof Elspeth Guild (CEPS and Radboud University of Nijmegen); Prof. Paul de Hert (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, VUB); Dr Julian Jeandesboz (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, C&C); Dr Vagelis Papakonstantinou (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, VUB)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | osebni podatki | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravosodno sodelovanje v kazenskih zadevah (EU) | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek This study addresses the new challenges stemming from data processing policies and systems falling in the scope of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters in the EU Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. It identifies a set of common basic principles and standards for the genuine assurance of data protection in all the phases of EU policymaking and for the effective implementation of this fundamental right. The study puts forward a set of recommendations to guide the European Parliament's role and legislative inputs into the upcoming revision of the EU legal framework on data protection, which is expected to be launched by the end of 2011.

Študija [EN](#)

Passenger Name Records Agreement: EU agreements with the US and other third countries

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-07-2011

Avtor STULL Graham

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kanada | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | sporazum (EU) | terorizem | uporabnik prevoznih storitev | varstvo podatkov | Združene države | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek After the first PNR agreements concluded after 9/11 proved controversial and encountered legal difficulties, the Commission is now negotiating long-term PNR agreements with three key third countries: the US, Canada and Australia.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Relevant provisions of the Lisbon Treaty on EU Administrative Law

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-12-2010

Zunanji avtor Professor Eva NIETO

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda dostop do informacij EU | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kodifikacija prava EU | Listina EU o temeljnih pravicah | Lizbonska pogodba | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | pravo Evropske unije | upravno pravo | varstvo podatkov

Povzetek The aim of this paper is to contribute to the debate on whether EU law needs a regulation on a common administrative procedure and, if so, on what its content and scope could be. If an EU administrative procedure regulation is adopted under the legal basis contained by Article 298 (2) TFEU, it shall answer in the first place to the principles of Article 298 (1) TFEU: to an open, efficient and independent European administration. In doing so it will develop mainly the right to good administration but also the rights of access to documents and to protection of personal data. In my opinion procedural rules contained under the right to good administration and their development by the Code of Good Administrative Behaviour constitute grosso modo the guidelines for a future Regulation on Administrative Procedure

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Recognition and registration of civil status documents in cross-border cases

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 30-11-2010

Zunanji avtor Paul Lagarde, Professor, Universität Paris I

Politično področje Javno mednarodno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družina | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javna uprava | mednarodno pravo | načelo vzajemnega priznavanja | osebni podatki | osebno stanje | POLITIKA | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | prosto gibanje oseb | uradni dokument | zakonski stan

Povzetek The right of every citizen of the Union to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, as laid down by Article 21 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, implies the right to have their civil identity recognised, i.e., in legal terms, to have their status recognised, as formalised by civil status documents. This firstly means that citizens must be able to easily prove their civil status when exercising their right of movement. Secondly, they must be able to have their civil status events occurring abroad registered in civil status registers. Finally, this status must itself be recognised. The aim of this note is to review these three problematic areas and indicate, for each one, the solutions envisaged by the International Commission on Civil Status, in which the European Union could participate under terms to be defined.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

US and EU approaches to Civil Liberties: Common values, differing approaches

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 07-07-2010

Zunanji avtor Dr. Rob DOVER, Director, Dover & Jones Ltd.

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | ekonomska geografija | Evropska konvencija o človekovih pravicah | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politične pravice | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | terorizem | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov | Združene države | človekove pravice

Povzetek The European Union and the United States are united in the common purpose of identifying, containing and rolling back the threat from international terrorism. Both the US and EU value the rights of the individual and the right to be free from the threat of terrorism; and they both seek agreements that make their common efforts stronger. A convergence of policy can be observed in traditional security areas, particularly in counterterrorism operations at the operational and strategic levels. There has been a divergence of policies where datasharing has been concerned, despite the trend for creating, maintaining and analysing large databases that is common to both the EU and US. The key challenge for European and American policymakers is to overcome the concerns about how data is retained, what it is used for, how it might be further shared, and accommodating their different visions of the rights of the individual. There has been a revolution in the amount of personal information that is being collected, retained and analysed, but there has not been the same level of debate about the relationship between the state and the citizen, nor in the appropriate balance between security and privacy, which differs in the EU and US.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Development of an EU Criminal Justice Area

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-07-2009

Zunanji avtor Nadja Long (European Centre for Judges and Lawyers, European Institute of Public Administration - EIPA, Luxembourg)

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda Eurojust | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazenska tožba | kazensko pravo | kazensko pravo | medparlamentarno sodelovanje | načelo vzajemnega priznavanja | osebni podatki | parlament | POLITIKA | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | približevanje zakonodaje | sodstvo

Povzetek Does an EU criminal justice area exist? If so, what are its defining characteristics and shortcomings? What developments would be welcome, and why? This study aims to answer such questions. At the dawn of the possible ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, it is essential to recall how much the European Union has achieved in this field, and equally important to stress the absolute need to continue in the chosen manner constructing this area in which the lack of borders goes hand-in-hand with free access to justice and the prosecution of offences common to the Member States, overcoming national specificities.

Študija [EN](#), [FR](#)

Exchange of Information and Data between Law Enforcement Authorities within the European Union

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 15-04-2009

Zunanji avtor Leon Hempel, Michael Carius and Carla Ilten (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda boj proti kriminalu | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravosodno sodelovanje v kazenskih zadevah (EU) | terorizem | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek Over the last one and a half decades, transnational information exchange between law enforcement authorities within the European Union has been stepped up considerably. This process was originally triggered by the abolition of national borders within the Schengen Area. In the meantime, the process is fed by an ever-growing number of perceived security threats, a misled belief in the problem-solving capacity of technology and a policy of overbidding between some Member States and the EU level. The goal of this process is to establish a pan-European regime of internal security. This paper discusses the legislative aspect of this process and considers its organising principle(s). The paper provides a review of operational and planned databases and systems of information exchange within the EU. It clarifies some of the central concepts in the field of automated information exchange. It describes some of the procedures of information exchange between law enforcement authorities. It identifies some of the side effects of transnational information exchange. Finally, it makes some recommendations how to better manage apparatuses and practises.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Proposal for a Regulation Concerning the Establishment of "EURODAC" for the Comparison of Fingerprints for the Effective Application of Regulation \(EC\)..., Establishing the Criteria and Mechanisms for Determining the Member States Responsible for Examining an Application for International Protection Lodged in One of the Member States by a Third-country National or a Stateless Person \(Recast\), COM \(2008\) 825 Final](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-02-2009

Zunanji avtor Kay Hailbronner (Konstanz, Germany)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda biometrija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | oseba brez državljanstva | osebni podatki | PRAVO | tuji državljan | varstvo podatkov | zbiranje podatkov | ZNANOST

Povzetek The note offers a general assessment of the Commission's proposal. It underlines in particular questions related to the procedure for taking fingerprints, advance data erasure, the problem of third-country nationals found illegally present within the territory of a Member State, the role of the European Data Protection Supervisor.

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

[Towards a European PNR system ? Questions on the Added Value and the Protection of Fundamental Rights](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 15-01-2009

Zunanji avtor Evelien Brouwer (Utrecht University, under the coordination of the Justice and Home Affairs Section of the Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS)

Politično področje Evropska dodana vrednost | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda boj proti kriminalu | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | letalski potniški promet | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mejna kontrola | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROMET | temeljne pravice | terorizem | tretja država | uporabnik prevoznih storitev | varstvo podatkov | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek In November 2007, the European Commission published a proposal on the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data for law enforcement purposes. This proposal is closely related to other instruments obliging air carriers to transmit passenger data to national authorities, including Directive 2004/82/EC and various agreements that were signed with third countries. The establishment of an 'EU PNR system' is presented as a tool in the fight against terrorism and organised crime, but will also be used to investigate other crimes and to prevent illegal immigration. The European PNR system raises both practical as legal concerns. This study, taking into account the different comments of the organisations and institutions involved and the Resolution of the European Parliament of 20 November 2008, questions in the first place the efficiency and added value of the current proposal. To assess this question it takes into account existing measures on the largescale collection and storage of personal information (the Schengen Information System, Visa Information System and the EU proposals for automatic border control). The EU and its member states are bound by EU, international, and national standards on human rights. Therefore, the second part of this study describes the legal implications of an EU PNR system, focusing in particular on the right to data protection, the right to private life, the prohibition of discrimination and the issue of profiling. Finally, part three includes some final remarks and recommendations.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Forum on Judicial Cooperation in Civil Matters : Debate with National Parliaments \(2 December 2008\)](#)
[Session II - e-justice : a Tool for Citizens, Practitioners and Business](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 14-11-2008

Zunanji avtor Carlos Manuel Gonçalves de Melo Marinho (Judge, Contact Point of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters and of the IberRede, Lisbon, Portugal) ; Philippe Delarbre (Director of the National Criminal Records Bureau, Nantes, France) ; Marc van Opijnen (Senior Adviser Legal Informatics, Department for Internet Applications of the Dutch Council for the Judiciary, Utrecht, Netherlands)

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda elektronska uprava | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kazenska evidenca | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | POLITIKA | PRAVO | pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah (EU) | pravosodno sodelovanje v kazenskih zadevah (EU) | telekonferenca | uporaba informacijske tehnologije

Študija [EN](#), [FR](#)

Data Protection from a Transatlantic Perspective : the EU and US Move towards an International Data Protection Agreement ?

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-10-2008

Zunanji avtor Paul De Hert and Rocco Bellanova (CEPS, Bruxelles, Belgique)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | dvostranski sporazum | ekonomska geografija | elektronsko bančništvo | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kreditne in finančne institucije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odnosi EU | organizacija prevoza | osebni podatki | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo EU | pravo Evropske unije | PROMET | uporabnik prevoznih storitev | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | Združene države

Povzetek Recent years have been marked by a growing demand of personal data for public security purposes. Access and protection of those data are climbing the transatlantic political agenda. They have raised tensions and fostered forms of cooperation. The possible conclusion of an international binding agreement on a common transatlantic framework on data protection would be a further and crucial step ahead. The scope of this study is to pave the way for launching a parliamentary debate on those issues. Therefore, it aims at providing a comparative analysis of the EU and US legislation concerning the protection of personal data collected for public security purposes. It also discusses some of the main challenges posed by new technologies as well as analyses the most relevant cases-studies of transatlantic data exchange. Finally, it takes into consideration the published outcomes of the work of the High Level Contact Group.

Študija [EN](#), [FR](#)

Proposed New EU Border Control Systems

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 25-06-2008

Zunanji avtor Professor Steve Peers, Human Rights Centre, University of Essex

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | osebni dokument | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | tuji državljani | vizumska politika EU | zbiranje podatkov | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek This briefing paper will focus in particular upon:
- the concept and architecture of the Entry/Exit system and how it could be embedded in the current EU framework; what would be if any the synergies with the other databases, especially VIS; and the similarities and differences with the US-VISIT system,
- an analysis of the two other measures proposed by the Commission (bona fide traveller and Electronic System of Travel Authorisation (ESTA) and comparative approaches,
- the potential added value of these envisaged measures.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#), [FR](#)

Interdependence of the Various Initiatives and Legislative Proposals in the Fields of Counter-Terrorism and Police Cooperation at the European Level

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 02-10-2007

Zunanji avtor Valsamis Mitsilegas et Anneliese Baldaccini, Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, Paris

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodno pravo | osebni podatki | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pranje denarja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | razkritje informacij | schengenski informacijski sistem | terorizem | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek The note reviews the development and the interdependence of the various initiatives and legislative proposals in the fields of counter-terrorism and police cooperation at the European level. It will be demonstrated that a vast majority of these measures involve the collection and exchange of personal data. The challenges of this approach to the protection of fundamental rights, in particular privacy and data protection, will be highlighted. The note covers a wide range of issues such as money laundering and terrorist financing, Europol, databases and their interoperability, the principle of availability of information, the rules to improve police cooperation (Schengen and Title VI), the Prüm Decision and data protection. One could say that the EU counter-terrorism and police co-operation measures are based largely on the gathering and exchange of personal data. This may lead to maximisation of surveillance via the collection of a wide range of personal data and thus pose significant challenges to privacy and data protection. This is true in particular in the light of the fragmentation of the EU data protection framework applying to the various databases and forms of information exchange.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#), [FR](#)

RFID and Identity Management in Everyday Life - Striking the Balance between Convenience, Choice and Control

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-06-2007

Zunanji avtor ETAG
European Technology Assessment Group:
Institute for Technology Assessment and Systems Analysis
(ITAS), Karlsruhe
Danish Board of Technology (DBT), Copenhagen
Flemish Institute for Science and Technology Assessment
(viWTA), Brussels
Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST),
London
Rathenau Institute, The Hague
Christian van't Hof
Rathenau Institute, the Netherlands

Politično področje Industrija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preiskovalni postopek | shranjevanje podatkov | sodstvo | valovno območje | varstvo zasebnosti | zapis podatkov | zbiranje podatkov

Povzetek The purpose of this deliverable is to provide insight into real life experiences with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), draw a future scenario, and formulate challenges for this rapidly emerging technology.

Študija [EN](#)

What are the Risks and What Guarantees Need to be Put in Place in View of Interoperability of Police Databases?

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 01-02-2006

Zunanji avtor Prof. Paul De Hert, University of Leiden

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | osebni podatki | podatkovna zbirka | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | varstvo podatkov

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#), [FR](#)

Prison Technologies (An Appraisal of Technologies for Political Control)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-07-2000

Zunanji avtor Luc Mampaey (GRIP, Brussels, Belgium)

Politično področje Industrija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | duševno zdravje | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nesmrtonosno orožje | nova tehnologija | obramba | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAŽISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | varstvo zasebnosti | video nadzor | zapornik | zaporniški režim | zdravstvo

Povzetek The present study is in line with the extension of a previous STOA research, published in 1997 and entitled "An appraisal of technologies of political control" (PE 166.499). The report highlighted the appearance of a trend in Europe to privatize the prison system. Furthermore, it outlined the pressures to which the public authorities are subjected to substitute technological innovations for prison personnel, with a view to reducing costs and fighting against prison overcrowding. The present report works towards five aims : (1) to give the European Parliament a description of the most recent technologies, used or usable in prison environment and determine their degree of penetration in the European Union (2) to assess the efficiency of these technologies in relation with their objectives (3) to analyse the impact of their use on detainees and their relatives, especially having in mind the already carried out experiments (4) to identify the dangers and risks they involve regarding the respect of fundamental freedoms (5) to present political options and recommendations to the European Parliament, in order for it to take adequate initiatives aiming at protecting the rights of people placed under surveillance or detention, while preserving European interests. Two replies are usually offered to the problems of overcrowding and growth of the costs of the penal system : privatization of the penal function and use of new technologies ; one often entailing the other. This phenomenon, prompted by an American conception of order and security, influences today the European debates on the reform of the penal system and leads to the introduction of two types of technologies in the prisons : surveillance technologies and neutralization technologies.

Študija [EN](#)

Use of Modern Technology for the Purpose of Setting Up a European Juridical Network

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-06-1999

Zunanji avtor Eric Sutter (Bureau Van Dijk, Paris, France)

Politično področje Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | nacionalno pravo | nova tehnologija | organizirani kriminal | osebni podatki | policijsko sodelovanje (EU) | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravosodno sodelovanje v kazenskih zadevah (EU) | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | telekomunikacije

Študija [EN](#)