



EUROPEAN POLICY

1.1 "The Political Guidelines focus on six headline ambitions for Europe over the next five years and well beyond: A European Green Deal, An economy that works for people, A Europe fit for the digital age, Protecting our European way of life, A stronger Europe in the world, A new push for European democracy. We will adapt and update as challenges and opportunities inevitably emerge, but we will always stick to the principles and the aspirations outlined in these guidelines. I see the next five years as an opportunity for Europe –to strive for more at home in order to lead in the world." Ursula von der Leyen in "A Union that strives for more - My agenda for Europe"





EUROPEAN POLICY

2.1 AI Watch is the European Commission Knowledge for policy initiative monitoring Artificial Intelligence in Europe. It provides a number of analyses necessary to monitor and facilitate the implementation of the European Strategy for AI. More specifically AI WATCH monitors: the industrial, technological and research capacity; policy initiatives in the Member States; the uptake and technical developments of Artificial Intelligence and its impact on the economy, society and public services.





EUROPEAN POLICY

3.1 The Regulation on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS Regulation) is a milestone towards providing a predictable regulatory environment for secure and seamless electronic interactions between businesses, citizens and public authorities.





EUROPEAN POLICY

4.1 The list of thematic categories of high-value datasets, as referred to in Article 13(1) of Directive (EU) 2019/1024 on open data and the re-use of public sector information is Geospatial, Earth observation and environment, Meteorological, Statistics, Companies and company ownership, Mobility.







EUROPEAN POLICY

5.1 Geographically based restrictions undermine online shopping and cross-border sales in the Digital Single Market. The Commission put an end to unjustified geo-blocking rules (Regulation (EU) 2018/302), which apply since 3 December 2018.





EUROPEAN POLICY

6.1 Today, citizens and businesses often have to provide the same information multiple times when interacting with public administrations. But, from 2023, the Once-Only Principle (OOP) will allow public administrations in Europe to reuse, or share, data and documents that people have already supplied, in a transparent and secure way.





EUROPEAN POLICY

7.1 The CEF Building Blocks offer basic capabilities that can be reused in any European project to facilitate the delivery of digital public services across borders and sectors. Currently, there are eight Building Blocks: Big Data Test Infrastructure, Context Broker, eArchiving, eDelivery, eID, eInvoicing, eSignature and eTranslation. A Blockchain DSI (the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI)) will soon become a fully operational Building Block, and the Once Only Principle (OOP) is a preparatory action under CEF.





EUROPEAN POLICY

8.1 Directive (EU) 2019/1024 on open data and the re-use of public sector information introduces the concept of high-value datasets, defined as documents the re-use of which is associated with important benefits for the society and economy. They are subject to a separate set of rules ensuring their availability free of charge, in machine-readable formats, provided via Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) and, where relevant, as a bulk download. The thematic scope of high-value datasets is provided in an Annex to the Directive.





EUROPEAN POLICY

9.1 As part of the next long-term EU budget – the Multiannual Financial Framework – the Commission has proposed Digital Europe, a programme focused on building the strategic digital capacities of the EU and on facilitating the wide deployment of digital technologies. The programme will boost investments in supercomputing, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, advanced digital skills, and ensuring a wide use of digital technologies across the economy and society, including through Digital Innovation Hubs.





EUROPEAN POLICY

10.1 The European Data Strategy aim is to create a single European data space – a genuine single market for data, open to data from across the world – where personal as well as non-personal data, including sensitive business data, are secure and businesses also have easy access to an almost infinite amount of high-quality industrial data, boosting growth and creating value, while minimising the human carbon and environmental footprint.





EUROPEAN POLICY

11.1 Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, procedures and assistance and problem-solving services By 12 December 2023 at the latest, a list of 21 important administrative procedures will be fully available online in all EU countries. These cover situations that are relevant for doing business, working, studying or moving from one location to another. Examples include: requesting proof of residence; applying for study grants; asking for academic recognition of diplomas; registering a vehicle; getting a European Health Insurance Card; claiming pension benefits; and registering employees for pension and insurance schemes.





EUROPEAN POLICY

12.1 The seven key principles of the Berlin declaration signed on 8 December 2020 by the responsible ministers of all EU Member States are the following: Validity and respect of fundamental rights; Social participation and digital inclusion; Empowerment and digital literacy; Trust and security in digital government interactions; Digital sovereignty and interoperability; Human-centred systems and innovative technologies in the public sector, A resilient and sustainable digital society.



