

# The data economy of the future is already here

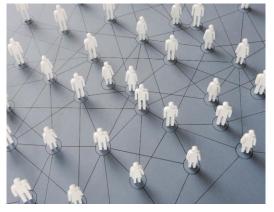
Debate on the new Data Act

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## "Regulate who can use what data, and under which conditions"

Ensure <u>fairness</u> in the allocation of data value





Make more data available while safeguarding incentives for data generation

Unlock the value of Europe's industrial data

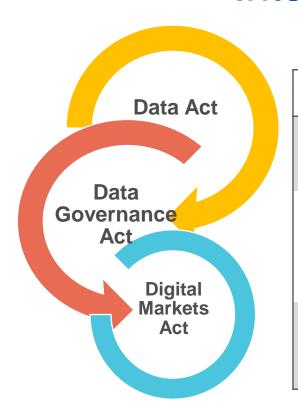




Help the EU to become a global leader in the data economy



#### Interaction with other instruments



#### **Aim**

Ensure FAIRNESS in the allocation of data value among the actors of the data economy

Ensure **TRUST** in data transactions (Political agreement reached within 1 year from the adoption of the proposal)

Tackle imbalances caused by the MARKET POWER of gatekeepers

**GDPR:** The Data Act does not change or amend, but complements and builds on the rights exiting under the GDPR.

Sectoral legislation: further requirements on technical aspects, limits on the rights of data holders and aspects going beyond data access and use can be specified.



#### Data Act – topics covered

#### Better access to IoT data



Rules for IoT data also frame data sharing in other sectors





Tackle contractual unfairness



Make business who data available for the common good

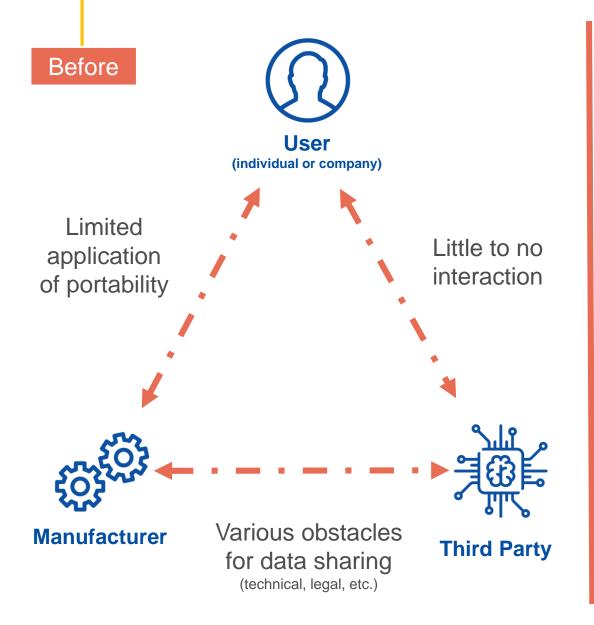


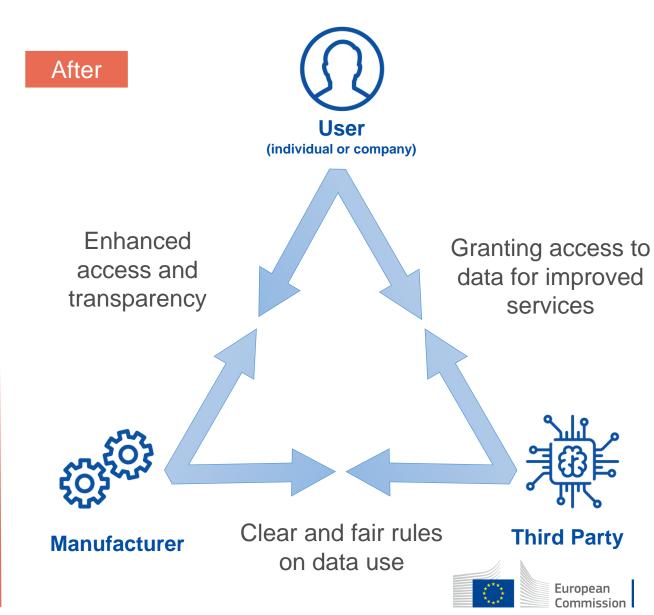


Facilitate data flows through technical standards and interoperability



#### Use of data in an Internet-of-Things context (B2B & B2C)





### What is the Data Act going to change?



Harmonized rules on data access and use to unlock the potential of the EU's industrial data



New data-based business opportunities



and companies using connected products and related services



More transparency and control as well as better decisions over data



Improved public service delivery, including effective response to public emergencies



Better and more efficient public services and policies





Multi-vendor, interoperable and federated cloud/edge services market

