

Towards a Europen Free Flow of Data Cooperation Framework

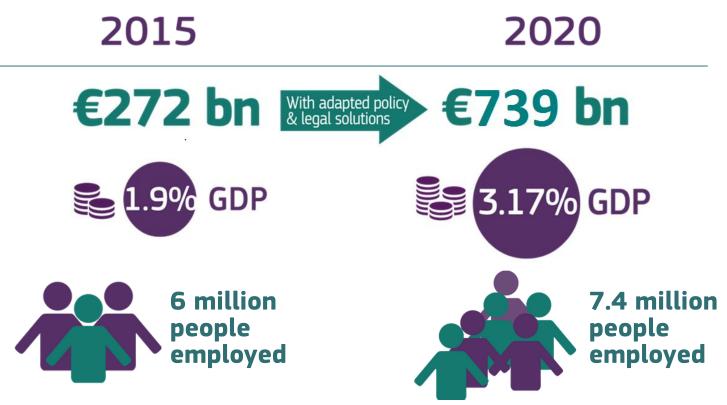
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Workshop on Digitising European Industry 27 June 2017, Brussels



The digital revolution is built on data

Most economic activity will depend on data within a decade Potential of the data-driven economy



Ref.: European Data Market Study SMART 2013/0063, available at: http://datalandscape.eu/



Creating a European Digital Economy and society with growth potential



Ensuring that Europe's economy, industry and employment take full advantage of what digitalisation offers.

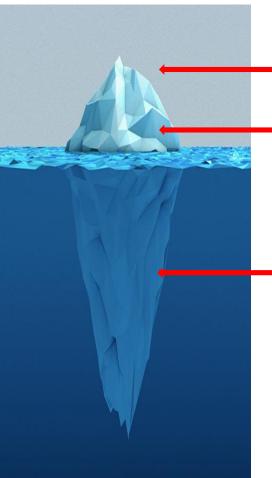
- Digitising industry
- Cloud
- Inclusive digital economy and society
- e-government
- Standardisation & interoperability
- Digital skills
- •Data economy ✓



The data localisation problem



Strong **perception** by businesses and public sector organisations of the need to localise data in a particular Member State, including perceived threat of unfavourable regulatory scrutiny if data is not stored and processed locally





Barriers to data-based innovation

- Data localisation restrictions, legal uncertainty and lack of trust, leading to:
 - Suboptimal cross-border business & investment conditions in the EU
 - Obstacles to innovative cross-border data ecosystems in Europe
 - Duplication of IT expenditure for user companies
 - Perceived risk of vendor lock-in undermining technology adoption/ lack of data portability in the B2B context
 - Insufficient cloud uptake (ca. 20% of European companies)
 - Inefficient allocation of data centres leading to higher costs for users



Lock-in effect / Data Portability

- Data flows imply that **data can be exported** from one cloud service provider in order **to be imported** to another cloud service provider of the user's choice or back to the user's own system on premises
- **Portability of data** in the cloud context refers to the ability to **easily transfer** data from one system to another without being required to re-enter data
 - It is often impossible for cloud customers to get their data from a cloud service provider (customer "lock-in")
 - The technical features to export the data are under-developed or they are not functioning properly
 - > Data portability options are costly



Digital Single Market Strategy

10 May 2017: Mid-Term Review adopted - COM(2017) 228

Chapter on the European Data Economy:

"The Commission will by autumn 2017, subject to Impact Assessment, prepare a legislative proposal on the EU free flow of data cooperation framework which takes into account the principle of free flow of data within the EU, the principle of porting non-personal data, including when switching business services like cloud services as well as the principle of availability of certain data for regulatory control purposes also when that data is stored in another Member State".



Outcome of Structured Dialogue & Bilateral Meetings with the Member States

Main Challenges identified:

Legal Uncertainties

- Existing/Emerging/ Perceived Data Localisation Restrictions
- Patchwork of EU rules
- No precedent case law
- Lack of adequate, effective and comprehensive rules

Lack of Trust

- Data security risks/concerns
- Uncertainties on availability/cross-border access to data
- *Risk of vendor lock-in & anti-competitive behaviour*



Support for legislative action

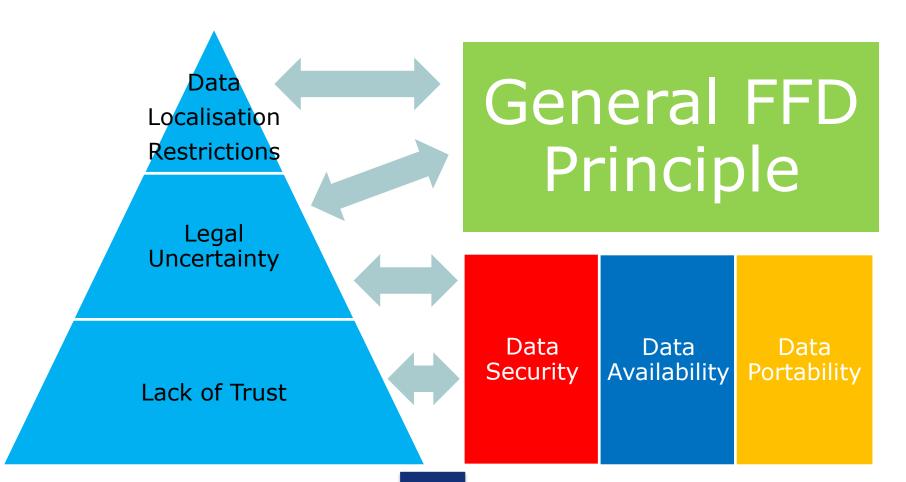


Public Consultation

- 380 responses, 113 position papers
 - 308 businesses
 - 25,3% SMEs or Start-ups
 - Predominant sectors: IT, automotive, manufacturing
 - Majority of respondents sees high/medium impacts from data localisation restrictions
 - Greatest impacts perceived on costs and on the ability to launch new products/services
 - Demand for services allowing for portability of non-personal data but the offer of portability features is limited



FFD Iceberg FFD Building Blocks





Synthesis - Free flow of data needed for growth

- Creating a single market for data processing / storage services
- Ensuring legal certainty for users and providers of dataservices
- Enhancing IT **expenditure efficiency** of European businesses by 20% to 50% through cloud adoption (Deloitte 2016)
- Ensuring availability of data to relevant authorities
- Stimulating data-based innovation by technology (AI, machine learning, virtual reality) in sectors like manufacturing, transport, finance