

Digitalisierung und digitale Gesellschaft IV – Gesellschaftliche Aspekte der Digitalisierung (Philosophie/Ethik, Recht, Politik)

7 Digitalpolitik international

Institut für Information und Medien, Sprache und Kultur · Fakultät
für Sprach-, Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaften



Universität Regensburg

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- Einführung
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- Digitale Agenden
 - International: UN, UNDP, OECD, WEF
 - Europa
 - Digital Agenda 2010
 - HLEG AI 2018 / 2019
 - Digital Services / Markets Acts (2020/21)
- Fazit

01 Einführung

Einführung

- Digitalisierung als Thema der politischen Theorie / der Politikwissenschaft (Jacob & Thiel, 2017)
- Handlungsfelder der Digitalpolitik
- Handlungsträger

Was ist Netzpolitik/Digitalpolitik?

- Definition: „Netzpolitik (auch Digitalpolitik[1]) bezeichnet im Kern ein Politikfeld um netzkulturelle, medienpolitische und medienrechtliche Fragen. [...] In Deutschland wird im Anschluss an die Enquete-Kommission Internet und digitale Gesellschaft des Deutschen Bundestags sowie an die Digitale Agenda der deutschen Bundesregierung und der Europäischen Union zunehmend auch von Digitalpolitik[2] gesprochen.“ (Quelle: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netzpolitik> [am Anfang])
- Abgrenzung
 - Internet Governance – Politik für das Internet / Politik des Netzes
 - Politik über das Internet
 - Politik mit dem Netz – eDemocracy, eVoting, eParticipation

Digitalisierung als Thema der politischen Theorie / der Politikwissenschaft (Jacob & Thiel, 2017:9f)

„Zugleich **versperrt** sich der Prozess der Digitalisierung in mehrerer Hinsicht dem Zugriff der Politischen Theorie: Zunächst, weil Digitalisierung ein **komplexer**, vor allem aber wie eben beschrieben ein **kontingenter Prozess** ist. Die Prognose von Entwicklungen ist sowohl mit Blick auf technische Möglichkeiten wie auf deren soziale Nutzung mit enormer **Ungewissheit** konfrontiert. Dies hat zwei methodische Folgen: Zum einen ist eine **permanente, umfassende und abwägende Beschäftigung mit einer sehr differenzierten Empirie Voraussetzung**. Überlegungen etwa, die vor fünfzehn Jahren geschrieben wurden und die erörtern, wie das Internet Vernetzung erlaubt, Transnationalität befördert oder das politische Kampagnenwesen verändert, klingen auf den ersten Blick aktuell, stammen aber aus einer Zeit, in der das Internet größtenteils noch eine reine Informationsmaschine war. „

Digitalisierung als Thema der politischen Theorie / der Politikwissenschaft (Jacob & Thiel, 2017:9f)

„Soziale Netzwerke, mobiles Internet und algorithmische Steuerung, die zentrale Faktoren für eine Reflexion in der Gegenwart sein müssen, sind in frühere Debatten noch nicht einmal vorstellungsweise eingespeist. Zum anderen haben utopische und dystopische Überzeichnungen – wie sie gerade das politische Feuilleton hervorbringt, um Digitalisierung diskutierbar zu machen – zwar ihren Wert, indem sie die Skalierbarkeit scheinbar kleiner Phänomene verständlich machen und den Horizont von Entwicklungen ausleuchten. Als Mittel der empirischen Auseinandersetzung und Grundlage normativer Bewertungen sind sie aber so verlockend wie begrenzt.“

Digitalisierung als Thema der politischen Theorie/der Politikwissenschaft – einzelne Themen nach (Jacob & Thiel, 2017)

- Klassenstruktur der Gesellschaft
- Staatlichkeit und Souveränität

- Privatheit
- kommunikative Freiheit
- Recht auf Vergessen
- Daten, Ethik und Politik

- Digitale Öffentlichkeit

- Digitalisierung und politisches Handeln
- digitale Partizipation
- Digitalisierung und ziviler Ungehorsam

Handlungsfelder der Digitalpolitik ... eine erste Sammlung

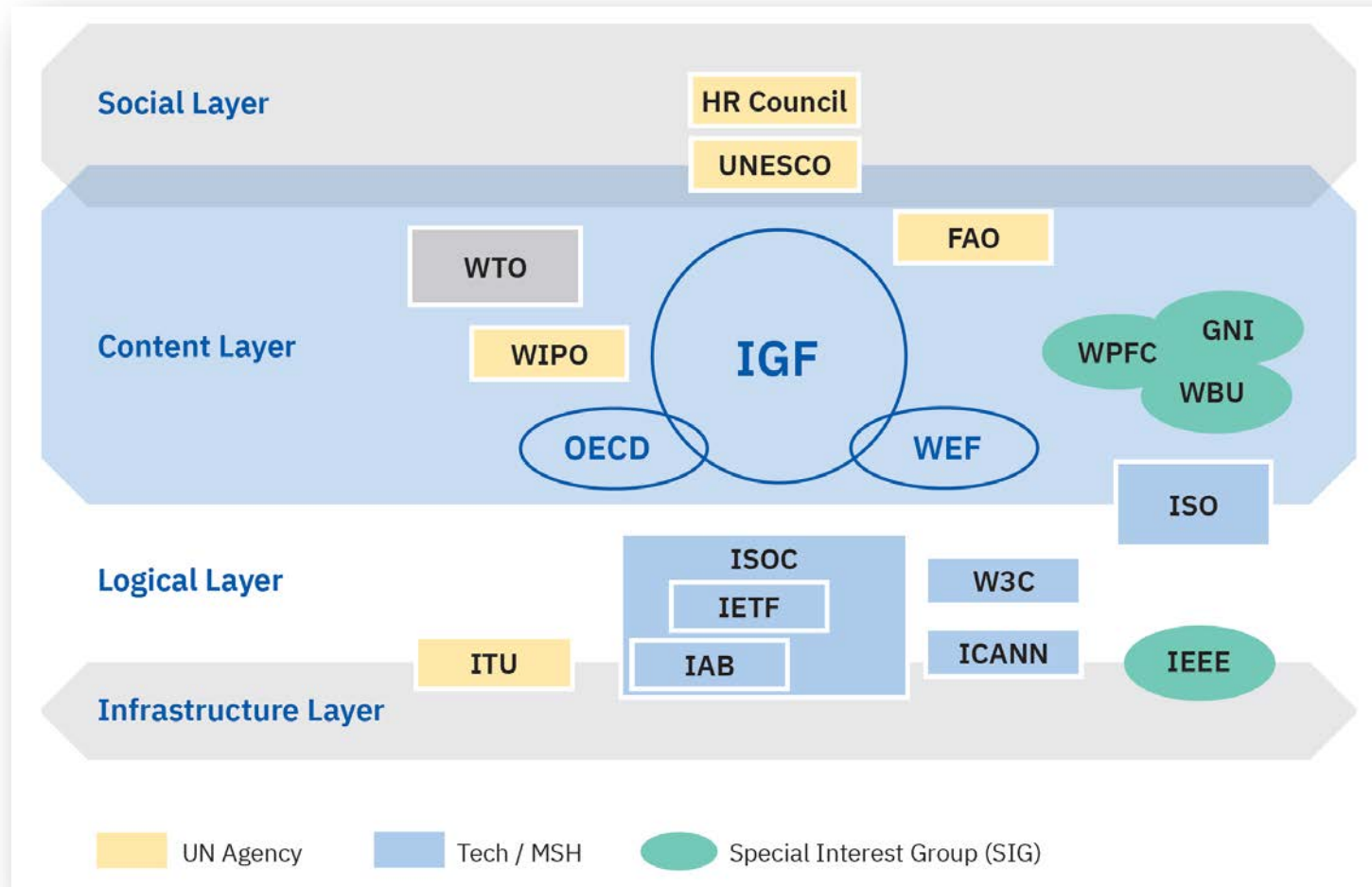
- Standardisierung
- Regulierung
- Governance, z. B. ICANN
- Staatliche Infrastruktur (vom Netzausbau bis zu E-Government, E-Justice)
- Ordnungspolitik: Rahmenbedingungen wirtschaftlichen Handelns im digitalen Zeitalter
- Wirtschaftsförderung
- Bildung
- Forschung
- Grundrechte
- Teilhabe (digital divide)
- Sicherheitspolitik
- Nachrichtendienste
- ...

02 Handlungsträger international

Handlungsträger international (Auswahl)

- Vereinte Nationen und Unterorganisationen (UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, ...):
 - Declaration of Digital Interdependence (2019)
 - UN Development Program: UNDP Digital Strategy
- OECD: Measuring the Digital Transformation – A Roadmap for the Future
- World Economic Forum: Digital Transformation Initiative (DTI) (2015)
- Weltbank: Digital Development Partnership (2016)
- Internationaler Währungsfond: Measuring the Digital Economy (2017ff)
- Europäische Union: Digital Agenda (2010)
- NATO
- Einzelne Nationalstaaten (siehe unten)
- ...

Akteure der Internet Governance (Internet Governance Ecosystem, Kleinwächter et al. 2019:42)



Was ist eine digitale Agenda?

- (nicht: eine digitale Tagesordnung ;-), sondern:)
- Arbeitsdefinition:

Ein zeitlich begrenzter politischer Handlungsplan, der neben Grundprinzipien politischen Handelns in der Regel Ziele und konkrete Maßnahmen, auch mit sektoralem Bezug, definiert.

Wo stehen wir? Vint Cerf auf dem Internet Governance Forum Berlin, November 2019 (Cerf in Kleinwächter et al. 2019:13)



Since the first meeting of the Internet Governance Forum in 2006, the attendees have worked hard to articulate the benefits and risks of widespread Internet use. As the 2020s approach, it is apparent that the multi-stakeholder discussion that has informed the IGF must advance from discussion to a more action-oriented agenda. Having identified problems and issues, the IGF needs to enable and empower its secretariat to monitor and report on progress toward solutions and resolutions. While the IGF is not likely the correct forum for problem solving, it can become an instrument to highlight successful initiatives and draw attention to areas still in need of attention.

Welche Agenda ist nötig? Vint Cerf auf dem Internet Governance Forum Berlin, November 2019 (Cerf in Kleinwächter et al. 2019:14)



What might an agenda for problem solving include? In the absence of enforceable treaties to deal with harmful behaviors undertaken through Internet enabled applications, one might begin to formulate norms for digital behavior that might someday become the basis for treaties. The Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace has taken that approach and documented a number of recommendations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations established a high level panel on digital cooperation which has delivered its final report that has triggered an initiative to engage in dialogue aimed at establishing constructive and cooperative multi-stakeholder efforts towards solutions. Better inter-jurisdictional cooperation among law enforcement agencies and the identification and apprehension of criminals using the Internet can increase safety and security of the general public and institutions of all kinds.

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Vint_Cerf_-_2010.jpg

03 Internationale Agenden

UN Secretary General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation: Report on Digital Interdependence (2019)

- Hochrangiges Gremium, Mitglieder (u.a.)
 - Melinda Gates
 - Jack Ma
 - Vinton Cerf
 - ...



High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation – Kernforderungen (<https://digitalcooperation.org/>)

- Build an inclusive digital economy and society
- Develop human and institutional capacity
- Protect human rights and human agency
- Promote digital trust, security and stability
- Foster global digital cooperation



High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation – Imagefilm (<https://youtu.be/1akDX501rPA>)





Wesentliche Prinzipien und Empfehlungen

-> Präsentation des Panels; Abschlussbericht

Report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation: The Age of Digital Interdependence

10 June 2019



the age of digital interdependence

Report of the UN Secretary-General's
High-level Panel on Digital
Cooperation



Why a High-level Panel

Christian Wolff · Lehrstuhl für Medieninformatik · Institut für Information und Medien,
Sprache und Kultur · Fakultät für Sprach-, Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaften



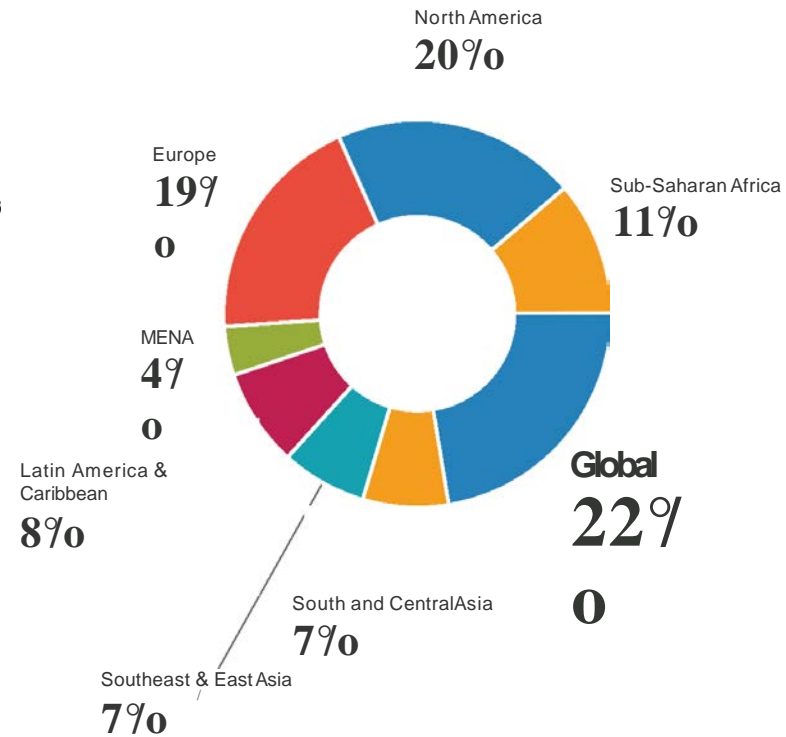
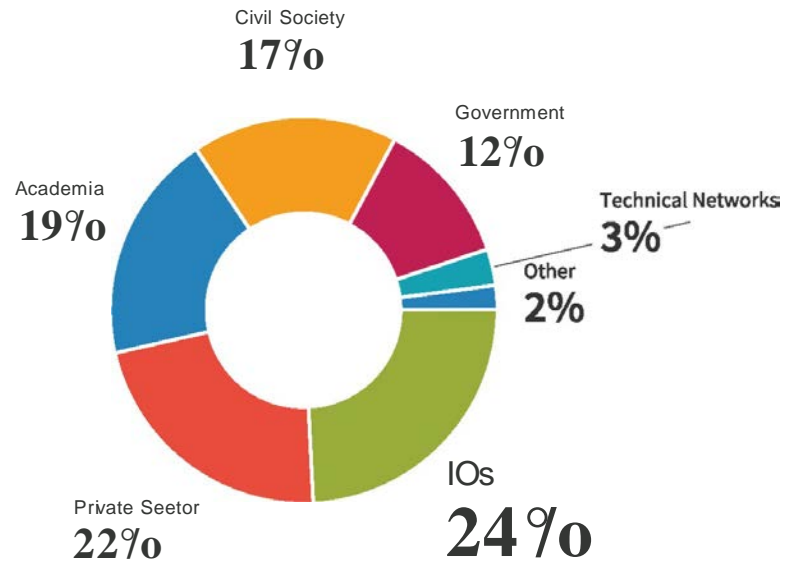
The High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation convened by the UN Secretary-General will advance proposals to strengthen cooperation in the digital space among Governments, the Private Sector, Civil Society, International Organisations, the Technical and Academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders.

What is Digital Cooperation?



"Digital cooperation" is our term to describe ways of working together to address the societal, ethical, legal and economic impacts of digital technologies in order to maximise benefits to society and minimise harms.

Consultation Process



Report Themes



A Declaration of Digital Interdependence

- Values and principles



Leaving No One Behind

- Inclusive digital economy
- How we work and learn
- Capacity
- Economic policy & regulation



Individuals, Societies & Digital Technologies

- Human rights & human agency
- Trust, security and stability



Global Digital Cooperation

- Challenges & gaps in current global digital cooperation
- Three possible architectures
- The role of the UN

Declaration of Digital Interdependence (UN 2019)

DECLARATION OF DIGITAL INTERDEPENDENCE

Humanity is still in the foothills of the digital age.

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int

The peaks are yet uncharted, and their promise still untold. But the risks of losing our foothold are apparent: dangerous adventurism among states, exploitative behaviour by companies, regulation that stifles innovation and trade, and an unforgivable failure to realise vast potential for advancing human development.

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How we manage the opportunities and risks of rapid technological change will profoundly impact our future and the future of the planet.

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Declaration of Digital Interdependence (UN 2019)

We believe that our aspirations and vulnerabilities are deeply interconnected and interdependent; that no one individual, institution, corporation or government alone can or should manage digital developments; and that it is essential that we work through our differences in order to shape our common digital future.

We declare our commitment to building on our shared values and collaborating in new ways to realise a vision of humanity's future in which affordable and accessible digital technologies are used to enable economic growth and social opportunity, lessen inequality, enhance peace and security, promote environmental sustainability, preserve human agency, advance human rights and meet human needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Leaving No One Behind



- Ensure that every adult has affordable access to digital networks and digitally-enabled financial and health services by 2030
- Digital public goods and data commons
- Digital equality for women and marginalised groups
- Metrics for digital inclusion
- Regional and global "digital policy help desks"

Human Rights and Human Agency



- Review how human rights apply to digital technologies
- Accountability of humans for autonomous intelligent systems
- Social media companies and other actors should work together to address human rights concerns

Trust, Security and Stability



- A multi-stakeholder Global Commitment on Digital Trust and Security online

Global Digital Cooperation



- Declaration of Digital Interdependence
- Three potential architectures
- Multi-stakeholder and systems approaches to regulation

digital COOPERATION
UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S HIGH-LEVEL PANEL

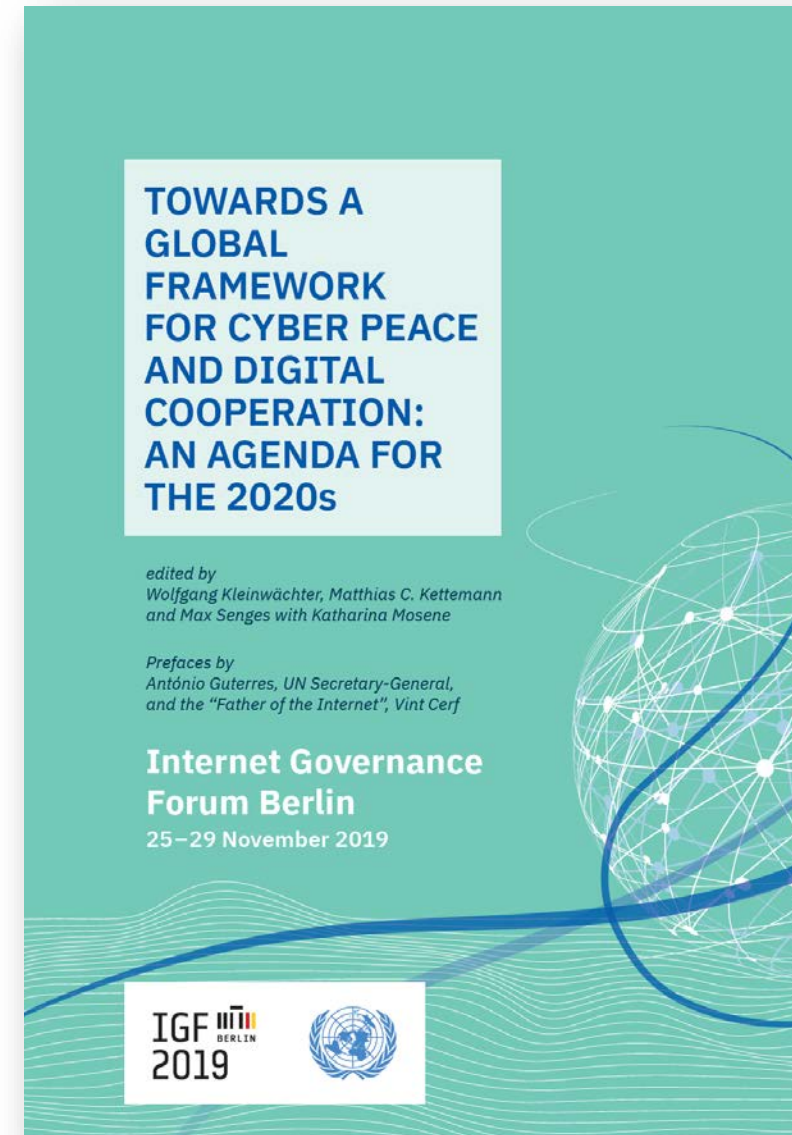


Read the report at:

www.digitalcooperation.org

IGF Berlin 2019: Kleinwächter et al. 2019

- Beiträge des Internet Governance Forum Berlin, November 2019



UNDP Digital Strategy (UNDP 2018:4)

- **Digital Transformation Pathway 1:** looks outward at how we can use digital technologies to improve the way we work, including how we deliver, create, collaborate and advocate.
- **Digital Transformation Pathway 2** is internally focused, and aims to improve the quality, relevance, efficiency, and impact of UNDP's business through better knowledge sharing and improved data usage.

Nutzung der Digital Principles (<https://digitalprinciples.org/about/>)

The Principles for Digital Development are an attempt to unify [...] previous principles and create a community of practice for those who work in digital development. The Digital Principles were first created in consultation with organizations such as The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the UN's Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Principles for Digital Development I

(<https://digitalprinciples.org/principles/>)



Design With the User

User-centered design starts with getting to know the people you are designing for through conversation, observation and co-creation.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Understand the Existing Ecosystem

Well-designed initiatives and digital tools consider the particular structures and needs that exist in each country, region and community.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Design for Scale

Achieving scale requires adoption beyond an initiatives pilot population and often necessitates securing funding or partners that take the initiative to new communities or regions.



Build for Sustainability

Building sustainable programs, platforms and digital tools is essential to maintain user and stakeholder support, as well as to maximize long-term impact.

[LEARN MORE](#)

Principles for Digital Development II

(<https://digitalprinciples.org/principles/>)



Be Data Driven

When an initiative is data driven, quality information is available to the right people when they need it, and they are using those data to take action.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Use Open Standards, Open Data, Open Source, and Open Innovation

An open approach to digital development can help to increase collaboration in the digital development community and avoid duplicating work that has already been done.



Reuse and Improve

Reusing and improving is about taking the work of the global development community further than any organization or program can do alone.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Address Privacy & Security

Addressing privacy and security in digital development involves careful consideration of which data are collected and how data are acquired, used, stored and shared.



Be Collaborative

Being collaborative means sharing information, insights, strategies and resources across projects, organizations and sectors, leading to increased efficiency and impact.

UNDP Digital Strategy (UNDP 2018:23)

Digital Strategy Activation Plan



Workstream 1.

Establish leadership for the digital transformation

Chief Digital Officer CDO

Digital champions



Workstream 2.

Enable IT to deliver the digital transformation

Alignment of IT Strategy & Digital Strategy

Service-oriented IT as a business owner



Workstream 3.

Empower and inspire the business

Foster innovation

Digital literacy

Digital communication

Alliances & ecosystem

Lighthouse initiatives

OECD: Measuring the Digital Transformation – A Roadmap for the Future (März 2019)



7 *policy dimensions* mit 33 Indikatoren für die digitale Transformation (OECD 2019A:4)



Kernziele (OECD, 2019: 4, 5)

Auf kürzere Sicht gilt es, die internationale Vergleichbarkeit der bestehenden Indikatoren zu verbessern und die statistischen Systeme flexibler und anpassungsfähiger zu machen, um neuen, im Zuge des digitalen Wandels aufkommenden, sich rasch weiterentwickelnden Konzepten gerecht zu werden.

[...]

Auf längere Sicht gilt es neue, interdisziplinäre Ansätze der Datenerhebung zu konzipieren und das Potenzial von Daten zu nutzen, die von digitalen Systemen erfasst werden.

[...]

Die nächste Generation von Dateninfrastrukturen für die Politikgestaltung im digitalen Zeitalter muss sich auf Partnerschaften mit dem privaten Sektor stützen. Um in den Politikgestaltungsprozess öffentlich verfügbare, verlässliche Daten einzubringen, muss mit verschiedenen Akteuren zusammengearbeitet werden.

OECD-Roadmap 2019: Aktionspunkte

- Overarching Actions:
 - Die digitale Wirtschaft in ökonomischen Statistiken sichtbar machen
 - Ökonomische Effekte des digitalen Wandels erfassen
 - Messung der Auswirkungen des digitalen Wandels auf gesellschaftliche Zielsetzungen und das Wohlergehen der Bevölkerung fördern
 - Neue und interdisziplinäre Ansätze der Datenerhebung konzipieren

- Targeted Specific Areas
 - Monitoring von Schlüsseltechnologien der digitalen Transformation – insbesondere Internet der Dinge, KI und Blockchain – sicherstellen
 - Daten und Datenströme besser erfassen
 - Kompetenzbedarf für den digitalen Wandel definieren und messen
 - Vertrauen in Online-Umgebungen messen
 - Wirkungsanalyserahmen für den digitalen Staat erarbeiten

World Economic Forum: Digital Transformation Initiative (2018)



World Economic Forum: Digital Transformation Initiative (WEF 2018:66)

BARRIERS TO REALIZING BOTH INDUSTRY AND SOCIETAL VALUE



Overcoming the inhibitors to transformation will unlock significant value for business and society.

Key Inhibitors	Examples
<p>1. Lack of collaboration for societal gains Incentives primarily focus on meeting profit targets; investors are not yet adequately rewarding businesses for generating societal benefits. Do organizations have a strategy for selecting investors that enables them to invest in societal benefits?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telematics is not yet mandatory in new cars or trucks. Insurers are providing optional add-ins, but the penetration rates are still relatively small. • While digital technology is increasing farming yields, not all technology is passing on benefits to farmers and workers.
<p>2. Regulation and protection of consumer interests Innovation is taking place at a far greater speed than regulation. Is self-regulation supported by independent oversight workable?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal frameworks around intellectual property need to be revisited for the new generation of on-demand media consumers. • Issues have arisen with regulations on drones.
<p>3. Cannibalization of existing revenue streams Evolutionary (GM Super Cruise) versus revolutionary (Google Lidar) innovation is holding back incumbents, often due to cultural anchors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities fail to lead with decentralized renewable energy products and services. • Telcos have been "strengthening the pipe", while digital businesses such as Skype, WhatsApp and Facebook have transformed communications.
<p>4. Skills for tomorrow's workforce Skills gaps currently exist and are expected in the future for digital roles. Displacement stats vary greatly, from net positive to net negative.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From top management to front-line managers, trust in the advice provided by intelligent systems is rapidly declining. • Various technologies have the potential to augment and/or replace human capabilities.
<p>5. Technology adoption rates While some think that innovative technologies can bring significant benefits, others are concerned or sceptical about the impact of technological advances, and thus do not adopt technologies as and when they become available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bluetooth and radio frequency identification technologies (RFID) have existed for nearly 20 years, but have only recently become ubiquitous.

World Economic Forum: Digital Transformation Initiative (WEF 2018:68)

IMPLICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT AND POLICY-MAKERS



How can governments and policy-makers adjust regulations for digital impacts?



New Regulatory Structures

Revise regulations to encompass digital

Regulations will need to change in an age of cross-industry collaboration and consolidation around digital services and platforms.



Data Privacy & Security

Protect intangible assets

Data security needs to be a priority as more transactions occur on digital channels. Much more consumer information will be collected in the future, and data will be far more robust. Regulations need to keep pace with advancements in data.



Skills of the Future

Empower individual relevance

The changing nature of jobs demands that individuals develop new skill sets to remain relevant. How can regulatory bodies, organizations and employees work together to ensure a smooth transition of skills? What options are there for governments to work with industry to de-risk investments in areas that promise high societal and industry value, such as the IoT and digital infrastructure?



Digital Dividends

Enable societal value creation

How new incentive structures and technologies augment the coverage, quality, affordability and relevance of digital communications needs to be determined. This will create tangible steps for governments to follow and provide the "analogue complements" for creating societal value.



Community Impact

Localize efforts

The impact of digitalization can be substantial at the local level. For example, as stores close and the physical retail real-estate footprint shrinks over the next decade, what can government at all levels do to preserve local communities and mitigate negative impacts?

04 Europa

Digital Agenda Europe (DAE) 2010 – Übersicht

(Quelle: <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/digital-agenda-europe>)

- 101 Maßnahmen („actions“) in 7 Handlungsfeldern („key areas“):
 1. Create a new and stable broadband regulatory environment.
 2. New public digital service infrastructures through Connecting Europe Facility loans
 3. Launch Grand Coalition on Digital Skills and Jobs
 4. Propose EU cyber-security strategy and Directive
 5. Update EU's Copyright Framework
 6. Accelerate cloud computing through public sector buying power
 7. Launch new electronics industrial strategy – an "Airbus of Chips"



Digital Agenda Europe (DAE) 2010

– 13 spezifische Ziele I (Quelle: <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/about-our-goals>)

1. the entire EU to be covered by broadband by 2013.
2. the entire EU to be covered by broadband above 30 Mbps by 2020
3. 50 % of the EU to subscribe to broadband above 100 Mbps by 2020
4. 50 % of the population to buy online by 2015
5. 20 % of the population to buy online cross-border by 2015
6. 33 % of SMEs to make online sales/purchases by 2015
7. the difference between roaming and national tariffs to approach zero by 2015

Digital Agenda Europe (DAE) 2010

– 13 spezifische Ziele I (Quelle: <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/about-our-goals>)

8. to increase regular internet usage from 60 % to 75 % by 2015, and from 41 % to 60 % among disadvantaged people.
9. to halve the proportion of the population that has never used the internet from 30 % to 15 % by 2015
10. 50 % of citizens to use eGovernment by 2015, with more than half returning completed forms
11. all key cross-border public services, to be agreed by Member States in 2011, to be available online by 2015
12. to double public investment in ICT R&D to € 11 bn by 2020
13. to reduce energy use of lighting by 20% by 2020

Digital Agenda Europe (DAE) 2010 – Fortschritte bei der Umsetzung

(Länderberichte) (Quelle: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/node/640>)

Progress by country

Choose one of the following countries to learn more.

Around the European Union

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Others



Digital Scoreboard der Digital Agenda der EU: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/scoreboard>

- Compare countries' digital performance
- Explore the digital dimensions of connectivity, human capital, internet use, digitisation of business, digital public services and research and development.
- Explore DESI Data and Digital Agenda key indicators
- Configure your own DESI through DESI Simulation Tool
- Review Women in Digital Policy and actions
- Review Eurostat Comprehensive Database
- Explore Prospective Insights in ICT R&D - PREDICT

2018 / 2019 Europäische KI-Strategie

- 2018: Einrichtung einer “High-Level Expert Group on AI” der EU
- (April 2019: “Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence” -> s.u. Thema Daten-/Algorithmenethik)
- Juni 2019: **AI HLEG Policy and Investment Recommendations**





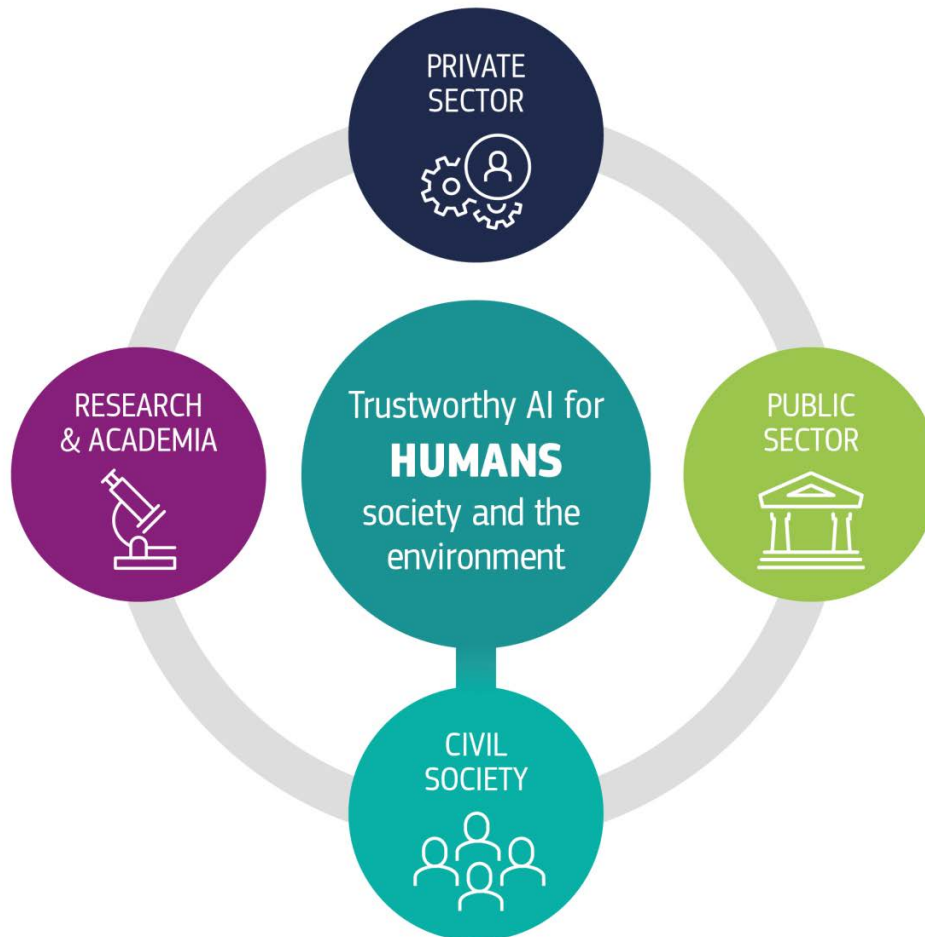
AI HLEG Policy and Investment Recommendations (Juni 2019)

Überblick

Teil I: Using Trustworthy AI to Build a Positive Impact In Europe

- A. Empowering and Protecting Humans and Society
- B. Transforming Europe's Private Sector
- C. Europe's Public Sector as a Catalyst of Sustainable Growth and Innovation
- D. Ensuring World-Class Research Capabilities

EU: „Multi-Stakeholder Approach“ (EU 2019A:8)



AI HLEG Policy and Investment Recommendations (Juni 2019)

Überblick

Teil II: Leveraging Europe's Enablers or Trustworthy AI

E. Building Data and Infrastructure for AI

F. Generating appropriate Skills and Education for AI

G. Establishing an appropriate governance and regulatory framework

H. Raising Funding and Investment

Leveraging Europe's Enablers or Trustworthy AI



Empowering and Protecting Humans and Society

1. Empower humans by increasing knowledge and awareness of AI
2. Protect the integrity of humans, society and the environment
3. Promote a human-centric approach to AI at work
4. Leave no one behind
5. Measure and monitor the societal impact of AI
6. Boost the uptake of AI technology and services across sectors in Europe
7. Foster and scale AI solutions by enabling innovation and promoting technology transfer
8. Set up public-private partnerships to foster sectoral AI ecosystems

Europe's Public Sector as a Catalyst of Sustainable Growth and Innovation

9. Provide human-centric AI-based services for individuals
10. Approach the Government as a Platform, catalysing AI development in Europe
11. Make strategic use of public procurement to fund innovation and ensure trustworthy AI
12. Safeguard fundamental rights in AI-based public services and protect societal infrastructures
13. Develop and maintain European strategic AI research roadmap
14. Increase and streamline funding for fundamental and purpose-driven research
15. Expand AI research capacity in Europe by developing, retaining and acquiring AI researchers
16. Build a world-class European research capacity

Building Data and Infrastructure for AI

17. Support AI infrastructures across Member States
18. Develop legally compliant and ethical data management and sharing initiatives in Europe
19. Support European leadership in the development of an AI infrastructure
20. Develop and support AI-specific cybersecurity infrastructures
21. Redesign education systems from pre-school to higher education
22. Develop and retain talent in European higher education systems
23. Increase the proportion of women in science and technology
24. Upskill and reskill the current workforce
25. Create stakeholder awareness and decision support for skilling policies

Establishing an appropriate governance and regulatory framework

26. Ensure appropriate policy-making based on a risk-based and multi-stakeholder approach
27. Evaluate and potentially revise EU laws, starting with the most relevant legal domains
28. Consider the need for new regulation to ensure adequate protection from adverse impacts
29. Consider whether existing institutional structures, competences and capacities need revision to ensure proportionate and effective protection
30. Establish governance mechanisms for a Single Market for Trustworthy AI in Europe
31. Ensure adequate funding for the recommendations put forward in this document
32. Address the investment challenges of the market
33. Enable an open and lucrative climate of investment that rewards Trustworthy AI

Ausblick (Trustworthy AI Brochure der EU, September 2019)

WHAT IS NEXT?



"In my first 100 days in office, I will put forward legislation for a coordinated European approach on the human and ethical implications of Artificial Intelligence.

This should also look at how we can use big data for innovations that create wealth for our societies and our businesses. I will make sure that we prioritise investments in Artificial Intelligence, both through the Multiannual Financial Framework and through the increased use of public-private partnerships."

Ursula von der Leyen, President-Elect of the European Commission

EU Digital Services / Markets Acts (2020ff): Main Goals (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/online-platforms-and-e-commerce>, Zugriff 12 /21)

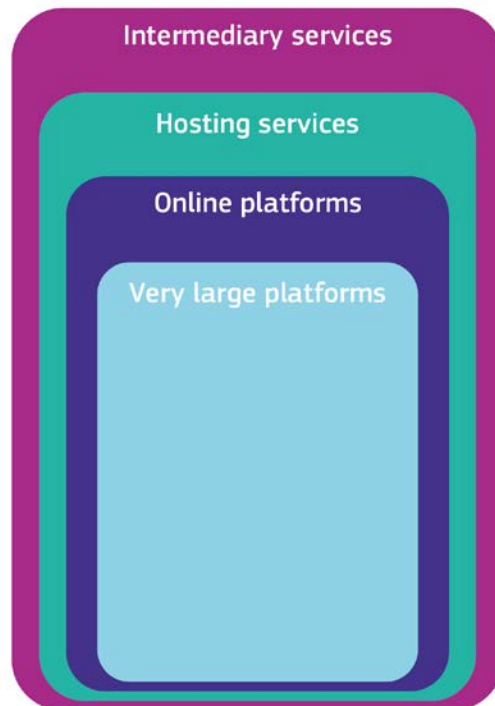
1. breaking down online barriers, allowing full access to goods and services across the EU;
2. ending unjustified cross-border barriers;
3. making it easier and safer to shop online no matter where you are in the EU.

Ziele des Digital Services Act (https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-services-act-ensuring-safe-and-accountable-online-environment_en, Zugriff 12/21)

- For citizens
 - More choice, lower prices
 - Less exposure to illegal content
 - Better protection of fundamental rights
- For providers of digital services
 - Legal certainty, harmonisation of rules
 - Easier to start-up and scale-up in Europe
- For business users of digital services
 - More choice, lower prices
 - Access to EU-wide markets through platforms
 - Level-playing field against providers of illegal content
- For society at large
 - Greater democratic control and oversight over systemic platforms
 - Mitigation of systemic risks, such as manipulation or disinformation

Worauf bezieht sich der Digital Services Act

(https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-services-act-ensuring-safe-and-accountable-online-environment_en, 12/21)



- **Intermediary services** offering network infrastructure: Internet access providers, domain name registrars, including also:
- **Hosting services** such as cloud and webhosting services, including also:
- **Online platforms** bringing together sellers and consumers such as online marketplaces, app stores, collaborative economy platforms and social media platforms.
- **Very large online platforms** pose particular risks in the dissemination of illegal content and societal harms. Specific rules are foreseen for platforms reaching more than 10% of 450 million consumers in Europe.

Was ist neu am Digital Services Act? (https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/digital-services-act-ensuring-safe-and-accountable-online-environment_en, Zugriff 12/21)

New obligations

	Intermediary services (cumulative obligations)	Hosting services (cumulative obligations)	Online platforms (cumulative obligations)	Very large platforms (cumulative obligations)
Transparency reporting	•	•	•	•
Requirements on terms of service due account of fundamental rights	•	•	•	•
Cooperation with national authorities following orders	•	•	•	•

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