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DROITS DE L'HOMME, DÉMOCRATIE ET ÉTAT DE DROIT

#### EuroDIG 2020

## Presentation 11 June 2020

# European Digital Economy and COVID-19 pandemic

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### The Council of Europe and the Economy



The Council of Europe with its 47 member States is widely known for protecting its **basic values** of **human rights**, **democracy** and the **rule of law**.

The **ideal of economic and social progress** is equally embedded in the **1949 Statute** of the Council of Europe as one of its core foundations.

**Economic progress is a key precondition** for "the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international co-operation that is vital for the preservation of human society and civilisation".



#### The Pandemic Economy

## Working remotely with kids





## Benefits of the Digital Economy



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- ✓ Massive recourse to teleworking
- ✓ Dramatic increase in the use of videoconferencing
- ✓ Newly developing online services
- ✓ Huge gains in time and cost efficiency
- More resilience against the pandemic than the real economy
- ✓ Use of digital tools to fight the pandemic
- Massive boost in digitalisation in schools, science and public services



## Challenges of the Digital Economy

- Asymmetric 'winnertakes-all' model
- ✓ Growing division in the digital economy
- Data extracted from users are treated as commodity
- Dependencies on the few big platforms are growing



Source: Strategies.fr



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## What should be done ?

- Provide clear and common standards for the digital economy
- ✓ Enable an environment of legal certainty and predictability
- ✓ Promote vigilance and scrutiny with respect to human rights
- ✓ Explain timely and carefully all interferences to the public
- ✓ Provide personal data protection guarantees
- ✓ Ensure a spirit of cooperation and transparency
- ✓ Develop innovation-friendly and rights-based policies
- ✓ Reduce the public-private technology gap
- ✓ Adapt competition policies to the digital age
- Restrain monopoly positions and protect consumer interests



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## Guidance during health crisis

#### AN OPEN-ENDED COUNCIL OF EUROPE TOOLBOX TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY COVID-19 PANDEMIC





## COVID-19 Digital Rights Tracker



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**Contact Tracing Apps** are being used in 28 countries

Alternative digital tracking measures are active in 32 countries

**Physical surveillance technologies** are in use in 10 countries

**COVID-19-related censorship** has been imposed by 16 governments

Internet shutdowns continue in 3 countries despite the outbreak

There are currently 47 contact tracing apps available globally

India's Aarogya Setu is the most popular, with 50 million downloads

23% of apps have no privacy policy

53% use GPS, 15% use Bluetooth & 28% use both GPS and Bluetooth



## **Protecting privacy**



Joint Statement on Digital Contact Tracing by Alessandra Pierucci, Chair of the Committee of Convention 108 and Jean-Philippe Walter, Data Protection Commissioner of the Council of Europe

- Data processed for digital contact tracing purposes should be reduced to the strictest minimum and any data that is not related or necessary should not be collected.
- Digital contact tracing systems should be subject to independent and effective oversight and audits to ensure respect of the rights to privacy and data protection.
- ✓ Data protection authorities should be involved from the outset in the development of those systems, and use their powers of intervention and investigation to ensure that data protection requirements are enforced. Source: Joint Statement





## **Regulating Al**



Recommendation on the human rights impacts of algorithmic systems

**Obligations of States:** Be aware of the distinct impacts and put in place effective risk-management mechanisms. Establish effective regulatory and supervisory frameworks that detect, prevent and remedy human rights violations, whether stemming from public or private actors.

**Responsibilities of private sector actors:** Private sector actors engaged in the design, development, sale, deployment, implementation and servicing of algorithmic systems, whether in the public or private sphere, must exercise due diligence in respect of human rights.



# **Regulating Al**

# CAHAI



Ad hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence

- Intergovernmental Committee set up in September 2019
- Mandate delivered by the Committee of Ministers until 31 December 2021

To examine, on the basis of broad multi-stakeholder consultations, the feasibility and potential elements of a legal framework for the development, design and application of artificial intelligence, based on Council of Europe standards in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law

# **Cooperation with Companies**

# Objective

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**Combine Council of Europe's expertise in HR-based policies and partners' expertise in digital technologies** 

## **Opportunities for companies**



#### Boost public confidence

- Access to the network of the Council of Europe's 47 member states and 6 observer states and civil society organisations
- Better understand government and societal expectations
- Influence the development of Council of Europe policies for the internet
- Devise and implement corporate social responsibility initiatives more effectively.

**21 technology firms and associations** 





**Information Society Department** 

further resources:

# Thanks for your attention !

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www.coe.int/freedomofexpression

www.coe.int/dataprotection

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