

CALENDRIER du 29 mai au 04 juin 2017

(Susceptible de modifications en cours de semaine)

Déplacements et visites

Lundi 29 mai 2017

29-30/05 Competitiveness Council

Mr Andrus **Ansip** receives Mr Brian Mikkelsen, Minister for Industry, Business and Financial Affairs of Denmark.

Mr Valdis **Dombrovskis** receives Mr Steven Maijoor, Chair of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

Mr Jyrki **Katainen** receives Mr Brian Mikkelsen, Minister for Industry, Business and Financial Affairs of Denmark.

Mr Jyrki **Katainen** receives Mr Joachim Herrmann, Minister for the Interior, Construction and Transport of the Free State of Bavaria, Germany.

Mr Günther H. **Oettinger** receives Ms Beate Merk, Minister of State for European affairs and Regional Relations of the Free State of Bavaria, Germany.

Ms Cecilia **Malmström** receives Mr Mateusz Morawiecki, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Economic Development and Finance of Poland.

Ms Cecilia **Malmström** participates in a "[Civil Society Dialogue on EU Trade Policy](#)", in Brussels.

Mr Miguel **Arias Cañete** in Madrid, Spain: delivers a keynote speech at "The Clean Energy Package for all Europeans" event.

Mr Karmenu **Vella** in Malta: delivers a speech at the opening event of the [EU Green Week](#); and a speech at the LVII plenary meeting of the Conference of Parliamentary Committees for Union Affairs of the Parliaments of the European Union on "[Expanding the Blue Economy – Towards a more sustainable EU Integrated Maritime Policy](#)".

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** in Poland (until 30/05): in Toruń: participates in a [Citizens' Dialogue](#) together with Mr Piort Całbecki, Marshal of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie region.

Mr Dimitris **Avramopoulos** in Berlin, Germany: participates in the 3rd Berlin Roundtable on Refugees and Migration.

Ms Marianne **Thyssen** in Rome, Italy: delivers a keynote speech during the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome organised by the

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC).

Mr Christos **Stylianides** receives Mr Neil Buhne, United Nations Resident Coordinator and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative in Pakistan.

Mr Phil **Hogan** receives Mr Krzysztof Jurgiel, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of Poland.

Mr Phil **Hogan** receives Mr Ruairí Quinn, Chairperson of the Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA); and Mr Barry Andrews, Director-General of IIEA.

Mr Phil **Hogan** meets representatives of the Irish Northern and Western Regional Assembly, in Brussels.

Mr Tibor **Navracsics** in Budapest, Hungary: visits the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) together with Mr Markku Markkula, President of the European Committee of the Regions (CoR).

Ms Margrethe **Vestager** participates in the online webinar “Europe Calling” with Mr Sven Giegold, Member of the European Parliament, in Brussels.

Mr Carlos **Moedas** in Porto, Portugal: delivers a speech at Estoril Conferences – Youth Summit Programme in Lisbon; and a speech at the “Europe, where are we going? Opportunities and challenges for Portugal in the vertigo of change” conference.

Mardi 30 mai 2017

Competitiveness Council

President Jean-Claude **Juncker** receives Mr Donald Tusk, President of the European Council for a working lunch.

President Jean-Claude **Juncker** addresses the Committee of Inquiry into Money Laundering, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion (PANA) in the European Parliament, in Brussels.

Mr Frans **Timmermans** receives a group of students from Lycée de Vauban in Luxembourg to discuss “*Une nouvelle Fraternité en Europe.*”

Mr Frans **Timmermans** participates in a discussion on the future of Europe together with Lord Peter Mandelson, Chairman of Global Counsel and former European Commissioner.

Mr Andrus **Ansip** and Mr Tibor **Navracsics** deliver speeches at “[Meet the Authors](#)” event organised by the European Grouping of Societies of Authors and Composers (GESAC).

Mr Maroš **Šefčovič** participates in an exchange of views with the Party of

European Socialists (PES) Environment and Climate Change Network, in Brussels.

Mr Valdis **Dombrovskis** delivers opening remarks at the [EU Green Jobs Summit](#), in Brussels.

Mr Jyrki **Katainen** in the Netherlands: delivers a keynote speech at the [European Family Business Summit](#); and meets social partners at the Social and Economic Council to discuss the European Semester.

Ms Cecilia **Malmström** receives Ms Urve Palo, Minister for Entrepreneurship and Information Technology of Estonia.

Mr Neven **Mimica** receives Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations.

Mr Miguel **Arias Cañete** receives Mr Rafael Villaseca Marco, CEO of GasNatural Fenosa.

Mr Karmenu **Vella** delivers speeches at the [EU Green Jobs Summit](#) in the framework of the [EU Green Week](#) during the sessions: 'Green jobs for tomorrow, today', 'Is Europe ready for green employment?' and the 'Green Awards Ceremony', in Brussels.

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** in Warsaw, Poland: participates in the COCERAL and UNISTOCK joint conference "Innovation in the food and production supply chain – communicating risks, sharing experiences, seizing opportunities".

M. Pierre **Moscovici** prononce un discours d'ouverture à [l'événement Tax Day 2017](#) organisé par Accountancy Europe, à Bruxelles.

M. Pierre **Moscovici** rencontre M. Alain Rousset, Président du Conseil régional de Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France, à Bruxelles.

M. Pierre **Moscovici** prononce un discours à l'événement "*Tax policy: the mission and limits of the European Union*" organisé par la Fédération pour l'économie bavaroise, à Bruxelles.

Mr Phil **Hogan** in Stockholm, Sweden: meets Mr Sven-Erik Bucht, Minister for Rural Affairs of Sweden; and delivers a speech at the General Assembly of the Federation of Swedish Farmers.

Ms Violeta **Bulc** receives Mr Henri Poupart-Lafarge, Chairman and CEO of Alstom.

Ms Elżbieta **Bieńkowska** receives Ms Urve Palo, Minister for Entrepreneurship and Information Technology of Estonia.

Ms Elżbieta **Bieńkowska** receives Mr Axel Eggert, Director-General of European Steel Association (EUROFER); and Mr Geert Van Poelvoorde, President of EUROFER.

Ms Corina **Crețu** receives Mr Kathrin Schneider, Minister for Infrastructure

and Spatial Planning of the Land Brandenburg, Germany.

Ms Corina **Crețu** receives Mr Aidan McQuade, Director of Anti-Slavery International.

Mercredi 31 mai 2017

College meeting

European Parliament Plenary Session in Brussels

President Jean-Claude **Juncker** in Berlin, Germany (until 01/06): delivers a speech at the event “Social partners and employers in dialogue” hosted by the Confederation of German Employers’ Association (BDA).

Mr Frans **Timmermans** receives Mr Janez Potočnik, Member and Co-Chair of the International Resource Panel of the United Nations, and former European Commissioner.

Mr Frans **Timmermans** hosts a Facebook Live chat on “A social Europe”.

Mr Jyrki **Katainen** participates in a working lunch with a delegation from the Ministry for Education of Finland, in Brussels.

Mr Jyrki **Katainen** delivers a keynote speech at the [Retail Forum for Sustainability](#), in Brussels.

Mr Karmenu **Vella** participates in the ‘EU Ecolabel Session’ of the [EU Green Jobs Summit](#) in the framework of the [EU Green Week](#), in Brussels.

Mr Karmenu **Vella** and Ms Marianne **Thyssen** deliver keynote speeches at the closing session of the [EU Green Jobs Summit](#) in the framework of the [EU Green Week](#), in Brussels.

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** delivers a speech at the workshop “Seeking new partnerships for EU action on vaccination”, in Brussels.

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** delivers a speech at the high-level policy debate [World No Tobacco Day 2017 “Tobacco – a threat to development”](#) at the European Parliament, in Brussels.

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** delivers a speech at the side event “WHO FCTC Article 14 – time to prioritise tobacco cessation and dependence treatment” organised by health NGOs as part of the [World No Tobacco Day 2017](#) at the European Parliament, in Brussels.

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** receives representatives of the European Federation for Salaried Doctors (FEMS).

M. Pierre **Moscovici** participe à un déjeuner de travail avec le Club des grandes entreprises françaises, à Bruxelles.

M. Pierre **Moscovici** reçoit Mme Carole Delga, Présidente de la région Occitanie, France, à Bruxelles.

M. Pierre **Moscovici** reçoit M. George Soros, Fondateur et Président de Open Society Foundations.

Mr Christos **Stylianides** receives Mr George Soros, Founder and Chairman of the Open Society Foundations.

Ms Věra **Jourová** delivers a keynote speech at the third meeting of the EU High-Level Group on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance, in Brussels.

Mr Tibor **Navracsics** participates in the plenary debate of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) on the EESC's evaluation of Erasmus+ programme, in Brussels.

Ms Corina **Crețu** receives Mr Hu Zucai, Vice-Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

Mr Carlos **Moedas** in Krakow, Poland: participates in Visegrad V4 ministerial meeting.

Jeudi 01 juin 2017

01-02/06 EU-China Summit

President Jean-Claude **Juncker** in Berlin, Germany: participates in the [20th edition of the WDR Europaforum](#); and meets Mr Frank-Walter Steinmeier, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, for a working lunch.

President Jean-Claude **Juncker** participates in an official dinner with Mr Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; and Mr Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, ahead of the EU-China Summit, in Brussels.

Mr Frans **Timmermans** participates in a panel debate "[Belgium at the Centre – of Which Europe?](#)" to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Egmont Institute, in Brussels.

Mr Andrus **Ansip** in Vienna, Austria (until 02/06): meets members of the Parliament of Austria; and participates in the [Pioneers 2017 Festival](#).

Mr Maroš **Šefčovič** Copenhagen, Denmark (until 02/06): on Energy Union tour: meets representatives of the Danish Energy Association; and LEGO Group on environmental responsibility agenda; participates in a [citizens' dialogue](#); meets representatives of SydEnergy, Energy South; and visits ARLA dairy products' plant.

Mr Valdis **Dombrovskis** and Mr Pierre **Moscovici** deliver speeches at the [Brussels Economic Forum](#), organised by the European Commission, in Brussels.

Mr Valdis **Dombrovskis** receives Mr François Villeroy de Galhau, Governor of the Bank of France.

Mr Valdis **Dombrovskis** receives Mr Gregory Johnson, CEO of Franklin Templeton Investments.

Mr Valdis **Dombrovskis** receives representatives of the Banking and Payments Federation Ireland (BPFI).

Mr Jyrki **Katainen** in Helsinki, Finland (until 02/06): together with Ms Corina **Crețu** deliver speeches at the opening of [Smart regions 2.0 Conference “Maximising Europe’s innovation potential”](#); visit an EFSI-funded Project “Tripla mall”; and participate in a [Citizens’ dialogue](#) on the Future of Europe.

Mr Günther H. **Oettinger** in Berlin, Germany: participates in the [20th edition of the WDR Europaforum](#) organised by the *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* (WDR).

Mr Miguel **Arias Cañete** in Copenhagen, Denmark: delivers a keynote speech at the [“Energy Infrastructure Forum”](#).

Mr Karmenu **Vella** delivers the welcome speech at the high-level event [“Skills needed in an evolving maritime green economy”](#), in Brussels.

Mr Karmenu **Vella** participates in the opening ceremony of the ‘Lampara’ photographic exhibition about traditional Maltese fishing community by Gilbert Calleja, in Brussels.

Mr Karmenu **Vella** delivers the welcome speech at [“EU-China Blue Year Event – forecasting, data, monitoring, planning, indicators”](#), in Brussels.

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** in Riga, Latvia (until 02/06): participates in the Ministerial meeting on African swine fever.

Ms Marianne **Thyssen** receives Ms Zornitsa Rusinova, Vice-Minister for Labour and Social Policy of Bulgaria.

M. Pierre **Moscovici** reçoit M. François Villeroy de Galhau, Gouverneur de la Banque de France, à Bruxelles.

M. Pierre **Moscovici** à Paris, France: rencontre M. Bruno Le Maire, Ministre de l’économie de la France.

Mr Phil **Hogan** in Kilkenny, Ireland (until 02/06): delivers the opening speech at [Digital Innovation Hubs for Agriculture](#) seminar organised by the agricultural European Innovation Partnership; and participates in a [Citizens’ Dialogue](#).

Ms Elżbieta **Bieńkowska** in Grasse, France: visits production units of cosmetics manufacturers.

Ms Věra **Jourová** receives experts to discuss collective redress, in Brussels.

Ms Věra **Jourová** delivers the keynote opening speech at the conference [“A Czech Perspective for the Future of the EU”](#), organised by EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy, in Brussels.

Mr Tibor **Navracsics** delivers a speech at the [“2nd Digital Festival”](#), in Brussels.

Ms Margrethe **Vestager** in Denmark: delivers a keynote speech at the [REDO biannual Cumulus conference](#), organised by Design School of Kolding; a keynote speech on fair competition in front of Danish European Movement; and a keynote speech in front of Business academy Aarhus on her role as Commissioner for Competition and current European issues.

Vendredi 02 juin 2017

EU- China Summit

President Jean-Claude **Juncker** and Ms Margrethe **Vestager** participate in the EU-China Summit, in Brussels.

Ms Federica **Mogherini** hosts the EU-China Summit, in Brussels.

Mr Andrus **Ansip** in Vienna, Austria: meets Ms Muna Duzdar, State Secretary for Diversity, Public Service and Digitalisation in the Federal Chancellery; visits an e-Government centre; holds a discussion with trust service providers; and meets Social Partners.

Mr Maroš **Šefčovič** in Copenhagen, Denmark: on Energy Union tour: visits Amager Bakke waste-to-energy plant; participates in a roundtable with energy stakeholders and members of the Confederation of Danish Industry hosted by the Confederation of Danish Industry; meets Mr Lars Christian Lilleholt, Minister for Energy, Utilities and Climate of Denmark; and representatives of the think-tank Concito.

Mr Valdis **Dombrovskis** in Sofia, Bulgaria: meets Mr Boyko Borissov, Prime Minister of Bulgaria; Mr Vladislav Goranov, Minister for Finance of Bulgaria; Mr Biser Petkov, Minister for Labour and Social Policy; and Mr Dimitar Radev, Governor of Bulgarian National Bank.

Mr Jyrki **Katainen** in Helsinki, Finland: participates in a European Fund for Strategic Investments signature event; meets members of the Ministerial Committee on European Union Affairs of the Government of Finland; Mr Petteri Orpo, Minister for Finance of Finland; addresses a meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the National Coalition Party in the Finnish Parliament; and participates in working lunch with Mr Antti Herlin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kone Corporation.

Ms Cecilia **Malmström** delivers a speech at the [12th EU-China Business Summit](#) jointly organised by BusinessEurope and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) in the margins of the EU-China Summit, in Brussels.

Mr Karmenu **Vella** in Essen, Germany: delivers a speech at the closing event of

the [EU Green Week](#); and participates in the “[2019 European Green Capital and 2018 European Green Leaf Awards Ceremony](#)”.

Mr Vytenis **Andriukaitis** in Riga, Latvia: participates in the Ministerial meeting on African swine fever.

Ms Marianne **Thyssen** receives Mr Herman Van Rompuy, President Emeritus of the European Council.

M. Pierre **Moscovici** pronounce un discours au comité mixte de coopération douanière UE-Chine; et participe à la signature du Cadre stratégique UE-Chine pour la coopération douanière, à Bruxelles.

Mr Phil **Hogan** in Kilkenny, Ireland: delivers the closing speech at the “[Digital Innovation Hubs for Agriculture](#)” seminar organised by the agricultural European Innovation Partnership.

Ms Violeta **Bulc** in Barcelona, Spain: delivers a keynote speech at the “[2017 Conference of the European Sea Ports Organisation](#)”.

Ms Elżbieta **Bieńkowska** in Paris, France: delivers an opening speech at a strategic public procurement conference co-organised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Mr Carlos **Moedas** participates in 3rd EU-China Innovation Cooperation Dialogue together with Mr Wan Gang, Minister for Science and Technology of China, in Brussels.

Mr Carlos **Moedas** meets Ms Emma Marcegaglia, President of BusinessEurope, in Brussels.

Prévisions du mois de mai:

29-30/05 Competitiveness Council

31/05 European Parliament Plenary Session in Brussels

01-02/06 EU- China Summit

08-09/06 Informal meeting of the General Affairs Council

08-09/06 Justice and Home Affairs Council

08-09/06 Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council

12/06 Agriculture and Fisheries Council

15/06 Eurogroup

Permanence DG COMM du 25 au 26 mai 2017:

Johannes BAHRKE: +32 (0) 460 758 615

Permanence DG COMM le WE du 27 au 28 mai 2017:

Nathalie VANDYSTADT: +32 (0)460 767 083

Permanence RAPID – GSM: +32 (0) 498 982 748

Service Audiovisuel, planning studio – tél. : +32 (0)2/295 21 23

EU announces new aid for natural disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean at UN Conference

The announcement comes as Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos **Stylianides** is set to take part today in the UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun, Mexico, together with the President of Mexico and leaders from Latin America.

"The European Union has assisted the Latin American and Caribbean region in all major recent natural disasters, from Hurricane Matthew in Haiti to the forest fires in Chile and the floods in Peru and Colombia earlier this year. We are committed to continue supporting the region and helping communities better prepare themselves for new emergencies, so that they can be more resilient when disasters strike in the future." said Commissioner Stylianides.

The new funding will be used to build resilience in local communities and support the food security needs of populations stricken by natural disasters. Since 1994, the Commission has provided over €1 billion in humanitarian assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on the populations most affected by natural disasters, violence and on preparing communities for future hazards.

Background

The Latin America and Caribbean region is one of the world's most disaster-prone areas and is highly exposed to natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, tsunamis, landslides and droughts.

Additionally, the El Niño phenomenon (including its coastal variant, which consists in an abnormal warming of the Pacific Ocean waters) regularly causes catastrophic weather events such as droughts and floods that cause large humanitarian consequences. When disasters strike, the immediate needs of the affected population include shelters, food, clean water, primary health care, basic household items, and early support for livelihood recovery.

For more information

[Caribbean factsheet](#)

[Central America and Mexico factsheet](#)

[Colombia factsheet](#)

[Haiti factsheet](#)

[South America factsheet](#)

Questions and Answers – Data protection reform package

The reform is an essential step to strengthening citizens' fundamental rights in the digital age and facilitating business by simplifying rules for companies in the Digital Single Market.

What will change under the General Data Protection Regulation?

The Regulation updates and modernises the principles enshrined in the 1995 Data Protection Directive to guarantee privacy rights. It focuses on:

- reinforcing individuals' rights;
- strengthening the EU internal market;
- ensuring stronger enforcement of the rules;
- streamlining international transfers of personal data and;
- setting global data protection standards.

The changes will give people **more control** over their personal data and make it easier to access it. They are designed to make sure that people's personal information is protected – no matter where it is sent, processed or stored – even outside the EU, as may often be the case on the internet.

What are the benefits for citizens?

The reform provides tools for **gaining control of one's personal data**, the protection of which is a fundamental right in the European Union. The data protection reform **will strengthen citizens' rights and build trust**.

Nine out of ten Europeans have expressed concern about mobile apps collecting their data without their consent, and seven out of ten worry about the potential use that companies may make of the information disclosed. The new rules address these concerns through:

- **A “right to be forgotten”:** When an individual no longer wants her/his data to be processed, and provided that there are no legitimate grounds for retaining it, the data will be deleted. This is about protecting the privacy of individuals, not about erasing past events or restricting freedom of the press.
- **Easier access to one’s data:** Individuals will have more information on how their data is processed and this information should be available in a clear and understandable way. A **right to data portability** will make it easier for individuals to transmit personal data between service providers.
- **The right to know when one’s data has been hacked:** Companies and organisations must notify the national supervisory authority of data breaches which put individuals at risk and communicate to the data subject all high risk breaches as soon as possible so that users can take appropriate measures.
- **Data protection by design and by default:** ‘Data protection by design’ and ‘Data protection by default’ are now essential elements in EU data protection rules. Data protection safeguards will be built into products and services from the earliest stage of development, and privacy-friendly default settings will be the norm – for example on social networks or mobile apps.

Right to be forgotten: How will it work?

Already the current Directive gives individuals the possibility to have their data deleted, in particular when the data is no longer necessary. For example, if an individual has given her or his consent to processing for a specific purpose (such as display on a social networking site) and does not want this service anymore, then there is no reason to keep the data in the system.

In particular, when children have made data about themselves accessible – often without fully understanding the consequences – they must not be stuck with the consequences of that choice for the rest of their lives.

This does not mean that on each request of an individual all his personal data are to be deleted at once and forever. If, for example, the retention of the data is necessary for the performance of a contract, or for compliance with a legal obligation, the data can be kept as long as necessary for that purpose.

The proposed provisions on the “right to be forgotten” are very clear: **freedom of expression**, as well as historical and scientific **research are safeguarded**. For example, no politician will be able to have their earlier remarks deleted from the web. This will thus allow, inter alia, news websites to continue operating on the basis of the same principles.

Is there specific protection for children?

Yes, the Regulation recognises that children deserve specific protection of

their personal data, as they may be less aware of risks, consequences, safeguards and their rights in relation to the processing of personal data. For instance, they benefit from a clearer right to be forgotten.

When it comes to information society services offered directly to a child, the Regulation foresees that consent for processing the data of a child must be given or authorised by the holder of the parental responsibility over the child. The age threshold is for Member States to define within a range of 13 to 16 years.

The aim of this specific provision aims at protecting children from being pressured to share personal data without fully realising the consequences. It will not stop teenagers from using the Internet to get information, advice, education etc. Moreover, the Regulation specifies that the consent of the holder of parental responsibility should not be necessary in the context of preventive or counselling services offered directly to a child.

What are the benefits for businesses?

The reform provides **clarity and consistency of the rules to be applied, and restores trust of the consumer**, thus allowing undertakings to seize fully the opportunities in the Digital Single Market.

Data is the currency of today's digital economy. Collected, analysed and moved across the globe, personal data has acquired enormous economic significance. According to some estimates, the value of European citizens' personal data has the potential to grow to nearly €1 trillion annually by 2020. By strengthening Europe's high standards of data protection, lawmakers are creating business opportunities.

The data protection reform package helps the Digital Single Market realise this potential through:

- **One continent, one law:** a single, pan-European law for data protection, replacing the current inconsistent patchwork of national laws. Companies will deal with one law, not 28. The benefits are estimated at €2.3 billion per year.
- **One-stop-shop:** a 'one-stop-shop' for businesses. Companies will only have to deal with one single supervisory authority, not 28, making it simpler and cheaper for companies to do business in the EU.
- **The same rules for all companies – regardless of where they are established:** Today European companies have to adhere to stricter standards than companies established outside the EU but also doing business in our Single Market. With the reform, companies based outside of Europe will have to apply the same rules when they offer goods or services on the EU market. This creates a level playing field.
- **Technological neutrality:** the Regulation enables innovation to continue to thrive under the new rules.

What is the one-stop shop?

Within a single market for data, identical rules on paper are not enough. The rules must be applied in the same way everywhere. The 'one-stop-shop' will streamline cooperation between the data protection authorities on issues with implications for all of Europe. Companies will only have to deal with one authority, not 28. It will ensure legal certainty for businesses. Businesses will profit from faster decisions, from one single interlocutor (eliminating multiple contact points), and from less red tape. They will benefit from consistency of decisions where the same processing activity takes place in several Member States. **Individuals will have more control.**

How will that help business?

The new right to **data portability** will allow individuals to move their personal data from one service provider to another. Start-ups and smaller companies will be able to access data markets dominated by digital giants and attract more consumers with privacy-friendly solutions. This will make the European economy more competitive.

Example: Benefits for individuals, benefits for businesses

A new small company wishes to enter the market offering an online social media sharing website. The market already has big players with a large market share. Under the current rules, each new customer will have to consider starting over again with the personal data they wish to provide to be established on the new website. This can be a disincentive for some people considering switching to the new business.

With the Data Protection Reform: *The right to data portability will make it easier for potential customers to transfer their personal data between service providers. This allows customers to exercise control over their personal data, and at the same time fosters competition and encourages new businesses in the marketplace.*

What are the benefits for SMEs?

The data protection reform is geared towards **stimulating economic growth** by cutting costs and red tape for European business, also for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). By having one rule instead of 28, the EU's data protection reform will help SMEs break into new markets. In a number of cases, the obligations of data controllers and processors are calibrated to the size of the business and/or to the nature of the data being processed. For example:

- **SMEs need not appoint a data protection officer** unless their core activities require regular and systematic monitoring of the data subjects on a large scale, or if they process special categories of personal data such as that revealing racial or ethnic origin or religious beliefs. Moreover, this will not need to be a full-time employee but could be an ad-hoc consultant, and therefore, would be much less costly.
- **SMEs need not keep records of processing activities** unless the processing they carry out is not occasional or likely to result in a

risk for the rights and freedoms of data subject.

- **SMEs will not be under an obligation to report all data breaches to individuals**, unless the breaches represent a high risk for their rights and freedoms.

How will the new rules save money?

The Regulation will establish a single, pan-European law for data protection meaning that companies can simply deal with one law, not 28. The new rules will bring benefits of an estimated **€2.3 billion per year**.

Example: Cutting costs

A chain of shops has its head office in France and franchised shops in 14 other EU countries. Each shop collects data relating to clients and transfers it to the head office in France for further processing.

***With the current rules:** France's data protection laws would apply to the processing done by head office, but individual shops would still have to report to their national data protection authority, to confirm they were processing data in accordance with national laws in the country where they were located. This means the company's head office would have to consult local lawyers for all its branches to ensure compliance with the law. The total costs arising from reporting requirements in all countries could be over €12,000.*

***With the Data Protection Reform:** The data protection law across all 14 EU countries will be the same – one European Union – one law. This will eliminate the need to consult with local lawyers to ensure local compliance for the franchised shops. The result is direct cost savings and legal certainty.*

How will the Data Protection Reform encourage innovation and use of big data?

According to some estimates, the value of European citizens' personal data could grow to nearly €1 trillion annually by 2020. The new EU rules will offer flexibility to businesses all while protecting individuals' fundamental rights.

'Data protection by design and by default' will become an essential principle. It will incentivise businesses to innovate and develop new ideas, methods, and technologies for security and protection of personal data. Used in conjunction with data protection impact assessments, businesses will have effective tools to create technological and organisational solutions.

The Regulation promotes techniques such as **anonymisation** (removing personally identifiable information where it is not needed), **pseudonymisation** (replacing personally identifiable material with artificial identifiers), and **encryption** (encoding messages so only those authorised can read it) to protect personal data. This will encourage the use of "big data" analytics, which can be done using anonymised or pseudonymised data.

Example: Driverless cars

The driverless cars technology requires important data flows, including the exchange of personal data. Data protection rules go hand in hand with innovative and progressive solutions. For example, in case of a crash, cars equipped with eCall emergency call system can automatically call the nearest emergency centre. This is an example of a workable and efficient solution in line with EU data protection principles.

With the new rules, the function of eCall will become easier, simpler and more efficient in terms of data protection. It is a data protection principle that when personal data is collected for one or more purposes it should not be further processed in a way that is incompatible with the original purposes. This does not prohibit processing for a different purpose or restrict 'raw data' for use in analytics.

A key factor in deciding whether a new purpose is incompatible with the original purpose is whether it is fair. Fairness will consider factors such as; the effects on the privacy of individuals (e.g. specific and targeted decisions about identified persons) and whether an individual has a reasonable expectation that their personal data will be used in the new way.

So in the case of driverless cars, raw data can be used to analyse where the most accidents take place and how future accidents could be avoided. It can also be used to analyse traffic flows in order to reduce traffic jams.

Businesses should be able to anticipate and inform individuals of the potential uses and benefits of big data – even if the exact specifics of the analysis are not yet known. Businesses should also think whether the data can be anonymised for such future processing. This will allow raw data to be retained for big data, while protecting the rights of individuals.

The new data protection rules provide businesses with opportunities to remove the lack of trust that can affect people's engagement with innovative uses of personal data. Providing individuals with clear, effective information will help build trust in analytics and innovation. The information to be provided is not exactly how the data is to be processed, but the purposes for which it will be processed.

The apparent complexity of innovated products and big data analytics is not an excuse for failing to seek consent of people where it is required. However, consent is not the only basis for processing.

Companies are free to base processing on a contract, on a law or, on, in the absence of other bases, on a "balancing of interests". These 'formal requirements', such as consent, are set out in the rules to provide the necessary control by individuals over their personal data and to provide legal certainty for everyone. The new EU rules will provide flexibility on how to meet those requirements.

How will the European Data Protection Board work?

Currently all European data protection authorities meet under the "Article 29

Working Party", as set up under Article 29 of the Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC). This body will be replaced by the European Data Protection Board (EDPB), which will be composed of representatives from the national data protection authority of each EU Member State, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the Commission (without voting right). The EDPB Chair will be chosen from among its members. In the same way as the Article 29 Working Party, the EDPB will monitor the correct application of the new data protection rules, advise the European Commission on any relevant issue, and give advice and guidance on a variety of topics related to data protection. The novelty of the GDPR is that the EDPB will also issue binding decisions in the case of certain disputes between national data protection authorities thus fostering the consistent application of data protection rules throughout the EU.

What penalties will there be for businesses if they break the new data protection rules?

The General Data Protection Regulation establishes a range of tools for enforcing the new rules, including penalties and fines. When it comes to deciding on an appropriate fine, each case will be carefully assessed and a range of factors will be taken into account:

- the gravity/ duration of the violation;
- the number of data subjects affected and level of damage suffered by them;
- the intentional character of the infringement;
- any actions taken to mitigate the damage;
- the degree of co-operation with the supervisory authority.

The regulation sets two ceilings for fines if the rules are not respected. The first ceiling sets fines up to a maximum of €10 million or, in case of an undertaking, up to 2% of worldwide annual turnover. This first category of fine would be applied for instance if a controller does to conduct impact assessments, as required by the Regulation. The higher ceiling of fines reaches up to a maximum of €20 million or 4% of worldwide annual turnover. An example would be an infringement of the data subjects' rights under the Regulation. Fines are adjusted according to the circumstances of each individual case.

How does the GDPR protect personal data in case of cyberattacks?

- **The GDPR contains an obligation that personal data should be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of personal data,** including for preventing unauthorised access to or use of personal data and the equipment used for the processing. Therefore, the controller or processor should evaluate the risks inherent in the processing of personal data and implement measures to mitigate those risks. (Art. 32 of the GDPR)
- **Data controllers will need to inform data subjects about data breaches without undue delay.** This obligation will be relevant where that personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights

and freedoms of the natural person in order to allow him or her to take the necessary precautions. (Article 33 of the GDPR)

- **Data controllers will also have to notify the relevant data protection supervisory authority, unless the controller is able to demonstrate that the personal data breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons.** Such notifications shall be submitted without undue delay and, where feasible, in general not later than 72 hours after having data controllers become aware of it. (Article 34 of the GDPR)
- **The GDPR contains clear rules on conditions for imposing administrative fines.** Data protection authorities will be able to fine companies who do not comply with EU rules, if they have for instance not informed their clients that they're data have been breached or the data protection authorities.

How will the new rules work in practice?

Example: *a multinational company with several establishments in EU Member States has an online navigation and mapping system across Europe. This system collects images of all private and public buildings, and may also take pictures of individuals.*

With the current rules: *The data protection safeguards upon data controllers vary substantially from one Member State to another. In one Member State, the deployment of this service led to a major public and political outcry, and some aspects of it were considered to be unlawful. The company then offered additional guarantees and safeguards to the individuals residing in that Member State after negotiation with the competent DPA, however the company refused to commit to offer the same additional guarantees to individuals in other Member States. Currently, data controllers operating across borders need to spend time and money (for legal advice, and to prepare the required forms or documents) to comply with different, and sometimes contradictory, obligations.*

With the new rules: *The new rules will establish a single, pan-European law for data protection, replacing the current inconsistent patchwork of national laws. Any company – regardless of whether it is established in the EU or not – will have to apply EU data protection law should they wish to offer their services in the EU.*

Example: *a small advertising company wants to expand its activities from France to Germany.*

With the current rules: *Its data processing activities will be subject to a separate set of rules in Germany and the company will have to deal with a new regulator. The costs of obtaining legal advice and adjusting business models in order to enter this new market may be prohibitive. For example, some Member States charge notification fees for processing data.*

With the new rules: *The new data protection rules will scrap all notification obligations and the costs associated with these. The aim of the data*

protection regulation is to remove obstacles to cross-border trade.

What about the Data Protection Directive for the police and criminal justice sector?

The Police Directive ensures the protection of personal data of individuals involved in criminal proceedings, be it as witnesses, victims, or suspects. It will also facilitate a smoother exchange of information between Member States' police and judicial authorities, improving cooperation in the fight against terrorism and other serious crime in Europe. It establishes a comprehensive framework to ensure a high level of data protection whilst taking into account the specific nature of the police and criminal justice field.

How does the Data Protection Directive for the police and criminal justice sector impact law enforcement operations?

Law enforcement authorities will be able to **exchange data more efficiently and effectively**. By further harmonising the 28 different national legislations, the common rules on data protection will enable law enforcement and judicial authorities to cooperate more effectively and more rapidly with each other. It will facilitate the exchange of personal data necessary to prevent crime under conditions of legal certainty, fully in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Criminal law enforcement authorities will no longer have to apply different sets of data protection rules according to the origin of the personal data, **saving time and money**.

The new rules will apply to both domestic processing and cross-border transfers of personal data. Having more harmonised laws in all EU Member States will make it easier for our police forces to work together. The rules in the Directive take account the specific needs of criminal law enforcement and respect the different legal traditions in Member States.

How does the Directive affect citizens?

Individuals' personal data will be better protected. The Directive **protects citizens' fundamental right** to data protection when data is used by criminal law enforcement authorities. Everyone's personal data should be processed lawfully, fairly, and only for a specific purpose. All law enforcement processing in the Union must comply with the principles of necessity, proportionality and legality, with appropriate safeguards for the individuals. Supervision is ensured by independent national data protection authorities and effective judicial remedies must be provided.

The Directive also provides **clear rules for the transfer of personal data** by criminal law enforcement authorities outside the EU, to ensure that these transfers take place with an adequate level of data protection. The directive provides robust rules on personal data exchanges at national, European and international level.

How does the Directive affect the work of criminal law enforcement?

Having the same law in all EU Member States will make it **easier for our criminal law enforcement authorities to work together** in exchanging information. This will increase the efficiency of criminal law enforcement and thus create conditions for more effective crime prevention.

This is also why the Data Protection Directive is considered a **key element** of the development of the EU's area of freedom, security and justice and a building block of the EU Agenda on Security. The Directive replaces Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA which previously governed data processing by police and judicial authorities.

The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and, in particular, the introduction of a new legal basis (Article 16 TFEU) allows the establishment of a comprehensive data protection framework in the area of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. The new framework will cover both cross-border and domestic processing of personal data.

For more information

[Statement/17/1436](#)

Public consultation: guidance on the safety assessment of feed additives for the consumer

EFSA has launched a public consultation on its draft guidance on the assessment of the safety of feed additives for the consumer.

The guidance document is intended to assist the applicant in the preparation and presentation of an application for the authorisation of a feed additive. It specifies what kind of information and data applicants need to include in their dossiers to allow EFSA to assess the safety of a feed additive for the consumer of animal products.

EFSA invites interested parties to submit written comments by 21 July 2017.

Public consultation: Guidance on the

identity, characterisation and conditions of use of feed additives

EFSA has launched a public consultation on its draft guidance on the identity, characterisation and conditions of use of feed additives.

The guidance document is intended to assist applicants in the preparation and presentation of an application for authorisation of a feed additive. It specifies what kind of information and data applicants need to include in the dossier to properly identify and characterise a feed additive.

EFSA invites interested parties to submit written comments by 7 July 2017.