

## About this document:

This document is created by Ajit Jaokar (@ajitjaokar/[ajit.jaokar@futuretext.com](mailto:ajit.jaokar@futuretext.com)) – as a tool to get a birds eye view for the themes and actions for the digital agenda. I created it for my own use but I hope it will be useful as a shared document

It is summarised from the web site

[http://ec.europa.eu/information\\_society/digital-agenda/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/digital-agenda/index_en.htm).

Any comments/corrections please let me know

I maintain a version on my blog

[www.opengardensblog.futuretext.com](http://www.opengardensblog.futuretext.com)

# Digital single market

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 1: Simplifying pan-European licensing for online works	Downloading across European countries is tough!	Consumers and authors both lose out
Action 2: Preserving orphan works and out of print works	Legal difficulties block online access to copyrighted cultural works.	EU-wide framework needed to bring these online and into Europeana
Action 3: Oblige public bodies to give access to public sector information	Turning public data to business opportunities	To unlock the public data potential across Europe

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 4: Wide stakeholder debate on further measures to stimulate a European online content market	Europe lacks a unified market in the content sector	To create a true digital single market.
Action 5: Simplifying the distribution of creative content	Getting the most out of digital distribution	To promote the sector EU wide
Action 6: Protecting intellectual property rights online	Balancing producer and consumer rights online	To develop the EU's digital single market.

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 7: Fix a date for migration to Single European Payment & eInvoicing	Need for Pan-European credit transfers and direct debits	To drive the process and increase uptake
Action 8: Revision of the eSignature directive	Need secure solutions to protect personal data online	To build pan-European security systems.
Action 9: Updating the eCommerce Directive	EU online markets are fatally fragmented.	To abolish regulatory barriers to pan-European e-commerce

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 10: Member States to implement laws to support the digital single market	Fragmented digital single market.	Building the legal framework for a digital single market
Action 11: Member States to transpose the VAT Directive	Different national VAT rules for paper and electronic invoices	To extend the benefits of eInvoicing to cross-border transactions
Action 12: Review the EU data protection rules	Data protection rules vary and are difficult to understand	Lack of trust means less online business

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 13: Complementing the Consumer Rights Directive	Varying national contractual rules hamper the single market	Legal uncertainty strangling cross-border e-commerce
Action 14: Explore the possibilities for Alternative Dispute Resolution	Difficult to resolve online cross-border shopping disputes	To bolster current ADR schemes
Action 15: Consult the stakeholders on collective redress	Giving EU consumers to access to "collective redress"	To develop a coherent EU approach

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 16: Code of EU online rights	Lack of consumer trust	To develop the Digital Single Market
Action 17: Stakeholder platform for EU online trustmarks	Online trustmarks have good, but limited impact	To develop EU trustmarks for EU-wide trust
Action 18: Harmonisation of numbering regimes	Absence of EU-wide phone numbers	EU can harmonise numbers



Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 19: Spectrum Policy plan	Not all electronic devices work across the EU	Common EU radio waves
Action 20: Investigate the cost of non-Europe in the telecoms market		Reinforce Telecoms Single Market
Action 101: Look for durable solutions for voice and data roaming by 2012.	A lack of internal market in telecoms services	All Europeans need to benefit from an internal market for roaming

# Interoperability And Standards

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 21: Propose legislation on ICT interoperability	EU-wide standards ensure interoperability	EU-wide standards ensure interoperability
Action 22: Promote standard-setting rules	Standards are far from marketing reality	Harmonise standardisation rules
Action 23: Provide guidance on ICT standardisation and public procurement	Vary specifications for tenders on public procurement	Public authorities lose out

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 24: Adopt a European Interoperability Strategy and Framework	No standard-setting	Get greater interoperability throughout the EU
Action 25: Identify and assess means of requesting significant market players to licence information about their products or services	users feel locked into the dominant company's product range	The end result will be an extremely competitive market and a happy consumer.
Action 26: MS to implement European Interoperability Framework	No internal virtual market due to interoperability problems	European Commission encouraging Member States to adopt interoperability laws

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 27: Member States to implement Malmö and Granada declarations	Absence of common standards	Guidance for standardisation

# Trust and Security

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 28: Reinforced Network and Information Security Policy	Networks are not secure	EU helps the states to cooperate
Action 29: Combat cyber attacks against information systems	Growing number of cyber attacks on information systems	Strengthen security of citizens and businesses
Action 30: Establish a European cybercrime platform	Wide range of cybercrime	Fight cybercrime throughout the EU

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 31: Analyse the usefulness of creating a European cybercrime centre	Cyber threats	Fight cybercrime at European level
Action 32: Strengthen the fight against cybercrime at international level	threats can now originate from anywhere in the world and the EU cannot overcome on its own	we need stronger cooperation among Member States and the private sector at national, European and international level.
Action 33: Support EU-wide cyber-security preparedness	Europeans will not use technology they do not trust.	Security is a shared responsibility.



Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 34: Explore the extension of security breach notification provisions	Europeans want to be informed on data security breaches	EU can provide rules
Action 35: Guidance on implementation of Telecoms rules on privacy	Implementation of new ePrivacy rules	EU can provide guidance
Action 36: Support reporting of illegal content online and awareness campaigns on online safety for children	Children are not safe online	Collective fight against the illegal content online

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 37: Foster self-regulation in the use online services	Children are not safe online	EU wide action is needed for children's safety online
Action 38: Member States to establish pan-European Computer Emergency Response Teams	Reactions to cyber-attacks are too slow	Reinforce capacities EU-wide to react faster to security threats
Action 39: Member States to carry out cyber attack simulations	Cyber-attacks threaten internet users.	Cyber-terrorism is global so EU-wide cooperation is needed.

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 40: Member States to implement harmful content alert hotlines	Children are not safe online	Improving children safety online EU-wide coordination is needed
Action 41: Member States to set up national alert platforms	Cybercrime can not be tackled in Europe without cooperative national alert platforms.	Cooperation between Member States helps to fight cross-border cybercrime

Very fast internet

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 42: Adopt an EU broadband communication	Without EU intervention broadband may not reach every citizen	Accelerate development of very fast internet
Action 43: Funding for high-speed broadband	Lack of funding = slow deployment of broadband internet	To help finance broadband deployment
Action 44: European Spectrum Policy Programme	Shortage of spectrum is an obstacle to economic growth	To ensure a coherent approach to modern spectrum management

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 45: Foster the deployment of NGA networks	Outdated networks are slowing Europe down	To offer the best to its citizens and businesses
Action 46: Member States to develop national broadband plans	National broadband strategies are incomplete	Better national strategies to stimulate investment in broadband
Action 47: Member States to facilitate broadband investment	Poor coordination increases the cost of broadband deployment	To ensure better coordination

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 48: Use structural funds to finance the roll-out of high-speed networks	Available funds are not being used	Maintain funding for broadband roll-out
Action 49: Implementing the European Radio Spectrum Policy Programme in Member States	Poor coordination of access to radio spectrum	Various – see link

# Research and innovation



Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 50: Leverage more private investment for ICT research and innovation	Low private investment in ICT R&D is a threat to the European economy	Europe must leverage private investment through pre-commercial procurement, public-private partnerships and support to Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) in order to keep its competitive edge in ICT R&D.
Action 51: Reinforce the coordination and pooling of resources	Insufficient coordination of policies and concentration of resources	To pool resources at European and national levels
Action 52: Propose measures for 'light and fast' access to EU research funds in ICT	Procedures for EU research funding are perceived as too complex	To encourage participation of the best research organisations

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 53: Financially support joint ICT research infrastructures and innovation clusters	Europe lacks sufficient infrastructures to support innovation	To build Europe-wide infrastructures that support innovation
Action 54: Develop a new generation of web-based applications and services	Process inefficiencies and fragmentation of EU industry weakens its competitiveness.	To agree on common solutions, standards and platforms
Action 55: Member States to double annual public spending on ICT research and development	Public spending on ICT is too low	To ensure Europe remains a leader in ICT innovation

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
<p>Action 56: Member States to Engage in large-scale pilots financed by the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme</p>	<p>More proactive action is needed to mainstream ICT</p>	<p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/cf/fiche-dae.cfm?action_id=214&amp;pillar_id=47&amp;action=Action%2056%3A%2020Member%20States%20to%20Engage%20in%20large-scale%20pilots%20financed%20by%20the%20Competitiveness%20and%20Innova">http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/cf/fiche-dae.cfm?action_id=214&amp;pillar_id=47&amp;action=Action%2056%3A%2020Member%20States%20to%20Engage%20in%20large-scale%20pilots%20financed%20by%20the%20Competitiveness%20and%20Innova</a></p>

## Enhancing e-skills

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
<p>Action 57: Make digital literacy and competences a priority for the ESF</p>	<p>Lack of skills excludes people from modern society</p>	<p>The European Social Fund (ESF) can be a powerful tool to enhance digital skills and literacy across the EU in a targeted way. The European Commission will propose that support for digital skills and literacy become a priority for the new ESF cycle (2014-2020). A new draft Regulation governing the principles of the ESF will be proposed by the Commission in 2011.</p>
<p>Action 58: Develop tools to recognise and identify competences of ICT practitioners and users</p>	<p>Lack of competent ICT practitioners and competence validation tools</p>	<p>There is a need to educate European citizens in digital media and attract youngsters to ICT education. Skills should be benchmarked on an equal footing across Europe.</p>
<p>Action 59: Make digital literacy and skills a priority of the "New skills for new jobs"</p>	<p>A changing labour market</p>	<p>All EU people must have access to IT training as acquiring digital skills can help people in getting new employment opportunities.</p>

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 60: Promote higher participation of young women and women returners in ICT	Women are under-represented in the ICT sector	We need to attract more women into ICT jobs
Action 61: Develop an online consumer education tool on new media technologies	Consumers have a hard time finding information about their internet rights	Awareness about new media EU-wide can generate spill-over effects that boost growth, jobs and innovation in the digital single market
Action 62: EU-wide indicators of digital competences	The danger of digital illiteracy	Measuring of digital competencies

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
<p>Action 63: Systematically evaluate accessibility in all revisions of legislation</p>	<p>Not all electronic content is available for the disabled.</p>	<p>Accessibility as a key right for persons with disabilities</p>
<p>Action 64: Ensure the accessibility of public sector websites</p>	<p>Not all public sector websites are fully accessible and progress is slow</p>	<p>Public administration online services should be accessible to all</p>
<p>Action 65: Memorandum of Understanding on Digital Access for persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Limited reading material for persons with reading disabilities</p>	<p>Give access to reading material for people with print disabilities, regardless of their place of residence in the EU</p>

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
<p>Action 66: Member States to promote long-term e-skills and digital literacy policies</p>	<p>30 % of Europeans are digital illiterates</p>	<p>By enhancing digital literacy, disadvantaged groups will be empowered to overcome social exclusion, contribute to economic growth and fully participate in and engage in the digital economy and society.</p>
<p>Action 67: Member States to implement provisions on disability</p>	<p>People with disabilities face various problems accessing the web, emergency numbers and digital TV</p>	<p>Preventing a digital divide</p>
<p>Action 68: Member States to mainstream eLearning in national policies</p>	<p>Today eLearning is not sufficiently present in Member States' education and training</p>	<p>Responsibility for education and learning lies within the Member States. However, the EU has the mandate to support Member States in their efforts to modernize</p>



Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 69: Assess whether the ICT sector has complied with common energy and emission measures	ICT is an increasing contributor to the European energy bill	Reduce energy consumption of ICT sector
Action 70: Support partnerships between the ICT sector and major emitting sectors	ICT's potential to reduce other sector's energy and carbon footprints not exploited	Build partnerships across sectors to improve energy efficiency
Action 71: Assess contribution of smart grids and define minimum functionalities to promote interoperability	Goal : Realising the EU's 2020 targets on climate and energy	Smart grids are essential for the move to a low carbon economy

# ICT for social change

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 72: Launch Green Paper on Solid State Lighting (SSL)	We need new lighting to reduce our electricity consumption	Introduce Solid State Lighting
Action 73: Member States to agree common additional functionalities for smart meters	Goal : Realising the EU's 2020 targets on climate and energy	Agreed common functionalities for Smart Meters
Action 74: Member States to include specifications for total lifetime costs for public lighting in public procurement	The challenge of climate change	Saving energy through the use of more efficient lighting and offering higher quality lighting in public spaces

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 75: Give Europeans secure online access to their medical health data	Sustainability of healthcare systems is at stake	Patients' empowerment and deployment of telemedicine services are key to ensuring the sustainability of healthcare systems
Action 76: Propose a recommendation to define a minimum common set of patient data	Lack of interoperability undermine patients' safety	Cooperation at European level will achieve multiple benefits
Action 77: Foster EU-wide standards, interoperability testing and certification of eHealth	Lack of EU-Wide standard creates or increases market Fragmentation	EU-wide standards and eHealth profiles are essential to reduce market fragmentation

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 78: Reinforce the Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) Joint Programme	Strong pressure on care systems and reduced quality of life for Older people and persons with disabilities	A triple-win through ICT-based innovation
Action 79: Propose a sustainable model for financing the Europeana digital library	Lack of sustainable financing for the Europeana service	It is necessary to find a solid and sustainable funding model for the Europeana service providing access to Europe's cultural heritage, and to complement digitisation and preservation efforts by Member States

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 80: Propose measures to support cultural and creative industries	Promote the potential on cultural and creative industries	The Commission will propose measures in support and promotion of cultural and creative industries. By proposing such measures on a European scale new business models could be created, which would benefit the cultural industry creating a wider market and protecting the intellectual profit and related investments.

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
<p>Action 81: Issue recommendation on promoting digitisation of European cinema</p>	<p>Supporting the transition to Digital Cinema</p>	<p>Promoting cultural diversity and creative content The Recommendation on Digital Cinema will aim to cover all aspects related to digital cinema. DG INFSO should ensure that it deals with the collection and preservation of cinema in digital format for future generations, as well as the projection of digitally-born or digitised film in cinematheques or art cinemas.</p>

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 82: Implement the Audiovisual Media Services Directive on cultural diversity		Promoting cultural diversity and creative content The measures of promotion of distribution and production of European and independent audiovisual works in television and audiovisual on-demand services as set out in Articles 13, 16 and 17 of the AVMS Directive constitute an efficient instrument to promote creative content in Europe.



Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 83: Propose a Council and Parliament Decision on mutual recognition of e-ID	Lack of a European approach in the digitalisation of the public administration	? eGovernment for everyone everywhere: In a digital single market all European citizens and businesses who so desire should be able to receive by electronic means all services that they are entitled to anywhere in the EU at any time, without administrative burdens. This will facilitate citizens and businesses to enjoy the benefits of full mobility in the EU. Electronic identification and reliable authentication are key enablers of this vision.

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
<p>Action 84: Support seamless cross-border eGovernment services in the single market</p>	<p>Lack of seamless, interoperable and sustainable eGovernment cross-border services.</p>	<p>To support cross-border public services and facilitate mobility in the EU</p> <p>The Commission supports the piloting of cross-border eGovernment services through the ICT Policy Support Programme under the CIP, in particular via Large Scale Pilots.</p> <p>The Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations (ISA) programme is an important instrument that could analyse and suggest ways to ensure the sustainability of common services and generic tools developed and demonstrated in the Large Scale Pilots.</p>

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 85: Review the Public access to Environmental Information Directive	eEnvironment services should be reviewed and modernised	eGovernment services can mitigate the risk of climate change eGovernment services offer a cost-effective route to better services for every citizen and business and participatory, open and transparent government. eGovernment services can reduce costs and save time for public administrations, citizens and businesses. They can also help mitigate the risks of climate change, natural and man-made hazards by including the sharing of environmental data and environment-related information.

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 86: Implement cross-border eEnvironment services	To take advantage of more efficient ICT solutions	Use of Information and Communication Technologies for environment information Throughout the 6th Environmental Action Programme 2002-2012, the Commission has been committed to strengthening the evidence base for policy making, increasingly emphasising the importance of implementation and impact assessment.

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
<p>Action 87: Issue White Paper on inter-connecting e-procurement capacity in EU</p>	<p>Technical barriers between Member States are still high</p>	<p>e-Procurement as a facilitator for single market developments The e-Procurement Action Plan was launched in 2004. Although many progresses have been achieved, more needs to be done to gain the full benefit of e-Procurement. With the publication of a White Paper, the Commission intends to outline steps to establish an inter-connected e-Procurement infrastructure</p>

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 88: Create and implement an ambitious eCommission 2011-2015 action plan		The Commission to lead by example
Action 89: Member States to make eGovernment services fully interoperable	Interoperability as a foundation for better eGovernment services	To align Member States with European frameworks Member States have declared in the Malmö and Granada Declarations that they will work to align their national interoperability frameworks with applicable European frameworks and develop more effective and efficient interoperable public services.

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 90: Member States to ensure that Points of Single Contact function as fully fledged eGovernment centres	Most online public services do not work across borders	Remove administrative burdens to access cross-border services
Action 91: Member States to agree a common list of key cross-border public services	Not enough cross-border public services are available	Services need to be interoperable EU-wide
Action 93: Adopt the Air Traffic Management Solutions for (SESAR)	The European air space is fragmented	A single EU-wide management system would benefit European air space

Action	What is the problem	Why the EU action needed
Action 94: Propose a directive for the deployment of e-Maritime services	European ports need to increase the efficiency and quality of their services	EU-wide online maritime services could boost trade
Action 95: Propose a directive setting out technical specifications for telematic applications for rail passenger services	Railway ticketing services are not available across borders	Complete the single market for rail passenger services
Action 96: Member States to fulfil obligations under European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)	Inefficient transport and mobility	Boost efficient cross-border transport services