

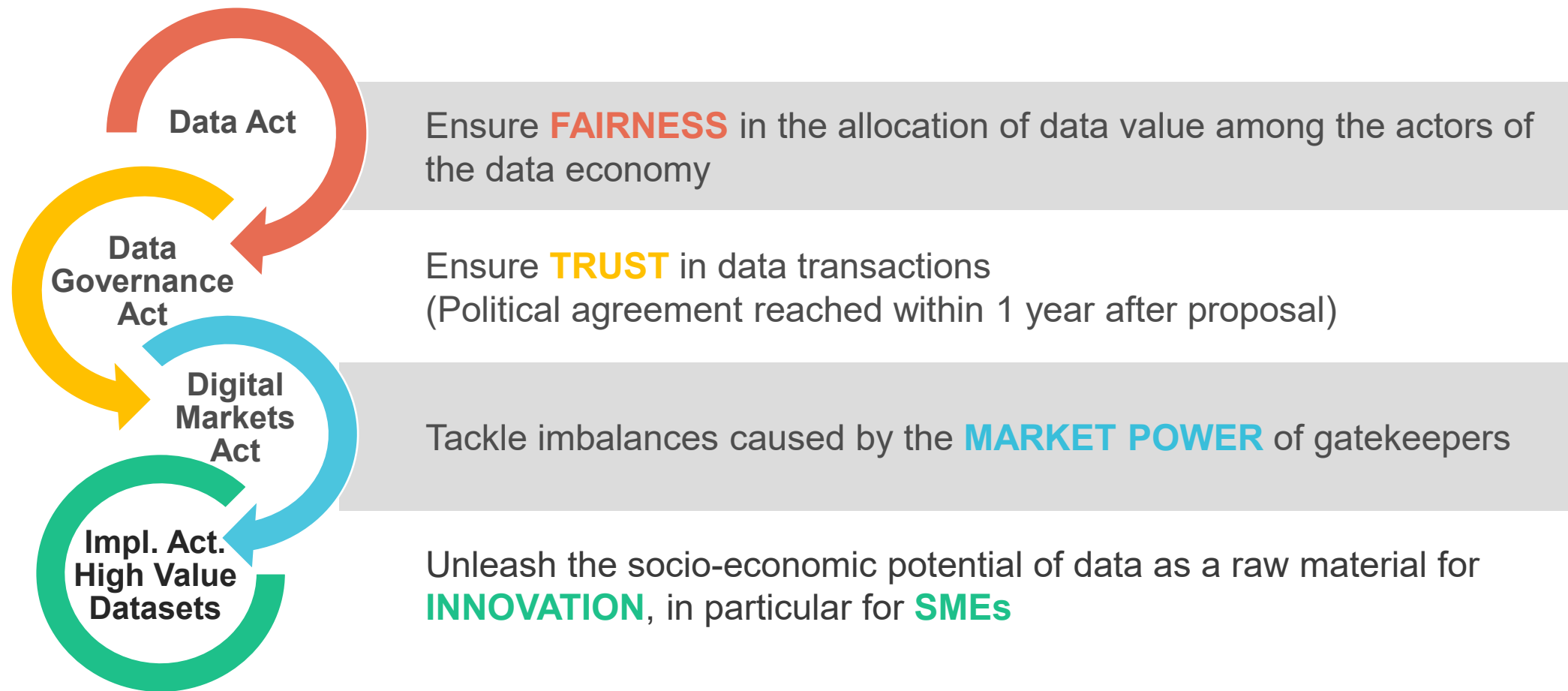


The Data Act: what's in it for vertical sectors?

Challenges of IoT and Edge Computing for European Industry
IoT Week – 23 June 2022

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Cross-sectoral legislation to enable the EU Data Strategy



GDPR: The Data Act does not change or amend but complements and builds on the rights existing under the GDPR.

Sectoral legislation: Further requirements on technical aspects, limits on the rights of data holders and aspects going beyond data access and use can be specified.

Data Act: Scope of rights and obligations

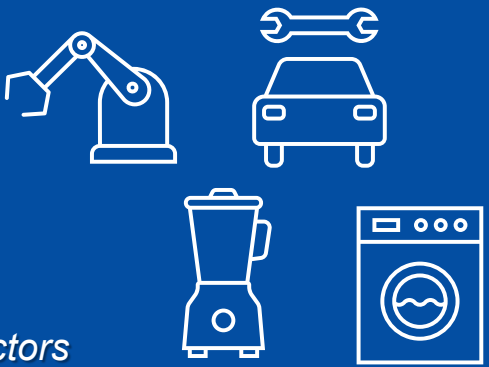
Better access to IoT data

Manufacturers of IoT objects need to allow access & can use the data

Users of IoT objects get right to access and port data

3rd parties can use the data to offer services (SMEs get special conditions)

Rules for IoT data also frame data sharing in other sectors



Tackle contractual unfairness



Companies are prohibited from unilaterally imposing unfair contractual clauses related to data sharing on SMEs

Make business data available for the common good




Companies must make data available to public sector bodies in case of emergencies and other exceptional needs

Easier switching between cloud services



Cloud service providers must ensure easy switching conditions for customers

Facilitate data flows through technical standards and interoperability



The European Commission may adopt technical specifications if necessary to ensure interoperability



Mobility

Acquis



Existing (e.g. ITS, type approval) and upcoming legislation (access to in-vehicle data)

Benefits



Increased competition for services based on IoT data (e.g. maintenance, insurance)

Clear legal framework for access by authorities to privately held data for exceptional needs



Agriculture

Acquis



EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual agreement

Benefits



Re-balance relationship between farmers and equipment manufacturers and cloud service providers



Energy

Acquis



Very regulated sector with regards to data access (Energy efficiency directive, Electricity directive, etc.)

Benefits



Enable new energy-related services based on data (e.g. smart appliance, car charging, solar panels)

Interoperability of data spaces