

Introduction to the dimensions of digitalisation

Module 3.2.2:
Deep Dive: Regulation of Data

Agenda

Module 3.3: Regulation of Data

- Where do we stand?
- Examples of data regulation

Data Regulation

Where do we stand?

**The flow of data is by nature almost frictionless,
regardless of national borders.**

**Once the internet connects us, data moves
freely unless governments impose restrictions.**

Data Regulation

Where do we stand?

Underdeveloped and fragmented across countries

logic of economic justification for policies is not well established.

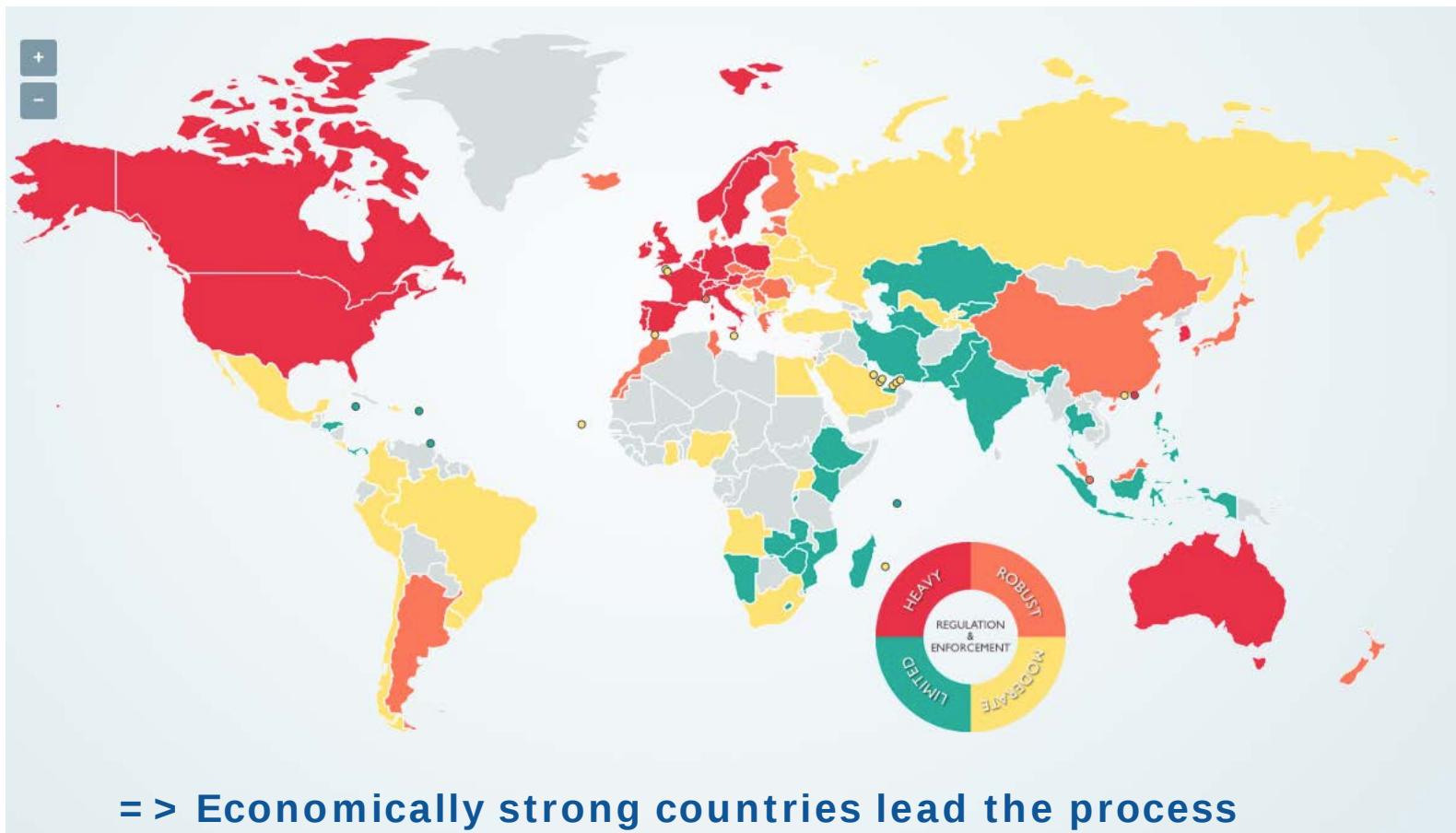
Policy regime for the governance of data is only at a nascent stage

Policies related to data are overseen by various ministries and agencies

Coordination is often minimal

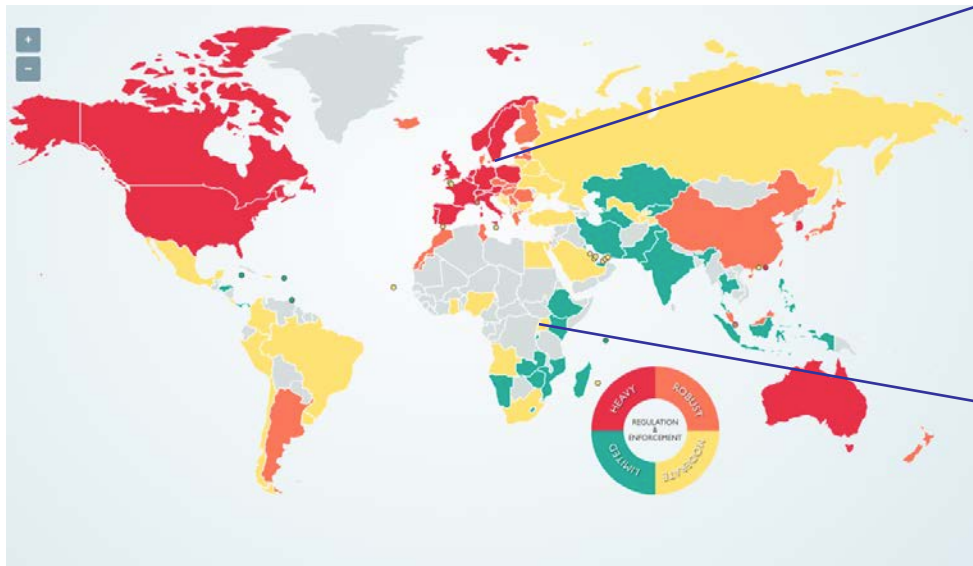
Data Regulation

Where do we stand?



Data Regulation

Examples of Regulation



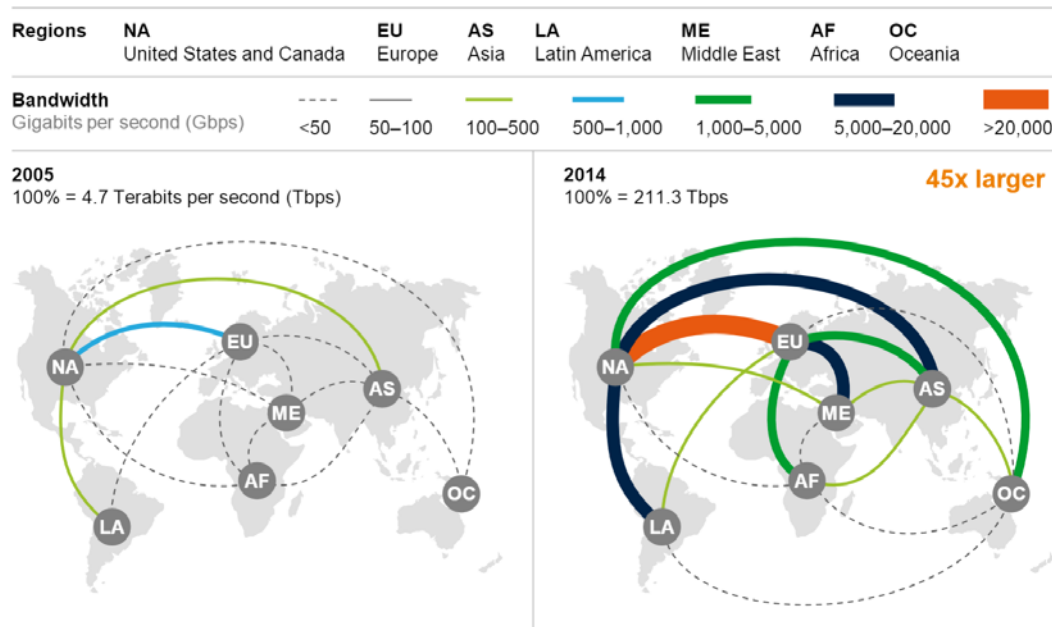
European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)



Data Protection and Privacy Act

Data Regulation

Supporting innovation & development – Cross border flows



NOTE: Lines represent interregional bandwidth (e.g., between Europe and North America) but exclude intraregional cross-border bandwidth (e.g., connecting European nations with one another).

SOURCE: TeleGeography, Global Internet Geography; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

The world becomes increasingly interconnected. The economy is based on this.

Next to technical capacities, lack of adequate cross border regulation is a significant hurdle to the free flow of data

Data Regulation

Where do we stand?

The flow of data is by nature almost frictionless, regardless of national borders

Once the internet connects us, data moves freely unless governments impose restrictions

But fragmentation of protection laws makes globalized economy complex and costly

In the end data regulation is not a national task

One unifying initiative or a smaller number of initiatives that are compatible across countries

Data Regulation

Keep the whole picture in mind!

Regulation needs to ensure the protection of the population and fair markets!

How and when will self-driving cars be on the roads? How can and must private data be protected?

Intangible property needs to be protected as well as fair taxations ensured in a more and more digitally borderless world

Protection

Development

Flexibility

Restrictive and lack of regulation hinders development! (as restrictions in use of private data, or lack of agreements ensuring cross border data / service exchange or universal access)

Especially the digital world is evolving at a pace traditional regulation cannot keep up with.

Regulation needs to be made more flexible