

CHAIRE VP-IP

**VALEURS ET POLITIQUES  
DES INFORMATIONS PERSONNELLES**

*DONNÉES, IDENTITÉS ET CONFIANCE À L'ÈRE NUMÉRIQUE*



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**Newsletter n°24 – May 2025**



## Newsletter n°24 - May 2025

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## VP-IP Chair webinar (FR): AI of Enlightenment – for an ethical development of AI

(English subtitles available)

Presented by Francis Jutand (author of the report), and discussed by Mark Hunyadi, Philosopher.

This report explores a forward-looking and contemporary vision: building an ethical, sovereign and sustainable AI, reaffirming the Enlightenment values of humanism and progress. An AI that can and must become a lever for human progress, democratic access to knowledge and ecological respect.

Find out more and watch the video: [Report – AI of Enlightenment – for an ethical development of AI](#)



## Axis 1 – Digital identities

### Momentum for the EUDI Wallet development

Adopted on April 11, 2024, Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 establishing the European Digital Identity Framework, also called eIDAS 2 Regulation, sets up the European Digital Identity Wallet (EUDI Wallet or EUDIW). This European initiative aims to enable European citizens and residents to securely store and share their personal credentials and official documents (ID cards, driving licenses, diplomas). The EUDI Wallet will facilitate the creation of a single European market for digital identities, both for individuals and for legal entities, administrations and companies. It should be available from 2026.

In its the 2025-2027 EU funding programme, DIGITAL EU, the European executive commits to facilitating the deployment and trust architecture of the wallet in order to meet the objectives of the Digital Decade. Consequently, the European Commission selected in 2024 the POTENTIAL consortium, which includes 19 Member States as well as Ukraine, and brings together 148 private and public sector participants. Led by France, this large-scale pilot involves the new European digital identity wallet prototype in six uses cases (“electronic governmental services”, “bank account opening”, “SIM card registration”, “mobile driving license”, “qualified electronic signature” and “electronic prescription”).

In its internal security strategy, ProtectEU, the European Commission has also identified the EUDI Wallet as a means of combating document and identity fraud, in order to strengthen its border security and combat hybrid threats. Complementing the EU Digital Travel Application, in that it helps to verify individuals' identities, the wallet is a means of securing cross-border interactions between companies and administrations, essential for the smooth operation of the single data market.

### Acceleration of the POTENTIAL project and tests for the implementation of the EUDI Wallet

At the end of February 2025, more than 100 representatives of wallet issuers and relying parties (ministries of the Interior, car rental companies, etc.) met in Utrecht, the Netherlands.

This meeting follows on from the interoperability event held in Warsaw, Poland, at the beginning of February. A major breakthrough was achieved by focusing collective efforts on the cross-border compatibility of future EUDI Wallets. This new testing phase proved conclusive in enabling wallet providers and other relying parties to “verify their ability to exchange and validate digital identity credentials”<sup>1</sup> securely and reliably.

This consultation was an opportunity to confirm the interoperability between EU Member States of one of EUDI Wallets' uses cases - the mobile driving license. Identified as one of the principles guiding the EUDIW project, interoperability promotes mutual recognition between the authorities and services of each Member State, and consolidates security and compliance

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<sup>1</sup> Interoperability testing event in Warsaw: another major milestone for EU Digital Identity Wallets – Potential

with European regulations. The interoperability objective has been addressed in two specific scenarios:

- Proximity presentation: according to the ISO 18013-5 standard<sup>2</sup>, via Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) for license checks, both on iOS and Android.
- Remote presentation: according to the ISO 18013-7 standard<sup>3</sup>, requiring Internet access for the holder and the verifier, for example for online vehicle rental.

This new step towards harmonizing European practices has also enabled testing for presentation of other attestations such as the PID (Personal Identification Data) and for age verification.

In early April 2025, the POTENTIAL consortium also unveiled the three types of Electronic Attribute Attestations (EAAs) required by users to present verified personal information (name, age, place of residence). These attestations, which will be added, stored and presented via the EUDIW, are as follows:

- Qualified Electronic Attestations of Attributes (QEAA), issued exclusively by or on behalf of Qualified Trust Services Providers (QTSPs), provide the highest level of legal assurance. Verification of the data contained in these attestations requires cross-checking with official, authentic sources (for example: government databases).
- Non-Qualified Electronic Attestations of Attributes (EAA), issued by non-qualified Trust Services Providers (TSPs), offer a lower level of legal assurance, and remain valuable for applications where the high level is not deemed necessary (education, commercial services).
- Public Electronic Attestations of Attributes (PuB-EEA), issued on behalf public sector bodies or official authorities (when the data comes from official registers or government databases). These providers are not legally considered as qualified Trust Service Providers, and must possess a qualified certificate issued by a qualified Trust Service Provider in order to sign such attestations.

## The debates around the implementation of eIDAS 2 Regulation

The eIDAS 2 regulation requires the adoption of a series of implementing acts by the European Commission. Thus, five implementing acts were adopted at the end of November 2024. Following this, a second batch of five regulations was submitted for public consultation on November 29, 2024, and a third wave comprising eleven further implementing acts on April 15, 2025.

In April 2025, the Austrian non-profit organization Epicenter.Works highlighted the European Commission's position on relying parties, i.e., organizations that intend to rely on the wallet. The Brussels-based institution has in fact proposed to introduce an optional regime for “relying party registration certificates” (cf. draft wording of Article 8(1) of Implementing Regulation 910/2014 as regards the registration of wallet-relying parties) and the common mechanism for the identification and authentication of wallet-relying parties submitted for public consultation). This proposal is raising questions of trust and transparency.

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<sup>2</sup> ISO/IEC 18013-5 :2021- Personal identification -ISO-compliant driving licence, Part 5: Mobile driving licence (mDL) application

<sup>3</sup> ISO/IEC TS 18013-7 :2024 – Personal identification – ISO – compliant driving licence, Part 7: Mobile driving licence (mDL) add-on functions

In a letter dated January 30, 2025, Wojciech Wiewiórowski, the European Data Protection Supervisor, called for the introduction of a mandatory wallet-relying party registration certificate scheme. **He highlights the risk of illegal requests for personal data, outside the scope of the registered attributes of wallet-relying party.**

One year after the adoption of the eIDAS 2 regulation, the next regulatory deadline is the publication of the implementing acts relating to trust services on May 21, 2025. These acts will follow on from the various regulations published in November 2024 relating to standards, specifications and procedures for EUDIW's technical functionalities (integrity and functionalities, personal identification, certification, notifications). They will relate to trust services such as those already existing following the first eIDAS regulation (electronic signature, time stamp, electronic seal, electronic registered mail service) and the new trust services included in the eIDAS 2 regulation (electronic attestations of qualified attributes, qualified electronic archiving, qualified remote electronic signature in particular). This represents a new challenge for the harmonization of practices on a European scale, for the guarantee of an effective level of security and data protection, and for the necessary balance between innovation and regulation.

## News brief

### *Eurosmart's position paper on the future Digital Travel Application*

The European association EuroSmart warns about the practical application of the Digital Travel Application (DTA). While the association supports the European Commission's initiative, it stresses the need for clarification from the institution on several points: clearer definitions (creation and issuance of digital travel documents), more precise data governance (EU-Lisa as controller and data processor for the creation of digital travel documents), better interaction with the eIDAS regulation and EUDI Wallet (concrete application to EUDIW and sufficient privacy protection). The technical integration of the DTA into the EUDIW, and the validity of digital travel documents during physical interaction at border crossings, has Eurosmart concerned about border management and international mobility.

### *Maltese golden passports ruled illegal by the Court of Justice of the European Union*

"The acquisition of Union citizenship cannot result from a commercial transaction", ruled the CJEU in its April 29 ruling on the Maltese practice of granting nationality in exchange for direct investment in the country. The action for failure to fulfil obligations against Malta had been brought by the European executive on September 29, 2022. Malta is the last EU Member State to continue this practice. Although this scheme was suspended for Belarusian and Russian nationals after the invasion of Ukraine, the practice persists for other nationals. In this ruling, the Court condemns the commercialization of citizenship status, and recognizes the violation of the principle of sincere cooperation between Member States. This is an important ruling in view of the deployment of the EUDIW and the creation of a pan-European digital trust system. Nevertheless, the digital legitimization of disputed citizenship remains problematic. Indeed, the interaction between Maltese practice and the EUDI Wallet raises questions in terms of mutual recognition and trust between Member States, data sovereignty and traceability.



## Axis 2 – Privacy as a business model

### Apple's conviction: towards greater consideration of data protection issues in competitive analysis

On March 28, 2025, the French national competition regulator (*Autorité de la Concurrence or ADLC*) fined Apple 150 million euros for abusing its dominant position between April 2021 and July 2023, in the mobile applications distribution sectors on iOS and iPadOS terminals, considered contrary in particular to Articles 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and L. 420-2 of the French Commercial Code.

On March 17, 2021, the ADLC rejected the request for precautionary measures and considered it appropriate to continue the investigation on the merits in anticipation of Apple's deployment of Application Tracking Transparency (ATT) in April 2021.

ATT, introduced by iOS 14.5, is a tracking mechanism to be carried out by mobile apps. These apps have to ask users for consent to collect their personal data in order to track their activities on third-party apps and websites in the iOS and iPadOS ecosystem operated by Apple. Once installed, ATT displays a consent screen offering users two options: "Allow (the app) to track your activities across other companies' apps and websites?" or "Ask the app not to track me".

This new feature was widely criticized by digital players such as Meta, who were forced to modify their ad targeting strategies. Indeed, before ATT was introduced, a unique identifier assigned to each Apple device, called Identifier for Advertisers or IDFA, facilitated the tracking of users and their online behavior, and was a key tool for ad targeting. However, since the deployment of ATT, the majority of users refuse to accept advertising tracking and block access to the IDFA, resulting in a reduction in the amount of personal data collected by companies, who can no longer target advertising to their users as precisely.

In this case, the French competition regulator emphasized the unnecessary nature of the ATT device, as it did not comply with the requirement for valid consent under the French Data Protection Act - *Loi Informatique et Libertés*. In this respect, the CNIL<sup>4</sup> had already expressed its opinion on this point, considering that "the addition of windows located before or after the ATT only further complicates the user's experience" within the iOS environment, and **does not meet European requirements in terms of personal data protection**.

The French authority also noted the lack of neutrality of the device with regard to the rules governing interaction between the various windows. Indeed, acceptance of the ATT tracking device is required twice, as opposed to just once in the case of refusal of such an operation. The device thus hinders the gathering of informed consent (Articles 4 and 7 of the GDPR), which is supposed to be promoted by the ATT device. The French regulator therefore noticed an asymmetry of treatment in the collection of consent between Apple and publishers. While

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<sup>4</sup> The CNIL (*Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés*) or National Commission for Information Technology and Freedoms is the French supervisory authority for the protection of personal data.

Apple has set up a single “personalized advertising” window to collect user consent for its own data collection, double consent is still required for third-party data collection carried out by publishers.

In December 2022, the CNIL had already imposed an administrative fine of 8 million euros on Apple for failing to respect privacy. The iOS 14.6 terminal did not collect user consent for its own applications, while double consent was required for third-party sites and applications, contrary to Article 82 of the French Data Protection Act, which transposes the ePrivacy Directive 2002/58/EC. Moreover, the CNIL considered that “the ATT framework could easily, subject to a few modifications, also be used to collect the consents required by French law and the GDPR”, by proposing a single consent window valid for both iOS and third-party applications.

The ADLC also recognized the certain economic damage caused by these practices to advertising service providers and application publishers, the smallest of which “depend to a large extent on third-party data collection to finance their business”.

The French regulator points out that Apple has the right to enact additional rules to protect consumers, provided it “reconciles this legitimate objective with respect for competition law”. Nevertheless, due to its position as a dominant operator on the market for the distribution of mobile applications on iOS terminals, Apple impacts the operation of markets and the economic model of operators referenced on its platform. As a result, the French competition regulator found that “while the objective of the App Tracking Transparency (“ATT”) framework is not at its core problematic, how ATT is implemented is neither necessary for nor proportionate with Apple’s stated objective of protecting personal data”.

Clara Chappaz, French Minister for Digital Affairs and Artificial Intelligence, welcomed the decision on social network X, which strengthens efforts to create a more equitable digital space in France and Europe.

This case once again illustrates the French authority's collaboration with the CNIL in taking account of personal data protection issues in its competitive analysis. Indeed, in December 2023, the two authorities announced their new, more in-depth form of cooperation to study how to encourage the protection of consumer personal data to become a competitive asset.

As a reminder, in December 2024, the CNIL published the conclusions of the mission on the interplay between data protection and competition entrusted to Bruno Lasserre, former chairman of the *Autorité de la concurrence*. And with good reason, the Meta platforms v. Bundeskartellamt case (C-252/21, CJEU, 07/2023) enshrined the possibility for a national competition regulator to make an incidental finding of a breach of the GDPR in the context of examining an abuse of a dominant position, where such a finding is necessary to establish the existence of such an abuse. Bruno Lasserre has put forward fifteen proposals to improve convergence, dialogue and cooperation between the two French authorities. These include:

- Take competition issues into account upstream in CNIL’s work (proposition no.1);
- Develop an analysis of the role played by anti-competitive practices in the accumulation of data and indicators of data collection that harm individuals who cannot object to it (proposition no.4);
- Consider the possibility for the French competition authority to require companies to commit to contacting the CNIL to remedy these instances of non-compliances (proposition no.13)



## Annual review of data protection in the EU

### *The European Data Protection Supervisor's 2024 report*

On Wednesday April 23, 2025, Wojciech Wiewiórowski, European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS), presented his 20th annual report, celebrating two decades of commitment to the EU. The EDPS was particularly pleased with the control efforts deployed, which led to the conclusion of a large number of compliance investigations as part of the application of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data. The authority also issued a greater number of opinions, publishing 97 legislative consultations in 2024. The EDPS has demonstrated a strong international commitment by participating in international forums such as the G7. In so doing, it has demonstrated its involvement in the European strategy of promoting and building a secure and sustainable future, by raising European data protection principles to the level of global standards. The European Data Protection Supervisor focused on his risk assessment mission in the context of the application of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 on Artificial Intelligence (AI Act), analyzing high-risk information systems (i.e., 5% of systems). The creation of the AI Unit dedicated to the governance, risk management and supervision, and the launch of the AI Act Correspondents Network at the end of 2024, testify to the European Union's determination to prepare for the strategic development and deployment of these technologies. In addition, the authority has pledged to work on the issue of AI regulatory “sandboxes”. Questioned by parliamentary groups, Wojciech Wiewiórowski expressed concern about transatlantic data transfers in the face of threats from the new Trump administration.

To find out more: European Data Protection Supervisor's Report 2024 – ([link](#))

### *The European Data Protection Board's 2024 report*

Strengthening the application of the GDPR, supporting compliance, improving cooperation and promoting data protection in the digital age - these are the four pillars structuring the European Data Protection Board's 2024-2027 strategy. The Committee has thus reaffirmed its commitment to protecting fundamental rights, in 2024, in an ever-changing digital landscape. As witnessed by the publication of guidelines on:

- data processing via blockchain,
- risks associated with large language models,
- and the significant increase in consistency opinions on subjects such as
  - “Consent or Pay” advertising targeting models
  - and the use of facial recognition in public spaces.

While the President of the EDPB, Anu Talus, identified inter-regulatory consistency as the most important challenge of the coming year, she also reiterated the Board's commitment to enforcing the provisions of the GDPR within new legislation, as witnessed by the high-level group working on the inclusion of data protection in Regulation (EU) 2022/1925 on digital markets. The EDPB is also continuing its work on harmonizing procedures in the EU, starting negotiations on the procedural rules of the GDPR, with a view to continuously improving this pioneering text.

Further information: Report 2024 of the European Data Protection Board – ([link](#))

## News brief

### *GDPR will be at the heart of the European Commission's omnibus project*

The European Commissioner for Democracy, Justice, Rule of Law and Consumer Protection, Michael McGrath, has confirmed that the GDPR will form an integral part of the European Commission's fourth draft omnibus on small midcaps (SMCs), presented on May 21, 2025. The revision would include record-keeping obligations<sup>5</sup> for SMCs with fewer than 750 employees. The Commissioner's comments are in line with the D9+ ministerial declaration of March 27, in which thirteen of the most digitally advanced Member States called for a "European strategic approach to technology with a strong human-centric and rights oriented digital component". Member States are calling for new private funding, new impact investments from the European Investment Bank and the strengthening of supply chains. In addition, on May 8, the EDPs and the EDPB expressed their preliminary support to the European Commission. The two authorities stress that an analysis of the number of companies concerned is needed to assess whether the proposal ensures a proportionate and fair balance. They also point out that the exemption from record-keeping should only apply where the processing is likely to give rise to a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons. The European Consumers' Organisation, for its part, has raised the legal uncertainties of such a simplification.

### *Removal of the draft e-Privacy regulation from the European Commission's work programme for 2025*

Presented on February 12, 2025, the European Commission's work program contains no measures relating to the proposal for a regulation on the protection of privacy and personal data in electronic communications (e-Privacy proposal), revising the e-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC adopted in 2002. Although controversial, this proposed regulation was presented as an extension of the GDPR, establishing general rules for electronic communications (cookies, metadata, consent). Negotiated since 2017, the project was officially withdrawn from the agenda on the grounds of incompatibilities between the co-legislators. Beyond a political freeze, this abandonment questions the relevance of the e-Privacy Directive, which is now considered outdated. The European Commission thus seems to be focusing on the effectiveness of the existing GDPR.

### *Continued cooperation between Japan and the European Union to protect personal information*

On April 1, 2025, the eighth meeting between EU representatives and the Japanese Personal Information Protection Commission took place, to discuss potential changes to Japan's regulatory framework for personal data protection, the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (APPI). Among the topics addressed are the issue of mandatory reporting of data breaches, the introduction of specific rules for activities likely to harm the rights and interests of the data subject (misuse, unauthorized data collection), and the potential notification of certain elements to the data subject when biometric data is processed. This consultation could lead the European Commission to review its adequacy decision adopted in 2019 on the level of protection provided by APPI.

### *Decryption and France's proposed anti-narcotics law*

On March 20, 2025, the amendment to reinstate Article 8ter of France's proposed anti-narcotics law was officially rejected by the French *Assemblée Nationale*<sup>6</sup>. This article provided

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<sup>5</sup> Record-keeping obligations are included in Article 30(5) GDPR.

<sup>6</sup> The National Assembly or *l'Assemblée nationale* is the lower house of the French parliament.

for an obligation on operators to decrypt secure communications (e.g. WhatsApp's, Signal, Telegram), and for intelligence services to have access to encrypted messaging. This backdoor represented a major risk of violations of fundamental rights, particularly the right to freedom of expression, privacy and secrecy of correspondence. Although the bill was definitively adopted on April 29, the joint committee announced the creation of a cross-party working group on access to encrypted messaging by law enforcement agencies.

### *The European Health Data Space Regulation (EU) comes into force*

The European Health Data Space Regulation (EU) 2025/327, which came into force on March 26, 2025, is the first specific European legal text to establish a common EU data space, and is part of the European Data Strategy. The establishment of a common framework for the use and exchange of electronic health data within the EU will enable individuals to access their personal electronic health data, and the re-use of certain data for purposes of general interest, public policy support and scientific research. This regulation complements the GDPR in terms of personal health data protection.



## Axis 3 – Data sovereignties

### One year after the Digital Markets Act came into force

One year on from the entry into force of the Digital Markets Act (DMA) Regulation (EU) 2022/1925, it remains complex to assess the situation, even though the European Commission has designated six “gatekeepers” (Alphabet, Apple, Amazon, ByteDance, Meta and Microsoft) offering “core platform services”.

At the beginning of March, organizations defending digital liberties mobilized to express their concerns about Google's failure to comply with Regulation 2022/1925, and specifically with paragraphs (3), (4) and (11) of its article 6. They believe that Google has circumvented its obligations to share search data, under the guise of the anonymization obligation, leading in practice to the deletion of 99% of the data. It would constitute an obstacle to fair competition between search engines. Targeted for self-preference, Google is said to be undermining the scope of browser and search engine choice screens on Android, making it more difficult to change the default service, and seeking to dissuade users from making these changes using “intimidation screens”. Apple is also under investigation for similar allegations.

The European Commission has also issued a statement on the specification procedures for Apple's technical implementation of the DMA<sup>7</sup>. Based on Article 6 (7) of the regulation, the European executive recalls the interoperability obligation incumbent on Apple's operating system, which must open it up to alternative solutions to third-party devices for sharing files nearby (AirDrop) or live media (AirPlay). Deployment of these interoperability measures is scheduled for 2026.

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<sup>7</sup> Links to full decisions: [DMA.100204](#) ; [DMA.100203](#)

To date, the European Commission has opened several compliance investigations:

Targeted service	Suspected infringement	DMA Article	Start of the investigation	Status
<b>App Store</b>	Anti-steering	Art. 5(4)	March 25, 2024	Closed April 23, 2025 - Fine: €500M
<b>App Store</b>	New fee structure implemented	Art. 6(4)	June 24, 2024	Preliminary conclusions: April 23, 2025
<b>iOS</b>	Default services, choice screens	Art. 6(3)	March 25, 2024	Closed April 23, 2025
<b>Google Search</b>	Self-preferencing	Art. 6(5)	March 25, 2024	Preliminary conclusions: March 19, 2025
<b>Google Play Store</b>	Anti-steering	Art. 5(4)	March 25, 2024	Preliminary conclusions: March 19, 2025
<b>Meta (Facebook, Messenger, Instagram, etc.)</b>	Data cross-referencing + Interoperability	Art. 5(2) & Art. 7	March 25, 2024	Closed April 23, 2025 - Fine: €200M

In a letter to the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of Justice, IMCO<sup>8</sup> MEPs affirm their support for the DMA, responding to the U.S. accusation that the regulation would act as a “tax” impacting transatlantic relations. The MEPs support the opening up of the digital market, fair competition guarantees, and encourage innovation in the digital economy.

This letter echoes the comments made by Commissioners Virkkunen<sup>9</sup> and Ribera<sup>10</sup> that the text does not provide for any extraterritorial application of its provisions. Reiterating their support for the transatlantic partnership, the Commissioners responded to accusations made by the House of Representatives as part of a parliamentary inquiry into foreign laws discriminating against US companies.

In the face of threats of retaliation from the Trump administration, the European Commission has put an end to rumors of a postponement of its DMA non-compliance decisions. On April 23, it adopted its first non-compliance measures condemning Apple for its anti-steering practices. It concludes that developers must be able to inform customers of alternative offers outside the App Store, free of charge, and direct them to them. The removal of technical and commercial restrictions on steering was also ordered. In addition, Meta’s “Consent or Pay” advertising targeting model was also sanctioned: users’ consent to combine their personal data between services must be obtained, and a less personalized but equivalent alternative must be offered in the event of refusal<sup>11</sup>. The two gatekeepers have sixty days to comply with the Commission’s decision.

While consumer, developer and publisher lobbies welcome these decisions, the announcement of positive measures marks an attempt at de-escalation on the part of the

<sup>8</sup> The Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) is one of the European Parliament’s 22 committees and sub-committees.

<sup>9</sup> Henna Virkkunen is European Commissioner for Technological Sovereignty, Security and Democracy.

<sup>10</sup> Teresa Ribera is the European Commissioner for a clean, fair and competitive transition.

<sup>11</sup> This sanction concerns the measures implemented by Meta up to November 2024 and the binary choice imposed at that time. For the time being, there are no conclusions as to the validity of the current system.

European executive. Indeed, the Commission has closed the second investigation opened against Apple in March 2024 concerning default services and choice screens on iOS. The classifieds service, Facebook Marketplace, will no longer appear on the list of Meta services subject to the DMA.

There were strong reactions on the American side, denouncing a “highly politicized” application of the DMA. Joel Kaplan, Meta's new Director of Global Public Affairs, describes a European attempt to “handicap American successful businesses”.

### Health Data Hub, the hope of European hosting

In mid-March 2025, the CNIL<sup>12</sup> called on the government to “actively” seek a new hosting solution for the public interest grouping for the French healthcare data platform (FR), the Health Data Hub<sup>13</sup>. While a government report of January 18, 2024 advocated changing the cloud provider to a European company, no call for tenders has been published.

The CNIL's reaction refers to its deliberation 2023-146 of December 21, 2023, validating the creation of a new EMC2 health data warehouse, the Health Data Hub. In the absence of alternative offers meeting the technical and functional requirements, the CNIL had authorized the hosting of the EMC2 warehouse in the Microsoft Azure cloud for a period of three years, while deploring that no provider likely to currently meet the needs expressed protects the data against the application of extraterritorial laws of third countries. This decision was conditional on the French government's active search for a sovereign hosting solution, given the risks associated with US legislation and access by US authorities to data stored on European soil.

However, Article 31 of French law no. 2024-449 aimed at securing and regulating the digital space (*Loi SREN - Sécuriser et Réguler l'Espace Numérique*) requires sensitive health data, such as that processed by the Health Data Hub, to be hosted on SecNumCloud-qualified infrastructures. Thus, a cloud computing service provided by the private provider must implement security and data protection criteria guaranteeing in particular the protection of particularly sensitive data processed or stored against any access by public authorities of third States not authorized by the law of the European Union or of a Member State.

In 2024, France's highest administrative court, the *Conseil d'Etat*, was asked to overturn the CNIL's decision. The petitioners, made up of doctors' associations, the *Association de défense des libertés constitutionnelles*, the Open Internet Project, and companies (Clever Cloud, Nexedi, Rapid.Space) also sought a preliminary ruling from the European Court of Justice.

In its deliberation no. 2025-014 of February 13, 2025, the CNIL officially authorized the European Medicines Agency to implement automated processing of personal data as part of the DARWIN EU project.

Pending a certified French solution, a group of associations is alerting the 10 million French citizens to the storage of their data and its potential examination by the American authorities. A new appeal to the *Conseil d'Etat* is in preparation.

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<sup>12</sup> The CNIL (*Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés*) or *National Commission for Information Technology and Freedoms* is the French supervisory authority for the protection of personal data.

<sup>13</sup> The Health Data Hub is fed by the French *Système National des Données de Santé* network, which brings together the main existing public databases (data relating to disability, Assurance Maladie, hospitals and medical causes of death). In 2024, the Health Data Hub joined the DARWIN EU network (Data Analysis and Real-World Interrogation Network Europe) launched by the European Medicines Agency to provide structured access to real healthcare data for the evaluation of medicines and vaccines throughout their life cycle.

The CNIL's appeal is in line with the comments made by Clara Chappaz, Minister Delegate for Digital Affairs, that orienting public orders towards European offers should no longer be a taboo.

### **Towards a tax on GAFAM?**

Discussions continue around a potential European tax on digital services in response to the US tariffs announced by Donald Trump in early April.

An integral part of the package of countermeasures planned by the European Commission, this tax could well come into effect, once the three-month suspension period for countermeasures has elapsed on July 9, 2025. In addition, the European Commissioner for Trade, Maroš Šefčovič, has begun transatlantic negotiations to achieve a partial suspension of customs duties. The establishment of a future transatlantic free-trade zone, global production surpluses in steel and aluminum, and the resilience of semiconductor and pharmaceutical supply chains were among the issues addressed. However, the European Commission does not rule out the option of implementing countermeasures if no agreement is reached. The European executive could also make use of its anti-coercion instrument, Regulation (EU) 2023/2675 of November 22, 2023 on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries.

Ursula Von der Leyen mentioned alternatives such as a tariff on advertising revenues from digital services. Public contracts for the provision of cloud services could also be targeted. The President of the European Commission gave assurances that the DSA and DMA regulations would remain untouchable.

Although S&D (Socialists and Democrats) MEPs are in favour of a tax on GAFAM, Commissioner Henna Virkkunen<sup>14</sup> shares the difficulties encountered in reaching a consensus, as decisions relating to taxation are adopted unanimously by the Member States.

### **News brief**

#### ***The revision of the cybersecurity regulation***

On April 11, 2025, the European Commission launched a public consultation on the revision of Regulation (EU) 2019/881 on ENISA and on information and communications technology cybersecurity certification (Cybersecurity Act). The proposed amendment is part of the digital simplification package planned for the last quarter by the Brussels institution. Two central issues are on the agenda: clarifying ENISA's permanent mandate and improving the European cloud certification framework (European Union Cybersecurity Certification Scheme for Cloud Services, or EUCS). French representatives intend, in particular, to include the protection of sensitive data against extraterritorial laws in Article 51 of the Cybersecurity Act and to include sovereignty criteria in the EUCS framework.

#### ***Digital specialist MPs at the heart of the bill on the resilience of critical infrastructure and strengthening cybersecurity***

Adopted on March 12, 2025 by the French Senate, the bill relating to the resilience of critical infrastructures and the strengthening of cybersecurity must now be examined by the special committee of the French Parliament. At the beginning of April, this special committee formed its bureau by appointing digital experts to ensure the continuation of the work. Éric Bothorel (Member of the French Parliament) was thus appointed General Rapporteur, and Philippe

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<sup>14</sup> Henna Virkkunen is the European Commissioner for Technology Sovereignty, Security and Democracy.

Latombe (Member of the French Parliament), President of the special committee. As a reminder, this bill aims to transpose three European directives: Directive (EU) 2022/2557 “CER” on the resilience of critical entities, Directive (EU) 2022/2555 concerning measures to ensure a high common level of cybersecurity throughout the Union known as “NIS 2” and Directive (EU) 2022/2556 regarding the digital operational resilience for the financial sector, known as “DORA”. These three texts had to be transposed before October 17, 2024. While the examination of the project should begin in June, the hearing program began on Wednesday, May 7.





## Axis 4 – Intelligences and world of data

### The start of the gradual implementation of the AI regulation

On February 25, Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 laying down harmonized rules on artificial intelligence (or AI Act) celebrated its 6th month of entry into force.

As a reminder, the text proposes a risk-based approach to controlling the abuses of this new technology. Seeking to promote trusted AI while preserving European innovation and competitiveness, it establishes a classification of different "intelligences" based on four risk levels, notably depending on the application concerned:

- **Minimal:** Unrestricted uses permitted (e.g., video games, spam filters),
- **Limited:** Uses permitted with information and transparency requirements (e.g., generative AI systems, emotion recognition, and biometric categorization),
- **High:** Uses permitted with strict requirements, compliance procedures, and CE marking, including AI systems that pose risks to health, safety, and fundamental rights (e.g., biometric identification, education, labor, immigration, access to public services, justice, and police),
- **Unacceptable:** Uses prohibited (e.g., subliminal techniques, social scoring, manipulation of vulnerable people, real-time biometric recognition in public spaces for law enforcement purposes, with some exceptions).

The artificial intelligence Regulation entered into force on 1 August 2024.

It is applicable according to the following timetable:

- **2 February 2025:** Prohibition of AI systems presenting an unacceptable risk;
- **2 August 2025:** Application of the requirements for general-purpose AI models;
- **2 August 2026:** Start of general application of the regulation and application of the requirements for high-risk, low-risk, and minimal-risk AI systems in Annex III;
- **2 August 2027:** Application of the requirements for high-risk AI systems in Annex I.

As part of its implementation, the European Commission and the AI Office have undertaken to develop a code of practice on general-purpose artificial intelligence (GPAI) to help AI system providers comply with the text. This self-regulatory tool should, in particular, demonstrate compliance with the principles applicable to generative AI, particularly with regard to transparency and copyright, as well as risk assessment and mitigation with regard to systemic risk. It was announced that the document should be finalized by May 11. However, its preparation has been delayed.

On March 11, 2025, the publication of the third version of the code sparked a wave of criticism. This version, which concerns all general-purpose AI models, aims to streamline the structure of the text and introduces commitments regarding transparency and copyright. However, an exemption from the transparency obligation remains for free or open-source models. The other measures focus on safety and security obligations for models presenting a systemic risk.

This version received a more than lukewarm reception from civil rights groups and several NGOs. In particular, Reporters Without Borders denounced the increasing pressure from tech giants after three months of negotiations and the lack of attention paid to protecting reliable information. The risks associated with the unregulated development of AI, such as deep fakes, the proliferation of automated fake news sites, or disinformation infiltrated by chatbots, were also reportedly absent. As a result, the organization left the negotiating table. This position echoes the concerns expressed in an open letter dated March 28, 2025, in which civil society acknowledged the co-chairs' efforts regarding the code but expressed its collective concern that basic protections for fundamental rights, particularly those of children, remain unaddressed at this late stage.

For its part, the American lobby group Computer and Communications Industry Association (CCIA) rejects the idea of extraterritorial application of the regulation. According to an article published by the American media Bloomberg, the Trump administration sent a letter asking the European executive to suspend the application of the AI regulation. In early April, Joel Kaplan, Meta's head of international affairs, also announced that the digital giant did not intend to sign the code of practice.

On 7 May 2025, in a series of questions and answers relating to the application of Article 4 of the AI Act on the control of AI, the European Commission announced that "the supervision and enforcement rules apply from 3 August 2026 onwards".

To find out more: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/fr/library/third-draft-general-purpose-ai-code-practice-published-written-independent-experts>

### **The European strategy to make the EU an "AI Continent"**

On April 9, 2025, Ursula von der Leyen unveiled the "AI Continent" action plan to make the European Union a global power in artificial intelligence. This strategy concretizes the implementation of the InvestAI initiative announced at the Paris AI Summit on February 11, 2025.

This announcement comes after the publication of a discussion note by the Council of the European Union in which the institution expressed its concerns about European actions to stimulate the cloud and the development of artificial intelligence in Europe. The Council particularly highlighted the lack of data centers and AI training infrastructure, as well as the real predominance of American cloud service providers (Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure).

To address these concerns, the Commission's strategic plan promotes a European vision of AI in this contemporary race. It is based on five pillars:

#### **1) Large-scale data and computing infrastructure across Europe**

The EU is counting on building a technological foundation that will enable, among other things, the deployment of energy-efficient AI gigafactories and high-performance computing centers to train and refine AI models. The strengthening of a more sovereign single market in advanced semiconductors and the implementation of the upcoming Cloud and AI Development Act<sup>15</sup> are also discussed.

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<sup>15</sup> This future regulation seeks to triple data center capacity in the next five to seven years in order to meet the needs of businesses and public administrations by 2035.

## 2) Access to massive, high-quality AI data

The European executive will work on developing a Data Union strategy in the second half of 2025. This will improve access to data for businesses and administrations and simplify data rules. Data labs will be created to curate high-quality data from various sources.

## 3) AI Adoption in Strategic Areas

To address the low AI adoption rate among European businesses (13.5%), the European Commission will rely on an Apply AI Strategy to stimulate new uses of AI, both industrial and scientific, in the private and public sectors. To achieve an adoption rate of 75% of businesses using AI by 2030, European Digital Innovation Hubs will support stakeholders in their digital transformation.

## 4) Strengthening AI skills and talent

The European Commission is counting on its future "AI Skills Academy" initiative to create a European base of AI experts, which will be achieved through the international recruitment of talent and the repatriation of European profiles.

## 5) Promoting compliance and simplification

The goal here is to strengthen citizen trust and ensure legal certainty through AI legislation. An "AI Legislation" helpdesk will be launched in summer 2025, and free, personalized advice will be provided to companies through the AI Desk Service Act.

To find out more: The European Commission "AI Continent" Action Plan

This strong desire to chart a third way, reconciling technological innovation with a solid regulatory and ethical framework centered on European values and founding principles, is based on various financing plans:

- DIGITAL EU, whose work program for the period 2025-2027 was unveiled on March 28, provides €1.3 billion for the development of AI, cybersecurity and digital skills on the continent. €705 billion will be allocated to the implementation of the "AI Continent" action plan, and particularly for the deployment of the strategy for the application of AI (€104 million), the strengthening of the European Digital Innovation Hubs platforms (€273 million), support for the development of data spaces and clouds for AI factories (€200 million), the creation of a virtual twin of the planet Destination Earth and its AI foundation model (€128 million) and the increase of cyber resilience and the security of critical infrastructures (€45.6 million).
- Horizon Europe, providing €93.5 billion over the period 2021-2027, encourages funding for research and innovation, and gives a central place to artificial intelligence supporting the development of generative AI, strengthening the reliability and ethics of AI systems. A budget of €1.4 billion has been allocated to Cluster 4 Digital, Industry and Space of the program, covering the development of AI, robotics and circular industries.
- InvestAI is mobilizing €200 billion in investments to support the development and deployment of AI in Europe, with the creation of a new €20 billion European fund for AI gigafactories. An additional €50 billion from the European DIGITAL EU, Horizon Europe, and InvestEU programs will complement the training of these advanced AI models.

## The Challenges of coordinating the GDPR and the AI Regulation

At the end of February 2025, the Council of the European Union, at the initiative of the Polish Presidency, expressed its concerns about ensuring the best synergies in the application of the GDPR and the AI Regulation, which apply simultaneously. The development of this technology raises new challenges in terms of personal data protection and privacy, transparency, and accountability. Added to this are challenges regarding technological robustness and economic feasibility. To gain an overview, the Polish Presidency invites Member States to respond to a series of questions.

In December 2024, the European Data Protection Board clarified its position on the application of Article 6(2) of the GDPR regarding the lawfulness of processing, in an opinion on certain data protection aspects related to the processing of personal data in the context of AI models. When determining whether an AI model is anonymous, the likelihood of directly extracting personal data and of obtaining such data intentionally or unintentionally remains at the heart of the debate. In this case, a case-by-case analysis must be carried out taking into account “all the means reasonably likely to be used” by the controller or any other person. Regarding the merits of legitimate interest as a legal basis for developing and deploying AI models, the need for the “balancing” test is emphasized. Finally, the EDPB relies on national supervisory authorities to verify the lawfulness of any processing of personal data in the context of the development and deployment of an AI model.

The EDPB's position aims to prevent any encroachment and confusion. While the GDPR is often presented as an obstacle to innovation, it provides a framework conducive to responsible innovation. The text not only protects personal data, but constitutes a vector of trust and therefore a real market advantage<sup>16</sup>. The EDPB considers the GDPR as providing a sufficient level of protection, while offering room for maneuver for AI developers, who have the possibility of relying on legitimate interest for the creation of large language models (LLMs) containing personal data. However, the EDPB's opinion has some limitations, such as the transposition of the strict criterion of data anonymization into AI models while the latter are capable of extracting personal data. A lack of clarity emerges regarding the issue of the inclusion of sensitive data in AI models, which have access to them by default. The issue of AI hallucinations, as raised in the DeepSeek case, was not addressed by the EDPB.

On February 12, the European Data Protection Board also decided to extend the mandate of its ChatGPT Working Group to the application of AI. At its April plenary session, the EDPB decided to cooperate closely with the AI Office on drafting guidelines on the interaction between the AI Regulation and European data protection legislation. In March, the Board also published an external report on mitigating privacy risks for large language models, proposing a comprehensive privacy-enhancing risk management methodology for LLMs. This extension signals the necessary collaboration between the GDPR and generative AI.

On 29 April, the Council shared the main lessons learned from the debate on developing guidelines on the interaction of the AI Regulation with other European regulations, particularly the GDPR. The executive is reportedly currently preparing “a model for the fundamental rights impact assessment” (Article 27(4) of the AI Regulation) to improve the existing model for data protection. Member States welcomed these proposals and stressed the need for collaboration between data protection and market surveillance authorities through the implementation of a

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<sup>16</sup> To find out more: The GDPR Meets Generative AI – Master of Privacy, Sergio Maldonado & Theodore Christakis

regulatory sandbox for the adoption of an integrated supervision model, in accordance with the AI Regulation (Article 57(10)).

## News brief

### *France joins the AI Factories initiative*

Launched in December 2024, the European AI Factories Initiative has selected seven consortia to create the first artificial intelligence factories to create new AI supercomputers and upgrade existing systems. While France was not selected in the first round, in March 2025, EuroHPC, the joint venture for high-performance computing, unveiled its six new AI factories, located in Austria, Germany, Poland, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and France. The AI Factory France (AI2F) will be hosted by the Grand Equipement National de Calcul Intensif (GENCI). It will be based on the Exascale supercomputer Alice Recoque, hosted by GENCI and operated by the CEA, which should be ready in 2026. In the meantime, AI2F will be based on a network made up of the supercomputers Jean Zay (IDRIS, CNRS), Adastra (CINES, France Universités) and Joliot-Curie (TGCC, CEA).

### *54 MEPs join forces for a new version of the European regulation on semiconductors to address American dependence*

In an open letter to Henna Virkkunen, MEPs call for a new version of Regulation (EU) 2023/1781 on semiconductors, or the Chips Act. The rise of competition in the development of these cutting-edge technologies and current geopolitical conditions have reinforced the EU's need to free itself from its dependence on the United States. MEPs note the absence of any mention of semiconductors in recent documents published by the Commission on European competitiveness (Competitiveness Compass, Clean Industry Pact). Semiconductors are, however, central to achieving the Union's industrial objectives in the green, digital, and defense transitions. The new Trump administration is threatening Europe with a 25% tariff and intends to tighten its restrictions on exports of sensitive technologies to China, a close partner of the Union. Furthermore, 17 Member States are already subject to export quotas for artificial intelligence technologies, a discriminatory measure affecting the European single market.

A second version of this regulation was discussed by the Finnish Commissioner during a meeting with Technology Industries of Finland on March 19.

### *Withdrawal of the draft EU directive on liability related to artificial intelligence from the European Commission's work programme*

When the European Commission's work programme was published on February 11, 2025, the withdrawal of the AI Liability Directive on the harmonization of non-contractual civil liability rules within the European Union for damage caused by AI systems was decided. The draft text was intended to introduce a compensation mechanism for victims of harm related to artificial intelligence (algorithmic discrimination in recruitment, wrongful arrest following a facial recognition error, social scoring). The abandonment of this directive comes after the AI Summit and results from a lack of prospect of an agreement. Furthermore, Wojciech Wiewiórowski, the European Data Protection Supervisor, expressed his regret at the withdrawal of this text in the LIBE committee, and stressed the need for such regulation for the EU to establish itself as a trusted partner.

## TO KNOW/ TO READ

### GDPR

- European Data Protection Board Statement 1/2025 on Age Assurance – ([link](#))
- EDPS participates in fourth Coordinated Enforcement Action: focus on the right to erasure of personal data – ([link](#))
- AI hallucinations: ChatGPT creates a fake child murder – ([link](#))
- Noyb takes Swedish tax authority to court for selling people's personal data – ([link](#))
- CJEU : Article 6(1)(c) and (e) GDPR do not preclude additional information obligations in national law for the disclosure of personal data contained in official documents by an authority, CJEU- C-710/23 Ministerstvo zdravotníctví – ([link](#))
- Data Protection Commission Announces commencement of inquiry into X Internet Unlimited Compagny (XIUC) – ([link](#))

### (In French)

- Conclusions de l'Avocat Général M. Manuel Campos Sanchez-Bordona, Affaire C-655/23, IP contre Quirin Privat Bank AG – ([link](#))
- Le Tribunal administratif du Luxembourg condamne Amazon à 746 millions d'euros – ([link](#))
- Conclusions de l'Avocate générale Mme Tamara Capeta dans l'Affaire C-97/23P Whatapps Ireland Ltd contre Comité européen de la protection des données – ([link](#))
- La CNIL publie une version modifiée de ses recommandations sur les applications mobiles – ([link](#))
- Shein sous la menace d'une sanction monstre de la CNIL –([link](#))
- Allemagne (BGH- I ZR 223/19) : le traitement des données relatives aux commandes de médicaments faites sur Amazon constitue des données de santé au sens l'article 9 du RGPD – ([link](#))
- Tracking des internautes : la CNIL se penche sur les relectures de session de navigation – ([link](#))
- La CNIL publie sa stratégie européenne et internationale pour 2025-2028 – ([link](#))
- Noyb porte plainte auprès de la Cnil autrichienne pour non-respect du RGPD – ([link](#))
- Rapport annuel : le bilan et les actions marquantes de la CNIL en 2024 – ([link](#))
- RGPD : TikTok écope de 530 millions d'euros d'amende, d'autres mesures pourraient suivre – ([link](#))

## FRANCE

### (In French)

- L'ANSSI publie son Panorama de la Cybermenace en France – ([link](#))
- Whaller publie un ebook, Protéger les données des citoyens, l'enjeu majeur du secteur public en 2025 – ([link](#))
- « Rules as Code Europe » : retour sur la première édition de mars 2025 qui marque le début d'une dynamique européenne – ([link](#))
- Caméras « augmentées » pour la vérification de l'âge en point de vente : la CNIL lance des travaux et une concertation – ([link](#))
- Intelligence Artificielle : Enjeux et perspectives pour les droits humains en Europe, Institut de la Souveraineté numérique, Bernard Benhamou – ([link](#))
- Appel à manifestation d'intérêt autour de solutions « sur étagère » d'IA générative pour le secteur public – ([link](#))
- Plus de trois ans après son adoption, le cyberscore n'est toujours pas applicable – ([link](#))



- La métropole du Grand Paris lance un chantier d'ampleur pour transformer ses services publics avec l'IA – [\(link\)](#)
- Prospection électorale : le parti Reconquête doit bien payer une amende de 20 000 euros pour violation du RGPD – [\(link\)](#)
- Décret d'application de l'article 29 de la loi n°2024-449 du 21 mai 2024 visant à sécuriser et à réguler l'espace numérique – [\(link\)](#)
- Vidéosurveillance algorithmique : les Sages censurent la prolongation de l'expérimentation – [\(link\)](#)
- Bercy donnera un tour de vis souverain sur les achats du ministère en matière de cloud [\(link\)](#)
- « Posez votre carte sur le téléphone » : l'arnaque qui peut vider votre compte en quelques minutes – [\(link\)](#)
- Décision n° 2025-0608-RDPI de l'Autorité de régulation des communications électroniques, des postes et de la distribution de la presse en date du 10 avril 2025 portant mise en demeure de la société Orange de se conformer à ses engagements souscrits au titre de l'article L. 33-13 du CPCE et acceptés par l'arrêté du 14 mars 2024 – [\(link\)](#)
- Vidéo surveillance algorithmique : Etude d'impact du projet de loi relatif à l'organisation des jeux Olympiques et Paralympiques de 2030 – [\(link\)](#)

## EUROPE

- AI-driven extremist recruitment on the rise in Denmark: Intelligence report – [\(link\)](#)
- Statement 2/2025 on the implementation of the PNR Directive in light of CJEU Judgment C-817/19 – [\(link\)](#)
- Joint press statement by Michael McGrath and Oshima Shuhei, Commissioner of the Personal Information Protection of Japan – [\(link\)](#)
- Report on Competition Policy 2024, European Commission – [\(link\)](#)
- Annual report on Regulation (EU) 2022/1925 of the European Parliament and of the Council on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector and amending Directives (EU) 2019/1937 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Digital Markets Act), European Commission – [\(link\)](#)
- Commissions calls on Bulgaria to comply with the Digital Services Act – [\(link\)](#)
- Commission calls on 19 Member states to fully transpose the NIS2 Directive - [\(link\)](#)
- Digital identities and the Future of Age Verification in Europe – [\(link\)](#)
- Commission preliminary finds TikTok's ad repository in breach of the Digital Services Act – [\(link\)](#)

## (In French)

- Microsoft finalise la localisation des données européennes – [\(link\)](#)
- Huawei soupçonnée de corruption au sein du Parlement – [\(link\)](#)
- Corruption au Parlement européen : de quoi Huawei est-elle soupçonnée ? – [\(link\)](#)
- Le Conseil franchit un pas vers la conclusion de l'accord sur le commerce numérique avec Singapour – [\(link\)](#)
- Intégration de l'IA dans les services publics : le CESE appelle à plus de transparence – [\(link\)](#)
- Meta impose un opt-out pour entrainer son IA avec les données des utilisateurs européens – [\(link\)](#)
- Le DSA pourrait réglementer les services intermédiaires utilisant DeepSeek – [\(link\)](#)
- "On paye notre absence de souveraineté" : le coût colossal de la dépendance de l'Europe au numérique américain – [\(link\)](#)

- Citoyenneté de l'Union: le programme maltais de citoyenneté par investissement est contraire au droit de l'Union, CJUE C-181/23 – [\(link\)](#)
- Cloud : notre dépendance aux USA coûte « plusieurs centaines de milliards d'euros par an » - [\(link\)](#)
- L'ENISA lance une base de données européenne sur les vulnérabilités – [\(link\)](#)
- Entrainement des IA sur les données des européens : noyb menace Meta de class action – [\(link\)](#)

## INTERNATIONAL

- US Court of Appeals rejects copyright protection for AI-generated work without human-authorship – [\(link\)](#)
- UK mulls big tech tax changes to avoid US tariffs – [\(link\)](#)
- Fake passport generated by ChatGPT bypasses security check – [\(link\)](#)
- That groan you hear is users' reaction to Recall going back into Windows – [\(link\)](#)
- Court document reveals locations of WhatsApps victims targeted by NSO spyware – [\(link\)](#)
- Apple Store : Epic Win – [\(link\)](#)
- NSO Group fined \$167M for spyware attacks on 1.4000 Whatapps users – [\(link\)](#)
- Joint Statement of the third meeting of the European Union – Japan Digital Partnership Council – [\(link\)](#)
- Temu fined 1.36 billion won for collecting ID cards and facial videos – [\(link\)](#)
- How Google force publishers to accept AI scraping as price for appearing in search – [\(link\)](#)
- Google agrees to \$1.3 billion settlement in Texas privacy lawsuits – [\(link\)](#)
- Advocacy group threatens Meta with injunction over data-use for AI training – [\(link\)](#)
- Facebook, Inc., FTC v. (FTC v. Meta Platforms, Inc.) – Federal Trade Commission – [\(link\)](#)
- Next steps for Privacy Sandbox and tracking protections in Chrome – [\(link\)](#)

## (In French)

- Etats-Unis : Apple attaquée pour promesses non tenues autour de Siri et de l'IA – [\(link\)](#)
- En Chine, les systèmes de reconnaissance faciale devront proposer des alternatives – [\(link\)](#)
- Les vidéos avec Sora sont pleines de biais – [\(link\)](#)
- OpenAI va retirer GPT-4 de ChatGPT le 30 avril, GPT-4o lui succède – [\(link\)](#)
- Netflix veut personnaliser l'expérience de recherche grâce aux modèles d'OpenAI – [\(link\)](#)
- La représentation des intérêts des GAFAM depuis 2020 – Haute Autorité pour la Transparence de la Vie Publique – [\(link\)](#)
- Ultra-dominateur sur le web, le navigateur Chrome de Google intéresse les géants de l'intelligence artificielle – [\(link\)](#)
- Etats-Unis : la justice veut forcer Google à vendre des technologies publicitaires – [\(link\)](#)
- Meta contraint NSO à dévoiler les coulisses de son logiciel espion Pegasus – [\(link\)](#)



## EUROPEAN PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

### Closed:

- EU competition rules on technology transfer agreement, 31 January 2025 – 25 April 2025 ([link](#))
- Information and communication technologies (ICT), 9 April 2025 – 7 mai 2025 ([link](#))
- Commission Guidelines to clarify the scope of the General-purpose AI rules in the AI Act, 22 April 2025 - 22 May 2025 ([link](#))
- European Strategy on research and technology infrastructures – Call for evidence, 24 April 2025 – 22 May 2025 ([link](#))
- International Digital Strategy, 7 May 2025 – 21 May 2025 ([link](#))

### Pending:

- Apply AI Strategy – strengthen AI Continent, 9 April – 4 June 2025 ([link](#))
- Cloud and AI Development Act, 9 April 2025 - 4 June 2025 ([link](#))
- A European Strategy for AI in science – paving the way for a European AI research council, 10 April 2025 – 5 June 2025 ([link](#))
- European Cybersecurity Act, 11 April 2025 – 20 June 2025 ([link](#))
- Guidelines 02/2025 on processing of personal data through blockchain technologies, 14 April 2025 – 9 June 2025 ([link](#))
- European Business Wallet, 15 mai 2025 – 12 juin 2025 ([link](#))

### Regulation eIDAS 2 implementing acts:

- Qualified certificates for electronic signatures and electronic seals, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Notification of qualified electronic signature & seal creation devices that have been certified by certification bodies, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Notification and verification of the initiation of a qualified trust service, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Validation of qualified electronic signatures and seals as well as advanced electronic signatures and seals, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Requirements for qualified electronic registered services, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Qualified validation services for qualified electronic signatures and seals, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Procedural arrangements for peer-reviews of electronic identification schemes to be notified to the Commission, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Management of remote qualified signature creation devices as a qualified trust service, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Provision of qualified electronic time stamping services, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Verification of identity and attributes at qualified certificate or qualified attestation of attributes issuance, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))
- Qualified preservation services for qualified electronic signatures and for qualified electronic seals, 15 April 2025 – 13 May 2025 ([link](#))

### Upcoming:

- Digital Fairness Act, second quarter 2025 ([link](#))
- European Data Union Strategy, May 2025

## AGENDA

### Upcoming events:

- « RGPD : quel impact économique ? », CNIL, 20 May 2025 – 14h to 18h ([link](#))
- Webinaire : Identité numérique et identification à l'ère du Web 4.0 et des mondes industriels, Commission européenne, 21 May 2025 ([link](#))
- CPDP.ai : THE WORLD IS WATCHING, 21-23 May 2025, Brussels - Belgium ([link](#))
- Identity Week Europe 2025, 17-18 June 2025, Amsterdam – The Netherlands ([link](#))
- Internet Governance Forum, 23-27 June 2025, Lillestrøm – Norway ([link](#))
- Journée RGPD "La conformité dans un paysage juridique en mouvement", CNIL, 24 June 2025, Paris - France ([link](#))

### European Commission:

- May 21, 2025: Presentation of the omnibus simplification project for mid-sized companies, which will address GDPR record-keeping obligations
- June 4, 2025: Presentation of the International Digital Strategy for Europe
- July 2, 2025: Presentation of the Quantum Strategy for the EU
- July 16: Presentation of the Post-2027 Multiannual Framework
  
- The European Commission is organizing workshops on compliance with the Digital Markets Act with Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, ByteDance, Meta and Microsoft from June 20, 2025 to July 3, 2025 ([link](#))

### European Parliament Committees:

- Upcoming IMCO Committee meetings on Wednesday, June 25, 2025 (all day) and Thursday, June 26 (9:30-12:30)
- LIBE Committee – Wednesday, June 4, 2025 (all day)