

Q&A stakeholder session with European Commission Executive Vice-Presidents ahead of the third TTC Ministerial – Event report

Date and time: Monday 21 November 2022, 09:30 – 10:30 (CET)

Location: Lord Jenkins Room, Charlemagne building, Rue de la Loi 170, 1000 Brussels, Belgium / online via WebEx

Through the Trade and Technology Dialogue (TTD), Executive Vice-President (EVP) for A Europe Fit for the Digital Age, Margrethe Vestager, and EVP for An Economy that Works for People, Valdis Dombrovskis, hosted a Question and Answer (Q&A) session with EU-US Trade and Technology Council (TTC) stakeholders ahead of the upcoming third TTC ministerial meeting.

This Q&A session aimed to elevate the voices of TTC stakeholders by bringing together TTC Co-Chairs EVP Vestager and EVP Dombrovskis and a representative cross-section of TTC stakeholders from industry, academia and civil society to exchange directly on key priority areas for EU-US trade and technology policy.

This event report summarises the main points of the discussion that took place in this Q&A stakeholder session, and provides an overview of the stakeholders who attended as well as the questions they submitted to the EVPs.

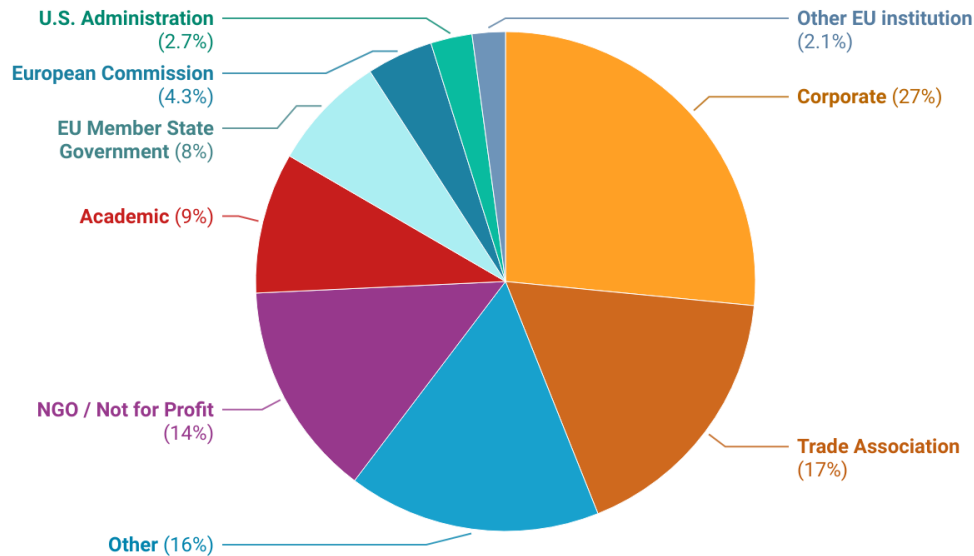
Agenda

- Opening remarks by moderators Rosanna Fanni and Andrea Renda (CEPS/TTD)
- Keynote speeches by EVP Vestager and EVP Dombrovskis
- Two rounds of questions and answers segments
- Moderators closing remarks

Participants

A total of 373 participants registered to attend the Q&A session (see Annex 2 for the list of registered participants). Figure 1 below shows the categories of stakeholders who registered to attend the event. Of these stakeholders, 44% came from the business sector, with 27% corporate and 17% from trade associations. 14% were representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or not-for-profit organisations, and 9% were academics. In total, another 17% came from European or US governmental institutions, including EU Member States and U.S. Administration representatives. The category 'other' notably includes registrants from the press and think tanks.

Stakeholders registered to the event, by type category



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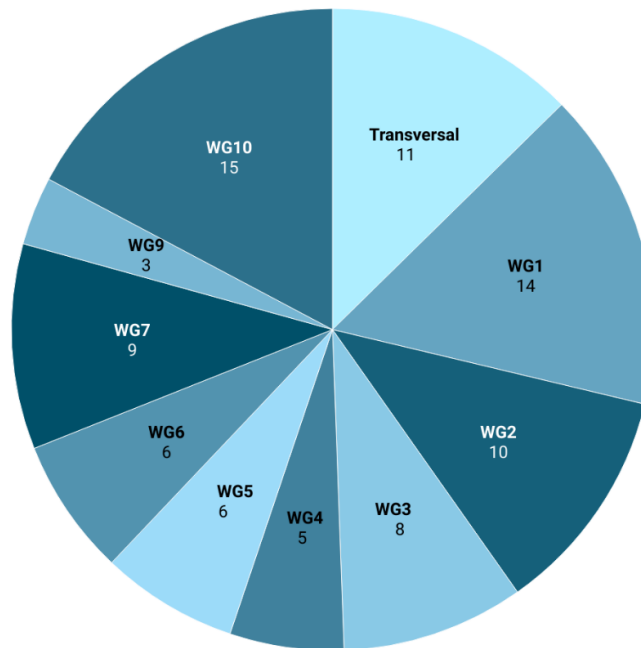
Figure 1 - Stakeholders registered for the Q&A per category, as specified during the registration (%)

In the end, 254 participants attended the Q&A session online (identified by unique email addresses) and 71 stakeholders attended in person.

Selection of questions

Stakeholders were given the opportunity to submit their questions to EVPs Vestager and Dombrovskis via the TTD event registration process. A total of 87 questions were received, and a representative cross-section of about 30 questions were pre-selected by the TTD and put to a poll, promoted via Twitter and email. In the end, the selected 11 questions, outlined in the next section with the summary of the event, accounted for a balance between trade- and technology-related topics and variety between working groups (WGs), as well as online and in-person participants and gender balance. All 87 questions that were submitted are listed in Annex 1 to this event report, and Figure 2 below shows the repartition of questions submitted according to the related TTC WG.

Number of questions submitted per Working Group



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Figure 2 - Number of questions submitted by WG, as specified during the submission

Summary of the event

Opening remarks by Andrea Renda (CEPS, TTD director) and Rosanna Fanni (CEPS, TTD coordinator)

Andrea Renda presented the composition, objective and nature of the EU-funded project TTD. He notably highlighted the usefulness of this project in the fostering of stakeholder engagement and mobilisation in the context of the TTC, as well as the research undertaken by the TTD on key topics for the upcoming Ministerial.

Rosanna Fanni introduced the work undertaken so far by the TTD in different areas, such as conformity assessment cooperation, SMEs' inclusion in standardisation processes, practical tools and approaches to supply chain due diligence, facilitation of trade through digital tools, e-mobility and interoperability of smart grids, and semiconductors. She further explained the mechanism through which questions presented to the EVPs had been chosen, i.e. an open and transparent online polling mechanism. Finally, Ms Fanni announced the launch of a series of stakeholder assemblies, hosted by the TTD from 2 February 2023.

Opening remarks by EVP Margrethe Vestager

EVP Vestager began her speech by thanking stakeholders for their presence and underlining their essential role in the working processes of the TTC. She highlighted that the only way to give longevity to the TTC was to sustain the feeling that it had real effects for stakeholders, and that stakeholder engagement and input are also key for these effects to materialise.

EVP Vestager discussed the substantial progress made by the TTC since its launch and its benefits to resolving disagreements, as well as to constructively finding agreements that create new opportunities. She specified that the TTC had been successful in aligning the policy agendas of both sides of the Atlantic, and that after setting the agenda and the policies, it is now time to start delivering results. EVP Vestager discussed the concrete outcomes that the TTC intends to present during the upcoming ministerial meeting, relating to key issues such as the empowerment of digital infrastructures in third countries, cooperation on standards for emerging technologies like trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI), reinforcement of the Declaration for the Future of the Internet for the protection of human rights online, and finally cooperation on building a resilient semiconductor supply chain. Regarding semiconductors and chips, EVP Vestager underlined multiple times the importance to avoid subsidy races, and emphasised the need for reciprocal transparency and level playing field.

EVP Vestager concluded her remarks by noting that beyond any issues that might arise, there is a strong shared interest in the European Union and United States to continue the ongoing work and negotiations.

Opening remarks by EVP Valdis Dombrovskis

EVP Dombrovskis began his remarks by stating the TTC's positive impact on advancing the EU-US positive agenda, growing EU-US trade and investment, dealing with disputes, and finding ways to work together on shared challenges. Moreover, he restated the importance of furthering efforts in the TTC considering Russia's war against Ukraine and the need to progress in the transatlantic relationship.

EVP Dombrovskis then presented some of concrete outcomes that were expected from the upcoming TTC Ministerial, namely: in conformity assessment cooperation and trade facilitation through digital tools; in the expansion of the Mutual Recognition Agreement on good manufacturing practices to include vaccines; in cooperation on non-market practices and coercion; in cooperation on forced labour; and in the impact of the digital transition. In that context, EVP Dombrovskis announced the proposal to launch a Transatlantic Sustainable Trade Initiative in the next TTC meeting.

Related to green tech, EVP Dombrovskis addressed the issues put forward by the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). He affirmed that the IRA presented some discriminatory elements and that, if unchanged, it might create long-term trade irritants and harm companies operating in both countries. In that sense, EVP Dombrovskis reiterated the importance of building alliances in strategic sectors such as batteries, renewable energy or recycling, so as not to create disruptions or potential new disputes. Hence, the EU-US Taskforce on IRA was welcomed by EVP Dombrovskis as an appropriate forum to discuss related concerns.

EVP Dombrovskis concluded his remarks by underlining that close collaboration on export controls and investment screening between the EU and the US would continue to move forward.

First round of questions

Speaker and affiliation	Question
Timo Vuori, Member, European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) (Belgium)	Do you see any chance for the EU and the US to deepen soon bilateral cooperation on possible new technical standards and legal frameworks for new economy issues including digital and green economy?
Sarah Jackson, Policy Advisor, Transatlantic Climate Diplomacy, E3G (Germany)	What can you tell us about the concrete outcomes for the workstreams on climate? Could there be a transatlantic climate peace clause or common principles for using green subsidies?
Carisa Nietsche, Associate Fellow, Transatlantic Security Program, CNAS (US)	How can the US and Europe best launch a mechanism to prevent a subsidy race in the semiconductor industry given the different timelines for implementation of the European Chips Act and the US CHIPS and Science Act?
Nick Reiners, Senior Analyst, Geo-Technology, Eurasia Group (US)	How can the EU reconcile its desire for technological sovereignty with the need to collaborate with the US and other democratic countries when it comes to AI standards?
Luisa Santos, Deputy Director General, BusinessEurope (Belgium)	For European business the TTC should focus on bilateral relations and improving the conditions of doing business across the Atlantic. However, joint coordination between the EU and the US in addressing challenges posed by autocratic regimes is increasingly important to mitigate supply chain disruptions. What role for the TTC here and how can business be more involved in these discussions?

Timo Vuori (EESC) on a shared legal framework for green tech and digital

EVP Dombrovskis mentioned the common standards for electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, and assured the stakeholders that more discussions on common standards were ongoing in many areas, such as those in megawatt charging.

EVP Vestager specified that cooperation on possible new technical standards was aimed at the convergence of implementation, rather than common frameworks, given that joint legal frameworks would cross legislative boundaries on both sides. Still, she added that there was wide scope for common guidelines on implementation, citing the example of the AI Act and the AI Bill of Rights in the US. Common implementation can allow for a bigger market and help emerging technologies to scale up. She concluded by stating that the process would surely be long.

Sarah Jackson (E3G) on climate and green tech subsidies

EVP Dombrovskis presented the ongoing work on a common framework for carbon footprint measurement, which could have big repercussions on global discussions. In terms of green public procurement, he stated that the EU plans to work on a catalogue of best practices in this regard.

Carisa Nietsche (CNAS) on secure supply chain and avoiding a subsidy race in the semiconductor industry

EVP Dombrovskis mentioned the Transatlantic Initiative on Sustainable Trade that is proposed to be launched in the next TTC meeting, saying that although the exact elements were still being discussed, they may include strengthening the solar supply chain and carbon footprint methodologies, as well as agreement on government subsidies about the green transition.

EVP Vestager highlighted that businesses willing to invest in semiconductor production capacities were reaching out proactively to the governments on both sides. She added that transparency in subsidy allocation was the key tool in avoiding subsidy races, and stressed that avoiding subsidy races did not mean avoiding subsidies as such.

Nick Reiners (Eurasia Group) on standards and conciliation of the EU digital sovereignty with third-country collaboration

EVP Dombrovskis stated that there were many shared concerns with third countries and thus much ground for discussion and finding common approaches.

EVP Vestager clarified that while strategic autonomy was important for the EU, she preferred to add the qualifier ‘open’ to make it ‘open strategic autonomy’, since to be truly autonomous it was necessary to collaborate with like-minded partners, even in cases of disagreement. She added that stakeholder involvement was essential in this case to push for collaboration and find agreement for an overall greater benefit.

Luisa Santos (BusinessEurope) on collaboration for secure supply chains, challenges from autocratic regimes and the role of business

EVP Vestager specified that there was a lot of ongoing work in the area of secure semiconductor supply chains, in order to collaboratively predict and address disruptions, in everyone’s best interest. She concluded that the EU remained committed to working with industry on these initiatives, not only to secure a level playing field but also to increase the global market share of EU- and US-produced chips, and thus increase security for the whole supply chain. She later added that TTC WG6 was working on avoiding foreign interference in information technologies, but reminded the stakeholders that the TTC should be seen as a relationship that is useful to the participants, and not as a tool to be used against third parties.

Second round of questions

Speaker and affiliation	Question
Marc Vancoppenolle, Global Head of Government Affairs International, Nokia (Belgium)	Through acting together in a coordinated manner, the EU and US have the potential to enshrine common democratic values as guiding principles of the digital transformations, positively affecting third countries too. How to further strengthen transatlantic unity? Could the TTC as such turn into a permanent structure?
Clarisse Corruble, EU Policy Officer, Safran Group (France)	What has been achieved so far in WG2 Climate and Clean Tech, and to what extent does the IRA impact the work of this WG?
Mark Scott, Chief Tech Correspondent, Politico (Belgium)	How do you expect Brussels and Washington to work together more closely to combat state-backed foreign interference, as envisioned as part of the work within the TTC? Do you expect the US to adopt parts of the Digital Services Act (DSA), including efforts to expand data access to platforms and requirements for these companies to conduct risk assessments — as they will be mandated to do within the EU?
Tsai-wei Chao-Muller, Policy Director, DIGITALEUROPE (Belgium)	How can WG10’s work further contribute to the work at WTO level (e-commerce, moratorium, information technology agreement)?
Fernando Giancotti, Professor, Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa (Italy)	How is the theme of security and competitiveness of ICT in transatlantic relations impacted by the war in Ukraine?

<p>Léa Auffret, International Affairs Team Leader, BEUC (Belgium)</p>	<p>There is frustration among civil society about the lack of a real exchange about the TTC. Stakeholders can bring their views through the Futurium, but do not know if it is useful. The content of the TTC discussions is not clear. Today's Q&A session is positive, but what is your long-term plan to improve stakeholder engagement and transparency?</p>
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Marc Vancoppenolle (Nokia) on unity and democratic values pursued by a potentially permanent TTC

EVP Vestager stated that whether the TTC would be continued beyond 2024 was not a decision for current executives, but that what they were striving to do was put the positive impacts of the TTC into the spotlight, and thus to work more intensively on concrete deliverables with a broad positive impact on stakeholders.

EVP Dombrovskis stated that it was a desirable prospect, but that the main focus of the TTC currently should remain on delivering concrete results.

Clarisse Corruble (Safran group) on the concrete impact of the IRA on the work of WG2

EVP Dombrovskis stated that it was important to address concerns and to discuss cooperation and coordination in these areas. He also mentioned that the media paid attention to EVs, but that the scope of the impact was actually broader (renewables, hydrogen, etc.). For the time being, he said, the EU-US IRA taskforce was looking for solutions.

Mark Scott (Politico) on foreign interference and DSA implementation in the US

EVP Vestager presented her hopes that the DSA, as much as the 5G toolbox and the pending AI Act, could promote and increase cooperation, similarly to the recently agreed European declaration for digital rights and principles. She also mentioned the efforts to step up cooperation with the US through a digital democratic model with shared principles and values, as in the Declaration on the Future of the Internet. EVP Vestager then discussed the importance of turning the declaration into concrete action.

Tsai-wei Chao-Muller (DIGITALEUROPE) on TTC WG10's contribution to WTO work

EVP Dombrovskis underlined the importance of US support in restoring and reforming the dispute settlement system of the WTO. He stated that there was a programme on the extension of existing moratoria like the one in e-commerce.

Fernando Giancotti (Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa) on security and competitiveness of ICT and the impact of Russia's war against Ukraine

EVP Vestager began her answer by stating that the Russian aggression on Ukraine is deepening EU-US ties and providing the possibility and opportunity for an exchange of contacts, as well as an increase in trust at ministerial level. Strengthened cooperation via the TTC, according to EVP Vestager, was – and continues to be – instrumental in coordinating the response to Russia's war in the areas of technology export controls and investment screening, but also as a potential for new workstreams. She added that the parties should use this renewed trust and continue to support Ukraine in securing, maintaining and building the necessary infrastructure (such as the internet and children's education). Similarly, she underlined that cooperation on the security of submarine cables had become crucial with the start of the war in Ukraine. Highlighting the importance of the EU-US transatlantic cooperation to support Ukraine, she also mentioned the ongoing project of Working Group 5 against foreign interference.

EVP Dombrovskis underscored that Russia's war against Ukraine highlighted the importance of EU-US cooperation, not only from a strategic point of view but also in terms of coordinating the international response. He reminded that the TTC played a key role in the coordination of respective reactions to Russia's aggression, and that this would also be a topic for discussion during the upcoming TTC ministerial meeting.

Léa Auffret (BEUC) on stakeholder engagement and transparency

EVP Vestager clarified that stakeholders' input on Futurium had been essential for the work of the WGs, in addition to the engagement initiated by individual WGs with the relevant stakeholders. She underlined that she remained open to discussions on improving stakeholder engagement.

EVP Dombrovskis assured the stakeholders that input from the Futurium page was always taken into account, and presented a series of events to be organised by the TTD for stakeholder engagement in the first semester of 2023 ahead of the fourth Ministerial. He then reiterated the key importance of stakeholder participation in the TTC.

Conclusions

The TTD will continue to work on engaging stakeholders and on bringing their diverse voices, priorities and concerns to the TTC negotiations. The TTD will also host a series of stakeholder assemblies in 2023 in the run-up to the fourth TTC Ministerial, hosted by the EU, as well as implement research and analysis for the 10 TTC WGs. Interested stakeholders are invited to sign up for TTD updates on the Futurium website.

Annex 1 – List of questions submitted by stakeholders

Question related to	Question
Transversal	How is the concept of "(Open) Strategic Autonomy" translated into the TTC, when on one hand, it seems that greater transatlantic cooperation is needed more than ever in face of the Russian aggression and an ever more self-assured China, while the next trade conflicts between the EU and the US are already looming?
Transversal	The EU and US are both investing significantly in the modernization and future-proofing of their infrastructure, in areas ranging from energy grids to railways and water management systems (through the US IIA and EU RRF). Do you think the events of 2022 create an opportunity for closer EU-US collaboration on this front, e.g. on best practices etc?
Transversal	Through acting together in a coordinated manner, the EU and US have the potential to enshrine common democratic values as guiding principles of the digital transformations, positively affecting third countries too. How to further strengthen transatlantic unity? Could the TTC coordination mechanism turn into a permanent structure?
Transversal	Is the EU planning to introduce talks with the US on regulatory alignment on crypto-assets in the TTC setup?
Transversal	Could you provide some further details about the planned EU-US roadmap on Artificial Intelligence? (objectives, expected results, etc.)
Transversal	What's the status of the possible agreement between US and Europe on not sensible data?
Transversal	There is a frustration among civil society about the lack of a real exchange about the TTC. Stakeholders can bring their views through the futurium, but do not know if it is useful. The content of the TTC discussions is not clear. Today's Q&A session is positive, but what is your long term plan to improve stakeholder engagement and transparency?
Transversal	Wouldn't it be helpful regarding to transparency and trust issues to have some shared measurable digital guiding criteria established? With the help of many digital experts we've developed 7 Digital Responsibility Goals in order to complement the Sustainable Development Goals from a digital perspective, human - and planet-centric. How about this?
Transversal	Is/Will intellectual property be part of the discussions in one of the WG?
Transversal	What are the perspectives for avoiding trade frictions in terms of accessing the EU market for software (standalone products and components)? How will the presumption of conformity with the rules for product safety, including upcoming ones on cyber security and AI, work in practice? Will only European standards be acceptable?

Question related to	Question
Transversal	How to avoid short-term negative financial impact to our technology companies and thus limiting their innovation power by overly restricting tech export to large markets or receiving investments from them? And, from a strategic point of view, how will the long-term impact turn out for EU/US companies within a global competitive context?
WG1	How do you see the role of SDOs in the future of Internet Standardization (non-governmental IETF, W3C vs. intergovernmental ITU, ETSI)
WG1	How can the TTC facilitate technical standardization that is driven by private sector actors on both sides of the Atlantic?
WG1	Can I ask the Vice Presidents if they have a view on how collaboration between the TTC WG1 and the newly established High Level Forum for Standardisation is envisaged and whether a high level representative of HLF5 will be attending future TTC WG1 discussions?
WG1	The US has expressed interest in participating in any mechanisms established by the EU's AI Act, especially concerning standardisation. Does the EU also foresee such collaboration? If so, how (via specific legal frameworks, in current EU standards bodies....)?
WG1	How can we follow and contribute to the work of WG1? Is there a schedule of meetings? Are there meeting minutes? Is there a Work Programme?
WG1	How do you see the NIST AI RMF framework being reflected or acknowledged in the EU AI Act and/or CEN/CENELEC work? Would you consider a mutual recognition mechanism to facilitate trade and cross-border trade in AI products without having to comply to different frameworks?
WG1	To what extent do you work in the TTC on harmonised risk classification of AI systems? And on requirements for each AI risk class (e.g. transparency, explainability)?
WG1	How can the EU reconcile its desire for technological sovereignty with the need to collaborate with the US and other democratic countries when it comes to AI standards?
WG1	Standardisation is a very important aspect of policy making in AI, both in the EU and the US We were pleased to note that cooperation on standardisation in the AI field is a matter of priority of the TTC. Can you tell us how the cooperation is progressing and what results you are working towards?
WG1	Can the TTC SSI mechanism be utilized in working group one to explore standards cooperations on Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, and a common transatlantic vocabulary for data over the next six months?
WG1	What are your thoughts on including quantum technology in the workstrand of Working Group 1?
WG1	Is there encouragement to make more harmonised Standardization requests from the European Commission? If so, in which fields?

Question related to	Question
WG1	Do you see any chance for the EU and the USA to deepen soon bilateral co-operation on possible new technical standards and legal frameworks for new economy issues including digital and green economy?
WG1	The Commission has funded standards for online age verification through the euCONSENT project. In the US, the IEEE has created standards for age-appropriate design and age assurance. California is implementing its Age-appropriate Design Act & the EU is developing its own code under the Digital Services Act. How can EU and USA align further?
WG2	In a context of European CBAM how you want to address the issue of comparability of the climate effort by the US and the EU.
WG2	EU initiatives to promote clean tech on coastal and marine zones and next steps after COP
WG2	Build America, Buy America provisions will eliminate the ability of US communities to utilize most advanced EU manufactured water technologies. Are EVPs Dombrovskis and Vestager looking into whether the water sector should be prioritized for bilateral negotiations with the US administration on par with the EVs issues of the same matter?
WG2	What has been achieved so far in WG2 Climate and Clean tech and to which extent does the IRA impact the work of this working group?
WG2	What role can development in data sharing have in achieving objectives of WG2 and other WGs?
WG2	How is the work advancing on finding common principles for public procurement of green goods and services? What are your expectations with this line of work? What deliverables could we envisage? And how do you plan to then build that transatlantic consensus into a wider global one?
WG2	What can you tell us about the concrete outcomes for the workstreams on climate - clean procurement, methodologies for products and electric vehicle infrastructure? The IRA shows us that green subsidies will continue to cause challenges, could there be a climate peace clause between the US and EU or common principles for using green subsidies?
WG2	Are there concrete activities under the EU-US TTC/TTD to contribute to addressing the ongoing energy crisis?
WG2	How can the TTC avoid that local content requirements or other measures in regulations such as the inflation reduction act or green deal distort the efficient flow of goods between EU and US? Currently, the EU automotive industry is placed at a disadvantage due to local content requirements in electric vehicles and other technologies in the US IRA.
WG2	Are there any efforts being made in order to start harmonising the frameworks for sustainable finance (reporting standards, taxonomies) on both sides of the Atlantic in the TTC/within WG2? If not, are there any plans to do so in the future?

Question related to	Question
WG3	Can you update us in eventual progress on this working group and which CRM are in focus for EU-US cooperation? Is the topic of strategic stocks discussed in this forum?
WG3	The US and EU have both promised they will avoid a chips subsidy race. But the EU and the US are focused on onshoring similar activities (rather than, e.g., each specialising and growing their interdependence). So they will need to attract the same scarce skills, resources and firms. How will US & EU chip manufacturing strategies be complementary?
WG3	How is the perspective plan for the securing supply chain related with critical raw materials which cannot obtain in EU & US?
WG3	What are the ultimate goals of the European Commission's initiated actions on US IRA for PV sector in the current energy and geopolitical context when the EU critically needs to achieve its high ambitious renewables targets and scale up its PV manufacturing capacities, including ensured conditions for its competitiveness, without any delay?
WG3	What are the EU and the US doing to expand investment in the opening of new, cleaner mines and smelters to ensure that rare earths created elsewhere - which are created using toxic and dangerous processes - do not have a competitive advantage on the open market?
WG3	The semiconductor industry needs special conditions to evolve and develop, from availability of large surfaces of land and an utility infrastructure adapted to high consumption, to competitive fiscal benefits and flexible labour policies. In this context, some EU regions and countries could be disadvantaged, What EC will or can do to prevent that?
WG3	How can the United States and Europe best launch a mechanism to prevent a subsidies race in the semiconductor industry given the different timelines for implementation of the European Chips Act and the U.S. CHIPS and Science Act?
WG3	Medicines for Europe calls for concrete actions to reinforce the pharmaceutical supply chain resilience. Off-patent medicines manufacturers supply 70%of prescription medicines in the EU and 90% in the US. What actions do you foresee to increase transatlantic regulatory cooperation and leverage Europe's off-patent and APIs manufacturing footprint?
WG4	How is the theme of security and competitiveness of ICT in transatlantic relations impacted by the war in Ukraine?
WG4	Are there any plans to jointly work on 6G or Open RAN? If so, can you share how such cooperation might look?
WG4	How can Europe and the United States of America improve standards based industrial cooperation in the area of Critical Cyber Incident Compliance reporting under EU NIS2 and emerging USA CISA CIRCIA?

Question related to	Question
WG4	What is the EU Commission's stance with regards to the possibility to introduce Open RAN within the EU more broadly provided that the involved companies are carefully vetted as regards their compliance with all relevant security requirements? Would you consider the possibility to standardize this security vetting be at the EU level in the future?
WG4	Could the TTC develop a plan to integrate cybersecurity more comprehensively across the working groups, and particularly in WG4 to more directly consider the broader cybersecurity ecosystem, especially as both sides continue to take steps to secure cyberspace?
WG5	What actions are envisaged to exchange technologies, standards and specifications in the mobility field especially for ITS and its key topics connectivity, automation and data?
WG5	enforcement of international trade agreements on digital platforms
WG5	What role will multistakeholders -- including folks from across the Pond -- play in the development of delegated acts to implement the DSA?
WG5	The Inaugural Joint Statement (Pittsburgh 2021) set out an ambitious plan for EU-US cooperation on AI policy. What progress has been made on this work plan?
WG5	Can you outline how the joint EU-US cooperation on foreign interference will develop into 2023?
WG5	How will the Data Governance Act and the Data Act impact the EU US TTC dialogue? How can EU US improve their global data relations? What is the state of play of the EU US Shield?
WG6	At CDT Europe we have been focused on how technology can be used to shrink civic space through lack of rule of law safeguards content moderation & through unlawful surveillance of human rights defenders. Given the EU's ambitious commitments to protecting civic space globally, how might this perspective be integrated into the work of the TTC?
WG6	How is the TTD intending to tackle the issue of proliferation of cyber surveillance tools undermining human rights such as Pegasus and other intrusive technologies? Has there been any discussion on this already and what is the timeline looking forward?
WG6	Can you talk about how the EU and US can work together on democracy-affirming technologies and connectivity as a human right? Are there any thoughts about VPN, privacy enhancing platform funding, or joint provision of LEO satellite connectivity in conflict zones and authoritarian spaces?
WG6	What steps and measures are being discussed or planned in order to ensure the safety of people already disadvantaged due to low-income, disability, migration background, sexual orientation and gender as well as children concerning their heightened vulnerability, online as well as given the current multitude of crises?

Question related to	Question
WG6	How does the work of WG 6 and its approach of assessing threat to human rights converge with / diverge from the current discussions in Council of Europe for an AI Convention (for the protection of fundamental rights, rule of law and democratic values)?
WG6	How will technology ensure that migrant and other vulnerable populations are rather supported by it than discriminated? We have many examples during the recent pandemic where for instance the use of Covid-19 passes prevented people who did not have access to vaccines to reach their work destination.
WG7	How are the US and the EU planning to align on controls to China? Concerning the new restrictive measures adopted by the US towards China, shall we expect an alignment by the other members of the Wassenaar Arrangement?
WG7	Is European Commission planning to align with the recent export control restrictions imposed by the USA that aim to cut China off from certain semiconductor chips?
WG7	The US has imposed draconian export sanctions on semiconductor sales to China. Will the EU follow suit?
WG7	Will representatives from the EU flag any possible "unintended" consequences of the US-Export Control Order for the European industry - for example for European material suppliers for semiconductors - and what will be their requests towards the US representatives?
WG7	Is the EU aware of the structural challenges posed by the US export control regime especially as regard to critical technologies in strategic ecosystems (i.e. aerospace, security, defence)?
WG7	Linked to WP 3, too: Does the supply chain securing system include or could include the controlling of exports (e.g. of chips) in times of shortage?
WG7	1)Will TTC work on alignment of definitions (Basic scientific research vs fundamental research, public domain, exporter) 2) what will be the approach of controlling emerging technologies (dual-use list does not include these technologies, and 3) will EU follow US approach for controlling semiconductor, high performance AI and supercomputer controls
WG7	Among EU Member States, appetite and robustness of enforcement varies. How can one advise judiciously corporations and professionals when their activities span several of them? Are Export Controls especially Dual Use a true priority when they are not about Russia, China or Defense / Military end use(r)?
WG7	Will Japan be excluded from export control as a like-minded partner having Economic Partnership Agreement?
WG9	How Digital Twin can be used in a spread way from manufacturing EU SMEs.
WG9	Do you envisage any joint projects as part of the TTC to crowd-in public and private investments in this area?

Question related to	Question
WG9	There is a currently a lively discussion in Brussels, Ottawa, and New Delhi about whether to force providers of content and online services to subsidize the largest network providers ("ETNO proposal"). Do you know that Korea has tried this for 5 years? It's been a DISASTER, blocking new entrants and preventing SMEs from using invaluable services.
WG10	The customs moratorium on electronic transmissions is up for renewal soon. As a shared priority between the EU and U.S. that requires ample preparatory work to gather evidence and work with other WTO members, will the EU and U.S. use the TTC to align across both administrations to present new facts on the benefit of the moratorium?
WG10	How will the TTC address IP enforcement in relation to patents and SEPs in to China in order to continue to support its WTO actions on ASI and counter upcoming attempts in China to set global licensing rates for SEPs which will undercut EU and US revenues that would otherwise be invested in research, innovation and standardisation?
WG10	how would the early warning mechanism for trade barriers work?
WG10	How can the EU convince the US administration that the Inflation Reduction Act is an error? And what can the EU do on other fields to meet with US expectations?
WG10	WTO reform - where are we?
WG10	How can WG10's work further contribute to the work at the WTO level (eCommerce, Moratorium, Information Technology Agreement)?
WG10	Why the EU and the US do not consider working together with other countries with which they have bilateral discussions on digital trade? (Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, etc.). In many instances, the TTC is covering many subjects that are also discussed in the EU Digital Partnership Agreements (DPAs).
WG10	The Commission is increasingly revocating Import Tolerances on some pesticides for use in food and feedstuff. This is causing concern to third export countries. The legal argument is 'environmental concerns of global nature'. Does the Commission intend to better define this new concept to align with Art. 2.1 and 2.2. of TBT?
WG10	What is the state of affairs on conformity assessment?
WG10	How will the discussions in the TTC interact/complement those taking place in the US-EU Task Force on the Inflation Reduction Act?
WG10	How do the agri trade/food security fit in global challenges
WG10	While we have in Germany and the EU very open incentives for E-Mobility - also for imports - the US has introduced with the Inflation Reduction Act barriers to trade. Is there a chance that the US will open the incentives again?

Question related to	Question
WG10	We heard that the market access conditions for traditional electrotechnical equipment dedicated to be shipped to the US could be facilitated. Can you confirm that such facilitations are being discussed? If yes, our specialists would like to be integrated in order to explain the tricky details towards the specialists in DG Trade or wherever.
WG10	In the current geopolitical context, the EU and US collaboration is a must. The both countries must have a deeper relationship not only in trade but in values, etc. in this necessity, how the EU can deal with some tariffs US is putting for some EU products such as Spanish olives or mushrooms?
WG10	As creative AI evolves and becomes more capable as an inventor/creator of intellectual property, how will IP rights (patent law, copyright law, etc.) evolve to promote innovation and harmony amongst the US and EU?