



Introduction

Finding the right balance between using personal data and optimum privacy protection is one of the major challenges of the digital age. All organisations processing personal data of individuals from the European Union have to comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The GDPR introduces some core principles that should be met by all processing and management of personal data. This legislation and regulation have actually been active since May 2016. Since 25 May 2018, the European Commission (EC) has been enforcing the GDPR, also in relation with the economy and science. This is not an easy task, and it requires a vision of handling personal data with respect to putting the digital human rights as defined in the GDPR into practice.

Vision

Society consists of Communities.

A Community is a local or virtual collaboration in which the member's own responsibility or responsible entrepreneurship is central. Companies, organisations and/or groups of citizens cooperate in developing new products and services in their own (virtual) living and/or working environment.

The Digital House of Europe Foundation wants to support the European Communities in the widest sense of the word in directing their digital human rights. The individual in the Community is the owner of his or her own data and has the responsibility for this data. In this respect, the individual is equal to the 'digital me', the person who decides himself if the data is shared with a third party.

From privacy to ownership

(Temporary) partnerships can arise between these European Communities for the benefit of knowledge exchange and data transfer for instance.

A European community consists of members who have a collective bond. The European Communities have their own language, culture and characteristics. The body of ideas of the Digital House of Europe Foundation is based on the European legislation and regulations, the European Human Rights and the European Court.

The values of these European Communities are complied with and not in any way affected by the Digital House of Europe Foundation. We take the unicity of the individual and the community for granted.

Mission

The Digital House of Europe Foundation deems it essential that European Communities are advised and assisted when it comes to creating the balance between the use of personal data and privacy protection.

The Digital House of Europe Foundation wants all European Communities to be able to safeguard independently that they have the proper balance between privacy protection and the use of personal data.

In this process, the European Communities are supported by the Digital House of Europe Foundation in a neutral and independent way. The main aim of the Digital House of Europe Foundation is to prevent any third party from impeding or abusing the human rights of others. The Digital House of Europe Foundation also wants to ensure a protected and secure exchange of (big) data, so that new insights can be developed and knowledge can be exchanged between European Communities.

Core values

The core values of the Digital House of Europe Foundation include quality, security, integrity, objectivity, independence, justice, transparency and autonomy – core values which the ‘digital me’ (the individual) can rely on.

Strategy

Core principles of the Digital House of Europe Foundation

Since its establishment on 5 May 2018, the Digital House of Europe Foundation has pursued its mission to advise and assist European Communities and support them in a neutral and independent way to prevent any third party from impeding or abusing their human rights and to anticipate such impediments and abuse.

Statutory objective

Giving support in the widest sense of the word to all European Communities that have registered with the Digital House of Europe Foundation.

No profit motive

The foundation does not have a profit motive. Its activities are exclusively focused on supporting, developing and facilitating regional initiatives from the European Communities, or on initiatives that may serve the European Union as a whole with a view to privacy protection.

Appropriation of assets left after liquidation

When the foundation is liquidated, the Board will appropriate the assets left after liquidation. The assets will become part of the general credit of a similar foundation with an ANBI status (*Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling*, Public Benefit Organisation), with European Communities as the common denominator.

Operational policy

Activities of the Digital House of Europe Foundation

The Digital House of Europe Foundation offers the community the following:

- 1 The Digital House of Europe Foundation seeks to achieve its aim by supporting European Communities with advice and assistance in a neutral and independent way to prevent any third party from impeding or abusing their digital human rights and to anticipate such impediments and abuse.
- 2 The Digital House of Europe Foundation focuses on supporting European Communities by connecting, developing, initiating and facilitating proactively.
- 3 The Digital House of Europe Foundation creates and maintains a hotline for violation of digital human rights.
- 4 The Digital House of Europe Foundation assesses and observes and can act as an advocate.
- 5 The Digital House of Europe Foundation can do research, facilitate research and participate in research. It makes research information available to the European Community.
- 6 The Digital House of Europe Foundation increases the individual's mobility by ensuring that the individual's own data is or remains available.
- 7 The Digital House of Europe Foundation is a knowledge institute in the field of digital human rights.
- 8 The Digital House of Europe Foundation renders advice on digital human rights.
- 9 The Digital House of Europe Foundation is a source of information about digital human rights.
- 10 The Digital House of Europe Foundation is the administrator of the smart contracting library.
- 11 The Digital House of Europe Foundation is the administrator of the validation register concerning the digital new personality for the benefit of scientific and clinical research.
- 12 The Digital House of Europe Foundation develops and validates the informed consent procedures and serves as an ethical committee for digital research.

Fundraising

Research can be initiated from the Digital House of Europe Foundation. Research findings from a community can also be offered to market parties. Both possibilities can be converted into a value. Additionally, market parties can submit a research question to the foundation. Incoming and outgoing research results represent a value.

In the digital world, information transfer is considered a transaction. The value of this transfer is laid down in a smart contract. There are several aspects to a transaction. Copyright is one of them. The draft of a smart contract is a copyright matter, and the total amount of the transaction partly depends on this draft. Demand and supply of research are provided via the Community Investment Portal.

Research and project calls can also be used for knowledge and value development for the foundation.

Fund management and disposal of property

We are open to gifts, structural donations, revenue from actions, legacies and inheritances. The possibilities of the ANBI status will be used to their full extent. Subsidies in line with the body of ideas of the foundation will also contribute to the reserves.

The copyright revenues are donations to the foundation.

The foundation seeks to realise a substantial reserve, so that it can safeguard any possible projects and the issuing or giving of grants.

Funds or assets are used in conformity with the budget or pursuant to a general board resolution. The policy is intended to maintain the equity of the foundation and to adjust the equity to inflation, if possible. In this way, the foundation attempts to safeguard long-term continuity.

Expenditure policy

Operational costs are to be paid for from the operational revenues/activities.

With respect to every community project, the way in which the costs are to be dealt with is examined.

Long-term policy

In Europe, the individual's personal data is made public or disclosed by others to a third party with some regularity. The Digital House of Europe Foundation wants to support the European Communities in the widest sense of the word in directing their digital human rights. The long-term programme of the foundation also focuses on the following:

- Communication about the who, what, where, why and how of the Digital House of Europe Foundation;
- Raising funds to set up the foundation;
- Setting up the smart contracting library;
- Harmonising human data in the context of the individual;
- Making a contribution, as an active participant, to the further development of the community investments;
- Acting as a (digital) liaison between the communities;
- Platform for knowledge exchange and networks;
- Preparing regional plans that are fed by cultural aspects from the region;
- Developing and administering the validation register concerning the digital new personality for the benefit of scientific and clinical research (e.g. Robin D. Ewig);
- Monitoring informed consent procedures and serving as an ethical committee for knowledge development.

Organisation structure

The Digital House of Europe Foundation has a Board with a staff organisation, a Supervisory Committee and a Central Partner Council.

The Board

At the establishment of the Digital House of Europe Foundation, the Board consists of a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and a general board member. Every member has a specific portfolio. The Board is the basis for setting up a professional project organisation.

The appointment of board members has been laid down in the articles of association of the Digital House of Europe Foundation.

A professional board is subservient to the professional and the public services and has end responsibility for the services. The Board has regular discussions with the various stakeholders (managers, employees, internal and external supervisors, communities and others) about acting with respect to the values and performance agreed on. In the event of major decisions, the Central Partner Council (stakeholders) is involved in the decision-making process.

The Supervisory Committee

The Supervisory Committee is independent of the foundation and the Central Partner Council in which the communities are represented. The Supervisory Committee can test the developments taking place in the Digital House of Europe Foundation without any case of a conflict of interests, independent of any partners from the social field they (closely) collaborate with. The Supervisory Committee is also independent of governments and NGOs.

Due to its independence, the Supervisory Board can test the decisions and proposals of the Board. Supervision by the Supervisory Committee has been laid down in the articles of association of the foundation.

The Central Partner Council

The Central Partner Council consists of European Communities. Delegates of several partner councils from European Communities have a seat on the Central Partner Council. A community is considered a partner with the foundation. They are represented, whether or not indirectly, in the Central Partner Council.

The Central Partner Council is characterised by a demarcated field of attention that has been defined by the Board of the Digital House of Europe Foundation.

The Central Partner Council is an advisory body to the Board with special powers that enhance positioning and rendering advice. The Central Partner Council does not have the right of consent or the right to render advice concerning all major decisions. The proportion of votes of the Central Partner Council has been laid down in the standing rules. These powers include the following:

- a. The Central Partner Council has the right of consent to the long-term development plan of the Digital House of Europe Foundation. In the long-term development plan, the

long-term vision is described, which is tested, evaluated and (if necessary) adjusted every year. The right of consent is the major power 'at the front' of the policy. Once every three years, agreement by the communities to the great outline of the substance of the policy is required.

- b. The Central Partner Council has the right to render advice with respect to its own field of special attention of the annual plan (following from the development plan) of the Digital House of Europe Foundation.
- c. The Central Partner Council has the right to render advice with respect to its own field of special attention in the annual reporting of the Digital House of Europe Foundation. The annual report of the field of special attention – in combination with the annual accounts in the wide annual report – is sent to the Central Partner Council, which has the right to render advice to the Board with respect to the specific aspects of its field of special attention. The advice is also sent to the Supervisory Committee, which has to take this advice into account concerning assessments with the right of approval.
- d. The Central Partner Council has the right of consent with respect to the profile of the Board of the Digital House of Europe Foundation, in combination with the right to render advice on appointing the members of the Board. These are the major powers 'at the front' of the organisation. This right of consent and the right to render advice also apply to reappointing members of the Board.
- e. The Central Partner Council has a right to render advice with respect to the appointment of the chairman of the Supervisory Committee.
- f. The Central Partner Council has a right to render advice on amendments of the articles of association.

The Central Partner Council is not authorised to comment on the allocation of assets, the personnel policy and other powers conferred on the independent Supervisory Committee. The powers of the Central Partner Council, therefore, are not in the fields of business operations, finance and all kinds of other matters, but in the field of the quality of services: development plan (long-term, in advance), annual plan and the report.

The powers described above under a. to and including f. lead to a periodic statement about the policy and services of the Digital House of Europe Foundation. The Central Partner Council withholding its consent or advising against something is considered an important step. In fact, it is an emergency measure concerning the services and the Board of the Digital House of Europe Foundation. This does not mean that the Digital House of Europe Foundation cannot continue its activities. After all, the Central Partner Council does not have any powers with respect to discharging, annual accounts, or budget. It does mean, however, a first step in the lack of trust. In other words, the Central Partner Council can take emergency measures as to the details, but it cannot stop the organisation. Only the Supervisory Committee can do so.

The Central Partner Council meets four times a year. The council appoints its own chairman, who prepares the agenda in consultation with the Board. The Central Partner Council can convene with or without the Board. The Central Partner Council invites the Supervisory Committee twice a year for consultations. The Central Partner Council reports to the Board

of the foundation. When preparing the development plan, the Central Partner Council draws up its information needs and therefore agrees on them with the Board.

The meetings of the Board and the Central Partner Council are attended by a digital strategy consultant, the preferred supplier of technology, to prevent system integrity from being jeopardised or to ensure that a technical realisation of a product or service is demonstrably feasible and/or financially sound.

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