

Syllabus: Platform Governance in EU Law

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Class description

In the 21st century, digital platforms have become essential infrastructure for many aspects of society, from media and culture to commerce, law enforcement, and public services. Most often owned and controlled by private corporations, dominant platforms now exercise significant *de facto* power over social, political and economic life. This power and influence has raised major social and political concerns, including but not limited to intrusive surveillance, the dissemination of harmful online content, novel risks created by emerging technologies like generative AI, discrimination against marginalised social groups, and exploitation of workers and consumers.

Yet power does not only rest with platform companies. As Robert Gorwa has written, platforms are governors, but they are also governed. They could not exist without legal and social institutions which have allowed them to succeed and grow as businesses – and the markets in which they operate are increasingly heavily regulated. In this respect, the European Union is widely regarded as a leader: it has been among the first jurisdictions to regulate some areas, and has passed ambitious new regulations such as the 2016 General Data Protection Regulation and the 2022 Digital Services and Digital Markets Acts, which have also been globally influential.

The aim of this class is to explore the current landscape of EU platform regulation and the societal developments to which it responds. Students will learn about the most important current issues in platform governance, covering topics such as harmful social media content, platform labour, competition in digital markets, and the ‘platformisation’ of media and culture. They will also explore and analyse how EU law is responding to these issues, in areas such as data protection and competition law, as well as sector-specific regulations targeting platforms like the Digital Services Act. While the class will focus on legal issues, a legal background is not essential, as the focus will be on how the EU is aiming to address concrete policy issues, rather than on technical/doctrinal questions.

Logistics

The class will take place every Thursday from 14:45-16:45, in room 900, 9 rue de la Chaise.

For questions, contact the instructor by email: rachel.griffin@sciencespo.fr

Class format and assessment

The format of the class is an active, discussion-based seminar. The aim of the course is to encourage students to think in a critical and interdisciplinary manner. Rather than simply attributing social changes to technological developments, they will be encouraged to think about how platform companies’ technology and business practices interact with and influence broader social and political trends. To this end, class sessions will focus on discussing the assigned reading and helping students formulate and share their own opinions on each week’s topics. It is essential to come to each class having read the compulsory reading materials and prepared to discuss them.

Each entry on the syllabus includes one or more questions to keep in mind while reading. These aim to help students think critically about the reading, relate it to other reading materials and to the key themes of the course, and come prepared to class discussions.

Grades will be based on three elements:

- 10% participation in class
- 45% presentation
- 45% final essay

Each student will give one presentation during the semester. Each class will include 2-3 student presentations, beginning in week 2. The presentation should last 15 minutes and provide a detailed, critical overview and analysis of one of the assigned readings for that week (or occasionally, two shorter readings).

In some cases, this will be one of the compulsory readings and will offer other students a deeper analysis of the material and provide a basis for class discussions. In other cases, the presentation will cover one of the optional readings, providing a summary and analysis for other students who may not have read it themselves. The 28 assigned readings for which students will be asked to give presentations are marked with numbers on the syllabus below. Students will decide in week 1 which reading they will present (sign up [here](#) by adding your name).

Presentations of academic articles must answer the following questions:

- What is the core argument of the article? What major point(s) is the author trying to make?
- What methodology or evidence does the author use to support this argument?
- Give one or more valuable insights or facts that you learned from this article, that you didn't know before.
- Give one or more criticism of the article. Do you think the author got something wrong, has the wrong priorities, or failed to convincingly prove their argument?
- Present one open question you have after reading the article, which you think the class would benefit from discussing.

They can also be guided by the questions listed for each individual reading on the syllabus. Students whose presentations cover different materials (e.g. legal provisions) or multiple shorter texts will receive specific instructions after the presentation topics are assigned.

A list of final essay questions, covering topics from each week on the syllabus, will be provided to students before the mid-term break. Final essays should be 2,000 words long (+/- 10%) and include some original reading and research in addition to materials assigned in the syllabus. This will give students the chance to develop their own opinions, analysis and policy ideas relating to a specific issue which interests them. The deadline to submit essays is the 8th December, though extensions can be granted if requested in advance.

Class topics and readings

1. Introduction: What is platform governance and why is it important?

Compulsory reading:

[Jennifer Cobbe and Elettra Bietti, 'Rethinking Digital Platforms for the Post-COVID-19 Era' \(CIGI, 2020\)](#)

- What are the main problems that Cobbe and Bietti see with the power of platforms in contemporary society? Do you agree?
- How different are platforms from other powerful businesses and institutions in this respect? What is distinctive about platform companies?
- Do you think things have changed since they wrote this article in 2020? How?

Robert Gorwa, 'What is Platform Governance?' (*Information, Communication and Society*, 2019)

- What are the two main senses in which we can use the term 'platform governance'?
- Gorwa talks about regulation, co-regulation and self-regulation. Can you think of examples of each approach (whether relating to platforms or to another area)?

Justin Hendrix and Ben Tarnoff, 'Internet for the People: A Conversation with Ben Tarnoff' (*Tech Policy Press*, 2022)

Podcast interview – either listen to the podcast or read the transcript, whichever you prefer

- Why doesn't Tarnoff like the term 'platform' in this context? Do you agree?
- Tarnoff sees the privatisation of the internet as a key moment that has shaped today's platform economies. How does this connect to or contrast with Cobbe/Bietti and Gorwa's accounts?

2. Online content I: harmful and illegal content

Compulsory reading:

Read the following provisions of the [2022 Digital Services Act](#): Article 6, Article 16, Article 34, Article 35

Note that Articles 6 and 16 apply to all platforms hosting user content, while Articles 34-35 only apply to the largest platforms which have over 45 million users.

- Articles 6 and 16 work together to provide one way of regulating illegal content (intermediary liability). Articles 34 and 35 work together to provide another approach (assessing and mitigating risks). Can you try to describe how each of these works? In class, we will discuss their advantages and disadvantages.

1 - Mary Anne Franks, 'Beyond the Public Square: Imagining Digital Democracy' (*Yale Law Journal Forum*, 2021)

- Why should we be concerned about online hate speech and harassment, according to Franks? Do you agree?
- What does Franks mean by 'designing for democracy'? Do you have any thoughts on how that could work in practice?

Joris Van Hoboken and Ronan O Fathaigh, 'Regulating Disinformation in Europe: Implications for Speech and Privacy' (*UC Irvine Journal of International, Transnational and Comparative Law*, 2021)

- How is disinformation currently regulated in the EU? Think back to the Gorwa article: how would you describe this approach in terms of the types of regulation and governance that he identifies?

Optional reading:

Marguerite Borelli, 'Social media corporations as actors of counter-terrorism' (*New Media + Society*, 2021)

- How is terrorist content currently regulated in the EU? Think back to the Gorwa article: how would you describe this approach in terms of the types of regulation and governance that he identifies?

2 - Read section 5 ('empowering users') of the [2022 Strengthened Code of Practice on Disinformation](#), which updates and expands the 2018 Code of Practice mentioned in the Van Hoboken and O Fathaigh article.

Note that this Code will become an official code under Article 45 DSA. This means that when regulators are deciding whether a very large platform complied with Articles 34-35, they will take into account whether it is following the commitments set out in the Code.

- How does this approach to regulating disinformation differ from the framework in Articles 6 and 16 DSA?
- What are its advantages and disadvantages?

3. Online content II: recommendations

Compulsory reading:

[Priyanjana Bengani et al, What's Right and What's Wrong with Optimizing for Engagement \(Understanding Recommenders, 2023\)](#)

- Before this class, had you already encountered claims in the media about the effects of engagement-driven algorithms? How has this article changed your view of this, if at all?
- The authors write 'there are choices other than "optimizing for engagement" and "not optimizing for engagement"'. Think about a platform you use regularly that uses algorithmic recommendations. What kind of goals do you think it should be optimised for? How could those goals be made concrete enough to feed into algorithmic recommendations (for example, what behavioural signals could be used)?

3 - [Claire Pershan, Ramak Molavi Vasse'i & Jesse McCrosky, This is not a System Card: Scrutinising Meta's Transparency Announcements \(Mozilla, 2023\)](#)

- What are your biggest concerns about the effects social media recommendations could have? Do you think that Meta's new policies effectively address these concerns?
- What about the authors' suggested improvements: would they effectively address your concerns?

4 – Read the following provisions of the [2022 Digital Services Act](#): Articles 27, 34, 35 and 38

- What are some different ways that the EU is trying to regulate the effects of recommendation systems?
- Think about the policy issues discussed in the other articles assigned this week. To what extent do you think these provisions can address them?

Optional reading:

5 - [Jeremy Wade Morris, 'Music Platforms and the Optimization of Culture' \(Social Media + Society, 2020\)](#)

- According to Morris, what are the three ways that music can be 'optimised' for Spotify?
- How are 'platform effects' on music production similar to the influence of older intermediaries (like physical shops and Top 100 lists) and technologies (like recording devices)? How are they different?

- I strongly recommend listening to the podcast interview with Nick Seaver as well, which will give some really useful insights and context on how music recommendation systems work.

[Matthew Gagné and Nick Seaver, “Computing Taste: Algorithms and the Makers of Music Recommendations” \(U Chicago Press, 2022\) An interview with Nick Seaver’, *New Books Network*, 2023](#)

Podcast interview – available online at link above or via Apple/Google Podcasts

- What does Seaver mean when he uses the term ‘algorithm’? Is this different to how it’s usually used in conversation, or in the other readings?
- What are the implications of optimising recommendation systems for attention? Is it different from engagement and how?

6 - [Kaitlyn Tiffany, ‘So Maybe Facebook Didn’t Ruin Politics’ \(*The Atlantic*, 2020\)](#)

- What is the ‘echo chamber’ hypothesis? What critiques are made of this hypothesis in the article?
- Read at least the abstracts for each study described in the article. Overall, what do these studies tell us? What limitations do they have?

4. Online content III: user rights and freedom of speech

Compulsory reading:

[Dottie Lux and Lil Miss Hot Mess, ‘Facebook’s Hate Speech Policies Censor Marginalized Users’ \(*Wired*, 2017\)](#)

[Nicolas Kayser-Bril, ‘Automated moderation tool from Google rates People of Color and gays as “toxic”’ \(*AlgorithmWatch*, 2020\)](#)

[Grindr, ‘Best Practices for Gender-Inclusive Content Moderation’ \(*Grindr*, 2021\)](#)

[Elizabeth Dwoskin et al, ‘Facebook’s race-blind practices around hate speech came at the expense of Black users, new documents show’ \(*Washington Post*, 2021\)](#)

These are all very short/journalistic articles, so please do read all of them! You can just skim the Grindr policy brief, which is slightly longer, but reading at least the introduction and a couple of other sections in full will be interesting.

- What are some ways that social media companies can restrict people’s freedom of expression?
- Why do these particularly affect certain groups?
- Are these issues that you were already aware of/had heard about before the class? Can you think of any other relevant examples or news stories to share?

7 - [Rachel Griffin, ‘Rethinking Rights in Social Media Governance’ \(*Verfassungsblog*, 2022\)](#)

- What are the biggest policy issues that come from how social media platforms organise user content? Think about our discussions from the previous weeks’ classes.
- In the author’s opinion, how is the EU currently addressing these issues, and how should it be addressing them? What do you think?

Optional reading:

8 - [Carolina Are and Pam Briggs, 'The Emotional and Financial Impact of De-Platforming on Creators at the Margins' \(Social Media + Society, 2022\)](#)

- What are the three ways that Are and Briggs suggest being 'deplatformed' (having your account removed) affects social media creators? Why do these particularly affect people 'on the margins'?
- Are and Briggs suggest some things platforms could do differently at the end. Do you agree with these suggestions? What limitations might they have?
- What regulatory interventions might be appropriate?

9 - [Kai Riemer & Sandra Peter, 'Do Not Recommend? Reduction as a Form of Content Moderation' \(Social Media + Society, 2022\)](#)

- Why do Riemer and Peter think that 'algorithmic audiencing' is concerning from a free speech perspective?
- Think about the DSA provisions that we looked at in last week's session. How, if at all, do they address the concerns that Riemer and Peter raise?
- Riemer and Peter repeatedly mention economic aspects of platform governance. Why do they think this is so important?

[Rachel Griffin, 'From brand safety to suitability: advertisers in platform governance' \(Internet Policy Review, 2023\)](#)

- How do advertisers influence social media platforms?
- Why might we be concerned about this? How does it relate to the issues we discussed in our previous classes?
- Other than advertisers, what other external actors or stakeholders do you think are influencing platforms the most?

5. Online content IV: news media

Compulsory reading:

[Victor Pickard, 'Management by Metrics Is Upending Newsrooms and Killing Journalism' \(review of Caitlin Petre, *All the News That's Fit to Click*, in Jacobin, 2021\)](#)

- What is meant by 'metrics' in this context?
- What are the main ways that metrics affect journalism, according to Petre and Pickard?

10 - [Victor Pickard, 'Can Journalism Survive in the Age of Platform Monopolies? Confronting Facebook's Negative Externalities' \(Digital Platform Regulation, 2022\)](#)

- Pickard thinks that platformisation is one reason for the financial problems facing the news journalism industry, but not the only reason. What are the most important factors he identifies? Do you agree?
- What are the possible policy interventions he identifies?

Optional reading:

11 - [Charis Papaevangelou, 'Funding Intermediaries: Google and Facebook's Strategy to Capture Journalism' \(Digital Journalism, 2023\)](#)

- What does 'capture' mean in this context? Do you think Papaevangelou makes a good case that Meta and Google are 'capturing' journalism?
- What do you think Pickard would think about the EU's approach to regulating the platformisation of journalism? Do you agree?

6. Privacy and data I: corporate surveillance

Compulsory reading:

[James Bridle, 'We are the pawns' \(review of Shoshana Zuboff, *The Age of Surveillance Capitalism*, in the *Guardian*, 2019\)](#)

- What is wrong/concerning about surveillance capitalism, according to Zuboff?
- Bridle writes that 'Surveillance capitalism, run as the code for everyday life, erases both free will and free markets.' Do you agree?

13 – [Ingo Dachwitz, 'The adtech industry tracks most of what you do on the Internet. This file shows just how much.' \(*Netzpolitik*, 2023\)](#)

- Do you think that this kind of advertising harms people's autonomy, as Zuboff suggests?
- What else could be concerning about it, if anything?

[Drew Harwell, 'A face-scanning algorithm increasingly decides whether you deserve the job' \(*Washington Post*, 2019\)](#)

- How is data analysis used in recruitment?
- How does this fit into Zuboff's theory of surveillance capitalism? Does her theory help to explain these practices?

Optional reading:

12 – [Shoshana Zuboff, *The Age of Surveillance Capitalism* \(2019\)](#)

Read only chapter 3

- What does Zuboff mean by 'behavioural surplus'? Why do you think she uses the term 'behavioural'?
- Zuboff uses Google as her main case study, but what other companies or actors do you think use this kind of business model?

[Ezra Klein and Tim Hwang, 'How the \\$500 Billion Attention Industry Really Works' \(*The Ezra Klein Show*, 2023\)](#)

Podcast interview – listen at the link above or on Google/Apple podcasts, or read the transcript, available at the same link

- Why does Hwang compare digital advertising to a financial bubble?
- Hwang doesn't much like today's digital advertising industry, but also doesn't think it would be a good thing if it collapsed. Why is that?
- What do you think about the alternative business models Hwang mentions?

7. Privacy and data II: state surveillance

Compulsory reading:

[Sanjana Varghese, 'Database States' \(*Baffler*, 2023\)](#)

- What are some of the purposes that governments use databases for?
- What roles do private companies play in this context?

14 – [Tambiana Madiaga and Hendrik Mildebrath, 'Regulating facial recognition in the EU' \(EPRS, 2021\)](#)

Read only sections 1 and 2

- How are state authorities using facial recognition in Europe?

- What are some of the policy concerns raised by facial recognition systems? Which are the most important, in your opinion?

[Melissa Heikkilä, 'Dutch scandal serves as a warning for Europe over risks of using algorithms' \(Politico, 2022\)](#)

[Robert Booth, 'AI use widened to assess universal credit applications and tackle fraud' \(Guardian, 2023\)](#)

- What do you think are the main problems raised by these articles?
- Are these problems caused by the use of technology, the institutions in which the technology is used, or both?

Optional reading:

[Luke Stark, 'Facial Recognition is the Plutonium of AI' \(ACM Magazine for Students, 2019\)](#)

- Stark discusses several different reasons that facial recognition is (in his view) particularly dangerous and should be banned. Can you identify each of them? Which do you think are most important?

15 – [Emily Berman, 'Without Warrant' \(Boston Review, 2023\)](#)

- What are the different forms of predictive policing discussed in the article? What if anything is concerning about them?
- What is the role of private companies in this context?

8. Privacy and data III: algorithmic discrimination

Compulsory reading:

16 – [Solon Barocas and Andrew Selbst, 'Big Data's Disparate Impact' \(California Law Review, 2016\)](#)

Read only the intro and section 1.

- The authors describe five stages of the process of designing and using an algorithmic decision-making system where discrimination can arise. What are they?
- Can you think of any others that the authors don't mention?

17 – [Milagros Miceli, Julian Posada & Tianling Yang, 'Studying Up Machine Learning Data: Why Talk About Bias When We Mean Power?' \(ACM on Human-Computer Interaction conference, 2022\)](#)

- Why do the authors criticise approaches to researching algorithmic discrimination and inequality that focus on bias?
- What are the key characteristics of the 'power-aware' approach they recommend instead?

[Kyle Wiggers, 'Researchers show that computer vision algorithms pretrained on ImageNet exhibit multiple, distressing biases' \(VentureBeat, 2020\)](#)

- What do you think could be the causes of the biases that these researchers found? Think about the different stages discussed by Barocas and Selbst and the different aspects outlined by Miceli et al.

Optional reading:

18 – [Alexander Monea, 'Straight Code' \(chapter 2 of The Digital Closet, 2022\)](#)

- Monea writes about technical reasons that image and word classification algorithms can be biased, but also about aspects of the social context in which they are designed and used. What factors does he identify as important?

[Anna Lauren Hoffmann, 'Where fairness fails: data, algorithms, and the limits of antidiscrimination discourse' \(Information, Communication & Society, 2019\)](#)

- What are the reasons Hoffmann identifies that algorithms can be unfair? Are they different from those in Barocas and Selbst, and in Miceli et al.?
- What are the problems with thinking of algorithmic injustice in terms of 'bias' and 'discrimination', according to Hoffmann? Do you agree?

9. Privacy and data IV: regulating data and algorithms

Compulsory reading:

Read the following provisions of the [EU's 2021 AI Act proposal](#): Articles 5, 8, 9 and 10; Annex III

- What impact would these provisions have on the applications of AI we talked about in the previous weeks' classes?

19 – [Chris Hoofnagle, Bart van der Sloot and Frederik Zuiderveen Borgesius, 'The European Union general data protection regulation: what it is and what it means' \(Information & Communications Technology Law, 2019\)](#)

- What aspects of the GDPR do you think are particularly relevant to the issues we talked about in the previous weeks' classes?
- The authors suggest that the prohibition of making important decisions through solely automated means is not having much impact in practice. Why do you think that is?

Optional reading:

20 – [Salomé Viljoen, 'Data Relations' \(Logic, 2021\)](#)

- Why does Viljoen think data can't only be governed through individual rights to control how your own data is used?
- Think about the examples of algorithmic decision-making that we've discussed in the previous classes. Do they support or undermine her argument? Why?
- Do you think the GDPR approach outlined by Hoofnagle et al is achieving what Viljoen wants?

[Matt Burgess, 'How GDPR Is Failing' \(Wired, 2022\)](#)

- How is it failing, according to Burgess? How is it succeeding?

21 – [Ian Curran and Derek Scally, 'Data Protection Commission increases Meta fines to €390m after European ruling' \(Irish Times, 2023\)](#)

21 – [European Court of Justice, press release No 113/23, judgment of the Court in Case C-252/21 \(2023\)](#) (you can read only the second page)

21 – [Sam Schechner, 'Meta Offers to Seek Consent for Highly Personalized Ads in Europe' \(Washington Post, 2023\)](#)

In the first case, a decision by the Irish regulator which was viewed as quite lenient towards Meta was reviewed and overturned by a Board representing all EU data protection regulators. The Board held that Meta cannot use

contractual necessity as a legal basis to process users' data for targeted advertising. In the second case, the European Court of Justice ruled that Meta cannot rely on either contractual necessity or legitimate interest as legal bases to process such data, at least when the data is collected from a source other than the platform where the user is seeing the ads (e.g. from other platforms owned by Meta, or third-party apps and websites). Subsequently, Meta announced it will start relying on consent as its legal basis (meaning that users who don't explicitly consent will no longer be targeted with personalised ads). Check the Hoofnagle et al. article if you are confused about the definition of the different legal bases and why a legal basis is necessary.

- If Meta (and other social media platforms) have to get explicit consent from every user for targeted advertising, what do you think will be the practical consequences?
- The European Court of Justice held that for consent to be a valid legal basis, users would have to be free to refuse consent for targeted advertising and continue using the service, 'if necessary for an appropriate fee'. Do you think this is a good solution?

[Matt Burgess, 'Europe Is Building a Huge International Facial Recognition System' \(Wired, 2022\)](#)

- The GDPR and AI Act appear to restrict the use of facial recognition quite strictly. Why is it then the case that European police can still roll out this system?

10. Platform markets I: labour

Compulsory reading:

[Théo Bourgery-Gonse, 'EU Commissioner: Council should revert to platform workers' directive original text' \(Euractiv, 2022\)](#)

- What are the goals of the EU's platform work directive?
- Which elements of the proposed directive are controversial? Why do you think that is?

22 – [Josh Dzieza, 'AI Is a Lot of Work' \(The Verge, 2023\)](#)

- Even beyond the context of 'gig economy' labour platforms, the technology we use is reliant on other people's labour – often people in the Global South. Why is that?
- Thinking about where the data for AI comes from, how do you think this affects the issues around algorithmic discrimination that we discussed in session 8?

Optional reading:

23 – [Niels Van Doorn, Fabian Ferrari and Mark Graham, 'Migration and Migrant Labour in the Gig Economy: An Intervention' \(SSRN, 2020\)](#)

- Why is employee status not necessarily beneficial for platform workers, according to the authors?

24 – [Brishen Rogers, 'The Law & Political Economy of Workplace Technological Change' \(Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review, 2020\)](#)

- 'Law and political economy' perspectives focus on how the law shapes and is shaped by political and economic power relationships. How does Rogers think the law shapes workplace technologies?
- How does Rogers think such technologies should be regulated? What do you think?

[Alexis C. Madrigal, 'The Servant Economy' \(The Atlantic, 2019\)](#)

- What labour platforms do you use, if any (as a consumer or as a worker)? Does Madrigal's description of the 'servant economy' resonate with your experience? Why or why not?

11. Platform markets III: competition

Compulsory reading:

25 – [Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial & Administrative Law, 'Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets' \(US House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, 2022\)](#)

Read only section III, 'Background'

- What are the reasons identified in the report that make digital platform markets distinctive, from a competition perspective?
- What are the main reasons identified in the report that this is concerning? Do you agree/do you have any other concerns?

[Florence G'sell, 'The Digital Markets Act Represents a Change in Europe's Approach to Digital Gatekeepers' \(ProMarket, 2021\)](#)

- How does the EU intend to strengthen competition in digital markets?
- Do you think it will effectively address the problems the judiciary committee report identifies?

Optional reading:

26 - [Michael Kwet, 'A Digital Tech New Deal to break up Big Tech' \(Al Jazeera, 2020\)](#)

- What would be the problems with the approach in the DMA, according to Kwet?

[Roshan Abraham, 'Amazon Is Now a 'Para-State' Governing Global Commerce, Researcher Says' \(Vice, 2023\)](#)

- What makes Amazon similar to a state, according to the article?
- What links can you see between Amazon's market power in this context, and the labour rights issues that we discussed last week?

[Pawel Popiel, 'Emerging platform governance: antitrust reform and non-competitive harms in digital platform markets' \(Information, Communication & Society, 2023\)](#)

- Why do you think US policymakers coalesced around antitrust (= competition law) as the key policy response to 'big tech'?
- Could Popiel's 'critical policy studies' methodology shed light on similar processes in Europe?

12. Platform markets II: generative AI

Compulsory reading:

27 – [Rick Claypool and Cheyenne Hunt, "'Sorry in Advance!': Rapid Rush to Deploy Generative A.I. Risks a Wide Array of Automated Harms' \(Public Citizen, 2023\)](#)

- The authors identify a wide range of social harms and risks created by contemporary generative AI tools. Which are you most concerned about and why?
- This report focuses on the US policy context. Thinking about the law on data privacy and online content that we learned about in previous sessions, how well do you think that EU law is addressing the issues raised in the report? You can also think about the AI Act mentioned in the article below, but note that this is a proposed law that isn't final yet.

[Luca Bertuzzi, 'AI Act: MEPs close in on rules for general purpose AI, foundation models' \(Euractiv, 2023\)](#)

- The regulatory approach proposed in this text focuses heavily on information disclosure and transparency (e.g. requiring companies to publish information about how much energy/computing resources they use, their training data, how they tested for and mitigated various risks, etc). What do you think about this approach?

Optional reading:

28 - [Nick Srnicek, 'Data, Compute, Labour' \(*Digital Work in the Planetary Market*, 2022\)](#)

- Srnicek is a political economist, so he is interested in how AI will shape the distribution of power and resources in the tech sector. What does he think will be the primary effect?
- Srnicek is talking about all types of AI, not just generative AI. Do developments in generative AI today support or contradict his arguments?