

data.europa academy webinar ‘Navigating the European data strategy: the progress towards the single market of data’ (31/01/2025) - Q&A

- **Do you have the strategy available for downloading?**
[European data strategy - European Commission](#)
- **My scientific research is about European health data Space...and I defended PHD theses about Protection of health data in the EU...Is there something new?**
See the recent news - European Health Data Space: Council adopts new regulation improving cross-border access to EU health data - Consilium and also for the overview [European Health Data Space - European Commission](#)
- **Concerning research raw data, should we make available upon request, or do we need to have it accessible on a dedicated server?**
Is your research funded through public money? Check if your grant agreement deals with these issues. If not, check if you have all necessary rights to make your data publicly accessible in a [research data repository](#). Ask your colleagues/peers from similar institutions what their practice is.
- **Does the Open Data Directive provide for the opening of data only within the Union or worldwide?**
It applies to EU Member States.
- **How does the Open Data Directive relate to routinely generated health data or biomedical data generated through publicly funded research studies?**
Please read for instance [here](#) on open science. Once you decide to make your research data publicly available through an institutional or subject-based repository, then the data is in the scope of open data rules: no discrimination, no exclusive rights, no charges, open license.
- **How do you define a High Value Dataset? Is there any guidelines?**
There is a binding list of HVDs: see [in EurLEX](#). For more information: step-by-step access guide | Shaping Europe’s digital future
- **Can you explain a bit more where and how to publish data on the EU portal, please.**
If you run a national open data portal that you think should be harvested by data.europa.eu, please contact <https://data.europa.eu/contact-us>
- **Proactively means that it is mandatory for every governmental body to publish open data?**
From the EU perspective, mandatory proactive publication concerns only high-value datasets. Binding list of HVDs: see [in EurLEX](#). There are often additional national rules for proactive publication of some public sector data.
- **Could you provide more data on open licences (CC-BY)?**
HVDs should be made available for reuse under the conditions of [CC0 or CCBY 4.0](#). See for more in article 5 (3) of Implementing regulation on HVDs <https://eur->

[lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/138/oj#art_4](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/138/oj#art_4). and its annex, where for each category the licenses are defined.

- **Can you point us to an example of the type of open license to be used**
HVDs should be made available for reuse under the conditions of [CC0 or CCBY 4.0](#).
- **What about software and code? Is it also covered in the Open Data Directive?**
No. But some countries include it in their open data rules (e.g. France).
- **What about translation? Is there a guideline on that as well?**
Member States publish their data in their own language(s). All metadata from harvested national portals are machine translated by data.europa.eu, so you can do a cross-language search.
- **Is healthcare data included in this open data directive? Once the personal data has been duly deleted.**
If it is accessible (anyone can ask for that data and get it under national rules for access to information), it is in scope.
- **Any standards guidelines and standards for the metadata**
The most relevant is [DCAT-AP](#). Some countries have their national variations.
- **Does exist any rules (laws) on the data services? As a company I have noticed that the API to access data is not standardised and data holders consider that they don't need to maintain properly their data services (no SLA)? So that for a data user, it is impossible to rely on the data services if data holders don't have any kind of obligation.**
There are certain standards to be met with respect to APIs for high-value datasets: see [in EurLEX](#). Consider getting in touch with the data holder to let them know about your needs and expectations regarding APIs.
- **What will the Commission focus on their evaluation in 2025 (see Art. 18 of the ODD)?**
Correct: see Art. 18 of the ODD to see what the evaluation will focus on.
- **Is agricultural production data considered as HVD?**
Only agricultural parcels under the Geospatial category of HVDs. See more in Annex I 1.1.
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/138/oj#anx_1
- **Within new priorities, health data will be managed and coordinated within European Health Data Space or other frameworks will be generated?**
The legislative framework for health data falls under the European Health Data Space Regulation - [European Health Data Space - European Commission](#). Of course, horizontal rules such as the GDPR or the Open Data Directive continue to apply.
- **What about the economic and financial sustainability of the Data Act framework? As I can see, every single data is given for free, how does the data holder find resources to cover expenses to hold these data (personnel, energy consumption, software, hardware, locations for the offices and for data storage...)? This question is relevant for public data holders, since every State must comply with the Stability Pact...**
No, data is not provided for free, data holder could set a cost of its compensation. See more on <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/commission-publishes-frequently-asked-questions-about-data-act>

- **When <https://data.europa.eu/en> will get DCAT-AP 3.0 support?**
Mid-2025. The portal already undertook the necessary internal analysis and only the implementation is needed.
- **Can you share the link of the EU register of recognized data intermediation services?**
<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-intermediary-services>
- **The possibility of introducing a (marginal) cost was mentioned. Is it possible to ‘discriminate’ between public vs private re-users when introducing such costs? (eg. requiring private actors for a contribution while keeping access free for public bodies, education, research...)**
It is possible, as long as the conditions are non-discriminatory for **comparable** categories of re-use. E.g. although you normally charge marginal costs, you provide the data for free for the purposes of non-commercial reuse in public interest.
- **You mentioned a European Consent Form, did I understand that correctly? If so, could you share that form?**
A common European consent form for data altruism will allow the collection of data across Member States in a uniform format, ensuring that those that share their data can easily give and withdraw their consent. It will also give legal certainty to researchers and companies wishing to use data based on altruism. This will be a modular form, which can be tailored to the needs of specific sectors and purposes. See more for information about the Data Governance Act - <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/new-practical-guide-data-governance-act>
The European Consent Form has not been yet launched.
- **Do data intermediaries under pillar 2 charge for their services**
<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/new-practical-guide-data-governance-act>
- **will these Data sharing intermediaries work only for sensitive data access procedures? What kind of entities will be acting so? Regarding data altruism, can we assume that a marginal cost could be assumed in case data processing is required?**
<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/new-practical-guide-data-governance-act>
- **Is it expected to have a legal framework for each data space? i.e., EHDS Reg. > Health, INSPIRE Dir. > Green Deal, etc?**
When necessary, yes. Depending on the needs of the given data space to have its own set of rules. Note: even in those cases, horizontal rules such as the GDPR or the Open Data Directive continue to apply.
- **What are the reasons for the relatively slow pace of establishing data intermediation organizations at the Member State level? These organisation are currently registered only in 4 Member States (according to information that can be found here <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-intermediary-services>).**
It is a market in its infancy. Also, one third of Member States still lack institutional backing for intermediaries. We will have a closer look at this issue during the evaluation later this year.
- **What Standards are in duty for Interoperability? W3C, ISO, OGC? Is there a clear statement concerning for technical and semantic interoperability?**
On data.europa.eu we use DCAT-AP. DCAT-AP which is managed by SEMIC working group. This is also the standard for all public administrations in Europe. WC3 is for DCAT.

- **Also, we need a comprehensive and connected PID system to address barriers to data reuse - both within and across the different European Data Spaces. Can you explain European efforts in addressing PIDs?**

Yes, we need such a system but there is no legal base for it. We assign DOIs via the DPI. All MS also assign identifiers but everyone does it differently.

- **Is there a document that describes how this legislation relates to one another and to the EHDS regulation?**

No, however, owner of the EHDS is planning to publish the guidance document Frequently Asked Questions to clarify on the role of the DGA and the EHDS.

- **Can you confirm that the Data Union Strategy will be launched in Q3 2025 as it was written in the Competitiveness Compass?**

Q3-Q4 is currently the intention.

- **Has the EDIB taken any steps to fulfill one of its key tasks, i.e., advising the Commission on the prioritisation of cross-sector standards to be used and developed for data use and cross-sector data sharing between emerging common European data spaces? Is, what?**

The EDIB indeed has a role in standardisation under the Data Governance Act. Rather than engaging in detailed technical discussions, it should focus on the strategic level, setting priorities, and monitoring progress. The EDIB has been consulted during the preparation of the Commission's recent standardisation request. It has also established liaisons with the [Data Spaces Support Centre](#) and CEN/Cenelec, which work on technical details of standards.

- **Are there any good examples available about published HVDs ?**

See the published HVDs on data.europa.eu.

- **Could for example a university become a registered data altruistic organisation?**

Yes, but check [Article 18 of the DGA](#), it may be that the university will need to establish a legal person established pursuant to national law to meet objectives of general interest.

See the recognized data altruism organization notified by its Member States in the EU register of recognized data altruism organizations <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-altruism-organisations>

- **When would you provide the practical guideline for the Data Act?**

For more on the Data Act see the following overview - <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-act> , particularly Frequently Asked Questions about the Data Act: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/commission-publishes-frequently-asked-questions-about-data-act>

- **How do data intermediaries monetize their activities?**

They charge money for their services. See [article 12 of the DGA](#). More details at <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/new-practical-guide-data-governance-act>

- **What geographic information will/must be released/included with address information - which i think was one of the high value dataset**

See the Annex of Implementing Regulation on the HVDs on the related category of geospatial data https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/138/oj

- **What is the current state of the European Data Spaces...have they been populated with data? and would Public Administration need to pay for them?**

It depends on the data space. An overview is here: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/second-staff-working-document-data-spaces> on support here: <https://dssc.eu/space/Mission/175308804/Mission+and+Vision>

- **Are synthetic data also included in the directory? And how about their licences?**

If it is accessible (anyone can ask for that data and get it under national rules for access to information) public sector data, then yes. The data holder decides on the licence.

- **Are technical standards begin decided upon for data spaces, preferably based on FAIR?**

In general, the development of each data space is followed by using already existing standards, FAIR principles and guidelines.

- **INSPIRE has made available more than 100 000 cross sector datasets in a standardised and interoperable format - should this directive not be part of the legislative frame around a Single Market for Data along side ODD, DGA, Da etc?**

INSPIRE Directive is now going through review. One of the avenues examined is the question of how could the INSPIRE Directive be better integrated in the Open Data Directive/High-value datasets/DGA framework.

- **Data Spaces should be built on existing standards that are reusable and scalable. The worst-case scenario is creating Data Spaces from the ground up without considering legacy systems and established operational and functional standards.**

The Data Spaces Space Support Centre ([Data Spaces Support Centre](#)) aims to provide technical support on streamlining and harmonisation and usage of the existing sectoral and domain specific standards.

- **Is a dataspace just a collection and presentation of these data in an application? or will there be additional export-formats as WMS, OGC-API Features?**

No. The concept of common European Data spaces is broader than just data: it encompasses data infrastructures and governance frameworks which facilitate data pooling, access and sharing in trusted environments. Users of each of the dataspace can decide what formats are appropriate for their needs.

- **INSPIRE is the first operational EU data Space!?**

INSPIRE on itself is not a data space. But INSPIRE data (being quality open data) are useful input for many data spaces, including but not limited to Green deal data space.

- **Is there interconnections with EOSC?**

EOSC is recognised as the science and research and innovation data space and thus part of the concept of Common European Data Spaces. [SIMPL](#) as middleware platform for facilitating a secure and trusted exchange of data across sectors could allow to connect EOSC with all key stakeholders within the data spaces across sectors.

- **There are data marketplaces where data can be traded. For instance <https://datarade.ai/> As per EU legislation is this activity possible as a business?**

Yes, data intermediation can be profit-oriented business helping other parties to establish commercial relationships. Please read here: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-governance-act-explained#ecl-inpage-l4ihlqt9>

- **More information about the relation between health data and open data would be very much appreciated.**

Health data is a broad term. The part of health sector data that is accessible (anyone can ask for that data and get it under national rules for access to information) can be considered open data. Typically, it will be aggregated and anonymised datasets on larger groups of people that do not contain identifiable personal data.

Unlike the [European Health Data Space](#) has the primary use to empower individuals to access their health data electronically. It also unlocks the potential of health data for a secondary use facilitating data processing for purposes such as research, statistics, and policymaking. However, it provides stricter protective regime, and it makes strong legal framework in the health sector. Data.europa hosted a webinar on the European Health Data Space last year. The recording can be found [here](#).

- **As we see that many Member States are delaying their implementation of the ODD, does the EC foresee any measures to overcome this delay in the future?**

The implementation of the ODD by Member States is rather satisfactory. The main questions now concern the progress in publication of high-value datasets by Member States. We will know more after the reporting exercise starting in February.

- **After BREXIT, what about the U.K. partners?**

Before Brexit, the UK was a forerunner on the EU level with its open data policy. This policy does not seem to have changed after Brexit.

- **Where do we find the list of the 11 registered data intermediaries?**

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-intermediary-services>