WEBINAR

Navigating the European data strategy: the progress towards the single market of data



31 January 2025

10.00 - 11:00 CET

Rules of the game



The webinar will be recorded and published on the data.europa academy



For questions, please use the ClickMeeting chat



Please reserve 3 min after the webinar to help us improve by filling in our feedback form





Introduction



Inmaculada Farfan Velasco data.europa.eu, Publications Office of the EU



Jiří Pilař Legal & Policy Officer, DG CONNECT



Michal Kubáň Policy Officer, DG CONNECT





Agenda

10.00 – 10.10	Opening and introduction Inmaculada Farfan Velasco
10.10 – 10.40	Introduction and overview of the European Data Strategy and key EU data policies – Jiří Pilař, Michal Kubáň
10.40 - 11.00	Q&A session and closing remarks





Navigating the European data strategy: The progress towards the single market of data

DEU Academy Webinar, 31 January 2025 Jiri PILAR, Michal KUBAN

European Commission, DG for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, unit G1



Data can help EU competitiveness





Innovators including GenAl companies <u>are</u> running out of data

Lack of harmonisation of data legislation, including sector-specific laws, and overlapping governance bodies

Data is underutilized <u>for</u> <u>compliance purposes</u> (beyond data legislation)



Scaling up of data markets

Businesses fear sharing data due to competition concerns

Geopolitical tensions lead to <u>uncertainty in international data flows</u>







Deploying the European Strategy for Data through 4 Pillars









A cross-sectoral legal framework on data

including a legislative framework for European data governance and horizontal rules increasing legal certainty on data access and use

Enablers

Investments in data spaces and federated cloud infrastructures

Competences

Empowering individuals, investing in digital skills & data literacy and in dedicated capacity building for SMEs.

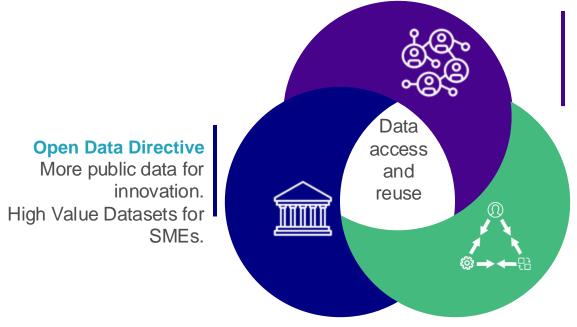
Rollout of common European data spaces

in crucial economic sectors and domains of public interest, looking at data governance and practical arrangements.



Policy goal - Creating a single European market for data (European Data Strategy 2020)

Legal instruments from the perspective of the type of data



Data Governance Act

Increasing trust in voluntary data sharing, strengthening mechanisms to promote data availability.

Data Act

Unlocking a wealth of industrial data in Europe, creating a solid and fair data-driven economy.

Without prejudice to the GDPR

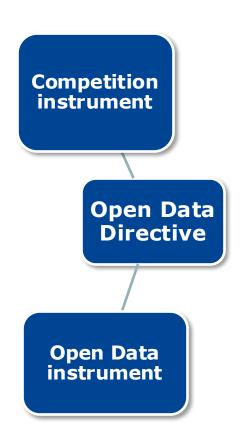


Open data directive

High-value datasets



Open Data Directive – basic facts



- Introduces a minimal set of rules to make more data from the public sector easier and cheaper to use for innovation
- The Directive does not apply to:
 - data not publicly accessible under access to information regimes
 - information protected by third party intellectual rights or interests
- Application of the Directive must fully respect the Union and the national data protection rules
- Latest revision in 2019: ex-"PSI Directive" now entitled
 'Directive on Open Data and the re-use of public sector information'



Open Data Directive – am I in the scope?

Who is concerned

- Bodies of public administration central, regional, local (all branches of power)
- Certain cultural institutions: museums, libraries and archives
- Certain public undertakings

Re-use of data held by public undertakings in utilities and transport sector to respect the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and non-exclusivity set out in the Directive.

Research funding and research performing organisations

Re-use of publicly-funded research data is governed by the rules of the Directive (if data already accessible via repositories). Countries must adopt open access policies to support availability of research data.

Who is NOT concerned

Public service broadcasters, most cultural establishments, most educational establishments

Open Data Directive – is my data in the scope?

What it covers

Any type of content held by public bodies that is accessible to the public

What is out of scope

- Data for which third parties hold intellectual property rights;
- Documents to which access is excluded or restricted by a (national) access regime;
- Documents to which access is excluded on the grounds of sensitive critical infrastructure protection or commercial or statistical confidentiality;
- Documents to which access is excluded on grounds of protection of personal data;
- Documents whose supply falls outside the scope of the public task of a public-sector body or outside the scope of provision of services in the general interest of a public undertaking, documents held by public undertakings that are related to activities directly exposed to competition;
- Other documents referred to in Article 1(2) of the Directive.

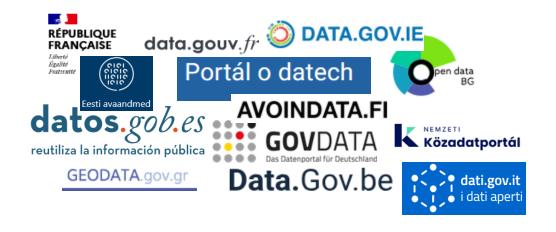
Open Data Directive: can I charge for my data?

- Default rule: reuse of documents should be free of charge.
- If needed, marginal costs incurred to reproduce and disseminate documents, anonymise personal data and protect commercially confidential information may be recovered.
- By way of exception, full cost of data can be charged by:
 - museums, libraries and archives,
 - public undertakings, and
 - public-sector bodies that required to generate revenue to cover a substantial part of their costs relating to the performance of their public tasks.
- Transparency: list of all public bodies that charge above marginal costs of dissemination must be made public.
- High Value Datasets: always free of charge



Open Data Directive – how to deal with reusers?

- Process requests for re-use timely, deliver positive or negative decisions
- Publish data in high demand proactively, facilitate the online search and discovery
- Let your portal get harvested by the central national portal, in turn harvested by data.europa.eu





data.europa.eu



Open Data Directive – what conditions for reusers?

- Fair trading and non-discrimination
- The reuse of documents is open to everyone in the market and any applicable reuse conditions should be non-discriminatory.
- Default rule: arrangements between public-sector bodies or public undertakings holding the documents and third parties cannot grant exclusive rights.
- **Exceptions**: where the directive allows for exclusive arrangements, their validity is subject to regular review and special transparency requirements apply.
- **Prevention of data lock-in**: Directive imposes new transparency and review requirements to public-private agreements which may lead to a situation in which the range of potential re-users would be severely restricted.
- Licensing: to promote openness, the re-use of documents shall not be subject to any
 conditions, unless justified by public interest. Use of open licences (CC-BY) encouraged.

Open Data Directive – any practical measure to take?

- Make documents available in any pre-existing format or language.
- By electronic means in formats that are open, machine readable, accessible, findable and reusable, complete with their metadata.
- Real-time data and APIs: make dynamic data available for re-use immediately after collection, via suitable Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) and as a bulk download.
- Practical arrangements to facilitate re-use: encouraging the availability of documents
 according to the principle of 'open by design and by default', facilitate metadata
 aggregation at Union level, promote data preservation and simplify access to
 documents.
- High-value datasets listed in the implementing act must be made available for free, in machine-readable formats, via APIs and (where relevant) as bulk downloads.



The beginning: try to open public sector data for re-use. Open Data Directive => high-value datasets.

Open Data Directive

of 2019
(its predecessor in place since 2003)

- The <u>Directive</u>: all publicly accessible data from the public sector should be easier and cheaper to re-use for innovation.
- Access to information rules are mostly set by the MS.
- Application of the Directive must fully respect the data protection rules, confidentiality, security, IPRs etc.
 - Next level: Commission Implementing Regulation applicable from 9 June 2024.
 - <u>List of public sector datasets</u> with a high reuse potential for the society and economy that **have to be made** available:
 - for free, in machine-readable formats, via APIs and (where relevant) as bulk downloads.

Geospatial

Earth observation and environment

Meteorological

Statistics

Companies and company ownership

Mobility



Member States to report on High Value Datasets

- Under Article 5(3) of the <u>Implementing Regulation</u> each Member State must "provide the Commission with a report on the measures they have carried out to implement this Implementing Regulation".
- The Commission made tools available to make the reporting simple, thanks to concrete SPARQL queries.
- By <u>9 February 2025</u> and then every 2 years.

Article 5 (3): The report shall contain the following information:

- (a) a list of specific datasets at Member State level;
- (b) persistent link to the licensing conditions;
- (c) persistent link to the APIs;
- (d) where available, guidance documents issued by the Member State on publishing and reusing their high-value datasets;
- (e) where available, the existence of data protection impact assessments carried out in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
- (f) the number of public sector bodies exempted in accordance with Article 14(5) of Directive (EU) 2019/1024.

Extension of thematic categories of HVDs

- Final <u>study published</u> in 2023
- Potentially for the new Commission.
- Candidates:
 - Climate loss;
 - Energy;
 - Financial;
 - Government and public administration;
 - Health;
 - Justice and Legal;
 - Language.





Data Governance Act



Data Governance Act Regulation (EU) 2022/868 of the European Parliament

and of the Council of 30 May 2022, applicable since 24 September 2023)

Leveraging the potential of data for the economy and society



Pillar 1:
Re-use of sensitive data held by public sector bodies



Pillar 2:
Framework for new data intermediaries in the Single Market: Data broker



Pillar 3:
Corporate and Individual
data altruism for purposes
of general interest



Pillar 4:
Co-ordination and interoperability: European
Data Innovation Board



Pillar 1: Re-use of sensitive public data

Complementary to Open Data Directive. It covers data that can only be used under certain conditions, because others have rights on that data (personal data, trade secrets, confidential business information, IP)

Building on national access regimes: where re-use happens, it should do so in a harmonised manner, subject to conditions.

Leaves room for MS, but aims to create at least one contact point (single information point) for liaison between re-users and public sector bodies/competent bodies.

European single access point →

European register for protected

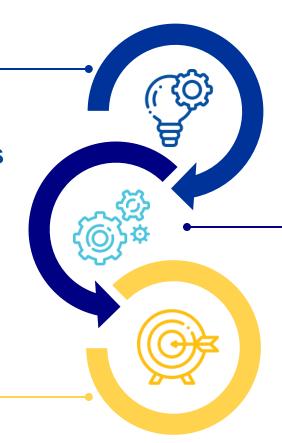
data held by public sector

available on DATA.EUROPA.EU

Pillar 2: Data sharing intermediaries 'European style'

Principles and requirements for novel intermediaries for B2B and C2B data sharing – Neutral Data Intermediaries

- to support voluntary data sharing preserving control over the data by companies and individuals



Cannot monetise on the data companies share through them; Should be established in Europe or have a legal representative in a MS.

Notification to competent authorities in

MS before functioning

The **EU register of recognised data intermediation**

services, provides the list of all data intermediation services providers offering their services in the EU.



Pillar 3: Individual & corporate data altruism

Individuals and companies could share their data for the common good, without direct reward

Data altruism entities have the option to register as 'Data Altruism organisations recognised in the Union' by their national competent bodies in the EU register of recognised data altruism organisations.

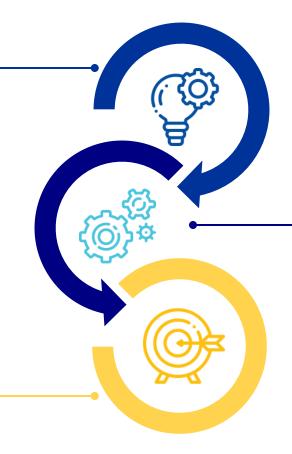
Data altruism entities constituted to meet objectives of general interest, transparency.

European data altruism consent form to facilitate the collection of data.



Pillar 4: Co-ordination and interoperability

Governance of technical standardisation to enhance interoperability.



Advising and assisting the Commission in developing a consistent practice for re-use.

Facilitating the cooperation of the work of national competent authorities for enhanced data use.

Establish a European Data
Innovation Board as expert group



Data Act



Data Act

Entry into application 12 September 2025



Portability of loT data

Users of IoT



Tackle contractual unfairness in B2B data sharing



Make business data available to government in emergency situations (B2G)



Easier switching between cloud services



Facilitate data flows through standards and interoperability



European Single Market for Data







Industrial Manufact.



Agriculture



Finance



Mobility



Green Deal



Energy



Public Admin.



Skills



EOSC



Tourism



Cultural heritage



Media



Language

High Value **Datasets** from public sector

European Data Innovation Board

Facilitate the sharing of best practices

Prioritisation of cross-sectoral interoperability standards

- **Data Spaces Support Centre**
- Development of Support of data space blueprint, glossary, etc. projects

Technical infrastructure

Standards

Digital identity (eIDAS)

Smart Middleware solutions (Simpl)

High-Performance Computing

Testing and Experimentation **Facilities**

Future policies – New Commission 2024-2029



The new Commission 2024-2029

Boosting productivity with digital tech diffusion

To support the development of AI and other frontier technologies, **Europe needs to exploit the untapped potential of data.**

Europe needs a data revolution.

We will put forward a **European Data Union Strategy**. This will draw on existing data rules to ensure a simplified, clear and coherent legal framework for businesses and administrations to share data seamlessly and at scale, while respecting high privacy and security standards.

Political guidelines 2024-2029



Data is key for competitiveness of the EU

Data is crucial for Al

"Companies in Europe struggle to get access to the data they need – while large foreign tech companies use European data to fuel their business."

Political Guidelines, July 2024



Those who can freely access new research, increasingly accurate data, and more efficient technologies can innovate more quickly, improve their processes, and maintain competitiveness in the global market.

Letta report, April 2024



The EU should promote cross-industry coordination and data sharing to accelerate the integration of AI into European industry.

Draghi report, September 2024



Commissioner- Henna Virkkunen

Executive Vice president for Tech Sovereignty, Security and Democracy



Mission Letter to Henna Virkkunen



Accessible High-Quality Data

Ensure high-quality data is available to European innovators addressing the scarcity of fresh datasets for AI.

Streamlined legislation

Clarify and streamline the existing data legislation to make it more coherent and understandable and user friendly.

International Data Flows

Enhance, secure cross-border data exchanges, balancing privacy with innovation potential.

Our goal: building a genuine single market for data

Data Union Strategy



Timeline – where we are

Data Act

Apply: Sep. 2025

Evaluation: Sep. 2028

Data
Governance
Act

Apply: Sep. 2023

Evaluation: Sep. 2025

Open Data Directive

Transposition deadline: July 2021

Evaluation: after July 2025

High-value datasets

Apply: June 2024

Evaluation:
possibly with the
Directive



Website with more information

- **European Data strategy** https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/european-data-strategy_en
- Open data policies
 - https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/open-data
 - https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/factpages/open-data-and-high-value-datasets-step-step-access-guide
- Data Governance Act explained https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-governance-act-explained
- Data Act explained https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/factpages/data-act-explained
- Implementing regulation on HVDs https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/138/oj

Thank you very much for your attention



Email: CNECT-G1@ec.europa.eu
Unit G1 of DG CONNECT

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Q&A



Inmaculada Farfan Velasco data.europa.eu, Publications Office of the EU



Jiří Pilař Legal & Policy Officer, DG CONNECT



Michal Kubáň Policy Officer, DG CONNECT





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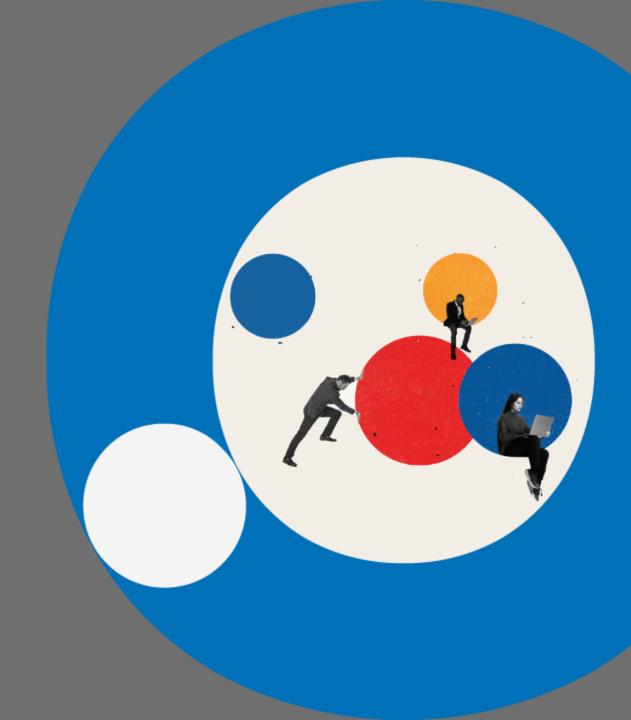
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Thank you!

