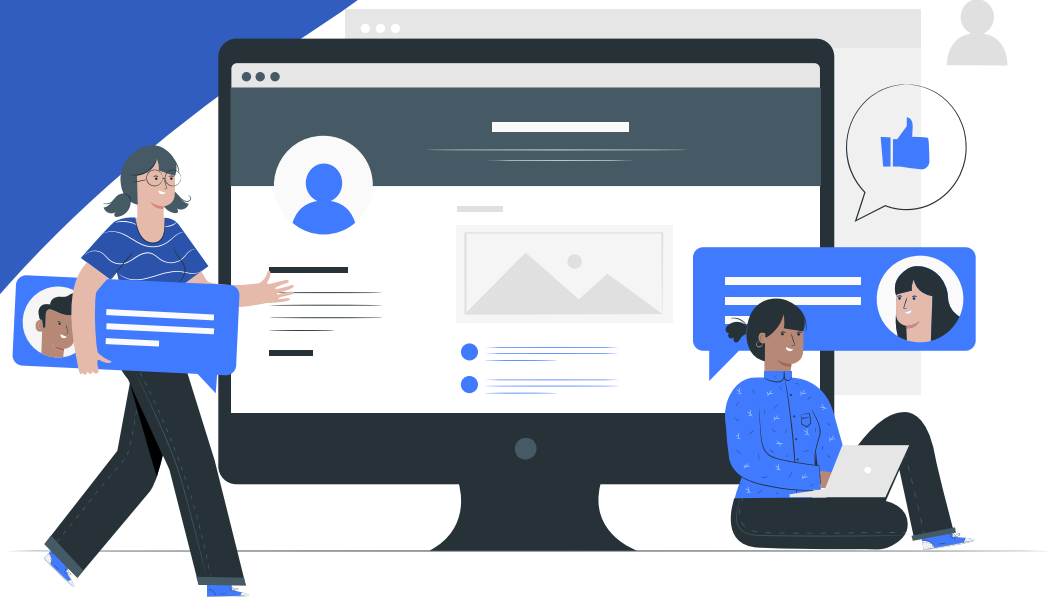


# Data Markets

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# 1. Context





**Digital technologies  
have transformed  
the economy and  
society**

SEARCH

ACCOUNT



WEBS

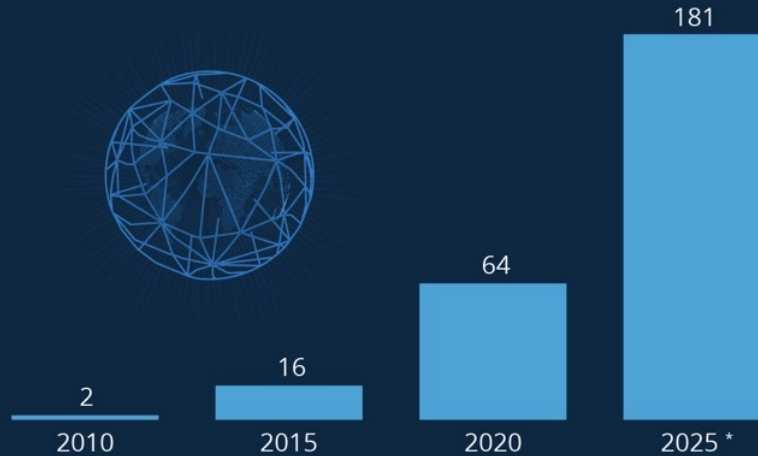
MONITORING

RESO

# The Big Bang of Big Data

## Le Big Bang du Big Data

Estimation du volume de données numériques créées ou répliquées par an dans le monde, en zettaoctets



Un zettaoctet équivaut à mille milliards de gigaoctets.



\* Prévision en date de mars 2021.

Sources : IDC, Seagate, Statista



# The Data Strategy

## Potential source of growth :

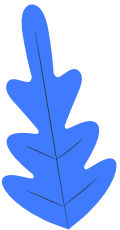
-  volume of non-personal private sector data
-  volume of non-personal public sector data
- Technological developments :
  - Data storage
  - Processing



# Benefits to individuals



→ EU response : Data Strategy



# European Data Strategy

**Goals :** - ensure Europe's digital sovereignty by 2030  
- revolutionize the EU's approach to the digital economy





# Several pieces of legislation

**2016**

**GDPR**

**2017-  
2018**

**Commission's  
communications**

**2018**

**“Free flow”  
Regulation**

**2019**

**“Digital content”  
Directive &  
“Open Data and Reuse  
of Public Service  
Information” Directive**

**2020**

**Commission's  
communication  
“A European Data  
Strategy”**

**Since  
2021**

**DGA, DSA, DMA,  
DA, AIA**



The strategy aims to develop  
a single market for data.

Supporting access, sharing  
and responsible re-use of  
data.

In line with EU values  
(including the protection of  
personal data)



The EU can become a  
leading model for a society  
where data empowers  
better decisions, both in  
business and in the public  
sector.



## 2. Problems



# Problems

## 1. Legal fragmentation between member states

## 2. Dependence on foreign actors

The European Union is dependent on foreign providers for **data collection, processing** and **storage**.

- 90% of European data is held by a few American and Chinese technology giants

## 3. Under-utilization of data

- Data markets could bring 270 billion euros of GDP to EU member states by 2028.
- 440 billion euros in 2023 → 1000 billion euros in 2030.
- 80% of industrial data is never used.

Sharing and exploiting data has the potential for **economic innovation** and also for more **efficient services** to citizens.

# Problems

## **4. Interoperability and data quality can be improved**

Essential for the exploitation of the value of the data. It should be encouraged

## **5. Lack of quality for infrastructure of data**

This lack can sometimes pose challenges on both the supply and demand sides.

## **6. Some cybersecurity issues**

New data practices (less volume stored in the data center and more data distributed closer to the user) => new challenges. Essential to maintain data security.

## **7. The problem of “lock-in”**

# 3. Strategy



# Data Governance Act

## First Brick

Intermediation  
structures



## New Sharing Mechanism

Allows access to larger  
volumes of data for  
businesses.



## Data

Personal and non-  
personal (mixed)



## GDPR

In case of contradiction,  
the GDPR prevails



# 2 types de partage de données



**Partage à des fins commerciales (€)**

ou

**Partage à des fins altruistes**





Technical and legal assistance



Mandatory certification for data intermediation service providers



Voluntary certification for data altruism organizations.

# Data Act

## The Data Act: facilitate access to a large volume of data

→ Ensure a better distribution of the value resulting from the use of personal and non-personal data.

This text **applies** to:

- all actors who manufacture connected products or services related to these connected products
- the users of these products
- people who hold the data generated by these products

Main **mechanisms** :

- Reduced lock-in effects
- B2G data sharing imposed in exceptional case (between companies and public organisations)
- Guarantees of data interoperability

# Data Act: Goals



Facilitate the sharing of data between companies (**B2B**) and with consumers (**B2C**).



Impose **B2G** data sharing obligations in exceptional case.



Facilitate the switching of data processing services (**cloud** and **edge computing**)



Provide for the development of **interoperability standards** for data and its reuse across sectors



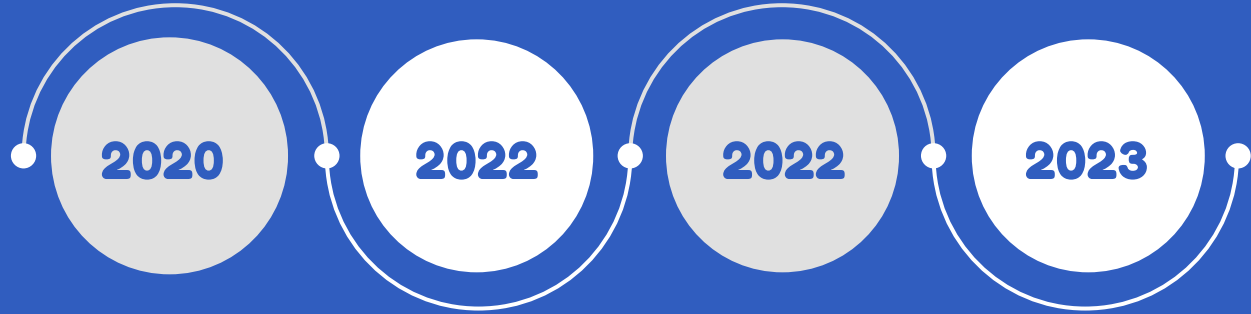
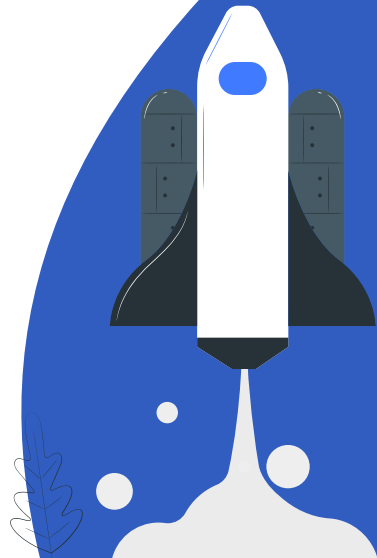
Establish **safeguards** against unlawful access to non-personal data in the cloud by third country governments.



# 4. Process



# Data Governance Act



November :  
proposition of the  
Commission

April : validation by  
the European  
Parliament

May :  
validation by the  
Council of the EU

September :  
application

# Data Act

Discussions

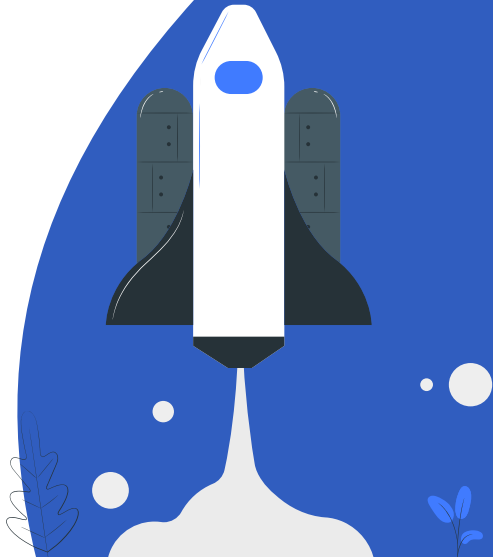
**2022**

**2023**

**2024**

February :  
proposition of the  
Commission

Implementation?



# Still under discussions



**Commission's internal regulatory review committee :**  
rejection of an earlier version



**Council :**

- support for the main objectives of the proposal.
- Compromises presented in September, October and December 2022.
- Discussions since January 2023 are ongoing



**Parliament :**

- Pilar Del Castillon Vera appointed as rapporteur.
- Report in September 2022.
- 1000+ amendments tabled
- Parliament's position to be confirmed in a plenary vote in March 2023

A white speech bubble with a blue border and two small white circles at the top, set against a solid blue background. The word "Thanks" is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font inside the bubble.

**Thanks**