

# Data Infrastructures and Data Spaces 13 Dec 2022





# Creating a single European market for data

## European Data Strategy

- [Adopted Feb 2020](#)
- *Genuine* internal data market
- Built on EU values and rules

## Common European data spaces

[Staff Working Document – Feb 2022](#)

*Overview development data spaces, at request European Council*

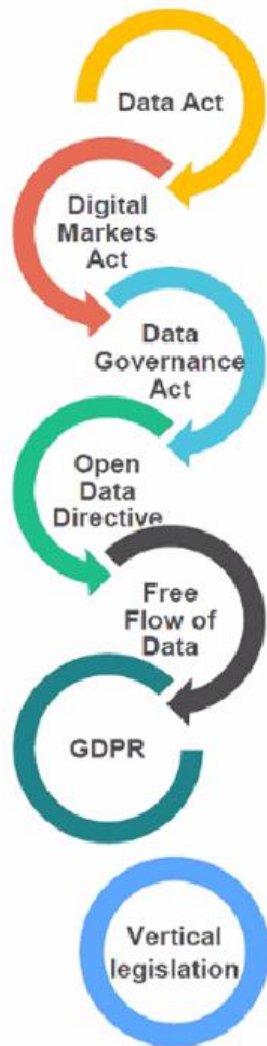
- ✓ Horizontal aspects + sectoral initiatives



## A cross-sectoral legislative framework

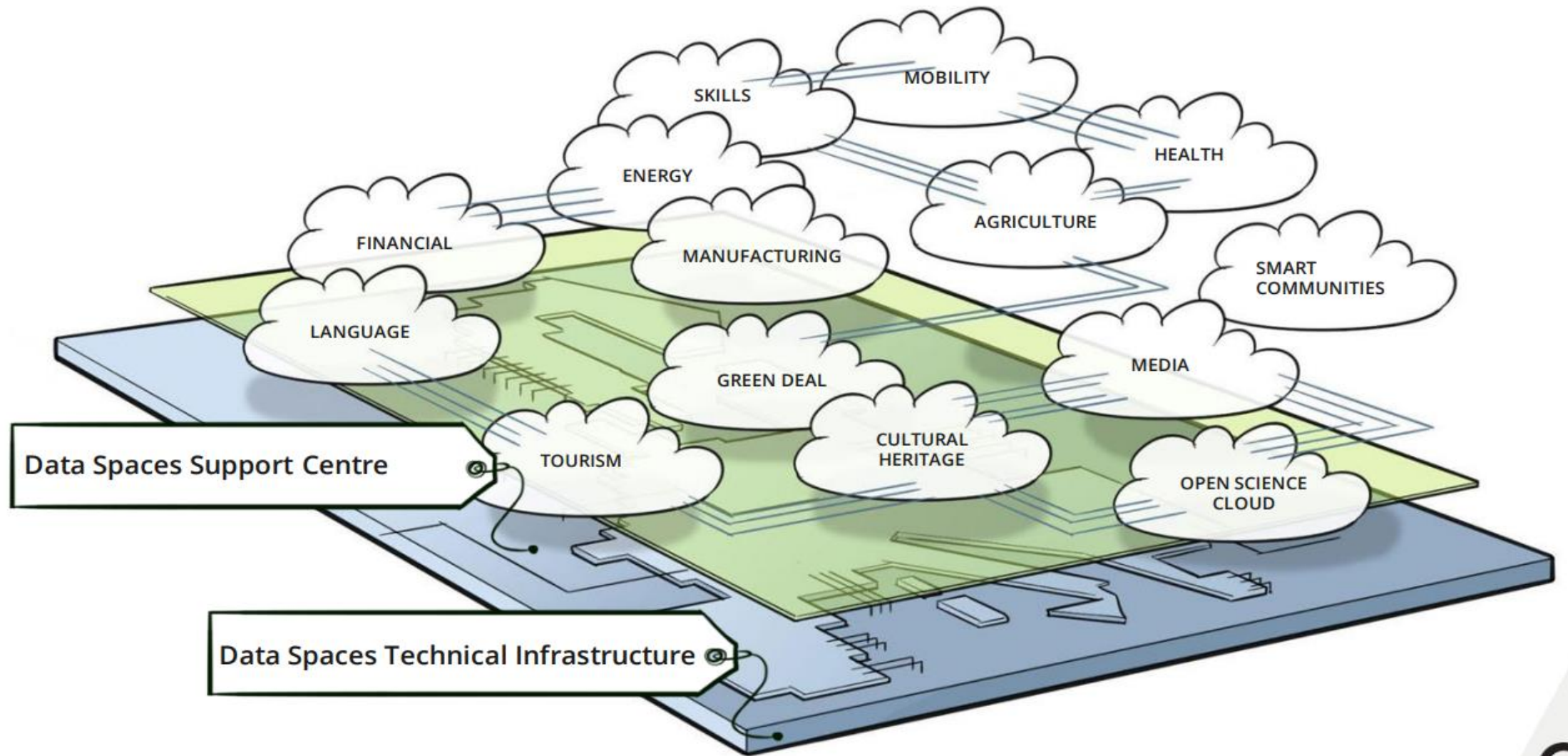
- [Data Governance Act](#) – in force July 2022
- [Data Act](#) – Proposal Feb 2022
- [Implementing Act on High-value datasets](#) (Open Data Directive) – draft Act May 2022

# A comprehensive context legislative framework



Aim	Data Covered	Regulated Actors
Ensure <b>FAIRNESS</b> in the allocation of data value among the actors of the data economy	Private sector data, personal and non-personal data, and co-generated (IoT) data	Businesses, public sector bodies, cloud and other data processing service providers
Tackle imbalances caused by the <b>MARKET POWER</b> of gatekeepers	Personal data and private sector data held by online platforms and originating from the users	Cloud and other data processing service providers, large data platforms
Ensure <b>TRUST</b> in data transactions	Public and private non-personal data, and personal data voluntarily made available by data holders	Data intermediation service providers, public sector bodies, (Recognised) Data Altruism Organisations
Promote use of <b>OPEN DATA</b>	Data in an open format that can be freely used, re-used and shared by anyone for any purpose	Public sector bodies, bodies governed by public law, public undertakings, universities
Ensure <b>FREE FLOW OF DATA</b> other than personal data within the Union	Non-personal data	Member States, competent authorities, professional users
Ensures a high-level of <b>DATA PROTECTION</b> and free flow of personal data in the Union	Personal data	Data controller, data processor, data subject, DPO, supervisory authorities, EDPB
Promote a competitive market according to <b>SECTOR-SPECIFIC</b> rules where necessary, e.g. automotive	Personal and non-personal data	Individuals and private and public sector bodies



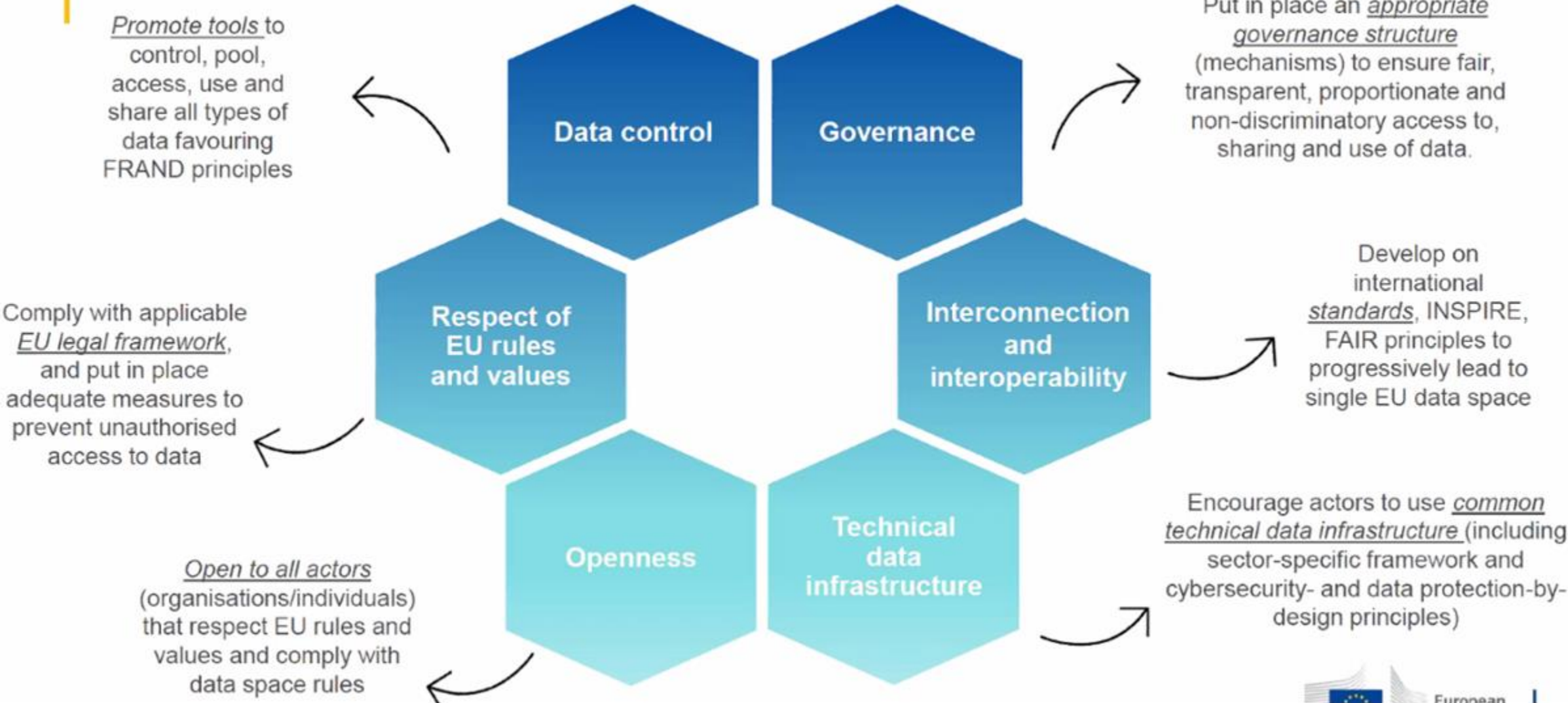


Slide courtesy of Europeana



# Design principles for common European data space

spaces





# Actions in WP 2023-2024

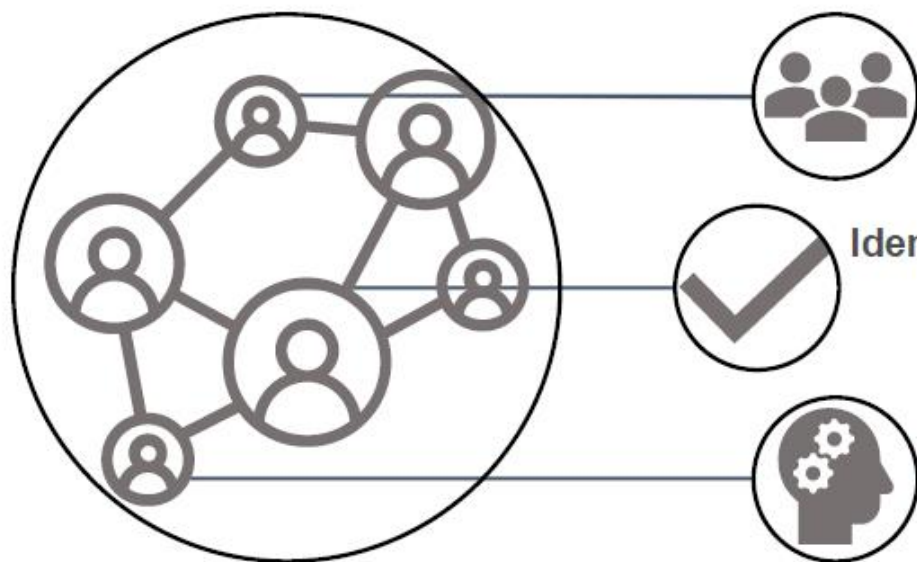
## Actions in 2023

Action in the WP	Type of Action	EUR mil
Green Deal Data space (deployment)	Simple grant	8.0
Data Space for cultural heritage (grants)	Simple grant	4.0
Data Space for Skills (deployment)	Simple grant	5.0
Data Space for Tourism (deployment)	Simple grant	8.0
Language Data Space including eTranslation (eTranslation sustainability)	Procurement	5.0
Financial Data Space	Procurement	3.0
Health Data Space: Federated European Infrastructure for Intensive Care Units' (ICU) data	Simple grant	5.0
Genome of Europe: data generation (tbc if EDIC)	Grant for Procurement	20.0
Digital Product Passport – Digitally enabled Circular economy	Simple grant	6.0
Open Data Portal	Procurement	6.0

## Actions in 2024

Action in the WP
Energy data space
Data Space for Manufacturing (deployment)
Data Space for cultural heritage (Europeana platform-Procurement)
Language Data Space including eTranslation (rest of DS activities)
Agricultural Data Space
Supporting patients' access to their health data for primary use based on MyHealth@EU (grants)
Data space for public procurement

# Data Spaces Support Centre



## Create a network of stakeholders

- Closely work with CSAs and projects funded under Digital Europe Programme

## Identify common requirements:

- Support the work of the European Data Innovation Board (DGA)

## Create a platform for knowledge exchange:

- Support the deployment of data spaces





# European Digital Infrastructure Consortia (EDICs)

- New instrument proposed under DDPP to speed up and simplify the setup and implementation of MCPs. Purpose of an EDIC: **establish and operate a multi-country project**.
- Concept strongly influenced by the success of **European Research Infrastructure Consortia (ERICs)**. Advantages: **quick setup** and **flexible** implementation.
- An EDIC will be **a legal entity** set up by a decision of the Commission upon a request of a group of MS. It will have legal personality and full legal capacity recognised in all MS. It will be liable for its own debts.
- An EDIC must have **at least three Member States as members**. The **internal structure of an EDIC** will be flexible and defined in the statutes by members.
- The main sources of financing for the EDIC would be **commitments of the EDIC members** and **grants** from the EU instruments.
- In particular, EDIC will be able to apply for funding from all centrally-managed EU programmes (notably: DEP, CEF, Horizon Europe), RRF and funds under shared management.