European Commission

# EUROPEAN DATA GOVERNANCE

## A NEW APPROACH FOR THE DIGITAL DECADE

**Setting up a new European way of data governance will facilitate data sharing across sectors and Member States. It will create wealth for society, and provide control to citizens and trust to companies.**

## The economic value of data sharing

◆ Data access and reuse can generate **social and economic benefits of 1% to 2.5%** of GDP[1].

◆ The new measures could **increase the annual economic value** of data sharing by up to €7-11 billion by 2028[2].

◆ In addition, the new rules will have a **wider impact on the EU economy and society** as a whole:

€ **1.3 trillion**

in increased productivity in **manufacturing** through **Internet-of-Things data** by 2027[3]

€ **120 billion**

of savings per year in the **EU health sector**[4]

## The EU will boost the development of **trustworthy data-sharing systems:**

◆ Empower **Europeans** to decide what happens to their data, and what data they would like to share with whom.

◆ Facilitate **data altruism** to make it easier and safer for companies and individuals to voluntarily make their data available for the benefit of society.

◆ Enhance the **reuse** of public sector data that cannot be made available as open data.

◆ Create **new EU rules on neutrality** to allow novel data intermediaries to function as trustworthy organisers of data sharing.

◆ Set up a **European Data Innovation Board** to steer data governance and prioritise standards.

[1] OECD (2019). Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data: Reconciling Risks and Benefits for Data Re-use across Societies, OECD Publishing, Paris.
[2-3] European Commission (2020). Support Study to the Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal for a Regulation on European data governance, SMART 2019/0024, prepared by Deloitte.
[4] McKinsey (2020). Shaping the digital transformation in Europe.

# Data-driven innovation will bring **benefits for individuals and companies**

## Health data: Providing better healthcare, improving personalised treatments, helping cure rare or chronic diseases.

**Providing a more effective response to the coronavirus crisis:**
18 partner organisations identified several molecules for treatment against the virus, thanks to the 'donation' of information by pharmaceutical companies to European research centres. In the absence of a data-sharing process it took 3 months, but a common European health data space would have facilitated the development of faster solutions.

**EXSCALATE 4COV**

## Mobility data: Saving more than 27 million hours of public transport users' time and up to €20 billion a year in labour costs of car drivers thanks to real-time navigation[5].

## Environmental data: Combatting climate change, reducing $CO_2$ emissions and fighting emergencies, such as floods and wildfires.

## Agricultural data: Developing precision farming, new products in the agri-food sector or new services in rural areas.

## Public administration data: Delivering better and more reliable official statistics, contributing to evidence-based decisions.

## Common European data spaces

Trusted European common data spaces protecting Europeans' rights and fundamental values will create an alternative to the platform model currently led by Big Tech companies.

**HEALTH**

**INDUSTRIAL & MANUFACTURING**

**AGRICULTURE**

**FINANCE**

**MOBILITY**

**GREEN DEAL**

**ENERGY**

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**SKILLS**

[5] Huyer E. (2020). The economic impact of open data: opportunities for value creation in Europe, European Data Portal Study.