



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

SEC(2020) 405

REGULATORY SCRUTINY BOARD OPINION

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
on European data governance
(Data Governance Act)**

{COM(2020) 767}

{SWD(2020) 295}

{SWD(2020) 296}



Brussels,
RSB

Opinion

Title: Impact assessment / Legislative Framework for the governance of common European data spaces

Overall 2nd opinion: POSITIVE WITH RESERVATIONS

(A) Policy context

This is the first initiative of the 2020 European Strategy for Data. It aims to create better access to data to safeguard EU global competitiveness and data sovereignty. Data should be available for use, while keeping those who generate it in control. Common European data spaces would be arrangements comprising an IT environment and a set of legislative, administrative and contractual rules on the use of data. They should ensure secure processing and access to data by an unlimited number of organisations. This report investigates different options to create such framework.

(B) Summary of findings

The Board notes the revised impact assessment and the improvements in the readability and the description of the objectives.

However, the report still contains significant shortcomings. The Board gives a positive opinion with reservations because it expects the DG to rectify the following aspects:

- (1) Options are not sufficiently clear on how they would work in practice. The justification for the composition of the options is not always convincing.**
- (2) The analysis lacks depth regarding impacts on SMEs, Member States and the internal market.**
- (3) The report does not convincingly argue the choice of the preferred option for data altruism.**

This opinion concerns a draft impact assessment which may differ from the final version.

(C) What to improve

(1) The report should further clarify the content of the options. It should explain how the self-regulation option would differ from current practices (which are part of the baseline). For the options on reuse of public data, it should justify why other possible dimensions of the options were considered, but not further analysed. It should better explain how the high intensity option would work in practice. For the options on data altruism, the report should better justify why the low intensity option foresees voluntary private certification and the high intensity option compulsory public authorisation. It should consider including a voluntary public certification option as an alternative. Regarding the European Data Innovation Board, the report could further specify its foreseen functioning under the options, including its role and powers vis-à-vis Member State authorities.

(2) The report should deepen the analysis of SME specific impacts and costs for Member States. It should analyse the possible impact on the internal market of different implementation approaches across Member States. It should explain better why the expected benefits in the impact assessment are much smaller than in the referenced research studies.

(3) The report should better integrate the expected effects of the Digital Europe programme and the Connecting Europe Facility in the analysis of options.

(4) The report needs to present a more granular overview of the impacts of the different intervention areas in tabular form. It should better justify its choice for the high intensity option for data altruism, especially as it does not analyse a voluntary public certification option (see above).

(5) The report should examine in more depth how it intends to organise future monitoring and evaluation on an ongoing basis. Given that it is experimenting with new, untried approaches, waiting five years for their evaluation seems a rather static approach. It should clarify how increased trust in data sharing will be measured and monitored. It should describe how the effectiveness of these new approaches will be assessed in a timely manner.

The Board notes the estimated costs and benefits of the preferred option(s) in this initiative, as summarised in the attached quantification tables.

(D) Conclusion

The lead DG may proceed with the initiative.

The lead DG must revise the report in accordance with the Board's findings before launching the interservice consultation.

If there are any changes in the choice or design of the preferred option in the final version of the report, the lead DG may need to further adjust the attached quantification tables to reflect this.

Full title	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on governance of common European data spaces
Reference number	PLAN/2020/7446
Submitted to RSB on	25 September 2020

Date of RSB meeting	Written procedure
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ANNEX: Quantification tables extracted from the draft impact assessment report

The following tables contain information on the costs and benefits of the initiative on which the Board has given its opinion, as presented above.

If the draft report has been revised in line with the Board's recommendations, the content of these tables may be different from those in the final version of the impact assessment report, as published by the Commission.

Overview of Benefits (total for all provisions) – Preferred Option		
Description	Amount	Comments
Direct benefits		
Effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	EUR 10.9 billion in 2028 (0.079 % of GDP in 2028).	
Costs Savings and efficiency gains - Easier discovery and reuse of data (due to the creation of mechanisms, including a one-stop shop)	EUR 49.2 million/year	Benefits for data reusers for the EU27, assuming a saving of 20 hours of work per application.
Costs Savings and efficiency gains - Lower cost of data processing and management (due to the creation of mechanisms, including a one-stop shop)	EUR 684 million/year	Benefits for data holders for the EU 27, assuming that 20% of data holders relinquish their dedicated data processing environment and 30% of the data pre-processing work is passed on to the one-stop shops.
Costs Savings and efficiency gains linked to the set-up of a European Data Innovation Board in charge of enhanced governance of standardisation	EUR 5,335.6 million	Efficiency for participating companies assuming 800 companies and 50M EUR turnover based on IDS examples
Business development linked to data intermediary certification/labelling	25%-50% business development time acceleration for data intermediaries	
Easy and transparent way to access data of various fields, contributing to research and development as well as improved decision-making	EUR 300 million	Improved policy making for government as for example data altruism has proved to be valuable during the COVID-19 pandemic. Other examples are smart city initiatives and environmental data for the public good. These would then be improving public services

		and goods.
Indirect benefits		
Contribution to societal goals through improved policy- and decision-making	<i>Not quantifiable due to lack of data</i>	Especially data altruism could enhance societal goals such as achieving environmental goals, building smart cities of the future and help eradicate pandemics (as is currently the case with COVID-19).
R&I and competition advancement for data intermediaries in the B2B market	<i>Between 1%-25% competition increase in data intermediaries B2B market, in a 2-5 years' timeframe, and between 1%-25% competition increase in data intermediaries B2B market, in a beyond 5 years' timeframe.</i>	
R&I and competition advancement for data intermediaries in the C2B market	<i>Between 1%-25% competition increase in data intermediaries C2B market within a one-year timeframe after obtaining the certification/label in 2-5 years' timeframe; and between 25%-50% competition increase in data intermediaries C2B market, beyond 5 years' timeframe</i>	

II. Overview of costs – Preferred option							
		Data holders		Data intermediaries		Data (re)users	
		One-off	Recurrent	One-off	Recurrent	One-off	Recurrent
Measures facilitating	Concerned parties	Public sector bodies		Mechanisms (incl. one-stop-shop)		Researchers and businesses	

secondary use of sensitive data held by the public sector (low intensity)	<i>Direct costs¹</i>	-	EUR 7.6 million/year	EUR 286.4 million	EUR 16.5 million/year	-	EUR 41.8 million/year
	<i>Indirect costs</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certification/labelling framework for data intermediaries (low intensity)	<i>Concerned parties</i>	<i>Businesses, citizens, academia, researchers</i>		<i>Certified/labelled data intermediaries</i>		<i>Businesses</i>	
	<i>Direct costs</i>	-	-	EUR 20 000-50 000	EUR 20 000-35 000/year	-	-
	<i>Indirect costs</i>	-	-	-	Approximately 25% decreased market competition in B2B market within the 1 st year after obtaining certification	-	Non-quantifiable costs due to lack of data
An EU-wide data ‘altruism’ scheme (high intensity)	<i>Concerned parties</i>	<i>Citizens, businesses, public sector authorities</i>		<i>Public sector authorities, research orgs, businesses</i>		<i>Public sector bodies, researchers</i>	
	<i>Direct costs</i>	<i>Giving consent to make data available</i>	<i>Giving consent to make data available (could be recurrent if it is revoked)</i> <i>Non-quantifiable costs due to lack of data</i>	<i>Becoming authorized (if applicable)</i> EUR 3 800-10 500 <i>depending on the size of the organization</i> <i>Establish scheme/authorization process and national oversight body</i>	<i>Maintain data altruism authorisation</i> EUR 5 000		-

¹These numbers show the aggregate amount for the entire EU27, including the costs for all Member States.

				(for public authorities) Non-quantifiable, however every EU-27 state has a data authority (or equivalent) that could implement this.			
	Indirect costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
European structure for governance aspects of data sharing (low intensity)	Concerned parties	Businesses		Public and private organisations		Other businesses and researchers	
	Direct costs	-	-	-	EUR 280.000/year for running the group	-	-
	Indirect costs	-	-	-	-	-	-