

Introduction to Data Sharing and Re-use

CRC

Ulaanbaatar – 3 December 2024

Philippe Defraigne



**The
Economist**

MAY 6TH-12TH 2017

Theresa May v Brussels

Ten years on: banking after the crisis

South Korea's unfinished revolution

Biology, but without the cells

The world's most valuable resource



**Data and the new rules
of competition**



Data Sharing and Re-Use



HiLo Maritime Risk Management ([link](#))

- High Impact Low Frequency
- Risks related to lifeboat accident reduced by 72% on 900 ships (between Aug 2017 and Aug 2018)

HiLo Maritime Risk Management

HiLo empowers shipping companies to make the best decisions.

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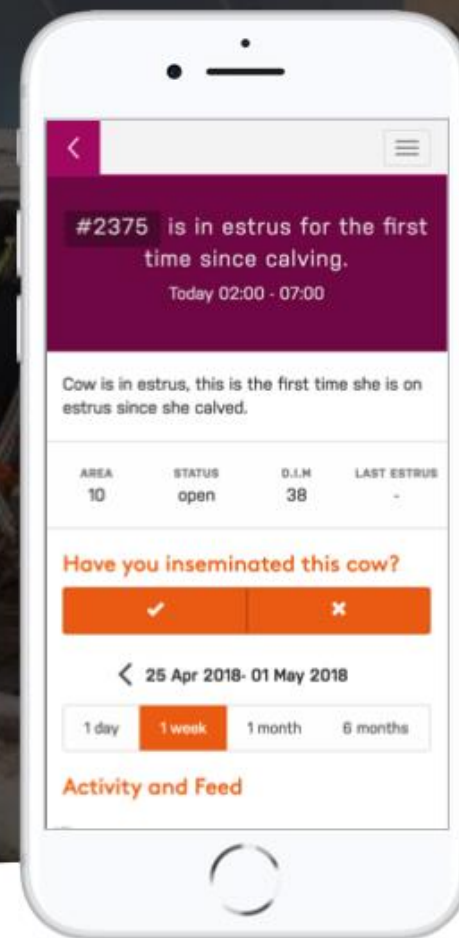
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Ida helps you improve farm
production by up to 30%.

Request a Demo

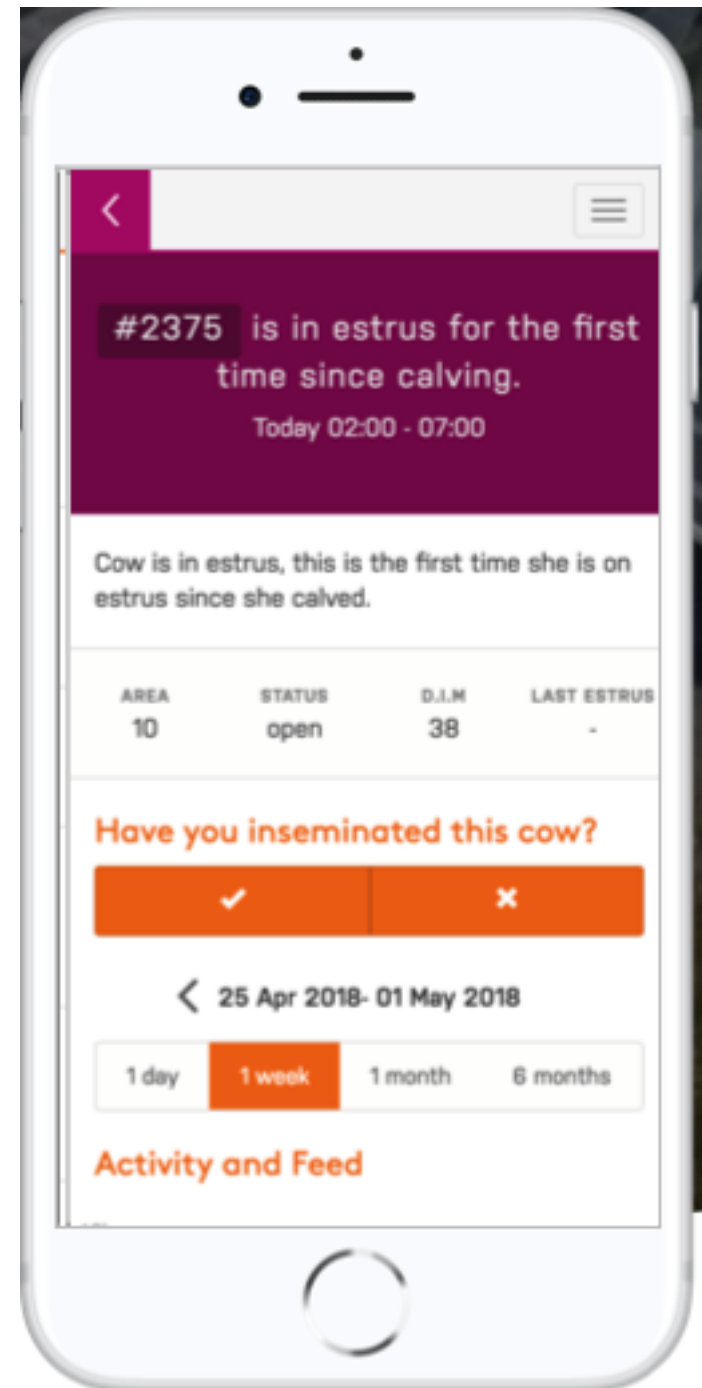
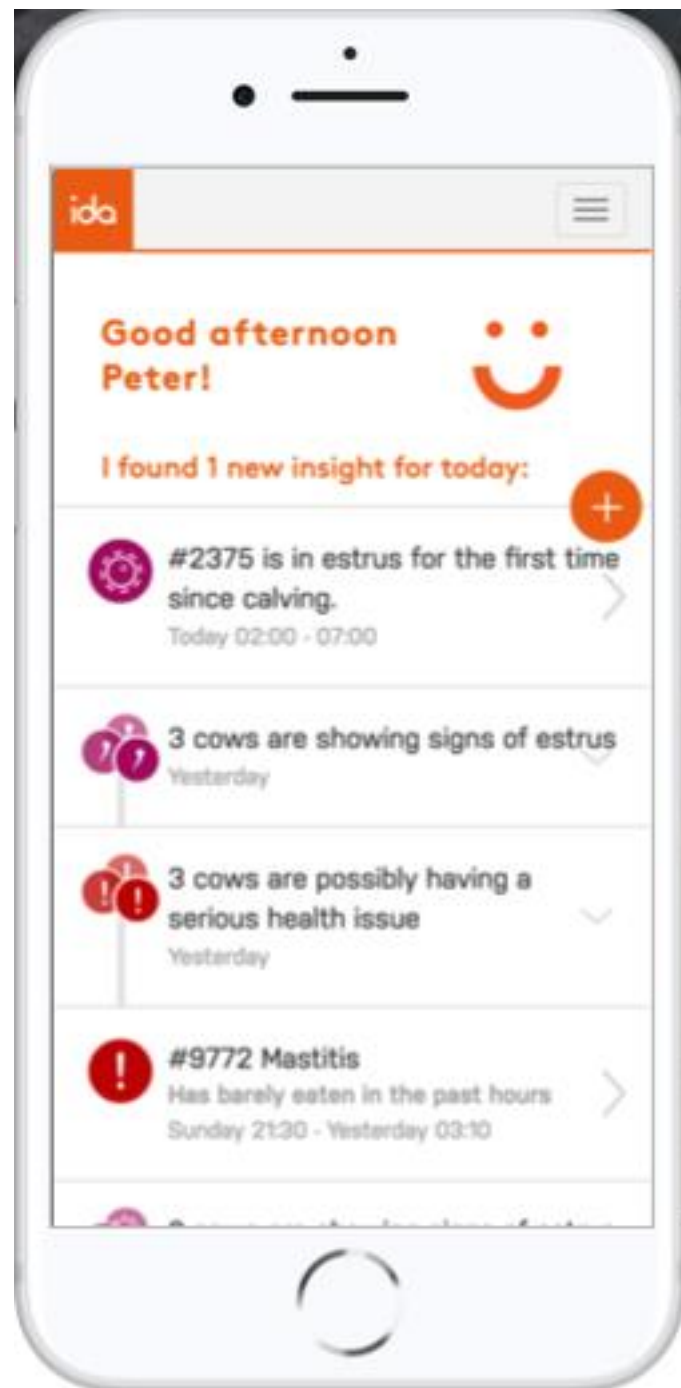
Nurtured by Connecterra

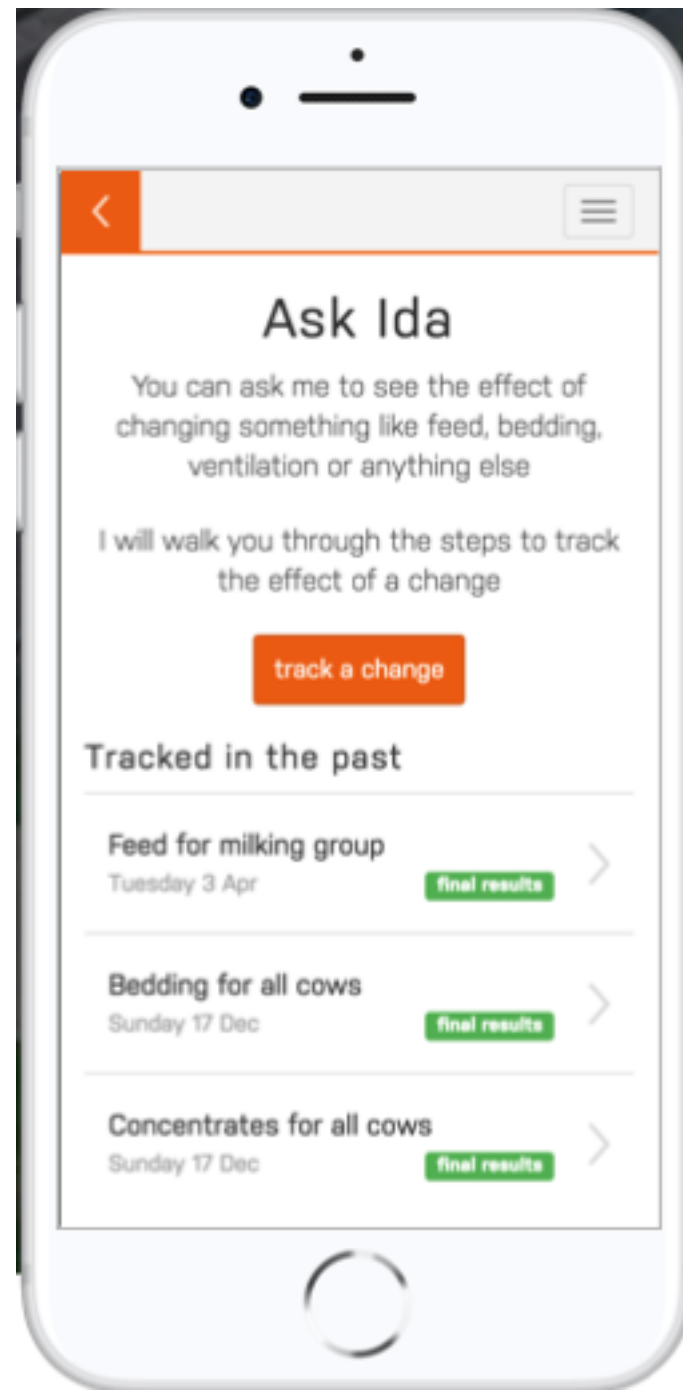
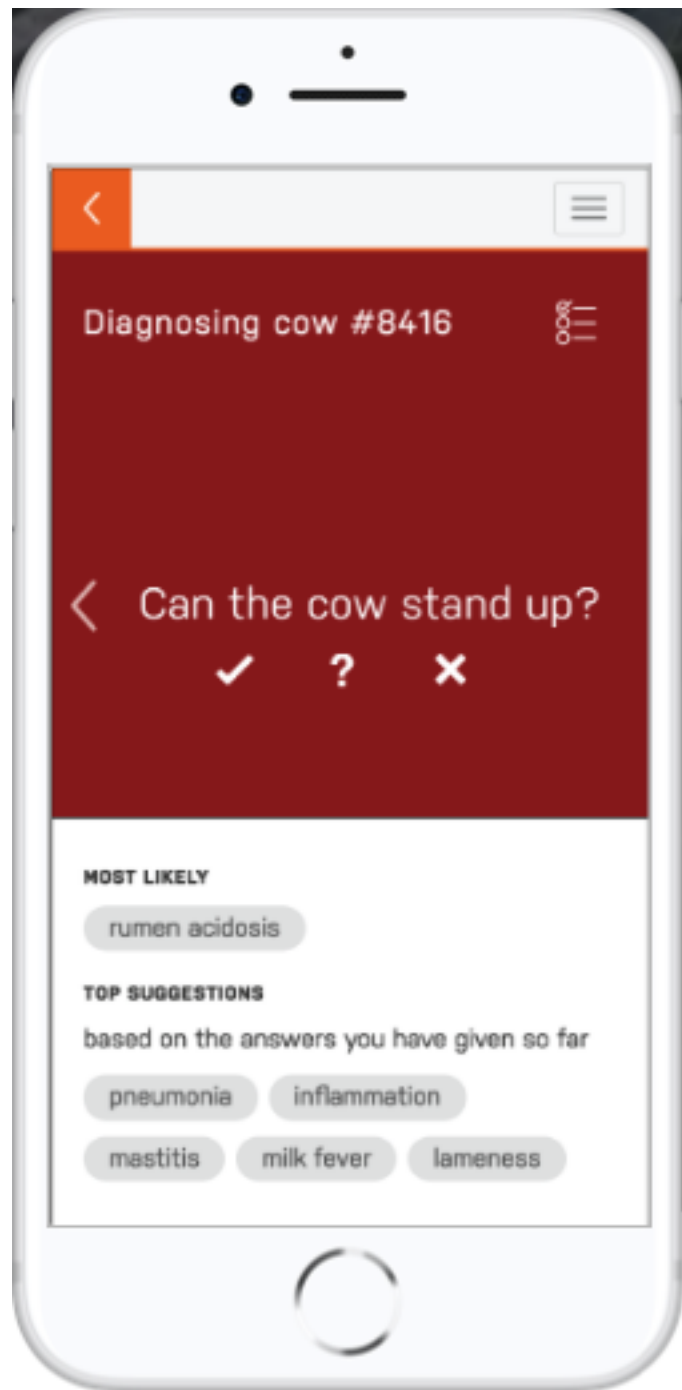


[Home](#) / [Farmers](#)

Actionable insights and intelligent advice

How Ida enhances the dairy farm.





B2B Data sharing voluntary vs. mandatory

B2B – Automotive industry - RMI

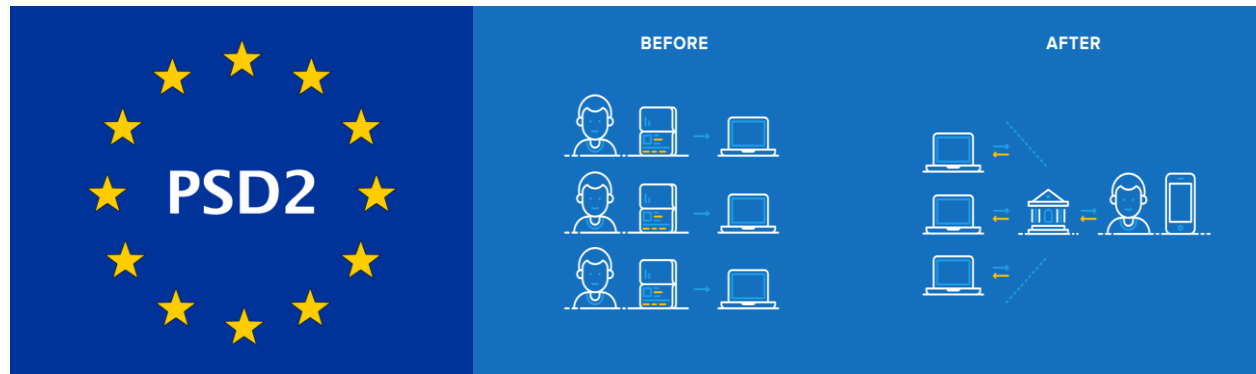


B2B – Automotive industry - RMI

- Repair and Maintenance Information (RMI)
- EU revised Motor Vehicle Approval [Regulation](#)
- Update of previous directive giving FRAND-like solution for the access to RMI to protect competition in the automotive aftermarkets to be fit for the new cars' connectivity challenges.

B2B - Access to personal banking data

Payment Services Directive (PSD2) allows Fintech companies to access personal banking data of their clients



Check Cullen

B2G Data sharing

Road safety



Many vehicles are equipped with the latest technologies that detect dangerous road conditions and warn drivers – for example, when roads are slippery. Road operators can detect potential danger areas with their comprehensive infrastructure. However, these warnings are beneficial to other drivers and road operators

B2G and B2B - Automotive industry - Safety-Related Traffic Information (SRTI)

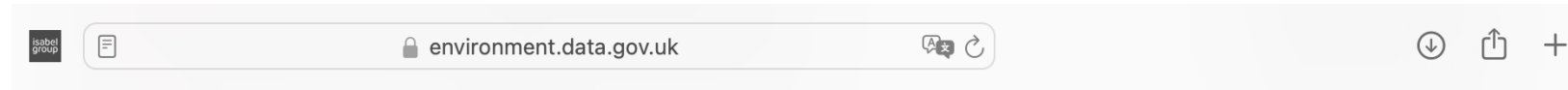
- [Data for Road Safety partnership](#) (Dec 2020)
- Multi-party agreement (MPA) in which automobile manufacturers, automotive suppliers, road traffic authorities, EU member states and location technology providers commit to the long-term exchange of safety data in order to make roads safer.
- *“The agreement, which has a duration of five years, defines the technical and organisational framework of how safety data from multiple brands and multiple countries can be made accessible and used within the SRTI eco-system in a fair and trustworthy manner. It also defines the roles and responsibilities along the SRTI value chain. The SRTI ecosystem is based on a reciprocity model - with safety data being offered in return for safety services.”*

G2B Data sharing



Feu Vert

UK Government data on flood areas (DEFRA)



Flood areas

The flood areas API provide information on the geographic regions to which a given flood alert or warning may apply. These comprise *Flood Alert Areas* and *Flood Warning Areas*. A Flood Alert Area is a geographical area where it is possible for flooding to occur from rivers, sea and in some locations, groundwater. A single Flood Alert Area may cover a large portion of the floodplain, may contain multiple river catchments of similar characteristics and may contain a number of Flood Warning Areas. A Flood Warning Area is a geographical area where Environment Agency expect flooding to occur and which they provide a Flood Warning Service.

Full information on the areas is available from the Environment Agency [Spatial Data Catalogue](#) as a downloadable file and via a Web Feature Service or Web Mapping Service. For convenience we here provide the feature information for each area as a simple JSON format, including a specification of the polygon for each area (as a geoJSON feature in WGS84 coordinates). A typical application should maintain a local copy of the geographic information rather than rely on on-demand downloads of the rather large polygon files.

Each flood warning provides a link (`floodArea`) to the URI of the flood area to which it applies.

API

To describe an individual area

<http://environment.data.gov.uk/flood-monitoring/id/floodAreas/{area-code}>

To list all flood areas (several thousand):

<http://environment.data.gov.uk/flood-monitoring/id/floodAreas>

Supports the following filter parameter:

Query	Meaning
<code>?lat=y&long=x&dist=d</code>	return those areas whose location falls within <code>d</code> km of the given latitude/longitude (in WGS84 coordinates), this may be approximated by a bounding box.

The default limit on number of returned items is 500, this can be adjusted by given an explicit `_limit` value, there is no hard upper limit.

Link

~~Data sharing: Yes or No~~

Data sharing is
more like 50
shades of grey

Data is NOT the new oil



- **Data is non-rivalrous (but excludable)**
 - Data re-use and non-discriminatory access can maximize its value
 - Data enables multi-sided markets
- **Data is a capital with increasing returns**
 - Data can be re-used as input for further production
 - Data linkage is a key source for super-additive insights
- **Data is a general purpose input with no intrinsic value**
 - Data are an input for multiple purposes
 - Its value depends on complementary factors related to the capacity to extract information (e.g. skills, software)



Oil vs. Data – what lessons for data sharing?

	Oil	Data
Fungible	✓	✗
Rivalrous	✓	✗
Experience good	✗	✓
Loss comp edge	✓	✗ /...
Eco of scale	✗	✓
Network effects	✗	✓
By-product	✗	depends
Replicable	✓	depends
Gen Purpose I	✓	✓

A stylized graphic consisting of two overlapping chevron shapes, one green and one grey, pointing to the right.

Data is not oil, but an infrastructural resource with large spill-overs

Data Economy - EU's vision



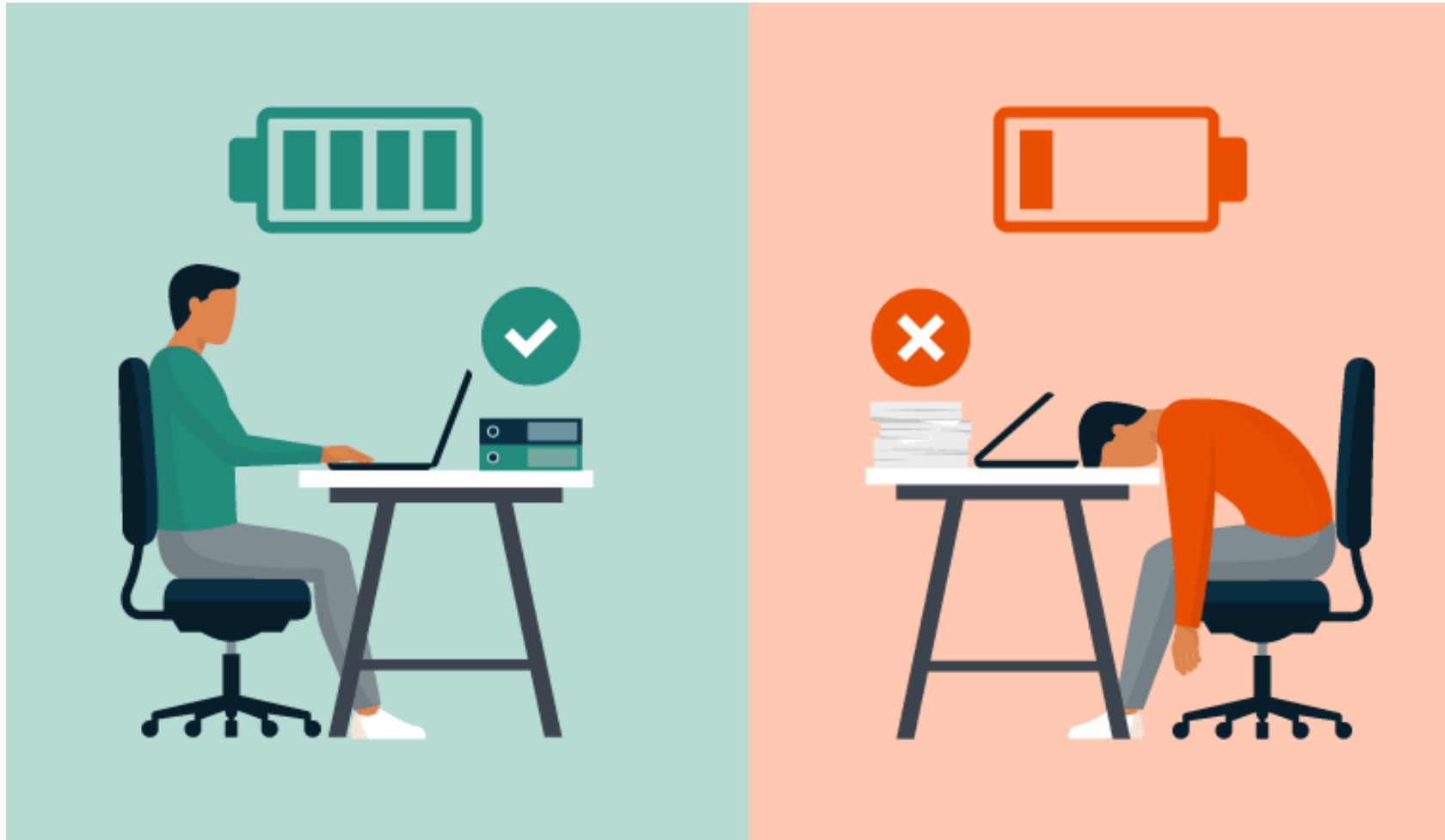
Data is the lifeblood of economic development

It is the basis for many new products and services, driving productivity and resource efficiency gains across all sectors of the economy, allowing for more personalised products and services and enabling better policy making and upgrading government services

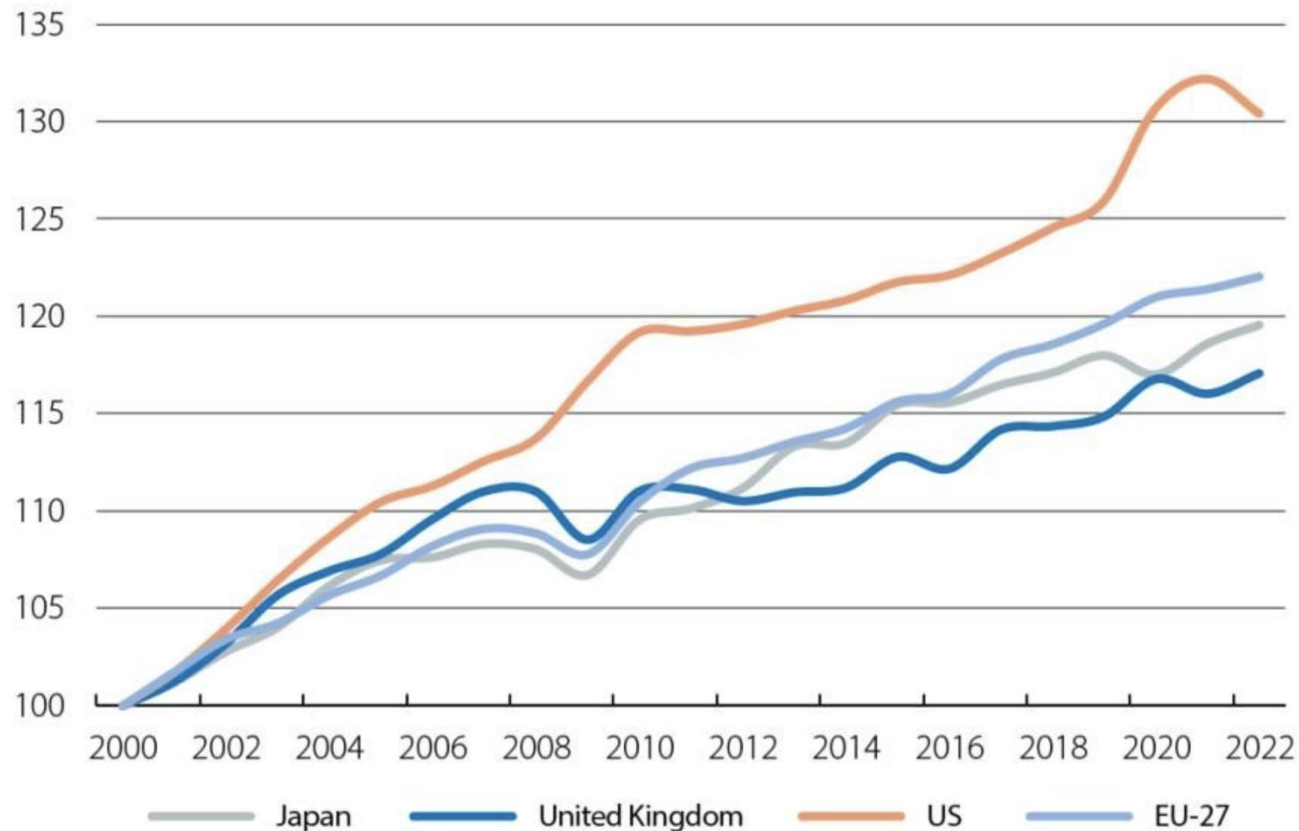
[A European strategy for data - Feb 2020](#)

Productivity paradox

Productivity



Productivity growth is slow



Note: GDP in real terms per hour worked.

Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the OECD.

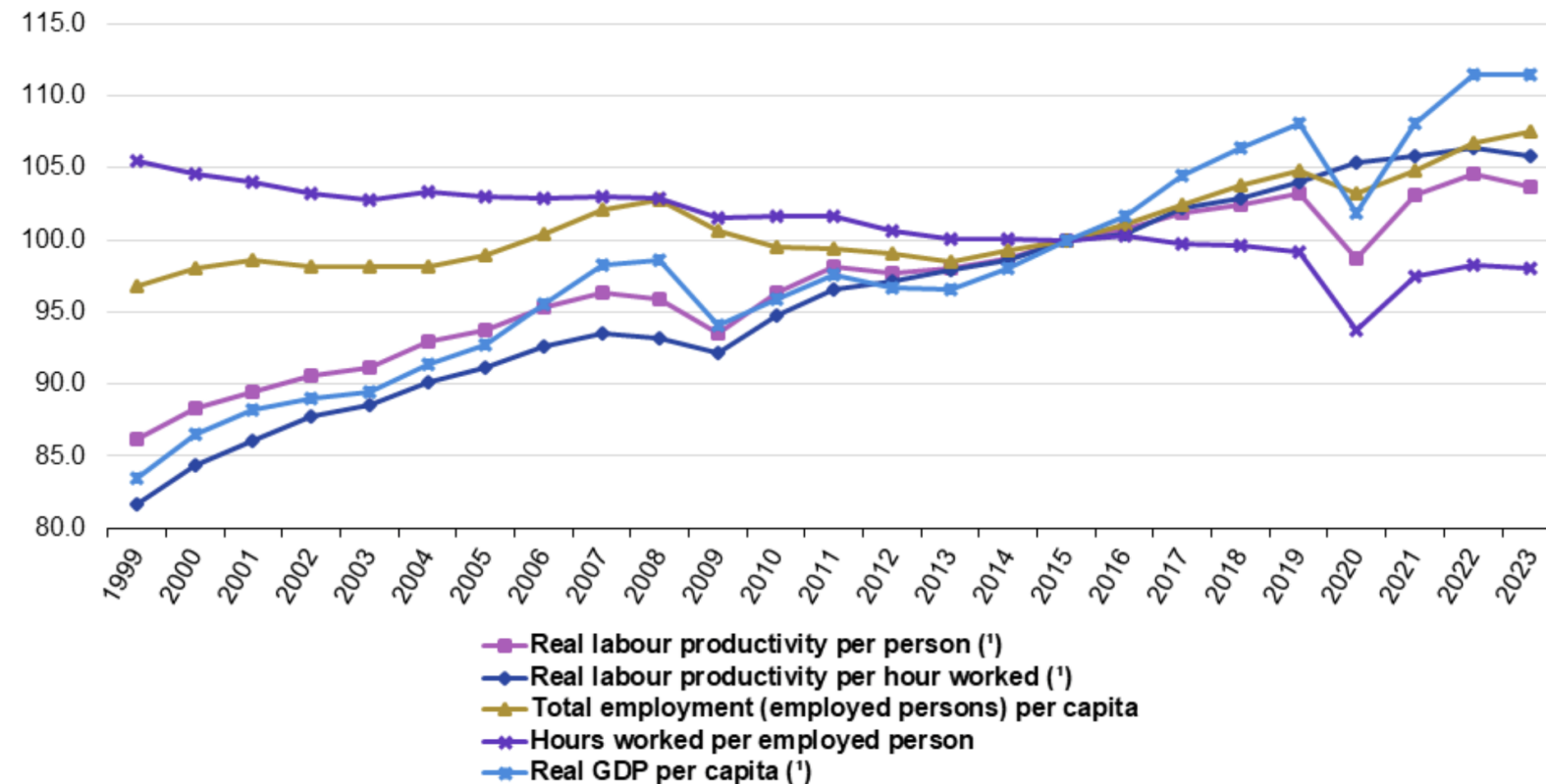
Average annual growth of GDP/hour worked¹ between 2000 and 2022: 1.2%,

In 2022 productivity was 26.6% higher than in the year 2000.

Productivity growth is slow

Evolution of key input indicators of labour productivity and real GDP per capita

(EU, index 2015 = 100, 1999-2023)



note: Y axis does not start at 0

(¹) these indicators are calculated on GDP in chain linked volumes

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_lp_ulc, nama_10_pc



You can see the computer age
everywhere but in the productivity
statistics.

— *Robert Solow* —

AZ QUOTES

1987 Nobel Prize in Economics



Thank you!

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Sharing of IoT data



IoT generated data

- <https://www.databricks.com/blog/2023/02/21/best-practices-cross-government-data-sharing.html>