

# OPEN DATA & OPEN KNOWLEDGE Workshop

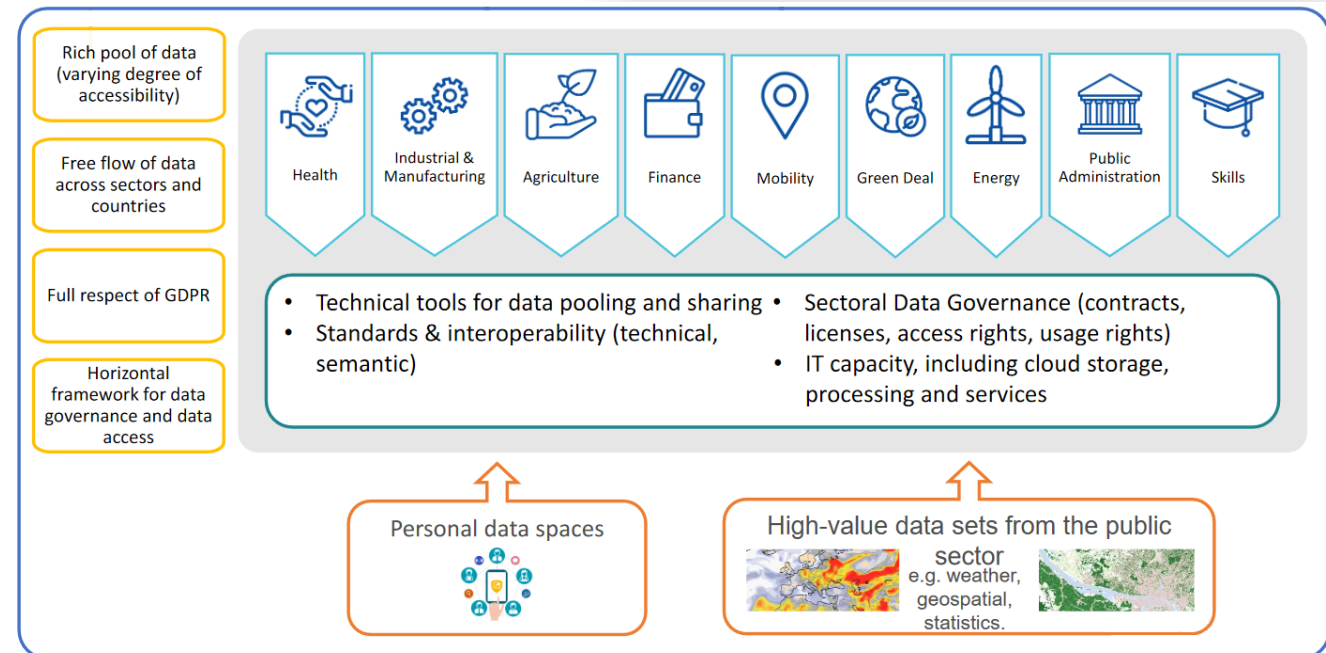
# EUROPEAN HIGH- VALUE DATASETS FROM THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Marco Minghini

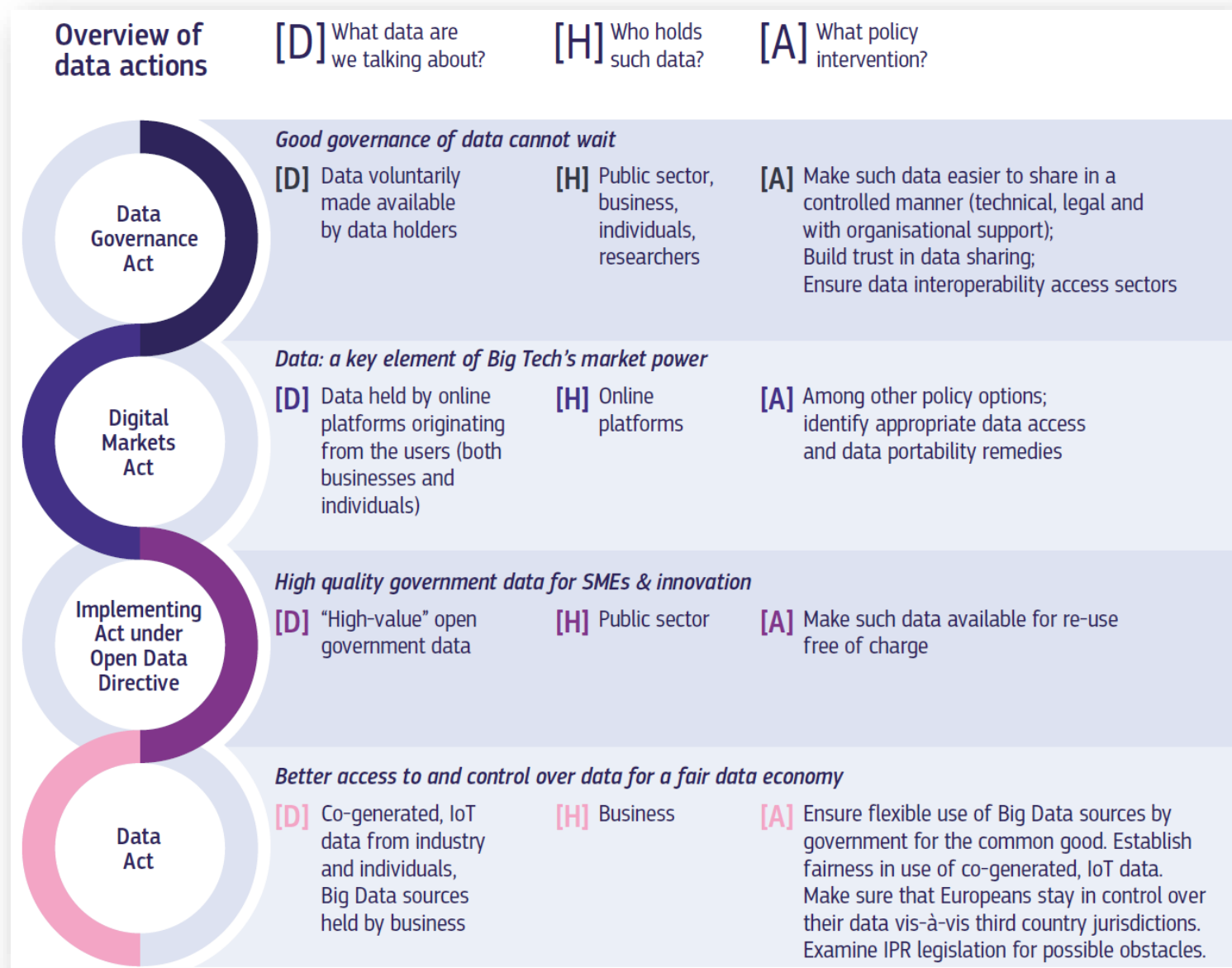
*European Commission - Joint Research Centre (JRC)*

# European strategy for data

- Aims to create a European single market for data
- Highlights the problems to address
  - data availability, interoperability, quality
  - governance & infrastructures
  - skills & data literacy
  - cybersecurity
- Envisages the establishment of
  - a common European data space
  - sectoral data spaces

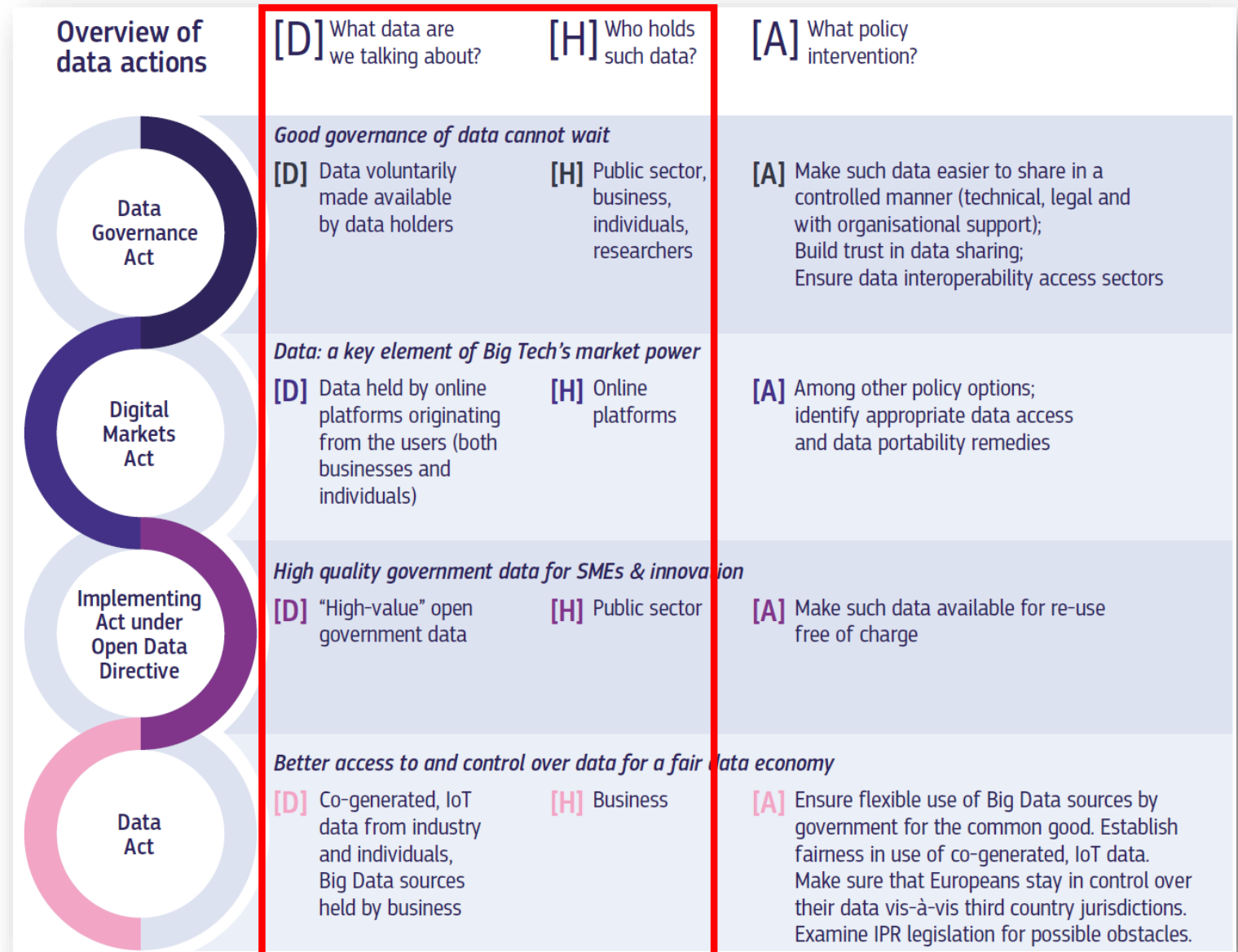


# Horizontal data sharing legislation



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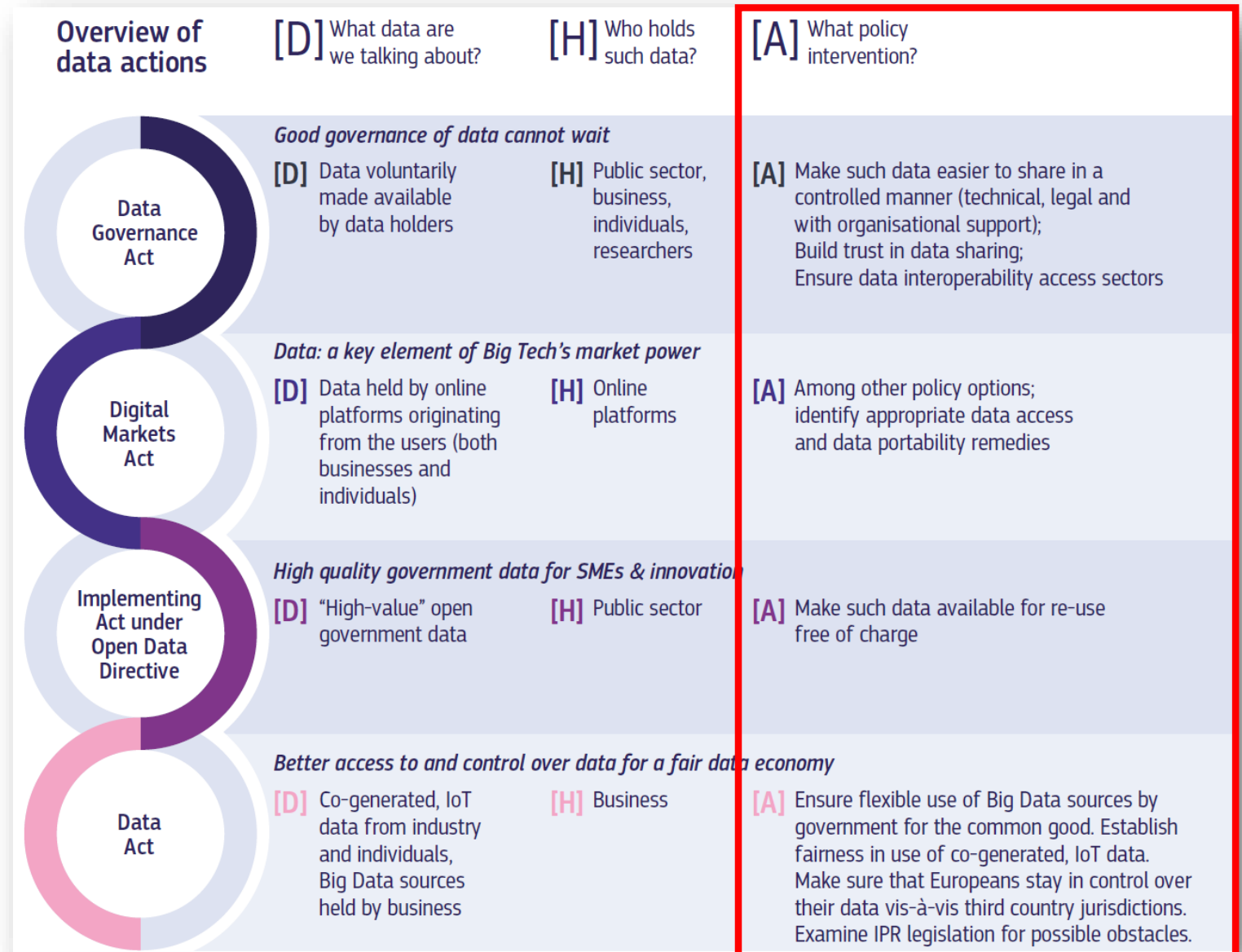
- Data in scope
  - from public sector, businesses, researchers and individuals





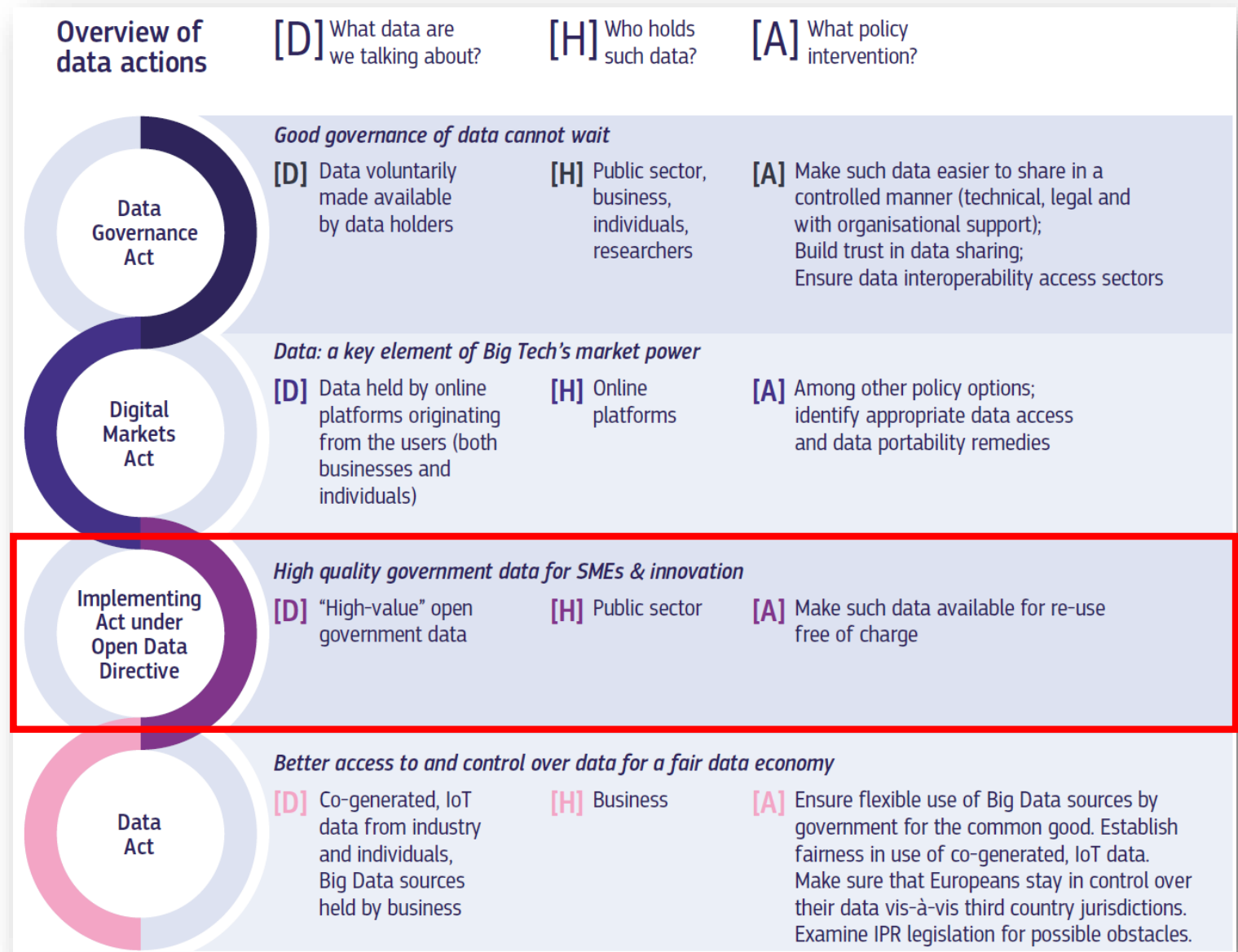
# Horizontal data sharing legislation

- Data in scope
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- Data sharing flows
  - G2B, B2G, C2G, etc.



# Horizontal data sharing legislation

- Data in scope
  - from public sector, businesses, researchers and individuals
- Data sharing flows
  - G2B, B2G, C2G, etc.
- Focus
  - Implementing Act on high-value datasets under the Open Data Directive



# Open Data Directive

L 172/56

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

26.6.2019

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/1024 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
of 20 June 2019  
on open data and the re-use of public sector information  
(recast)

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/1024/oj>

- Defines high-value datasets as public sector datasets, the re-use of which is associated with important socio-economic benefits
- Requires that high-value datasets are published
  - for free, under an open license
  - in machine-readable formats, via APIs and (when relevant) as bulk downloads
- establishes 6 categories of high-value datasets

*Geospatial*

*Earth  
observation and  
environment*

*Meteorological*

*Statistics*

*Companies and  
company  
ownership*

*Mobility*



# Implementing Act

20.1.2023

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 19/43

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/138

of 21 December 2022

laying down a list of specific high-value datasets and the arrangements for their publication and re-use

(Text with EEA relevance)

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2023/138/oj](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/138/oj)

- Defines the list of high-value datasets for each category & the requirements for their publication:
  - license: CC BY 4.0, CC0 or any equivalent or less restrictive license
  - key attributes
  - formats
  - metadata
  - (for geospatial datasets) granularity

# List of high-value datasets (relevant to GEO)

## *Geospatial*

### INSPIRE data themes

- Administrative units
- Geographical names
- Addresses
- Buildings
- Cadastral parcels

Reference & Agricultural parcels (IACS)

## *Statistics*

## *Earth observation and environment*

### INSPIRE data themes

- Hydrography
- Protected sites
- Elevation
- Geology
- Land cover
- Orthoimagery
- Area management / restriction / regulation zones & reporting units
- Bio-geographical regions
- Energy resources
- Environmental monitoring facilities
- Habitats and biotopes
- Land use
- Mineral resources
- Natural risk zones
- Oceanographic geographical features
- Production and industrial facilities
- Sea regions
- Soil
- Species distribution

## *Companies and company ownership*

## *Meteorological*

- Observations data measured by weather stations
- Climate data: validated observations
- Weather alerts
- Radar data
- Numerical weather prediction model data

### INSPIRE data themes

- Transport networks

## *Mobility*

# Benefits of high-value datasets

PRESS RELEASE | Publication 20 January 2023

## Commission defines high-value datasets to be made available for re-use

Today, the Commission has published a list of high-value datasets that public sector bodies will have to make available for re-use, free of charge, within 16 months.

Certain public sector data, such as meteorological or air quality data are particularly interesting for creators of value-added services and applications and have **important benefits** for society, the environment and the economy – which is why they should be made available to the public.

Margrethe **Vestager**, Executive Vice-President for a Europe Fit for the Digital Age, said:

Making high-value datasets available will benefit both the economy and society, for example by helping to combat climate change, reducing urban air pollution and improving transport infrastructure. This is a practical step towards achieving a successful Digital Decade and building a more prosperous digital future.

Thierry **Breton**, Commissioner for Internal Market, said:

Data is a cornerstone of our EU industrial competitiveness. With the new list of high-value datasets, published today, we are unlocking a large amount of public data for the benefit of all. Start-ups and SMEs will be able to use this data to develop new products and innovative solutions that improve the lives of citizens in the EU and around the world.



### Related topics

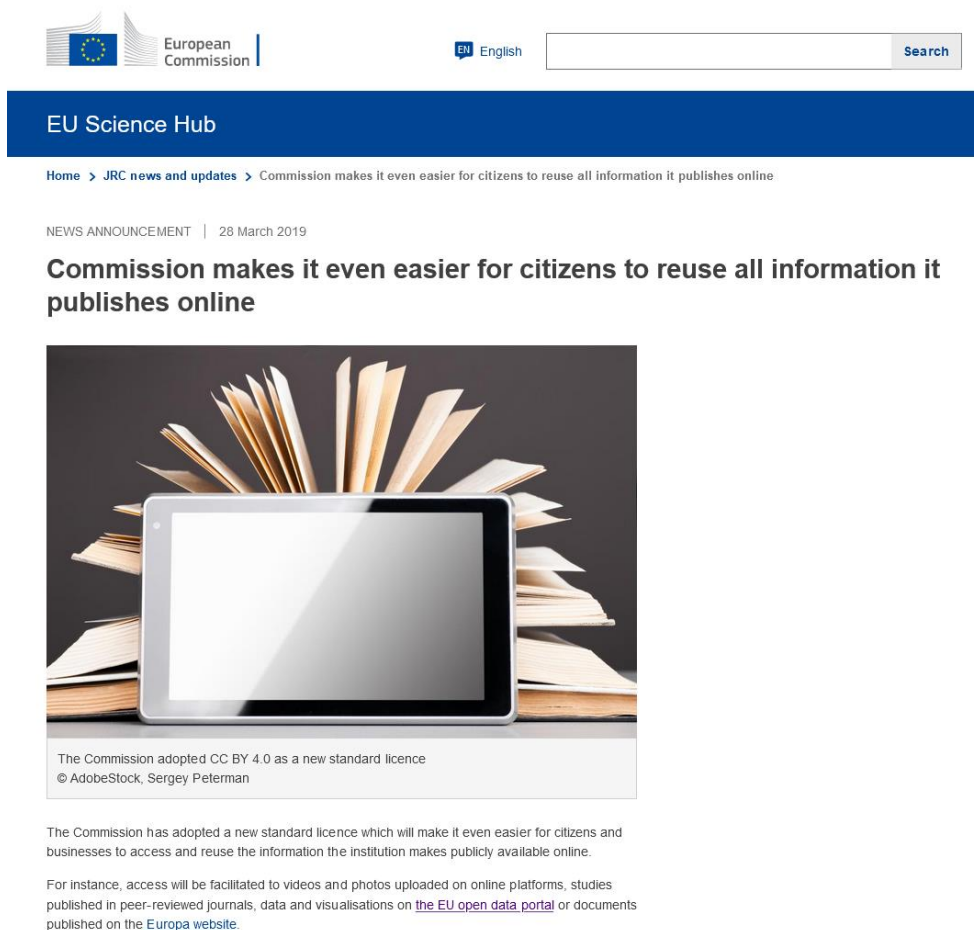
Big data   Data   Data value chain   Open data

I. Overview of Benefits (total for all provisions) – Preferred Option (policy package 3)		
Description	Amount	Comments
Direct benefits (range per annum 2024-2028)		
Economic impact	982 - 5734 million EUR	Incremental direct economic impact (GVA/GDP) is estimated as differential to baseline. Annual values for the years 2024 and 2028 are presented.
Employment	10 - 61 thousand persons employed	Incremental employment impact for the preferred policy package. Total number of persons employed, estimated based on the employment coefficient/ratio to GVA for the EU27 ICT sector.
Governmental revenues	452 - 2638 million EUR	According to the definition of Eurostat, the governmental revenue is the sum market output, of taxes, net social contributions, sales, other current revenues and capital transfer revenues. Combining these categories of governmental revenue, a weighted coefficient of EU27 by GDP is obtained. Following the calculations of Eurostat, this coefficient has an approximately value of 46% of GDP for the EU27. Ratio is applied to the direct economic impact. Hence it should be noted, that the indicator presented reflects the statistical revenues for governments in general, induced by the stimulation of GDP due to the policy interventions.
Indirect benefits (range 2024-2028)		
Economic impact	2633 - 15225 million EUR	The analysis focuses on the indirect (forward) impact on downstream industries, which is considered to be the major indirect impact. To measure these impacts with regard to the PSI/HVD economic activity, results of the EU Data Monitoring have been analysed. As a result, for the indirect (forward) impact a magnitude between ca. 2.5 and 3.0 has been identified. To estimate the indirect (forward) economic impact, multipliers at the lower bound between 2.6 and 2.8 have been applied to the direct impacts.
Employment	28 - 161 thousand persons employed	
Governmental revenues	1211 - 7004 million EUR	

source: RSB opinion, 2021 - table extracted from the draft impact assessment report:  
[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=PI\\_COM:SEC\(2022\)450&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=PI_COM:SEC(2022)450&from=EN)

# CC licenses at the Commission

## ■ A default choice since 2019



European Commission

English


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Home > JRC news and updates > Commission makes it even easier for citizens to reuse all information it publishes online

NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT | 28 March 2019

### Commission makes it even easier for citizens to reuse all information it publishes online

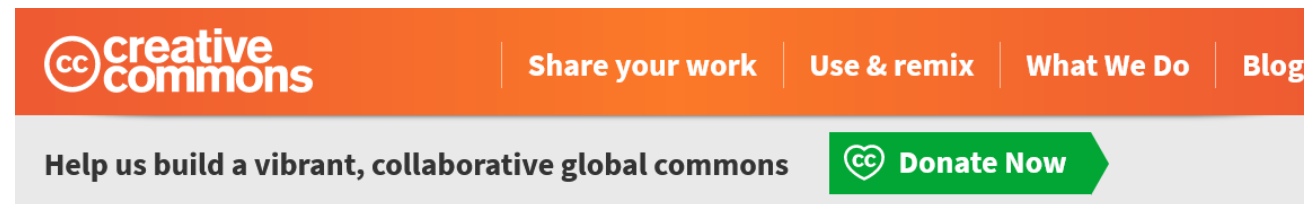


The Commission adopted CC BY 4.0 as a new standard licence  
© AdobeStock, Sergey Peterman

The Commission has adopted a new standard licence which will make it even easier for citizens and businesses to access and reuse the information the institution makes publicly available online.

For instance, access will be facilitated to videos and photos uploaded on online platforms, studies published in peer-reviewed journals, data and visualisations on [the EU open data portal](#) or documents published on the [Europa website](#).

[https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news-and-updates/commission-makes-it-even-easier-citizens-reuse-all-information-it-publishes-online-2019-03-28\\_en](https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news-and-updates/commission-makes-it-even-easier-citizens-reuse-all-information-it-publishes-online-2019-03-28_en)



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## European Commission adopts CC BY and CC0 for sharing information

 Timothy Vollmer  
April 2, 2019

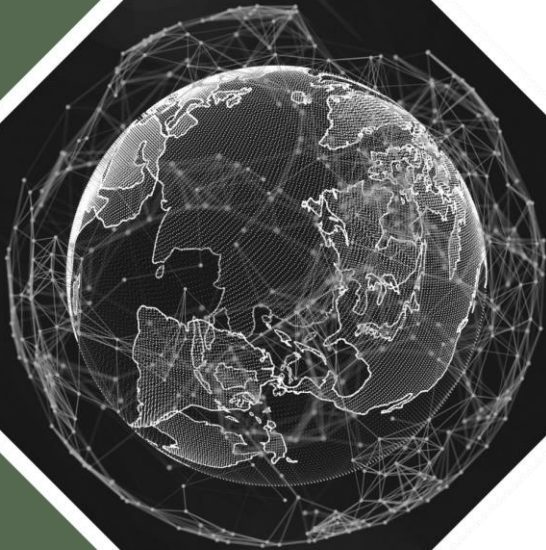
Last week the European Commission [announced](#) it has adopted CC BY 4.0 and CC0 to share published documents, including photos, videos, reports, peer-reviewed studies, and data. The Commission joins other public institutions around the world that use standard, legally interoperable tools like Creative Commons licenses and public domain tools to share a wide range of content they produce. The [decision](#) to use CC aims to increase the legal interoperability and ease of reuse of its own materials.

In addition to the use of CC BY, the Commission will also adopt the [CC0 Public Domain Dedication](#) to publish works directly in the global public domain, particularly for “raw data resulting from instrument readings, bibliographic data and other metadata.”

<https://creativecommons.org/2019/04/02/european-commission-adopts-cc-by-and-cc0-for-sharing-information>

# Lessons learnt

- Legal interoperability is as important as technical, organisational and semantic interoperability.
- In most data ecosystems (e.g. the European data spaces), the aim would not be to have all data being open:
  - public sector data whose access would affect public national security/defence, private sector data, personal data, etc.
- It is not enough that datasets are open, if their licenses are not compatible – custom licenses should be avoided!
- Legal interventions may help use open data licenses.
- What is ultimately needed is a culture of openness.





# CONTACT DETAILS



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