**Part 1: Introduction to DAAS (Asset Sale)**

**Definition**: Asset sale as a data monetization strategy means selling specific datasets or granting third parties access to these datasets. This can be done through a one-time sale or by providing the data regularly, such as on a monthly or quarterly basis, through a subscription. This approach allows businesses to earn revenue by selling their data to others who can use it for research, market analysis, or improving their own operations.[1]

**Examples**:

* **Bloomberg**: Bloomberg sells financial data to businesses. Some companies buy it once, while others subscribe to receive updated data regularly.
* **Acxiom**: Acxiom provides consumer data that businesses use for marketing and advertising. Some businesses buy the data once, while others pay regularly to keep getting updated information.

**Part 2: Setup Requirements for Asset Sale**

**1. Talent and Team Composition**

A well-prepared team is essential to successfully sell data. Each person plays a key role in ensuring the data is valuable, properly handled, and legally compliant.

* **Data Scientists**: Responsible for preparing and analyzing the data to make sure it’s clean, accurate, and ready to sell.
* **Data Engineers**: Set up the systems that store and manage the data, ensuring it’s secure and easy to access.
* **Legal and Compliance Officers**: Make sure the sale complies with laws and protects personal information, especially with rules like GDPR or CCPA.[2]

**Support Roles**:

* **Product Managers**: Work on how to sell the data, choosing the best pricing and marketing approach.
* **Sales and Marketing Teams**: Find customers and explain how the data can benefit their business.

**2. Technical Infrastructure**

* **Data Storage and Management**: Use secure cloud storage (like AWS or Google Cloud) to store data. Ensure encryption and secure access controls.[1]
* **Data Quality**: Clean and organize the data to make sure it’s accurate and useful for buyers. Tools like Talend or Informatica can help ensure the data is error-free.
* **Data Delivery**: Offer data through APIs for easy access or deliver it in bulk for large datasets, depending on customer needs.

**3. Legal and Compliance Considerations**

Before selling any data, make sure your business owns the data and has the right to sell it. It’s important to follow privacy laws like GDPR and CCPA, which protect personal information and require that the data is anonymized before selling+93 unless customer consent is provided.[3]

**Part 3: Implementation Plan**

**1. Identify and Prepare Data Assets**

* **Identify Valuable Data**: Look at the data your business collects and think about who might be interested in buying it. Classify data based on its value and relevance to different industries, such as healthcare or finance.
* **Market Research**: Find out which types of data are in demand and how much buyers are willing to pay.

**2. Setup and Manage Infrastructure**

* **Cloud Storage**: Set up secure cloud storage and ensure easy data retrieval.
* **Data Pipelines**: Build systems to automatically collect, clean, and prepare data for sale.

**3. Legal Setup**

* **Contracts**: Draft contracts that explain what data is being sold, what buyers can do with it, and any restrictions.
* **Compliance**: Make sure all data being sold complies with legal and privacy standards.

**4. Marketing and Selling**

* **Pricing**: Create clear pricing for one-time sales or subscriptions based on how often buyers need the data.
* **Pilot Testing**: Start by offering the data to a few customers to gather feedback, then adjust the offering as needed.

**5. Ongoing Improvement**

* **Customer Feedback**: Listen to what customers say and adjust the data offering or pricing if needed.
* **Monitoring**: Keep track of how often customers access or use the data and make sure the delivery systems are performing well.

**Part 4: Revenue Generation and Scaling**

* **Flexible Pricing**: Offer data for one-time purchase or as a subscription, depending on what works best for the customer. Subscriptions allow for recurring revenue if the data is updated regularly.[4]
* **Scaling**: As more customers buy your data, ensure your systems can handle the increased demand.

Reference:

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3. <https://sprinto.com/blog/ccpa-vs-gdpr/>
4. https://www.secoda.co/glossary/what-is-data-monetization