DRAFT

**Project Plan for the CEN Workshop on
Trusted Data Transaction**

WS number or WS Acronym: …

**Workshop
(to be approved during the Kick-off meeting)**

1.   Status of the Project Plan

This is a draft Project Plan to be submitted for approval during the kick-off meeting.

2.   Background to the Workshop

2.1. The market environment

Following the path traced by the Europe Union, under the impulsion of the European Commission, the main powers of the economic world are now focusing their efforts on the creation of sustainable and dynamic data ecosystems.

The development is driven by the initiatives engaged by the EU Commission and its representatives at the G7. These actions are about the building of a common framework, a trusted and secured environment for the exchange and sharing of data.

The European Commission intends to ease and develop collaborations around data, across borders and with trusted partners. This will lead to a more trusted environment, where companies and organisations will be able to exchange and monetize data while ensuring the highest level of security and privacy as well as sovereignty.

Gaia-X is a European project working on the development of a federation of data infrastructure and service providers for Europe with stated aims of being efficient, competitive, secure, and trustworthy. Gaia-X aims at data spaces in which interoperability and portability of data and related services as well as data sovereignty is ensured.

It aims to create a federated data infrastructure based on European values regarding data and cloud sovereignty, while leveraging existing standards and concepts of existing initiatives like the International Dataspace Association (IDSA).

2.2. The legal environment

The legal environment around data exchanges and data transactions plays an essential role in the development of data ecosystems. Regulations bring trust between all stakeholders involved in the exchange of data.

The General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) on data protection and privacy in the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA) was adopted on 14 April 2016 and became enforceable on 25 May 2018. This regulation became a model for many other laws across the world. EU has recently drafted and published some new regulations, namely the Data Governance Act and the Data Act, that are relevant for the future exchange of data and the aspects of trust and sovereignty and need to be included in a further elaboration.

The EU Data Governance Act was adopted by the European Parliament in April 2022, confirmed by the Council in May 2022 and will be in application in September 2023. It is an essential piece of EU legislation that addresses the re-use of certain categories of protected data held by public sector bodies, the provision of data intermediation services and of services based on data altruism in the Union. The Data Governance Act aims to foster greater re-use of data, regulate the exchange of non-personal data, strengthen various data sharing mechanisms across the UE and increase trust in data intermediation service providers, namely the operators of Data Exchanges and Data Marketplaces.

The Data Act is now at the proposal stage. The Data Act aims to create a framework which will encourage business-to-government (B2G) and business-to-business (B2B) data sharing. In particular it will regulate access to data collected by connected devices, ensuring that this data is made available to the users of said connected devices who request it, including also to third-parties, with the goal of stimulating innovation.

2.3. Existing standards and standard related activities and documents

In the context of smart community infrastructure, there exists guidelines on data exchange and sharing for smart community infrastructures (ISO 37156:2020). This document gives guidelines on principles and the framework to use for data exchange and sharing for entities with the authority to develop and operate community infrastructure.

In the context of Intelligent transport, ISO/TR 42866:2021 describes various use cases for the sharing of probe vehicle data as a common platform for smart city instantiation.

ISO/IEC TS 27570:202 (Privacy guidelines for smart cities) provides guidance on smart city ecosystem privacy protection, how standards can be used at a global level and at an organisational level for the benefit of citizens; and processes for smart city ecosystem privacy protection.

Standards related to data exchange, data marketplaces, data trading and data transactions are still burgeoning but are starting to receive some traction. The IEEE SA Data Trading System Working Group aims at establishing a system designed to trade

data through domain-independent and principled marketplaces operating under a unified architecture. It defines terminology, a reference model, and the roles and functions of data providers, data users, and data marketplaces. The standard provides an overview of the data trading system using its reference model.

2.4. Motivation for the creation of this Workshop

More data is being generated than ever before. The global volume of data has doubled between 2018 and 2022 and is expected to double again between 2022 and 2025. To take advantage of this explosion of data, organisations in the private and public sectors, including the large corporations as well as SMBs, cannot rely anymore on their own data only to build data-driven use cases that can generate value within their organisation, amongst their customers or constituents. Data must circulate and be shared, acquired, distributed within new data ecosystems, also to be monetized. Data transactions are expected to grow exponentially in the coming years. This will require clear frameworks to help organisations organise, simplify, and secure the exchange of data, in full compliance with regulatory requirements. These frameworks will also have to reinforce trust between all parties involved in the data transactions and by that contribute to the acceleration of the data ecosystems.

Therefore, for stakeholders to better understand the concept and implications of the expression of Trusted Data Transaction and to anticipate future associated standardisation requirements, a Workshop is proposed and will contribute to develop a terminology, concepts, and mechanisms for common elements to form a foundational understanding on which trusted data transactions can be based independent of any architectural choices or technical implementation.

3. Workshop proposers and Workshop participants

3.1. Original proposers of the Workshop

The proposal of this workshop resulted from exchanges between DAWEX, Fraunhofer ISST and TNO.

The Workshop is proposed by:

- Dawex Systems SAS
- Fraunhofer ISST,
- Nederlandse Organisatie voor toegepast-natuurwetenschappelijk onderzoek TNO (Netherlands Organisation for applied scientific research TNO).

3.2. CEN national member holding the Workshop secretariat

AFNOR, as CEN national member, volunteers to hold the Workshop Secretariat.

3.3. Workshop participants

The Workshop is open to any interested organisation.

The Chair and the Secretariat shall ensure the balance in participation. Balance is achieved by not permitting any single participant to have directly or indirectly an undue or excessive influence.

Participation should be limited to one expert plus a substitute per organisation.

Participation is effective after the payment of the financial contribution (paragraph 6). During the development of the agreements, new participation is possible with the conditions that:

- the new participant demonstrate it can bring valuable addition to the agreements, and

- there is a consensus for this new participation among already involved participants.

Liaisons with the European Commission (DG GROW, DG CNECT, DG JUST…) may be established if deemed necessary.

Liaisons with related initiatives (DSSC, Gaia-X, IDSA, BDVA, …) may also be established.

4.   Workshop scope and objectives

For digital ecosystems trustworthiness is key to enable data exchanges between stakeholders. The International Data Space Association (IDSA), Gaia-X AISBL, IEEE SA Data Trading System Working Group, among others, are debating about corresponding terminology, concepts, and mechanisms for trusted data transactions. Common elements can be identified, although differences can also be seen in the details.

The aim of the workshop is to establish terminology, concepts, and mechanisms for common elements to form a foundational understanding on which trusted data transactions can be based independent of any architectural choices or technical implementation. It can be used in all use cases where stakeholders need to establish trust for the purpose of data exchange and interconnection.

The scope of the CWA is therefore to describe key concepts and mechanisms in the field of data exchange with the goal of identifying attribute-based criteria for the decision-making grid that baseline how to create trust in data transactions.

Criteria can be of business, technical, organizational, contractual, legal, or regulatory nature. They can be imposed, for example by regulation or industry practice, or recommended. Additional criteria can be added by each party and used to arrange the level of trust suitable to the parties in the context of a particular data transaction.

The CWA may be used in the development of other standards in support of data transactions among diverse, interested parties or stakeholders and contribute to the activities of

European initiatives like the Data Space Support Center (DSSC) by proposing a common ground that debates can refer to.

If successful, the CWA could be transformed into CEN-CENELEC standards and then effectively support the different EU regulation acts.

5. Workshop programme

The CWA shall be drafted and published in English.

Work Plan

The work plan is composed of a series of items that are detailed in Annex A.

Main work items and milestones:

1. Development of Part 1: Key concepts, terminology, and mechanisms
2. Development of Part 2: Attribute-based criteria for trustworthiness

A table of content is proposed in annex E.

6. Workshop structure

The Workshop is subject to CEN-CENELEC Guide 29 - CEN/CENELEC Workshop Agreements.

The Workshop Chair shall be responsible for ensuring that the development of the CWA is in accordance with the agreed project plan and requirements of CEN-CENELEC Guide 29.

The Workshop Chair shall decide when the Workshop participants have reached agreement on the final text of the CWA, on the basis of the comments received and any further consultation that has taken place, at which point the CWA is approved.

AFNOR will provide the Workshop secretariat, subject to formal acceptance of the project plan at the kick-off meeting. The responsibilities of the secretariat cover the co-ordination of administrative duties involved in the organisation of the Workshop including:

- To maintain the meeting schedules and arrange the physical/virtual meeting locations;
- To distribute the agenda and other documents for the Plenary Sessions;
- To prepare draft minutes of the Plenary Sessions;
- To maintain the web site and ensure the timely availability of the working documents for meetings;
- To ensure that the CWA is available in time on the appropriate CEN format; and

- To interface with the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre (CCMC) regarding strategic issues, problems arising, external relationships, etc.

- To maintain a record of the participating organisations and individuals.

   In order to ensure the transparency of the Workshop process, all Workshop documents shall be uploaded onto the electronic platform Livelink or Collaboration tool.

Meetings will primarily be hold as virtual meetings.

7. Resource requirements

All costs related to the participation of interested parties in the Workshop's activities have to be borne by themselves. Use of electronic meetings will be encouraged as much as possible. All the documentation will be drafted and supplied electronically.

The proposers will contribute each to the amount of 7.500 € excl. tax.

Participants should contribute to the amount of 7.500 € excl. tax. for the organization and management of the workshop

For academia, the participation is limited to 1.500 € excl. tax.

In case of insufficient funding, the cost will be borne equally by the proposers.

In case of excessive funding, based on the real cost of the secretariat, the surplus will be reimbursed to the contributors on a pro rata basis of their contribution.

8. Related activities, liaisons, etc.

Liaisons may be established with:
- European Commission DG GROW, DG CNECT and DG JUST
- Data Space Support Center, Gaia-X AISBL, International Data Space Association

9. Contact points

Chairperson:
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Annexes

Annex A: Work plan details

Annex B: CWA self-assessment

Annex C: Analysis of the degree of interest in the subject in different European countries and amongst different stakeholders

Annex D: Draft Agenda for the kick-off meeting

Annex E: Indicative table of content of the future CWA

Annex A: Work plan details

The work plan is broke-down into 6 items/phases:

Development of Part 1: Concepts, terminology, and   mechanisms

Item 1.   Development (4 months)

Item 2.   Commenting period (1 month)

Item 3.   Review of the comments and approval (2 months)

Development of Part 2: Identification of trusted stakeholders and Transaction characteristics

Item 4.   Development (6 months)

Item 5.   Commenting period (1 month)

Item 6.   Review of the comments and approval (2 months)

The comments resolution will be performed as follow:

- The chair, the editor and the secretariat will select the relevant comments and categorize them.
- The editor will then propose a draft document with resolution proposition.
- The draft document will be presented and discussed by the participants.

The final deliverable will consist of:

1. Part 1 document on concepts, terminology and mechanisms
2. Part 2 document on characteristics and attributes of trust in data ecosystems

Annex B: CWA self-assessment

Title of the proposed CWA: Trusted Data Transaction

1. **Does the proposed CWA conflict with an EN or an HD for CENELEC?**

    ☒   NO
    ☐   YES ☐ **WARNING**: Work on the proposed CWA shall not be initiated.

2. **Does the proposed CWA intend to define requirements related to safety matters?**

    ☒   NO
    ☐   YES

3. **Is the scope of the proposed CWA within the scope of an existing CEN/CENELEC technical body?**

    ☒   NO
    ☐.   YES
        ☐ The relevant CEN/CENELEC technical body shall be consulted on the CWA proposal:
        ● If this technical body responds positively and sees no harm in the CWA being developed, the CWA proposal may be processed.

        ● If the technical body is opposed to a CWA being launched, the CWA proposal shall be submitted to the CEN/CENELEC BT(s) for decision.

4. **Does the proposed CWA intend to define requirements related to management system aspects?**

    ☒   NO
    ☐   YES ☐ The CWA proposal shall be submitted to the CEN/CENELEC BT(s) for decision.

5. **Does the proposed CWA intend to define requirements related to conformity assessment aspects?**

    ☒   NO
    ☐   YES ☐ CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations - Part 3, 6.7 applies.

Annex C: Analysis of the degree of interest in the subject in different European countries and amongst different stakeholders

Title of the proposed CWA: Trusted Data Transaction

Context assessment

The CWA is aiming at developing a clear definition of what a Trusted Data Transaction is amid the rapid development of data exchanges, data sharing and data trading around the world between organisations of any type and any size, across industries and across borders. Having a standardised definition of this notion is particularly important as it encompasses multiple layers of concepts and processes covering the technical exchange, the licensing, the business model underpinning the transaction as well as its legal and regulatory compliance.

Many stakeholders are involved and concerned by the development of trusted data exchanges at scale:

- **The data users** are immediate beneficiaries, as they are increasingly searching for external data sources to enrich their own data and use it to improve their business processes, enhance customer satisfaction or create new digitised products or services,

- **The data providers** are also immediate beneficiaries, as they increasingly see their data as valuable assets, that have to be managed as other assets in their organisations, and generate value by exchanging, distributing and monetizing their data amongst external organizations

- **The operators or orchestrators of data exchanges, data hubs or data marketplaces**, that provide the services allowing data providers and data users to conduct data transactions in a streamline way, securely and in compliance with regulatory requirements

- **The technology providers** that provide the technology that support data exchange activities that are used by the operators or orchestrators of said data exchanges, data hubs or data marketplaces

- **Governments** around the world that engage in initiatives for the development and deployment of data exchanges and marketplaces aiming at stimulating innovation by providing secure and trusted environments for data exchange between various categories of stakeholders (corporates, start-ups, academic institutions, etc.) or for promoting data altruism

- **EU institutions**: Data has been on top of their agenda for more than a decade, considering that data-driven innovation will bring enormous benefits both for Union citizens and for the economy, for example through improved personalised medicine, new mobility, and its contribution to the European Green Deal. EU institutions consider that it is necessary to improve the conditions for data sharing in the internal market, by creating a harmonised framework for data exchanges and laying down certain basic requirements for data governance, aiming to further develop the borderless digital internal market and a human-centric,   trustworthy, and secure data society and economy. Standardisation efforts, especially on the topic of Trusted Data Transactions,   considering the various regulatory frameworks, will contribute to further advance the implementation of effective data exchange and data sharing practises in Europe and worldwide.

- **Associations and Initiatives**: In the context of data ecosystems many initiatives can be identified that aim on specifications, policies and rules, and reference architectures for trustworthy and sovereign data exchange that are mirroring requirements and approaches of stakeholders and various domains.

Annex D: Draft Agenda for the kick-off meeting

10th of march 2023 – 2 pm to 4 pm

Registration link

https://afnor.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJAufugsrDoiGNwG5jMUBILCt7m9HsddcPLG

Agenda   **Timing**

1. Opening of the meeting

2. Roll call of participants

3. Adoption of the agenda

4. Introduction on CEN and on the Workshop concept

5. General presentation of the Workshop

6. Confirmation of Workshop Chair and Secretariat

7. Project Plan

   a. Discussion and review of comments received
   b. Adoption of the Project Plan

8. Organization of the technical work

9. Any other business

10. Next meeting, future actions and their assignment

11. Closure of the meeting

Annex E: Indicative table of contents of the future CEN Workshop agreement

1. INTRODUCTION
2. SCOPE
3. NORMATIVE REFERENCES
4. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
5. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF TRUSTED DATA TRANSACTION
   - 5.1. General
   - 5.2. Principles
   - 5.3. Objectives
   - 5.4. Key processes

6. TRUSTED DATA TRANSACTION FRAMEWORK
   - 6.1. General
   - 6.2. Concepts
   - 6.3. Criteria to establish trust among stakeholders
     - 6.3.1. Mandatory
     - 6.3.2. Optional
7. NON-NORMATIVE EXAMPLES