

General objective: Improve conditions for data sharing in the internal market, by creating a framework for data exchanges and data governance

Application to universities/academics: as **data users** and as **data providers**

Regulation (EU) 2022/868 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on European data governance and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 ([Data Governance Act](#))

Relevant provisions:

- Chapter II** Facilitates the **re-use of protected categories of public data** that fall outside the scope of the Open Data Directive.
- Chapter IV** Lays down a registration scheme for organisations facilitating **data altruism**, which are envisioned to promote the not-for-profit exchange of data.
- Chapter III** Lays down a notification and supervision framework for **data intermediation services**, which are envisioned to promote the commercial exchange of data.

Anticipated impact on universities:

Topic	Capacity	Impact	Explanation
Re-use of protected public data	Data user	Medium	Re-use of protected public data is considered beneficial to European research and innovation (recital 6). However, the DGA does not create a legal obligation for public sector bodies to allow the re-use of such data; it merely lays down conditions under which access for re-use must take place <i>if granted</i> , hence the <i>medium</i> yet positive impact on universities.
	Data provider	Low	According to recital 12 of the DGA, the research branches of universities seem to fall under the re-use regime of protected public data with respect to certain exchanges of their (research) data. The impact of the rules on universities are however rather <i>low</i> considering that there is no legal obligation to make such data re-usable. If however, universities decide to make protected categories of public data available for re-use, then the DGA brings substantial compliance burdens and risks.
Data altruism	Data user	High	Data altruism is likely to contribute to the emergence of pools of data potentially valuable for scientific research purposes, hence the <i>high</i> positive impact of the rules.
Data intermediation	Data user	Low	Universities could in theory act as commercial buyers or sellers of data. However, this is not likely to happen very often in practice as most publicly funded research takes place on a not-for-profit basis, hence the <i>low</i> yet still positive impact of these rules.

Interactions with other frameworks & potential (consistency) issues:

Interaction	Chapter II of the Data Governance Act complements the Open Data Directive rules by giving guidance on how to make public data that are protected on grounds of commercial confidentiality, statistical confidentiality, third-party intellectual property rights and personal data protection available for re-use.
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