

# Final Report

## Support Centre for Data Sharing

### DG CONNECT

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Submitted by Capgemini Invent to be accepted by DG CONNECT

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## 1 Executive summary

Data sharing is the collection of practices, technology, cultural elements, and legal frameworks that are relevant to sharing any kind of information digitally, between individuals or organisations.

To research, document and report about data sharing practices, EU legal frameworks, and the access to and distribution of technology relevant to organisations, the European Commission funded the Support Centre for Data Sharing from 2019 until 2022.

Originally set to end in June 2022, the Support Centre for Data Sharing project was extended in time with an additional 6 months, to continue fostering data sharing practices across Europe, and set the stage for the upcoming European data spaces. December 2022 marks the official end of the project.

In this 6-month extension period, our approach has been to maintain the website (Service 1) and continue all services that are relevant to the audience in 2022. This includes practice examples (Service 2), helpdesk support (Service 3), and communication activities (Service 4). Three additional practice examples interviews have taken place and the narratives are documented and included in the final digest.

### **A common European data space**

The concept of trusted data sharing in data spaces within one common European data space has evolved in the public discourse, especially following the Digital Europe Programme. There is growing interest in the private and public sector of the role of data sharing in the European market and its potential economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Hence, the SCDS team has continued to observe and partake in conversations around the European data spaces and helped accelerate the adoption of effective, secure, and legal data sharing practices in Europe together with the Consortium of the Data Spaces Support Centre.

The SCDS has continued its position as a support and knowledge exchange platform to ensure continuity for the users until the launch of the Data Spaces Support Centre. In the communication activities as well as in the practice examples, the team has focused more on data spaces and its actors to prepare the audience and community for the arrival of the Data Spaces Support Centre and to be of best support to those.

In the 6-month extension period, the SCDS team held a panel at EU Regions Week in October. In November, we represented SCDS and presented the learnings and outcomes of the project on two occasions, i.e., the Big Data Europe conference and the European Big Data Value Forum.

To preserve the knowledge collected and expertise gained with the Support Centre for Data Sharing, we are in close contact with the Data Spaces Support Centre (DSSC). Though the DSSC infrastructure is not yet fully deployed, we will ensure that SCDS deliverables remain preserved, and we will be available to the DSSC team for ad-hoc support beyond the official end date of the project. This was made possible due to the extension of the contract, bridging the period in which the DSSC team was forming.

Regarding the project's deliverables, the technical hand-over report (B.11) has been created and delivered. The final meeting of the SCDS (M.4) will be held during the last of our regular update calls: 29 November 2022. The final report (C.4) is this document.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Objectives of the project

The Support Centre for Data Sharing (SCDS) initiative focused on researching, documenting, and reporting about the data sharing practices, EU legal frameworks, and access to and distribution of technology that are relevant to organisations. The term “data sharing” refers to the collection of practices, technology, cultural elements, and legal frameworks that are relevant to transactions in any kind of information digitally. Sharing data implies novel models and legal or technological challenges. It has been the project’s ambition, over the course of the initiative, to assist the entire community of practice as it evolves from the basic to the more challenging situations.

- By data sharing practices we mean legal, technical or, in general, professional procedures that are observable in the space of data sharing.
- By legal frameworks we refer to the broad systems of legislative and other rules that govern and regulate decision making, agreements, compliance, etc. Our focus has been on the legal frameworks of the European Union and its Member States; however, we also observed and learned from the experience of other countries worldwide.
- By access to and distribution of technology, we refer to aspects such as data security, identification and traceability of data sources, and data publication through APIs.

### 2.2 Purpose of this report

The goal of this report is to document the progress of the project since the previous progress meeting and present the final overview of all the project’s tasks, deliverables, and outcomes.

This report covers the whole project duration with a focus on progress made during the second half of the third year of the project, i.e., from June 2022 to December 2022. This report is the final project report. This report includes a description of tasks conducted across all services, as well as progress made against their respective indicators. All deliverables due over the entire course of the project are shown.

The Support Centre for Data sharing (SCDS) team held the final meeting (M.4) for the project during the regular update call on 29 November 2022 as a videoconference with the project-responsible of the European Commission (EC), Directorate-General Communications Networks, Content and Technology, hereafter referred to as DG CONNECT.

A draft of this report was submitted prior to the final meeting (M.4) with the European Commission on 29 November.

### 2.3 Structure of this report

For reference, for each service and its work packages (WP), the objectives and approach, including the timeline, are summarised based on the full text in the Project Offer and any subsequent agreement with the EC, e.g., during the Inception Meeting.

Aspects and details of the approach that could be further specified during the execution of the project, until the moment of the submission of this report, were added for each WP in the “Approach” section. For the reader who follows the project regularly, the “Objectives” and “Approach” sections will not add anything to their pre-existing knowledge of the project.

The “Approach” sections also illustrate the WPs’ timelines agreed upon at project inception. Since then, detailed revised planning may have taken place, in agreement with DG CONNECT, overriding the original. These differences are highlighted in the text.

We then document in the “Progress” section the WP’s progress and achievements during the year. Together with reporting what was done, the Consortium offers their analysis of how to interpret what we’ve observed, what worked well and what not, and our opportunities for improvement.

This structure is applied consistently to all services and WP and allows a brief and comprehensible overview of the project’s objectives and tasks, the decisions and specifications made after the submission of the offer and the next steps. For the full and more granular WP approach, we refer to the Inception Report and the Project Offer before it.

## 2.4 Overview of the third and final year

The focus of the third year of SCDS was to continue:

- **promoting the initiative**, so that the community could learn about it and use it in their everyday learning and working, and explore the opportunities that lie in data sharing, and how to overcome barriers towards it
- **building the brand** and the team's and core communities' knowledge around data sharing, and
- **creating assets** on top of which the community of practitioners is built, starting from the website itself.

The third year of SCDS was marked by continued discussions around personal data and how to protect it and the emergence of data spaces. The project's key deliverables were completed and made available to the public (see p. 5 above on preserving this knowledge base on the DSSC):

### *Practice examples*

- **All 25 practice examples + an additional 3**, describing how data sharing is delivered in the real-world through its technical and legal challenges and across industries, from B2B to G2G to academia. The team has had the privilege to interview academics, researchers, entrepreneurs, and civil servants for whom data sharing is instrumental to their everyday work, and to document their experiences and successes.

### *Technology*

- The **technical guidance on secure data sharing**, which provides an overview of the most important considerations and practical recommendations on secure data sharing.
- The **technical guidance on Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)**, complemented by **e-learning materials**, a guide titled "**6 APIs you should know**" introducing six popular and important API types that readers and practitioners should know, and finally, a **blog post** titled "How to make APIs and microservices communicate safely".
- A **classification scheme** for developer-friendly APIs, defining assessment criteria for APIs that are highly usable and, thus, developer-friendly.
- The **API Friendliness Checker** that checks user's APIs against essential quality and usability criteria, based on the classification scheme for developer-friendly APIs.
- The **SCDS API Licensing Assistant**, which guides users through a series of important questions to help them assemble a tailored licence for API-based data sharing.
- The **technical guidance on data provenance and lineage**, which provides an integrated perspective and guidance on how to ensure the traceability of data in practice.
- The **widgets and tools** page, which offers third-party products and services around data sharing.

### *Legal framework*

- The **report on collected model contract terms**, that has inaugurated the legal research that will bring the project to release one of the European Union's first sets of recommended contract terms for data sharing.
- **5 sectoral reports on recommended contract terms**, which provide guidance on contractual practices for the sectors agriculture, financial services, smart energy, smart mobility, and the EU Green Deal. These reports give an overview of common contractual issues and model clauses, which can be used as templates to license data.

- The **analytical report on EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data**, that has created a solid reference for those in companies and organisations who are responsible for the legal aspects of sharing and need to be aware of the complex legislative space within which they need to move.

*Communication*

- Our continuous work of **communication** and dissemination, through news, opinion pieces, (virtual) events, and social media through which we promote all SCDS assets.
- The SCDS **website**, that offers us a natural channel for all of the above to be offered to the public and engage with the community of practice.

### 3 Service 1 – Developing, operating, and regularly improving a web-based user interface

SCDS is designed as a modern service, providing all necessary functional and non-functional features with ensured reliability and security. The most crucial functional and non-functional features are:

- a searchable linked data asset registry,
- learning material recommendations via linked data,
- integration with the European Data Portal - now data.europa.eu -, and
- high scalability.

#### 3.1 General approach

Service 1 is tasked with the development of the core infrastructure of the portal. Service 1 consists of two work packages (WP):

- **WP1:** Building the portal
- **WP2:** Managing Service 1

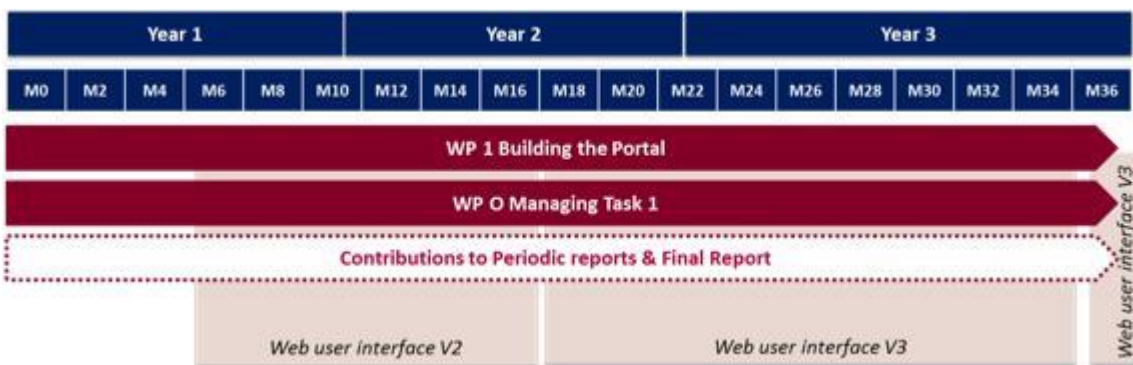


Figure 1: Original timeline for reference

#### 3.2 Work package 1 – Building the portal

##### 3.2.1 Objectives

Work package 1 prioritises the following objectives:

- Developing and operating a complete web application, consisting of server-side services, data storage, and the corresponding web frontend.
- Enabling the publication of editorial content as text, software, images, and videos.
- Supporting internationalisation and localisation.

### 3.2.2 Approach

To realise the aims of Service 1, five components and their supportive deliverables have been delivered and being maintained:

- **Step 1:** Content Management System
- **Step 2:** Data Sharing Knowledge Registry
- **Step 3:** Web Frontend
- **Step 4:** Community-Generated Content and Engagement
- **Step 5:** Helpdesk

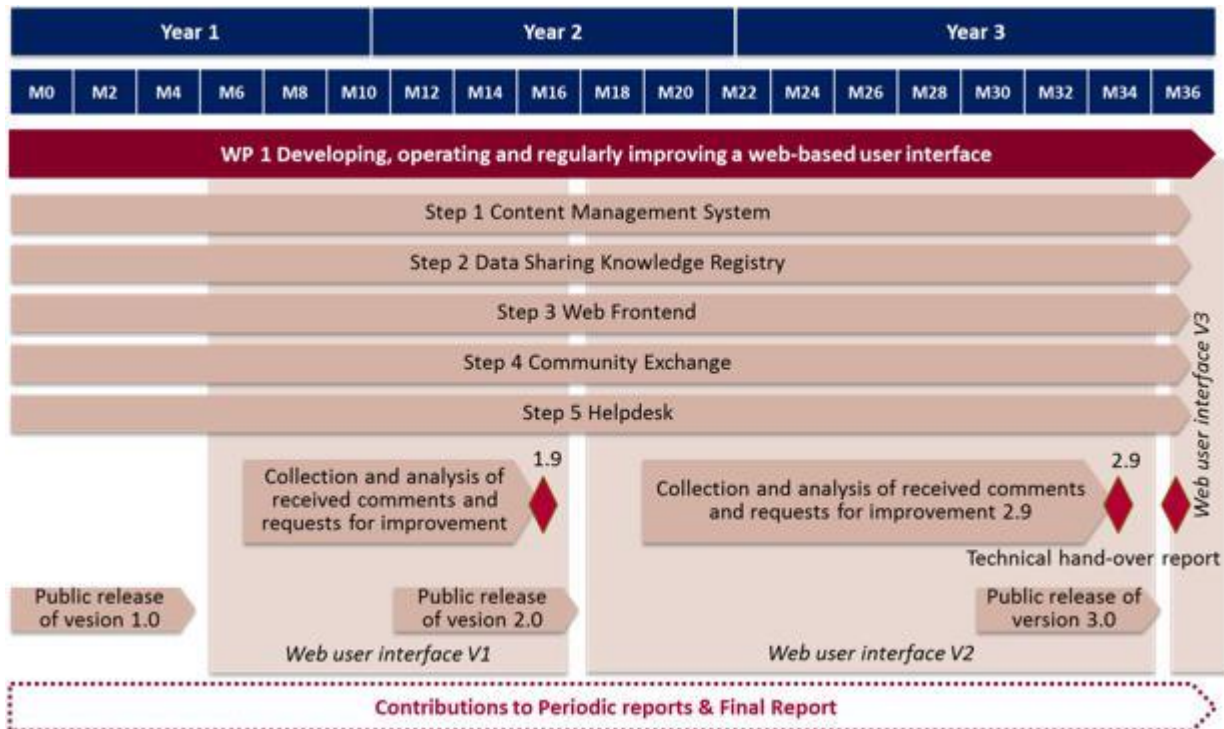


Figure 2: Original timeline for reference

The Consortium is responsible to procure hosting and networking services for the Support Centre for Data Sharing. The main domain name for the website is eudatasharing.eu. Additionally, the following domain names were set up to redirect to the SCDS portal:

- eudatasharing.com
- supportdatasharing.eu
- supportcentrefordatasharing.eu
- supportcenterfordatasharing.eu

### 3.2.3 Progress

SCDS adopts a micro-service architecture, benefitting from state-of-the-art scalability and resilience. Directly visible to users is the portal's front-end that is primarily built on Drupal and is available in six languages. As a custom development, the Data Sharing Knowledge Registry uses a linked data triple store to ingest news and other content from the data.europa.eu portal in a flexible and scalable manner. This feature also serves as a conceptual bridge to connect to data.europa.eu's open data and the SCDS' (primarily) shared data offer.

In Year 3, SCDS WP1 has introduced new services and refined its existing offer. Version 3 (V3) of the SCDS portal, released in December 2021, delivered an iterative update of the website, including compliance, web accessibility, and user experience improvements. The design and

architectural characteristics have changed with the V3 update. For a detailed description of V3 changes, please refer to [deliverable A.2.9: Report on suggestions for improvements for version 3 of SCDS](#) or the [previous progress report \(no. 3\)](#).

#### *Data protection compliance and privacy*

V3 of SCDS includes several service changes and improvements to ensure compliance with the European Commission's Internal Data Protection Regulation (IDPR). The overall objective of this regulation is to further reduce the personal data footprint of the SCDS services wherever possible. This has been achieved by four main tasks:

- Offering anonymous interaction options where reasonably possible, e.g., in the case of likes on the SCDS website<sup>1</sup>
- Turning off non-essential website functions that require personal data and have not been used intensely by users so far (e.g., the previously existing EU Login for external users and the comment function)
- Migrating services that require the processing of personal data to EC-owned and -operated solutions (e.g., the EC's solutions Newsroom and Futurium have been adopted, replacing the previously used Drupal-internal systems)
- Updating cookie settings and cookie banner behaviour as well as corresponding cookie and privacy policies
- Removing any third-party tracking technology from the website<sup>2</sup>

For a detailed description of V3 data protection compliance and privacy tasks and changes please refer to Deliverable A.2.9: Report on suggestions for improvements for version 3 of SCDS.

#### *Web accessibility*

According to the internal web guide<sup>3</sup>, web services offered by the European Commission should comply with WCAG 2.1, level AA. For V3, a detailed accessibility assessment was conducted, identifying the exact accessibility status, deficits, and possible remedies. Based on the assessment results, the following changes were suggested to improve the website's overall accessibility. It is important to highlight that these changes do not ensure full compliance with WCAG 2.1 Level AA as this would require the solution of an extensive list of issues identified in the assessment report. Instead, the proposed implementations were selected to establish a proportionate balance between maximising accessibility benefits and limiting revisions to the website.

- **Changes to the SCDS colour scheme:** The original colour scheme employed by the SCDS website did not offer sufficient contrast ratios and was therefore not accessible. It was therefore agreed to implement a new SCDS colour scheme, migrating to a colour palette that offers greater contrast ratios. Benefit to users: Website users with limited eyesight can better differentiate between different website elements.
- **Full adoption of keyboard focus and removal of keyboard traps:** Visually impaired users frequently use their keyboard's tab key to navigate to different website elements which can then be read out by a screen reader. For this, the respective websites must support keyboard focus (i.e., visually highlighting selected website elements) and not have any so-

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<sup>1</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/data-sharing-practice-examples>

<sup>2</sup> This does, however, not include the use of any tracking in third-party content and applications embedded in the SCDS website such as YouTube video recordings (e.g., <https://eudatasharing.eu/examples/rinis-facilitating-over-3-billion-digital-transactions-each-year>). To use these website elements, users will have to accept the respective provider's terms and conditions as specified in the SCDS privacy statement (<https://eudatasharing.eu/privacy>).

<sup>3</sup> <https://wikis.ec.europa.eu/display/WEBGUIDE/01.+Accessibility+overview>

called keyboard traps (i.e., website elements to which a user can navigate with the tab key but will not be able to navigate away from). Several pages of the SCDS website contain elements that are either not accessible via keyboard focus or are keyboard traps. It was therefore proposed to implement solutions that resolve existing keyboard traps. Benefit to users: Screen readers will function reliably, offering visually impaired users a consistent website experience.

- **Consistent adoption of web accessible heading styles on main pages:** When accessing a page via a screen reader, consistent, i.e., hierarchically ordered HTML section headings greatly support the purely auditive understanding of visually impaired users. Some pages on the SCDS website did not apply a consistent HTML heading style. We therefore implemented consistent heading styles on the home page<sup>4</sup> and main pages<sup>5</sup>. Benefit to users: The page hierarchy is better understandable to users accessing the page via a screen reader.
- **Cleaning of alt-tags for decorative images:** Web accessibility usually requires that images accompanying a text have a description and suitable title that can be read out by screen readers. This ensures that the information contained in relevant images is also conveyed to visually impaired users. However, purely decorative images that contain no information relevant to the content and meaning of the accompanying text should not contain a description and should be formatted in a way that instructs screen readers to skip these images. This is perceived as the best option not to confuse visually impaired website users with lateral information that is not directly relevant to a page's primary content. Some pages on the SCDS website have decorative images with confusing title and/or incorrectly formatted alt-tags. We therefore cleaned up titles and emptied alt-tags for decorative images on the home page and main pages. Benefit to users: The focus of screen reader users is not distracted by merely decorative images.
- **Revision and, where required, implementation of ARIA labels:** ARIA labels offer several mechanisms for adding labels and descriptions to HTML elements that are not visible on screen. They are used to tag and provide descriptions that can then be accessed by assistive technologies such as screen readers, e.g., explaining the purpose of social media icons (to share website content) on a website. The SCDS website's use of ARIA labels can be improved in various places. We therefore revised and, where required, implemented ARIA labels on at least the home page and main pages. Benefit to users: Users of assistive technologies have a more reliable website experience, supported by the consistent adoption of ARIA labels.

To explain the accessibility status of the website, a web accessibility statement was drafted based on the web accessibility statement of the Publications Office of the European Union<sup>6</sup>. This statement also contained exceptions of SCDS pages that are not be accessible according WCAG 2.1 Level AA, including the following:

- **Legacy content on non-top-level pages:** No further accessibility improvements have been applied to legacy content on pages other than the SCDS homepage and main pages unless it was possible to apply accessibility features by wholesale theme or design changes. This means that pages such as individual practice examples or news pieces are not fully accessible. Applying all accessibility features to all SCDS pages would have required extensive manual and editorial changes, consuming disproportionate resources.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/>

<sup>5</sup> E.g., <https://eudatasharing.eu/data-sharing-practice-examples> and <https://eudatasharing.eu/secure-datasharing>

<sup>6</sup> <https://op.europa.eu/en/web/about-us/legal-notice/accessibility-statement>

- API Licensing Assistant, API Friendliness Checker, and API eLearning modules: These three tools of the SCDS are principally not designed to be web accessible. As a result, they would need to be entirely redesigned and reimplemented to be made fully web accessible. This would have required disproportionate efforts.
- Third party applications and modules: Applications and modules such as the embedding of YouTube videos on SCDS pages as well as the Twitter widget (“wall”) on the SCDS homepage are provided by third parties. Their exact accessibility features are beyond the control of the consortium and therefore could not be changed with reasonable effort.

For a detailed description of V3 web accessibility tasks and changes please refer to Deliverable A.2.9: Report on suggestions for improvements for version 3 of SCDS.

#### *Other compliance*

To ensure alignment with the revised status of the SCDS webservice as a service provided by the European Commission, a limited number of other revisions were implemented. These were mostly applied to follow European Commission recommended best practices. As part of this work stream, compliance with the European Commission’s outsourcing principles was also enquired with the three outsourcing providers that supply parts of the SCDS infrastructure. These are Hetzner Online GmbH (for web hosting), Hosteurope (for web mailer infrastructure), and One.com (for DNS services). Enquiries focussed on the availability and accessibility of security-related logs as well as the existence of security incidence response procedures. Results of these enquiries were delivered in September and October 2021.

For a detailed description of V3 other compliance tasks and changes please refer to Deliverable A.2.9: Report on suggestions for improvements for version 3 of SCDS.

#### *General design and UX*

Beyond compliance-related changes, various design and UX improvements were introduced with V3 as well. These aim to improve the accessibility of content and to support users in discovering the SCDS’ primary service offering. The most prominent change is a wholesale redesign of the SCDS website’s homepage, adopting a more modern, tile-based design. Furthermore, numerous smaller changes were applied, including e.g., a redesigned navigation menu, a filtering option for the practice example page, and a breadcrumb solution.

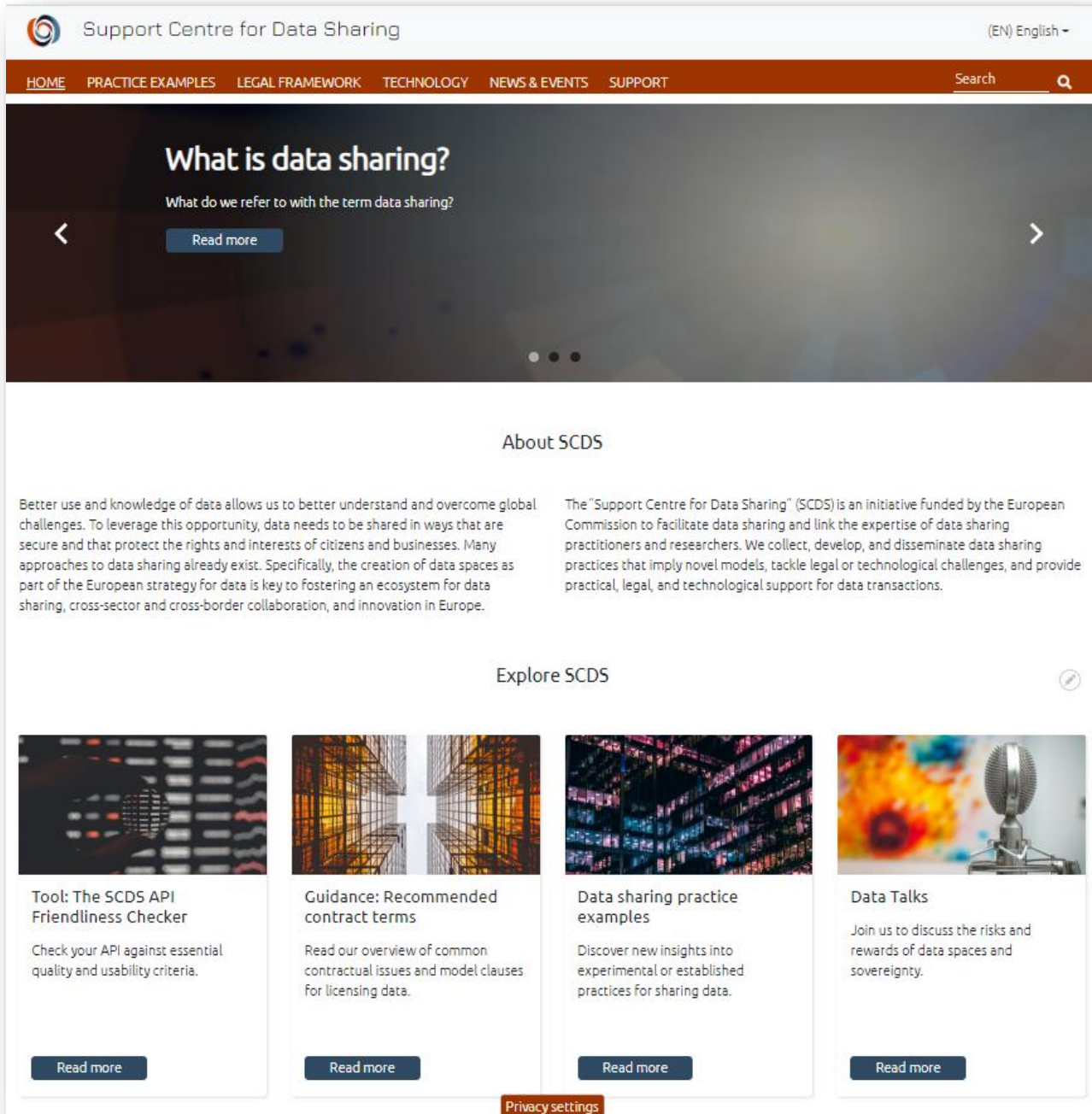


Figure 3: Website's homepage overview

Support Centre for Data Sharing (EN) English

HOME PRACTICE EXAMPLES LEGAL FRAMEWORK TECHNOLOGY NEWS & EVENTS SUPPORT Search

Home > Data sharing practice examples

## Data sharing practice examples

There is no single "right" way for sharing data, or – at least – no single model has emerged yet to make every other option unsuitable or obsolete. In this section, we observe and document experimental or established practices of companies, governments and organisations across countries and sectors.

Our ambition is for our examples to show promising data sharing models and give insights into the underlying legal arrangements, technical mechanisms and potential economic benefits for actors involved. The set we have selected for you so far is just a starting point and will grow over time, as we identify and document more cases.

Also, we want to hear from you. You have the opportunity to rate the practice examples to help other readers identify which were the most useful for you to learn from, and to comment on them, whether on this page or discussing together with other practitioners in the [user forum](#).

Are you aware of interesting data sharing practice examples? Get in touch with us via the [support form](#) and tell us your story!

Digest of practice examples  
SCDS Practice Example Digest.docx

20 Results

Sectors		
All		<b>Unlocking data ecosystems</b> Data flows within Europe—free or restricted? 0 0
Agriculture		<b>Building trust around data collection</b> Smart cities may be the ultimate expression of the promise of data sharing and artificial intelligence. They provide citizens with connected services that are... 0 0
Government		<b>Responsible data governance in smart cities: Waterfront Toronto</b> In 2017, Waterfront Toronto, a public body created by three levels of government to develop the shoreline of Lake Ontario in Canada, put out a Request for... 0 1
Manufacturing		<b>Stephen Whiffin: Balancing the potential for</b>
Mobility		
Research		
Transport and logistics		
No sector focus		
Other		

Figure 4: The practice example overview page with filtering options (right)

For a detailed description of V3 general design and user experience tasks and changes please refer to Deliverable A.2.9: Report on suggestions for improvements for version 3 of SCDS.

### Content enhancement

Lastly, V3 also includes various content enhancements. A new page section to prominently feature Data Talks events has been added to the website. The sectoral reports on recommended contract terms and on data provenance have been also updated and are now available in more accessible HTML formats. Additionally, various smaller changes were applied, including corrected headings, improved introductory texts and snippets, as well as more varied imagery for stock images.

For a detailed description of V3 content enhancement tasks and changes please refer to Deliverable A.2.9: Report on suggestions for improvements for version 3 of SCDS.

### *Helpdesk*

The SCDS helpdesk maintained its offer to users through a data sharing FAQ as well as the option to contact the SCDS team directly via the support form. To improve the discoverability of the service, Search Engine Optimisation tasks implemented in Year 1 were maintained and operated on an ongoing basis.

To ensure that the support to the community is not lost in the transition to the DSSC, we are redirecting users of the SCDS support form to the DSSC' support form at: <https://dssc.eu/contact-and-consultation/>

### *Voting feature*

The option to log in to provide comments or votes on other SCDS content (i.e., not practice examples) was discontinued to ensure personal data compliance.

To prioritise the use of EC-owned tools for tasks that require the processing of personal data, the SCDS forum migrated to the EC-owned forum tool [Futurium](#). Forum discussions only took place via Futurium and SCDS users found a link to the Futurium instance on the SCDS portal. The forum page on the SCDS portal was amended to link to the SCDS forum on Futurium. The old forum was preserved as an archive. Users were able to contribute to SCDS related forum discussions on Futurium where they will also have to register with their EU Login credentials initially.

Finally, we updated the legal notice of the SCDS portal, including the introduction of a separate privacy statement as well as an accessibility statement for the website.

### *Domain names*

For internal compliance reasons, the Commission has also verified if the service's domain names needed to migrate under ec.europa.eu and assessed that this was not necessary for the remaining duration of the contract.

Getting closer to project completion, on the EC's request, the Consortium has also completed the process by which 1) the formal ownership of all domain names associated to the project was transferred to the Commission, and 2) Commission-controlled domain name servers – through EC supplier NETIM - became authoritative for the domain names. This will enable the Commission to re-use the domain names as it is more convenient, e.g., associating them to the new Data Spaces Support Centre project, when ready.

## 3.3 Work Package 0 – Managing Service 1

### 3.3.1 Objectives

This work package ensures continuity throughout the Service and that the overall coordination of the different proposed work packages and pertaining tasks. The structure is comparable throughout the whole project, guarantees consistency in the approaches, structures used, contributions, and expected output.

### 3.3.2 Approach

The activities in this work package are categorised into three main tasks:

Step 1: Coordination, management, and quality assurance

Step 2: Development of technical deliverable and internal meeting preparation

Step 3: Contributing to the annual Progress Report

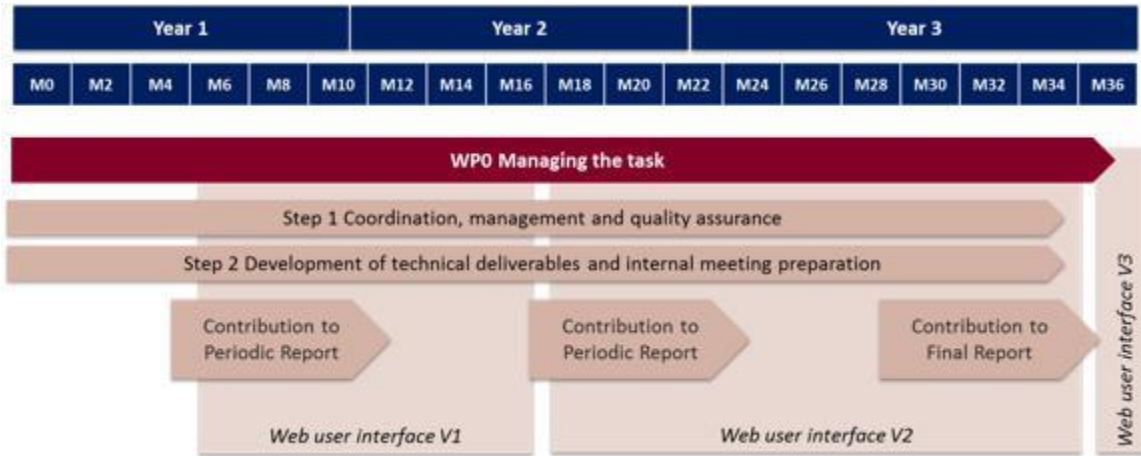


Figure 54: Original timeline for reference

## 4 Service 2 – Collection and development of relevant content to be disseminated through the web-based user interface

### 4.1 Vision

#### Beyond experimentation to traction

- The content we developed is current and relevant, immediately applicable. SCDS is a genuine resource and an element of traction for the EU Digital Single Market.

#### Beyond user-centric

- Enabling the community of data sharing practitioners to actively contribute to producing knowledge and sharing experience.

#### Beyond learning: experiencing data sharing

- Integrating the concept of a space where users can apply what they have learned from our reports and guidance documents.

#### A one-stop shop for data innovation in Europe

- SCDS is an original service to its audience that also complements the European Data Portal (EDP) – now data.europa.eu –

### 4.2 General approach

The work within Service 2 is organised in seven work packages:

- WP1 Data sharing practice examples
- WP2 Technical guidance
  - WP2.1 Technical guidance on Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)
  - WP2.2 Technical guidance on data security
- WP3 Model contract terms
- WP4 Analytical reports
  - WP4.1 Analytical report on EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data
  - WP4.2 Analytical report on traceability and clear identification of data sources
- WP5 Community Data Sharing “Playground”
- WP6 EDP + SCDS Integration
- WP0 Managing Service 2

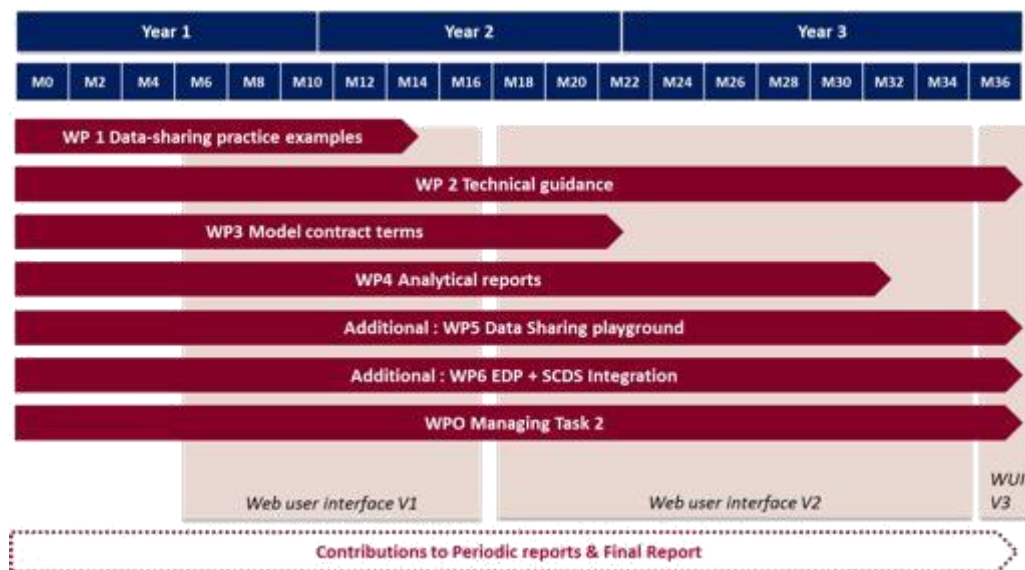


Figure 6: Service 2 Collection and development of relevant content WP overview

### 4.3 Work package 1 – Data sharing practice examples

#### 4.3.1 Objectives

Innovative, alternative ways to use data – whether from a practice, legal, or technological perspective – often emerges first from academia and research institutions. However, theoretical approaches can fall short of understanding businesses, and the real-world application of data, that is where the economic and social impact of data is realised.

To inspire the data sharing community, the SCDS selected and published practice examples of initiatives that successfully overcome the barriers to data sharing. The examples cover different sectors from agriculture to health and originate from across Europe and beyond.

#### 4.3.2 Approach

The Consortium developed, collected, and offered to the SCDS audience data sharing practice examples through the creation and operation of an “observatory” for data sharing practices and proactive identification of opportunities through our network of partners, clients, and suppliers.

Since the start of the project, 28 practice examples have been published. Next to a published narrative for the practice examples, the pieces are also collected and published in a digest, available at: <https://eudatasharing.eu/data-sharing-practice-examples>

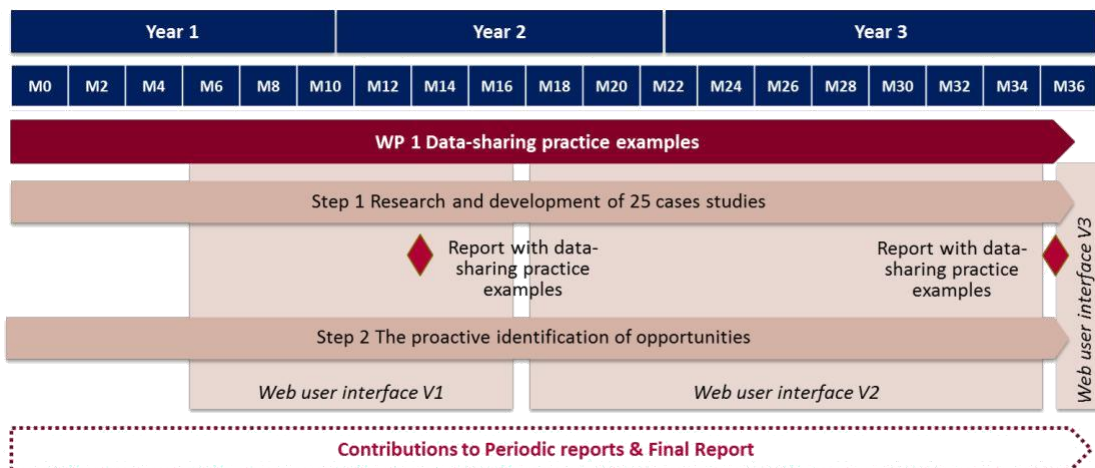


Figure 7: Original timeline for reference

The practice examples gave the audience a reason to come back to the website regularly and enabled us to capture and prioritise any practices that are important, topical, or addressed the demand of the SCDS audience as we captured it in the Service 3 activities. The Capgemini Invent side of the team is actively engaged in the DSPO research work. We have integrated into our daily routine:

- Scanning the news for references to potential data sharing initiatives, research, products, and services.
- Reviewing the activities from Services 3 and 4 (support requests, interactions on social media, etc.) for what our audience’s needs focus on.
- Developing “leads” originating from the above, from our contacts, and from the SCDS community.
- Following-up with the stakeholders involved in the identified use cases, to gather any relevant information to document it.

### 4.3.3 Progress

Below is the overview of all 28 practice examples published since the start of the project. The examples cover multiple industries and government, prioritising B2B and Europe unless extremely interesting cases were offered in different contexts. These practice examples are all included in the final practice example digest, available on the [European Commission's SharePoint](#).

Table 1. Overview of all SCDS practice examples, per sector, country, and data sharing model.

Name	Sector	Country	Data Sharing model	Impact
<b>1. MAAS Madrid</b>	Mobility	Spain	Private and public organisations in Data Sharing Partnership offering their services jointly to citizens.	MAAS Madrid enables more efficient urban transport, reducing pollution.
<b>2. JoinData</b>	Agriculture	Netherlands	Farmers, suppliers, service providers share data using a platform as mediator/TTP while farmers decide how and by whom their data can be used.	JoinData facilitates insight creation for R&D for more efficient and sustainable farming.
<b>3. NIIS</b>	Government	Finland and Estonia	Finland and Estonia share public data using a jointly founded company and software solution (X-road) as an intermediary to overcome interoperability and governance challenges.	NIIS aims to facilitate seamless digital public services for citizens.
<b>4. Ctrl-Shift</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	An intermediary to support compliant sharing of personal data to realise opportunities for innovation and growth.	Ctrl-Shift is supporting organisations in value creation through personal data sharing and citizens in creating fairer value exchange for their data.
<b>5. Data Pitch</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	Public and private organisations share data with SMEs and Start-ups to "practice" data sharing and open innovation as the new way of working.	At Data Pitch, the data users, SMEs and start-ups use the data made available to create solutions for predefines challenges.
<b>6. Technology Industries Finland</b>	Manufacturing (Electronics, electrotechnical, mechanical and metals industries)	Finland	Support for data sharing by developing model terms and conditions for data sharing, addressing the limitations of nondisclosure agreements and intellectual property rights.	Companies have a base or addendum for their data sharing contractual agreements that e.g., allows them to retain learnings originated from using the shared data.

<b>7. SODA</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	A software intermediary that enables privacy-preserving analytics of information from multiple data assets using multi-party computation techniques.	These techniques allow multiple parties with private inputs to jointly compute data without revealing the input to each other.
<b>8. Social Science One</b>	Research	No country focus	Social Science One acts as an independent intermediary between researchers and the data provider, forming a data sharing partnership.	Social Science One enables academics to gain access to and analyse information from the private industry in a manner that is responsible and socially beneficial.
<b>9. BDVA</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	Research association of members from academia, public bodies, industries, and private citizens that raises awareness and promotes the value of data.	BDVA's focus lies on challenges and best practices of data sharing, focusing on governance and legal questions.
<b>10. iShare</b>	Transport and Logistics	Netherlands	Collaboration between the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment as a trusted decentralised intermediary.	iShare provides a trusted data sharing framework to increase efficiency in logistics reducing congestion and preserving data subject's sovereignty.
<b>11. iShare Foundation</b>	Transport and Logistics	Netherlands	Collaboration between the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment as a trusted decentralised network facilitating data sharing governance within the network.	iShare Foundation established joint standards for its members to facilitate sure and trusted data sharing. They provide identification, authentication, and authorisation of its members.
<b>12. IBM Watson</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	IBM's Watson processes clients' data outside of the borders of the office using AI to extract insights.	IBM aims at finding legal solutions for the novel challenges around intellectual property rights to learnings from processing confidential or personal data in Watson.
<b>13. CDQ</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	A trusted third party that manages and provides crowd sourced, open and shared commercial data for its members.	CDQ minimises the efforts to maintain and update clean business partner data, especially for large international enterprises by joining forces and sharing the data with the community.
<b>14. DataVaccinator</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	Sharing of pseudonymised data that is stored separately from its	DataVaccinator protects data against abuse or errors that lead to GDPR violations by separating the personal attributes from the

			identifiable attributes.	data and enabling the sharing of this information without sharing personal data.
<b>15. Microsoft</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	Any	Microsoft's Open Data Campaign aims at empowering organisations to realise the benefits of data by opening, sharing, and collaborating around data.
<b>16. Copa-Cogeca</b>	Agriculture	Europe	Data sharing via a trusted intermediary, sector governance, or legal framework.	The European interest group for farmers, Copa Cogeca, provides support and guidance on contractual relations and governance for sharing and re-using agricultural data through their code of conduct.
<b>17. Opendatasoft</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	Data sharing via trusted intermediaries, sector governance, or legal framework.	Opendatasoft visualises city data for citizens, businesses, and governments and provides them with a platform to access, reuse, and share this data to improve products and services.
<b>18. Meeco</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	G2G, B2G, B2B	Meeco creates the infrastructure for individuals and businesses to take control of their digital identities and safely collect, protect, and exchange personal data.
<b>19. FOAM</b>	Other	No country focus	Blockchain	The FOAM space enables a crowdsourced map and decentralised location services making use of the Ethereum blockchain technology.
<b>20. RINIS</b>	Government	Netherlands	G2G, B2G	RINIS focuses on building tools that empower citizens to decide which organisations can make use of their data, and for which purposes.
<b>21. Allegro AI</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	Any	Allegro AI provides software for companies to manage their machine and deep learning solutions in a decentralised environment, leaving the data in the hands of the provider, but enabling others to gain insights from the data.
<b>22. School District #43 (Coquitlam)</b>	Other	Canada	Between education institutions (intra-sectoral)	School District #43 helps set up data sharing agreements in education to clarify ownership as well as a right to withdraw access to datasets, respecting the sensitivity of the data.
<b>23. York University</b>	No sector focus	No country focus	Stakeholders involved in smart city projects.	York University studies the role of data governance in building public trust for smart city projects, focusing on opportunities for innovative solutions, data privacy, and potential discrimination.
<b>24. Building trust around data collection (Derilinx &amp; OGCIO)</b>	No sector focus	Ireland	Stakeholders involved in smart city projects.	Derilinx and the OGCIO collaborated to build trust around data collection in the public sector, in alignment with the digital strategy for Ireland, and the smart city context.
<b>25. Unlocking data ecosystems (1001 Lakes)</b>	No sector focus	Finland	B2B, G2G	1001 Lakes provides the infrastructure and guidelines to realise data spaces, tackling issues of ownership and privacy.

<b>26. TAUS</b>	Other	Europe	Data marketplace	Language data network offering an industry-shared repository of data and know-how in language engineering to ensure that data repositories are representative.
<b>27. Lifebit</b>	Research	No country focus	Connecting datasets in-situ	Technology enabler for researchers to run analyses on multiple, distributed datasets in-situ and avoid risky movement of highly sensitive biomedical data.
<b>28. cheqd</b>	Other	No country focus	SSI network	Technology company that enables individuals and organisations to control and understand the value of their own data by means of the adoption of self-sovereign identity (SSI). They are building commercial models through a blockchain network and tokens.

### The use of audio and video to connect to younger audiences

Beyond the requirement of describing in writing each of the practice examples, the Consortium went the extra mile to experiment with capturing in audio or videos the interviews with the experts, wherever they were available to the formula. The recordings can be watched on the SCDS website – embedded in the page describing the practice example – or, alternatively, directly on YouTube, also as a playlist<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uE5Kh-tSR88&list=PLTAdFnN-ufm8wR2B8ymnAUV1wfepvxx9n>

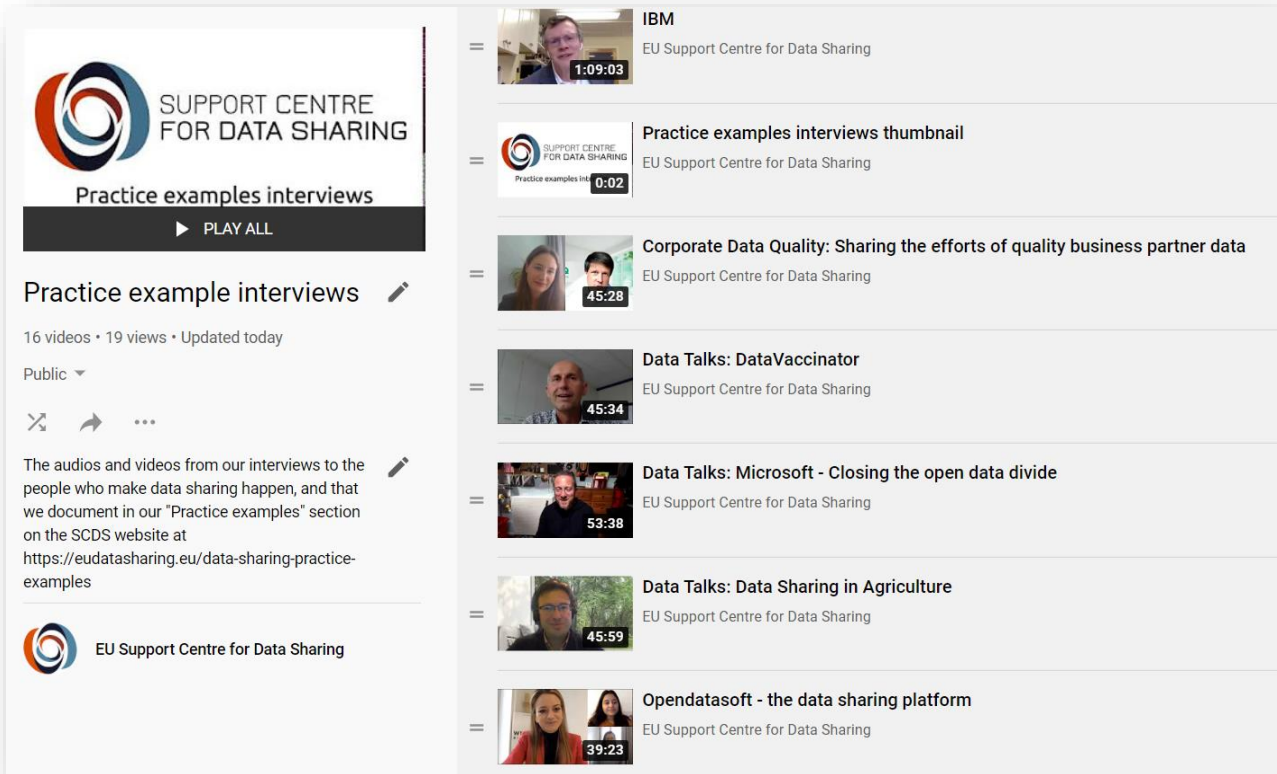


Figure 8: The SCDS practice examples playlist on YouTube

**Promotion**

In order to gather more audience for the practice examples – whether new or published in the past – we have actively promoted content on social media. To promote the practice example, we used graphics such as shown in the figure below. Next to this, we refreshed attention to older practice examples and content, while, at the same time, being careful not to “dilute” the audience’s attention from the more recent content.



Figure 9: An example of promotional visuals used in social media promotion

## Data Sharing Agents

The Capgemini Invent team is also following up on what was called “Data Sharing Agents” events. This includes colleagues who are interested in the topic and willing to be ambassadors of the project in meeting their clients and other organisations related to Capgemini. “Next Data” is the name of the online community hosted internally to Capgemini by the DSPO / SCDS team, where anyone in the company can follow the public aspects of our work, the news we select, the case studies we find, etc. and have an effective, informal channel to contact us, make questions, and share information.

In the summer of 2021, inspired by the data.europa.eu and SCDS projects, the Capgemini Group decided to raise the attention on the topics of open data and data sharing in the organisation, creating a strategic offering for its clients called “Collaborative Data Ecosystems”.<sup>8</sup> The Next Data community transformed into the Collaborative Data Ecosystems community.

The renewed attention to the topic made, potentially, each Capgemini colleague into a Data Sharing Agent, particularly in the two parts of the organisation more closely related to providing services in that space: Insights and Data in Capgemini – the Group’s digital transformation services – and the whole of Capgemini Invent – the Group’s management consulting services. In 2021, former Consortium lead Gianfranco Cecconi was asked to lead the Capgemini Invent offering worldwide, giving major visibility to the SCDS topics.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, for the great part of 2022 the opportunities to recruit agents included have still been limited to online events, such as live webinars. However, this is slowly going back to normality, e.g., we had the opportunity to present in person to our Helsinki, Finland office on the occasion of the MyData Conference 2022, that Capgemini Invent sponsored.

During the remaining part of 2022, the start of operations of the new Data Spaces Support Centre project (DSSC) – of which SCDS’ Capgemini Invent is also a member – created further opportunities for the team to refer to and promote the project and its assets.

## 4.4 Work Package 2 – Technical guidance

### 4.4.1 Objectives

The production of technical guidance is an important part of the SCDS, focusing on two topical areas:

- Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)
- data security

SCDS intended to not just supply static documents but involve the community of data holders and users in further developing, updating, and enriching the guidance. We therefore managed the lifecycle of these documents in an iterative manner. Building on the initial release, we sought and listened to feedback from experts, the SCDS community, and other stakeholders to continuously develop our guidance, keep it relevant, and up to date.

### 4.4.2 Approach

In developing the technical guidance, we followed a sequence of five steps, including:

- **Step 1:** Scoping of the report,
- **Step 2:** Report design and resourcing,

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<sup>8</sup> See <https://www.capgemini.com/solutions/collaborative-data-ecosystems-vision-to-trust/>

- **Step 3:** Drafting by consortium experts,
- **Step 4:** Launch, continuous maintenance, and curation of community feedback, and
- **Step 5:** Re-issuing of periodic updates.

Embedded within this general approach are the more specific steps to produce WP 2.1 Technical guidance on Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) and WP2.2 Technical guidance on data security.

#### 4.4.3 Progress

##### **WP 2.1 – Technical guidance on APIs**

In relation to WP2.1, a publishable version 1.0 of the technical guidance on APIs has been released in December 2019. This contains essential technical information for practitioners who seek information on what APIs are, how they can be deployed, and different, important API types. The document, thus, has a firm technical focus addressing both readers to whom APIs are an entirely new concept as well as those with basic knowledge on APIs. It describes the fundamentals of APIs, including how they fit into a modern systems architecture as well as an introduction to five common API types. Furthermore, practical recommendations on how to implement RESTful and GraphQL interfaces as well as on security design and documentation are offered.

Based on input for additional contents and extensions as well as feedback received from the European Commission, we have published extensions to this primary v1.0 document. In doing so, we have adopted and will continue to heed three lessons learned: First, prioritising HTML content that is directly accessible to users on the SCDS portal – without needing to download a document. Second, producing smaller pieces of content that are more easily digestible for readers. And third, expanding the core Technical Guidance on API report with additions that explore specific topics and concerns that go beyond the must-know basis.

The following additions have been made to expand offers around the core API Guidance:

- A feature on six important APIs that SCDS readers should know.<sup>9</sup> This covers six prominent and emerging API technologies that are important for practitioners in various sectors and application scenarios – and that newbies should have heard of, including Amazon’s Simple Storage, Graph QL, WebHooks, the Raft Consensus Algorithm, Secret Management / Vault, and Kubernetes.
- The Classification Scheme for Developer-Friendly APIs<sup>10</sup> defines the dos and don’ts for APIs that are easily reusable and understandable for a developer audience. The exact purpose of APIs is to increase the accessibility of data and, thus, naturally data sharing. But whether an API is good is not just merely a question of its technical prowess, but whether it is implemented in an accessible manner, allowing professional users to understand its functions according to accepted standards and conventions. SCDS’ Classification Scheme for Developer-Friendly APIs lists 32 recommendations along seven dimensions that cover, among others, how URLs should be formatted, what response values should be used, and what rules should be applied to pagination, filtering, and sorting. As mentioned previously, the API Friendliness Checker has been implemented to offer automatic checks on the compliance of API descriptions with the classification scheme.
- The SCDS e-learning platform offers a 10-module course, building on the topics and content of the technical guidance on APIs. This offers users an interactive outlet to check

<sup>9</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/technical-aspects/6-apis-you-should-know>

<sup>10</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/technical-aspects/classification-scheme-developer-friendly-apis>

their knowledge and understanding of the basic principles and best practices for API implementation.

- A blog post detailing how to make APIs and microservices communicate safely<sup>11</sup> answering the question: “How can you protect the communication between microservices?” Distributed and cloud-based applications using APIs rely on the use of interfaces to ensure operations across various services. Thus, for anyone employing such systems, the question of safeguarding communications should feature front and centre.

## **WP2.2 – Technical guidance on data security**

The report on technical guidance on data security has been released in June 2020.<sup>12</sup> It provides a combined view on the issues of data sharing, data security, and the secure sharing of data, with a specific focus on the most important procedural steps for data sharing as well as fundamental data security requirements. These are derived from and form an integrated synopsis of established, state-of-the-art recommendations, including ENISA recommendations, OWASP guidelines, and ISO standards. To ensure the quality and relevance of report contents from both a practitioner and academic point of view, the report has been validated in an expert consultation before its release. Based on the report and review inputs received previously, the final version has been prepared for publication.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/technical-aspects/how-make-apis-and-microservices-communicate-safely>

<sup>12</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/secure-data-sharing>

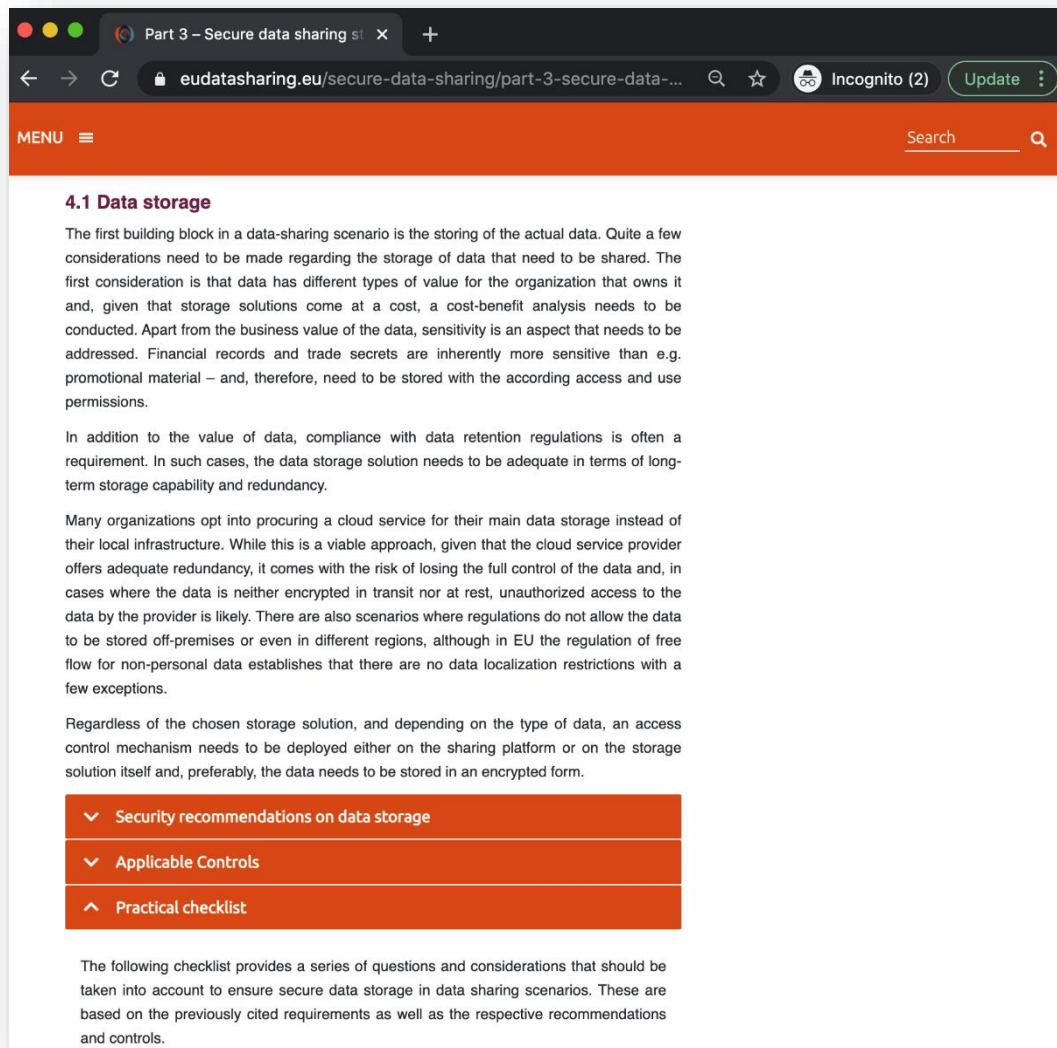


Figure 10: HTML publication of technical guidance on data security

The final version of the report has been published as HTML and PDF on a dedicated site of the SCDS portal. The report structure has been designed to be specifically suitable for HTML-publication on the SCDS website. For the HTML publication, the inbuilt matrix structure of recommendations and requirements has been assembled into an accordion layout. This allows users to quickly find sections of interest and relevant guidance.

## 4.5 Work Package 3 – Model contract terms

### 4.5.1 Objectives

We provided a range of model contracts that can be used as templates by relevant stakeholders to license data, along with the right tools to easily find, select, and customise a suitable license.

This can be considered as a soft and nonregulatory form of intervention, which comprises elements of best practice identification and dissemination (by spreading available contemporary license models), but also of pragmatic support.

#### 4.5.2 Approach

The Work Package is composed of three elements:

- **Step 1:** The identification and collection of existing model contract terms
- **Step 2:** The development of a modular European API license
- **Step 3:** The development of a set of recommended contract terms

#### 4.5.3 Progress

In the first project year, Step 1 (identification of model contract terms) was completed, and Step 2 (development of a modular API licence assistant) had been initiated. This was done by first developing a rudimentary ontology for licences, consisting of standardised topics and terms that would be analysed in every licence. This ontology (referred to as the 'licence tags') was iteratively refined both within the team and towards the Commission, through a preview and discussion round. After finalisation, a series of model contract terms was analysed and made available via the website, thus completing Step 1.

During the second project year, a modular API licence was developed, along with an assistant to allow licences to be interactively constructed based on summary user inputs. The topics (i.e., contract clauses) to be covered were discussed and finalised with the Commission, building on the aforementioned 'licence tags' work of Step 1. On the basis of this structure, a range of clauses was drafted, following best practices. A report containing the text of these clauses was published, and thereafter an interactive licence assistant was integrated on the website, as a dynamic online tool allowing users to easily create an API licence that meets their needs and preferences.

In the third year, step 3 of the task was completed and has created an overview of existing contractual clauses relating to data sharing in six sectors:

- Agriculture
- Financial services
- Smart energy
- Smart mobility
- The EU Green Deal

Also, reference contracts were identified in each sector, and in each case the resulting report first describes the main state of play and policy context related to data sharing, considering in particular how the EU aims to impact the sectors as a part of the European Data Strategy. Next, relevant clauses for specific key topics are analysed, including scoping of the data to be shared, sharing modalities, restrictions on use and further data sharing, remuneration, liability, and termination of data sharing.

To ensure usability in practice, both real-life clauses (from actual contracts) and model clauses (drafted by the SCDS team) are included in the report. Finally, each sector analysis concludes with a summary of general observations and points of attention in relation to the contractual framing of data sharing in that sector. This report acts in practice as a repository of known practices in key sectors, and to identify manners in which to handle data sharing problems from a contractual perspective.

While the report on collected model contract terms is formally the final deliverable, further work has been done to increase the usability and impact in practice of the work. Specifically, the SCDS team has created shorter sector specific reports, which are more practically accessible to the

relevant stakeholders, and promote the work done. These reports cover the above-mentioned sectors and include:

- Sector requirements analysis, including the identification of requirements linked to specific legal frameworks, but also common sensitivities (e.g., need for greater confidentiality and/or IP protection in some industries), and operational requirements (e.g., need for continuous availability of data).
- A range of data sharing contract clauses, including existing clauses from actual contracts (identified as ‘real life clauses’ in the sections below), and fictitious model clauses (identified as ‘model clauses’), that also build on the state of play in the market, but will suggest improvements as well.
- A set of conclusions on points of attention when drafting or reviewing contractual clauses.

## 4.6 Work package 4 – Analytical reports

### 4.6.1 Objectives

Two analytical reports constitute WP4:

#### 1. EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data

Guidance on the legal acquis relevant for drafting contractual agreements, analysing legislation insofar as harmonised at EU level, including selected national implementing legislation.

#### 2. Data provenance & lineage: technical guidance on the tracing of data

A report on the state of the art relating to mechanisms to trace and identify the origins of data sources in closed, share, and open data environments. In agreement with the European Commission, the original title of this report (“Traceability and clear identification of data sources”) has been changed to reflect the relevant and common concepts of provenance and lineage more clearly.

### 4.6.2 Approach

#### Analytical report on EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data

The approach to prepare the report has been to:

- **Step 1:** Identify relevant sources
- **Step 2:** Screen for provisions (including recitals) that affect data sharing, including ownership, access and re-use rights, conditions/constraints for access and re-use, and resulting rights and responsibilities/liabilities)
- **Step 3:** Identify accompanying policy measures that support or scope the impact of EU law

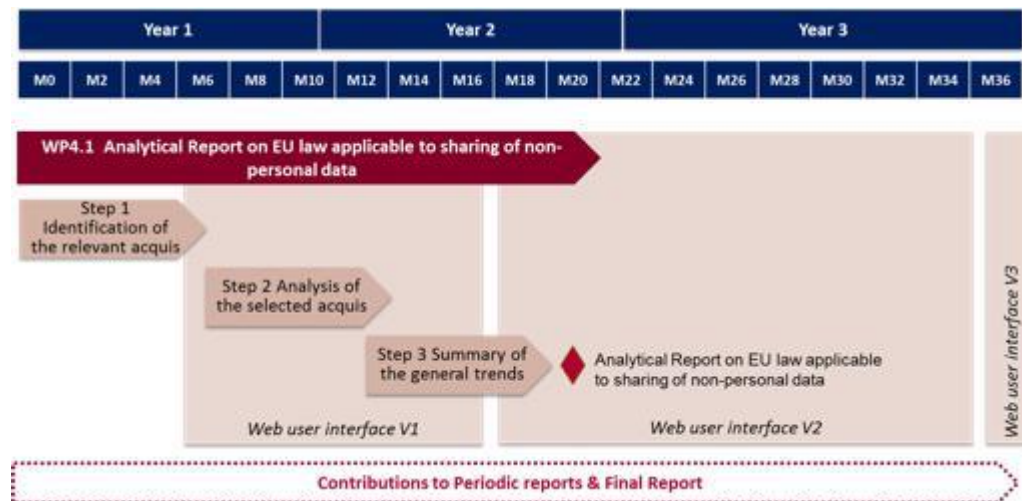


Figure 11: Original timeline for reference

### Analytical report on the traceability and clear identification of data sources

The approach to preparing the report was to:

- **Step 1:** Define the structure and exact scope of the report, including a conceptual definition of data lineage and provenance as well as relating concepts.
- **Step 2:** Identify and structure written recommendations and best practice examples.
- **Step 3:** Draft the final version of the report.

#### 4.6.3 Progress

### Analytical report on EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data

As the timing overview above shows, most of the work of this report needed to be done (and indeed was completed) in year 1 of the project. A first preview draft of the Analytical report on EU law was provided to the Commission, containing a standardised approach for the analysis of EU level legislation (both at the horizontal level and sector-specific initiatives), along with an initial list of legal sources to be included.

The first publishable version of the Analytical report on EU law was established in October 2019. After a review round by DG CONNECT and various other DGs, the text was finetuned and expanded to align with related European policies.

A second version of the Analytical Report was provided in year 2, containing new texts, e.g., on provisions concerning data sharing in the Energy Framework and in the Intelligent Transport Systems Directive; and in a third iteration the PSD2 and the Energy Package. These initiatives were selected and added based on feedback from the Commission.

The existing analytical report is maintained and expanded on throughout the project, adding new legislation as it emerged.

### Data provenance & lineage: technical guidance on the tracing of data

The final version was published in March 2021.

The report provides an integrated perspective and guidance on realising data traceability in practice. It is meant to be an information primer and guide, aimed at domain experts and decision-makers tasked with defining their organisation's approach to data traceability. Practitioners

should gain from this a more structured, categorical view of the relevant concepts, challenges, and technologies.

To realise this objective, the report provides, following a general introduction, an explanation of relevant and related concepts in the area of data sharing. It then examines five frequent and recent application scenarios in which the tracing of data origins is of particular interest to practitioners. In the final two sections, the different data sharing environments in which the tracing of data can occur are explained and then related to five technological approaches that can be used to ensure data provenance and lineage in practice.

Originally, the name of this technical guidance was “Analytical report on traceability and clear identification of data sources”. As the terms “data provenance” and “lineage” are more commonly used to describe the intended content, this deliverable was renamed.

## 4.7 Work package 5 – Widgets and Tools

### 4.7.1 Objectives

The content that SCDS developed – such as the API guidance or the review of the technology for data sources’ traceability and identification – needed to find a form to “come alive” and engage the community of practice and be memorable and experience-driven beyond what a well-written report can do.

SCDS facilitated the community of practitioners and developers in selecting and creating data sharing services by identifying “widgets” and “tools”. The selected products or services illustrate multiple perspectives and competencies and are listed in the SCDS “Widgets and Tools” section<sup>13</sup>. Each widget and tool include basic information, such as the name, sector, country of origin, a description, benefits, and a URL to the original website. Thus, this section is targeted to developers and stakeholders in developing products or services to share data.

### 4.7.2 Approach

- **Step 1:** Research and ideation with the engagement of the data sharing community to include multiple perspectives and competencies and to generate options for widgets/examples that could be listed in the playground.
- **Step 2:** Selection of pre-existing widgets and facilitation of the community to create original widgets if necessary.
- **Step 3:** Review and listing of selected and specified widgets on the playground. The review will be limited to what the reviewer will be able to observe as an end-user, without privileged access to the widget (e.g., in most cases we will not have the option to review the source code, though we will privilege open-source projects).
- **Step 4:** Maintenance: A broken link checker will monitor the availability of the widget. We will monitor the community feedback so that unsuitable widgets will be removed.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/widgets-and-tools>

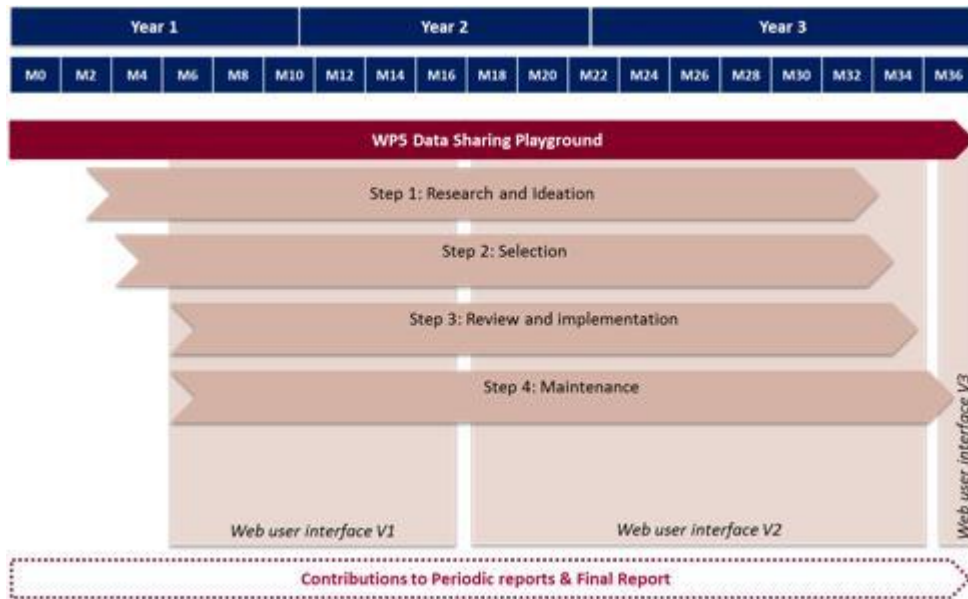


Figure 52: Original timeline for reference

#### 4.7.3 Progress

Several widgets and tools populate the page.

- [GDPR Temperature Tool](#) – a tool that informs small and medium enterprises (SMEs) on their current standing with respect to GDPR, and the risk of sanctions
- [Kubernetes](#) – an open-source container orchestration system that automates computer application deployment, scaling and management.
- [OpenDataSoft](#) – an organisation that offers data sharing software and develops tools for sharing and re-using data from companies and public administration.
- [Virtuoso Universal Server](#) – a product of OpenLink Software that aims to empower individuals and enterprises through open access to data.
- [FileChain](#) – a start-up blockchain company that aims to enable developers to create applications for data sharing.

### 4.8 Work package 6 – EDP + SCDS Integration

#### 4.8.1 Objectives

In a mature data economy, the “worlds” of open data, shared data, confidential data, and personal data live along a continuum.

data.europa.eu and SCDS are both substantial elements of data infrastructure at the service of the EU and its Member States. If the two were strictly separate services, they would create an artificial barrier for users to move from one to the other and vice versa and re-enforce a misleading message of separation between the spaces of open data and shared data. Accordingly, data.europa.eu and SCDS needed to be integrated where the opportunity arose.

#### 4.8.2 Approach

The features and functionality of data.europa.eu and SCDS were mapped out, and opportunities for integration identified.

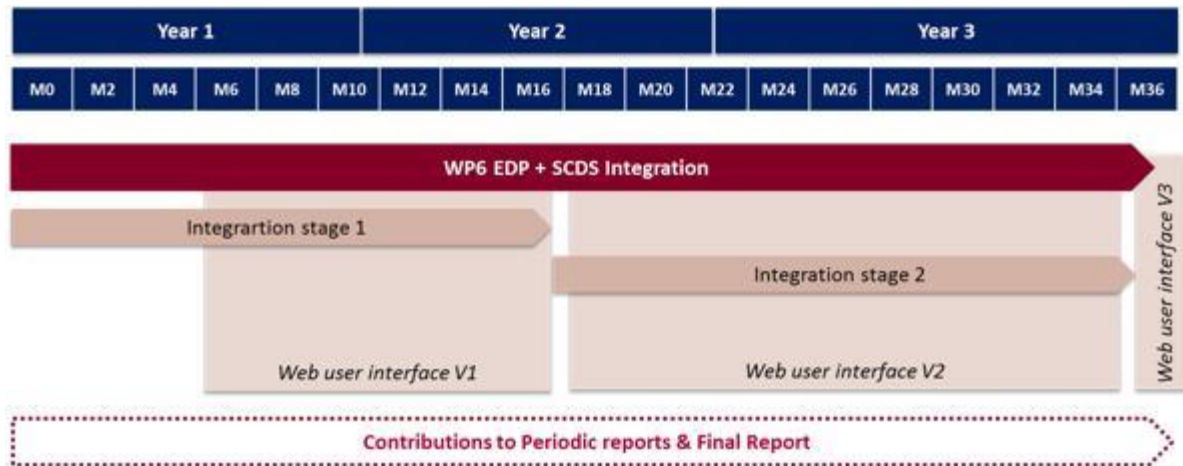


Figure 136: Original timeline for reference

### 4.8.3 Progress

At the beginning of the SCDS project, an immediate opportunity was identified to integrate the two websites' respective search functionality on editorial content. The objective was to:

- Make data.europa.eu content available in the SCDS search results, where relevant, and
- Vice-versa, make SCDS content available in data.europa.eu search results.

In both cases, the integration required effort on the data.europa.eu project that was not in its original scope. At the moment of writing, (a) was granted and implemented, while (b) is on the data.europa.eu project's wish list for future releases. This was a known risk.

### Availability of data.europa.eu content in SCDS search results

data.europa.eu results were seamlessly integrated in the SCDS results and classified as "Open Data" results in the facet panel, as shown in the figure below. The facets are sorted from the one with the most occurrences to the least. Because of that and the long history of data.europa.eu and the large number of articles, it is common for "Open Data" to offer the most results.

On DG CONNECT's guidance, we chose a suitable combination of visual hints that make data.europa.eu content clearly distinguishable from SCDS' own. When the results include both sources, a disclaimer is added at the top of the results list, as shown below. Then, each result in the list shows the data.europa.eu logo and name in the header.

## 4.9 Work Package 7 – Translation requirements

### 4.9.1 Objectives

As planned, the following content under Service 2 was translated to English, French, and German<sup>14</sup>:

- Collected model contract terms that could be re-used in other Member States (B.1 report)
- Technical guidance on the design of developer-friendly APIs (B.3 - "API guidance: An overview of API technologies")
- Online training modules on the design of developer-friendly APIs (B.4 - API Guidance eLearning)

<sup>14</sup> This list matches the translation requirements as stated in the first Progress Report. Erroneously, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Progress Report showed a different list of deliverables to be translated. Here, we have reinstated the original list of deliverables to be translated.

## 4.10 Work package 0 – Managing Service 2

### 4.10.1 Objectives

This work package ensured continuity throughout the Service and that the overall coordination of the different proposed work packages and pertaining tasks. The structure is comparable throughout the whole project, guarantees consistency in the approaches, structures used, contributions and expected output.

### 4.10.2 Approach

The activities in this work package was categorised into three main tasks:

- Step 1: Coordination, management, and quality assurance
- Step 2: Development of technical deliverable and internal meeting preparation
- Step 3: Contributing to the annual Period Report

## 5 Service 3 – Helpdesk and feedback service

### 5.1 Objectives

The helpdesk and feedback service aimed to provide an easy way for users to ask for support, provide their feedback, and exchange knowledge with the community. Through this service, all requests, comments, issues, and feedback are analysed and addressed and additionally used to improve the self-help services. The objectives of the helpdesk and feedback service are to:

- Offer proactive support and anticipate support needs.
- Welcome, understand, and integrate community feedback.

### 5.2 General approach

The technical aspects of the helpdesk and the community exchange are already described in Service 2. The content side of these services and how they are interlinked is described in this chapter.

Part of Service 3 are three work packages, as shown below:

- **WP1:** Working the helpdesk
- **WP2:** Providing feedback service
- **WP0:** Managing the Service

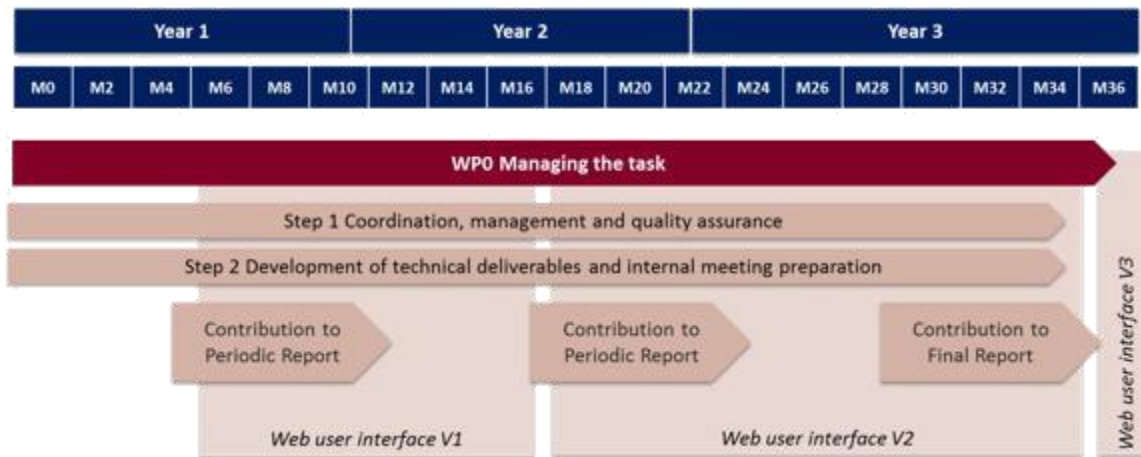


Figure 147: Original timeline for reference

### 5.3 Work package 1 – Helpdesk

#### 5.3.1 Objectives

In WP1, we ensured that, in case of issues or questions, we offered support via a helpdesk. The helpdesk allowed users to easily ask for support through a support form<sup>15</sup>. Besides, users could reach out to the community to ask for support. This allowed the community to comment on questions and issues raised by other users.

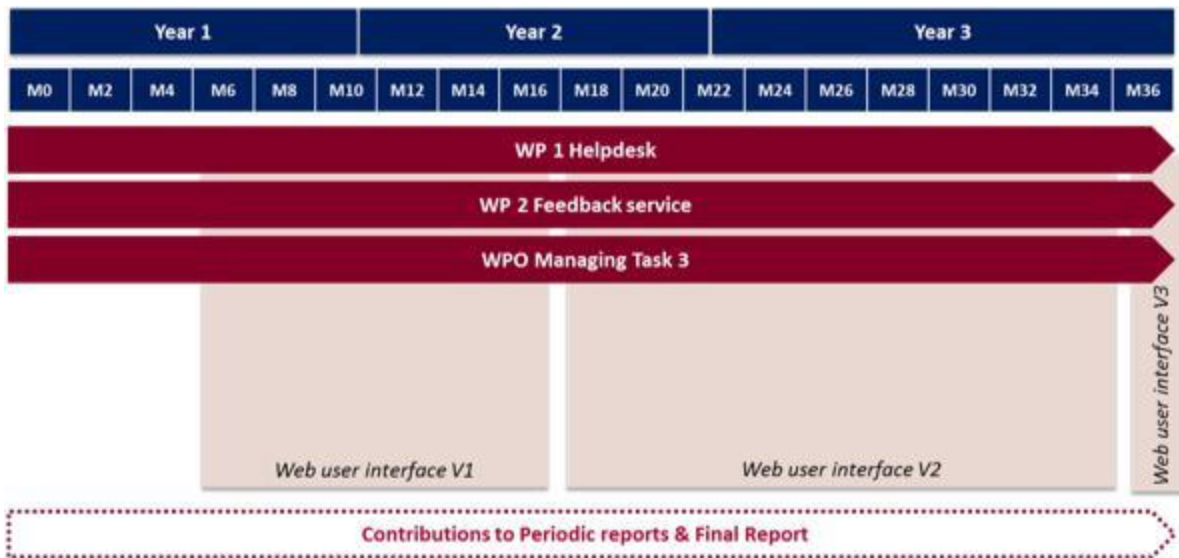


Figure 15: Original timeline for reference

Furthermore, users were also offered to find self-service options, primarily a section with frequently asked questions and the respective answers (FAQ)<sup>16</sup>. The objectives of the helpdesk service were:

- Provide an easy and personalised way to interact with the SCDS team.
- Enable community-based knowledge exchange.
- Listen and understand requests and input.

<sup>15</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/contact>

<sup>16</sup> <https://eudatasharing.eu/frequently-asked-questions-faq>

- Answer and reuse the requests.
- Enable users to make use of self-help offers like a FAQ section.

### 5.3.2 Approach

To realise these objectives, WP1 consists of three steps:

- **Step 1:** Providing answers to helpdesk request.
- **Step 2:** Collection and analysis of frequently asked questions or requests via the helpdesk.
- **Step 3:** Set up and update the FAQ section.

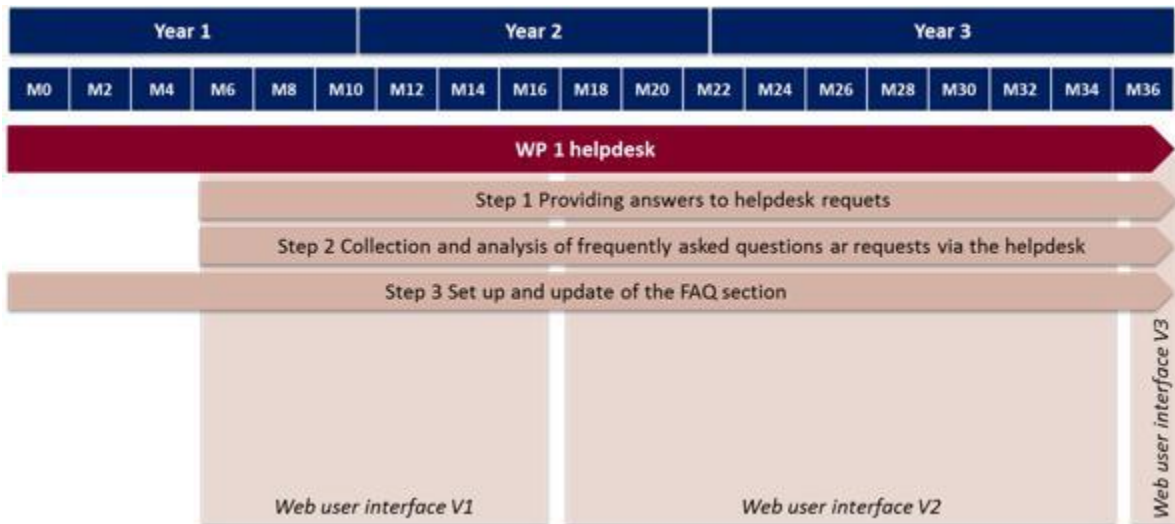


Figure 8: Original timeline for reference

All incoming requests were managed using Atlassian Jira. Jira creates tickets for all incoming requests, irrespective if the request came in via the support form, the forum, the contact page or via commenting on editorial content. Tickets were assigned to Consortium members whose profile and expertise fit the task of evaluating the request and answering it.

The reason behind this is because we wanted to implement a “personal approach” to the helpdesk, helping the people feeling connected with our experts, engaging them, and stimulating them to share. At the same time, the personal approach should not mislead the user and create the expectation that the SCDS offers support beyond responding to requests and pointing to relevant sources.

### 5.3.3 Progress

Starting from the service’s launch in October 2019, the report was issued monthly and is based on the helpdesk activities during the previous month. This frequency was to ensure that common topics are identified and will contribute to the team’s knowledge base. The processes are centred around the “issues” generated from the website into Jira by using the contact form at <https://eudatasharing.eu/contact>, and the general email address [info@eudatasharing.eu](mailto:info@eudatasharing.eu).

Since the inception of the project until June 2022, a total of 50 valid issues were registered.

Each issue was followed up by a response to the sending party. Requests that required more information were followed up by an offer for a courtesy phone call to clarify how we can support one another around data sharing, and to gain clarity on what the users’ expectations of the service are. Several contacts have responded to the offer and based on the productive interaction we plan

to continue doing this as long as the low volume of support request makes such a level of attention to each individual case possible.

As of December 2022, there are currently no open issues on the SCDS helpdesk. Annex II shows all the closed issues, including their label, the subject matter, assignee, resolution, and creation date.

### 5.4 Work package 2 – Feedback service

#### 5.4.1 Objectives

The SCDS created content and collected content for and from the community. It is important to understand the needs of the community, get feedback, and implement this feedback. It is vital to enable the community to share their knowledge while at the same time ensure that the input from the community is vetted to maintain the high and reliable quality of the information provided on the SCDS. All provided content and services on the SCDS are subject to adaptation encouraged by the community. Furthermore, additional content can be published based on input from the community.

The objectives of WP2 were to:

- Enable the community to share their knowledge while at the same time ensure that the input is vetted to maintain the high and reliable quality of the SCDS.
- Funnel the knowledge from the users collected in Service 3 WP1 and in Service 4 (communication activities) and link it to the community feedback.
- Holistically analyse and weigh the feedback and implement accordingly.

#### 5.4.2 Approach

To realise these objectives, WP2 consisted of two steps, as shown below:

- **Step 1:** Collection, analysis, response, and implementation of received feedback
- **Step 2:** Developing a satisfaction survey

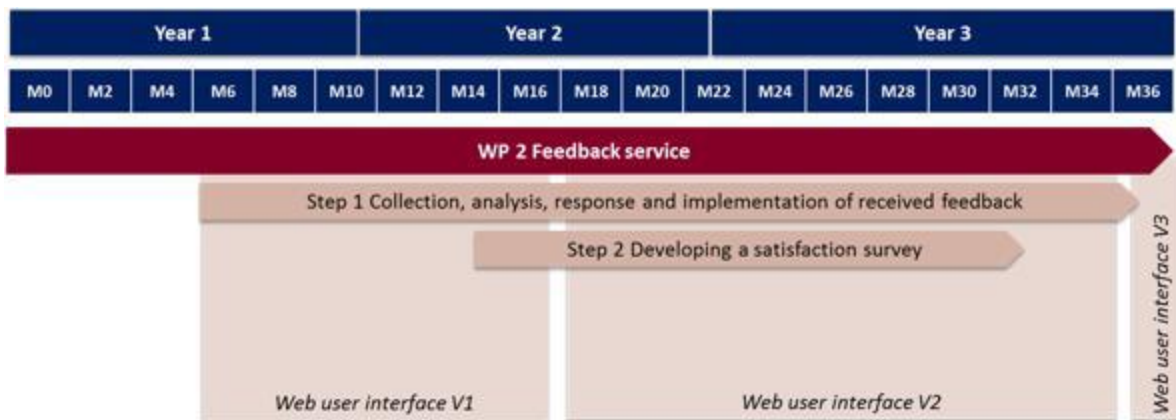


Figure 17: Original timeline for reference

### 5.5 Work package 0 – Managing Service 3

#### 5.5.1 Objectives

This work package ensured continuity throughout the Service and the overall coordination of the different proposed work packages and pertaining tasks. The structure is comparable throughout the whole project, guarantees consistency in the approaches, structures used, contributions and expected output.

5.5.2 Approach

The activities in this work package were categorised into three main tasks:

- **Step 1:** Coordination, management, and quality assurance
- **Step 2:** Development of technical deliverable and internal meeting preparation
- **Step 3:** Contributing to the annual Period Report

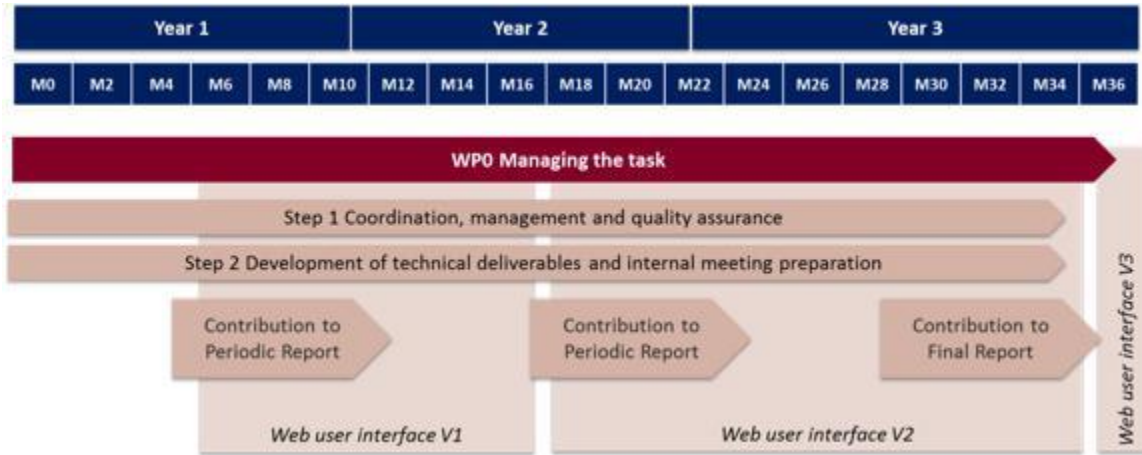


Figure 18: Original timeline for reference

## 6 Service 4 – Communication

### 6.1 Objectives

Communication was instrumental to SCDS as it raised awareness about the benefits and possibilities of data sharing among businesses, public bodies, and citizens. The SCDS acted as a central support platform for data sharing, where all communication and community engagement efforts leveraged existing communities in the field. In addition, through SCDS’s communication activities, the team helped to shape and support joint strategic actions in the domain of data sharing, improve data sharing’s social acceptance, and spread good practices, success stories, and new developments across the EU.

### 6.2 General approach

Service 4 was responsible for the strategy and implementation of SCDS’s communication activities, engaging with the data sharing community, and measuring and monitoring the impact of the platform’s communication activities. To this end, this service consisted of five work packages (WP):

- **WP1:** Creation of a communication strategy and a dissemination plan
- **WP2:** Creation and publication of communication content – creating content
- **WP3:** Community engagement – forming and engagement around the content
- **WP4:** Monitoring and assessing the communication
- **WP0:** Managing Service 4

The timeline of the different WPs is illustrated below.

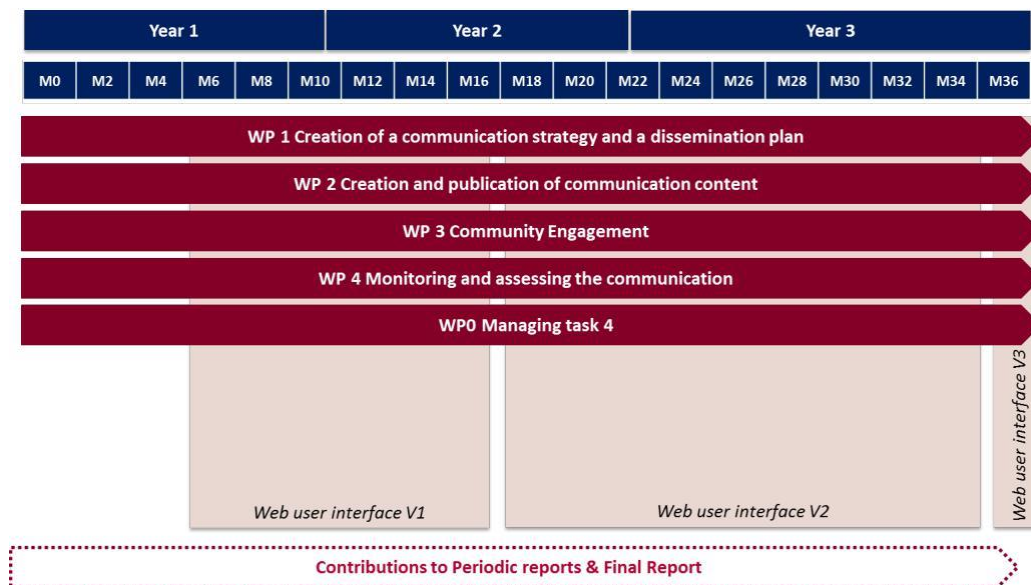


Figure 19: Original timeline for reference

### 6.3 Work package 1 – Creation of a communication strategy and media planning

#### 6.3.1 Objectives

The main objective of the SCDS’s communication activities was to raise awareness among businesses, public bodies, academia, and citizens about the benefits, challenges, and possibilities of data sharing, and to learn from the stakeholders in return. By doing this, we helped shape and

support joint knowledge generation and strategic initiatives in the domain of data sharing and contribute to improving data sharing’s social acceptance and up-take by businesses.

More details can be found in the communication strategy agreed upon with the Commission in June 2019.

### 6.3.2 Approach

Five fundamental questions were addressed in the communication strategy:

1. **Who:** Who is the audience and what are their general and specific circumstances?
2. **Why:** What is the rationale and goal of the communication activities?
3. **What:** What are the message and content communicated to the different stakeholders?
4. **How:** How to communicate and what is the right medium?
5. **When:** What is the overall right timing to reach out to stakeholders, and what is the correct frequency to deliver the message to the target groups in the different channels?

Below, you can see the timeline of WP 1: Creation of a communications strategy and planning.

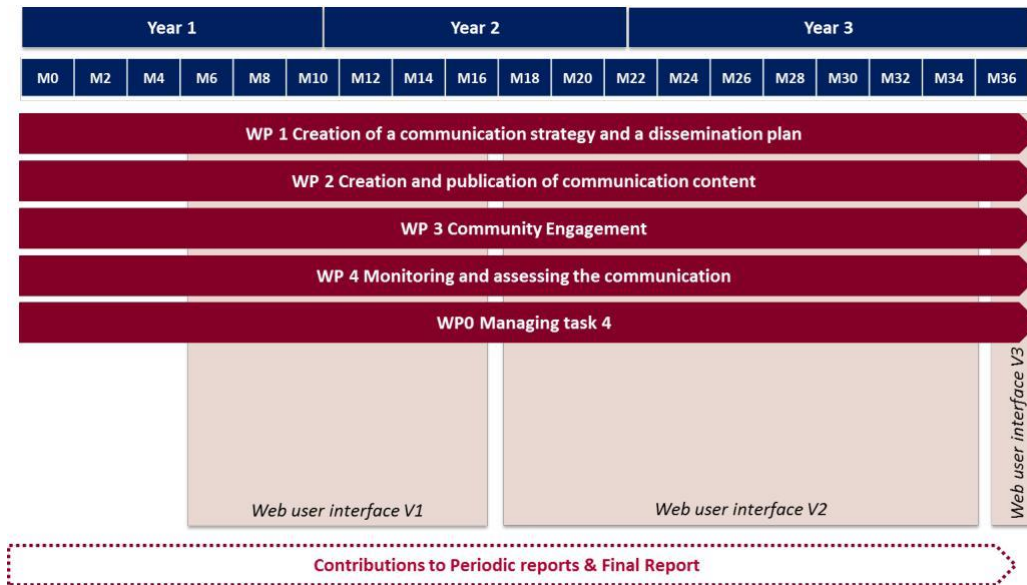


Figure 209: Original timeline for reference

### 6.3.3 Progress

We used the communication strategy to guide all WPs in this service.

## 6.4 Work package 2 – Creation and publication of communication content

### 6.4.1 Objectives

This WP had several objectives. Namely:

- To attract the interest of private and public stakeholders in data sharing and to using SCDS to get informed, share knowledge, and test technicalities.
- To drive traffic and engagement around data sharing and the SCDS.
- To engage with a wide range of stakeholders e.g., citizens, businesses, administrations, and journalists.
- To communicate policy details with EU Member States to improve data sharing information and to showcase European activities.

- To obtain adequate visibility within Europe and Member States in promoting data sharing.

These objectives were met and supported by implementing the communication strategy from WP 1 and by creating and curating content.

#### 6.4.2 Approach

Two steps have been undertaken to achieve the aforementioned objectives:

- Step 1:** Implementing the communication strategy
- Step 2:** Creating and curating content

The timeline is illustrated in the figure below.

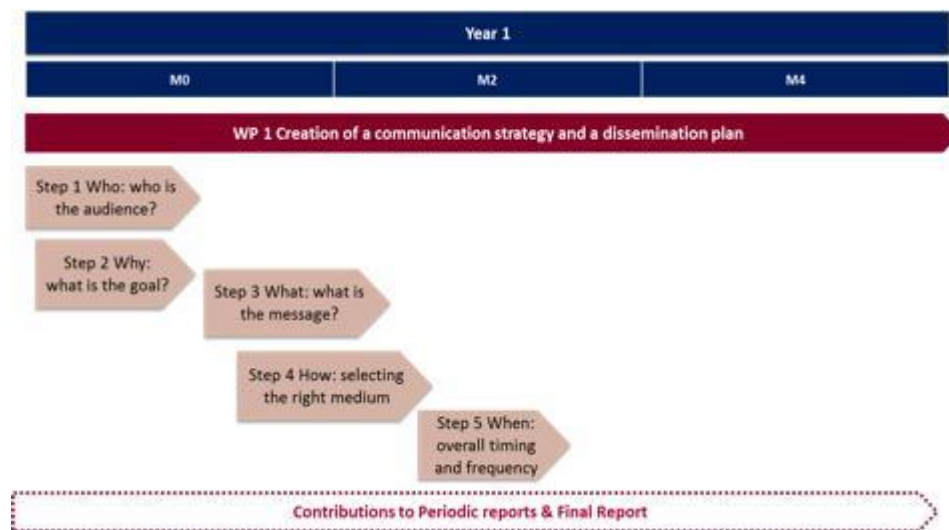


Figure 21: WP1: Creation of a communications strategy and media planning

#### 6.4.3 Progress

The communication strategy has been implemented since the launch of the website in July 2019. Year 2 of the project saw the continuation of Step 2: Creating and curating content.

In Year 2, Service 4 continued to create and curate:

- Bi-weekly news content
- The events calendar
- Opinion pieces
- Monthly newsletters summarising the highlights of the previous month
- Monitoring of the community forum
- Event participation (38 events in total)

#### News content

We published news items twice a week to keep viewers up to date with data sharing activities and on EU or national related initiatives. Though the news focus is on Europe, we also include items from countries outside Europe where relevant. Examples of news pieces (from newest to oldest) are:

- [European Parliament rejects the latest consolidated text of the Digital Services Act](#)

- [TikTok offers new measures to ensure consumer child safety and consumer protection in Europe](#)
- [Sovereignty requirements remain in EUCS draft, despite opposition from Member States](#)
- [Apply for the OCRE open call!](#)

An example of the SCDS news section can be seen below.

The screenshot shows a news section titled "News" with four items:

Thumbnail	Title	Date
	<b>Apply for the OCRE open call!</b>	07.07.2022
	<b>Sovereignty requirements remain in EUCS draft, despite opposition from Member States</b>	05.07.2022
	<b>TikTok offers new measures to ensure consumer child safety and consumer protection in Europe</b>	30.06.2022
	<b>European Parliament rejects the latest consolidated text of the Digital Services Act</b>	28.06.2022

Figure 22: Example of the SCDS news section

## Event content

We actively searched for and promoted upcoming data sharing events, workshops, and conferences across Europe. When promoting events, we state what the event will be about, the themes that will be covered, the date(s), and the location.

In 2022, we held a panel at the EU Regions Week with representatives from the Data Spaces Support Centre, the data space for agriculture and the data space for the EU Green Deal. Together, we discussed why and how to set up successful data ecosystems.

At the time of writing, we look forward to presenting our learnings and outcomes of the project at the Big Data Europe conference (online) as well as the European Big Data Value Forum (in Prague), both taking place in November.

## Opinion pieces

Since the official launch of the platform, we regularly published posts and opinion pieces that aim to foster engagement and public discourse in the data sharing community. Opinion pieces can be anything from small essays to industry analysis to short fiction inspired by data sharing topics and challenges.

Since the first Progress Report up until 5 March 2021, we have published more than a hundred opinion pieces. For the full list of pieces, please refer to: <https://eudatasharing.eu/opinion>

Writing opinion pieces were open to guest editors, who are particularly welcome when their perspective is fresh and different from the SCDS' own team. During Year 3 we continued to give the opportunity to contribute to colleagues in the Consortium who are not directly involved in SCDS and to companies and organisations from the network we are developing as part of the DSPO, for example, our legal partner Timelex and the software company Meeco.me.

### Newsletter content

To summarise the highlights of the previous month, we publish a newsletter to draw attention to what was published and discussed on SCDS and to give subscribers a sneak preview of what to expect in the following month. As of December 2022, the current SCDS newsletter has 100+ subscribers. We have used the EC-owned Newsroom tool for newsletter distribution in 2022.

### SCDS community forum

The purpose of the SCDS forum was to provide users with the opportunity to exchange knowledge, share experiences and best practices, discuss issues, and propose solutions within the data sharing community. Within the forum, we had multiple sub-forums that are dedicated to topics related to data sharing. In the forum, users can interact with one another by commenting on each other's posts or creating new posts with comments and questions.

Due to the personal data compliance issue that arose in 2020, the Consortium has moved content and conversations in the current forum to Futurium, the platform of the EC. We have actively promoted Futurium via the editorial content on the website, on our social media channels and at events where we are attended and spoke.

### Event participation

The SCDS team has been attending events entirely virtually as a result of the pandemic. The full list of events where SCDS has been present is listed in Annex 1. As most events have taken place online, getting good shots of our participation at events has been difficult. However, for some events we took part in, such as the [panel discussion at SEMIC 2021 on Data Spaces and the role of semantics](#), the recording is available online on [YouTube](#).

## 6.5 Work package 3 – Community Engagement

### 6.5.1 Objectives

In this WP we focused our efforts on reaching and engaging with the data sharing community. This data sharing community consists of multiple types of individuals, such as data scientists, data journalists, academia, NGOs, governments, start-ups, and large corporations. The approach we have taken for WP 3 has relied upon three core components:

- An **integrated** approach between all three services and work packages (WP 1, WP 2, and WP 3).
- An approach that is **unified in diversity** and addresses the wide variety of stakeholders.
- A **sustainable by design approach** that has aimed to last beyond the activities and duration of the project.

### 6.5.2 Approach

We followed four steps to fulfil the goals of WP 3:

- **Step 1:** Analysing and prioritising communities
- **Step 2:** Identifying relevant communities
- **Step 3:** Evaluating relevant topics
- **Step 4:** Engaging and interacting

This approach is illustrated in the timeline below.

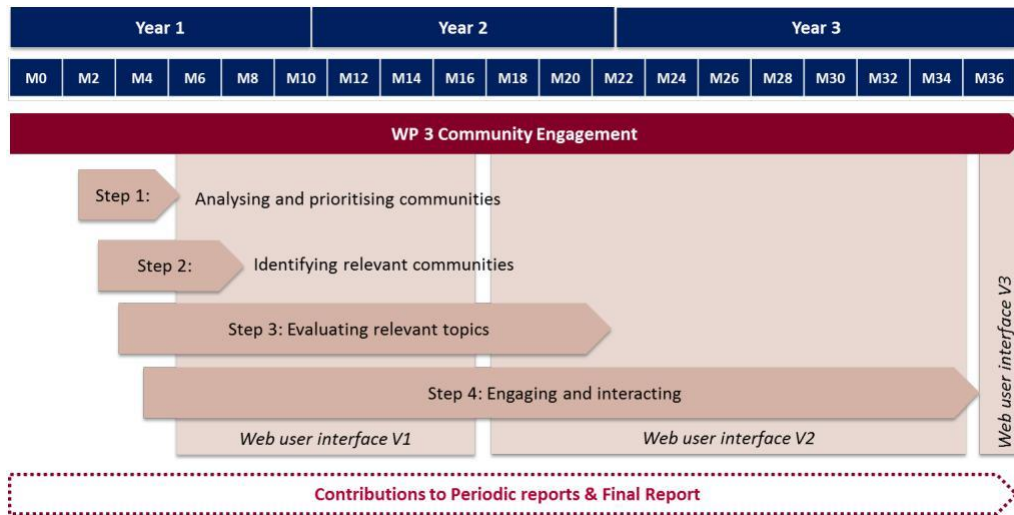


Figure 23: Original timeline for reference

### 6.5.3 Progress

We have completed this work package. More specifically, we have already analysed and prioritised what communities we will target in our community engagement. This was discussed and agreed upon in the communication strategy from WP1. In addition, we have identified why these groups are relevant or interested in data sharing and how to prioritise our engagement with them.

Several channels were used to engage with the data sharing community. Namely, the SCDS website and social media channels.

#### SCDS website

The SCDS website is one of the main channels to engage with the community. The site has several pages that focus on different aspects of data sharing, from what data sharing is, to practice examples that showcase organisations involved in data sharing, the news, events, technical aspects, and legal aspects.

#### Social media channels

All created and curated content from WP 3 was promoted via social media channels. This includes the news items, opinion pieces, upcoming events and the SCDS forum from Service 4; and the practice examples, technical aspects and legal aspects available on the website from Service 2. By promoting this content, we support SCDS's visibility and interact and stay in touch with the data sharing community.

We have been using the social media channels Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and YouTube, with some experimentation on Instagram. On Twitter and LinkedIn, we have noted a steady linear increase since the beta launch of the project. This can be seen in the images below.

At the time of writing, we have a total following base of 847 on Twitter and 476 on LinkedIn.

### Twitter

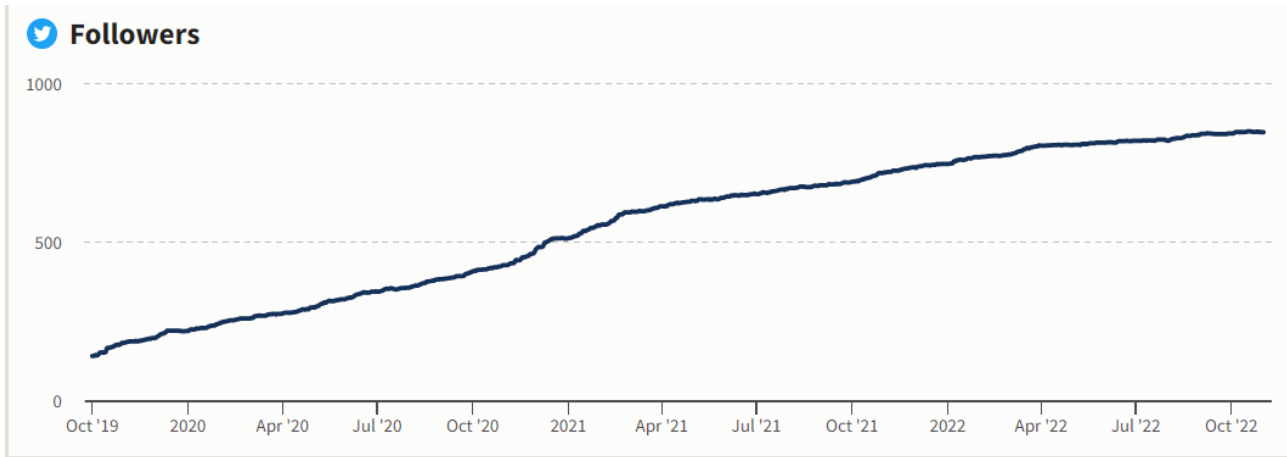


Figure 24: SCDS Twitter followers between 1 October 2019 – 1 November 2022

### LinkedIn

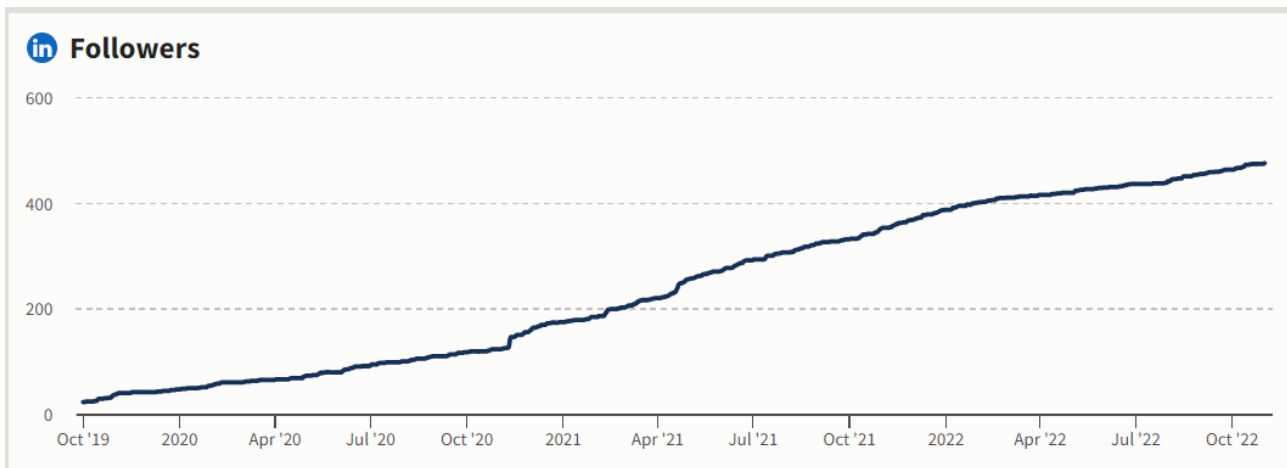


Figure 25: SCDS LinkedIn followers between 1 October 2019 – 1 November 2022

## 6.6 Work package 4 – Evaluating, Monitoring, and Reporting

### 6.6.1 Objectives

Since the official launch of the SCDS in October 2019, we have been evaluating the results of our communication activities, monitoring the growth of the community, and reporting the outcome of the discussions. In the communication strategy, we determined and agreed on what KPIs to use to measure progress and the results achieved over time.

### 6.6.2 Approach

There were two steps in WP 4 – Evaluating, Monitoring, and Reporting:

- **Step 1:** Defining and applying monitoring indicators. This was completed with the communication strategy.
- **Step 2:** Developing recommendations for improving the communication strategy and community engagement.

### 6.6.2 Progress

Since the launch of SCDS, we have regularly reported the KPIs agreed upon. This includes:

- Number of visitors and page-views of SCDS website
- Social media followers per channel in total (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube)
- Social media likes and re-shares per channel per month (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube)

These KPIs are included in section 7.11

## 6.7 Work package 0 – Managing Service 4

### 6.7.1 Objectives

This work package ensured continuity throughout the Service and that the overall coordination of the different proposed work packages and pertaining tasks. The structure is comparable throughout the whole project, guarantees consistency in the approaches, structures used, contributions and expected output.

### 6.7.2 Approach

The activities in this work package can be categorised in three main tasks:

- **Step 1:** Coordination, management, and quality assurance
- **Step 2:** Development of technical deliverable and internal meeting preparation
- **Step 3:** Contributing to the annual Period Report

## 7 Service 0 – Managing the project

### 7.1 Objectives

Service 0 was the central project management for SCDS. We consider an efficient management structure to be fundamental to successfully implement the contract and effectively deliver outputs. Capgemini, as the Consortium leader, was responsible for the management of the project. All members of the Consortium, including Capgemini, contributed to the project deliverables.

This service's objectives were to:

- Ensure that the objectives of the project are met using the appropriate number of resources.
- Ensure clear communication among project partners and monitor risks in the project.
- Prepare and execute all meetings and to take care of the organisation of physical meetings and conference calls with the Commission, including the kick-off meeting, the interim meetings, and final meeting.
- Ensure the quality and delivery of all documentation to the European Commission (EC).
- Be accountable for the requests for payments and a description of the activities performed, problems encountered and addressed, progress made and planning for the coming period.
- Provide evidence linked to costs incurred.
- Ensure seamless integration of all other tasks.

### 7.2 General approach

Service 0 was divided into three work packages:

- Coordination, management, and quality assurance
- Development of deliverables and internal meeting preparation
- Consolidating and reporting

#### **Specification about how to store and share documents and deliverables**

In Year 2, due to the close of Confluence for externals, we switched to using Microsoft Teams owned by Capgemini Invent for storing project documentation.

#### **Specification of the conference call timing**

In the fortnightly calls, the Consortium prepared and maintained an action list that monitors actions for both the EC and the SCDS Consortium.

### 7.3 Overview of deliverables

The deliverables produced during the project are presented in the table below.

Table 2: SCDS list of deliverables

Title	Type	Due month	Due date	Progress	Linked to payment
<b>A.1 - Web user interface V1</b>	Deliverable	M5	July 2019	100%	No
<b>A.1.9 - Report on suggestions for improvements received</b>	Deliverable	M16	June 2020	100%	No
<b>A.2 - Web user interface V2</b>	Deliverable	M17	July 2020	100%	No
<b>A.2.9 - Report on suggestions for improvements received</b>	Deliverable	M34	December 2021	100%	No
<b>A.3 - Web user interface V3</b>	Deliverable	M35	January 2022	100%	No
<b>B.1 - Report on collected model contract terms</b>	Deliverable	M6	August 2019	100%	No
<b>B.2 - Analytical report on EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data</b>	Deliverable	M8	October 2019	100%	No
<b>B.3 - Technical guidance report on APIs</b>	Deliverable	M10	December 2019	100%	No
<b>Re-published as HTML, part 1/3</b>	-	M15	May 2020	100%	No
<b>Re-published as HTML, part 2/3</b>	-	M15	May 2020	100%	No
<b>Re-published as HTML, part 3/3</b>	-	M16	June 2020	100%	No
<b>B.4 - Training modules report on APIs</b>	Deliverable	M11	January 2020 Episodic publishing scheduled for May – Jul 2020	100%	No
<b>B.5 - Report with (25) data-sharing practice examples, replaced by a continued publication over the course of the project + 2 digests</b>	Deliverable	1 <sup>st</sup> digest: M20 2 <sup>nd</sup> digest: M36	1 <sup>st</sup> digest: Oct 2020 2 <sup>nd</sup> digest: Feb 2022 3 <sup>rd</sup> digest: Dec 2022	1 <sup>st</sup> digest: 100% 2 <sup>nd</sup> digest: 100% 3 <sup>rd</sup> digest: 100%	No
<b>B.6 - Report on the development of a modular European API licence</b>	Deliverable	M15	May 2020	100%	No
<b>B.7 - Technical guidance report on data security</b>	Deliverable	M16	June 2020	Version 1.0: 100%	No
<b>B.8 - Classification scheme for developer-friendly APIs</b>	Deliverable	M18	August 2020	100%	No
<b>B.9 - Analytical report on mechanisms that provide traceability and identification of data sources</b>	Deliverable	M23	January 2021	100%	No
<b>B.10 - Report on the development of a set of recommended contract terms</b>	Deliverable	M22	December 2020	100%	No
<b>B.11 - Technical hand-over report</b>	Deliverable	M43	September 2022	100%	No
<b>C.1 - Inception Report</b>	Deliverable	M3	May 2019	100%	No
<b>C.2 - First Progress Report</b>	Deliverable	M14	April 2020	100%	Yes
<b>C.3 - Second Progress Report</b>	Deliverable	M26	April 2021	100%	Yes

<b>C.3.1 – Third Progress Report</b>	Deliverable	M37	July 2022	100%	Yes
<b>C.4 – Final Report</b>	Deliverable	T.B.D.	T.B.D.	100%	Yes
<b>M.1 - Inception meeting</b>	Meeting	M2	April 2019	100%	No
<b>M.2 - First progress meeting</b>	Meeting	M13	March 2020	100%	No
<b>M.3 - Second periodic meeting</b>	Meeting	M25	March 2021	100%	No
<b>M.4 Third periodic meeting</b>	Meeting	M41	July 2022	100%	Yes
<b>M.4 - Final meeting</b>	Meeting	M46	December 2022	29 Nov. 2022	Yes

#### 7.4 Collaboration within the project

Calls between the consortium partners were held fortnightly. During the calls, the following agenda was used:

- Actions from the previous call
- Overview of activities in the four services
- Discussion of upcoming deliverables (~3 months' time horizon)
- Any other business

#### 7.5 Collaboration with the EC

Following the positive experience of the EDP project, SCDS used equivalent arrangements for the collaboration with the EC, wherever applicable. The main activities for the period included:

##### **Fortnightly calls and reports**

The Project Manager and the EC communicated ad-hoc as necessary and organised calls every two weeks to go through the project status and actions agreed upon. Calls were preceded by an update of the list of actions from the previous call, followed by an update after the call keeping track of new actions.

##### **CEF eTranslation**

CEF's eTranslation system was used in SCDS for the translation of the metadata describing all editorial content, enabling cross-language search.

#### 7.6 General Data Protection Regulation

SCDS was conceived post-GDPR. This enabled the team to build the service to be compliant with GDPR and privacy regulations from the ground up.

However, during the first year of SCDS we had already the opportunity to improve the service by relying on guidance from the Commission's DG COMM. Starting with the end of December 2019 the website has targeted the stricter form of compliance required by the Commission typically for Europa.eu websites, particularly with regard to embedding content from third-party services such as Twitter and YouTube.

Between year 2 and 3, we performed a series of changes to the service that made it compliant against the latest European Commission requirements and guidance with respect to IDPR, [Commission Decision \(EU, Euratom\) 2017/46](#), [ePrivacy Directive](#), and the [Web Accessibility Directive](#). This included, for example, changes to the original tools and channels used by the SCDS Consortium towards EC-owned tools (see Service 1).

## 7.7 Extension of the contract and transition to DSSC

Because of the 6-month extension period, we were able to get in touch with the Data Spaces Support Centre and coordinate with them how to navigate the transition from SCDS to DSSC. We have done so in weekly calls. Though the DSSC website is live, the infrastructure that would allow for SCDS content to be published, is not yet fully deployed. Hence, all SCDS assets are handed over to the Commission to be preserved and available to the DSSC team when needed. The SCDS team stays available for ad-hoc support even after the official end date of the project.

## 7.8 Final status of the project and preservation of SCDS assets

All SCDS assets are handed over to the Commission to be preserved. Specifically,

- Deliverables in the form of reports (B.1 – B.10) are on the EC SharePoint.
- The source code for the interface as well as for for interactive pages (API friendliness checker and API licensing assistant) is on GitLab. The link to this repository is included in the technical hand-over report (B.11), which is also on the EC SharePoint.
- The HTML representations of deliverables are included in the Drupal database dump, also on the EC SharePoint.

### **Web hosting and other digital services**

As requested by the Commission, the SCDS website will be kept online as long as no additional expenses are incurred beyond the project completion date of 3 Dec. Web hosting will be available until 31 Dec. 2022. However, no support will be provided beyond such date in case of technical issues.

### **Domain names**

The European Commission has formal ownership over all SCDS domain names, and their repatriation was completed successfully.

### **EC DNS servers configuration to point to the DSSC website**

We have provided indicative instructions to European Commission's unit CNECT.D4 (Alexander Diaz-Trejos) and the DSSC team so that the DSSC website will "respond" to requests for SCDS' domain names from the date Alexander Diaz-Trejos activates the redirect, latest on 31 Dec.

### **Futurium**

The Futurium forum is in the hands of the European Commission. The Consortium's admin rights will be discontinued. All Futurium content is covered as opinion pieces and therefore part of the Drupal database dump. No further archiving needed.

### **Communication and support**

The social media accounts (YouTube) will be rebranded to the DSSC. Twitter and LinkedIn will be discontinued. User support through the support form will discontinue from 3 Dec. As the website will still be live, we use this as an opportunity to guide SCDS users to DSSC by posting a message that invites users to direct their question at the DSSC team.

### **Promotion of DSSC on homepage**

To inform users that SCDS is coming to an end, there is a message on the carousel on the homepage, informing users about the DSSC project and inviting them to explore the new website.

## 7.9 Resource consumption

The resources spent since the start of the project up to its official end on 3 December 2022 are in line with the planned budget including the 6-month extension of the contract.

## 7.10 Reporting and KPI's

Below are documented the KPI's defined for reporting on the project, in general, and for each Service, and the respective values at the end of M45 (November 2022).

## 7.11 General KPI's

The table below describes the project's performance against the KPI's specified in the project's Technical Specifications.

Table 3: SCDS General KPIs

KPI specification	November 2022
Support: Number of users (public administrations, sorted by level, and companies) that received technical/legal assistance	2 support requests received via other project channels since the inception of the project
Support: Number of questions answered by the helpdesk	54 since the inception of the project
Support: Types of technical/legal assistance or training available.	<u>Technical</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widgets and Tools examples</li> <li>• Technical guidance on secure data sharing (B.7)</li> <li>• Technical guidance on Application Programming Interfaces, with complementing e-learning modules (B.3)</li> <li>• Classification scheme for developer-friendly APIs</li> <li>• SCDS API Friendliness Checker</li> </ul> <u>Legal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCDS API Licensing Assistant</li> <li>• Report on collected model contract terms (B.1)</li> <li>• Report on the development of a set of recommended contract terms (B.10)</li> <li>• Analytical report on EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data (B.2)</li> </ul>
Use: number of daily users of the web-based interface (average of unique visitors/day)	3 168 monthly (102 daily) in October 2022
Use: number of accessed resources (unique pageviews per unique visitor)	4 379 monthly (141 daily) in October 2022

### 7.11.1 Volunteered KPI's

This section describes the project's performance against the KPI's volunteered by the consortium.

## Service 1

Table 4: Service 1 KPI Specification

KPI specification	Assessment
We ensure that the web-based user interface and all its functionalities are always available. The web-based user interface should be ready to receive at minimum 10 000 (ten thousand) individual user sessions per day with a standard response time of 1 second and receive at peak levels a minimum 5 000 (five thousand) individual user sessions per second with a response time of no more	The infrastructure and cloud services were designed and chosen according to the volumes specified in this KPI.

than 2 seconds. Measurement against these indicators will be conducted for each release of a new version of the web-based user interface.

## Services 2 to 4

Most KPI's for Services 2 to 4 are defined as a yearly growth in %, to meaningfully capture the adoption of the services as the SCDS becomes known and its audience continues to grow.

Because of the above, it is meaningful to measure the KPI's only against a period of time that represents the actual availability of the website to the public. This report covers the period from inception in October 2019 until November 2022.

In addition, we project the KPI performance towards the end of the project.

Table 5: Service 2 to 4 KPI Specification

Service	KPI Specification	Performance (Oct 2019 – Nov 2022)	Projection until Dec 2022 (based on expected growth)
2	The number of (unique) downloads for the analytical reports and the technical guidance documents will be monitored. The volume is expected to grow proportionally to the number of users. <sup>17</sup>	<b>Total: 1010</b> Report on EU law applicable to sharing of non-personal data (EN): <b>312</b> Report on model contract terms (EN): <b>231</b> Technical guidance report on data security: <b>45</b> In addition to the analytical reports and the technical guidance documents: Practice example digests: <b>210</b>	<b>Total</b> (analytical reports and the technical guidance documents): <b>1029</b> In addition: Practice example digests: <b>234</b> <b>98 % of total projection reached</b>
2	The volume of the community of users downloading content is expected to grow annually by 50%.	<b>360%</b> increase between October 2021 and October 2022	<b>Projection reached above expectation</b>
2	The volume of the community contributing to the development of the content, either just commenting on the forum or proactively suggesting improvements and changes in general, that is expected to grow annually by 20%.	N.A. (Feedback function for the community disabled)	N.A.
3	The users of SCDS will be able to contact the helpdesk by email or an online form. Assistance will be given through email or an online form in at least English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Polish. In case of specific requests in other EU languages, the contractor will propose support in writing, providing any possible	54 since inception	60 <b>90 % of projection reached</b>

<sup>17</sup> Note that the meaningfulness of these numbers is indicative only. The reports were launched at different points in time during these 16,5 months, so they had different periods of exposure to the audience. This KPI will become more meaningful over time.

	assistance to deal with the linguistic problem. Measurement against these indicators will be conducted to assess growth per year and will be related in the Periodic Reports foreseen within the overall Project.		
4	Number of unique visitors per month	3 168 (October 2022)	2 9 38 (monthly average) <b>Projection reached above expectation</b>
4	Social media following per instrument used	October 2022	Projection for December 2022
	Twitter	847	875 (Not reached)
	Facebook	Discontinued	N.A.
	LinkedIn	475	476 (Not reached)
	YouTube	26	30 (Not reached)
4	Social media views per interaction <sup>18</sup>	October 2022	Projection for December 2022
	Twitter	53	124 (Not reached)
	Facebook	Discontinued	N.A.
	LinkedIn	23	22 (Reached above expectation)
	YouTube	67	19 (Reached above expectation)
4	Number and types of media items published and their reach		
	No. of news x no. of unique visitors at the time of publishing	"Data sharing across the European tourism industry" (2027 unique pageviews)	We expect number of pageviews to range between 500 – 1000 <b>Projection reached above expectation</b>
	No. of opinion pieces x no. of unique visitors at the time of publishing	"Digital Governance Act proposes sharing data for the public good and selflessness – the concept of Data Altruism" (634 unique pageviews)	We expect number of pageviews to range between 500 – 1000 <b>Projection reached</b>

<sup>18</sup> This number is the total of likes, comments, shares, or for YouTube: views

## 8 Learnings over the course of the project

### **Investing in the user-experience pays off (Service 1)**

Over the course of the project, we have made changes to the web-based interface twice, resulting in the current version 3. These updates included changes to ensure compliance, as well as content and user experience enhancements. These changes, i.e., the website becoming more user-friendly, has had a positive effect on the engagement of users. We observed an increased number of pageviews, visitors and downloads (detailed in table 11) following the release of version 3 particularly. This underlines the importance of investing resources into the design and user experience of the interface.

### **The data sharing discourse has changed (Service 2)**

Since the start of the Support Centre for Data Sharing, we have regularly interviewed data sharing practitioners to learn what the barriers to data sharing are and how to overcome them. Then, the focus lied predominantly on how to make the exchange of data possible, both in technical and in regulatory terms. Now, the paradigm has slightly shifted to not only focus on seamlessly exchanging data, but more so on how to create value from large repositories/ecosystems of data, and even, how to make them representative whilst protecting individuals' rights and digital sovereignty. Organisations aim for ecosystems that are inclusive and diverse and offer a clear contribution to society. In the case of language data for example, having datasets of underrepresented languages will ensure that digital systems can be designed that are truly inclusive for all citizens.

### **Directly speaking with the community is the best way to learn from them (Service 3)**

Over the course of the project, we have continued to update the FAQ section anticipating topics and questions of high interest. The uptake of the feedback service – in place for the first two years of the project – was low though it has been promoted through various channels. As a result, most of the engagement the SCDS team has had with the community has been at events (physical and online) and on social media. From these experiences, we believe that being present and being actively involved at events and on social media is the best way to support the community and learn from it.

### **Expectations grow for the Data Spaces Support Centre**

At the moment of writing, SCDS is amplifying the effects of the Digital Europe programme by promoting the recently launched “Data Spaces Support Centre” project (DSSC).

DSSC will coordinate all relevant actions on sectorial data spaces and make available blueprint architectures and data infrastructure requirements for the data spaces, including possible technologies, processes, standard and tools that will allow reuse of data across sectors by the public sector and European businesses, notably SMEs.

DSSC will also support the work of the Data Innovation Board defined in the Data Governance Act<sup>19</sup> in view of enhancing the interoperability of data as well as data sharing services between different sectors and domains. In particular, it will identify cross-sector standards to be used and

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<sup>19</sup> See [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/05/16/le-conseil-approuve-l-acte-sur-la-gouvernance-des-donnees/#:~:text=The%20Data%20Governance%20Act%20\(DGA,data%20altruism%20across%20the%20EU.](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/05/16/le-conseil-approuve-l-acte-sur-la-gouvernance-des-donnees/#:~:text=The%20Data%20Governance%20Act%20(DGA,data%20altruism%20across%20the%20EU.)

developed for data use and cross-sector data sharing, it will carry out cross-sectoral comparisons and identify best practices with regard to sectoral requirements for security, access procedures, while considering sector-specific standardisations activities.

## 9 Annex I - List of past and future events by SCDS

Name	Date	Location	Comments
European Week of Regions and Cities 2019	7-10-2019	Belgium	Booth, presentation, and workshop
European Big Data Value Forum 2019	14-10-2019	Finland	Booth and speaker
Den Bosch Data Week 2019	28-10-2019	The Netherlands	Panellist
EUDataViz 2019	12-11-2019	Luxembourg	Booth, speaker, and facilitator
Open Source Beyond 2020	14-11-2019	Belgium	Speaker
Design in Government Conference	18-11-2019	The Netherlands	Keynote speaker
Gebruikersbijeenkomst data.overheid.nl	22-11-2019	The Netherlands	Speaker
4 <sup>th</sup> European Language Resource Coordination Conference	26-11-2019	Finland	Speaker
APIdays Paris 2019	10-12-2019	France	Speaker
Open Data Conference Lithuania	29-1-2020	Virtual	Speaker
Digital Economy Accelerators by Open Data Hub Slovenia	7-5-2020	Virtual	Speaker
INSPIRE 2020	03-06-2020	Virtual	Speaker
European Week of Regions and Cities 2020	13-10-2020	Virtual	Online presentation and Q&A
Ethical AI For Good	29-10-2020	Virtual	Speaker
EU Datathon 2020	15-10-2020	Virtual	Jury
Open Data Forum Estonia	16-10-2020	Virtual	Speaker
TODO: Open Data Lifecycle Workshop	29-10-2020	Virtual	Speaker
Ethical AI For Good	29-10-2020	Virtual	Speaker
European Big Data Value Forum 2020	03-11-2020	Virtual	Online presentation and Q&A
User meeting Dutch Open Data Portal	05-11-2020	Virtual	Speaker
Future is Data	19-11-2020	Virtual	Speaker
12 <sup>th</sup> Asedie International Conference	27-11-2020	Virtual	Speaker
EuroPCom	7-12-2020	Virtual	Booth
SWForum	23-03-2021	Virtual	Speaker
IoT Week 2021	01-09-2021	Virtual	Speaker
European Week of Regions and Cities	13-10-2021	Virtual	Panel host and speaker
UN AI4Good Summit – Leveraging data-ecosystems to better achieve sustainability	16-11-2021	Virtual	Panel host
European Big Data Value Forum	02-12-2021	Virtual	Panellist
SEMIC 2021: Human-centred data spaces powered by interoperability	08-12-2021	Virtual	Panellist
2 <sup>nd</sup> Data Sharing Winter School	09-12-2021	Virtual	Panel host
apidays 2022	17-03-2022	Virtual	Speaker
TRUSTS workshop on semantic interoperability	03-06-2022	Virtual	Speaker
United Nations' Global Network of Data Officers and Statisticians' webinar	07-06-2022	Virtual	Speaker
MyData Global	22-06-2022	Helsinki	Speaker

Europeana 2022	28-09-2022	Virtual	Panellist
EU Regions Week 2022	11-10-2022	Virtual	Panel host
European Big Data Value Forum	21-11-2022	The Czech Republic	Speaker
Big Data Europe	24-11-2022	Virtual	Speaker

## 10 Annex II – SCDS helpdesk closed issues

Labels	Key	Subject as received from the user	Assignee	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-33</a>	Data Sharing Practice Examples	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	14/Aug/19 3:58 PM
Widgets-and-tools	<a href="#">SD-34</a>	RE: Open Data Goldbook and your advice	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Dismissed	19/Aug/19 12:07 PM
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-59</a>	Data Sharing Model-Collaboration/PRACTICE EXAMPLES	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	31/Oct/19 3:21 PM
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-60</a>	Data sharing for sensing and remote monitoring in marine renewable energies	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	01/Nov/19 6:19 PM
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-76</a>	Data Sharing in Spain	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	12/Dec/19 9:51 AM
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-242</a>	Tourism data center	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Dismissed	03/March/20 1:19 PM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1622</a>	Guest contribution: What supply chains could look like according to COVID-19	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Dismissed	25/June/20 9:06 AM
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-1627</a>	IDSA information and meeting request	Capgemini	Medium	Open	Done	03/July/20 10:04 AM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1690</a>	Support for a Research Application	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	16/Oct/20 2:43 PM
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-1699</a>	Potential cooperation in data sharing area with a Swedish logistics integration platform	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	29/Oct/20 12:57 PM
Practice-example	<a href="#">SD-1712</a>	Data sharing in mobility	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	05/Nov/20 1:51 PM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1724</a>	Invitation to exhibit at EuroPCom 2020	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	19/Nov/20 9:45 AM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1733</a>	Using synonyms to improve discovery of geospatial data - invitation	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	26/Nov/20 12:16 PM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1777</a>	Geodata Marketplaces supporting Local Intelligence	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	13/Jan/21 9:01 AM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1784</a>	ELISE Webinar – Geospatially enabled modelling, simulation and prediction	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	19/Jan/21 2:38 PM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1807</a>	ELISE webinar "Blockchain and proof of location supporting digital government"	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	15/Feb/21 2:30 PM
General-question	<a href="#">SD-1808</a>	[World Summit on Information Society] Special Session on Information	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	15/Feb/21 3:11 PM

		Deficits   Feb. 24, 2021					
<b>General question</b>	16975	Student Interested in our Work	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	24/Mar/21 11:32 AM
<b>General question</b>	16981	Vacancies for experts in mobility data sharing and local government	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	31/Mar/21 10:40 AM
<b>Newsletter</b>	16991	Subscribe to our newsletter	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	09/April/21 12:46 PM
<b>Newsletter</b>	16994	Subscribe to our newsletter	Capgemini	Low	Closed	Done	12/April/21 13:55 PM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1846</a>	ELISE webinar "Immersive realities and location for better public services"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	14/April/21 13:28 PM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1855</a>	ELISE Workshop at DigitALL Public Conference	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	20/Apr/21 13:37 PM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1859</a>	ELISE enabling the interoperability of digital government from a location perspective	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	21/Apr/21 14:57 PM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1863</a>	Inquiry	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	26/Apr/21 10:31 AM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1864</a>	Join us at the ELISE Knowledge Transfer event pack!	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	28/Apr/21 10:37 AM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1865</a>	[RIMMA2021] Conference / Special Track @ENVIROINFO2021	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	28/Apr/21 12:15 PM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1870</a>	Invitation Presidency High-Level Conference "Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Journalism - Will AI take hold of the Fourth Estate?" 11-12 May 2021	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	30/April/21
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1886</a>	ELISE webinar "Digital platform for the smart management of infrastructures - the public lighting case"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	14/May/21 9:19 AM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1894</a>	Changes to YouTube's Terms of Service	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	21/May/21 7:33 PM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1910</a>	ELISE webinar "3D City Models to Predict Energy Heat Demand"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	10/Jun/21 7:42 AM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1920</a>	Guest Post Inquiry for eudatasharing.eu	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Dismissed	16/Jun/21 3:48 AM
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-1942</a>	ELISE Webinar "Data-driven methodology for electricity characterisation of districts"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	12/Jul/21 11:29 AM

None	<a href="#">SD-1944</a>	[RIMMA2021] Advances and Gaps in Risk Information Management   hybrid Conference   Special Track @ENVIROINFO2021	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	13/Jul/21 2:23 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-1948</a>	Data ACT proposal	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	16/Jul/21 3:33 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2050</a>	ELISE New survey on Interoperability benefits	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	21/Oct/21 1:21 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2055</a>	ELISE at INSPIRE Conference 2021: "Location Interoperability - Lessons learnt. Where next?"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	22/Oct/21 7:16AM
None	<a href="#">SD-2083</a>	Data Sharing practice examples - Derilinx	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	12/Nov/21 4:16 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2086</a>	Inform me for your subjects	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	19/Nov/21 5:49 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2155</a>	Thanks	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	14/Dec/21 11:53 AM
None	<a href="#">SD-2166</a>	ELISE Webinar "Location Interoperability State of Play – Results of a Europewide Maturity Assessment"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	20/Dec/21 4:05 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2177</a>	Identifying experts in the area of digital health	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	06/Jan/22 1:08 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2187</a>	ELISE Webinar "Location Interoperability State of Play – Results of a Europewide Maturity Assessment"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	12/Jan/22 8:53 AM
None	<a href="#">SD-2243</a>	ELISE Webinar "Emerging Approaches for Data-Driven Innovation in Europe"	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	18/Jan/22 10:41 AM
None	<a href="#">SD-2252</a>	Inquiry about Blog Contributions to eudatasharing.eu	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	28/Jan/22 9:31 AM
None	<a href="#">SD-2284</a>	Data sharing	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	02/Mar/22 11:20 AM
None	<a href="#">SD-2315</a>	Guest article – expression of interest	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	22/Mar/22 2:18 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2317</a>	Data Open Innovation / Data Sharing - Follow up Twitter	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	24/Mar/22 4:08 PM
None	<a href="#">SD-2326</a>	Request for assistance in EU-wide Academic Research Study:	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	06/Apr/22 7:26 AM

		bridging the EU's AI gap!					
<b>None</b>	<a href="#">SD-2344</a>	Reminder: ELISE Final Webinar: Achieving Location Interoperability - Lessons learnt in ELISE Action and future perspectives	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	22/Apr/22 1:12 PM
<b>None</b>	-	[Invitation] Request for Keynote Speaker	Capgemini	Medium	Closed	Done	14/Nov/2022 1:53 PM