



Data Access Principles - Peter Struijs (Statistical Officer Big Data and Trusted Smart Statistics at Eurostat)

Data Access Sprint Session 2 Enabling access to privately held

data for official statistics

The European Perspective



Background

- Position paper by the ESS (European Statistical

- Efforts to access privately held data for official statistics on a voluntary basis
- Limits to what can be achieved on a voluntary basis
 Need for a legal basis for reuse of privately held
- Legislative process started

Efforts on a voluntary basis

- Many partnerships initiated
 Experimental results at national and EU level

· ESSpet Big Data

Businesses set various conditions

- Limits to the voluntary approach
- · Not all businesses are prepared to enter a Starting partnership on voluntary basis takes a lot of time and effort
- Sustainability is an issue
 Lack of harmonization
- · Other limitations.

Need for a legal basis Survey on situation in Member States by ESS

- Efforts at national level to adapt the legal basis

 Need for a legal basis at EU level, with data
 sharing requirement



The ESS position paper

- Need for B2G data sharing for public interest purposes, including official statistics
- Establish obligation for private sector to share data for official statistics, under certain conditions and safeguards
- No payment for data, but cost compensation.
- Make use of existing governance structures, bu with more coordination at European level

Legislative process

- European data strategy
- Data Act Data Act
 Revision of the Regulation on European statistics
 Process has started
 Aims of the revision
 Statisholders involvement
 High-Level Expert Group
 Impact assessment

Draft legal text to be released in Q1 2023 Outcome not known yet

Leading Principles for Access to PHD

- confidentiality
 professional standard
 data business interest

Principle of Confidentiality

cessing and using PHD for official statistics by



Principle of Professional Standards

The NSI should act in full accordance with

Principle of Minimal Data

for the production of the official statistics targeted by the request.



Costs and efforts from the private data holder as well as the NSI should be proportionate compared to the envisaged public benefit of the related official statistics.







Principle of Business Interest

Accessing and using PHD for official statistics by NSIs should respect and safeguard the reputation and business of the private data holder.



The amount of data requested from the private data



Principle of Proportionality

Principle of Level Playing Field

The distribution across private data holders of the burden of giving access and providing data to NSIs should be fair in order to guarantee a level playing field.



Principle of Equal Access

If multiple NSIs need to get access to and use PHD from the same data holder, they should treat such data holders in an equal way. In turn, these data holders should treat the NSIs concerned in an equal



Principle of Transparency

NSIs as well as private data holders should praction full transparency towards the general public as well as those to whom the data pertain.



Principle of Proper Access Modality

Modelities for implementing access to and use of PHD are to be chosen by the NSI in consultation with the business, and by properly taking into account the business interest in accordance with the other principles.



Principle of Free Data Access

ex and use of PHD for official statistics should



Conclusions

Very significant progress has been made towards ensuring sustainable access
 There are many uncertainties and much has still to be worked out

It will take quite some time until the goal is
marked.

