EU Code of Conduct
for Data Sharing in the Social Economy

Co-created by social economy actors
across EU member states

November 2024

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Introduction

The social economy embodies a fair, inclusive, and green economy, and thus is key partners to achieve needed social and sustainability transitions in European societies.

The European Commission recognises this positive role that the social economy plays to advance these goals, and therefore calls for the social economy to prosper and grow. The sharing and use of data is one of the ways in which the European Commission seeks to boost the development of social economy organisations. This by building robust and efficient collaborations, increasing knowledge and innovation, enhancing civic awareness and empowerment and helping to open up new markets and developing new business models.[1]

What is the social economy?

As defined in the Social Economy Action Plan[2], several types of organisations are part of the social economy, such as cooperatives, mutual benefit societies, associations (including charities), and foundations. These organisations are private entities, independent of public authorities and with specific legal forms. More recently, social enterprises also have become part of the social economy, providing goods and services for the market in an entrepreneurial and often innovative fashion. The commercial activity of these enterprises is committed to causes and objectives benefiting society and the environment, while profits are generally re-invested to serve this goal.[3]

Organisations that are part of the social economy have three main characteristics:

- The primacy of people as well as social and/or environmental purpose over profit for the owners of the company.
- The reinvestment of most of the profits and surpluses to carry out activities in the interest of members/users ("collective interest") or society at large ("general interest").
- Democratic and/or participatory governance of the organisation.

In Europe, the social economy ecosystem is linked with other industrial ecosystems. Therefore, it is not always easy to separate the social economy from other parts of the economy.[4] Furthermore, the term 'social economy' is rooted in heterogeneous traditions across Europe and around the world, which has led to different uses and understandings of its meaning.[5] In some contexts, the term 'social economy' is

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[1] Such as, for example, social-tech ventures, see: Calderini, M., Chiodo, V., Gerli, F., & Pasi, G. (2023). The centrality of social-tech entrepreneurship in an inclusive growth agenda. In Oxford University Press eBooks (pp. 284–308). https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192868343.003.0012. And, Pasi, G., Calderini, M., Chiodo, V., & Gerli, F. (2021). Social-Tech Entrepreneurs: Building Blocks of a New Social Economy. Stanford Social Innovation Review. https://doi.org/10.48558/XFVW-VX65

[2] Social Economy Action Plan - Building an economy that works for people. (2021). https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=24986&langId=en

[3] These sentences paraphrase a quote provided on p.22 in: European Commission: European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency, Carini, C., Galera, G., Tallarini, G., Chaves Avila, R. et al., Benchmarking the socio-economic performance of the EU social economy – Improving the socio-economic knowledge of the proximity and social economy ecosystem, Publications Office of the European Union, 2024, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2826/880860

[4] Social economy in the EU. (n.d.). Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs. https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/proximity-and-social-economy/social-economy-eu_en

[5] Social economy definitions and glossary. (n.d.). EU Social Economy Gateway. https://social-economy-gateway.ec.europa.eu/about-social-economy/social-economy-definitions-and-glossary_en

substituted for other terms, such as 'Social and Solidarity Economy', 'Cooperative economy' and 'Third sector'.

The European Commission recognises the value of social economy organisations in bringing about much needed social and sustainability transitions in European societies, and is therefore supporting efforts to strengthen and expand the social economy. For this purpose, the Commission developed an Action Plan for the Social Economy (SEAP), which proposes actions focused on an (a) improvement of the business environment for the social economy, (b) creation of better opportunities for start-ups and for making businesses grow and build capacity and (c) raise more awareness and recognition of the impacts that the social economy has on society.[6]

With the action plan, the European Commission announced to support the development of a code of conduct on data use and management in the social economy, in cooperation with stakeholders and to support the uptake of data and technology. This action ambition was further underpinned and made concrete by the transition pathway for proximity and social economy[7]. In the co-creation process leading to the publication of the transition pathway, stakeholders confirmed the need to further explore this potential but also to develop clear and 'social economy specific' standards and guidelines to use and share data (e.g. business data, public data as well as personal data based on primary or secondary data sources), following social economy principles and key-values. This confirmed the ambition to develop a Code of Conduct for the Social Economy was spelled out in the final transition pathway for proximity and social economy as an action to engage in "stakeholder cooperation to agree on common practices (Code of Conduct) to actively collect, process, validate, and store data as well as to explore opportunities to share data in a B2B, B2G or through the creation of specific data spaces, for example driven by data for good collections".

As demonstrated recently by EU level policy initiatives, such as the Data Act (2024)[8] and the Data Governance Act (2023), data sharing is one of the key ways identified by the European Commission to support the sustainable growth. Various pioneers in the social economy show that collection and use of data can help drive progress in this sector as well in terms of economic performance as in terms of the impact orientations and by respecting social economy core values.[9] Collection and use of data may help bring about efficient collaborations between people and organisations, develop innovations, expand and deepen knowledge, grow awareness and empowerment of individuals and societal groups and enhance business opportunities. Stakeholders in the social economy who were consulted by the Commission during the co-creation process of the transition pathway for proximity and social economy, have identified theseis potentials of data as well. However, they also note that data should not be viewed as merely an economic asset, but rather be considered 'first and foremost an asset to support [the social economy's] social or ecological mission, as well as a tool to enable their inclusive and democratic governance'.[10]

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[6] Social Economy Action Plan - Building an economy that works for people. (2021). https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=24986&langId=en

[7] Transition pathway for proximity and social economy (2022). https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/52015/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native

[9] Such as, for example, social-tech ventures, see: Calderini, M., Chiodo, V., Gerli, F., & Pasi, G. (2023). The centrality of social-tech entrepreneurship in an inclusive growth agenda. In Oxford University Press eBooks (pp. 284–308). https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192868343.003.0012. And, Pasi, G., Calderini, M., Chiodo, V., & Gerli, F. (2021). Social-Tech Entrepreneurs: Building Blocks of a New Social Economy. Stanford Social Innovation Review. https://doi.org/10.48558/XFVW-VX65

[10] Transition pathway for proximity and social economy (2022). (p. 32). https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/52015/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native

What are data sharing challenges in the social economy?

At present, data maturity in the European social economy is limited according to the transition pathway for proximity and social economy. Challenges include: lack of connectivity (in remote and rural areas), lack of availability of (quality) data, lack of data infrastructure, limited digital literacy or little funding to support digitalisation.[11] While lacking digital literacy and maturity is a serious challenge in some parts of the social economy, there are also social economy actors who see the potential of data, but who do not yet (fully) use this potential to improve impact and expand their organisation's activity.[12]

These latter actors may need support to develop data sharing practices that serve to realise the goals of the social economy that are in line with their core values. Even if organisations in the social economy manage data well in-house, they may face challenges when they start collaborating on data with other organisations, or when they engage in contracts with technology providers that lead to vendor lock-ins. It is important to be aware of how choices about data management may contribute to realising the goals of the social economy but may also imply risks that require an appropriate response.

To further build capacity and use the potential that data offers in the social economy the consulted stakeholders believed it would be helpful to develop a 'code of conduct' establishing a set of principles for how data should be managed and used in the social economy. For this reason, the present EU Code of Conduct for Data Sharing and Management in the Social Economy was created together with social economy actors across Europe, who are frontrunners when it comes to digitalisation of their sector.

What is a code of conduct?

A code of conduct is typically a written text that describes some rules of behaviour, standards that should be met, or actions that should be taken.[13] Codes differ in scope and character; there are, for example, codes of conduct and codes of ethics. A code of conduct is a code of good practices or behaviour, usually written in the form of restrictions and prohibitions. Codes of conduct are primarily established *to prevent* certain actions and behaviour, typically encapsulated by a list of restrictions or 'do nots'.[14] A code of ethics, by contrast, outlines a list of aspirational values and principles that employees must strive to realise. Codes of ethics are more imperative, aspirational, and written as abstract values and principles, whereas codes of conduct are more specific, practical, and describe specific actions that must be prevented.[15]

Codes made in the EU for data sharing in various domains usually combine characteristics from both codes of conduct and codes of ethics. They are like codes of ethics, in the sense that they provide a list of aspirational values and principles which help recognise the opportunities that data sharing offers and identity responses to the risks in line with what is considered 'good' and 'desirable'. But they are also like codes of conduct in the sense that they provide examples of good practices and offer concrete guidance to implement values in daily routines (such as checklists and agreement forms). Like other EU data sharing

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[11] See Footnote 7
[12] See Footnote 7
[13] Kaptein, M., & Wempe, J. (1998). Twelve gordian knots when developing an organizational code of ethics. Journal Of Business Ethics, 17(8), 853–869. https://doi.org/10.1023/a:1005792522046
[14] Gilman, S.C., & Governance, N.A. (2005). Ethics Codes and Codes of Conduct as Tools for Promoting an Ethical and Professional Public Service: Comparative Successes and Lessons. The PREM, the World Bank, Washington DC, 16.
[15] L'Etang, J. (1992). A Kantian approach to codes of ethics. Journal Of Business Ethics, 11(10), 737. https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00872305

codes developed for other domains[16], the code of conduct for data sharing in the social economy will also strike a balance between a code of conduct and a code of ethics: it will provide general aspirational values (Chapter 1), while also providing more practical guidance about the implementation of these values (Chapter 2) and a list of illustrative and inspiring good practices from across the EU which show how values can materialise in concrete data sharing activities (Chapter 3). In the appendices we also provide supportive materials to realise data sharing responsibly.

What is the authority of this code?

Codes of conduct are sometimes called 'soft law'. Originally, codes of ethics or codes of conduct were made for individual organisations, or for professional groups (such as doctors, engineers, journalists), to avoid misconduct and malpractice.[17] Both types of codes have in common that there is an authority, like a company or a professional organisation, who takes the responsibility to develop the code and also to implement it by providing to people the necessary training to understand and use it, monitor adherence and take action when the code is disrespected. While professionals affiliated with a professional organisation may work in different institutions, they may still view the code as part of their professional identity and engage in discussions with their peers about what it means to act according to the code.

A code of conduct for data sharing aspires to govern the collaboration of data sharers across the limits of one organisation or profession. This may raise questions about effective implementation of the code, as there are no responsible actors that can see to it that the code is respected. The success of the code in influencing the quality of data interactions therefore depends on the willingness and effort of individuals and organisations in the social economy to make it part of their daily actions and decision-making about data sharing and keep track of adherence.[18]

Nevertheless, codes of conduct can play an important role. The authority of the code depends on its persuasive power which increases the likeliness that organisations (and individuals within those organisations) are willing to take it into account. By aligning with the code, social economy organisations demonstrate a strong commitment to developing data sharing practices in line with social economy values, which strengthens the organisation's reputation and integrity within the community. Adhering to the values of the code signals to partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries that an organisation is a trustworthy partner to share data with. Eventually this increases the likeliness that organisations will become data sharing partners and therewith boost the further development of the social economy.

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[16] See for example: Code of Conduct on Data Sharing in Tourism - ETC Corporate. (2024, 4 april). ETC Corporate. https://etc-corporate.org/reports/code-of-conduct-on-data-sharing-in-tourism. Or EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual agreement. (z.d.). EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual agreement. https://fefac.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/eu_code_of_conduct_on_agricultural_data_sharing-1.pdf. Or the Privacy code of conduct on mobile health apps. (2022, 21 november). Shaping Europe's Digital Future. https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/privacy-mobile-health-apps

[17] Raiborn, C. A., & Payne, D. (1990). Corporate codes of conduct: A collective conscience and continuum. Journal Of Business Ethics, 9(11), 879–889. https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00382911; Schwartz, M. S. (2002). A Code of ethics for corporate Code of Ethics. Journal Of Business Ethics, 41(1/2), 27–43. https://doi.org/10.1023/a:1021393904930; Schwartz, M. S. (2004). Effective Corporate Codes of Ethics: Perceptions of Code Users. Journal Of Business Ethics, 55(4), 321–341. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-004-2169-2; For professional codes, see also Chapter 2 in: Van de Poel, I., & Royakkers, L. (2011). Ethics, Technology, and Engineering: An Introduction. John Wiley & Sons.

[18] The absence of an authority that monitors compliance of the code is for example an important element in the legal criticism on emerging codes of conduct for agricultural data sharing in different areas in the world: Sanderson, J., Wiseman, L., & Poncini, S. (2018). What's behind the ag-data logo? An examination of voluntary agricultural-data codes of practice. International Journal Of Rural Law And Policy, 1. https://doi.org/10.5130/ijrlp.1.2018.6043

Even though the code of conduct is not legally binding, it can play a significant role in promoting responsible use of data and gives organisations the opportunity to lead by example. Eventually the code can have a powerful influence, as it can also serve as an inspiration for policy makers, educators and businesses that do not consider themselves part of the social economy. The code can help expand the social economy by means of an expansion of the data sharing ecosystem that respects its values.

What is the relation of this code with legislation?

Established data governance practices that are different from the dominant centralised and extractive monopolistic models fits with key EU policy objectives. Such as, the twin transition objectives outlined by the Commission in 2019: A Europe Fit for the Digital Age and A European Green Deal, and the European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles. The latter highlights the need to increase citizen's control over their data and its value, including by enhancing the use of data for the purposes of public interest, and recognising this as a form of empowerment.

In its approach to data, the EU is moving towards fostering alternative practices to data governance. Two earlier important policy initiatives include:

- **The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)[19]** that regulates interactions with personal data, which reveal information about someone's identity, name, location, or sensitive personal data such as health data.
- **The Open Data Directive[20]** that encourages the sharing and reuse of data in the public sector, such as data produced or released by municipalities or governments. This is based on the principle that public and publicly funded data (such as research data produced in publicly funded projects) should be reusable for commercial or non-commercial purposes.

Whereas the GDPR is focused on privacy for individuals within the context of dominant extractive practices, and the Open Data Directive on the re-use of public sector information, there are now initiatives that intend to develop alternative regimes, models and economic practices for data governance.

With regards to specific policy on data, the European Strategy for Data (2020)[21] was launched with the aim of creating a single market for data that will ensure Europe's global competitiveness and data sovereignty.[22] **The Data Governance Act (DGA)[23]** was the first legislative act of the EU Data Strategy. It is a cross-sectoral instrument that aims at increasing trust in voluntary data sharing, for both economic growth and public interest purposes, by creating a framework for different data use and reuse situations. The DGA aims to regulate and boost data intermediaries and establish data altruism (see Chapter 2 for more information about data intermediaries and data altruism) organisations to achieve EU policy objectives.

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[19] General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, 2016)
[20] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/legislation-open-data (2019)
[21] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/strategy-data (2020)
[22] Data sovereignty refers to the idea that a country or set of allied countries (such as the European Union) has the authority and right to govern and control the data generated within its borders, without interference of actors (governments, companies) located outside of the EU. Furthermore, it implies that data laws applicable in the EU should be respected also by foreign (non-EU) entities who collect and use data generated in the EU. See the policy brief 'Digital Sovereignty for Europe (2020): https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2020/651992/EPRS_BRI(2020)651992_EN.pdf
[23] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-governance-act (2022)

Another initiative is **The Data Act**[24], which focuses on industries and regulates interactions between them with personal and impersonal data. The Data Act enhances the rights of data portability. It distinguishes between different roles and responsibilities of data originators and users, which become more complicated because of the development of Internet of Things technologies that link data stemming from various sources to realise real-time insight into ecological or (animal) health developments used by different actors for various purposes.

Furthermore, the European Strategy for Data also foresees the establishment of 14 different **common European data spaces**[25]**,** in which data intermediaries may play a key role in facilitating access to data. These digital environments aim to break down silos and allow multiple stakeholders to collaborate to share, access, and (re-)use data under agreed-upon principles. They have been described as a "decentralised, governed and standard-based structure to enable trustworthy data sharing between the data space participants on a voluntary basis." The common European data spaces are envisioned to be sectoral or domain-specific data spaces in strategic areas.

The Commission envisions that the different data spaces will eventually be interconnected, to form a single European market for data. While the social economy is not a separate data space, social economy organisations may include data activities focusing on topics belonging to various data spaces such as, health, energy, agriculture, mobility or more thematic data spaces such as public procurement, skills and the green deal.

Any code of conduct should respect the relevant European regulations. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat here the demands that are already included in regulation; such as the requirement to respect privacy. This code aims to go beyond legislation and to help identify what makes data sharing acceptable and valuable in the specific sector of the social economy. Social economy actors likely hold themselves to a standard beyond mere legality - for example - in terms of the purpose of their activities, profit allocation, and governance. This higher standard would also apply to the ways in which social economy actors share data. This code of conduct was created as an attempt to articulate these particular requirements that social economy actors may have when it comes to sharing data, and therefore advance reflection and dialogue between the actors engaging in data sharing in this ecosystem. Clearly the models and practices described in this code of conduct can also be taken up by actors outside of the social economy.

Why engage with this code of conduct?

As data sharing is still in its infancy in the social economy, the code is an extrapolation of ethical conventions already in place in this sector, towards a future in which data sharing is common practice.

Data sharing and management has huge potential for the social economy, as in other domains. This code of conduct is meant to catalyse development of the social economy and guide organisations who are interested in engaging on their own terms and realise data sharing practices in line with the values of their organisations.

The code is meant for all stakeholders generating, processing, storing, using, or otherwise involved in data sharing in the context of the social economy. It can be used to educate newcomers in the social economy,

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[24] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-act
[25] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-spaces

showing them which data sharing practices are considered acceptable and which are not. The values in the code can also be used as a 'lens' to look at (future) data sharing practices and reflect together on how they can be shaped or improved. Having a set of values agreed upon by social economy actors helps articulate how data sharing can contribute to achieving the goals of the social economy and facilitates discussions about responsible and trustworthy sharing of data.

Organisations may, of course, adapt this code and make it more specific, for example, by adding clear prohibitions, catering to the specific idiosyncrasies and nuances within and between all involved stakeholders or apply it towards more specific sector or fields of activity features. This document could also serve as a valuable guide for businesses and other organisations that are not a part of the social economy, as they strive to implement more ethical, human-centric data sharing practices.

How was this code of conduct shaped?

This EU code of conduct of Data Sharing and Management in the Social Economy has been developed over the course of twelve months in a process facilitated by two expert organisations in the field: Waag Futurelab[26] and Commons Network[27]. A group[28] of 21 experts was brought together based on a call for expression of interest launched by the European Commission in November 2023. Selected experts are frontrunners in the field of data and digitisation in the social economy and are active in different organisations across Europe. The group started its work in January 2024 and discussed, contributed, collected input and co-drafted the eventual code. This co-creation process was facilitated by Tessel van Leeuwen and Simone van der Burg Waag Futurelab). Waag Futurelab has studied related codes of conduct that were developed in the EU for the management of data and employed engagement methods to facilitate joint reflection and dialogue in the group on ingredients of a code that fits the social economy.

During a series of two in-person meetings and three online meetings, using various co-creation methods (see Appendix II), a set of key values was identified that shape the core of this code of conduct and which are crucial for data sharing in the social economy. Four members of the group chaired the feedback process: Luca Pastorelli (Diesis Network), Güler Altinsoy (Needs Map), Jeanne Bretécher (Social Good Accelerator) and Federico Bartolomucci (Politechnico di Milano).

Sophie Bloemen and mai ishikawa sutton from Commons Network contributed throughout the process, by providing feedback on the first drafts of Chapter 1 of this code of conduct and on the best practices. Commons Network also took responsibility together with researcher and Commons Network fellow Dwayne Ansah for the guidance for realising data sharing practices provided in Chapter 2. That chapter offers support for the practical realisation of good data sharing practices, which is partly noted in the appendices. Commons Network fellow mai ishikawa sutton led the formulation of the data sharing agreement templates and checklists, which can be found in Appendix I.

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[26] Website of Waag Futurelab, which is an organisation dedicated to design research specialised in co-creation and co-design of digital technologies for social value: https://waag.org/en/

[27] Website of Commons Network, which is a think tank and collaboratory for the new economy and societal ecological transition: www.commonsnetwork.org

[28] Established as an official European Commission Special Group : https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/proximity-and-social-economy/social-economy-eu/social-enterprises/expert-groups_en
List of members: see acknowledgments

The chaired groups also collected 30 good practices of data sharing from their teams, based on predefined templates provided by Waag Futurelab. Descriptions of these good practices were prepared by Marre van der Schee from Waag Futurelab together with the group, and she analysed them together with the group in order to identify which values they bring forward. The resulting good practices are provided in Chapter 3, which shows how values described in Chapter 1 and the models described in Chapter 2 can materialise in day-to-day data sharing practices in the social economy.

Chapter 1:
Values for Data Sharing and Data Management

The starting point for this code of conduct is that the social economy should strengthen its defining characteristics by using aligned data sharing practices. These characteristics are: the primacy of people and the environment over profit, reinvestment towards the collective interest, and participatory and democratic governance.

Below you will find a description of the values that are key to data sharing in the social economy. Each value is accompanied by an explanation of its meaning, its relation to other values, as well as how it can inform practices and activities around the collection and use of data in the social economy. While the values are closely connected, not every data sharing practice may align evenly with all of these values at once, as it may be that some of the values are more relevant to a particular data sharing activity than others. Taken together, the description of these values provides an insight into the ambitions that social economy organisations have with regard to data sharing.

Democracy

Democracy demands that the power to rule is in the hands of the people. The value of democracy implies the adoption of a democratic model in which people have the chance to participate in their own governance; for example, by voting and governance principles ("one person, one vote"), by direct engagement in political debates or indirectly via a representative.

Democracy is a unifying principle of the social economy: all organisations that are part of this sector are defined in part by having democratic and/or participatory governance. Democracy is a value that social economy actors promote in the outside world, while also practising it within their own organisations.

When starting to share data in the social economy, the value of democracy demands the adoption of a governance model in which individuals can decide about whether, and under what conditions, to share their own data and for what purposes. It also requires identifying the actors involved in providing, collecting, processing and using data and including them in decision making about the governance of the data-pool that results from the data collection activities.

Democracy is a defining value of the social economy, and therefore also shapes the background of any data sharing activity in this domain. It is also an essential value that stands for a practice that seeks to safeguard other values, that are described in more detail below in this code; such as, respect for self-determination in the making of individual choices about whether to share data or not and in expressing one's opinion; inclusivity, in the efforts taken to include everyone in decision making about data sharing particularly those who are often marginalised; equity in the efforts taken to attend to the needs of various people and contribute to a fair distribution of benefits of data sharing, etc. In short, democracy is linked to other values and constitutes the general framework within which data sharing must be considered.[29]

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[29] The value of democracy is part of any practice in the social economy, but it comes forward particularly well in examples described in Chapter 3 such as: Play Verto, Posmo Coop, Datalog

Life-centredness

Life-centredness recognises that all life requires attention and care, because all living beings are interconnected, and their life and well-being depend on the life and well-being of the entire ecosystem.[30]

The social economy is a life-centred economy, which aims for well-being on a sustainable planet.[31] Traditionally, the social economy was framed in terms of human-centred goals, putting human well-being first in its understanding of the 'common good'. But there's a growing recognition that humans are part of the web of life, forged by the same evolutionary processes as all other living things. Therefore, caring for the 'common good' in the social economy now also recognises the dependence of humans on other life forms, such as plants and animals, as well as the quality of the environmental conditions (soil, water, and air) that sustain them. Human life cannot sustain or flourish, if dependencies on the well-being of other life forms are not taken into account.[32]

Life-centredness must also be at the heart of data sharing in the social economy. The purposes for which data are shared must help advance the well-being of 'all forms of life'. This implies careful reflection about the goals of data sharing and about how large-scale data collection, processing and storage (and the technology needed to do that) can negatively impact the well-being of humans, animals or the environment. It is important to reflect on the proportionality of the data generated: is the volume of data collected and stored appropriate for the purposes of data sharing, and can we avoid collecting more data than are needed for that goal (see below: data sufficiency)?

Trust

Trust is a broad concept that, like democracy, forms the backbone of the activities in the social economy. Trust is connected to many of the other values outlined in this code, all of which work together to foster relationships of trust between data-sharing partners.

What trust is can be described in many ways. Here trust is understood as a relational value. In this code, trust is an experience that is generated between people (or between people and institutions) through a history of their interaction. It is the self-evident (and often tacit) background against which daily interactions take place and on which people rely; such as, trusting that people keep their appointments, will listen to what they have to say, are friendly to each other, do not steal or lie or hurt each other, etc.

This embodied, affective, and social dimension of trust is an important constituent for an effective social economy, irrespective of whether data is shared.[33] Without trust between managers and employees, colleagues, collaborators, clients and other stakeholders, it is difficult to imagine how social economy

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[30] The concept of interconnectedness is well explained in: Droz, L. (2021). The Concept of Milieu in Environmental Ethics: Individual Responsibility Within an Interconnected World.

[31] There are links between the social economy and degrowth thinkers in the economy: Grandpierre, A. (2022). Limits to Growth and the Philosophy of Life-Centred Economics. World Futures, 78(7), 440–455. https://doi.org/10.1080/02604027.2022.2072160

[32] Examples described in Chapter 3 which illustrate this value particularly well include: Hollandse Luchten (Dutch Skies), Pyronear, Posmo, Midata Coop

[33] Mark Coeckelbergh calls this approach the 'social-phenomenological' approach to trust, which he contrasts with the 'contractarian-individualist' approach to trust which takes trust to be based on a contract signed between people. This contractarian-individualist approach is also considered important by the stakeholders in the social economy, but we chose to label this not as trust but as a different value: 'self-determination'. This value will be included later in the list. Coeckelbergh, M. (2011). Can we trust robots? Ethics And Information Technology, 14(1), 53–60. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10676-011-9279-1

actors can contribute to the common good and create impact, understood in a life-centred way. It is the self-evident basis that allows social economy organisations to move forward on a daily basis and collaborate across organisations.

Trust usually remains hidden in the background of daily interactions. It usually only becomes a topic for consideration when something disrupts daily habitual interactions and people start to doubt whether others will continue to live up to their expectations. The sharing of data can introduce such a disruption in the social economy, which may change habits and routines and (temporarily) unsettle people's trust in each other. The sharing of data may alter power relationships, the distribution of responsibilities, the distribution of burdens and benefits between people or organisations, which may lead to a range of concerns related to equity and fairness, personal freedom, security and privacy, surveillance, loss of freedom or control, or worries about well-being of people and the environment. Trust may be undermined, unless appropriate action is taken to attend to these concerns to restore or maintain it.

Trust issues may take many forms, but they usually have to do with a (sudden) change in relationships. Relationships in which people have mutual expectations that are based on an understood distribution of responsibility, benefits and burdens, built during a history of interaction. Data sharing can unsettle such routine distributions, disappoint expectations and threaten trust between data sharing partners. To prevent this from happening, it is important to try to anticipate what effects data sharing will have in a particular collaboration, by mapping the various actors, their (power) relationships, the responsibilities and the burdens/benefits they usually have, and imagine how these will change in the situation in which data are shared. Based on that, it can be determined whether additional measures should be taken to foster or maintain trust.[34]

For instance, data may help keep track of spending and monitor impact on a common good, which allows a network of (e.g. regional) organisations to harmonize their decisions (e.g. regarding spending, interventions, advocacy) and adapt their approach. However, the benefits of using these data to monitor spendings and the burdens of collecting them, may be distributed unevenly in the network, leading to dissatisfaction and eventually to a loss of trust between the organisations in the data sharing network. Some may feel that they have to do a lot of effort to collect data, which only leads to more control over their spendings by other organisations and diminishes the autonomy of their decision making. This may lead to a decline of their trust in data sharing. To prevent this from happening, (preventive or remediating) actions should be taken to preserve or restore trust. For example, organisations can make sure that the drivers, (potential) benefits and burdens are clear and shared evenly, or allow partners to have a say in what it means to steer towards a positive impact and engage them as part of the process. In this way trust can be restored, preserved and maintained, in spite of the changes that data sharing introduces in their collaboration.[35]

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[34] See also a discussion of these approaches to trust in relation to the code of conduct for agricultural data sharing by contractual agreement, which relies to a large extent on a contractarian-individualist approach. In this article it is argued that more attention should be given to: Van Der Burg, S., Wiseman, L., & Krkeljas, J. (2020). Trust in farm data sharing: reflections on the EU code of conduct for agricultural data sharing. Ethics And Information Technology, 23(3), 185–198. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10676-020-09543-1

[35] For other examples of how trust can be put into practice, please look at chapter 3, such as: Nova SBE Social Database, Romanian Food Bank, Skjutsgruppen

Self-determination

The value of self-determination requires that individuals have the freedom to make choices that affect their lives, and shape for themselves the plans for the developmental paths that they aim to follow. Self-determination can also include a recognition of group identities (including minorities), which are granted the same freedom as individuals. Individuals and groups should be granted this freedom, provided that they do no harm to others.

Self-determination plays an important role in the social economy and is a precondition for democracy. Without respect for self-determination, it would be impossible for people to give shape to the way they are governed. In the context of data sharing, the value of self-determination at a minimum requires providing individuals with the opportunity to make choices. Whether they want to share data or not, and if they choose to share data, to enable them to set the agenda for how these data are used and for what purposes.

Granting individuals the right to self-determine whether they want to share data is often done with an informed consent procedure. The entities collecting the data have the responsibility to provide transparent and accessible information to those whose data are collected. They need to provide information about the nature of the data that will be collected, the people or organisations who have access to these data, the goals for which data (e.g. related to the mission of the organisation) are used and the underlying technology that is used.[36] Having this information is a precondition for giving consent that is informed about whether to share data or not. The person (or organisation) whose data is collected also has to have the freedom to say 'yes' or 'no' to data sharing prior to providing the data. It is also possible to create entities representing the interest of people who are unable to exercise their own right to self-determination.

When considered at a more abstract level, self-determination may also require that people are empowered to play a role in the governance of the data-pool; for example, by helping to shape the rules or principles that a collective of data sharing partners' respect. Having a role in governing the data is also one of the ways to maintain trust in relationships that are unsettled by the introduction of data sharing innovations. It allows data sharing partners to take a role in negotiating the conditions for placing their trust in data sharing, and gives them the opportunity to influence the distribution of responsibilities and benefits in data sharing relationships.[37]

Inclusivity

Inclusivity is the practice or policy of proactively including those who are most at risk of being excluded; such as people with different physical or intellectual abilities and challenges, or people who belong to (cultural, religious or ethnic) social and economic groups that are often marginalised. Inclusivity is linked to

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[36] Data sharing partners may agree that the purposes for which data are shared may foster development of the social economy, but these goals may not me supported by the company providing the technology. It is therefore important to provide information about the tech provider and what it does with the data. For example, if an energy community shares data about energy use to bring down their shared CO_2 emissions, this is in line with social economy goals. But if they use a technological infrastructure to do this, which is provided by a company that uses these data also to get more profits by providing more tailored advertisements or selling data profiles to third parties, then this is not in line with social economy goals. It may be better to look for not-for-profit open source software companies that support the social economy values. Look for examples of careful choices around the use of technologies in the descriptions of best practices in Chapter 3, such as at: Energie Partagée or Orsuny

[37] Examples of this value included in descriptions of best practices in chapter 3 includeare: Midata, Saluscoop, Arkhn

empowerment, which refers to providing or equipping someone (or some group) with the power, capacity, ability, tools or resources to do something. Empowerment also stands for a relationship or process that is focused on partnership rather than a hierarchical power dynamic, aiming to strengthen the capacity (and enhancing the power and freedom) of someone to make choices and take responsibility for the effects of these choices.[38]

Societal or historical injustices may lead to a biased data-pool and algorithms can perpetuate these injustices. To avoid or mitigate bias in the algorithm, it can be helpful to use techniques such as data pre-processing, use fairness-aware algorithms or make post-processing adjustments to correct the bias. It is also possible to strive towards collecting a more representative data set. However, no one should be forced to share data just for the purpose of making the data set representative.[39] When people or groups decide not to share their data to make the data set representative, it is important to be aware of the limitations of the data pool in the use that is subsequently made of the data and show awareness of possible resulting bias.

The value of inclusivity may also require making extra effort to include people who are often marginalised in the management of the data, or in the team that develops the governing policy of a data-pool.[40] An inclusive team enhances the likelihood that the rules or principles governing data interaction will reflect everyone's interests. The data sharing policy that is developed by an inclusive team will subsequently be more respect by the collective of data sharing partners and will become part of their common way of dealing with data.

Inclusivity demands making effort to allow everyone to participate in society. When focusing on inclusivity in the context of data sharing, this demands realising partnerships to enhance digital literacy.
Data literacy is key, requiring partnerships to actively foster and enhance it within the community, enabling individuals to engage in reflection, dialogue, and decision-making about data. It is important to reflect on how burdens and benefits of data sharing are distributed and how data sharing affects power relationships. (changing power relationships may undermine trust, as the paragraph about trust shows). Who is empowered by data? And who is minimally benefiting or not at all? It is important to anticipate these effects in advance and consider ways to ensure that the benefits are shared broadly, which may also raise questions about equity.

Equity

Equity is usually contrasted with equality. Equality requires that people are treated in the same way, regardless of their differences in personal history, capacities, social-economic background, ethnicity etc. Equity, by contrast, attends to the different needs of people, which may require treating them differently. Equity is often said to be focusing on outcomes, aiming to meet diverse needs effectively so that everyone can access the same benefits.

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[38] Empowerment plays an important role in various emancipation discourses, such as for women's emancipation, black power or patient empowerment: Rodwell, C. M. (1996). An analysis of the concept of empowerment. Journal Of Advanced Nursing, 23(2), 305–313. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.1996.tb02672.x

[39] It is important to note that many SE's are receiving very sensitive data of vulnerable person. Data stewards can play an important role in offering extra guarantees when organisations work with sensitive data or data of (very) vulnerable and data-illiterate persons.Please look at Chapter 2 for a more detailed description of the role of data stewards.

[40] Examples of best practices in chapter 3 that show how the value inclusivity can be put into practice include: Soliguide, Safer Spaces, Camp Mapping, NeedsMap and Hollandse Luchten (Dutch Skies)

In the social economy, it is important that the services serve a wide variety of people and help realise a fairer distribution of benefits. This is also important for the benefits that result from data collection, processing and sharing. The collection and sharing of data may have an extraordinary positive effect on understanding trends and supporting evidence-based decision making for the good of individuals, businesses, communities and the planet. Done in an equitable way, it can lead to new and improved (digital) services, that benefit all.[41] The benefits that data collection and sharing services can offer may be more than just monetary; for example, services informed by data may guide neurodiverse people towards employment, foster mobility of the elderly, locate accessible restaurants (also for wheelchairs) etc.

There are different ways of looking at equity that may help to reflect on this value in the context of the development of digital services, or services that are informed by data. Ruijer et al. (2022) distinguished for example four approaches to equity which can also inform reflections in the social economy:[42]

- *Distributional equity*, meaning that there should be equal access to the benefits, so that everyone can harvest them. This would lead to access requirements that would allow everyone to find and use the services that data have helped to create or improve.
- *Procedural fairness,* which means that people (as well as their data) must face the same tasks, actions, rules and regulations, regardless of the differences between them with respect to race, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity or physical and psychological ability.
- *Process equity* imposes demands on the consistency in the quality of services delivered. It demands that various social groups have the same experience when they use services, regardless of their personal characteristics or abilities.
- *Outcome equity* prescribes that services must have the same outcome for all users. According to this approach people who start with different (digital) abilities, genders, socio-economic or ethnic backgrounds, should still be enabled to get the same social benefits if they are entitled to them. Outcome equity states that no matter one's starting point, the eventual benefits one obtains should be the same.

Co-opetition

Co-opetition involves collaboration between competing companies to achieve mutually beneficial goals. This can include joint funding of activities aimed at advancing shared objectives[43], or sharing data to support sustainability efforts that align with everyone's interests.[44]

Businesses that engage in such strategic collaboration while also competing are said to be in co-opetition. Examples of co-opetition include: businesses that share their data about energy use, in order to use energy more efficiently and cheaply and avoid overburdening the electricity network; or fair and sustainable businesses that share data with a sustainable tourism app in order to inform tourists belonging to their target clients about their location and the goods and services that they offer.

[41] Examples of best practices showing this value are described in chapter 3, such as in descriptions of: Venezia Authentica, Data Food Consortium or Home Health Service

[42] Ruijer, E., Porumbescu, G., Porter, R., & Piotrowski, S. (2022). Social equity in the data era: A systematic literature review of data-driven public service research. Public Administration Review, 83(2), 316–332. https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.13585

[43] Butler, S. M., & Nichols, L. M. (2022). Could Health Plan Co-Opetition Boost Action on Social Determinants? American Journal Of Public Health, 112(9), 1245–1248. https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2022.306941

[44] Bao, A., Liu, Y., Dong, J., Chen, Z., Chen, Z., & Wu, C. (2022). Evolutionary Game Analysis of Co-Opetition Strategy in Energy Big Data Ecosystem under Government Intervention. Energies, 15(6), 2066. https://doi.org/10.3390/en15062066

The social economy fosters the development of an environment where actors form alliances in order to effectively compete in the open market without compromising their core principles.[45] Co-opetition can be a way for social economy actors to scale their operations, whether through centralised or decentralised networks, fostering productivity in a cooperative manner. While competition drives innovation in the traditional capitalist market, social economy organisations must be inventive and efficient to successfully pursue their life-centred goals, which may demand them to compete and collaborate at the same time. To ensure that co-opetition is fair, and to prevent vendor lock-ins, it is important for organisations to collaborate to ensure data interoperability: this allows them to link data and work together, but also to allow them to move from one data service provider to another without problem.

When entering the digital age, a digital version of co-opetition is about enriching, rather than extracting, value. By pooling data resources social economy entities can invent new solutions based on joint data sets and lead to more innovation than they could achieve alone. Co-opetition can utilise cross-sectoral approaches for more innovative solutions and efficiencies.[46]

Data Sufficiency

Data sufficiency requires that effort is made to avoid collecting more data than is necessary for a given task. Collecting only the data required to achieve specific goals avoids unnecessary data collection that wastes resources, time, and large data storage facilities polluting the environment, as well as other risks related to privacy and security regulations and similar.

Data collection should never be done merely for its own sake, or for an unspecified goal.[47] It is important to reflect in advance whether the data being collected actually inform the analysis or model in question that one wants to make, and whether there are already data available to serve that particular goal (thus making collection of new data obsolete). Anyone collecting data should consider the possibilities for data reuse before deciding to collect new data, as voluminous data sets put pressure on the environment and they imply risks. Data need to be cared for responsibly and possible mishandling should be avoided; such as privacy and security violations, bias and discrimination, unequal distribution of benefits, the emergence of a culture of surveillance etc. Data collection comes with the responsibility to prevent misuse by respecting the relevant regulations and legislation, and by reflecting on the values at stake, such as those highlighted in this code of conduct.

Data sufficiency or data sobriety requires striving for data minimisation and limiting one's digital footprint. It aims to reduce the risks tied to extensive data collection. These potential hazards span a wide spectrum, from the looming threat of data breaches to the potential financial and reputational damage from non-compliance penalties. Minimising the amount of collected, processed, stored and used data means minimising these risks.[48]

[45] Lyon, F. (2012). Social Innovation, Co-operation, and Competition: Inter-organizational Relations for Social Enterprises in the Delivery of Public Services. In Palgrave Macmillan UK eBooks (pp. 139–161). https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230367098_6
[46] Examples of best practices described in Chapter 3 include: OECD Private philantropy for development: data for action dashboard, Orto 2.0, Consorzio Naos, Orsuny and Romanian Food Bank
[47] There is an extensive discussion about how to determine when data are sufficient in other areas of use, besides the social economy: Friedland, G. (2024). Information-Driven machine learning: Data Science as an Engineering Discipline. Springer Nature.
[48] Examples of this value described in chapter 3 includes: Mutual data APM-RedeMut, Danes je nov dan, the Data Tank

Concluding words

This chapter outlines the values expressed by social economy actors already actively engaged in data sharing. These values provide a framework for identifying key topics for reflection and dialogue on data sharing within their organisations and with collaborators. It is meant to serve as an inspiration and enhance reflection and dialogue about what to give attention to, what to prioritise, develop further, and what to avoid. How to implement the code in practice and make it a living thing eventually ultimately depends on how it is used by the social economy actors themselves. To support this process, chapter 2 provides practical guidance for implementing the code, while Chapter 3 offers examples of data-sharing practices within Europe's social economy, illustrating how these practices align with core values.

Chapter 2:
Guidance on Data Management & Sharing - Approaches and Models

Introduction

As described in the previous chapter, the EU has an opportunity to actively support the maturation of the social economy by encouraging organisations to adopt data sharing practices that align with their shared values. Specifically, there is immense potential for data sharing to contribute to the public interest while also producing economic value, by enabling social economy actors to improve economic competitiveness in the process and fulfil their social and ecological imperatives.

In chapter 1, we presented a list of values to guide reflection and dialogue about data sharing in the social economy. Now, in chapter 2, we aim to provide guidance for various social economy actors to seize this opportunity and consider adopting data driven process and data sharing practices. We first cover the purposes for data collecting and sharing. Why do we share data and how do we think about sharing data? Another important question we consider is: What data management approaches exist in the EU and how do these align with the various social economy values, principles, and purposes?

When considering data sharing in the social economy, we can distinguish between two main interest groups: the general public interest on the one hand, and the interest of the various data sharing parties — the stakeholders' interest — on the other hand. Depending on whose interests are being served the values underlying their purposes can differ, and thus be reflected in distinct data sharing models and practices. In order to provide useful guidance, it is important to first clarify and distinguish between the various purposes, interest groups, and practices.

So here we discuss the models and legal governance mechanisms that can be employed for data sharing in the social economy. We present this in the context of the current policy environment of the EU and informed by current good practices in this field. We specifically look at the various types of data intermediaries that can be employed. **Data intermediary is a broad category that covers a range of different activities and governance models for organisations that facilitate greater access to or sharing of data.**

Another important element is to consider what types of data an organisation wishes to share, or what data it does not want to share. Therefore it's important for organisations to establish the types of data being collected and how the data will be processed (such as being repackaged, anonymised, or aggregated), stored and secured before the data sharing relationship is explored. These issues are addressed in the checklists at the end of this chapter. In the appendices, we also provide template agreements (along with the checklists again) that can be used as starting points for organisations to establish their data sharing agreements.

Why share data in the social economy?

As mentioned in chapter 1 organisations that are part of the social economy generally have three main characteristics:

- The primacy of people as well as social and/or environmental purpose over profit for the owners of the company.
- The reinvestment of most of the profits and surpluses to carry out activities in the interest of members/users ("collective interest") or society at large ("general interest").
- Democratic and/or participatory governance of the organisation.

Data sharing can simultaneously serve both the general interest, as well as the economic interests, of social economy actors themselves or the members and users of the social economy organisations ("collective interest"). Here, we will delve deeper into these complementary purposes.

Data sharing in the general public interest — the common good of all — may take the form of open data, by adding to the global knowledge 'digital or data commons'.[49] This form of data sharing does not restrict data access and, in principle, anyone with adequate access to the internet can benefit from its use.

Besides open data, more restricted forms of data sharing in the general interest are possible. For instance, when organisations or data holders only share data with specific bodies, they can allow public institutions and researchers to create public value. These public benefits range from overall scientific advancement and data-driven public policy, to more concrete sectoral and thematic applications such as controlling forest fires, improving mobility and developing sustainable agriculture and effective medicines (see the good practices in Chapter 3 for real-life examples of initiatives sharing data in the general interest). In both instances, open and restricted data sharing in this regard adds to *public value creation* and serves the *general interest.* Thus, sharing data for the general interest remains an important objective for both the social economy as well as for EU interests more broadly.

However, another important objective for data sharing in the context of the social economy is to make its businesses and organisations competitive and long-standing. As such it can serve the stakeholders' interest, the interest of an organisation, its members or users ('collective interest'). In the mainstream capitalist economy, actors maximise their economic value using data to gain efficiency, improve their infrastructure or streamline their business practices. Social economy actors may also employ these methods with different objectives: increase their long-term viability, improve social and ecological impact. For instance, they may leverage their data to gain easier or better access to finance, to cooperate more effectively with partners or receive fair compensation. As such, **sharing data can create both economic and social value that serves the interest of the data sharing parties in the social economy.**

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[49] Smith, J. (2015, 21 maart). Defending the Global Knowledge Commons. Open Democracy. https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/defending-global-knowledge-commons/

What are existing approaches to data sharing?

Centralised and Extractive

The current exploitative practices of centralised structures that dominate the digital ecosystem are not socially sustainable. This has led to an urgent need to explore alternative ways of managing and creating value from data.[50] The approach of Big Tech – the world's dominant IT companies – is one of asymmetric extractive monopolistic data management, where data brokers act as intermediaries with the goals of aggregating and analysing data in order to sell it to private companies. This has enabled the widespread violation of people's personal privacy[51] and allowed tech companies to possibly use the brokers' data to manipulate users.[52] **There is urgency in exploring practices to overcome these asymmetries and restore balance in the current digital ecosystem, with more control and democracy for people as data subjects.** This becomes especially relevant in the social economy context.

Furthermore, in the EU, data sharing and management practices face some major challenges as we move towards more integrated, social, and ethical data ecosystems. The existence of unintentional **data silos**, where datasets are isolated and underutilised in modern organisations, often impede innovation, transparency, and cross-sectoral collaboration. **Interoperability is the technical ability for one product or service to interact with another product or service.[53]** While the collection and maintenance of data continue to expand, progress is stifled when data is stored in fragmented and inaccessible formats. Thus such barriers undermine the ability for organisations and institutions to make their systems compatible and collaborative, and for them to build off of each others' work. The checklists at the end of this chapter, as well as the data sharing templates in Appendix I contain suggested questions and language for organisations to establish an interoperable data sharing arrangement.

That is why we need approaches to data sharing that do not resemble extractive data accumulation practices.[54] In other words, we need data sharing approaches which favour fair compensation, to incentivise the transformation from unintentional data silos to productive data flows. This will have to go hand-in-hand with meaningful consent, in such a way as to empower data subjects and holders with access rights. These two dimensions are discussed in our previous overview of values, specifically **equity** and **self-determination** (see Chapter 1). To this end, we discuss different approaches to data sharing and how they relate to these key values.

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[50] Ada Lovelace Institute (2022). Rethinking data and rebalancing digital power. https://www.adalovelaceinstitute.org/report/rethinking-data/

[51] What goes on in the shadows: FTC action against data broker sheds light on unfair and deceptive sale of consumer location data. (2024, 4 april). Federal Trade Commission. https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance/blog/2024/01/what-goes-shadows-ftc-action-against-data-broker-sheds-light-unfair-deceptive-sale-consumer-location

[52] Gu, Y., Madio, L., & Reggiani, C. (2021). Data brokers co-opetition. Oxford Economic Papers, 74(3), 820–839. https://doi.org/10.1093/oep/gpab042

[54] Sadowski, J. (2019). When data is capital: Datafication, accumulation, and extraction. Big Data & Society, 6(1), 205395171882054. https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951718820549[55] The FAIR Data Principles – FORCE11. (n.d.). https://force11.org/info/the-fair-data-principles/
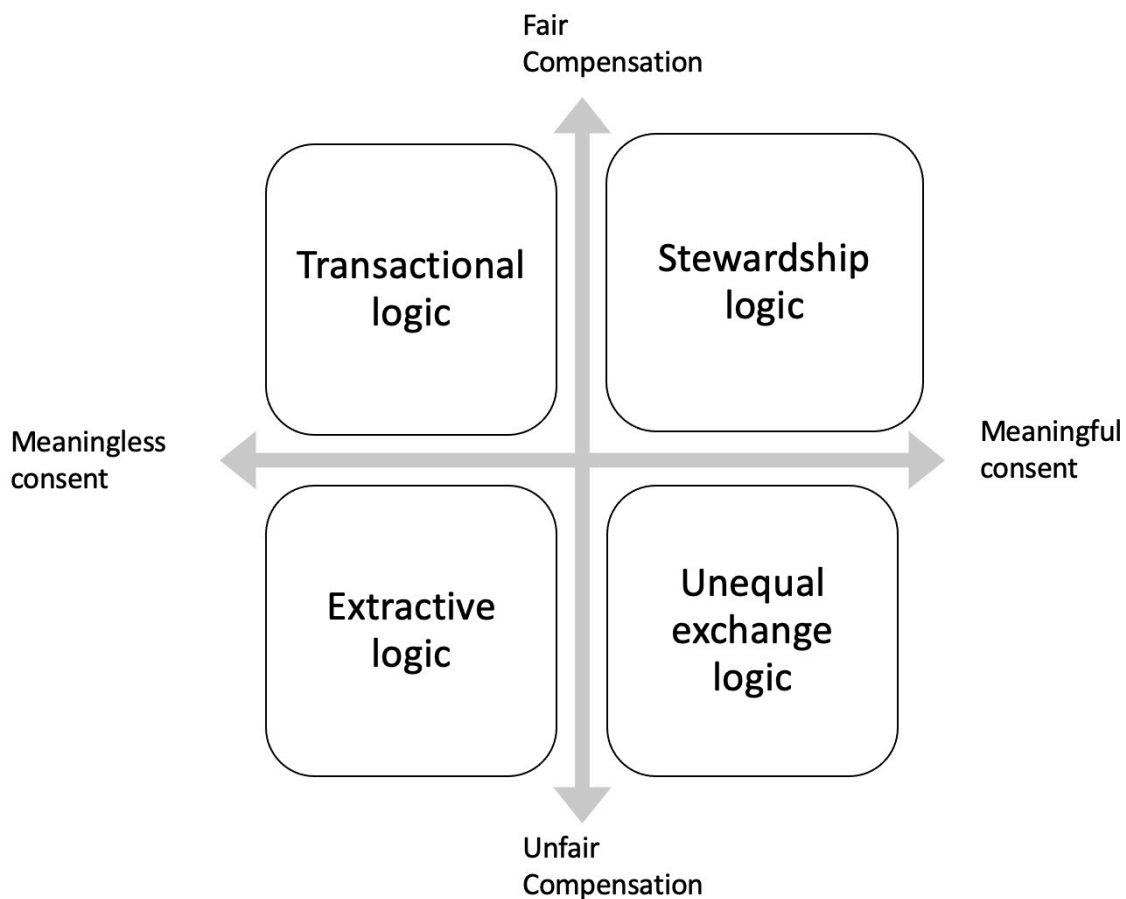
For the sake of conceptual clarity, we map different types of data sharing arrangements and management practices in one of these four quadrants. This table draws inspiration from Sadowski's (2019) analytical definition of data extractivism as lacking (1) meaningful consent and (2) fair compensation.

Data Stewardship

How can we govern data in a way that contributes to the public interest, while also ensuring a balance in the digital ecosystem that protects the interest of a wide variety of economic actors, communities, and data holders? **Data stewardship** involves various approaches that aim to address this question to varying degrees. In its minimal form, it refers to the **responsible management and oversight of data throughout its life cycle, from collection and storage to sharing and reuse, in a way that upholds the FAIR principles.**[55] FAIR stands for Find-ability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reuse of digital assets. A more comprehensive understanding of data stewardship ensures that data is ethically managed, secured, and governed in such a way that it includes the legitimate interests of all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with agreed upon values and principles.

Data stewardship as such has emerged as an approach for responsible data governance — aiming to simultaneously unlock data use for the public good, while preserving the rights and interests of data subjects (means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject' or 'personal data'[56]);.[57] As such, stewardship implies an *ethic of care* meaning that it adopts a range of values

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[55] The FAIR Data Principles – FORCE11. (n.d.). https://force11.org/info/the-fair-data-principles/
[56] GDPR (2016), https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj
[57] Zygmuntowski, J. J. & Zoboli, L. & Nemitz, P. F. (2021). Embedding European values in data governance: a case for public data commons. Internet Policy Review, 10(3). https://doi.org/10.14763/2021.3.1572

and practices to ensure 'good' care for data.[58] There are various models that are in line with the approach of data stewardship. Here we discuss three models that could provide guidance to social economy actors and which are also relevant in the EU policy context: open data, data commons, data collaboratives, and data altruism.

Open Data

In the early 2000s, due to the enclosure and privatisation of knowledge through intellectual property restrictions, many policy advocates, academics, and proponents of access to knowledge believed in the promise of *open data* to serve the public interest, by making data freely available to all. However, there were some fundamental problems with how that worked in practice. Namely, an open data approach does not always account for the need to properly steward the data in order for it to be usable to those who might utilise it. This requires taking active attention to ensure the integrity, authenticity, consistency and accuracy of data. More problematically, open data has also further favoured extractive business models of Big Tech, by allowing them to act as "free riders" of the publicly available data while privatising the value they create from it.[59]

This issue is well formulated by some Creative Commons researchers: "While the ability for everyone to build on the global information commons has many benefits, **the extraction of value from the (global knowledge) commons may also reinforce existing power imbalances** and in fact can structurally resemble prior examples of colonialist accumulation."[60]

One example is that of user-generated value locked into proprietary products and services, such as the use of Wikipedia data in commercial and proprietary voice assistants.[61]

Commons-Based Models

Commons-based models are characterised by stewardship through democratic and collaborative practices, as well as through the distribution of value. Commons are shared resources and social practices that are maintained by communities in a democratic manner. In contrast with open models, they are characterised by clearly defined boundaries and rules, which are appropriate for the local context.

In a commons, decisions are made in a collective and democratic manner. The Ostrom Workshop on Data Management & Information Governance defines a data commons as: "When a group of people collectively decide to organise a system to govern a shared data resource and their use of it..." and "is a system of stewardship through which data resources are managed, involving processes of sustainable and ethical production, use, re-use, and redistribution — and governed through collaboration among stakeholding users and/or data producers."[62] This approach is in line with many of the values identified in this code, and is relevant for the general interest as well as for the stakeholder interest purposes, albeit to different

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[58] Wendelborn, C., Anger, M., & Schickhardt, C. (2023). What is data stewardship? Towards a comprehensive understanding. *Journal Of Biomedical Informatics*, *140*, 104337. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2023.104337
[59] The Paradox of Open. (n.d.). https://paradox.openfuture.eu/
[60] Creative Commons. (2023, 8 november). Making AI Work for Creators and the Commons. https://creativecommons.org/2023/10/07/making-ai-work-for-creators-and-the-commons/
[61] Mazgal, A. (n.d.). The Paradox of Growth – Unintended consequences of Open – Open Future. Open Future. https://openfuture.eu/paradox-of-open-responses/the-paradox-of-growth-unintended-consequences-of-open/
[62] Ruhaak, A., Bloom, G., Raymond, A., Tavernier, W., Siddarth, D., Motz, G., & Dulong De Rosnay, M. (2021, December 6). A Practical Framework for Applying Ostrom's Principles to Data Commons Governance. Mozilla Foundation. https://foundation.mozilla.org/nl/blog/a-practical-framework-for-applying-ostroms-principles-to-data-commons-governance

degrees.[63] We will see this translates into certain data intermediaries that are appropriate for the social economy.

As the EU Joint Research Council report on data intermediaries explains: "An increased number of initiatives worldwide are advocating for the participation and empowerment of citizens in the governance of their data, both as individuals, and as members or representatives of groups and communities, and are raising awareness about how this might be achieved in different contexts and for different socio-demographics."[64] We can apply the commons governance principles to data governance and they can help in guidance of collective data management.[65] As such, data commons model gives the framework for democratic data governance mechanisms that empower citizens and communities.

Altruism-Based Models

Data altruism is conceptually similar to terms such as data donation, data crowd sourcing, data philanthropy and data solidarity. Unlike cases where personal data is used as a substitute for payment, these activities concern actors who wilfully share data without receiving or seeking a direct benefit for their efforts. The key distinction is that data altruism represents a formal and deliberate effort by the EU to institutionalise innovative, non-commercial, and voluntary data sharing practices aligned with objectives of general interest, such as healthcare, improving mobility, combating climate change and advancing scientific research.

The Data Governance Act (DGA) introduces the data altruism model, involving citizens and organisations who voluntarily share their data for the public interest, reflecting a pro-social data practice in the EU's data economy. Data altruism offers a model wherein data sharing is rooted in non-commercial public interest considerations, rather than purely economic motives.[66] Data co-ops, but also other organisational models can participate in data altruism.

Data Collaborative Models

Like data altruism, *data collaboratives* focus on realising public value. These models aim to coordinate and facilitate collaboration between cross-sectoral partners for public interest purposes. Data collaboratives explicitly concern collaboration between data scientists, policymakers, and domain and local experts.[67] Unlike data altruism, this public interest purpose does not necessarily need to align with the EU's definition of objectives of general interest. Thus, the scope of public interest purposes is not necessarily shaped by national or EU law. The EU has chosen not to formalise data collaborative models in the DGA. This choice is made explicit in the JRC report: data collaboratives are excluded because they cover a wide range of data relations which do not conveniently fit the European framework of data intermediaries.

[63] Supporting the Commons, Opportunities in the EU Policy landscape,(2019) Commons Network, https://www.commonsnetwork.org/2017/04/25/supporting-the-commons-opportunities-in-the-eu-policy-landscape/
[64] Micheli, M., Farrell, E., Carballa, S. B., Posada, S. M., Signorelli, S., & Vespe, M. (2023). Mapping the landscape of data intermediaries. JRC Publications Repository. https://doi.org/10.2760/261724
[42] See Footnote 39

[67] Federico Bartolomucci & Fransesco Leoni. (2024) Designing and Effective Governance Model for Data Collaboratives, Research- Technology Management 67:4, 49-61

What are governance models and legal mechanisms for data sharing?

What would be ways for social economy organisations to share data that are either beneficial to their interest and/or to the general interest, and in line with the social economy values? Various data governance practices and legal mechanisms have been identified that allow stakeholders to establish more equitable and participatory relations, compared to those promoted by Big Tech corporations. In this section, we discuss the different types of data intermediaries that are currently available and introduce a new type designed to facilitate data sharing for the general public interest: the data altruism organisation

In the good practices presented in Chapter 3, we see a mix of the above identified approaches, open data, data donation or altruism, and commons-based approaches. In practice social economy organisations often also use or form a certain type of intermediary for data sharing and data management.

Data Intermediaries

Data intermediaries are still underdeveloped as a practical model for and within the social economy. Yet they hold great potential to address the power asymmetries of the current data society and economy, and can also contribute to data sovereignty[68] in line with the key social economy value of self-determination. **They allow broader stakeholder participation in decision-making concerning data access, control, sharing and use, allowing both economic entities and individual data subjects to have greater agency.** Furthermore, as enablers of data sharing, data intermediaries might also foster the production of greater economic and public value from data by bridging data silos and ensuring access to the pooled data to legitimate data users. Both aspects — stakeholder participation and value production and distribution — are important steps for building a more inclusive and democratic data ecosystem.

"Data intermediaries can support more inclusive forms of data governance, such as those allowing increased control over data by a greater number of actors, and generating improved value production and distribution thanks to their re-use of data for different purposes." [69]

Intermediaries show great promise of facilitating the aligning of social economy actors' data sharing practices with their purpose and the values laid out in this code. Below, we provide an overview of intermediaries, indicating which of them best suit different goals and functions, as well as the values that are served by the different intermediary types. Clearly, these are generalisations and different forms can be used for different purposes.

Table 1

Goal/Functions	Intermediary Type	Definition	Values	Good practices Examples (found in Chapter 3)
Sharing data for public good/general interest	Data altruism organisation	Citizens and organisations voluntarily sharing data for the public interest.	Life-centredness, Democracy, Equity	Datalog, Open Food Facts, Hollandse Luchten

"Data Sovereignty." International Data Spaces, 16 Sept. 2024, internationaldataspaces.org/why/data-sovereignty/.

[69] Micheli, M., Farrell, E., Carballa, S. B., Posada, S. M., Signorelli, S., & Vespe, M. (2023b). Mapping the landscape of data intermediaries. JRC Publications Repository. https://doi.org/10.2760/261724

Establish a bottom-up democratic governance structure; Produce benefits for the member of a community	Data cooperatives	Associations and communities of individuals or data holders that steward data in the interest of their members, in a democratic and collective way.	Democracy, Trust, Equity, Inclusivity, Co-opetition, Self-determination	**SalusCoop, Mobicoop, Midata.coop, Posmo**
Establish responsible data management through independent decision processes in the interest of data subjects/holder	Data trusts[70]	An entity which holds a fiduciary obligation to represent the interests of beneficiaries. Permits the rights of the data subjects/holders to be pooled. Can have highly participatory structure.	Trust, Self-determination	Sopotnik, OrtoCoop, EnergiePartegee
Leverage data synergies among stakeholders with complementary datasets	Data sharing pools	Alliances among data holders that share data with the aim of improving their assets (data products, processes and services) by exploiting the complementarities of the pooled data.	Co-opetition, Democracy	Consorzio Naos, Soliguide, ARKH
Provide tools to individuals to take control over their personal data	Personal Information Management Systems (PIMS)	A series of technologies developed to offer data subjects a means to leverage control of the processing of their data.	Self-determination, Trust, Sufficiency	SalusCoop, Midata.coop
Establish collective bargaining on rights to personal data generated through platforms	**Data unions** (could overlap with data cooperatives, or trusts depending on governance mechanism)	A coordination by individuals to improve the conditions under which they make their clickstream data (outputs of their labour) accessible to third parties.	Trust, Self-determination, Equity, Inclusivity	N/A
Match data supply and demand	Data market places	Platforms that enable the matching of the supply and demand of data or data products/services, open to any third party that respects terms and conditions.	Co-opetition	N/A

Partly based on: Mapping the landscape of data intermediaries. Emerging models for more inclusive data governance (2023) Micheli, Farrel, Carballa-Smichowski, Posada-Sánchez, Signorelli, Vespe., JRC- EU Science Hub.

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[70] Ruhaak, A. (2021, 14 December). Data Commons & Data Trusts. Medium. https://medium.com/@anoukruhaak/data-commons-data-trust-63ac64c1c0c2#:~:text=With%20a%20data%20trust%20in,the%20interest%20of%20the%20beneficiaries%20https://medium.com/@anoukruhaak/data-trusts-why-what-and-how-a8b53b53d34

How can social economy actors use intermediaries?

In Chapter 3, we showcase how different pioneering social economy actors have made use of data intermediaries through various good practices. Some intermediaries are geared towards facilitating economic transactions between data holders and users, while others mainly seek to produce collective benefits or public value.[71] At the same time, some offer more technical solutions and infrastructures, while others are more about legal entities and collective governance mechanisms. In this section, we discuss how data intermediaries have been used by social economy actors and how they often align, albeit ambiguously, with open, commons-, altruism- and collaborative-based models.

Different types of **data cooperatives are used by the actors features in the good practices.** Examples are Midata and SalusCoop (see good practices, Chapter 3) in the health sector. Consent, trust, and self-determination are key values upheld through democratic governance, which is a key element of data cooperatives. For regular cooperatives, an option is to add a data layer. For example, in food, energy, and mobility, a data layer can be good way to enhance the economic and social interest of cooperatives in a digitalised world. Another related model is a platform cooperative, where the intermediary is exactly what makes up the value proposition or business model: the platform (Mobicoop, Orto2.0, FairnBnB, Need Mapping).[72] A data coop often serves both a stakeholder and the public interest purpose. This is for example the case with SalusCoop, and Posmo Coop, where citizens share data either on health or mobility, for the common good and the manner in which they do this is democratic and collective. Some coops, especially in health, simultaneously use PIMS technologies such as Solid to ensure privacy and self-determination for people sharing their data.[73]

Decentralised autonomous organisations, also known as DAOs, can also be a model for democratic data governance over data as shared digital assets. DAOs rely on smart contracts, which are self-executing computer programs used to enact decisions that automatically go into effect once certain conditions are met.[74] There are some DAOs that are experimenting with governing data as a shared asset,[75] however due to their reliance on complex socio-technical infrastructure and ambiguity around their legal status and liabilities there is still significant barriers to their widespread adoption. It is not obvious that DAOs are in line with social economy values, as smart contracts are conceived of as a way to do away with the need for trustful relationships.

In the case of **data altruism organisations**, we see the use of open databases, but also collaboration through knowledge pooling between different actors, resembling data collaboratives. Examples of data altruism include Soliguide and Open Food Facts, which collect and share information in order to serve the public interest.

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[71] Mapping the landscape of data intermediaries. Emerging models for more inclusive data governance (2023) Micheli, Farrel, Carballa-Smichowski, Posada-Sánchez, Signorelli, Vespe., JRC- EU Science Hub.

[72] Platform Cooperativism Consortium. (n.d.). https://platform.coop

[73] Solid. (n.d.). https://solidproject.org

[74] Ghavi, A., Qureshi, A., Weinstein, G., Schwartz, J., & Lofchie, S. (2022, September 17). A Primer on Daos. The Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance. https://corpgov.law.harvard.edu/2022/09/17/a-primer-on-daos/ [75] One example is DataDAO, which aimed to enable stakeholders to pool, co-own, and monetise their data, but the project has since become inactive: https://medium.com/datadao/primer-on-datadao-4dbdf3fc5439\[76] EU register of recognised data altruism organisations. (n.d.). Shaping Europe's Digital Future. https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-altruism-organisations

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Data unions and data marketplaces are not used in any of the good practices mentioned in Chapter 3. We did not anticipate identifying any marketplaces as examples within the social economy, as the commodification of data in this form may be more likely than other intermediary models to conflict with the values of social economy actors (see Chapter 1). Data unions are for example known to be used by workers in larger platform companies.

There are various licensing practices embodying the data stewardship approach: there are quite a few licences that take an open approach, to share data in the public interest. At the same time, we are now seeing the development of 'fair compensation' licenses designed to foster reciprocity and support sustainable business models. SalusCoop for example has both an open license and pioneering personal return license. In the appendices there is more information on differences licenses.

Data Cooperatives and Data Altruism Organisations in the DGA

Seeking to advance a governance framework that provides an alternative model to data-handling practices of Big Tech platforms, the DGA identifies several types of intermediaries. Among these are Data Cooperatives for collective data management as well as data intermediation service providers (DISPs). These definitions are very specific and only concern commercial relations. Nevertheless, some of the intermediaries here fit into the definitions of the DGA. It separately names data altruism organisations. A data cooperative according to the DGA is a type of data intermediation services provider that concerns of groups of data holders or data subjects. Data cooperatives are defined as 'organisational structures constituted by data subjects, one-person undertakings or SMEs. These entities will help members of the cooperative to exercise their rights over their data'. It supports members in the exercise of their rights over their data.

The DGA introduces a public national register of recognised data altruism organisations.[76] These organisations are a new type of intermediaries, created to facilitate the creation of sufficiently-sized data pools to fuel data analytics and machine learning for objectives of general interest. Each EU Member State designates their own competent authority for registration. Recognised data altruism organisations must comply with general requirements for registration, transparency requirements, a to-be-established rulebook, and specific safeguards to protect the rights and interests of data subjects and holders. To assist potential data donors to easily identify and trust recognised data altruism organisations, the EU has issued a common recognisable logo. A data altruism organisation is tasked with providing tools for obtaining and easily withdrawing consent or permission from data donors. At time of writing, there is a new European data altruism consent form being developed, to allow the collection of consent or permission in a uniform format, regardless of the Member State.

Although this new intermediary has the duty to carry out data altruism activities and all entities can be found on the register which is published on the EU website, non-registered organisations are also able to carry out the same activities outside of the optional EU regulatory framework.[77] As of October 2024, there is only one registered data altruism organisation, Datalog (see Chapter 3).

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[76] EU register of recognised data altruism organisations. (n.d.). Shaping Europe's Digital Future. https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-altruism-organisations
[77] EU register of recognised data altruism organisations. (n.d.). Shaping Europe's Digital Future. https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-altruism-organisations

As defined in the DGA, data altruism organisations are a distinct type of data intermediaries. These organisations can also function as data users, meaning that they can use the data they have gained access to by data subjects and holders to act in their stated objectives of general interest.

Summary of Guidance

The landscape of European data management and sharing purposes, models, and values is very diverse. We have made the distinction between three general approaches to voluntary data sharing, namely open, commons-, collaboratives- and altruism-based models. Each model has its own way of stimulating the flow of data in the social economy, contributing to collective and public interests. The degree to which each data sharing practices contributes to these interests is mediated by the value-laden legal mechanisms introduced in the DGA, as described in Table 1. The intention for this chapter was to delineate the playing field of data governance initiatives throughout the EU. Notably, the field is despite the new regulations, fragmented and emerging. This allows parties interested in setting up data sharing schemes in alignment with social economy values to consider both formal and informal arrangements.

One model is not necessarily by definition better than the other. Each intermediary has their own advantages and drawbacks. To find a way forward for practitioners, it should be stressed that data sharing mechanisms are a pressing source of innovation in the EU. We encourage those interested and inspired by this code of conduct to not only consider the myriad labels afforded by legislation, but also take into account substantive issues relevant to data sharing. To this end, we refer to Appendix I: Data Sharing Agreement and Templates, which have been designed to be actionable standard templates and checklists to allow any interested party to meaningfully engage with social economy-aligned data sharing.

Currently, there are still multiple challenges to the uptake amongst actors in general, and social economy actors more specifically. There is limited awareness of data intermediaries and a general lack of technical literacy among most economic actors and individual data subjects. While there are examples of pioneers, their business and governance models are not fully developed or *plug-and-play* ready. At the same time, this awareness and knowledge is also limited when it comes to governing institutions, resulting in the lack of adequate institutional support.

Data Sharing Agreement Checklists

Approaches to data sharing in the social economy will always be highly varied, depending on their given sectors, organisational objectives and missions, varied stakeholders, and so forth. The following checklists for data sharing are a suggested starting point for organisations to negotiate the exact terms that suit their specific circumstances around their data sharing relationships. The questions below are rooted in the values and principles articulated in Chapter 1, as well as the fundamental principles of the social (solidarity) economy and other priorities of the EU including implementing pathways towards a green, digital and resilient economy.

The issues covered below are not exhaustive, and it is expected that organisations would go through an ongoing iterative process as their circumstances around data sharing evolve. Such a process would include involving local legal experts in the field of the data to be shared (e.g., where specific data regulations apply), as well as on local contract law and intellectual property rules. These terms are designed to ensure that all involved parties recognise and agree to a common purpose and approach to managing data. In this

sense they are a good starting point to set the scene and allow elaboration on more technical, legal and applied aspects of data sharing.

How to establish a data sharing relationship

Below is a suggested step-to-step guide for organisations on how to establish a data sharing relationship through the use of the checklists and templates:

1. Identify purpose and risks

Your organisation either holds data that it has collected from its operations, or you necessitate data from other parties to achieve a particular purpose. **The first step is to clearly describe the data and understand what it can help the organisation accomplish.** There can be great advantages in employing data to achieve a goal, but there can also be risks (both internal and external) associated with collecting, receiving, and handling data. It is important to understand which risks your organisation has the authority to agree to or not, and involve other stakeholders in such decisions. This is also the stage to **identify any and all legal or ethical roadblocks to implementing the data sharing relationship**.

2. Establish data steward(s)

Each organisation that is involved in data sharing must have **a data steward to act as a point of contact to establish and oversee the data sharing relationship.** The data steward can help initiate partnerships with other parties, negotiate terms of an agreement, and ultimately put in place or supervise the execution of the agreement. These persons must have proper authority to act on behalf of their organisations and supervise the process.

3. Contact and introduction

Background research on the other parties is crucial to determine their organisational mission and values and determine their alignment and trustworthiness. **The data steward(s) will then contact other parties or field inquiries** from other parties to share data between your organisations. Ideally, existing partners or connections will make an introduction to the other parties or data stewarding organisation.

4. Meeting of parties

The organisations will meet to determine the viability and usefulness of sharing data between them, given the risks and effort needed to do so. Each of your organisation's goals and values should be communicated transparently to ensure alignment. The data stewards should discuss some of the baseline expectations around how the data would be governed between them and whether they would rely on an intermediary organisation or other data sharing mechanism.

5. Negotiate agreement

The organisations will begin to negotiate the terms of the agreement using the checklist questions. The parties should determine, topic by topic, their shared goals, values, and concrete approaches to managing their shared data, including the types of data they will collect, store, and use, standards on data quality and interoperability, and their governance and transparency processes. As they settle on each arrangement, they can use the suggested terms or draft new terms to properly reflect their approaches.

6. **Review and revise agreement until signed**

Once the agreement has been drafted by the organisations' data stewards, other relevant people should review the agreement. This can include other members, staff, or managers at each of the organisations, and their legal advisors. The agreement will continue to be revised until it is finalised and signed by all necessary parties.

7. **Implementation of terms**

Each of the parties' data stewards will oversee the implementation of the agreement. As each of the specific terms of the agreements may not be realised all at once, data stewards will need to plan and prioritise how the infrastructure and governance of the data will be carried out between the parties.

8. **Periodic revisit of the agreement**

The parties should schedule a routine check in to determine the status of the data infrastructure according to the agreement. If there is a phased implementation, there should be a deadline for when the terms will be fulfilled. Depending on the terms of the agreement, compliance will be monitored and overseen by chosen designated parties.

Checklists

These checklists can be used by relevant stakeholders to consider each issue and decide on terms that best fit their contexts and needs.

PURPOSE

- What are the parties' goals and purposes for this data sharing arrangement?
- How does this sharing agreement further the goals of the "common good" and the well-being of all forms of life? (Life-centredness)
- Who are the relevant stakeholders in this data sharing arrangement?
- Will the data stewards be compensated or otherwise recognised for their labour and how? (Equity)

PARTIES

- Which persons or entities are involved in contributing to and stewarding the data?
- Who are the points of contact/representatives at each organisation?
- What are is the procedure for on-boarding and off-boarding parties?

GOVERNANCE

- How will the parties practice democratic governance of the data, including the rights, duties, and authorities of different stakeholders? (Democracy)
- How are relevant stakeholders involved in decision making over how and when data is shared? How are their interests represented in decision making? (Democracy; Self-determination)
- How will the parties practice transparency around its governance processes?
- Will there be a body through which decisions about the organisation are made and are there platforms for making decisions (ex. discussion forum, voting rules, membership rules)? (Self-determination; Inclusivity)
- If there is a discussion forum in which parties or stakeholders interact, how will a code of conduct for that space be enforced?
- How will the parties decide who can access the data – including how they access it, for what purpose and duration?
- How will the parties ensure that external authorities recognise or interact with this data sharing relationship, in particular, surrounding existing data protection and competition regulations?
- Does it make sense to form or use an intermediary and if so, what type fits best?

QUALITY

- What types of data will be shared? Examples of data include:
    - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, identification numbers.
    - Biometric data, such as fingerprints or location history.
    - Demographic data, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education level, language spoken, and occupation.
    - Behavioural data, such as website visits, page views, click patterns, purchase history, and engagement metrics.
    - Geolocation data such as those collected through GPS, IP addresses, and Wi-Fi networks.

- o Research data, such as quantitative and qualitative data that is primarily or secondarily collected.
- What technical infrastructure will be use to collect, store, access, and use the data?
- Has an assessment been performed to assess if, when data relating to natural persons will be shared, anonymous data will suffice to achieve the intended purpose(s)? If the outcome of this assessment was negative, how will compliance with relevant EU data protection and privacy regulations such as the GDPR be ensured for this data, including each of the party's role and responsibility?
- If the data relating to natural persons is anonymous, is there any other way in which EU fundamental rights or values (e.g., risk of (indirect) discrimination or detriment to privacy interests of groups (group privacy)) can be affected? If so, has a fundamental rights impact assessment been performed?
- Is the data to be shared otherwise regulated? How will compliance be ensured?
- Will a data intermediary or data steward be involved in overseeing the quality of the data?
- Who will monitor and verify the quality and integrity of the data and ensure that the data is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR)?
- How will the parties ensure the data is not corrupted?
- How often will the data be updated?
- What steps will the parties take to practice data sufficiency and minimise the human, carbon and environmental footprint of the storage and processing of data? (Data sufficiency; Life-centredness)
- What steps are taken to minimise the human, carbon and environmental footprint of the data's storage and processing?

ACCESS AND SECURITY

- Are there mechanisms in place to monitor the security of the architecture?
- Are there any time or legal limitations on data access, such as by duration or purpose? How will access be removed otherwise?
- What will happen to the data if the data sharing agreement is voided?
- What security commitments should data holders and data users make to protect against loss, theft, unauthorised access or alteration of data by non-authorised parties?
- How will the data user (or data holder) inform the data holder (or data subjects) of security compromises or breaches? (Trust)

INTEROPERABILITY

- How will the parties facilitate and ensure the interoperability of their data? (Co-opetition)
- How does the shared data interoperate with other larger systems or data commons?
- How does the data sharing practice support other forms of information and knowledge exchange between the parties and fulfil their mutually beneficial goals?
- How will the shared data enable the parties to effectively compete in the open market, by helping to scale their operations and foster productivity in a cooperative manner? (Co-opetition)

RIGHTS OF USE

- What license will be applied, by default, to contributed data?

- How can data contributors and holders deviate from the default license – by attaching additional terms or using a different license?
- How will the data holder and data user ensure their conduct complies with intellectual property-related licenses and avoid infringements?
- Will there be a remuneration for data? If so, how will data holders, data subjects and data intermediation services providers be remunerated fairly to incentivise continued investment in high-quality data (its collection, curation, processing, and analysis)? (Co-opetition, Equity)
- If this data sharing relationship results in revenue generation, will the revenue be distributed to data sharers, data stewards, or others who contributed and managed the data and ensured its quality?
- Can the data be shared with third-parties? If so, how do data subjects or data holders decide and consent to the terms and conditions under which data is shared with third parties? (Trust, Inclusivity)
- Is the consent of the data subject or data holder required in case of incorporation of the data into new datasets?
- Will the data be openly available to the public? If so, how do the data holders decide and consent to the terms and conditions under which data is shared with the public? (Trust, Inclusivity)

LIABILITIES

- How will the parties address instances of erroneous data or the destruction, loss, or alternation of data whether done unlawfully or accidentally?
- What kind of conflict resolution mechanism is in place to resolve conflicts? When will it be handled internally versus externally (i.e., through court proceedings)?
- How will the conflict resolution mechanism approach prioritise a restorative justice approach over a retributive justice approach? (Equity, Co-opetition)
- How are data holders liable for damages that results from the misuse of shared data or violation of the law or license terms?
- How will intent and harm be taken into account when determining graduated sanctions against violators of the data sharing agreement?
- Did the parties assess whether liability insurance is advisable given the scope of possible liabilities?

MONITORING & SECURITY

- Which persons or entities will monitor compliance with this code of conduct and the data sharing agreement (if applicable)?
- How will actions (contribution, access, and use) be monitored on the data sharing infrastructure?
- What is the process for reporting and investigating non-compliance with this code of conduct and the data sharing agreement and applicable laws? (Trust)
- How will the parties ensure compliance with the rules of law of relevant jurisdictions, including data protection and competition regulations?
- What consequences follow from violating this code of conduct, the data sharing agreement or applicable laws?

Chapter 3:
Good Practices - Data Sharing in the Social Economy

Introduction

In this chapter we bring together a range of examples from daily data sharing, which stem from the manifold experiences of people working in the social economy across the EU and beyond. The examples are 'good practices' as they provide insight into how the values of the social economy can inform the shaping of concrete data sharing activities. They are intended to serve as a source of inspiration for anyone contemplating how they can leverage data in the social economy. They also provide practical illustrations which fit with the abstract values that were listed in chapter 1 and the data sharing models presented in chapter 2. This does not mean that all values listed in chapter 1 come forward in each example, as participants in data sharing practices may prioritise some values over others, depending on their purpose for sharing data, the type of data they share and the size of the data sharing community.

The examples we describe here are 'practices', which means they were developed in collaboration, and are shaped by the arrangements people/organisations established together over a period of time. Practices are always subject to change and revision, if the participants deem it necessary. We take it that practices are always 'work in progress' and their quality depends on the willingness of people to continue to reflect on the values that are at stake when confronted with changes, which may come about when technological innovations become available, new collaborations emerge or when innovative purposes are invented for data use and re-use. Data sharing practices, in other words, demand continuous attention and work to maintain and improve their value. It is important and necessary that the people involved in data sharing continue to reflect and discuss about the values implied in their activities, for example related to concrete cases, questions and dilemmas which may come up when confronted with new data-sharing situations.

The good practice descriptions provided below aim to inspire and stimulate reflection and discussion on data sharing within the social economy in Europe. They also provide illustrations of how the values described in chapter 1 can be put into practice in daily data sharing activities. The descriptions of these practices are related to various themes and sectoral activity such as education, mobility, energy, and health services, allowing readers to easily navigate to the descriptions that interest them most. Ultimately, exploring these examples aims to promote data sharing and support the continued growth of the social economy, along with the values that define it.

1. Camp Mapping (France, Humanitarian Aid)

utopia56.org

Camp Mapping is a collaborative platform developed to improve the coordination of resources and services provided by various associations working to assist migrants living on the streets. Camp Mapping provides a platform that collects data from various organisations providing help to migrants. People who are actively involved in these organisations complete an online questionnaire after each activity. This data is visualised on an accessible interface that helps associations understand which resources or services have already been distributed, where, and to whom.

The project fosters collaboration and reduces the duplication of efforts of various participating organisations. The main objective is to provide a shared platform that facilitates collaboration between associations helping migrants, ensuring that resources are distributed more effectively and fairly, and preventing redundant efforts.

Inclusivity: The platform is accessible and easy to use to a wide variety of people, who vary in digital expertise. The data is stored on a cloud-based platform using no-code tools, which allows for easy management and maintenance. The use of no-code tools helps mitigate the technical expertise challenge by making the platform easier to maintain without in-house developers. Furthermore, data is visualised on an accessible interface that helps associations understand which resources have already been distributed, to where, and to whom.
Equity: The platform helps to make fair and impartial decisions as to who to help and what services or resources to provide. It is important that benefits are distributed fairly in the social economy. This platform and its data help to do achieve that ambition in an efficient manner.
Co-opetition: The platform fosters collaboration between multiple associations and their volunteers, allowing them to work together more effectively. The platform allows for real-time tracking of aid operations, helping associations to plan and coordinate future actions based on past data. It enhances the ability of migrant aid organisations to distribute resources efficiently and ensures that their efforts are reaching the right locations.

2. Data Food Consortium (France, Agri-Food)

datafoodconsortium.org

Data Food Consortium (DFC) is a collective that is working on creating a shared digital language for short food supply chains. The collective includes businesses, associations, citizens and local authorities who aim to promote collaboration in the sector, which eventually serves to bring food quicker from the farmer to the consumer, which improves taste and leads to less food waste. Their goal is to facilitate the cooperation among actors in short food systems via an interoperability project that enables different platforms to communicate with one another.

Currently, farmers in the short supply chain use multiple distribution platforms to sell their products as efficiently as possible. However, when a product is sold via one platform, they must manually update their stock on other platforms. The DFC standard allows data exchange between these different platforms, automating the updating of producers' stocks. This is done by working on platform interoperability through the use of open standards. The open standard is based on the FAIR principles: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable.

Democracy: Stakeholders are participating in the consortium to help it evolve. The members of the DFC have together developed a common digital language, consisting of a data model and nomenclatures, enabling them to exchange data easily.

Equity: Stakeholders are the ones providing and benefiting from their data being shared. By having modified their data models, or mapping their models to the standard data can more easily be shared between platforms, taking away from them having to change their stock manually on each web page.

Life-centredness: By means of realisation of an effective short food supply chain, environmental benefits will result. In a long supply chain food is transported all across Europe (and beyond), and it is kept in refrigerated environments for long periods until it is sold and lands on a consumer's plate. During this process, a lot of the food is wasted. Wasting food means also wasting the land, water, energy and CO_2 that is used on making the food. Saving food from becoming waste, therefore also serves the planet.

3.   Énergie Partagée (France, Renewable Energy & Finance)

energie-partagee.org

Énergie Partagée is a community-based investment fund established by French renewable energy cooperative Enercoop. The ambition of Énergie Partagée is to foster the development of renewable energy communities and to monitor the development of energy communities by collecting data at a national level. As of July 2024, Énergie Partagée has supported 362 renewable energy projects In France, among which 240 are currently producing a total of 1498,3 GWh/year.

The highly distributed nature of renewable energy communities makes it challenging to collect data in an efficient and structured way. In addition, Énergie Partagée's supporters are increasingly asking for more granularity in the Information provided, to be able to know to what extent specific communities, regions, or production sites, are performing. Énergie Partagée has thus launched a data strategy aimed at centralising data collection while ensuring sovereignty over such data, and implementing interoperability standards aimed at facilitating controlled access and sharing of such data with interested partners.

Representatives of local energy communities are invited to enter data via a centralised platform. Partners can visualise such data on Énergie Partagée's website. Énergie Partagée is developing Solid-compatible API which will allow to automate data exchange with its partners. For instance, Énergie Partagée has developed and interoperable and open-source map. This should enable partners to deploy a local map on their own websites, displaying regional information pulled from Énergie Partagée's servers. Ongoing discussions aim at enabling energy communities to automate the sharing of data directly from their servers, to Énergie Partagée's solution.

Life-centredness: Making data regarding renewable energy available for different stakeholders can assist in making better choices regarding renewable energy, which eventually serves the life and wellbeing of all living beings.

Trust and democracy: Énergie Partagée has chosen to work with cooperative and social economy IT providers, using technologies that ensures full control over the code (open source) and the data Itself (local storage and interoperability standards). The organisation aims to provide its stakeholders with more accessible and reliable data about renewable energy production. It also ensures that its data strategy is aligned with energy communities' values and objectives, through an open and democratic governance (link to value of democracy).

Equity: Énergie Partagée invests in technologies which can directly benefit its ecosystem, through easier data sharing and pooling and higher quality open-source technology. In doing so, they both contribute to the digital transition of their stakeholders, by equipping them with lower cost solutions suited for the specificities of their sector; and setting the foundations for an open interoperable infrastructure allowing data to flow among social economy organisations in the renewable energy sector.

4.   Osuny (France, Education and Research)

osuny.org

Osuny is a free content management software to build websites. It was developed by cooperative Noesya. Cooperative Noesya currently has 88 websites with Osuny, which cover different topics varying from education and non-profit organisations, to research laboratories and photographers. Osuny works together with a non-profit organisation, Deuxfleurs, to make use of web hosting instead of having to use a data centre to run the websites.

Life-centredness & Data Sufficiency: Osuny is life-centred as it is focused on minimising the ecological impact of websites, by creating lightweight and static pages. This can mean, for example, sizing images right so they are light weight. Furthermore, through making very retro-compatible tech there is less need for new digital products, since web pages can be opened on old devices
Inclusivity: Osuny serves accessibility of the websites for everyone. To make it possible for many people to make use of Osuny there are multiple digital platforms where information is shared. For example, GitHub is used as a platform to share codes, projects, and issues. There is an online developer community that shares data on how to build websites, work on the base theme and admin. There is also Figma, a design tool primarily used for the design of interfaces, that can assist designers when using Osuny. Besides these online communities, Osuny also work on making the web pages accessible for people with disabilities, and assisting people who create websites to make them accessible.
Co-opetition: Noesya develops and supports Osuny while documenting and publishing everything online, so any other company or person can use it, leading to effective co-opetition.

5.   Pyronear (France, Environment and Ecology)

pyronear.org

Pyronear is an open-source initiative aiming to detect wildfires in natural zones like forests and mountains. By installing Raspberry Pi cameras in collaboration with local fire departments, Pyronear gathers images to create the first open data set of annotated wildfire photos. The goal is to create a shared, open data set of wildfire images that can be used by various actors to enhance wildfire detection and prevention through machine learning.
The Pyronear association acts as the central entity managing the data collection and the development of the open-source tool. The French Government provides financial support, particularly for creating a 'digital common' for wildfire data; meaning that diverse people can contribute to collecting and using the data, and develop the rules for data sharing together. Local firefighters collaborate by paying for the service and providing data from their regions. The open-source community contributes to the tool's development and the annotation of data.

Life-centredness: Pyronear's initiative contributes to environmental protection by preventing wildfires through early detection.

Trust: One of the main challenges is maintaining a high-quality, annotated data set when relying on different sources of images, particularly unannotated ones. Pyronear mitigates risks by centralising governance, ensuring that only verified images from trusted sources (e.g., firefighters) are annotated.

Democracy: The governance of data in a common, requires democratic arrangements which leaves the making and employment of the rules for data sharing in the hands of a group of people.

6. Soliguide (France) (Social Services)

soliguide.fr

Soliguide is a platform that provides a catalogue of nearby social services, ranging from food and hygiene assistance to legal aid and job training. It helps users to identify institutional players - i.e., social workers - that can support marginalised people in exercising their rights (to financial support, to accommodation, etc.).

The platform provides insight into existing social services, the evolution of social services over time in a particular area, and number and type of social needs in that area. To provide this insight, different types of data are collected. Data on existing social services include, for example, the number of food distribution services in a community, their geolocations, access conditions, opening hours, and for who the service is meant. Evolution over time is about periods of exceptional closure (e.g., summer shutdown), and creation or disappearance of activities in the area. Social needs consist of number of searches carried out by theme (e.g., food aid), by location (e.g., next to the station), by target audience (e.g., family filter, victim of violence, etc.), and its evolution over time.

Inclusivity: The platform serves to foster participation of people in society by providing easier access to the services that they need. Accessibility of the platform is optimised by providing the relevant information via online and offline media, such as a website, a mobile app, printed lists, interactive kiosks, a widget, and a WhatsApp and text chat. Additionally, the platform synchronises real-time based on the database with 20+ partners. The information provided is available in multiple languages, including French, English, Arabic, Spanish, Dari, Russian, Pashto, and Ukrainian, to ensure accessibility to a wide range of people. The use of the platform is anonymous and free of charge.

Democracy: The platform makes use of a data governance that allows people who may be affected (the ones that use it, reuse it, and whose services are listed in the database) to choose how their data should be handled and shared. This includes: the data update process, the database sharing conditions, and the impact measurement. This is done by a steering committee, which consist of stakeholders from different projects, who meet three to four times a year and make decisions through a democratic process.

7. Saferspaces (Germany, Digital Industries and Event management)

saferspaces.io

Saferspaces is a German social enterprise that offers a software application providing quick and easy help for those affected by various problems are unwanted behaviour during events such as festivals, sport games and events, concerts or any type of event requiring crowd control measures. By scanning location-based QR codes on Saferspaces posters positioned at strategic location on the event site, attendees can easily and with minimal barriers establish contact with trained staff located in the event control room or

head-quarter. The staff will immediately know the location of the person seeking help, have a first idea what type of problem is at stake (e.g. discrimination, medical issue, sexual harassment, violence) and can respond fast and in the right manner based on the information received. In doing so, Saferspaces complements existing safety concepts with an approach that aims to increase general well-being and actively promotes a rapid and client friendly (no app to be downloaded, real time location transmission and automated multilingual support) aid offer increasing the safety and sense of security. Based on the principle of "being there" when help is needed, the software infrastructure is used in a variety of contexts.

Besides the direct approach in offer of aid towards event participants, Saferspaces also offers valuable insights based on the data collected to enhance awareness efforts in specific contexts through collection of metadata for analysis. In doing so, the application not only enhances the well-being of visitors, but also promotes sustainable security improvements based on the (anonymous) data collected. This can help organisers for the physical event design and organisational setup, providing specific assistance facilities and expertise and improve accessibility.

Trust: Saferspaces fosters trust between attendees and support staff by providing an anonymous way for attendees to request help via QR codes, ensuring prompt assistance. The data collected directs staff to the correct location, enabling quick responses with the appropriate support based on the information received. This enhances security and reliability by ensuring that help is provided promptly and in the correct context. **Inclusivity:** Saferspaces promotes inclusivity by ensuring that everyone at an event has access to immediate help. The platform is easy to use, requiring no app downloads and offering real-time multilingual support. This makes the platform accessible to a wide range of people, including those who may not be tech-savy and ensuring that language barriers do not hinder individuals from seeking assistance. Furthermore, by collecting anonymous data on the incidents that occur, Saferspaces helps event organizers understand specific needs and create more accessible and safer environments for all attendees and future events.

8.   Consorzio Naos (Italy, Social and Health Services)

consorzionaos.it

Consorzio Naos is a social consortium with two goals: it aims to optimise public resource allocation (more efficient use of public funds), and to amplify service impact (improve the quality and reach of services, leading to better outcomes for individuals and families). Torealise this goal, it is developing an IT platform, which provides insight into the funds allocated to the services and the impacts realised with these funds, but also allows to increase impact by linking service providers and service users to each other.

To develop this platform, the project collects data from various service providers, active in diverse areas. It digitises and centralises information that is collected, in order to enable more efficient delivery of social and health services across the region. By consolidating data from diverse sources, the platform facilitates a more cohesive approach to managing resources and delivering support to vulnerable populations.

Equity: The consortium guarantees that all stakeholders in this project are represented. They aim to improve the services that are provided to individuals and families, by using the information that is provided by service providers and service users. By means of these services, living conditions of a variety of people are improved and equity is fostered.

Co-opetition: The consortium creates an ecosystem in which the different cooperatives are not in competition, but create a system that supports joint growth, thanks also to the integration of the services offered.

Data Sufficiency: The project involves the collection of information considered useful for the activities of the consortium and the consortium members. Therefore, the areas and the different types of data that will have to be collected will be mapped in order to collect and analyse only those data that can really make a difference.

9. Orto 2.0 (Italy, Agri-food)

ortoduepuntozero.com

Orto 2.0 is an agricultural cooperative that operates within the metropolitan area of Rome to participate in local agricultural activities through an IT platform. The platform enables individuals to 'rent' plots of land, that are subsequently cared for by the cooperative who manage the favourite seasonal crops that the individuals select. The crops grown on the rented piece of land, can then be either delivered directly to the individual l or exchanged between various land-renters, therewith creating a circular economy mechanism.

The service offered by the platform – i.e., the sale and/or exchange of crops between users – represents an innovation in the sector. The sharing of data between users makes it possible to generate value at the community level, as the land that is used for these agricultural activities is re-purposed. It is urban territory that was abandoned, degraded and polluted, and which now becomes agricultural land that feeds people.

Life-centredness: Through the project, it is possible to improve environmental conditions in cities, ultimately benefiting the well-being of humans, animals, and plants. The platform is used to monitor the optimisation of land use, track agricultural resources, and gather insights into the eating habits of metropolitan residents. The activities involve the recovery of abandoned land or the rehabilitation of such plots from situations of crime, degradation, and environmental pollution.

Co-opetition: The project aims to create a scalable model of the IT platform, which can also be adopted by other cooperatives. On the IT platform, data is shared about available land, as well as products sold and exchanged between users. Scaling up the model enables businesses to collaborate and maximise the impact on communities.

10. Venezia Autentica (Italy, Tourism)

veneziaautentica.com

Venezia Autentica (VA) is a social enterprise that promotes sustainable tourism in Venice by connecting tourists with local businesses that contribute positively to the community and environment. VA collects data about local businesses, including their services, location, and contribution to the community, through direct engagement with these businesses and their owners. This data is then shared with tourists through VA's website and digital platforms, helping them make informed choices about where to spend their money. VA ensures that tourism benefits the entire community and not just a select few. VA also uses data to track its impact on the local economy and environment, allowing it to assess its effectiveness and make adjustments as needed.

Life-centredness: VA prioritises the well-being of the Venetian community and city by mitigating the negative impacts of over tourism. It aims to create a sustainable tourism model benefiting residents, the city, and visitors, ensuring economic, social, and environmental sustainability. By promoting local businesses and behaviours that preserve the community and heritage, Venezia Autentica improves the well-being of both people and the environment.

Trust: The platform fosters trust between tourists and local businesses by carefully vetting them for specific criteria for inclusion, such as being locally owned and operated and contributing to the community and environment. VA has built trust with tourists and local businesses through the creation of a transparent and accountable platform. Tourists can trust that the businesses listed are authentic and sustainable, while businesses can trust that VA will help them reach their target audience with high sustainability standards.

Equity: The platform promotes fairness by empowering local businesses and ensuring they receive a just portion of the economic benefits from tourism. It also guarantees that all tourists have access to genuine and sustainable experiences in Venice. VA's approach aligns with the value of equity by linking tourists with local businesses, resulting in more fulfilling experiences for tourists and vital support for local businesses.

11. Hollandse Luchten (The Netherlands, Research, Environment and Health)

hollandse-luchten.org

The Hollandse Luchten *("Dutch skies")* is a classic citizen science initiative based on crowd-sourcing method in the Netherlands. It enables residents to measure air quality using open-source sensors. It started as a pilot project in 2018 and has grown into a citizen science network, with citizens measuring continuously air quality in various locations across the country. This citizen science initiative aims to bring residents, governments, experts, and businesses together to understand air quality and work together towards a healthier living environment.

The project raises awareness about air quality, emphasises the role of citizens in acquiring knowledge and fostering better air quality themselves, and it provides information on how to measure air quality and the way in which one can make an assessment of the reliability of the data. The data from the measurements also help citizens engage with the government to find solutions. Hollandse Luchten makes the data accessible by organising data analysis meetings and making the sensor measurements available for anyone to download, analyse, or visualise. The measurements can also be viewed live on the Hollandse Luchten map.

Democracy: The results of the air quality measurements are visible for everyone, not just the people collecting the data. This enables all citizens to start a dialogue about air quality with other stakeholders, such as the government, businesses, and experts. This fosters a more direct democracy, by allowing citizens to act based on knowledge they collected themselves.

Inclusivity: Hollandse Luchten uses technology to strengthen the capacity of citizens to acquire knowledge by themselves, and not be dependent on experts to provide that knowledge. This makes knowledge inclusive and fosters citizens' capacity to take part in decision-making about policy themselves.

Self-determination: Citizens get to decide for themselves what research they are going to do. Different groups of citizens measure air quality using sensors. They get to decide by themselves what questions they want to answer and what they want to measure to answer those questions. Hollandse Luchten also supports the citizens on how to analyse the collected results.

12. Romanian Food Bank Federation (Romania, Agri-food)

bancapentrualimente.ro

The Romanian Food Bank Federation (RFBF) is a non-governmental organisation dedicated to fighting food waste and poverty in Romania. The organisation was established to tackle the challenges of excessive food waste on the one hand and the problem of people experiencing food insecurity on the other hand. RFBF collects surplus food in different stages of the food supply chain (farmers, distributors, processors, retailers) and distributes it to vulnerable populations through charitable organisations.

RFBF works with digital platforms for the realisation of centralised databases and software systems, which record and manage information from various collection and distribution points. The data is about volumes and types of food that is collected and distributed, the number of beneficiaries served, and it includes logistical details (e.g., transportation distances). It also generates regular reports for stakeholders and provides online tools for communication and information exchange between partners, donors and volunteers.

The primary goal of data sharing within the RFBF framework is to enhance transparency and efficiency in the collection of food that would otherwise be wasted and the distribution to people who need it. Data also allow to monitor the impact of food recovery and redistribution efforts. Accurate data collection and sharing enable the organisation to track progress, optimise logistics, engage stakeholders effectively, and demonstrate tangible outcomes in reducing food waste and supporting communities.

Life-centredness: By rescuing edible food from becoming waste, RFBF significantly reduces environmental degradation associated with food disposal. Wasting food means also wasting the land, water, energy and CO2 that is used on making the food. Saving food from becoming waste, therefore also serves to reduce the burden of food production on the environment.
Co-opetition: RFBF engages multiple stakeholders across the food supply chain, fostering partnerships that contribute to a more sustainable and equitable food system.
Trust: RFBF fosters trust by contributing to transparency: it implements data-driven approaches to monitor and report activities, which fosters trust between partners and donors.

13. Home Health Service (Portugal, Health and social services)

apmredemut.pt/redemut

The APM-RedeMut Home Health Service is an initiative aimed at providing home healthcare, including visits at the home of patients from doctors, nurses, and therapists. The goal is to ensure that patients in urgent health situations receive quality healthcare without needing to travel to healthcare facilities.

The collection and sharing of data is an essential part of the effective management and coordination of the provided healthcare at home. Data sharing aims to ensure the continuity and personalisation of home healthcare. The collected data includes personal data, such as name, address, and taxpayer identification number to better identify the patient.

Self-determination: Patients have the right to decide about their participation, and about the sharing of their data. They sign a consent form at the beginning of the service, where it is explained how their data

will be used, shared, and stored. Consent can be revoked at any time, and they have the right to access, correct, or delete their data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation.

Equity: Data are collected to realise equal benefits for all patients involved. The data is collected from patients to be used by healthcare professional to improve healthcare for the patients. The person benefiting from the shared data is the patient who is also providing the data.

Life-centredness: Data are collected to improve healthcare services to people who need it. This helps to improve the health and well-being of people.

14. Mutual data APM-RedeMut (Portugal, Mutual Societies)

apmredemut.pt

The APM-RedeMut Mutual data project aims to create a data platform to provide data regarding activity and impact data of mutual organisations. Mutual organisations are organisations (which are often, but not always, businesses) that are based on the principle of mutuality. Unlike a cooperative, a mutual organisation has members that do not contribute to the capital of the organisation, but drive their right to profit from their customer relationship. A mutual often raises funds from its members and uses them to provide services to the member-community. A mutual is therefore owned by its members and serves to provide benefits for its members. Surplus revenues are usually re-invested in order to sustain or grow the organisation.

The APM-RedeMut Mutual data project makes the activity and impact data of these organisations available on a data platform in a publicly, efficiently, and in a user-friendly way. This is done by collecting data regarding social impact, financial and operational data, data on members of mutual organisations.

The Mutual data platform will allow the quantification and visibility of the work carried out by mutual organisations; measure the social impact they provide; promote collaboration between mutual organisations and also with the public sector. Data analysis allows identifying areas for improvement in the operations of mutual organisations and developing new initiatives that increase their social impact. However, the rigidity of data protection regulations may, in some cases, limit the speed and innovation in information sharing.

Inclusivity: Data provided by Mutual data APM-RedeMut are made accessible to a broad public. This is done through a public database which provides interactive visualisations of these data, which are easy to understand. Furthermore, the projects supports mutual organisations in their data management and sharing processes, making data sharing more agile and automated.

Data Sufficiency: The project promotes collaboration among various mutual organisations, maximising the use of data to improve social impact, while keeping the data that need to be collected to a minimum.

15. Nova SBE Social Database (Portugal, Impact Measurement)

basededadossocial.pt

The Nova SBE Social Database is a collaborative platform aimed at collecting and sharing data that provides a detailed overview over the social impact of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other social entities. The goal is to support research and continuous improvement in the social sector and promoting transparency and efficiency in social organisations.

The data that is collected includes information about social impact that takes different forms, it includes information about the number of beneficiaries, financial data, sustainability data, and data on the operations and structures of organisations, as well as their impact, for example based on quality-of-life indicators. The collected data is used by researchers and academics for analysis of social impact, the effectiveness of initiatives, and the identification of areas for improvement.

Data are provided directly by the organisations through filling in specific forms. They can also be collected through annual reports, surveys, or automated information-gathering systems. Sensitive personal data is anonymised and protected.

Democracy: Nova SBE Social Database provides access to data about social organisations, allowing a variety of actors (such as, the general public, policymakers, members of other NGO's) to see, contribute, and engage with the data. This transparency fosters informed decision-making and enables collaboration, giving citizens and organisations equal opportunity to learn about and assess impact and possibly seek to improve it.

Trust: Sensitive personal data is anonymised, cybersecurity measures are implemented, such as encryption to protect data, and sensitive data is only accessible to users that are previously authorised.

Co-opetition: The platform promotes the sharing of information between various organisations and stakeholders.

16. Danes je nov dan (Slovenia, Public administration)

danesjenovdan.si

Danes je nov dan, in cooperation with another organisation, Društvo organizacija za participatorno družbo, has developed a free and easy to use app named: Open Books for Municipalities. The app enables inhabitants of a city or town to acquire insight into different categories of municipality budget; they can see where the money comes from and how it is spent, and they can compare spendings over the years etc. The app's goals are to promote financial transparency on municipality budget management and spending and foster citizens' trust in financial management of the municipality.

Democracy: Data sharing activities of Danes je nov dan stem from the understanding of democracy as an ongoing process, and the belief that the social contract between government and citizens should be a constant and inclusive debate. By providing this information to citizens they are enabled to engage more directly and provide (critical) feedback on the way money is spent.

Inclusivity: The app systematises the data and graphically displays them in a user friendly and understandable way that allows everyone to understand them. Every time the new data are entered into the app, the graphic visualisation updates automatically.

Data sufficiency: The municipality enters the data it already collects, importing in the app the data from a programme called APPR that municipalities use monthly to acquire overview over their income and spendings.

17. Orange Data Mining (Slovenia, Education)

orangedatamining.com

The University of Ljubljana (Faculty of Computer and Information Science) in Slovenia is leading the development of Orange Data Mining: a free, open-source didactic data analysis software and toolkit used in data analysis and AI education. Orange is a highly versatile, user-friendly platform that combines machine learning with interactive data visualisation. It has been in development for over twenty years and is the only comprehensive data science platform with a user-friendly, intuitive visual interface that is completely free to use without any restrictions.

The Orange software is accompanied by a series of educational YouTube videos. With bite-sized data science tutorials targeting the general public, the Orange team promotes data analysis skills and knowledge through free online access and no prior knowledge requirement of computer science, maths, programming, or statistics. Being open source, Orange benefits from contributions from a global community of developers and researchers. This continuous development ensures that Orange remains up-to-date with the latest advancements in data science and machine learning.

Inclusivity and democracy: Orange makes knowledge accessible for everyone and therewith serves the value of inclusivity and empowerment. The philosophy shaping Orange is empowerment through democratisation of knowledge and skills in the field of data literacy, data analysis, and data science. In Slovenia, for instance, there is no AI education in primary and secondary schools, and the initiative to design and bring to school practical, hands-on data exploration lessons using Orange has so far allowed over a thousand Slovenian students to take their first steps in machine learning, data analysis, and AI, equipping them with crucial and highly sought-after skills for the future. In addition, Orange Data Mining's central trait is a user-friendly design that makes it widely accessible, requiring no particular programming or statistics skills.

18. Sopotniki (Slovenia, Transport and Mobility)

sopotniki.org

Sopotniki (in English: co-travellers) is a non-profit organisation from Slovenia that supports elderly people living in remote rural areas to continue to live independently by offering a free transport service. The rides are provided by volunteer drivers. Beneficiaries can call to make an appointment for a ride beforehand. Personal data is collected on beneficiaries, such as name, phone number, address information, information about specific needs and also personal information from volunteers (such as drivers) and donors. Impersonal data are collected about bookings and the quality of the service (volunteers reports on the ride). Sopotniki has worked on a rideshare platform together with Toyota Go, where they combined elements from a ride-sharing and taxi service in an app.

Trust is an important aspect of the service, since the organisation works with a vulnerable population. Sopotniki works closely with a team of legal experts to stay up to date with all relevant data use and management, as well as legislation and safety protocols. The service seeks consent before collection and use of personal data, both from its beneficiaries and from the volunteers. When there is a change in the data collection requirements or procedures affecting or concerning Sopotniki's beneficiaries or volunteers, the organisation proactively seeks to update the information provided and ask for consent for the new situation.

There is no direct exchange of contact information between the driver and passenger. The booking of the service is done through a work phone to protect the volunteers' personal contact details. Similarly, the contact list on the volunteers' work phone is empty, so they can only contact the beneficiaries through a special work app to protect the latter's privacy and ensure transparency and professional nature of the communication. Moreover, the navigation providing the route to the users' location is only available in the app. Only authorised individuals within Sopotniki have access to the data that is being collected and used by the organisation.

Inclusivity: The purpose of the service is to help people to participate in society, also when they are experiencing difficulties because of old age and/or physical handicaps and live in remote rural areas. Data plays a crucial role in identifying specific needs, tailoring services, and ensuring access for all beneficiaries.
Self-determination: Beneficiaries are informed about the ways in which their data are used and may give their consent to it, or refrain from giving their consent. Whenever something changes in the service, or in the dealings with their data, beneficiaries are informed about it and are asked to renew their consent.
Co-opetition: Collaboration and co-opetition is reflected in Sopotniki's partnership with Toyota Go, a platform resembling a countryside version of Uber. The Toyota Go's platform was in fact developed by Sopotniki, and in turn Toyota Go allows the beneficiaries of Sopotniki a free use of its service. The unit coordinators of Sopotniki Institute have access to the administrative interface of the ToyotaGo service. By entering the user's unique ID from the Sopotniki service, their essential information (name, surname, address, and phone number) is securely transferred into the ToyotaGo system, where their user profile is created. Only the data necessary for using the ToyotaGo service is shared. This process collects less data than if the user were to register directly through the ToyotaGo mobile application.

19. Datalog (Spain, Digital Industries and Circular Economy)

datalog.es

DATALOG is a non-profit organisation that operates as a Data Altruism Organisation. The organisation aims to combat climate change, by promoting consumer behaviour that serves realisation of the circular economy. Citizens share their personal data regarding housing, and energy and water consumption. In return for their contribution, they are offered personalised consumption reports and recommendations to promote responsible consumption of water, gas, and electricity.

DATALOG is developing an interoperable platform under the privacy-by-design principle to integrate diverse data types to develop urban public policies and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The approach includes the creation of real and synthetic datasets to analyse and simulate human behaviour in cities, contributing to the development of scientific research and technological innovation.

The model is built and a dedicated data steward is provided: an advisory board acts as data steward, overseeing ethical data management to uphold organisational values and respect legal requirements and human rights. The first pilot in Barcelona took place in 2023 and 2024, made possible due to the support of Barcelona City Council, and it aimed to test the proof-of-concept and develop the tools and gather the resources needed. With the experience, learning, and results obtained DATALOG expects to scale and replicate the model across Europe.

Life-centredness: DATALOG is recognised by the European Union as an altruistic data association. It prioritises planetary and societal well-being over profit, aligning closely with the value of life-centredness.

Self-determination/democracy: The advisory board of DATALOG acts as a data steward, ensuring ethical data governance and respecting individuals rights to self-determine what happens to data and protection of privacy. This commitment to democraticgovernance reflects the democratic control principle found in social economy organisations.

20. SalusCoop (Spain, Health)

salus.coop

SalusCoop is the first health data cooperative in Spain, empowering citizens, referred to as data donors, to take control of their health data. SalusCoop allows citizens to aggregate, set usage conditions, and share their data to expedite research and address urban health issues. The cooperative aims to benefit both data donors and data users: data donors can manage their data and decide to make them available for particular purposes, and data users are health researchers who develop knowledge based on the data that are shared. Each data donor can access their own clinical history, health app data, and add it into a personal repository using IPFS (a decentralised storage system, similar to Solid), where each donor gets a unique number (pseudonymity). This personal repository is accessible only to the donor, who can then choose to share their data directly with researchers. Individual donors can collect and share data with research of their choice, for the common good or for personal reasons. The data remains anonymous, and researchers can only access the information specified in the agreement, ensuring simplicity and transparency.

Self-determination: SalusCoop enables individual citizens to collect and share health data with research of their choice, either for common good or for personal return. Data is anonymous and only those that have been authorised by the data donor can have access to it.

21. Skjutsgruppen (Sweden, Mobility)

skjutsgruppen.se

Skjutsgruppen, which can be translated as The Ride-Sharing Group, is an association based in Sweden that facilitates ride sharing. It was established in 2007 and has members all over the country. The platform allows members to offer available seats in their vehicles or request rides from others, promoting cost-sharing and collaboration among users.

Skjutsgruppen collaborates with various organisations to enhance carpooling efforts and sustainable transportation solutions. Through partnerships with local governments, non-governmental organisations, and other community-based organisations, they promote shared initiatives that align with sustainability goals. This cooperative approach facilitates resource sharing, joint marketing efforts, and knowledge exchange, fostering a broader impact on transportation sustainability across different regions.

Life-centredness: Skjutsgruppen contributes to sustainability by promoting shared transportation, which can lead to more efficient use of resources and less CO_2 emissions. Furthermore, municipalities have an interest in the data collected by Skjutsgruppen for the development of more sustainable mobility in cities and regions. Skjutsgruppen has a database that is open and published on the Swedish official data portal. It contains information on offers and requests of transportation, and contains information on destinations

and distances. Cities and municipalities, for example the region of Västra Götaland, have interest in data of individuals' transports and use it to develop more sustainable mobility.

Trust: Trust is a key value within Skjutsgruppen. The main strategy is to build on the fact that 75% of Sweden's population over the age of 16 are members of one or more associations, which fosters confidence among members in the organisations and in each other. Users experience the service as a digital extension of the association life to which they belong. Most members are affiliated with national associations focused on nature conservation and outdoor activities, and the association relies on the natural trust that exists within the social economy. Skjutsgruppen leverages this trust in its digital service model, distinguishing itself from other sharing services by eliminating the need for member ratings. Trust is further reinforced by requiring all members to verify their identities, ensuring that only genuine users are involved. The platform encourages communication among users, allowing them to connect prior to sharing rides. This focus on community and transparency creates a safer ride-sharing environment that users can rely on.

22. MIDATA Cooperative (Switzerland, Health and Research)

midata.coop

MIDATA Cooperative is a platform for medical data that allows citizens to control and contribute their personal data to medical research. Users of the platform have access to various data services and are enabled to collect their own data. The model, developed by ETH Zurich and Bern University of Applied Sciences, allows the separation of the IT platform (used for data storage, access and consent management) from the data applications (mobile applications). Start-ups, IT service providers and research groups can offer mobile apps on the platform, for example health apps or apps for the management of chronic diseases. The added value for research and progress arises from collective data analysis.

The model has been used in various data science projects. In the project at Zurich University Hospital, patients suffering from multiple sclerosis are testing the effect of treatments using a tablet app that assesses their cognitive and motor status. MS patients participating in the study will highly benefit from integrated data analysis, as their treatment regimens can be adapted to fit individual disease progression. Other citizen science projects, such as the allergy app Ally Science, have also been successfully launched.

Inclusivity & democracy: MIDATA is inclusive in the sense that citizens play a crucial role in providing data and contributing to medical research based on their own experiences. For example, in the multiple sclerosis project, patients actively engage in testing treatments using apps that monitor their condition. This involvement empowers patients to take charge of their health journey and contribute to medical progress. Democracy is a key value in MIDATA, as it promotes a participatory approach, allowing citizens to influence research outcomes. The structure of data sharing ensures that participants are active contributors, shaping decisions and guiding the direction of research.

Life-centredness: MIDATA serves the health and wellbeing of people by means of the collection of data and its use for medical research.

Self-determination: Participants that provide data to MIDATA are asked for their informed consent prior to providing their data, and they continue to have access to their own data collection. They can decide whether to join new research projects based on these data, or not.

23.   Posmo (Switzerland, Mobility)

posmo.coop

Posmo (short for positive mobility) is a Swiss data cooperative dedicated to promoting fairness and sustainability in the management of personal mobility data. The cooperation develops an ethical model for organisations to collect and use mobility data while prioritising the security and rights of data producers. It is independently collecting and managing data about the mobility behaviour of members in order to create the basis for sustainable mobility. The data that is handled in the cooperation includes travel behaviour, traffic flows and public transport. Before sharing the collected data with third parties, such as cities or research institutions, Posmo anonymises the data. This is done through security measures and anonymisation processes, for instance by stripping the data of personal identifiers. In this way the data cooperative ensures that the data cannot be traced back to individual users, thus protecting their privacy.

The ethical data model is being used in different projects. For instance, in the VelObserver project, where mobility data from 500 residents in Zurich is being collected. Since April 7, 2022, all cyclists, and those who would like to become cyclists, have been able to review and rate the preferred cycling routes on VelObserver.ch. In this way Posmo creates an ecosystem that enables innovation, the collected data helps with city development plans for cycling and improve sustainable mobility options in cities.

Democracy: Posmo Coop embodies the value of democracy empowering civil society to influence transport policy through its cooperative model. It fosters more direct participation of citizens in policy making.
Life-centredness: The collected data plays a crucial role in advancing projects that make use of data for public-good. Projects that promote sustainability, enhance urban living, and contribute to community well-being, showcasing a commitment to use data for a more life-sustaining economy.

24.   NeedsMap WhatsApp Chatbot (Turkey, Humanitarian Aid)

needsmap.coop

NeedsMap is a cooperative platform that connects people and organisations with needs in disaster areas to those who can provide resources and support. It focuses on community-based aid by mapping needs in real-time. The platform is used to match donations and services to recipients in need. The data gathered includes personal information, specific need details (such as food, shelter, medical aid, psychological support), household composition (number of individuals in each household, including age groups and specific needs of vulnerable members), and location data. All personal data are encrypted during transmission and storage to protect against unauthorised access.

Data sharing is crucial for assessing disaster area damages, planning emergency responses, and initiating long-term improvement works. However, collecting data in disaster areas, such as earthquake zones in Hatay and Adıyaman, is extremely challenging. The urgent and chaotic nature of the situation often results in data being collected in varying formats and standards, making it difficult to ensure consistency and accuracy. This lack of standardisation can hinder the transparency and efficiency of data sharing, which effects also the provision of resources and support for people in need. Implementing more robust data collection protocols and providing tools for on-the-ground teams to collect data in a standardised manner, even in difficult conditions, is essential. Ongoing data cleaning efforts are crucial to ensure that the shared data are reliable and useful for all stakeholders involved in response to a disaster.

Life-centredness: By centralising data sharing, the aim of the platform is to quickly and effectively ensure a match between the demands of those in need and the institutions and volunteers providing assistance. In this way, it is aimed to use aid resources more efficiently and meet needs more quickly. This eventually supports the life and wellbeing of people.

Inclusivity: The platform makes use of WhatsApp for the gathering of comprehensive data on individuals and communities in need. By leveraging WhatsApp, a widely used and accessible communication tool, the platform encourages active participation from communities in need.

25. Play Verto (United Kingdom, Digital Industries and Research)

playverto.com

Play Verto is a gamified data collection and analytics platform that uses interactive activities and games to gather data from diverse communities. This approach is aiming to make data collection more engaging and accessible, promoting inclusivity and encouraging participation from a wider audience. Play Verto emphasises transparency and user control in data sharing, allowing users to choose whether or not to share their data and informing them about how the data will be used. The platform provides tools for data analysis, empowering stakeholders to explore and interpret the collected data and contribute to decision-making processes. Users have control over their data and can choose whether or not to share it. The platform is transparent about how the data will be used, ensuring informed consent.

Self-determination: This is fostered by Play Verto by empowering individuals to choose whether they want to share their data or not. They prioritise informed consent, ensuring players understand the research goals and how their anonymised data contributes to the social impact ecosystem. This transparency allows individuals to make conscious decisions about their data and its potential impact.

Democracy: Play Verto promotes democratic participation by allowing users to contribute to decision-making processes. The platform facilitates discussions and feedback, ensuring that diverse voices are heard. Play Verto's model fosters a democratic approach to data sharing. By enabling people to participate in decision-making about data usage and keeping them informed about the impact of their contributions, Play Verto ensures that individuals have a voice in shaping the outcomes of the research.

Inclusivity: The platform's gamified approach makes data collection and analysis more accessible to a wide audience, including those who may be intimidated by traditional research methods. This promotes inclusivity and encourages participation from diverse communities. Play Verto's platform is furthermore designed with inclusivity in mind. With support for 65 languages, reaching approximately 75% of the global population, they strive to include diverse communities in their research process. This commitment to accessibility ensures that a wide range of voices can be heard and contribute to meaningful social change.

26. Fairbnb (Europe, Tourism)

fairbnb.coop

Fairbnb is a movement that seeks to encourage the renting of a vacation accommodation that complies with the principles of a fair, non-extractive and collaborative economy. Fairbnb seeks to establish a vacation rental model that benefits local communities rather than solely serving investors and speculators. The goal is to ensure that vacation rentals have a positive impact on the neighbourhood by encouraging visitors to stay in areas where they contribute to the community rather than causing disruption.

While Fairbnb.coop focuses on community management and decision-making, particularly concerning profit distribution and support for local projects, the underlying data infrastructure itself is not distributed or decentralised. Fairbnb shares data with local authorities, typically in aggregated and anonymised form to protect the privacy of individual landlords and tenants. Unlike some other platforms, Fairbnb collaborates with municipalities to comply with local regulations and promote transparency.

This allows the municipality to access necessary information for enforcement and policy-making without exposing users personal data. The European Parliament has approved new EU regulations that mandate rental platforms like Airbnb and Booking.com to share landlords' data with municipalities and other relevant authorities. The law has been officially adopted and will come into effect in one year.

Equity: Distributional equity aligns with Fairbnb's mission to equitably share profits and create positive impacts for everyone in the community. By using their model, the advantages of vacation rentals are not limited to those with the most resources, instead, everyone in the neighbourhood can benefit from the economic and social gains.

Democracy: Fairbnb.coop operates on democratic governance, where community members collectively decide how the platform is managed in their neighbourhood. Local projects are chosen based on community input, and the platform is owned and governed by its users, ensuring that profits stay within communities and decisions are made in the best interest of neighbourhoods.

27. OECD Private Philanthropy for Development: Data for Action dashboard (Global, Philanthropy)

oecd-main.shinyapps.io/philanthropy4development

The objective of the Private Philanthropy for Development Database is to address the shortage of reliable, comparable, and publicly accessible information on philanthropic funding. The database seeks to fill this information gap and enhance collaboration and co-funding opportunities between philanthropic actors and their partners.

The Private Philanthropy for Development: Data for Action dashboard helps users explore the data underlining the Centre on Philanthropy's reports, and better understand how philanthropy contributes to development of (economic) welfare in developing countries. Users can easily access the data by geographical location, source of financing, sectors and organisations, or download the full dataset for further analysis.

Data for the Private Philanthropy for Development Database are collected through a grant-level questionnaire distributed to major international and domestic foundations focused on promoting economic development and welfare in developing countries. To enhance accuracy and ease of reporting, some sections of the grant-level questionnaire are pre-filled with publicly available data, subject to validation by the respective foundation. The collected grant-level data are then made available to the public through an easily accessible RShiny dashboard. Additionally, a cleaned version of the dataset is available for downloading. The information collected includes: grant-level contributions to development of international and domestic foundations by geography, source of financing, sectors and organisations.

Self-determination: Foundations that do not wish to disclose grantee-level information can sign a non-disclosure agreement with the OECD so that only aggregated, anonymised information about their donations would be made public.

Co-opetition: The Private Philanthropy for Development Database is the most comprehensive global repository of data on philanthropic contributions to development, covering both international and domestic donors. By making this data publicly available, the database not only enriches research on philanthropy, but also enables foundations to identify potential partners for collaboration. It also provides policymakers and other stakeholders with a robust evidence base to inform and guide their efforts to support the philanthropic sector.

Trust: Trust in philanthropic activities depends on accuracy of the data provided on the way in which funding is used. Data quality is maintained through validation checks and data cleaning processes to correct inaccuracies. The database is publicly available and designed to be user-friendly. A backup version of the dataset is securely stored internally.

28. Open Food Facts (Global, Agri-Food)

world.openfoodfacts.org

Open Food Facts is a citizen science initiative launched in 2012, where individuals contribute to the world's largest open database of food product information. Volunteers use a mobile application to scan barcodes or take pictures of food labels, which are then added to the database. The data consists of information about food products, including nutritional values, ingredients, labels, allergens, and environmental impact. The database covers mainly processed food items.

The platform is entirely open-source, allowing anyone to access and use the data. Recently, Open Food Facts has been working on implementing image recognition technology to automatically register food ingredients from product labels.

The goal of Open Food Facts is to create a comprehensive, open database of food products that can be used by citizens, researchers, and organisations to promote transparency, health awareness, and informed food choices. The initiative started in France but now operates globally, collecting food product information from a wide range of countries and regions through citizen participation.

Trust: The organisation takes steps to ensure that data contributed by users is accurate and useful, with community moderation in place to review and approve entries. They are also developing an image recognition feature that will also help streamline data collection and reduce errors.

Inclusivity: Open Food Facts has created the world's largest open food database, helping millions of people make informed decisions about their food choices. Researchers, developers, and NGOs also use the data to support health-related and environmental initiatives.

Life-centredness: This value is applicable to the extent that data serves to foster healthy food choices, which enhances human life and well-being. In addition, Open Food Facts also provides data about environmental impact of food, thus allowing people to make food choices that are respecting the limits of the planet.

29. The Data Tank (Global, Digital Industries)

datatank.org

The Data Tank is an organisation that wants to unlock the potential of data for the common good. They collaborate with other organisations, policymakers, and communities across the globe to make data

accessible and promote data re-use. They have two main programs: The Data Stewardship Program and the Social License Lab. The Data Stewardship program aims to train actors from all sectors with the knowledge and skills needed to implement and develop responsible data re-use practices. The Social License Lab aims to implement a Social License Framework across the data ecosystem to incentivise new methods of interactions between the data providers and data users based on stakeholder engagement and collaboration, giving agency to stakeholders and people that historically are not represented.

An example of a project from the Social License Lab fosters responsible data re-use in developing countries in collaboration with the Agence Française de Développement. In this project they researched examples of data projects in developing countries that reuse data, bring together different stakeholders that share their data, and that result in output that benefits all of the stakeholders. This resulted in a set of guidelines and a tool kit that can be used when developing a data reuse protocol.

Inclusivity: The Social License Lab empowers people who are providing their data by giving them tools to participate in the data life cycle. This is done by researching what citizens' engagement mechanisms can be used to include data providers in data projects.
Data Sufficiency: The projects of The Data Tank focus on data re-use and optimisation of data collection and sharing. For their project, they look at what data is already being collected and how different parties can collaborate to re-use this data.

30. Mapa Latinoamericano de Feminicidos (Latin America and the Caribbean, Human Rights)

mlf.mundosur.org

The Mapa Latinoamericano de Feminicidos (MLF) is a map that provides insight into the number and location of feminicies (the murder of females, because of their gender) in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Map is used as an advocacy tool that fosters a gender and intersex perspective on these murders. It is based on data collected by 16 civil society organisations (CSO), who monitor and survey the data available about feminicies in their territories.

In 2020, during the forced isolation due to the pandemic, international organisations began to warn about the intensification of gender-based violence. Initially, a survey of official data was carried out, in which it was concluded that there are deficiencies in the elaboration of data by the states: details about murders are missing which make it recognisable as a femicide. Within this framework, an organisation was started with Latin American feminist organisations, that later became the Latin American Network against Gender Violence (RLCVG). The RLCVG is made up of CSOs from 25 Latin American countries, with the aim of joining forces to monitor and influence the regional situation regarding femicides.

The Latin American Femicide Map, led and coordinated by MundoSur, was created to gather information on femicides in the territories in order to fill gaps in information for each state. It currently consists of organisations representing the following countries: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Guatemala.

Democracy: Democracy is that the power to rule is in the hands of the people, which implies also the right to protest. This example shows how digitalisation and data collection can help citizens gathered together in

CSO's to influence how their country is being ruled, and to exercise their right to protest even if this right is not protected by their government. The use of data gives power (backed by data driven evidence and monitoring) to protest against states that tend to overlook how international law that prohibits violence against people based on gender is violated in their country.

Equity: The value of equity demands being fair and impartial and to adopt behaviour which does not discriminate between people. The number of femicides point out that women are discriminated against: they do not lead similar lives as men, as they are more often in danger. Furthermore, theses states do not have all information about these murders to take appropriate action to prevent femicide. In the absence of transparent and accessible official data on these murders which allows to recognise them as femicides, the Map provides the necessary information to demand that Latin American states comply with their international obligations to promote equity and non-discrimination, in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-American Convention (Convention of Belém do Pará) to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women.

Trust: There is a risk for the CSO's who collect and share information about the femicides, as this allows to identify these organisations in countries where activism is criminalised. Therefore, depending on the context of each country, different strategies for submitting data and publishing information are used. Also, a framework agreement was signed by each of the organisations that are part of the Map, where confidentiality is expressed in the sensitive information shared.

Appendix I:
Data Sharing Agreement Templates

These templates can be used by relevant stakeholders to consider each issue and decide on terms that best fit their contexts and needs for data sharing. The general agreement is the most comprehensive, and details the various issues that social economy organisations and other third parties must agree upon. What follows are additional templates for specific sectors in cases where the technical, legal, economic, or other practical realities of data usage are unique to that domain. The sectors included below are: health/care, food, mobility, and energy. Several elements for selection of these four sectors were considered: relevance in the social economy, potential benefits of data sharing, degree of data maturity, existing expertise and materials available about data governance and sharing in these sectors, and potential links to the EU sectoral data spaces.

Important to note is that templates can be used in a modular manner, using elements that are applicable and appropriate for the specific context, parties and objectives of the agreement.

These templates are broken down in 10 general topics, and the questions below (listed in Chapter 2 and again here below in this appendix) may be considered as parties discuss the terms of the contract. Any of the terms below may be modified, however, the terms that are in brackets ("[EXAMPLE]") are those that need to be edited to reflect the actual details of the parties involved in the agreement.

General Template

Table of Contents
1 – Introduction
2 – Purpose
3 – Parties
4 – Governance
5 – Quality
6 – Security
7 – Interoperability
8 – Rights of Use
9 – Liabilities
10 – Monitoring & Compliance

Introduction

This code of conduct outlines the purpose and processes for data sharing between our organisations ("parties") and its relevant stakeholders, as we take measures to ensure the integrity, authenticity, consistency and accuracy of the data and determine how we contribute, access, and use this shared resource. This is a voluntary agreement on shared purpose and approaches to shape the concrete data sharing practices and/or the legally binding contracts relating to the data sharing relationship.

Parties to this Code of Conduct are social economy organisations, insofar as we are entities that follow the main common principles of the social economy, as defined by the European Commission:

The primacy of people as well as social and/or environmental purpose over profit, the reinvestment of most of the profits and surpluses to carry out activities in the interest of members/users ("collective interest") or society at large ("general interest") and democratic and/or participatory governance.

We also uphold the values defined in the *EU Code of Conduct for Data Sharing in the Social Economy*: Democracy, life-centredness, trust, self-determination, inclusivity, equity, co-opetition, and sufficiency.

We believe that through this data sharing relationship, we can help further realise our collective and respective goals.

PURPOSE

This code of conduct relates to data that will be shared and stewarded for the following purpose: [WELL-DEFINED PURPOSE] for [LIST BENEFICIARIES]. We also recognise that this data sharing relationship will fulfil our shared goals to [GOALS].

The types of data that will be shared include:

- [EXAMPLE 1 - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, identification numbers.]
- [EXAMPLE 2 - Biometric data, such as fingerprints or location history.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 - Demographic data, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education level, language spoken, and occupation.]
- [EXAMPLE 4 - Behavioural data, such as website visits, page views, click patterns, purchase history, and engagement metrics.]
- [EXAMPLE 5 - Geo-location data such as those collected through GPS, IP addresses, and Wi-Fi networks.]
- [EXAMPLE 6 - Research data, such as quantitative and qualitative data that is primarily or secondarily collected.]

We share these common principles:

- [LIST PRINCIPLES or CITE]

We recognise that each component of data management requires skills, time, and attention, and we shall secure compensation or recognition of this labour by any means possible to ensure the highest quality of our shared data.

Checklist

- What are the parties' goals and purposes for this data sharing arrangement?
- How does this sharing agreement further the goals of the "common good" and the well-being of all forms of life? (Life-centredness)
- Who are the relevant stakeholders in this data sharing arrangement?
- Will the data stewards be compensated or otherwise recognised for their labour and how? (Equity)

PARTIES

This code of conduct has been agreed to by the following organisations [and stakeholder groups], each of whom are involved in contributing, stewarding, using, or otherwise impacted by the data sharing relationship: [LIST OF PARTIES TO THIS COC]

The parties fall into one of the main types of social enterprises and organisations: cooperatives, mutual benefit societies, associations (including charities), and foundations. They are private entities, independent of public authorities and with specific legal forms. [A party to this agreement may also include a data steward/data trust/data co-operative, which will manage our data as a commons in a manner informed by our shared principles and values.]

We ensure that there are up-to-date points of contact at each of our organisations.

Checklist

- Which persons or entities are involved in contributing to and stewarding the data?
- Who are the points of contact/representatives at each organisation?
- What are is the procedure for on-boarding and off-boarding parties?

GOVERNANCE

We stand for the self-determination of individuals and groups to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. Therefore, we practice democratic governance, in which decision making regarding this data sharing arrangement remains in the hands of our relevant stakeholders through inclusive, transparent and participatory means.

We establish and clearly document effective processes by which decisions are made, and indicate who can participate in them. We ensure that the stakeholders of our project — including data subjects, data producers, data holders, and/or data users — are able to meaningfully participate in decision-making processes so that their interests are addressed by our rules and operations.

[EXAMPLE GOVERNANCE MECHANISM: We will have a board of representatives who will be regularly elected (or appointed) by our organisations and/or stakeholder groups through an inclusive voting process. Representatives will each serve a two-year term. They will be empowered to recommend and decide policy which data stewards implement.]

[EXAMPLE GOVERNANCE MECHANISM: We (will) have a community discussion forum, in which stakeholders have the opportunity to interact and engage with other stakeholders regarding decisions and governance. We put forth a separate code of conduct for those engaging in the forum.]

[EXAMPLE: See Additional Resources below for more governance resources and tools.]

We commit to regularly reviewing our governance processes so that it is democratic, participatory, and functional for achieving our shared purposes and goals to the highest degree possible.

- How will the parties practice democratic governance of the data, including the rights, duties, and authorities of different stakeholders?
- How are relevant stakeholders involved in decision making over how and when data is shared? How are their interests represented in decision making? (Democracy; Self-determination)
- How will the parties practice transparency around its governance processes?
- Will there be a body through which decisions about the organisation are made and are there platforms for making decisions (ex. discussion forum, voting rules, membership rules)? (Self-determination; Inclusivity)
  - If there is a discussion forum in which parties or stakeholders interact, how will a code of conduct for that space be enforced?
- How will the parties decide who can access the data – including how they access it, for what purpose and duration?
- How will the parties ensure that external authorities recognise or interact with this data sharing relationship, in particular, surrounding existing data protection and competition regulations?
- Does it make sense to form or use an intermediary and if so, what type fits best?

QUALITY

We take measures to ensure that the shared data will be high quality, and that it is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR).[12] We do so by electing specific organisations or persons to ensure that the data is frequently updated and audited. Such processes should also ensure compliance with applicable EU data and privacy related regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Data Act and Data Governance Act, and sector-specific legislation, as we are committed to complying with the law and respecting EU fundamental rights.

We take steps to minimise the human, carbon and environmental footprint of the storage and processing of data. We do this by only collecting data that is useful and purposeful, in order to fulfil our stated purpose, and recognise that when irrelevant or compromising data is collected and used, it can undermine the trust of our stakeholders and lead to unnecessary risk and waste.

We practice data sufficiency in order to minimise the risk that the data collected is not misused or mishandled. Additionally, we do so in order to reduce emissions and hardware waste that often results from long term reliance on large data storage facilities.

Checklist

- What types of data will be shared? Examples of data include:
  - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, identification numbers.
  - Biometric data, such as fingerprints or location history.
  - Demographic data, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education level, language spoken, and occupation.
  - Behavioural data, such as website visits, page views, click patterns, purchase history, and engagement metrics.

- o Geolocation data such as those collected through GPS, IP addresses, and Wi-Fi networks.
- o Research data, such as quantitative and qualitative data that is primarily or secondarily collected.
- What technical infrastructure will be use to collect, store, access, and use the data?
- Has an assessment been performed to assess if, when data relating to natural persons will be shared, anonymous data will suffice to achieve the intended purpose(s)? If the outcome of this assessment was negative, how will compliance with relevant EU data protection and privacy regulations such as the GDPR be ensured for this data, including each of the party's role and responsibility?
- If the data relating to natural persons is anonymous, is there any other way in which EU fundamental rights or values (e.g., risk of (indirect) discrimination or detriment to privacy interests of groups (group privacy)) can be affected? If so, has a fundamental rights impact assessment been performed?
- Is the data to be shared otherwise regulated? How will compliance be ensured?
- Will a data intermediary or data steward be involved in overseeing the quality of the data?
- Who will monitor and verify the quality and integrity of the data and ensure that the data is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR)?
- How will the parties ensure the data is not corrupted?
- How often will the data be updated?
- What steps will the parties take to practice data sufficiency and minimise the human, carbon and environmental footprint of the storage and processing of data? (Data sufficiency; Life-centredness)
- What steps are taken to minimise the human, carbon and environmental footprint of the data's storage and processing?

ACCESS & SECURITY

We ensure that there are proper security mechanisms in place that will safeguard the data and its technical architecture against loss, theft, unauthorised access or alteration of data by non-authorised parties. As part of this commitment, we are attentive to how and to what extent data is accessible, and will take steps to ensure access is limited, such as by role, purpose and duration. We enact measures to guarantee that data access is auditable and any transfers or changes to the data is fully traceable. If necessary, the data provider can request to remove, destroy, or return the original data by request.

In the case of a serious security compromise or any kind of security breach with the data, we take steps to notify all impacted stakeholders of the breach in a timely manner.

Checklist

- Are there mechanisms in place to monitor the security of the architecture?
- Are there any time or legal limitations on data access, such as by duration or purpose? How will access be removed otherwise?
- What will happen to the data if the data sharing agreement is voided?
- What security commitments should data holders and data users make to protect against loss, theft, unauthorised access or alteration of data by non-authorised parties?
- How will the data user (or data holder) inform the data holder (or data subjects) of security compromises or breaches? (Trust)

INTEROPERABILITY

We agree to make our data as interoperable as possible with our existing organisations' data infrastructures, as well as with larger data systems and commons, such as Common European Data Spaces. We strive to make our data sharing practices supportive of other forms of information and knowledge exchange between our organisations and fulfil our mutual goals – such as improving the scalability of our products and services, and fostering productivity of our operations in a cooperative manner.

Checklist

- How will the parties facilitate and ensure the interoperability of their data?
- How does the shared data interoperate with other larger systems or data commons?
- How does the data sharing practice support other forms of information and knowledge exchange between the parties and fulfil their mutually beneficial goals?
- How will the shared data enable the parties to effectively compete in the open market, by helping to scale their operations and foster productivity in a cooperative manner? (Co-opetition)

RIGHTS OF USE

We ensure that the terms and conditions around the use of our shared data will be mutually agreed upon by our organisations and any relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, the license we apply to our shared data will reflect our common values and reinforce the purpose of our data sharing relationship. When handling data from external sources, we ensure that existing data licenses are respected and original sources are cited whenever necessary.

In cases where we agree to share our data with other third-parties or with the general public, we ensure that impacted stakeholders are given an opportunity to participate in deciding the terms and conditions under which the data is shared. We recognise the right of data subjects to control their personal data, including the right to be informed of the use of their data, and to access or delete their data and that other laws, such as the EU Data Act, will also prevent exclusivity of data.

We may decide to remunerate data holders, data subjects and data intermediation services providers in order to incentivise high-quality curation, processing, and analysis of our data.

Checklist

- What license will be applied, by default, to contributed data?
- How can data contributors and holders deviate from the default license – by attaching additional terms or using a different license?
- How will the data holder and data user ensure their conduct complies with intellectual property-related licenses and avoid infringements?
- Will there be a remuneration for data? If so, how will data holders, data subjects and data intermediation services providers be remunerated fairly to incentivise continued investment in high-quality data (its collection, curation, processing, and analysis)? (Co-opetition, Equity)
- If this data sharing relationship results in revenue generation, will the revenue be distributed to data sharers, data stewards, or others who contributed and managed the data and ensured its quality?

- Can the data be shared with third-parties? If so, how do data subjects or data holders decide and consent to the terms and conditions under which data is shared with third parties? (Trust, Inclusivity)
- Is the consent of the data subject or data holder required in case of incorporation of the data into new datasets?
- Will the data be openly available to the public? If so, how do the data holders decide and consent to the terms and conditions under which data is shared with the public? (Trust, Inclusivity)

LIABILITIES

We take steps to prevent erroneous data or the destruction, loss, or alternation of data, whether done unlawfully or accidentally. We regularly implement backup and recovery protocols to protect against data loss.

In case there is misuse or abuse of the data or a violation of applicable law or terms and a conflict arises over how someone should be held liable, we have a conflict resolution mechanism in place to resolve these matters. We commit resolving conflicts through restorative justice (to heal relations) over retributive justice (to punish wrongdoers).

Checklist

- How will the parties address instances of erroneous data or the destruction, loss, or alternation of data whether done unlawfully or accidentally?
- What kind of conflict resolution mechanism is in place to resolve conflicts? When will it be handled internally versus externally (i.e., through court proceedings)?
- How will the conflict resolution mechanism approach prioritise a restorative justice approach over a retributive justice approach? (Equity, Co-opetition)
- How are data holders liable for damages that results from the misuse of shared data or violation of the law or license terms?
- How will intent and harm be taken into account when determining graduated sanctions against violators of the data sharing agreement?
- Did the parties assess whether liability insurance is advisable given the scope of possible liabilities?

MONITORING & COMPLIANCE

We agree to empower persons or entities to monitor compliance with this code of conduct and any resulting data sharing agreement between our organisations. As part of this commitment, we provide stakeholders (data holders, data users, and/or data subjects) with contact information to enable them to notify our organisations of non-compliance.

None of the terms of this code of conduct or its execution may contradict existing rules of law of relevant jurisdictions.

Checklist

- Which persons or entities will monitor compliance with this code of conduct and the data sharing agreement (if applicable)?
- How will actions (contribution, access, and use) be monitored on the data sharing infrastructure?
- What is the process for reporting and investigating non-compliance with this code of conduct and the data sharing agreement and applicable laws? (Trust)
- How will the parties ensure compliance with the rules of law of relevant jurisdictions, including data protection and competition regulations?
- What consequences follow from violating this code of conduct, the data sharing agreement or applicable laws?

Sector Specific Templates

Template: Health/Care

PURPOSE

This code of conduct relates to data that will be shared and stewarded for the following purpose: [WELL-DEFINED PURPOSE] for [LIST BENEFICIARIES]. We also recognise that this data sharing relationship will fulfil our shared goals to [GOALS].

The types of data that will be shared include:

- [EXAMPLE 1 - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, identification numbers.]
- [EXAMPLE 2 - Biometric data, such as fingerprints or location history.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 - Demographic data, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education level, language spoken, and occupation.]
- [EXAMPLE 4 - Behavioural data, such as website visits, page views, click patterns, purchase history, and engagement metrics.]
- [EXAMPLE 5 - Geo-location data such as those collected through GPS, IP addresses, and Wi-Fi networks.]
- [EXAMPLE 6 - Research data, such as quantitative and qualitative data that is primarily or secondarily collected.]

We share these common principles:

- [EXAMPLE 1 – In addition to individual privacy, we strive to protect both community privacy (those who actively identify themselves as part of a collective group or identity) as well as group privacy (those who may belong to a group or identify who may not be aware of their belonging to it) in our handling of health data.]
- [EXAMPLE 2 – Wherever possible, we seek community consent relating to the health data that we collect, store, and analyse.]

We recognise that each component of data management requires skills, time, and attention, and we shall secure compensation or recognition of this labour by any means possible to ensure the highest quality of our shared data.

QUALITY

In addition to terms of the General Template:

We are committed to working with hospitals/clinics/medical professionals/patients to co-design data collection processes, such as to minimise the effort needed to gather quality relevant data, in recognition of the unique characteristics of each context and locale.

SECURITY

We ensure that there are proper security mechanisms in place that will safeguard the data and its technical architecture against loss, theft, unauthorised access or alteration of data by non-authorised parties. As part of this commitment, we are attentive to how and to what extent data is accessible, and will take steps to ensure access is limited, such as by role, purpose and duration.

We place safeguards around health data that is personal, sensitive, or otherwise necessitates confidentiality, such as by anonymising the data, in order to protect hospitals/clinics/medical professionals/patients.

In the case of a serious security compromise or any kind of security breach with the data, we take steps to notify all impacted stakeholders of the breach in a timely manner.

Template: Food

PURPOSE

This code of conduct relates to [agricultural / land and agronomic data / livestock and fish data / climate data / machine data / financial data / compliance data] that will be shared and stewarded for the following purpose: [WELL-DEFINED PURPOSE] for [LIST BENEFICIARIES]. We also recognise that this data sharing relationship will fulfil our shared goals to [GOALS].

The types of data that will be shared include:

- [EXAMPLE 1 - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, identification numbers.]
- [EXAMPLE 2 - Biometric data, such as fingerprints or location history.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 - Demographic data, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education level, language spoken, and occupation.]
- [EXAMPLE 4 - Behavioural data, such as website visits, page views, click patterns, purchase history, and engagement metrics.]
- [EXAMPLE 5 - Geo-location data such as those collected through GPS, IP addresses, and Wi-Fi networks.]
- [EXAMPLE 6 - Research data, such as quantitative and qualitative data that is primarily or secondarily collected.]

We share these common principles:

- [EXAMPLE – We agree to the terms of the *Data Fiduciary Oath of Care for Agricultural Professionals* and have signed the oath.][3]
- [EXAMPLE 1 – We seek to improve the prosperity and living conditions of farmers/fisheries/distributors and their communities.]
- [EXAMPLE 2 – We are committed to improve resource efficiency, ecologically impactful processes, and the health and welfare of animals, in order to build agricultural systems that place us in better harmony with life on Earth.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 – We acknowledge humanity's role in climate change and build tools and process to mitigate its impacts on society and ecosystems.]
- [EXAMPLE 4 – We strive to use data to improve administrative and bureaucratic processes, adapt business plans, respond to market and consumer expectations, and inform science-based public policies.]
- [EXAMPLE 5 – We work to maintain trust between our organisation and the farmers/fishers/distributors we collaborate with through transparent processes and clear communication about the (potential) benefits and purposes of data sharing.]
- [EXAMPLE 6 – We recognise that agricultural data can be personal, sensitive, or otherwise necessitates confidentiality and will ensure that necessary safeguards are in place to protect farmers/fisheries/distributors.]
- [EXAMPLE 7 – We will always seek the explicit, express and informed permission from farmers/fisheries/distributors to collect, access, store, and use collected data.]

QUALITY

In addition to terms of the General Template:

We are committed to working with farmers/fisheries/distributors to co-design data collection processes, such as to minimise the effort needed to gather quality relevant data, in recognition of the unique characteristics of each farm/fishery/distributor.

SECURITY

We ensure that there are proper security mechanisms in place that will safeguard the data and its technical architecture against loss, theft, unauthorised access or alteration of data by non-authorised parties. As part of this commitment, we are attentive to how and to what extent data is accessible, and will take steps to ensure access is limited, such as by role, purpose and duration.

We place safeguards around agricultural data that is personal, sensitive, or otherwise necessitates confidentiality, such as by anonymising the data, in order to protect farmers/fisheries/distributors.
In the case of a serious security compromise or any kind of security breach with the data, we take steps to notify all impacted stakeholders of the breach in a timely manner.

RIGHTS OF USE

We ensure that the terms and conditions around the use of our shared data will be mutually agreed upon by our organisations and any relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, the license we apply to our shared data will reflect our common values and reinforce the purpose of our data sharing relationship. When handling data from external sources, we ensure that existing data licenses are respected and original sources are cited whenever necessary.

In cases where we agree to share our data with other third-parties or with the general public, we ensure that impacted stakeholders are given an opportunity to participate in deciding the terms and conditions under which the data is shared. **In determining usage rights, we aim to empower and prioritise the rights of farmers/fisheries/distributors over large multinational agricultural entities, particularly if it impacts data subjects' trade secrets.**

We may decide to remunerate data holders, data subjects, data intermediation services providers, and/or data subjects in order to incentivise high-quality curation, processing, and analysis of our data.

Template: Mobility

PURPOSE

This code of conduct relates to data that will be shared and stewarded for the following purpose: [WELL-DEFINED PURPOSE] for [LIST BENEFICIARIES]. We also recognise that this data sharing relationship will fulfil our shared goals to [GOALS].

The types of data that will be shared include:

- [EXAMPLE 1 - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, identification numbers.]
- [EXAMPLE 2 - Biometric data, such as fingerprints or location history.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 - Demographic data, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education level, language spoken, and occupation.]
- [EXAMPLE 4 - Behavioural data, such as website visits, page views, click patterns, purchase history, and engagement metrics.]
- [EXAMPLE 5 - Geo-location data such as those collected through GPS, IP addresses, and Wi-Fi networks.]
- [EXAMPLE 6 - Research data, such as quantitative and qualitative data that is primarily or secondarily collected.]

We share these common principles:

- [EXAMPLE 1 – We acknowledge humanity's role in climate change and are committed to mitigating its impacts on society and ecosystems].
- [EXAMPLE 2 – We are committed to renewable/green energy production and consumption, and to generally improve resource and energy efficiency and ecologically impactful processes in order to build efficient mobility systems that place us in better harmony with life on Earth.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 – We strive to use data to improve administrative and bureaucratic processes, adapt business plans, respond to market and consumer expectations, and inform science-based public policies.]
- EXAMPLE 4 – We are committed to protecting individual and community privacy as it relates to their mobility, and minimise collection and storage of personal, sensitive, or otherwise confidential data].

We recognise that each component of data management requires skills, time, and attention, and we shall secure compensation or recognition of this labour by any means possible to ensure the highest quality of our shared data.

QUALITY

In addition to terms of the General Template:

We are committed to working with transport providers/experts/administrators/drivers/riders to co-design data collection processes, such as to minimise the effort needed to gather quality relevant data, in recognition of the unique circumstances of each locale.

SECURITY

We ensure that there are proper security mechanisms in place that will safeguard the data and its technical architecture against loss, theft, unauthorised access or alteration of data by non-authorised parties. As part of this commitment, we are attentive to how and to what extent data is accessible, and will take steps to ensure access is limited, such as by role, purpose and duration.

We place safeguards around transport data that is personal, sensitive, or otherwise necessitates confidentiality, such as by anonymising the data, in order to protect transport providers/experts/administrators/drivers/riders.

In the case of a serious security compromise or any kind of security breach with the data, we take steps to notify all impacted stakeholders of the breach in a timely manner.

RIGHTS OF USE

We ensure that the terms and conditions around the use of our shared data will be mutually agreed upon by our organisations and any relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, the license we apply to our shared data will reflect our common values and reinforce the purpose of our data sharing relationship. When handling data from external sources, we ensure that existing data licenses are respected and original sources are cited whenever necessary.

In cases where we agree to share our data with other third-parties or with the general public, we ensure that impacted stakeholders are given an opportunity to participate in deciding the terms and conditions under which the data is shared. **In determining usage rights, we aim to empower and prioritise the rights of transport providers/administrators/drivers/riders over large multinational transport entities.** We may decide to remunerate data holders, data subjects, and/or data intermediation services providers in order to incentivise high-quality curation, processing, and analysis of our data.

Template: Energy

PURPOSE

This code of conduct relates to data that will be shared and stewarded for the following purpose: [WELL-DEFINED PURPOSE] for [LIST BENEFICIARIES]. We also recognise that this data sharing relationship will fulfil our shared goals to [GOALS].

The types of data that will be shared include:

- [EXAMPLE 1 - Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, identification numbers.]
- [EXAMPLE 2 - Biometric data, such as fingerprints or location history.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 - Demographic data, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education level, language spoken, and occupation.]
- [EXAMPLE 4 - Behavioural data, such as website visits, page views, click patterns, purchase history, and engagement metrics.]
- [EXAMPLE 5 - Geo-location data such as those collected through GPS, IP addresses, and Wi-Fi networks.]
- [EXAMPLE 6 - Research data, such as quantitative and qualitative data that is primarily or secondarily collected.]

We share these common principles:

- [EXAMPLE 1 – We acknowledge humanity's role in climate change and are committed to mitigating its impacts on society and ecosystems].
- [EXAMPLE 2 – We are committed to renewable energy production and consumption, and to generally improve resource and energy efficiency and ecologically impactful processes in order to build efficient mobility systems that place us in better harmony with life on Earth.]
- [EXAMPLE 3 – We strive to use data to improve administrative and bureaucratic processes, adapt business plans, respond to market and consumer expectations, and inform science-based public policies.]
- EXAMPLE 4 – We are committed to protecting individual and community privacy as it relates to their energy yes, and minimise collection and storage of personal, sensitive, or otherwise confidential data].

We recognise that each component of data management requires skills, time, and attention, and we shall secure compensation or recognition of this labour by any means possible to ensure the highest quality of our shared data.

QUALITY

In addition to terms of the General Template:

We are committed to working with energy providers/experts/administrators/consumers to co-design data collection processes to minimise the effort needed to gather quality relevant data, in recognition of the unique circumstances of each locale.

SECURITY

We ensure that there are proper security mechanisms in place that will safeguard the data and its technical architecture against loss, theft, unauthorised access or alteration of data by non-authorised parties. As part of this commitment, we are attentive to how and to what extent data is accessible, and will take steps to ensure access is limited, such as by role, purpose and duration.

We place safeguards around transport data that is personal, sensitive, or otherwise necessitates confidentiality, such as by anonymising the data, in order to protect energy providers/experts/administrators/consumers.

In the case of a serious security compromise or any kind of security breach with the data, we take steps to notify all impacted stakeholders of the breach in a timely manner.

RIGHTS OF USE

We ensure that the terms and conditions around the use of our shared data will be mutually agreed upon by our organisations and any relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, the license we apply to our shared data will reflect our common values and reinforce the purpose of our data sharing relationship. When handling data from external sources, we ensure that existing data licenses are respected and original sources are cited whenever necessary.

In cases where we agree to share our data with other third-parties or with the general public, we ensure that impacted stakeholders are given an opportunity to participate in deciding the terms and conditions under which the data is shared. In determining usage rights, we aim to empower and prioritise the rights of energy providers/administrators/consumers over large multinational transport entities.

We may decide to remunerate data holders, data subjects, data intermediation services providers, and/or data subjects in order to incentivise high-quality curation, processing, and analysis of our data.

Additional Resources for Data Sharing

These templates have heavily relied on other data sharing code of conducts and frameworks for principles and practices for data commons governance, including the following:

- European Travel Commission – Code of Conduct on Data Sharing in Tourism (2023) https://etc-corporate.org/reports/code-of-conduct-on-data-sharing-in-tourism/
- EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual agreement – https://fefac.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/eu_code_of_conduct_on_agricultural_data_sharing-1.pdf
- The FAIR Data Principles – https://force11.org/info/the-fair-data-principles/
- A Practical Framework for Applying Ostrom's Principles to Data Commons Governance https://foundation.mozilla.org/en/blog/a-practical-framework-for-applying-ostroms-principles-to-data-commons-governance/
- Workshop on Governing Knowledge Commons - https://knowledge-commons.net/

Data Management Tools and Platforms

- CKAN is an open-source DMS (data management system) — https://ckan.org/
- Development Data Partnership is collaboration between international organisations and technology companies facilitating the efficient and responsible use of third-party data in international development — https://datapartnership.org/
- Health/Care
  - Sage Bionetworks CHIRON: Community Health Interests for Researchers & Oversight Networks: https://sagebionetworks.pubpub.org/dash/collection/chiron/overview
- Food
- OpenTEAM Agricultural Data Use Documents: https://openteam-agreements.community
- Mobility
  - Mobility Data Interoperability Principles (MDIP) Coalition — https://www.interoperablemobility.org/
  - The Mobility Factory — https://themobilityfactory.coop/
  - Open Mobility Foundation — https://www.openmobilityfoundation.org
  - Populus — https://www.populus.ai/
  - Transport Data Commons: https://tdc.unece.org/
- Energy
  - Catalyst Co-op — https://catalyst.coop/
  - Net-Zero Data Public Utility — https://nzdpu.com/home
  - REScoop.eu — https://www.rescoop.eu/

Governance Tools and Mechanisms

- CommunityRule — https://communityrule.info/
- Decidim — https://decidim.org/
- Loomio Handbook — https://help.loomio.com/en/user_manual/getting_started/index.html
- Mozilla Foundation: A Practical Framework for Applying Ostrom's Principles to Data Commons Governance — https://foundation.mozilla.org/en/blog/a-practical-framework-for-applying-ostroms-principles-to-data-commons-governance/

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- GNU Affero General Public License Version 3 — https://opensource.org/license/agpl-v3
- GNU General Public License — https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.en.html
- Peer Production License — https://wiki.p2pfoundation.net/Peer_Production_License

Appendix II:
Co-Creation Methods

The EU Code of Conduct for Data Sharing and Management in the Social Economy has been formulated over a period of twelve months by a diverse group of social economy actors from various regions of Europe and representing different areas in the social economy. Throughout this period, a series of two in-person meetings and three online meetings were held, employing a variety of co-creation methods. These participatory sessions highlighted the importance of incorporating diverse expertise and perspectives from all participants to shape a list of shared values, which can serve as a guide for reflection and dialogue about data sharing in the social economy. As a result, a set of key values was identified, forming the foundation of this code of conduct. This chapter will outline the methods used to establish these core values.

Session 1: On-site session (Brussels) – Get to know each other & goals of data sharing

During a first on-site kick-off meeting in Brussels, hosted by the European Commission the Commission introduced the initiative and the relevant policy links such as the Social Economy Action Plan, the transition pathway for proximity and social economy, GDPR, the data act and the data governance act. The group got the chance to get to know each other through one-on-one conversations and group discussions related to the topic and participants experience and expertise.

During this session the aim was to open up reflections about the possible goals of data sharing, given the group contained a large diversity of people, some of whom have a lot of data sharing expertise, while others lack that expertise.

As an introduction, a presentation (WAAG Futurelab) was used showcasing concrete examples of data sharing and management in the social economy, which was information we collected during interviews. These examples highlighted different goals that people in the social economy can realise with data sharing; such as. realising a more inclusive society, providing accessible care for everyone, or supporting the transition towards a green economy. An overview over different codes of conduct was provided that were already developed in the EU data, for various data spaces (like, the code of conduct for data sharing in tourism, mobile health apps and agriculture) and we showed a more general code of ethics for data sharing, including values and principles of each code. The aim was to help participants to better understand what a code of conduct is, what it looks like, and what it is used for. In this way, the work was prepared and first insight were offered on how codes of conduct can be established.

To encourage participants to reflect on data sharing, the first step was to foster their creativity in thinking about possible goals they could realise with the sharing of data. Group and subgroups were asked to think about their goals for data sharing and management by selecting a maximum of five theme cards. These theme cards were developed based on insights from a literature study and interviews conducted by Waag, prior to the meeting. The themes included topics like mobility, agriculture, food, health, nature and democracy. The group was encouraged to consider which themes in the set provided were important for them, which were missing and should be added, and which were less important. The five most important themes were represented by each group on a 'data-goal' canvas, followed by two questions for each theme: What are your goals within this theme? How can you use data to achieve these goals?

After selecting one of the data goals that the groups find most important and interesting to explore further, a "magic machine" workshop was used. This type of workshop uses a method that allows ideas that are not yet fully imagined, to come to the surface and to take concrete physical form. The method uses physical materials and asks participants to build something. The experts provided all kinds of scrap materials, including white and colourless items without any text, such as paper plates, paper cups, bamboo cutlery, skewers, tape, string, and cardboard. To create the magic machine step by step, the facilitators used a data story canvas with guiding questions, including: who is involved in data sharing? Where does the data come from? What problem does it solve? Who are the end-users? How does it contribute to the social economy? The canvas also had a so-called 'parking spot' for documenting interesting thoughts and ideas that did not fit the main storyline. The session were concluded with presentations by each subgroup. Each group addressed the following questions in their presentation: Which data sharing goal does your group serve? What is the name of your machine? What does it do? How does it fit in the social economy? Do you expect obstacles for the realisation of the goal in the social economy? Can you think of examples?

Session 2: Online session – Reflecting on stakeholders and their interests & on good and bad consequences of data sharing

During the second session the facilitators aimed to open-up reflection on concrete data sharing case studies, and explore how data sharing opens up possibilities, but can also lead to risks.

The second session, which was hosted online, focused on exploring potential issues related to data sharing and management in the social economy. During the first session in Brussels, the facilitators asked four participants to figure as 'chairs' and taking a more active role in the development of the code. In collaboration with these chairs, we prepared four case studies, prior to this online session. These case studies were input to the reflection of this second session. Participants were split into sub-groups, and each was assigned one of the following case studies: a short (farm to fork) value chain, a citizen science project engaging people in air quality measurements called "Dutch Skies" (Hollandse Hoogten), a medical data model engaging patients in making their data available for use by researchers named "MIDATA", and a data cooperative for mobility data called "VelObserver".

The facilitators provided canvases for each group's work, utilising the online application TLdraw. In the first round of conversation, the following questions were used: What is the goal of data sharing in this example, and what role does data play in achieving this goal? What kind of data is this? To help guide the groups in identifying their goals, the facilitators provided some examples, including: control over your own medical data, policymaking, producing food with less CO_2 emissions, and collaboration among partners. To encourage deeper thinking, the facilitators offered additional questions, such as: Is this the only goal for which data will be shared in this case? Are there other potential goals you can imagine?

In the second round of conversation, the facilitators asked the groups to map the various stakeholders in the case study and consider the different interests of these stakeholders with respect to data and how these interests relate to their identified goals. Interests can vary based on the goal, and conflicts or similarities may arise. The stakeholder mapping canvas contained circles, allowing participants to indicate the extent to which each stakeholder is involved in the data-sharing goal—whether they are at the core or further removed from it. After completing the mapping, the facilitators collected conclusions of this session during a plenary meeting. The group discussed who shares similar interests, who has conflicting interests, and any potential problems participants foresee.

In preparation for the third round of conversation, the facilitators asked all participants to prepare a case study related to their own work as homework. Ideally, this case study description was half a page long, and included a description of an example of data sharing or management in the social economy. The facilitators to answer the following questions: What is the goal? Who are the stakeholders? What data are we talking about? What problems would you expect? How have those problems been addressed? The facilitators also asked to give special attention to concrete details and avoid holistic or too conceptual descriptions. In the third round, participants began by writing down three positive and three negative consequences of sharing or managing data related to their cases on post-it notes. These consequences could impact various people, such as; they themselves, colleagues, citizens around them, loved ones, society as a whole etc.

After sharing their top positive and negative consequences in small groups, participants engaged in a discussion about the absolute worst consequence shared and the reasons behind it. They had the option to combine elements from different ideas if necessary. In their groups, they talked about the consequences that emerged and why they were concerning. Participants considered the roles of different stakeholders, who have access to sensitive data, what types of data are not well protected, and how data is processed. Participants also discussed which data could be shared without complete anonymisation and under what conditions this might occur. Finally, participants exchanged advice on how to prevent negative outcomes. The meeting was concluded during a plenary with each group sharing the negative outcomes they identified along with their suggestions for avoiding them.

Session 3: On-site session (Amsterdam) – Important shared values

The third on-site session focused on the selection of values to include in the code of conduct for the social economy. The programme had two elements.

On the first day the participants joined the Public Spaces Conference in Amsterdam, which focuses on development of open, fair and inclusive technology. Participants were invited to attend to various sessions, but also to join the workshop "Sharing Data for Social Economy Goals - Under what conditions are you willing to share data to strengthen the social economy?". Prior to the event, members submitted various case studies, each focusing on an example of data sharing and management within the social economy. These cases included details such as information about the goals of data sharing, identification of the stakeholders involved, information on the types of data, potential challenges, and how those challenges were addressed. Waag selected five cases from the submissions to serve as the focus for the different workshop groups, the other case descriptions were kept for later inclusion into the chapter on 'good practices' (Chapter 3). In the beginning of the workshop, each group received five principles of data ethics: the human being at the centre, individual data control, and principles requiring transparency, accountability, and equality. These principles served as a lens to look at the cases and engage in a discussion about them. In this way we invited the group to reflect on how they would translate the principle to the practical example described in the case study.

On the second day, participants gathered in the Waag building. The group was divided into four subgroups and each subgroup received a pile of cards with values noted on them. The session started by asking individual participants to choose their top three values out of the pile of cards. The pile of values contained values such as: privacy, safety, trust, solidarity, community, equity, knowledge, innovation, diversity, fun etc. Participants could also add values to the list. After choosing their values individually, participants shared and discussed their selections first in pairs and subsequently in the entire subgroup. They then followed a structured process using a canvas to collectively select five values. This process included several

guiding questions: Why did you choose these values? What does the combination of these values mean? Followed by the questions: Which values are similar, and why? Which values are in conflict? How would you resolve this? They prioritised a maximum of five values and described each one. They also considered what important values might have been overlooked in the discussion. At the end of this exercise, the entire group split into two to share insights, identify common themes, and agree on a set of five values. Finally, the two groups presented their consolidated values to each other. This exercise allows to arrive to commonly agreed set of values, which eventually would become the backbone of the code.

Session 4: Online session – Feedback

Between session 3 and 4, Waag created the first draft of the list of values that shape the concept Chapter 1 of the code, and provided instructions for the thematic subgroups to provide feedback on this chapter. Each subgroup was led by a chair who ensured the completion of the feedback on the draft before session 4.

In the first part of the fourth session, Waag briefly reminded the group of the chapter's content regarding values and summarised feedback from the initial draft provided by the participants. The focus was on the discussion points that remained after reviewing the first draft of Chapter 1, which needed to be addressed before revising the chapter. In the second part of the session, Commons Network organised breakout groups. In these groups, we discussed data intermediaries and their desired characteristics and practices, particularly in relation to general versus collective interests in the domains of food, energy, health, and mobility.

Following the discussions, Waag Futurelab and Commons Network recognised the need for changes. We shared the various concept chapters of the code of conduct with the group members once more and updated them based on the feedback received, resulting in a finalised version.

Acknowledgements

Interviewees

Anouk Ruhaak	Data Governance Expert
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Ramya Chandrasekhar	Center for Internet and Society (CNRS).
Ronan Sy	Data For Good
Saari Leevi	Universitiy of Amsterdam
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