



RULEBOOK FOR FAIR DATA ECONOMY

Rulebook Template for Data Networks

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SITRa

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Rulebook for Fair Data Economy - Template for Data Networks

Rulebook

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1 Rulebook template for Data Networks

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2 General Part

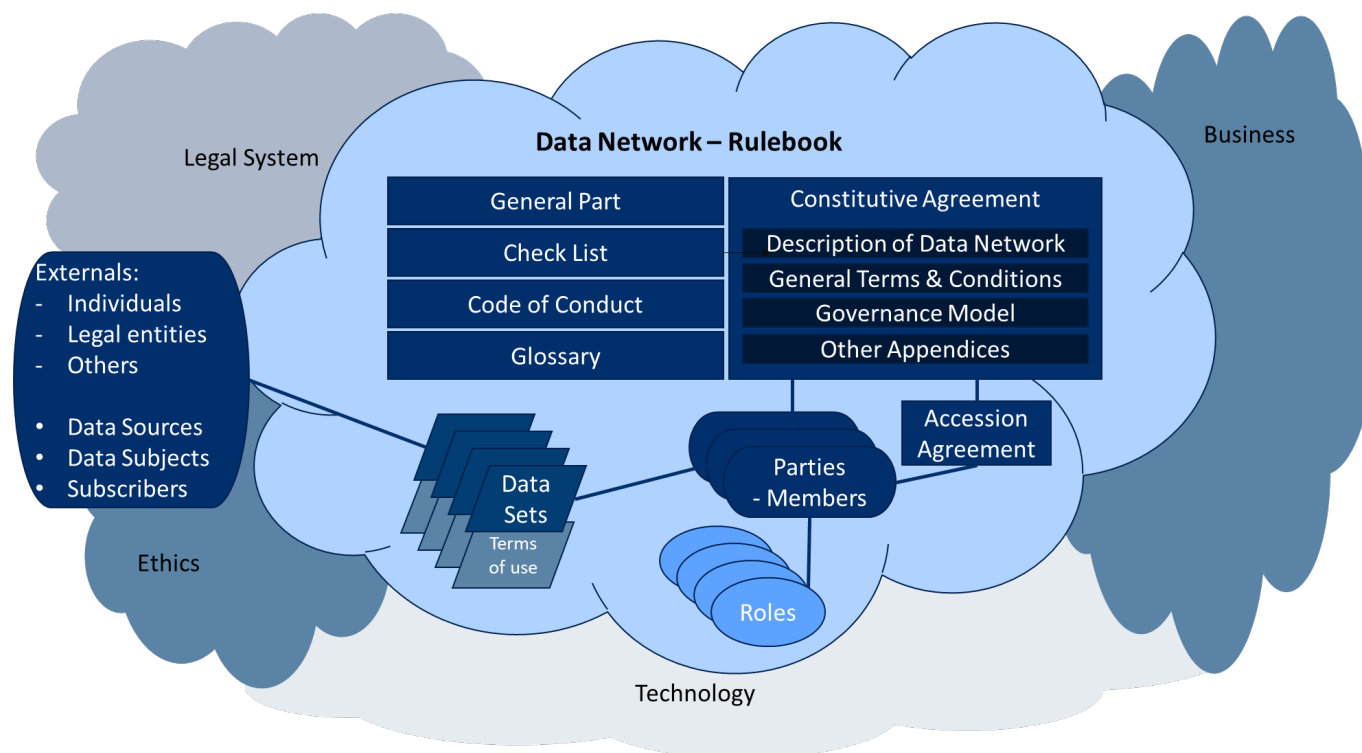
The purpose of this Rulebook Template is to provide an easily accessible manual on how to establish a data network and to set out general terms and conditions for data sharing agreements. This Rulebook Template will help organisations to form new data networks, implement rulebooks for those data networks, and promote the fair data economy in general. With the aid of a rulebook, parties can establish a data network based on mutual trust that shares a common mission, vision and values. A rulebook also helps data sources and data users to assess any requirements imposed by applicable legislation and contracts appropriately in addition to guiding them in adopting practices that promote the use of data and management of risks.

There are many benefits to sharing data. It may allow data users to access data for research purposes or for the development of their products and services. Sharing data may also allow data sources to improve their products or services and supporting the development of added value or services by third parties. The existence of rich ecosystems that create new products and services may become very attractive to users. An increase in the number of service users, in turn, encourages new product and service developers and users to join the data ecosystem. This network effect may increase the value of a specific service and even the entire ecosystem. Furthermore, sharing data may lower the transaction costs of gathering data and allow data sources to combine their databases with minimal organisational changes.

Data networks that adopt the Rulebook Template must be fair, balanced and lawful in their processing of data. They must also be just and impartial toward their members and ensure that the right of third parties are not infringed. Personal data must be processed in accordance with European and applicable national data protection regulations. Data networks identify and manage risks associated with the sharing and processing of data while ensuring the exploitation of new possibilities that data offers. This includes also ensuring compliance with relevant competition legislation and that the data network will not have a negative impact on market competition and consumers. Provisions restricting access to the network are especially important to take into account in this kind of assessment.

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The following picture illustrates the relations between the different parts of a rulebook implemented from this Template.



It is possible to significantly improve commercial businesses and public services by better availing data. Sharing data across organization borders multiplies these opportunities. However, there are lots of obstacles that prevent cross-organizational data sharing. They include

- the lack of technical and semantic interoperability;
- inability to adequately identify different actors; the lack of
- data quality; cultural and attitudinal problems; difficulties
- in understanding the benefits from data sharing;
- risks related to losing control of data and trade secrets, infringing others' rights, and data
- protection; inability to coordinate data ecosystems and get all entities excited and involved;
- inability to define success and show value for all entities in a data ecosystem; inability to create a
- common vision, mission, purpose and values; inability to identify roles for each entity.
- The Rulebook Template aims at helping to remove these obstacles. It enables and improves fairer, easier and more secure data sharing

within data networks. A rulebook based on this Template describes legal, business, technical, and governance models that the members of the data network use when sharing data with each other. It takes with the greatest importance into consideration ethical principles and especially the requirements that arouse from individuals' privacy and data protection.

The General Terms of the Rulebook Template as well as most of Glossary, Code of Conduct, and Control Questions are the same for all the data networks that use this IHAN Fair Data Economy model. Only the Specific Terms are written case by case. Therefore, it is easier and more cost-effective to create data networks and ecosystems, if the rulebooks of different data networks have substantially similar basis. It simplifies collaboration and data sharing even between data networks and makes it easier for an organization to participate in several data networks. The similar Rulebooks ensure fair, sustainable and ethical business within the data ecosystems, which in turn enables increasing know-how, trust and common market practises.

In order to be able to use its own and others' data, the organization needs to understand broadly the business, legal, technical, and ethical perspectives of data sharing. It should especially recognize in which roles it acts in the data network, which data processing and refining capabilities it needs to have, and what are the minimum requirements to participate in the data network. The four main roles of the actors within a data network are:

1. **Data Source:** one or several sources that provide the network with data.
2. **Service Provider:** one or several data refiners that combine data streams, refine data, and provide them further. Provides services to End-Users or as a subcontractor to other Service Providers.
3. **End-User:** one or several individuals or organizations for which a Service Provider has developed its services. Consumes, utilizes and accesses the value that is created in the data ecosystem.
4. **Infrastructure Operator:** one or several actors that provide identity management, consent management, logging, or service management services for the data network.

It is essential to realize that each of the members of the data network can operate in several roles and they may change continuously. Also, note that in a wider context, even Data Sources may get data from external sources and there can be external parties, **Subscribers**, that receive data from the data network in accordance with the Data Sets' Terms of Use although they are not Parties of the Constitutive Agreement. The starting point is that the rulebook is open and public, which is required by the transparency principle and the data protection legislation. However, the network-specific parts of a rulebook contain also confidential rules that are not disclosed outside the data network.

How to Start?

If you want to initiate a rulebook-based data network, follow these steps:

1. Go through the control questions in the Rulebook Template's Check List to see, how mature the network is, what are your capabilities, and how your version of the Rulebook should be implemented.
2. Fill in the Description of the Network, both the Business Part and the Technology Part. Check if you want to add more terms into the Glossary or change the existing definitions.
3. Read carefully all the Contractual parts and decide, how you want to complete them and which terms and conditions need to be changed in your case.
4. Ask the Founding Members to sign the Constitutive Agreement and start sharing data. New members may join the data network by signing an accession agreement. The data network is governed in accordance with the Governance Model.
5. Give feedback to us on what kind of changes and amendments you made to the Rulebook and how we could improve the Templates.

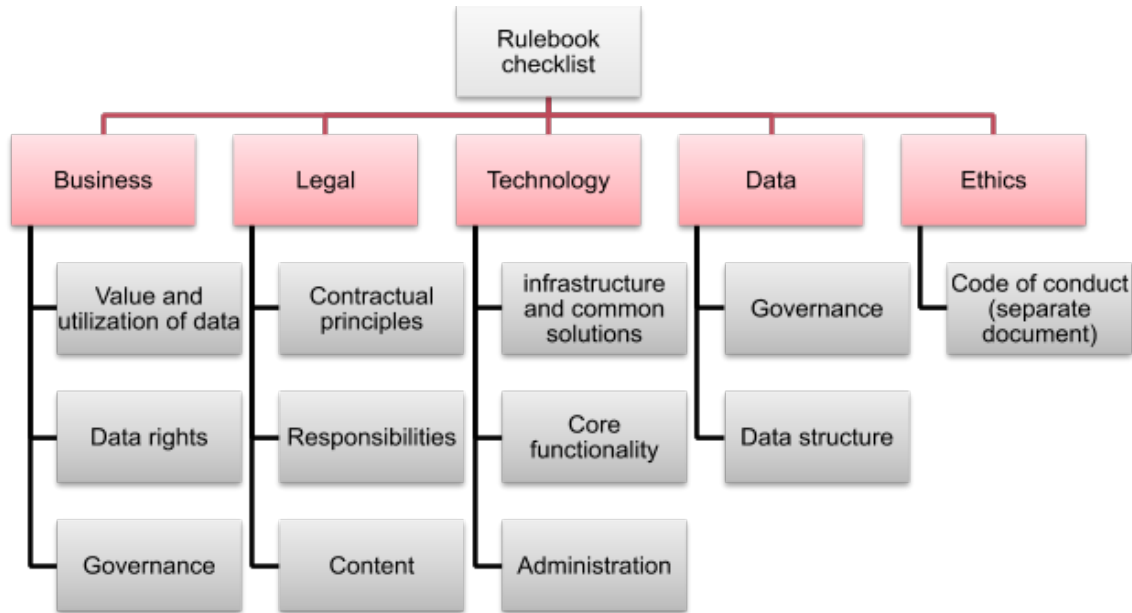
3 Checklist

3.1 Introduction

This document is part of a general framework for data sharing agreements developed to help organisations to form new data networks and to promote the fair data economy in general. The purpose of the following checklist is to provide a list of key data related questions to be used as a tool in the rulebook and contractual framework creation process.

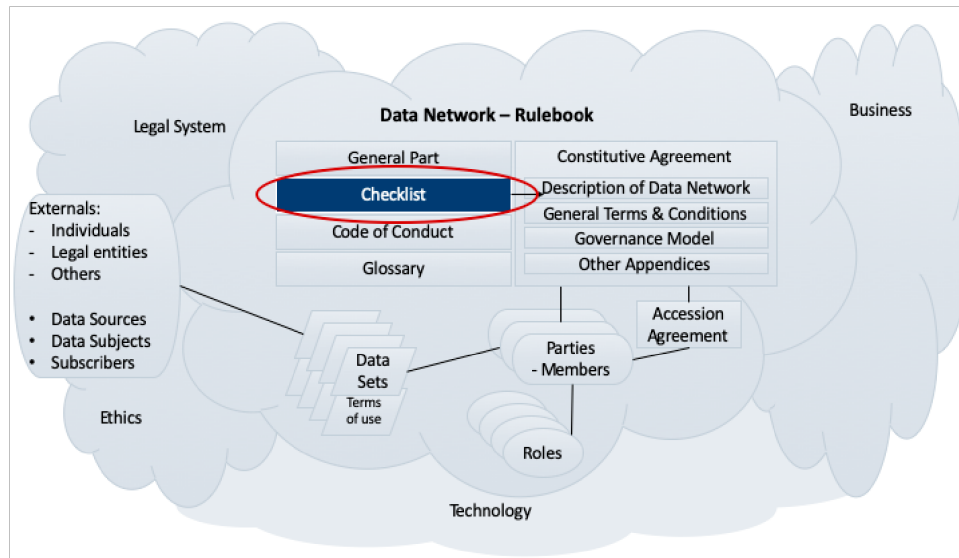
The checklist acts as a template document highlighting the most important aspects to consider when planning and building a data-driven collaboration and network. Even though the checklist may contain some questions and aspects not relevant to all data-driven activities, it is still advisable to go through the whole list carefully and decide per each step its relevance and potential further actions required.

The checklist is divided into top-level categories, which are then further divided to subcategories. These subcategories help in assessing the overall maturity of the planning as well as guide potential further actions to certain areas. Each question is also prioritized to further highlight and identify each question's role in the process. The structure of the categorization is as follows:



Please note that many of the checklist topics require a combination of business, legal, technology, data and ethics related activities to be resolved. For example, an entity controlling a data source need a business motivation to participate in the data network, a solid legal framework to cover potential challenges with the collaboration, fitted IT-solution and infrastructure to deliver the data, detailed description of the qualities, format and nature of data, as well as shared understanding of the ecosystem and its key principles.

The figure below illustrates this Checklist's position within the whole context of the Rule Book.



General checklist notation

OK = This question has relevance and we have a sufficient level of understanding how the question and its related aspects will be managed in our data network.

NOK = This question has relevance, but we don't currently have enough understanding how this question will be handled in our data network.

N/A = Not applicable. This topic is not currently relevant for our data network.

NOTE: See documents mentioned in the Comments/Further info for more detailed description about the question.

3.2 Business questions

3.2.1 Value and utilization of data

ID		OK	NOK	N/A	Comments/Further reference to documents
1.1.1	Initial key use cases for data What is the "job-to-be-done" that requires external data and related data network?				Business document: Purpose and core needs
1.1.2	Business case Is initial business case for data network defined? What are the applicable business models?				Business document: Ecosystem scope and business models Contractual Framework: CA and Network Description
1.1.3	Value of data Is the value of data to customer(s) and other stakeholders understood? How is the data priced? How is data compensated?				Business Document: Data streams and value transfers, Purpose and core needs Contractual Framework: CA and DTU
1.1.4	Monetary transactions Does the data have licensing fees or other monetary measures? How are these calculated, measured and monitored?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Governance and KPIs
1.1.5	Costs Are the data network related development and operating costs been identified and allocated? Are other costs involved?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Contractual Framework: CA
1.1.6	Available services Have the data-related services provided by the data network been defined, priced and agreed? Who performs the activities?				Business Document: Services and Infrastructure, Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Key stakeholders and their roles CA, Network Description, DTU
1.1.7	KPIs What key KPIs are defined and used in data network?				Business Document: Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework:

ID		OK	NOK	N/A	Comments/Further reference to documents
					CA, DTU, SLAs (if applicable)
1.1.8	Level of commitment What are incentives and mechanisms for data sharing?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Data streams and value transfers, Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, DTU, SLAs, GovM
1.1.9	Data utilization How is data transferred and refined in the data network? What are the permissions, restrictions and limitations on data use and sharing so that sharing is still feasible and data is available long-term?				Business Document: Services and Infrastructure, Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, DTU, SLAs,

3.2.2 Data rights

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
1.2.1	Nature of data and confidentiality What kind of data is handled in the ecosystem (e.g. confidential, proprietary, open)? What kind of permissions and restrictions are needed ?				Business Document: Data streams and value transfers, Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, DTU, Security and Technical Requirements
1.2.2	Limitations and restrictions related to use Can data be distributed further and by whom? Are there restrictions related to geographical, legal, or societal aspects? Does field or nature of use impact the use and sharing? What kind of limitations will be set so that data sharing is still feasible and data can be used for current and potential future needs, i.e. data is not completely locked down?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, DTU
1.2.3	Data access, manipulation and distribution What are the rules related to data use over its lifecycle? How is access to data implemented and monitored?				Business Document: Services and infrastructure, Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, DTU, SLAs, Technical Requirements

1.2.4	Lifecycle management How potential termination and revocation of data rights is implemented and monitored? How are these governed?				Business Document: Services and infrastructure, Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, DTU, GovM
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3.2.3 Governance

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
1.3.1	Data sources Key sources and other stakeholders related to controlling the data and its use?				Business Document: Key stakeholders and their roles, Data streams and value transfers Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, DTU
1.3.2	Key actors Who are key actors and their roles in the data network?				Business Document: Key stakeholders and their roles Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, DTU
1.3.3	Roles and responsibilities Are different roles and responsibilities as well as their actors related to data processing over its lifecycle defined? How are these roles monitored and governed?				Business Document: Key stakeholders and their roles, Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, GovM, SLAs
1.3.4	Data network setup Does the data network have the necessary prerequisites and means for fair and trusted collaboration, including e.g. governance?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Key stakeholders and their roles, Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, GovM, SLAs, CoC
1.3.5	Solution fundamentals Make, buy, rent? What expectations are set to the data network and its participants?				Business Document: Key stakeholders and their roles, Services and infrastructure Technical document: Capability requirements Contractual Framework: CA, Technical Requirements, Network Description, SLAs

3.3 Legal questions

3.3.1 Contractual principles

General structure and gist for the data network contract; what are the key aspects to consider from the legal perspective:

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
2.1.1	Clarity Drive for easy understanding with minimum interpretation.				Contractual Framework: CA and its Appendices should be prepared carefully
2.1.2	Transparency No pitfalls or hidden drivers/goals.				Link to potential target in the legal framework, if any
2.1.3	Standardization and compliance Content and structure based on common rulebook definition, templates and related standards. For example, adapts to regulation related to different types of data.				Contractual Framework: CA and its Appendices should be prepared to take into account general and industry specific regulatory requirements
2.1.4	Wide Coverage Covers all contracts, recommendations, promises, and binding/non-binding materials like rule of conduct, including also negative use cases. Ability to manage also misuse, termination and exits (e.g. rights to data, data lifecycle).				Contractual Framework: CA and its Appendices should be prepared to take into account different scenarios. A sound GovM is vital for ensuring its relevance in the long term.
2.1.5	Control Define to control and ownership of derivative data and products.				Contractual Framework: CA and DTU
2.1.6	Precedence Define to precedence of secondary or related rulebooks and contracts as well as relationship to existing common and domain specific laws (e.g. GDPR, IPR, health, occupational law, trade secrets, competition law, ..)				Contractual Framework: CA
2.1.7	Confidentiality relation to other confidentiality agreements.				Contractual Framework: CA
2.1.8	Scalability Scalable contractual structure allowing machine and distributed use, e.g. readiness to support blockchains.				Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, GovM
2.1.9	Governance Governance covers all participants and use cases and adheres to common laws, rules, and regulations.				Contractual Framework: CA, GovM
2.1.10	Commitments and penalties What kind of commitments and penalties are given (e.g. SLA; contract breach fees, trade secrets, IPR-protection, indemnification).				Contractual Framework: CA, SLAs, DTU

3.3.2 Liabilities

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
2.2.1	Real-world actions Have the liabilities for the data-related real-world processes been defined?				Contractual Framework: CA, DTU
2.2.2	3rd party participation Is the role towards 3 rd parties clear? Who is responsible for 3 rd party infringements? What commitments does the data source give toward 3 rd parties?				Contractual Framework: CA, DTU
2.2.3	Disclaimers Have the data related disclaimers been defined for data network participants?				Contractual Framework: CA, DTU

3.3.3 Content

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A
2.3.1	Applicable data types Does the data contain photos, audio – or video content, computer programs, etc. that have special legal requirements?			Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, DTU
2.3.2	Database rights Are database rights applicable to data (i.e. data collection forms an entity and has required substantial effort)?			Contractual Framework: CA, DTU
2.3.3	Common contractual aspects Define the data network's approach for example on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member rights and responsibilities • 3rd party transfers • Exclusivity/Access • Confidentiality • Liabilities and disclaimers • Audit rights Applicable law and dispute resolution			Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description
2.3.4	Data-specific aspects Define the data network's approach for example on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions to license data • Clarity of usage rights • Right to assess, analyze and learn from data • Restrictions on data use within data network • IPR limitations and monitoring of IPR use • Management of data originating from outside current data network • Conflicts related to data utilization 			Contractual Framework: CA, DTU

3.4 Technology questions

These questions are provided as examples of questions to be solved as part of the data network solution. Actual needs and related questions are strongly dependent on the approach (make, buy, rent) and scope of the solution (what is implemented centrally, what is implemented internally at data network participants).

3.4.1 Infrastructure and common solutions

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
3.1.1	Key principles and design philosophy Design key principles for technology solution, including e.g. key technology choices, requirements, interfaces and system architecture?				Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements, References and standards Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, Technical Requirements
3.1.2	Security and privacy How security and privacy are implemented in the data network?				Technical document: System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements – security, References and standards Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, Security Requirements, DTU
3.1.3	Data-related mitigations How to mitigate potential challenges in the data network and related services? Exception management and damage control?				Business document: Governance and KPIs Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements -security Contractual Framework: CA, Security Requirements, GovM
3.1.4	Standards and common structure What common standards and structures are used? How they are governed?				Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, References and standards Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, Technical Requirements, GovM

3.4.2 Core functionality

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
3.2.1	Interfaces APIs and interface descriptions? Roadmaps and commitments?				Business document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, Technical Requirements
3.2.2	Access control and Identities Are architectural standards or other standards and structures needed and defined?				Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements, Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, GovM, SLAs
3.2.3	Consents How are consents managed in the data network?				Business Document: Key stakeholders and their roles, Governance and KPIs Technical document: Functional and non-functional requirements – security, System design and architecture Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, Technical Requirements, SLAs
3.2.4	Transaction management How are transactions managed?				Technical document: Functional and non-functional requirements – security Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, SLAs, Technical Requirements

3.4.3 Administration

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
3.3.1	Monitoring and administration What mechanisms exist for monitoring and administering of system and data use?				Business Document: Governance and KPIs Technical document: Functional and non-functional requirements, System design and architecture Contractual Framework: CA, DTU, Network Description, GovM
3.3.2	Data governance What are the data governance (e.g. storage and availability) principles?				Business Document: Key stakeholders and their roles, Governance and KPIs, Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Technical document: Functional and non-functional requirements - security System design and architecture Contractual Framework: CA, GovM
3.3.3	Change control What are the core change management principles?				Business Document: Key stakeholders and their roles, Governance and KPIs, Services and Infrastructure Technical document: Functional and non-functional requirements System design and architecture Contractual Framework: CA, GovM

3.5 Data questions

3.5.1 Governance

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
4.1.1	Data scope What data is in data network's scope?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models, Data streams and value transfers Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, DTU
4.1.2	Data location and availability Where is data and related metadata located and how it is made available?				Business Document: Services and infrastructure, Data streams and value transfers, Governance and KPIs Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements Contractual Framework: CA, DTU, Technical Requirements
4.1.3	Data governance and responsibilities Data life cycle management principles?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models, Governance and KPIs Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, DTU
4.1.4	Data services Need, implementation and monitoring of data-based services in the data network?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models, Services and infrastructure, Governance and KPIs Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, SLAs

4.1.5	Culture What are high level cultural and transformational aspects enabling the collaboration and success in the data network? How those are managed?				Business Document: Purpose and core needs, Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models, Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, GovM, CoC
4.1.6	Data control Are the rights to use and mechanisms to track the data use defined and monitored? How about data security?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models, Services and infrastructure, Governance and KPIs Technical document: Purpose and system overview, System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, Security Requirements
4.1.7	Skills and capabilities What data-related skills and capabilities are required?				Business Document: Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models, Key stakeholders and their roles, Services and infrastructure, Governance and KPIs Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, GovM

3.5.2 Data structure

ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
4.2.1	Formats and structures What common formats and structures exist in the data network?				Business Document: Data streams and value transfers, Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models Contractual Framework: CA, Technical Requirements, DTU

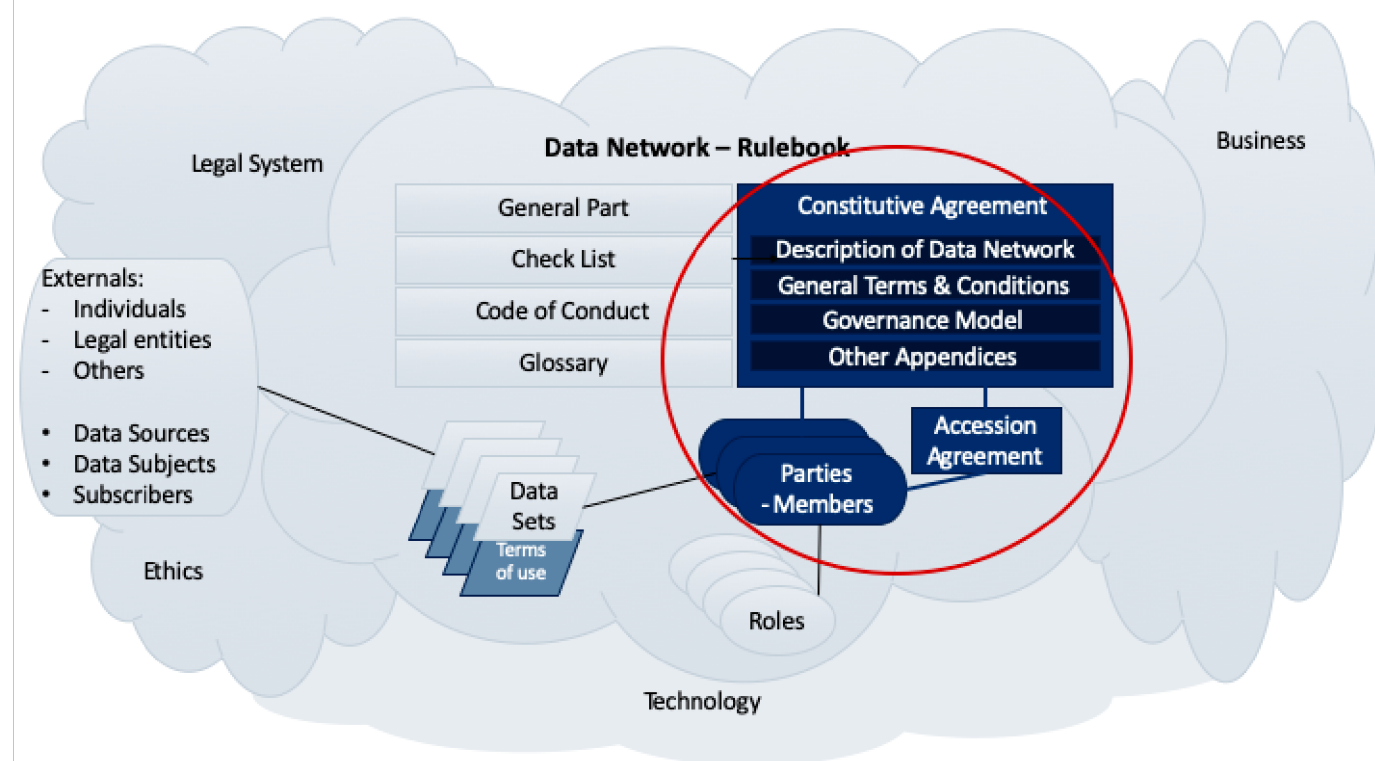
ID	Checkpoint	OK	NOK	N/A	Comments
4.2.2	Shared semantics What data standards and shared semantics are used? How are these governed?				Business Document: Data streams and value transfers, Ecosystem scope, rules, and business models, Governance and KPIs Technical document: References and standards, Functional and non-functional requirements CA, Network Description, DTU, GovM
4.2.3	Data quality What are the critical factors related to data quality and what actions are related to data quality?				Business Document: Data streams and value transfers, Governance and KPIs Technical document: System design and architecture, Functional and non-functional requirements Contractual Framework: CA, Network Description, SLAs

4 Contractual Framework

The Contractual Framework of the Rulebook consists of the following parts:

- Constitutive Agreement
 - General Terms and Conditions
 - Governance Model
 - Accession Agreement
 - Dataset Terms of Use
- Description of the Data Network
 - Business Part
 - Technology Part

The members of the Data Network are parties to the Constitutive Agreement either directly (the Founding Members) or through an Accession Agreement. The following picture illustrates the Contractual Framework's position in the entirety of the Rulebook.



These templates that will enable corporations to establish contractual frameworks for their Data Networks have been prepared to support corporations in defining the legal relations within their Networks. During the development of these templates, it was kept in mind that Data Networks will differ from one another materially in several respects and that it is not feasible to establish general templates for a contractual framework that would be complete and ready to use as-is for all Data Networks across the board. As such, the Founding Members must plan, design and document each Data Network carefully by amending and supplementing the templates in a manner that best serves the purposes of the contractual framework they require. In this regard, the templates provided herein should be considered to constitute a baseline that serves as a generic structure for Data Networks.

The templates for the contractual framework include

- the **General Terms and Conditions**;
- a template for the **Constitutive Agreement**;
- a template for the **Accession Agreement**;
- a template for the **Dataset Terms of Use**; and
- a template for the **Governance Model**.

Data Networks are established under the Constitutive Agreement, which is concluded by and between the Founding Members of the relevant Data Network. The General Terms and Conditions are included as an Appendix to the Constitutive Agreement.

Although the intention behind the General Terms and Conditions is to have them serve as a one size fits all baseline solution for various Data Networks, the reality is that each Data Network will require specific modifications to be made to the General Terms and Conditions. For this purpose, the template Constitutive Agreement includes a designated section for derogations from the General Terms and Conditions, which the Founding Members should review and amend in order to ensure that the contractual framework suits their Data Network. As such, the final contents of different Data Networks' Constitutive Agreements and their Appendices are expected to differ to a material degree. We recommend that the Founding Members do not amend the General Terms and Conditions document itself but rather include any relevant amendments as derogations from the Constitutive Agreement. This will enable the Members to easily identify which amendments have been made without the need to compare the original General Terms and Conditions document to the amended version.

The Founding Members may allow new Members to join the Data Network under an Accession Agreement. Where the Data Network is established to allow for this kind of open access, the Founding Members should describe the applicable accession criteria for new Members in the Constitutive Agreement. Furthermore, the Founding Members should consider whether they should define the criteria and process for accepting new Members to the Data Network in the Governance Model Appendix, together with other governance framework related matters that must be taken into consideration during the lifecycle of the Data Network. The Governance Model Appendix assumes that each Member nominates a representative to serve on the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee's mandate has been defined in a relatively broad manner in order to facilitate collaboration between the Parties and to organise the administration of the Data Network appropriately on a strategic level. This includes e.g. a mandate to amend the Constitutive Agreement by a qualified majority of the Steering Committee representatives.

The purpose of the General Terms and Conditions is to serve as a tool during the operational phase of a Data Network. On the one hand, establishing a Data Network may involve material joint project investments by the Founding Members, while on the other hand, establishing a Data Network could require the Members to carry out individual actions. Any such potential project agreement by and between the Founding Members must be concluded separately and, where the Founding Members are open to welcoming new Members to the Data Network at a later stage, their contribution to cover the project costs should be agreed in the Constitutive Agreement and in any Accession Agreements. In addition, the Members should also define any fixed term commitments for sharing the Data within the Data Network, e.g. where the Members seek to recover any investments they have made for the purposes of establishing the Network or, alternatively, where they require reciprocity while sharing the Data.

The purpose of the template Dataset Terms of Use is to provide a template for the Data Sources to define the detailed terms and conditions that apply to the Dataset(s) that the respective Data Source makes available within the Data Network. Where the Data Source allows redistribution of the Data to any Third Parties, the Data Source should also define any applicable Dataset specific terms and conditions in the Dataset Terms of Use that the Members should include in their agreement with such Third Parties regarding the redistribution of the Data thereto.

By using the General Terms and Conditions, the parties undertake to comply with them, unless the parties expressly decide to derogate from the General Terms and Conditions in the Constitutive Agreement. The Dataset Terms of Use, on the other hand, are supposed to be defined separately for each Dataset by the relevant Data Source that makes the Data available to the Data Network.

The roles identified under the General Terms and Conditions for the Members of the Data Network include:

- **Data Source** (makes data available within the Network);
- **Service Provider** (processes Data to provide related services and redistributes the Data, such as anonymisation, pseudonymisation or combination of Data);
- **End User** (uses the Data in its business); and
- **Operator** (provides services to facilitate the operation of the Network, such as provision of APIs, management of identities, connections and/or contracts).

In addition, **Third Party End User** has been identified as a role for any Third Parties who receive Data from Service Providers where the respective Data Source has permitted such transmission of the Data.

It should be noted that individual parties may assume several roles within a specific Data Network and that, on the other hand, Data Networks may not necessarily require all roles. For example, the roles of Operator or even Service Provider may not be relevant if the parties share Data among themselves and use the Data in their respective businesses. On the other hand, the Data may pass through several Service Providers in certain Data Networks before End Users or Third Party End Users receive and use it.

Key Principles for the Data

Both the Data shared in various Data Networks and the terms and conditions that apply to the Data may vary significantly. It was not feasible for the Working Group to define a library of terms and conditions that would cover various scenarios while establishing the template contractual framework. The Working Group has decided to define a simple set of principle-based terms and conditions in the template contractual framework.

The principle-based terms and conditions for Data are based on the following assumptions:

- the Data Source may decide, separately for each Dataset, the Parties who are granted access to the Data;

- unless otherwise defined by the Data Source in the Dataset Terms of Use or agreed by the Members, the Data Source grants the right to use the Data free of charge;
- the provision of Data within the Data Network does not constitute a transfer of Intellectual Property Rights;
- the Data can be redistributed only to the Members of the Network, but Data Sources may allow redistribution of the Data to Third Party End Users under the applicable Dataset Terms of Use;
- the Parties are entitled to redistribute Derived Materials to third Parties, subject to additional requirements related to Intellectual Property Rights, Confidential Information and Personal Data;
- where the Data involves Personal Data, the default approach assumes that the data recipient becomes a data controller;
- the Data Source indemnifies other Parties against claims that its Data, which is subject to any fees, infringes Intellectual Property Rights or Confidential Information in the country of the Data Source;
- the Members are entitled to use the Data after the termination of the Constitutive Agreement, in which case the Constitutive Agreement survives the termination, except for where the Constitutive Agreement is terminated as a result of Party's material breach; and
- the Data Source is entitled to carry out audits related to its Data.

Process-wise, the Members need to carefully analyse their needs and objectives against the assumptions above. If needed, the Members of the relevant Data Network may wish to amend these principles on a case-by-case basis either at the level of the Data Network by indicating any necessary derogations from the General Terms and Conditions in the Constitutive Agreement and/or by defining a more detailed template for the Data Network specific Dataset Terms of Use. In addition, each Data Source should define, within the framework established for their respective Data Network, the terms and conditions that apply to their Data. Furthermore, more detailed conditions may be added in order to accommodate for different and more multi-faceted business models and e.g. framework for processing of Personal Data. The Members of the Data Network may also need to add a mechanism that facilitates transfer of data also to third parties.

4.1 General Terms and conditions

1 APPLICABILITY, SCOPE AND GOVERNANCE

- 1.1 The Data Network is established by the Constitutive Agreement, which is signed by the Founding Members of the Network.
- 1.2 The provisions of these General Terms and Conditions will become applicable to and legally binding on the data sharing agreements of the Parties to the Data Network upon the execution of the Constitutive Agreement and any further Accession Agreements, as applicable.
- 1.3 In the event that a discrepancy arises between any of the terms and conditions established in the Constitutive Agreement, any Accession Agreements and these General Terms and Conditions, including any of their appendices or schedules, any such discrepancy will be resolved in accordance with the following order of priority:
 - (i) the clauses of the Constitutive Agreement;
 - (ii) the clauses of any Accession Agreement(s);
 - (iii) Dataset Terms of Use and related Schedules;
 - (iv) these General Terms and Conditions; and
 - (v) other Appendices to the Constitutive Agreement in numerical order.
- 1.4 Any amendments to or derogations from these General Terms and Conditions must be agreed upon in the Constitutive Agreement in order to be valid.

2 DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 In these General Terms and Conditions, the following capitalised terms and expressions have the following meanings, and the singular (where appropriate) includes the plural and vice versa:

“Accession Agreement” means the agreement that governs the admission of parties to the Constitutive Agreement and the Data Network after the execution of the Constitutive Agreement.

“Affiliate” means any individual, company, corporation, partnership or other entity that, directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by, or is under shared control with a party hereto. In this context, the term "control" refers to the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management and policies of such an individual, company, corporation, partnership or other entity, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise.

“Appendix” means any appendix to the Constitutive Agreement.

“Confidential Information” means any and all non-public information relating to any of the Parties, their businesses or customers or other related parties in the form of documentation or data of whatever nature that is obtained by one Party from the other, be it in writing, orally or in any other form, before or after the Commencement Date as a result of or in connection with the Constitutive Agreement or its subject matter. The aforementioned applies to this kind of information regardless of whether it is marked as "confidential" if it should reasonably be considered to constitute confidential information.

“Confidential Material” means documents written in any form or medium that contain Confidential Information.

“Constitutive Agreement” means the agreement under which the Data Network is established and any of its appendices.

“Data” means any information that Data Sources have distributed, transmitted, shared or otherwise made available to the Data Network based on the Constitutive Agreement and during its period of validity as further defined in the respective Dataset Terms of Use.

“Data Network” or **“Network”** means the data sharing network that is established under the Constitutive Agreement.

“Data Processing Agreement” means a written contract concluded between a controller and a processor that processes Personal Data on behalf of the controller, which sets out the subject matter and duration of the processing, the nature and purpose of the processing, the type of Personal Data and categories of data subjects, and the obligations and rights of the controller.

“Data Source” means any natural person or an organisation that provides Data for the Parties to use via the Data Network.

“Dataset” means a collection of Data whose use the Data Source authorises via the Data Network. Datasets and their related terms and conditions are defined more in more detail in the respective Dataset Terms of Use.

“Dataset Terms of Use” means the terms under which the Data Source grants a right to use the Data included in the Dataset to the Service Providers and/or End Users.

“Derived Material” means information derived from Data or information that is created as a result of the combination, refining and/or processing of Data with other data, provided that (i) the Data cannot be readily converted, reverted or implied from the Derived Material to recreate the Data; (ii) the Derived Material cannot be used as a substitute for the Data; (iii) individual Data Sources of the Data cannot be identified from the Derived Material; and (iv) the Derived Material does not contain any Data Source’s Confidential Information.

“End User” means any of the Parties to which Service Providers provide Data and/or services or to which the Data Source provides Data and which do not redistribute the Data further.

“Founding Members” are the initial Parties that execute the Constitutive Agreement.

“Governance Model” means an appendix to the Constitutive Agreement that includes a network-specific description of the rules and procedures of accession (i.e. who may be admitted to the Network and how), applicable decision-making mechanisms, and further governance provisions regarding the administration of the Network.

“Intellectual Property Rights” means patents, trademarks, trade and business names, trade secrets, design rights, utility models, copyrights (including copyrights in computer software), and database rights, in each case registered or unregistered and including any similar rights to any of these rights in any jurisdiction and any pending applications or rights to apply for the registration of any of these rights.

“List of Members” means a list of Parties which is included as an appendix to the Constitutive Agreement and which is updated upon the accession of new Parties and the termination of incumbent Parties.

“Operator” means any Party that provides data system or any other infrastructure services for the Data Network that are related e.g. to identity or consent management, logging or service management.

“Operator Service Agreement” means any service level agreements governing the services provided by any of the Operators to the Data Network or to its Members.

“Party” or **“Member”** means a party to the Constitutive Agreement and/or to an Accession Agreement and a member of the Data Network.

“Personal Data” has the meaning set forth in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (the General Data Protection Regulation) (**“GDPR”**).

“Schedule” means any schedule to the Dataset Terms of Use.

“Service Provider” means any of the Parties that combines, refines and processes data and provides the processed Data and/or a service, which is based on the Data, to the use of End Users, other Service Providers or Third Party End Users.

“Third Party” means a party other than a Party.

“Third Party End User” means any Third Party that receives any Data directly or indirectly from any of the Service Providers.

3 ROLE-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 The potential roles defined under these General Terms and Conditions for the Parties to the Constitutive Agreement are (1) the Data Source, (2) the Service Provider, (3) the End User and (4) the Operator. A Party may simultaneously occupy multiple roles. In such case, the relevant Party must comply with all applicable obligations related to each role and relevant Data. In addition, Third Party End User is a role recognised under these General Terms and Conditions as applying to any stakeholders who are not a Party to the Constitutive Agreement but who receive Data.
- 3.2 A more specific description of the roles and the determination of role-specific responsibilities may be included in the Constitutive Agreement.

3.1 Data Source

- 3.3 The Data Source will be responsible for defining the Dataset Terms of Use for any Data that the Data Source makes available within the Network. This includes, without limitation, the right to define the purposes for which relevant Data can be processed, the right to allow the redistribution of Data to End Users and, where applicable, to Third Party End Users, and the right to prohibit the unauthorised use of Data and the right to refrain from sharing Data within the Network. The Data Source must notify the Parties to whom the Data Source makes the Dataset available of any new Dataset Terms of Use, after which the Dataset Terms of Use will be considered to constitute an Appendix to the Constitutive Agreement. Unless otherwise defined in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use, any changes introduced by the Data Source to the applicable Dataset Terms of Use will become effective within fourteen (14) days from the relevant Parties to the Network being sent a notification of such change. For the avoidance of doubt, changes to the Dataset Terms of must not have retroactive effect.
- 3.4 The Data Source will be responsible for providing Data for the use of the Network in a machine-readable form and by a method as defined by the Data Source in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use (e.g. application programming interface, downloadable package or other method).
- 3.5 The Data Source must ensure the lawfulness and origin of the data and represent and warrant that the data does not infringe any Intellectual Property Rights or Confidential Information in the country where the Data Source is established.
- 3.6 As an exception to the above clause 3.3, the Data Source may undertake to grant the right to use certain specific Datasets or types of data to the Network for a fixed period, as defined in the Constitutive Agreement, in order to protect investments made in the Network by other Parties in good faith.

3.2 Service Provider

- 3.7 The Service Provider will be responsible for processing Data in accordance with the Constitutive Agreement and the applicable Dataset Terms of Use.
- 3.8 The Service Provider must keep records of its processing activities and deliver, on request, reasonably detailed reports on usage, processing and redistribution of Data to the relevant Data Source(s).

3.3 End User

- 3.9 The End User must use Data in accordance with the Constitutive Agreement and the applicable Dataset Terms of Use.

3.4 Operator

- 3.10 The Network may involve one or several Operators. The Operator(s) are responsible for providing the Network with services that facilitate the operations of the relevant Data Network, such as authentication, identification, and identity/consent management services or for ensuring data security or providing technical data protection solutions for the Network and as further defined in the applicable Operator Service Agreement.
- 3.11 Any Operator Service Agreement(s) concluded with the Party/Parties and the Operator(s) may be included as an Appendix to the Constitutive Agreement.

4 REDISTRIBUTION OF DATA

- 4.1 Service Providers can redistribute Data to Third Party End Users only where permitted under the applicable Dataset Terms of Use. For the avoidance of doubt, the Parties are entitled to redistribute Derived Materials to any Third Party End Users, unless specifically prohibited in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use and provided that the Data Source's Intellectual Property Rights do not restrict such redistribution. However, the redistribution of any Personal Data or Derived Materials created on the basis of any Personal Data is always subject to the more detailed requirements disclosed in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use and applicable data protection laws.
- 4.2 Where the Data Source permits the redistribution of Data to Third Party End Users, the Data Source is responsible for defining further the applicable terms and conditions for the redistribution of Data in the respective Dataset Terms of Use. Service Providers are obliged to include such terms and conditions in any agreements they conclude with their Third Party End Users with regard to the redistribution of Data.
- 4.3 Notwithstanding the above, the Parties are entitled to redistribute any Data to their Affiliates, unless such redistribution is specifically prohibited in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use. Each Party will be responsible for ensuring that its respective Affiliates comply with the terms and conditions of the Constitutive Agreement.

5 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND CAPABILITIES

5.1 Data security, protection and management

- 5.1 Each Party must designate a contact person for data security matters, who is responsible for the relevant Party's data systems that are connected to the Network and for the implementation of the Party's security policy.
- 5.2 Each Party to the Data Network must have, in accordance with its role, sufficient capabilities to process Data securely and in accordance with the relevant data security standards and data protection legislation. The Parties must implement and maintain suitable technical, organisational and physical measures that are in line with good market practice, by taking into account the nature of the Data processed by the Party. Each Party must have the capability to properly perform its obligations under the Constitutive Agreement and applicable Dataset Terms of Use and, where necessary, to cease processing activities without undue delay for any relevant reason.

- 5.3 The aforementioned capabilities include e.g. the capability to control Data and its processing by being aware of
- (i) the origins of the Data (specifically whether the origin is the Party itself, another Party or Third Party);
 - (ii) the basis for processing Data;
 - (iii) the restrictions and limitations that apply to processing Data; and
 - (iv) the rights and restrictions that apply to redistributing or refining Data.
- 5.4 Parties must also be capable of recognising Data and removing or returning it, if the basis for the processing of Data expires. For the avoidance of doubt, the obligation to remove or return Data is not applicable to Derived Materials.
- 5.5 Any identified data security breaches must be duly documented, rectified and reported to the affected Parties without undue delay. All involved Parties have a mutual responsibility to contribute reasonably to the investigation of any data security breaches within the Network.

5.2 Subcontractors

- 5.6 The Parties will have the right to employ subcontractors to perform their obligations under the Constitutive Agreement. Where and to the extent that the outsourced functions require it, the Parties may allow their subcontractors to access Data. The Parties will be responsible for the subcontracted performance as for their own.

6 FEES AND COSTS

- 6.1 Data is shared within the Network free of charge, unless otherwise defined in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use.
- 6.2 Each Party will bear their own costs related to accessing the Network and operating as a Member of the Network.
- 6.3 Unless otherwise agreed by Parties, the joint costs incurred for the maintenance and administration of the Network will be allocated in equal shares between the Parties. For the avoidance of doubt, the maintenance and administration of the Network does not include the costs of Data where applicable and as defined in the Dataset Terms of Use in question.

7 CONFIDENTIALITY

- 7.1 The Parties must use any Confidential Information they receive in connection with the operation of the Data Network and/or regarding the Data Network only for the purposes for which such Confidential Information has been provided. The Parties must not unlawfully use or disclose to Third Parties any such Confidential Information they have become aware of in the course of the operation of the Data Network.
- 7.2 At the expiration or termination of the Constitutive Agreement, the Parties must cease to use Confidential Information and, upon request by any Party, verifiably return or destroy any Confidential Material, including copies thereof. Notwithstanding the above, the Parties are entitled to continue to use the Data subject to clause 10.2. In addition, the Parties will retain Confidential Material as required by the applicable law or competent authorities.
- 7.3 If a Party is, under the applicable law or an order issued by a competent authority, obliged to disclose another Party's Confidential Information to the authorities or Third Parties, the obliged Party must promptly notify the affected Party whose Confidential Information will be disclosed of such disclosure if so permitted under the applicable law or the competent authority's order.

- 7.4 The confidentiality obligations established in the General Terms and Conditions will survive the termination of the Constitutive Agreement.

8 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

- 8.1 The Intellectual Property Rights of the Parties must be respected and protected in connection with the operation of the Data Network.
- 8.2 Signing the Constitutive Agreement and sharing any Data within the Network does not result in the transfer of any Intellectual Property Rights. More specific provisions, if any, concerning the Intellectual Property Rights that relate to specific Datasets are included in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use. For the avoidance of doubt, any new Intellectual Property Rights created by a Party will vest in the creating Party as further defined in the applicable legislation governing Intellectual Property Rights.
- 8.3 Where the Data Source charges the other Parties a fee for its Data, the Data Source indemnifies the paying Parties against claims that the Data subject to any such fees infringes Intellectual Property Rights in the country of the Data Source, provided that the Data Source is notified of these claims in writing without undue delay.
- 8.4 The Parties are entitled to utilise software robots or other forms and applications of robotic process automation or machine learning or artificial intelligence when processing Data, provided that they respect the confidentiality obligations set out in clause 7 and the data protection obligations set out in clause 9. In accordance with the aforementioned and the applicable Dataset Terms of Use, the Parties have the right to learn from Data and to use any professional skills and experience acquired when processing Data.

9 DATA PROTECTION

- 9.1 Any Personal Data processed within the Data Network must be processed in accordance with the applicable data protection laws and regulations.
- 9.2 Terms that are not defined in this clause 9 of the General Terms and Conditions have the meaning stated in the GDPR or other applicable data protection laws.
- 9.3 For the purposes of processing Personal Data within the Network, any Parties disclosing or receiving Data are, individually and separately, assumed to be controllers under the provisions of the GDPR. The said Parties are also assumed to be processing Data on their own behalf unless the Parties have concluded a written Data Processing Agreement that sets out the subject matter and duration of the processing, the nature and purpose of the processing, the type of Personal Data and categories of data subjects and the obligations and rights of the controller and the processor. Where any such Data Processing Agreement is applicable in general to certain Dataset(s) or services provided under the Constitutive Agreement, it must be included as an Appendix to the Constitutive Agreement.
- 9.4 The Parties must prevent the unauthorised and unlawful processing of Personal Data by employing appropriate technical and organisational measures. The Parties must ensure that persons authorised to process Personal Data have committed to keeping such data confidential or are bound by an appropriate statutory obligation of confidentiality.
- 9.5 Personal Data that is shared within the Network can be transferred freely within the European Union and the European Economic Area (EEA). This kind of Personal Data can also be transferred outside the EU and the EEA in compliance with the data protection regulations, unless otherwise prescribed by the applicable Dataset Terms of Use.

10 TERMINATION AND VALIDITY

- 10.1 If the Constitutive Agreement is concluded for a fixed period, it will expire without separate notice at the end of the applicable fixed period. If the Constitutive Agreement is concluded for an indefinite period, it will expire upon termination by the Parties.
- 10.2 The Parties are entitled to continue to use any Data received through the Network prior to the termination of the Constitutive Agreement, unless otherwise determined in the applicable Dataset Terms of Use or agreed by the Parties in the Constitutive Agreement, and in such case the Constitutive Agreement will survive and continue to govern any such Data.
- 10.3 Any Party may choose to terminate the Constitutive Agreement as defined in the Constitutive Agreement. Notice of termination must be provided in writing to all Parties. In the event that there are more than two Parties to the Constitutive Agreement, the Constitutive Agreement will remain in force for the remaining Parties following the termination thereof by one Party.
- 10.4 Where the Parties have agreed on a process for amending the Constitutive Agreement otherwise than by the written consent of all Parties, any Party that objects to such an amendment in writing after having become aware of it will be entitled to terminate the Constitutive Agreement by notifying the other Parties thereof. The termination will become effective after the objecting Party has submitted the aforementioned notice to the other Parties, after which the amendment will enter into force unless the agreeing Parties have agreed on a later date.
- 10.5 In the event that there are only two Parties to the Constitutive Agreement and one Party commits a material breach of the provisions of the Constitutive Agreement, the other Party will have the unilateral right to terminate the Constitutive Agreement with immediate effect by providing the other Party with a written notice.
- 10.6 In the event that there are more than two Parties to the Constitutive Agreement and one Party commits a material breach of the provisions of the Constitutive Agreement, the other Parties together and unanimously will have the right to terminate the Constitutive Agreement with the breaching Party with immediate effect. Such a termination may either concern the contractual relationship between the breaching Party and other Parties or the entire Constitutive Agreement. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, if the material breach is of substantial importance only to certain non-breaching Parties, such Parties are individually and separately entitled to terminate the Constitutive Agreement unilaterally with the breaching Party. Notice of any such termination must be provided in writing to all Parties.
- 10.7 If the breach can be rectified, the non-breaching Party/Parties may resolve to suspend the performance of their obligations under the Constitutive Agreement until the breaching Party has rectified the breach.

11 LIABILITY

- 11.1 The Parties will only be liable for direct damages that result from a breach of the provisions of the Constitutive Agreement as defined hereinafter and where applicable, in the Constitutive Agreement. Indirect or consequential damages include e.g. loss of profits or damage that is due to a decrease or interruption in production or turnover. Any other liabilities are hereby excluded, unless otherwise specifically defined in the Constitutive Agreement.
- 11.2 The Parties will not be liable for any losses, damages, costs, claims or expenses howsoever arising from
 - (i) a mechanical or electrical breakdown or a power failure or malfunction of any computer and/or Data transmission or receiving apparatus and/or auxiliary equipment or any other cause beyond the reasonable control of the Party; and
 - (ii) any failure for making available or supplying the Data.

- 11.3 Notwithstanding the aforementioned, the Parties must fully compensate any damages resulting from an intentional or grossly negligent breach of the provisions set out in the Constitutive Agreement.
- 11.4 The Data Source must indemnify paying Parties against claims that its Data infringes Intellectual Property Rights in accordance with clause 8.3.
- 11.5 Each Party, severally and not jointly, will be liable for any infringements of personal data obligations set out in the GDPR in accordance with Article 82 of the GDPR.

12 FORCE MAJEURE

- 12.1 No Party will be liable for injuries or damage that arise from events or circumstances that could not be reasonably expected beforehand and are beyond its control (*force majeure*).
- 12.2 A Party that is unable to perform its obligations due to an event of force majeure must inform other Parties of any such impediment without undue delay. These grounds for non-performance will expire at the moment that the force majeure event passes. This clause is subject to a long-stop date: where performance is prevented for a continuous period of one hundred and eighty (180) days or more, the Parties are entitled to terminate the Constitutive Agreement as set forth in clause 10.5 or 10.6, as applicable.

13 AUDIT

- 13.1 A Data Source will be entitled to audit the Parties processing the Data made available by the Data Source at its own expense, including also material and reasonable direct costs of the audited Party. The purpose and the scope of the audit is limited to verifying compliance with the material requirements of the Constitutive Agreement, the applicable Dataset Terms of Use, and applicable legislation.
- 13.2 The obligations of the audited Party as set out herein will apply to all of its Affiliates and subcontractors that process the respective Data Source's Data. The Parties represent and warrant that the same auditing obligations as set out herein will be imposed on their Affiliates and subcontractors, where reasonably available and where limited, and the Parties will act in good faith to ensure that the objectives of the Data Source's audit rights materialise.
- 13.3 The auditing Party must notify the audited Party of the audit in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the audit. The written notice must disclose the scope and duration of the audit and include a list of requested materials and access rights.
- 13.4 The audited Party is entitled to require that the audit is conducted by a mutually acceptable and/or certified independent Third Party.
- 13.5 The Parties are required to retain and provide to the auditing Party and/or the Third Party auditor, for the purposes of the audit, all records and documents as well as access to all necessary data systems and premises and to interview personnel that are of significant importance for the audit. Records and documents thus retained must span to the previous audit or to the accession of the audited Party to the Network, whichever is later.
- 13.6 The auditing Party and/or Third Party auditor may only request such records and documents and such access to data systems and premises and to interview personnel that are of significant importance to the audit.
- 13.7 All records, documents and information collected and disclosed in the course of the audit constitute Confidential Information. The auditing Party and/or Third Party auditor may not unlawfully utilise or disclose Confidential Information that it has become aware of in the course of the audit. The auditing Party represents and warrants that any Third Party auditor, where applicable, complies with the applicable confidentiality obligations. The audited Party is entitled to require that the auditing Party and/or Third Party auditor or any

other persons participating in the audit sign a personal non-disclosure agreement provided that the terms and conditions of such a non-disclosure agreement are reasonable.

- 13.8 The results, findings and recommendations of the audit must be presented in an audit report. The audited Party is entitled to review any Third Party auditor's audit report in advance (and prior to it being provided to the relevant Data Source(s) by the Third Party auditor). The audited Party is entitled to require the Third Party auditor to make any such changes to the audit report that are considered reasonable while taking into account the audited Party's Confidential Information and the applicable Data Source's business interests in the Data. The audited Party must provide its response to the audit report within thirty (30) days. If no response is provided, the audited Party is considered to have accepted the contents of the report.
- 13.9 If the auditing Party justifiably believes the audited Party to be in material breach of the obligations imposed thereupon in the Constitutive Agreement, an additional audit may be conducted.
- 13.10 In the event that the audit reveals a material breach of the obligations imposed in the Constitutive Agreement or the applicable Dataset Terms of Use, the audited Party will be liable for reasonable and verifiable direct expenses incurred as a result of the audit.

14 APPLICABLE LAWS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 14.1 The agreement incorporating these General Terms and Conditions is governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Finland without regard to its principles of private international law and conflict of laws rules.
- 14.2 Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall first be submitted to mediation in accordance with the Mediation Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The place of mediation shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of mediation shall be English. The commencement of proceedings under the Mediation Rules shall not prevent any party from commencing arbitration in accordance with the clause below.
- 14.3 Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in relation to the agreements based on the General Terms and Conditions, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The number of arbitrators shall be one, the seat of arbitration shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of the arbitration shall be English.

15 OTHER PROVISIONS

- 15.1 Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, any amendments to the Constitutive Agreement and its Appendices must be made in writing and signed by all Parties.
- 15.2 No Party may assign the Constitutive Agreement, either wholly or in part, without the written consent of the other Party/Parties. Such consent may not be unreasonably withheld in the event that the assignee undertakes to comply with the terms and conditions of the Constitutive Agreement in writing and the assignee is a company that belongs to the same group of companies as the Party pursuant to the provisions of the Finnish Accounting Act. Such consent may also not be unreasonably withheld if the assignment is made in connection with the transfer of business operations.
- 15.3 If any provision of the Constitutive Agreement or any applicable Dataset Terms of Use is found to be invalid by a court of law or other competent authority, the invalidity of that provision will not affect the validity of the other provisions established in the Constitutive Agreement.
- 15.4 Each party represents and warrants that it is a corporation that is duly incorporated, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the state of its incorporation. Each Party also represents and warrants that it has all required corporate power and authority to execute, deliver, and perform its obligations under the Constitutive Agreement and, where applicable, to bind its Affiliates.

- 15.5 The Parties intend to create a Data Network that is subject to a single set of contractual terms, and nothing contained in the Constitutive Agreement may be construed to imply that they are partners or parties to a joint venture or the other Parties' principals, agents or employees. No Party will have any right, power, or authority, express or implied, to bind any other Party.
- 15.6 No delay or omission by any Party hereto to exercise any right or power hereunder will impair such right or power, nor may it be construed to be a waiver thereof. A waiver by any of the Parties of any of the covenants to be performed by the other Parties or any breach thereof may not be construed to be a waiver of any succeeding breach thereof or of any other covenant.

16 NOTICES

- 16.1 All notices relating to these General Terms and Conditions and the Constitutive Agreement must be sent in a written or electronic form (including post or email) or delivered in person to the contact person and/or address specified by the respective Party in the Constitutive Agreement or in the applicable Accession Agreement. Each Party will be responsible for ensuring that their contact details are up-to-date. Notices will be deemed to have been received three (3) days after being sent or on proof of delivery.

17 SURVIVAL

- 17.1 Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16 and 17 of these General Terms and Conditions will survive the termination of the Constitutive Agreement in its entirety together with any clauses of the Constitutive Agreement that logically ought to survive the termination.
- 17.2 Clause 13 of these General Terms and Conditions will survive for a period of three (3) years following the termination of the Constitutive Agreement in its entirety.
- 17.3 Clause 7 of these General Terms and Conditions will survive for a period of five (5) years following the termination of the Constitutive Agreement in its entirety.

4.2 Constitutive Agreement [Template]

PARTIES AND ROLES

- (1) [Founding Member no. 1]
 - (2) [Founding Member no. 2]
 - (3) [...]¹
- (Together the “Parties” or “Founding Members”.)

Appendix	Description
1	Description of the Data Network²
2	General Terms and Conditions
3	List of Members and Contact Details³
4	Governance Model
[5] ⁴	[Any other Appendices]
[●] ⁵	[Code of Conduct]⁵

BACKGROUND

The Parties are contemplating the establishment of a Data Network in order to [●]⁶.

DEFINITIONS

As used in this Agreement, including the preamble and the Appendices hereof, unless expressly otherwise stated or evident in the context, the following terms and expressions have the following meanings, the singular (where appropriate) includes the plural and vice versa, and references to Appendices and Sections mean the Appendices and Sections of this Agreement:

“Chair” has the meaning set forth in Appendix 4.

¹ **Note:** Please fill in the corporate details of the Founding Members.

² **Note:** Please append, where appropriate, any Business or Technical documentation prepared as a result of completing the Checklist for the Rulebook as an Appendix.

³ **Note:** This Appendix should include a list of Members and necessary contact details.

⁴ **Note:** Please list all Appendices, such as a Technical appendix describing e.g. APIs (to the extent not included in Appendix 1), Operator Service Agreement, Data Source SLA, and fixed term commitments or reciprocity of Data Source(s) to share Data (where applicable) as well as any technical or data security specifications. Where the Network involves an Operator, the Members should consider whether the Operator should be a Member of the Network. This could provide benefits with regard to governance and the effective management of contractual relations.

⁵ **Note:** As the Code of Conduct includes principles regarding the Data Network, the Founding Members may consider appending the Code of Conduct as an Appendix to the Constitutive Agreement, in which case it is recommended that it be placed after the more detailed and/or technical Appendices in the order of precedence.

⁶ **Note:** The background and purpose of the Data Network should be described herein.

"Qualified Majority"	has the meaning set forth in Appendix 4.
"Representatives"	has the meaning set forth in Appendix 4.
"Secretary"	has the meaning set forth in Appendix 4.
"[defined term]"⁷	means [definition]

Other terms and expressions have the meanings defined in **Appendix 2** (General Terms and Conditions).

THE NETWORK

The undersigned hereby establish a Data Network that is further described in **Appendix 1** (Description of the Data Network).

[The Parties agree that new Members may join the Data Network subject to the following conditions:]⁸ **Appendix 3** (The List of Members) will be updated upon the accession of new Parties, the termination of incumbent Parties or any changes in the representatives or their contact details.

[The ethical principles that apply to the Networks are laid down in Appendix [5] (Code of Conduct). The Parties agree to comply with these ethical principles in good faith in connection with their conduct within the Network.]⁹

The Data Network is subject to the following provisions:¹⁰

NO EXCLUSIVITY¹¹

Nothing in this Agreement prevents or restricts the Parties from participating in any other data networks, platforms, ecosystems or any other cooperation or from using any services provided by Third Parties. Furthermore, sharing any of the Data within the Network does not prevent or restrict the respective Data Source from sharing such Data with Third Parties at its own discretion.

GOVERNANCE OF THE NETWORK

The governance framework that applies to the Network is defined in further detail in **Appendix 4**¹².

⁷ **Note:** Please list herein, where applicable, any definitions introduced in the Constitutive Agreement or its Appendices (other than General Terms and Conditions).

⁸ **Note:** Please consider whether and to which extent new Members may join the Data Network and if any further accession criteria should apply to such new Members.

⁹ **Note:** This is relevant only where the Conduct of Conduct is appended to the Constitutive Agreement.

¹⁰ **Note:** It should be noted that the General Terms and Conditions focus mainly on governing the Data within the Network and the Parties should agree under this clause on Network specific matters and its Members in further detail. The Members' rights and obligations regarding the Network during its lifecycle should be described herein in further detail. This should include the Members' Data and/or service delivery obligations but also, where applicable, their payment obligations. The Parties should consider entering into a separate project agreement if the establishment of the Network requires material investments and carrying out a project, and in such case, the Parties may consider attaching the project agreement to this Agreement and/or agree in this Agreement on sharing the project costs with new Members.

¹¹ **Note:** A lack of exclusivity has been adopted as the baseline, but this should not prevent the Founding Members from requiring exclusivity where it is deemed necessary. The Founding Members should carefully assess the need for exclusivity, as it may e.g. result in the need to carry out further competition law analysis.

¹² **Note:** The wording of the template for the Governance Model is relatively general as the governance requirements for different types of Data Networks may vary significantly. As a result, the Members should consider amending the Governance Model template to meet the requirements of the respective Data Network and its life cycle.

The Parties agree to appoint necessary representatives to the governing bodies as defined in **Appendix 4**, and the Parties represent and warrant that their representatives are duly authorised to represent the relevant Party in the governing bodies. Furthermore, the Parties acknowledge any decisions made by the governing bodies as legally effective and binding upon the Parties under this Agreement.

DEROGATIONS TO THE GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The Parties have agreed to replace the following clauses of the General Terms and Conditions as follows:¹³

[Examples:

- (i) Clause 4.1: “The Service Providers are entitled to redistribute any Data made available to the Network and any Derived Materials to Third Party End Users without limitations.”; and
- (ii) Clause 17.3: “Clause 7 of these General Terms and Conditions will survive for a period of three (3) years following the termination of the Constitutive Agreement in its entirety.”]

TERMINATION AND VALIDITY¹⁴

This Agreement is concluded [for a fixed period of [●] [months/years]] from the Effective Date after which it remains in force for an indefinite period and is subject to a termination period of [●] months.

NOTICES

Any notices provided under this Agreement must be submitted in writing to the Representatives listed in the Appendix 3.¹⁵

Any change in contact persons or relevant contact details must be disclosed immediately by the respective Party to [the secretary of the Steering Committee].¹⁶

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

[The annual total liability of any Party¹⁷ under this Agreement must not exceed the greater of (i) [●] euro; or (ii) [●] per cent of the aggregate fees payable to the breaching party under this Agreement in the [twelve-month (12 months) period preceding the cause of action giving rise to claim under this clause, whichever is greater.]

OTHER TERMS¹⁸

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND APPLICATION

This Agreement will enter into force when [executed (signed) by all Parties OR on ____ 20____].

¹³ **Note:** Any amendments to or derogations from the General Terms and Conditions should be disclosed herein, e.g. in line with the example.

¹⁴ **Note:** Please fill in the necessary details for the term and termination.

¹⁵ **Note:** The Members may want to name a different contact person for formal notices and operational notices in Appendix 3.

¹⁶ **Note:** Appendix 4 – Governance Model describes the duties of the secretary of the Steering Committee.

¹⁷ **Note:** Please consider of liability caps should be defined separately and differently for various roles.

¹⁸ **Note:** Please consider any other terms that could be relevant to the Network, such as non-solicitation, marketing and promotional activities.

APPLICABLE LAWS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

This Agreement is governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Finland without regard to its principles of private international law and/or conflict of laws rules.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall first be submitted to mediation in accordance with the Mediation Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The place of mediation shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of mediation shall be English. The commencement of proceedings under the Mediation Rules shall not prevent any party from commencing arbitration in accordance with the clause below.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in relation to the agreements based on the General Terms and Conditions, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The number of arbitrators shall be one, the seat of arbitration shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of the arbitration shall be English.

COUNTERPARTS

This agreement has been executed in [] identical counterparts, one for each Party [and one for the Steering Committee].

In _____, on _____ 20

[Signatures on the next page]

[PARTY 1]

Name: _____
Title: _____

[PARTY 2]

Name: _____
Title: _____

[PARTY 1]

Name: _____
Title: _____

[PARTY 2]

Name: _____
Title: _____

4.3 Accession Agreement [Template]

ACCEDING PARTY

(1) [Acceding Party]¹⁹

APPENDICES

Appendix	Description
1	Constitutive Agreement
1.1	Description of the Data Network
1.2	General Terms and Conditions
1.3	List of Members and Contact Details
1.4	Governance Model
1.5	Code of Conduct
1.6	[Any other Appendices to the Constitutive Agreement] ²⁰

BACKGROUND

The Acceding Party has expressed its interest to accede to the Constitutive Agreement regarding [●] that was signed on [●].²¹

The Constitutive Agreement allows new [Parties]²² to accede the Data Network [provided that [●]].²³

As the Acceding Party fulfils such requirements, the Acceding Party hereby accedes to the Constitutive Agreement and to the Data Network under this Accession Agreement.

DEFINITIONS

As used in this Agreement, including the preamble and the Appendices hereof, unless expressly otherwise stated or evident in the context, the following terms and expressions have the following meanings, the singular (where appropriate) includes the plural and vice versa, and references to Appendices and Sections mean the Appendices and Sections of this Agreement:

“Acceding Party” means the entity defined under section Acceding Party.

¹⁹ **Note:** Please insert the Acceding Party’s details herein.

²⁰ **Note:** Please include the full list of Appendices herein.

²¹ **Note:** Please insert a reference to the Data Network herein.

²² **Note:** The Founding Members may consider it relevant to define role-specific preconditions for accession, and it may be necessary to detail herein the role(s) as which the Acceding Party joins the Network.

²³ **Note:** Please include, where applicable, a reference to the conditions for new Members of the Data Network herein.

"Accession Agreement"	means this Agreement.
"Constitutive Agreement"	means the Constitutive Agreement regarding Data Network on [●], dated [●].
"[defined term]"	means [definition].

ACCESSION TO THE CONSTITUTIVE AGREEMENT

The Acceding Party has expressed its interest in acceding to the Constitutive Agreement, and the Constitutive Agreement allows new Parties to accede to the Data Network[, subject to [●]].²⁴

As the Acceding Party fulfils such requirements, the Acceding Party accedes to the Constitutive Agreement and to the Data Network under this Accession Agreement.

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND APPLICATION

This Accession Agreement will enter into force as of its execution by the Acceding Party and after it has been duly approved by the Data Network's Steering Committee.

APPLICABLE LAWS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

This Agreement is governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Finland, without regard to its principles of private international law and conflict of laws rules.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall first be submitted to mediation in accordance with the Mediation Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The place of mediation shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of mediation shall be English. The commencement of proceedings under the Mediation Rules shall not prevent any party from commencing arbitration in accordance with the clause below.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in relation to the agreements based on the General Terms and Conditions, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The number of arbitrators shall be one, the seat of arbitration shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of the arbitration shall be English.

COUNTERPARTS

This agreement has been executed in [●]²⁵ identical counterparts, one for [each Party/Acceding Party and one for the Steering Committee].

In _____, on _____ 20

[Signatures on the next page]

²⁴ **Note:** Please include, where applicable and as defined in the Constitutive Agreement, the conditions for new Members of the Data Network herein.

²⁵ **Note:** Please note that this information is subject to the accession process and its governance (e.g. whether the Steering Committee has the authority to approve new Members or whether the Accession Agreement should be signed by each incumbent Member).

[PARTY 1]

Name: _____
Title: _____

[PARTY 2]

Name: _____
Title: _____

[PARTY 1]

Name: _____
Title: _____

[PARTY 2]

Name: _____
Title: _____

4.4 Dataset Terms of Use [Template]

DATA SOURCE

_____ acts as the Data Source.

SCHEDULES

Schedule	Description
1	Dataset Description [no. 1] ²⁶
2	

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this Dataset Terms of Use is to define, in further detail, the Data that the Data Source makes available through the Network and to set out the terms and conditions for the use of such Data.

DEFINITIONS

As used in this Dataset Terms of Use, including the Schedules hereof, unless expressly otherwise stated or evident in the context, the following terms and expressions have the following meanings, the singular (where appropriate) includes the plural and vice versa, and references to Schedules and Sections mean the Schedules and Sections of this Dataset Terms of Use:

"Data Source"	means the entity defined under section "Data Source" above.
"User"	means any End User, Service Provider, Operator or Third Party End User who processes any Data that is made available by the Data Source under these Dataset Terms of Use. [Otetaan kontrollilistaan kysymys siitä, että miten eri skenaarioissa mm. datan edelleen jakelu ja siihen liittyvät ehdot on määriteltävä]

"[defined term]"²⁷	means [definition]
--------------------------------------	--------------------

Other terms and expressions have the meanings defined in the General Terms and Conditions.

APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

These Dataset Terms of Use apply to the Dataset(s) provided by the Data Source under the Constitutive Agreement [dated [●] [●] 202[●] / as acceded by the Data Source under the Accession Agreement dated [●] [●] 202[●]]²⁸ and as further defined in **Schedule 1**.

²⁶ **Note:** Where the Data Source provides several Datasets under the Dataset Terms of Use, the Data Source may prefer to include individual Dataset Descriptions as separate Schedules herein. It should be noted that, where the terms and conditions for different Datasets are different, the Data Source must define separate Dataset Terms of Use for any such Datasets.

²⁷ **Note:** Please list herein, where applicable, any definitions introduced in these Dataset Terms of Use.

²⁸ **Note:** Please edit based on the date on which the Data Source has become a party to the Constitutive Agreement.

By using any such Data, the User undertakes to use the Data in compliance with these Dataset Terms of Use.

In the event that a discrepancy arises between the Constitutive Agreement or any of its appendices and these Dataset Terms of Use, these Dataset Terms of Use and its Schedules will prevail. Furthermore, in the event that a discrepancy arises between these Dataset Terms of Use and any of its Schedules, these Dataset Terms of Use will prevail.

DATA

The Data as well as its location and method of distribution are defined in the Dataset Description(s) (**Schedule 1[- •]**²⁹).

The Data Source represents and warrants that it has the right to make the Data available and that the data recipients are entitled to use the Data as further defined in the Constitutive Agreement and these Dataset Terms of Use.

RIGHT TO USE THE DATA

Subject to these Data Set Terms of Use, the Data Source hereby grants the User a non-exclusive right to the Data to³⁰

- (1) receive, process and reproduce³¹;
- (2) refine and modify; and
- (3) [redistribute]³² the Data to Third Party End Users provided that the Service Provider includes in its agreement with any Third Party End User the terms and conditions of this Dataset Terms of Use / clauses [...] ³³ of this Dataset Terms of Use

for the purposes of

- (a) [**examples:** providing services / research and development activities / machine-learning];
- (b) [•]³⁴

in [Finland/the European Union and the European Economic Area/globally].

The User is entitled to utilise software robots or other forms and applications of robotic process automation or machine learning or artificial intelligence when processing Data provided that the applicable confidentiality

²⁹ **Note:** Where applicable, please add references to additional Schedules.

³⁰ **Note:** The list hereinafter provides an example of the matters to be included in this clause with regard to the right to use the Data. The Data Source and/or the Members of the Network may want to consider preparing a more specific Network specific template(s) for the Dataset Terms of Use to reflect the business context of the Network.

³¹ **Note:** Please note that Derived Materials can be distributed to Third Parties without restrictions. Thus, it is important that the Data Source considers on a case-by-case basis whether

³² **Note:** Please note that, in accordance with the General Terms and Conditions (clause 4), Data can be redistributed to Third Party End Users only where permitted under the applicable Dataset Terms of Use. As such, please remove the redistribution right where it does not apply to a specific Dataset(s).

³³ **Note:** Alternatively, the Members or the Data Source may want to prepare a separate Schedule, including any terms and conditions that must be included in any redistribution agreements.

³⁴ **Note:** Please complete the list of purposes for using the Data.

obligations are respected. In accordance with the aforementioned, the User has the right to learn from the Data and to use any professional skills and experience acquired when processing the Data.

The User may not use the Data for any other purposes than those expressly provided above.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PROCESSING OF DATA

The Data may not be processed for [●].³⁵

FEES AND PAYMENT TERMS

The use of Data is subject to fees and charges, as further defined in **Schedule 1**.³⁶

REPORTING

The use of Data is subject to the following specific reporting obligations: [●].³⁷

AUDIT

The use of Data is subject to the following specific audit obligations: [●].³⁸

DATA SECURITY

The use of Data is subject to the following specific data security obligation: [●].³⁹

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The Parties acknowledge that the Dataset, as defined in **Schedule [1]**, includes Confidential Information and that its use and processing is subject to: [●].⁴⁰

DATA PROTECTION

The Data includes personal data, and its reception and processing is subject to the following: [●].⁴¹

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

[●].⁴²

³⁵ **Note:** Please describe herein any specific restrictions that apply to the Dataset(s).

³⁶ **Note:** Where applicable, any fees or charges related to the Data should be defined and referred to herein as the default option under clause 6.1 of the General Terms and Conditions is that the Data is provided free of charge.

³⁷ **Note:** Please describe herein, where applicable, any specific reporting obligations that apply to the use of the Dataset(s).

³⁸ **Note:** Please describe herein, where applicable, any specific conditions for audits (see clause 13 of the General Terms and Conditions and the Constitutive Agreement).

³⁹ **Note:** Please describe herein, where applicable, any specific data security requirements for the Dataset(s) (see clause 5 of the General Terms and Conditions and the Constitutive Agreement).

⁴⁰ **Note:** Where the Dataset(s) include Confidential Information, the Data Source should detail herein any specific requirements it deems necessary in order to make the Data available within the Network.

⁴¹ **Note:** Clause 9 (see below) of the General Terms and Conditions defines the default terms and conditions that apply to data protection. In the event that the Data includes personal data, the Data Source must consider defining herein the terms and conditions for the transfer and processing of personal data in further detail. In addition, further consideration is required where the Data includes personal data (or anonymised personal data), which would be redistributed to Third Party End Users.

⁴² **Note:** Where the Data Source considers it necessary to derogate from the default approach for Intellectual Property Rights (clause 8 of the General Terms and Conditions), Dataset specific derogations should be described herein. However, to manage the Intellectual Property Rights effectively, the Members

DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

[Example: Unless otherwise expressed in these Terms, the Data Source offers the data "as is" and "as available" with no warranty of any kind. The risk inherent in the suitability of the data for the User's purposes remains solely with the User. Notwithstanding the above, this does not limit the Data Source's liability under clauses 11.3–11.5 of the General Terms and Conditions [and clause(s) of the Constitutive Agreement]].⁴³

EFFECTS OF TERMINATION

[Example: Where a Member's membership in the Network is terminated as a consequence of the Member's material breach of the Constitutive Agreement, the breaching Member's right to use the Data will end at the date of the termination. The breaching Member must cease to use the Data and, upon request by any Party, verifiably return or destroy Data and any Confidential Material including copies thereof. However, the breaching Member is entitled to retain the Data as required by the applicable law or competent authorities provided that the breaching Member notifies the Data Source of such a data retention obligation by the date of termination.]⁴⁴

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND APPLICATION

This right to use the Data will enter into force when the User accesses the Data and apply until the User stops processing the Data.

AMENDMENTS

The Data Source may change these terms and conditions at any time by notifying all other Members to the Network of such change in writing. The modified terms will enter into force within fourteen (14) days after the Data Source has notified the other Members of the amendments made to these terms and conditions, but the amendments will not apply to any Data received by the Users prior to the entry into force of the amendments.

OTHER TERMS

[●]⁴⁵

[APPLICABLE LAWS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION⁴⁶

These Dataset Terms of Use are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Finland, without regard to its principles of private international law and conflict of laws rules.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall first be submitted to mediation in accordance with the Mediation Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The place of mediation shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of mediation shall be English.

should consider whether it would be feasible to define the default approach to Intellectual Property Rights for the Network by establishing a standard template for Dataset Terms of Use that apply to the specific Network.

⁴³ **Note:** Clause 11 of the General Terms and Conditions sets out provisions that apply to the limitation of liability. Any Dataset specific derogations regarding liability should be defined herein. Please note, where applicable, that the Members may have derogated from the liability clauses of the General Terms and Conditions, in which case such liability clauses should be referred to herein for clarity.

⁴⁴ **Note:** Clause 10.2 of the General Terms and Conditions allows the Parties to continue to use the Data during the term of the Constitutive Agreement notwithstanding its termination. The Data Sources and Members should consider the effects a Member's material breach of the agreement would have and include e.g. the following clause in the Dataset Terms of Use:

⁴⁵ **Note:** The Data Source (and the Members of the Network) should consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether any other terms regarding the use of Data are considered necessary.

⁴⁶ **Note:** Please note that this clause is potentially relevant only where the Data can be redistributed to Third Party End Users as one of the conditions, which should be included in the agreement governing the redistribution of the Data to Third Party End Users.

The commencement of proceedings under the Mediation Rules shall not prevent any party from commencing arbitration in accordance with the clause below.

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in relation to the Data shared under these Dataset Terms of Use, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Finland Chamber of Commerce. The number of arbitrators shall be one, the seat of arbitration shall be Helsinki, Finland and the language of the arbitration shall be English.]

4.5 Governance Model [template]⁴⁷

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Data Network is established by the Constitutive Agreement, which is signed by the Members of the Network. This Appendix includes a description of the Governance Model of the Data Network.

The purpose of the Governance Model is to define the procedures and mandates for managing the Data Network and any related changes during the lifecycle of the Data Network.

The Constitutive Agreement must include, as **Appendix 3**, a List of Members that also sets out the Parties to the Constitutive Agreement and the contact details of their representatives. The List of Members must be updated upon the accession of new Parties and the termination of incumbent Parties as well as when any contact details are changed.

STEERING COMMITTEE

General

The Network must have a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee is the ultimate decision-making body of the Data Network. The purpose of the Steering Committee is to facilitate collaboration between the Parties and organise the administration of the Network appropriately on a strategic level. The Steering Committee also decides on matters that may have a significant financial or risk impact on the Parties.

Primary Functions

The Steering Committee is established to ensure the coordination of and any decision making related to the Data Network's business or to its legal, technical or ethical matters. The Steering Committee is responsible for preparing any changes required to ensure that the Data Network continues to fulfil its purpose and meets the applicable requirements.

The Steering Committee is authorised to prepare any changes to the Constitutive Agreement or any of its Appendices and to approve any new Members to the Data Network in accordance with the accession criteria defined in the Constitutive Agreement. The Steering Committee is also authorised to approve new Datasets and/or Dataset Terms of Use, where (if any) such approval is required.

Composition, Meetings and Organisation

Each Party appoints one representative to serve on the Steering Group (hereinafter referred to as the "Representatives"). The Steering Committee will select a chairperson (hereinafter the "Chair") and a secretary (hereinafter the "Secretary"). The Secretary cannot simultaneously serve as a Representative. The Chair will lead the Steering Committee meetings or appoint a Representative to lead the meeting in the Chair's stead.

Each Representative 1) should strive to be present or represented at all meetings; 2) may appoint a substitute or a proxy to attend and vote at any meeting; and 3) must participate in the meetings in the spirit of cooperation.

The Chair must convene an ordinary meeting of the Steering Group at least once every [three (3) months]. The Chair must convene an extraordinary meeting at any time upon the written request of the Chair or any Representative. Before scheduling an extraordinary meeting, the Chair or the Representative that has

⁴⁷ **Note:** This template only serves as a general description of the governance rules that could apply to the relevant Network. The Members should consider, where applicable, whether it would be pertinent to define further provisions that would apply to the governance of the Network. This could include e.g. rules that apply to any changes in the Network's participants or in its contractual, technical or business framework. In addition, the Members should consider if a separate process should be defined for introducing new Datasets within the Network and for the approval of the Dataset Terms of Use.

requested the extraordinary meeting must send an email summarising the issue at hand and whether it is time sensitive.

The meetings can be held or attended as video or teleconference calls when the Chair considers it necessary. The Steering Committee must annually hold at least one face-to-face meeting.

The Secretary coordinates matters related to the duties of the Steering Committee. In particular, the Secretary is responsible for

- preparing Steering Committee meetings, proposing agenda items, preparing the agenda of the Steering Committee meetings, composing the minutes of the meetings and monitoring the implementation of the decisions made by the Steering Committee;
- keeping the Constitutive Agreement and all of its Appendices updated and available;
- collecting, reviewing to verify consistency, and submitting any necessary documents⁴⁸ and specific requests made in relation to the Steering Committee's duties;
- coordinating and administering the day-to-day matters of the Steering Committee;
- promptly transmitting documents and notifications related to the Data Network to any Party concerned; and
- providing, upon request, the Parties with official copies or the originals of documents that are in the sole possession of the Secretary when such copies or originals are necessary for the Parties to present claims.

The Secretary is not entitled to act or make legally binding declarations on behalf of any of the Parties or the Data Network, unless explicitly stated otherwise in the Constitutive Agreement or duly authorised by all Parties. The Secretary must not seek to expand its role beyond the tasks specified in this Appendix.

Meeting Agenda

At each meeting, the topical issues affecting the Data Network will be reviewed using an agenda outline that is not limited to the following:

Introductory items such as:

- Introductions including any invited attendees
- Review agenda
- Minutes of the last meeting
- Review of any action points arising from previous meetings

Ongoing matters such as:

⁴⁸ **Note:** At least where all Dataset Terms of Use are shared with all Members of the Data Network, it would be logical that the Secretary maintains an up-to-date library of the various applicable Dataset Terms of Use unless other some other centralised solution is established.

- Approval of changes to the Constitutive Agreement and its Appendices
- [Approval of new Members to the Data Network]⁴⁹
- [Approval of new Datasets and/or Dataset Terms of Use]⁵⁰
- Operational and technical status of the Data Network
- Any change requests concerning the Data Network
- Acceptance of change request deliverables and monitoring their timelines
- Outstanding issues, open action points, conflicts
- Consideration of other relevant items
- Review and summary of actions from the meeting
- Next meeting
- Closing

Quorum and Decisions

A meeting constitutes a quorum when the Chair or his/her representative and at least [2/3] of the Representatives or their representatives are present. The Steering Committee strives to work on the basis of achieving a consensus. The Steering Committee will vote on decisions concerning the Network, if necessary. The Chair will have the casting vote.

In the event that the Committee is not able to achieve a consensus, a proposal that is supported by at least a qualified majority of 2/3 of the *Representatives present at the meeting* (hereinafter the “Qualified Majority”/majority) will be adopted as the Steering Committee’s decision.

Any amendments to the Constitutive Agreement, [or to Appendix 2 – General Terms and Conditions or Appendix 4 Governance Model, as well as any changes to Appendix 1 – Description of the Data Network with material negative impact vis-à-vis any of the Members⁵¹ must be agreed upon by a majority of 2/3 of *all Representatives*.

New Parties may join the Network by signing an Accession Agreement and their accession must be approved by [a Qualified Majority/a majority] of the Steering Committee. [These approving Parties must include all/a qualified majority/a majority of the Data Sources]⁵².

Where the decision of the Steering Committee to amend the Constitutive Agreement would materially affect the rights or obligations of a Party objecting to such amendment, the objecting Party will be entitled to terminate the Constitutive Agreement by notifying the Steering Committee thereof in writing within [fourteen (14)] days after the objecting Party becomes aware of the Steering Committee’s decision. This termination will

⁴⁹ **Note:** If the Constitutive Agreement allows new Members to join the Network.

⁵⁰ **Note:** This is relevant only where the approval of new Datasets and/or Dataset Terms of Use is defined in the Constitutive Agreement to be subject to the Steering Committee’s approval.

⁵¹ **Note:** Please consider if certain decisions should require even an unanimous decision of all Members’ Representatives instead of a qualified majority of all Representatives. The Members should also consider whether criteria for decisions that involve for example a certain financial impact or risk impact should be defined herein in further details.

⁵² **Note:** Please consider if e.g. a specific majority of Data Sources should be a precondition for approving new Members to the Data Network.

become effective within [thirty (30)] days as of date on which the notice was submitted by the objecting Party to the other Parties.

Subcommittees

The Steering Committee may authorise a subcommittee and/or the chair of the relevant subcommittee to explore a specific issue. The Steering Committee will appoint the chairs of the subcommittees and their members in addition to defining their rules of procedure.

Subcommittee chair(s) will have the option of attending Steering Committee meetings when the Chair considers it necessary. The chair of the relevant subcommittee is responsible for disclosing all pertinent information the chair has learned at Steering Committee meetings they have attended to the members of their subcommittee.

All subcommittees must operate under a full consensus. Where a consensus cannot be reached among the members of the subcommittee, the subcommittee chair must escalate the issue to the Steering Committee for final resolution. Once the Steering Committee has been notified of the issue, it will be added to the agenda of the upcoming Steering Committee meeting or to the agenda of a newly scheduled extraordinary meeting (depending on whether the issue is time sensitive). Once the Steering Committee has made its final decision, it will be considered actionable. The Chair will inform the subcommittee chair of the Steering Committee's final decision.

Invited Attendees

The Steering Committee Representatives may invite necessary and appropriate persons to attend any Steering Committee meeting, and such persons will be considered to have been 'in attendance'. The Chair is entitled to decide whether the attendance of the relevant invitee is necessary and appropriate. In the event that an invitee is not from a Network Member's organisation, such an invitee must sign a non-disclosure agreement, unless waived by the Chair. It is the responsibility of the Chair to ensure that the invitee can be proven to be bound by a confidentiality obligation prior to him/her joining the meeting.

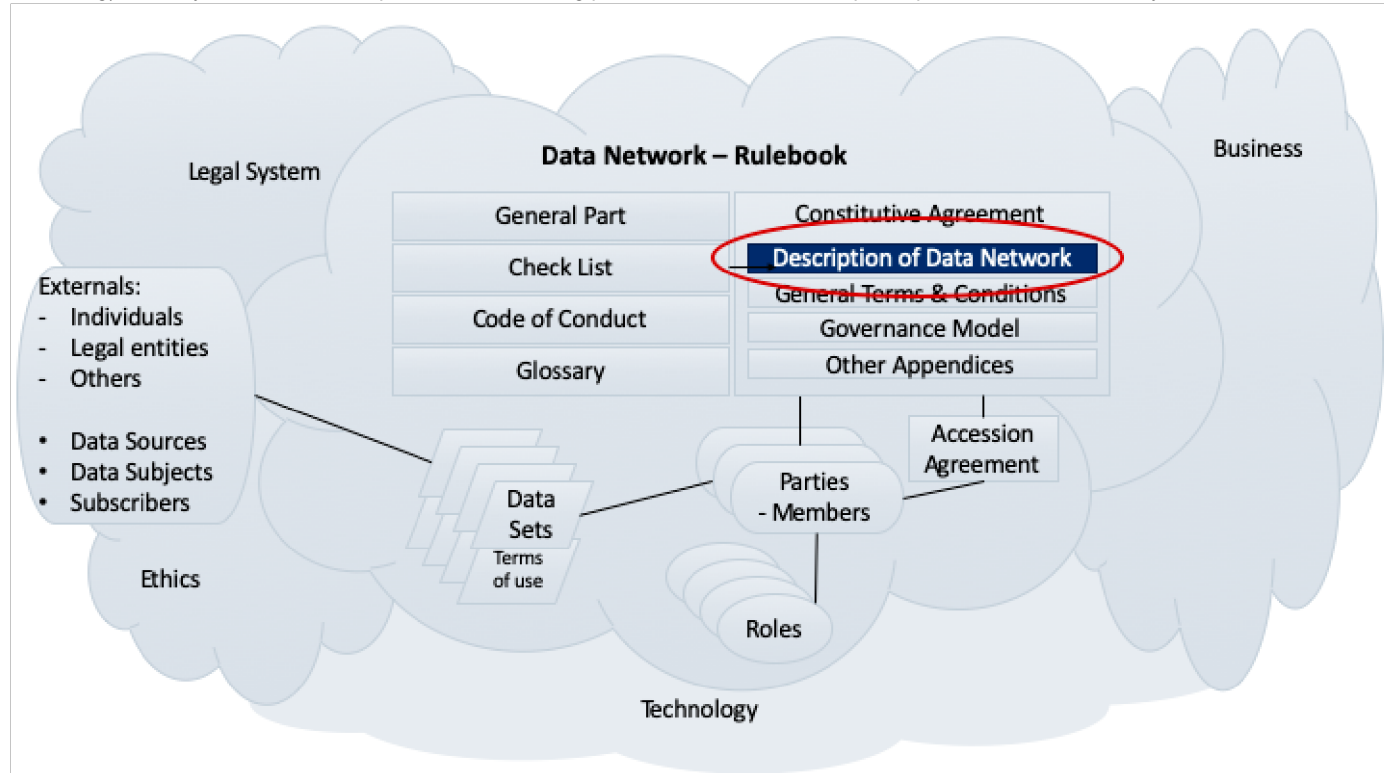
Conflicts

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to the Data Network, or the breach, termination or validity of the Constitutive Agreement must first be escalated to the Steering Committee. The Parties must strive to resolve any such conflict in good faith at the Steering Committee.

4.6 Description of the Data Network

This part of the Constitutive Agreement describes the Data Network. It consists of two subparts Business Annex and Technical Annex

Description of the Data Network is created on the basis of the answers given to the questions in the Check List. The Check List and the Description of the Data Network complement each other. The Description of the Data Network includes references to the Check List (see numbering) and they should be read in parallel. The following picture illustrates the Descriptions position within the entirety of the Rulebook.



4.6.1 Business Part in the Description of the Data Network

4.6.1.1 Introduction


This document is a part of a general framework for data sharing agreements developed to help companies to form new data networks and to promote the fair data economy in general. This document collects the business decisions raised via the rulebook checklist document and otherwise during the ecosystem design.

This business part is divided into two main parts; data ecosystem canvas and accompanying questions define the high level summary and structure for the business aspects of the data network, and subsequent chapters provide the more in depth business design information that does not fit in the canvas itself. Further design related documents (Contracts, presentations, etc.) can be added to provide additional level of detail for the data network, if available and needed.

4.6.1.2 Data ecosystem canvas

Fill in the following data ecosystem canvas a high-level summary of the business design for the data network under planning. Stated questions and separate rulebook checklist document help in defining the content in each of the canvas fields. Use the "Detailed definitions" chapter for more detailed info that doesn't fit in the reserved space or doesn't belong to the summary level presented by the canvas.

Data Ecosystem Canvas

Purpose and core needs <i>What is the key purpose / problem why the ecosystem exists?</i> <i>What are the (initial) key use cases?</i> <i>What is the context of the data ecosystem?</i> <i>How is value generated and distributed in the data ecosystem?</i>	Issues and questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What issues and questions are raised regarding the case? 	
Key stakeholders and their roles <i>Who are the key stakeholders, i.e. Data providers and data consumers and their roles?</i>		Services and infrastructure <i>What value adding services are needed in the ecosystem?</i> <i>What infrastructure is required?</i>
Ecosystem scope, rules and business models <i>What is in- and out of scope?</i> <i>What are the ground principles of the ecosystem?</i> <i>What is the driving business logic and model?</i>	Data streams and value transfers (give-gets) <i>What data streams are covered by the ecosystem?</i> <i>What value is generated and transferred between entities (give)?</i> <i>How value is compensated (get)?</i>	Governance and KPIs <i>Who/how is the ecosystem created?</i> <i>How is the ecosystem governed and how its is monitored?</i> <i>What is the change mechanism for the ecosystem?</i>

4.6.1.3 Detailed definitions

Continue the data ecosystem definition work here by providing potential additional details in the given canvas categories below.

Related checklist questions are provided as a reference and starting point in each of the following chapters. The goal is not to answer thoroughly each checklist question, but to use the questions as assistance in formulating the different aspects of the business design. Link further materials to the topics and add additional headers, if needed.

4.6.1.4 Purpose and core needs

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

1.1.1. Initial key use cases for data	What is the "job-to-be-done" that requires external data and related data network? For a new collaboration, the first use case should be such that it is realistically achievable in reasonable time so that it acts as a learning point for further data-based collaboration.
1.1.3. Value of data	Is the generation and distribution of the value of data to data network participants understood? In what form is the value? How will this value be measured?
4.1.5. Culture	<p>Culture has many aspects and impacts. Here we are mostly interested in a short description of the different parties' cultures and what common elements will be inherited to the data network. More detailed cultural and transformational aspects are to be managed separately e.g. at the participant's own implementation projects.</p> <p>Further points to consider; is there a need for cross-cultural collaboration in data networks? If yes, how to implement and adapt cultural and societal differences in the data network (e.g. closed and open internet)?</p> <p>How to manage cultural aspects and change? Understanding and adapting to multi-cultural environment?</p> <p>Common transition plan for common activities in the data network?</p>

4.6.1.5 Key stakeholders and their roles

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

1.3.1. Data sources	What are the key sources of data? Who controls that data? Are the other stakeholders that should be considered (e.g. officials, influencers to the data etc.)? Consider the source and nature of the data sources (e.g. public, open, commercial, etc.). Another aspect to consider is the dynamic nature of data and related commitments; how “stable” is the data, what kind of commitment are the sources giving to the availability of data etc.
1.3.2. Key actors	Who are key actors and their roles in the data network? What data is required for each of these roles (minimal, assumed/optimal level)? If applicable, consider an MVP approach for the data network, i.e. who are the most critical actors needed to implement the minimum viable set of operations (e.g. the identified use case) in the data network?
1.3.3. Roles and responsibilities	Are different roles and responsibilities related to data processing over its lifecycle defined? Who are assigned to these roles? Are critical roles fulfilled to launch the data network? How performance in these roles is measured? What is the change/nomination mechanism for roles? Are the roles for each data network participant defined and clear?
1.3.4. Data network setup	Does the data network have the necessary prerequisites and means for fair and trusted collaboration? Does an overall business and governance plan exist for the data network? What kind of partners are sought for the data network? What are minimum requirements to join the network? Are the limitations for who can join the network? What fees and costs are related to joining and participating the network? How and by whom is data network led? What are the governance and change principles for the data network?
1.3.5. Solution fundamentals	Make, buy, rent? What are the technical expectations from network members? What is the minimum set of technical capabilities and systems required to participate in the data network? Are some solution components available or planned to be provided by the network? What is expected regarding the solution from each member?
3.2.3. Consents	Consent management for personal and other data? How consents are managed, monitored and reported? How is the interaction with consent owners (e.g. persons) managed?
3.3.2. Data governance	What are the data storage and availability principles? What kind of principles, guarantees and other means are defined for storage and availability of data? What are the mechanisms for archiving and deleting data. What systems and process exist to manage the last steps of the data lifecycle?
3.3.3. Change control	Change management (data, structures, systems, interfaces, governance-related)? How changes are managed and communicated to different parts of the data infrastructure and related operations?
4.1.7. Skills and capabilities	What data-related skills and capabilities are required from the data network and its members? How to acquire and maintain these capabilities?

4.6.1.6 Ecosystem scope, rules and business models

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

1.1.2. Business case	Is initial business case for data network defined? What are the applicable business models? How is data valued and what are the main cost categories?
1.1.4. Monetary transactions	Does the data have licensing fees or other monetary measures? If yes, have these been agreed between parties? How will they be calculated, measured and monitored? Are these applicable also for aggregated data? In case data exchange includes monetary activities, have the potential taxation and other consequences been defined?
1.1.5. Costs	Are the data network related development and operating costs been identified? How will they be allocated and to whom? What other costs will be involved?
1.1.6. Available services	Have the ecosystem-wide data-related services been defined? Are there common rules and instructions related to this services?
1.1.8. Level of commitment	What are the mechanisms for bi-directional data sharing, i.e. building strategic data-based dependencies to other parties?
1.1.9. Data utilization	What are the permissions and restrictions on data use (users, domains, uses, locations, etc.)? What kind of limitations will be set so that data sharing is still feasible and data can be used for current and potential future needs, i.e. data is not completely locked down?
1.2.2. Limitations and restrictions related to use	Can data be distributed further? By whom? Does this need to reported to data source and/or other parties? Is the data use, processing and/or storage geographically limited? Are there legal or societal aspects that should be considered (e.g. different perspectives on personal data depending on legislation)? Has data restrictions in the domain of use? If yes, are these explicitly defined? Does data have restrictions on the nature of use (e.g. on-off -use, perpetual license, R&D only, etc.)? What kind of limitations will be set so that data sharing is still feasible and data can be used for current and potential future needs, i.e. data is not completely locked down?
1.2.3. Data access, manipulation and distribution	How is data transferred and refined in the data network? What activities need to be done to data before it can be used (e.g. anonymization)? How is access to data implemented and monitored? Is access and use logged? Does data source provide some kind of mechanism to ensure long-term data availability (e.g. SLA)?
1.3.4. Data network setup	Does the data network have the necessary prerequisites and means for fair and trusted collaboration? Does an overall business and governance plan exist for the data network? What kind of partners are sought for the data network? What are minimum requirements to join the network? Are the limitations for who can join the network? What fees and costs are related to joining and participating the network? How and by whom is data network led? What are the governance and change principles for the data network?
3.2.1. Interfaces	What kind of common APIs and interfaces are defined? How is the development performed and are there e.g. common roadmaps? How are commitments managed?

3.3.2. Data governance	<p>Data storage and availability principles? What kind of principles, guarantees and other means are defined for storage and availability of data?</p> <p>Mechanisms for archiving and deleting data, what systems and process exist to manage the last steps of data lifecycle?</p>
4.1.1. Data scope	<p>What data is in data network's scope? What data is not in scope or available via separate agreements (to the level important to the data collaboration)?</p>
4.1.3. Data governance and responsibilities	<p>What are the data life cycle management principles?</p> <p>Who are responsible of data over its lifecycle? Are there shared responsibilities? How is this responsible transferred?</p>
4.1.4. Data services	<p>Need and implementation of data-based services in the data network? Some aspects to consider include e.g. verifiable claims based on data, anonymization, analysis and visualization.</p> <p>How is data and/or related services audited (who, requirements, frequency, related standards)?</p>
4.1.5. Culture	<p><i>High level view, more detailed cultural and transformational aspects to be managed separately / at the participants.</i></p> <p>Is there a need for cross-cultural collaboration in data networks? If yes, how to implement and adapt cultural and societal differences in the data network (e.g. closed and open internet)?</p> <p>How to manage cultural aspects and change? Understanding and adapting to multi-cultural environment? Transition plan?</p>
4.1.6. Data control	<p>Are the rights to use and mechanisms to track the data use agreed and implemented? How are these practices monitored and enforced? How is data security implemented? By Whom? Response levels and potential sanctions?</p>
4.1.7. Skills and capabilities	<p>What data-related skills and capabilities are required from the data network and its members? How to acquire and maintain these capabilities?</p>
4.2.1. Formats and structures	<p>What is the format and structure of data and associated metadata? Is this structure described and shared?</p>
4.2.2. Shared semantics	<p>What data standards are used?</p> <p>Are data models semantically compatible? Are differences significant? How are the incompatibilities resolved?</p> <p>Is semantic structure of data and metadata described and shared between participants?</p> <p>How the data network agrees on the structure and semantics of the shared data? How dynamic is the shared semantics, i.e. how frequent changes are expected the shared semantics?</p>

4.6.1.7 Data streams and value transfers (give-gets)

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

1.1.3. Value of data	<p>How is the data priced? What other means can be used to compensate for data provisioning? What other drivers push for data sharing (e.g. public sector's open data principles)?</p>
1.1.8. Level of commitment	<p>What are the incentives and mechanisms for bi-directional data sharing, i.e. building strategic data-based dependencies to other parties?</p>

1.2.1 Nature of data and confidentiality	<p>What kind of data is handled in the ecosystem (e.g. confidential, proprietary, open).</p> <p>Is data confidential? If yes, how is confidentiality ensured and monitored?</p> <p>What kind of permissions and restrictions are needed (users, domains, uses, locations, etc.)?</p>
1.3.1. Data sources	<p>What are the key sources of data? Who controls that data?</p>
4.1.1. Data scope	<p>What data is in data network's scope initially and on a longer run? Focus here is on enabling the first use / business cases, but ability to expand the collaboration to other data types is also important? What are the key characteristics of that data, e.g. is the data available (near) real-time or in batches?</p>
4.1.2. Data location and availability	<p>Is data location and availability understood over data lifecycle? Where is data located? How is the data made available, e.g. API? Will data be transferred to other entities? How to ensure data availability and accuracy? How is metadata associated and managed in the data network?</p>
4.2.1. Formats and structures	<p>What is the format and structure of data and associated metadata? Is this structure described and shared?</p>
4.2.2. Shared semantics	<p>What data standards are used?</p> <p>Are data models semantically compatible? Are differences significant? How are the incompatibilities resolved?</p> <p>Is semantic structure of data and metadata described and shared between participants?</p> <p>How the data network agrees on the structure and semantics of the shared data?</p>
4.2.3. Data quality	<p>Is the data quality at sufficient level? If not (missing data, outdated data, metadata errors, semantic differences, real-time/latency requirements), what potential improvement actions are needed? Who will perform these operations and how? How is success measured?</p>

4.6.1.8 Services and infrastructure

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

1.1.6. Available services	<p>Have the data-related services provided by the data network been defined, agreed and priced? Who is responsible for developing and maintaining those services?</p>
1.1.9. Data utilization	<p>How is data transferred and refined in the data network? What are the dependencies and role of data in the data network operations?</p>
1.2.3. Data access, manipulation and distribution	<p>How is data transferred and refined in the data network?</p> <p>What activities need to be done to data before it can be used (e.g. anonymization)?</p> <p>How is access to data implemented and monitored? Is access and use logged? Does data source provide some kind of mechanism to ensure long-term data availability (e.g. SLA)?</p>
1.2.4. Lifecycle management	<p>How potential termination and revocation of data rights is implemented and monitored? As a rule of thumb, revoking rights to data typically impact only new data, right to use existing data and derived results are typically excluded from revocation.</p> <p>What is the change mechanism for rights and restrictions to data?</p>
1.3.5. Solution fundamentals	<p>Make, buy, rent?</p> <p>Technical expectations from network members? What is the minimum set of technical capabilities and systems required to participate in the data network.</p>

3.3.3. Change control	Change management (data, structures, systems, interfaces, governance-related)? How changes and managed to different parts of the data infrastructure and related operations?
4.1.2. Data location and availability	Is data location and availability understood over data lifecycle? Where is data located? Will data be transferred to other entities? How to ensure data availability and accuracy? How is metadata associated and managed in the data network?
4.1.4. Data services	Need and implementation of data-based services in the data network? Includes e.g. verifiable claims based on data, anonymization, analysis and visualization. How is data and/or related services audited (who, requirements, frequency, related standards)?
4.1.6. Data control	Are the rights to use and mechanisms to track the data use agreed and implemented? How are these practices monitored and enforced? How is data security implemented? By Whom? Response levels and potential sanctions?
4.1.7. Skills and capabilities	What data-related skills and capabilities are required from the data network and its members? How to acquire and maintain these capabilities?

4.6.1.9 Governance and kpis

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

1.1.4. Monetary transactions	How are monetary transactions calculated, measured and monitored?
1.1.7. KPIs	What KPIs are used to measure the success of the data network and its services?
1.1.8. Level of commitment	What mechanisms are used for governing bi-directional data sharing?
1.2.1 Nature of data and confidentiality	What kind of data is handled in the ecosystem (e.g. confidential, proprietary, open). Is data confidential? If yes, how is confidentiality ensured and monitored? What kind of permissions and restrictions are needed (users, domains, uses, locations, etc.)?
1.2.2. Limitations and restrictions related to use	Can data be distributed further? By whom? Does this need to reported to data source and/or other parties? Is the data use, processing and/or storage geographically limited? Are there legal or societal aspects that should be considered (e.g. different perspectives on personal data depending on legislation)? Has data restrictions in the domain of use? If yes, are these explicitly defined? Does data have restrictions on the nature of use (e.g. on-off -use, perpetual license, R&D only, etc.)? What kind of limitations will be set so that data sharing is still feasible and data can be used for current and potential future needs, i.e. data is not completely locked down?
1.2.3. Data access, manipulation and distribution	How is data transferred and refined in the data network? What activities need to be done to data before it can used (e.g. anonymization)? How is access to data implemented and monitored? Is access and use logged? Does data source provide some kind of mechanism to ensure long-term data availability (e.g. SLA)?
1.2.4. Lifecycle management	How potential termination and revocation of data rights is implemented and monitored? As a rule of thumb, revoking rights to data typically impact only new data, right to use existing data and derived results are typically excluded from revocation. What is the change mechanism for rights and restrictions to data?

1.3.2. Key actors	Who are key actors and their roles in the data network? What data is required for each of these roles (minimal, assumed/optimal level)?
1.3.3. Roles and responsibilities	Are different roles and responsibilities related to data processing over its lifecycle defined? Who are assigned to these roles? Are critical roles fulfilled to launch the data network? How performance in these roles is measured? What is the change/nomination mechanism for roles? Are the roles for each data network participant defined and clear?
1.3.4. Data network setup	Does the data network have the necessary prerequisites and means for fair and trusted collaboration? Does an overall business and governance plan exist for the data network? What kind of partners are sought for the data network? What are minimum requirements to join the network? Are the limitations for who can join the network? What fees and costs are related to joining and participating the network? How and by whom is data network led? What are the governance and change principles for the data network?
3.1.3. Data-related mitigations	How to prevent data leaks and hacking? How to protect the data network and related services? Exception management and damage control? How to manage potential leaks and misuse? How to limit damages e.g. in case of hacking?
3.2.3. Consents	Consent management for personal and other data? How consents are managed, monitored and reported? How is the interaction with consent owners (e.g. persons) managed?
3.3.1. Monitoring and administration	Monitoring and reporting of system and data use? How is logging implemented (e.g. central or distributed implementation)? What about related concepts, such as traceability or auditing?
3.3.2. Data governance	Data storage and availability principles? What kind of principles, guarantees and other means are defined for storage and availability of data? Mechanisms for archiving and deleting data, what systems and process exist to manage the last steps of data lifecycle?
3.3.3. Change control	Change management (data, structures, systems, interfaces, governance-related)? How changes and managed to different parts of the data infrastructure and related operations?
4.1.2. Data location and availability	Is data location and availability understood over data lifecycle? Where is data located? Will data be transferred to other entities? How to ensure data availability and accuracy? How is metadata associated and managed in the data network?
4.1.3. Data governance and responsibilities	Data life cycle management principles? Who are responsible of data over its lifecycle? Are there shared responsibilities? How is this responsible transferred?
4.1.4. Data services	Need and implementation of data-based services in the data network? Includes e.g. verifiable claims based on data, anonymization, analysis and visualization. How is data and/or related services audited (who, requirements, frequency, related standards)?
4.1.5. Culture	<i>High level view, more detailed cultural and transformational aspects to be managed separately / at the participants.</i> Is there a need for cross-cultural collaboration in data networks? If yes, how to implement and adapt cultural and societal differences in the data network (e.g. closed and open internet)? How to manage cultural aspects and change? Understanding and adapting to multi-cultural environment? Transition plan?

4.1.6. Data control	Are the rights to use and mechanisms to track the data use agreed and implemented? How are these practices monitored and enforced? How is data security implemented? By Whom? Response levels and potential sanctions?
4.1.7. Skills and capabilities	What data-related skills and capabilities are required from the data network and its members? How to acquire and maintain these capabilities?
4.2.2. Shared semantics	<p>What data standards are used?</p> <p>Are data models semantically compatible? Are differences significant? How are the incompatibilities resolved?</p> <p>Is semantic structure of data and metadata described and shared between participants?</p> <p>How the data network agrees on the structure and semantics of the shared data?</p>
4.2.3. Data quality	Is the data quality at sufficient level? If not (missing data, outdated data, metadata errors, semantic differences, real-time/latency requirements), what potential improvement actions are needed? Who will perform these operations and how? How is success measured?

4.6.1.10 Issues and questions

4.6.1.11 Other related documentation

Add here other potential documentation related to the business design of the data network.

4.6.2 Technology Part in the Description of the Data Network

4.6.2.1 Introduction

This document is a part of a general framework for data sharing agreements developed to help companies to form new data networks and to promote the fair data economy in general. This document collects the technical decisions raised via the rulebook checklist document and otherwise during the infrastructure and system design for the data ecosystem.

This document is currently mostly a placeholder but provides topics that should be covered and discussed in the course of designing the technical solution. This document acts as a master document for infrastructure specifications as well as for the work split between participants' systems and the common infrastructure. Further technical design related can be added or linked to provide additional level of detail for the data network, if available and needed.

4.6.2.2 System architecture and high-level principles

Provide a description of the system architecture as well as high level principles for the design, including e.g.:

- Work split between providers' systems and common infrastructure
- System architecture and high-level interfaces

4.6.2.3 Detailed specifications

Continue the technical design here by providing potential additional details below. Related checklist questions are provided as a reference and starting point in each of the following chapters. The goal is not to answer thoroughly each checklist question, but to use the questions as assistance in formulating the different aspects of the business design. Link further materials to the topics and add additional headers, if needed.

4.6.2.3.1 Capability requirements

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

1.3.5. Solution fundamentals	<p>Make, buy, rent?</p> <p>Technical expectations from network members? What is the minimum set of technical capabilities and systems required to participate in the data network?</p>
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4.6.2.3.2 Purpose and system overview

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

3.1.1. Key principles and design philosophy	Design key principles for data network's common technology solution? What is the design philosophy (e.g. what is implemented as a shared solution, what is left to participants or how is the solution evolved in the future)?
3.1.3. Data-related mitigations	How to prevent data leaks and hacking? How to protect the data network and related services? Exception management and damage control? How to manage potential leaks and misuse? How to limit damages e.g. in case of hacking?
3.1.4. Standards and common structure	Architectural standards? Standards and structures (Data, metadata) to be used? Change control and mechanisms to handle changes?
3.2.1. Interfaces	What APIs and interface descriptions are needed and defined?
3.2.2. Access control and Identities	Access and roles control solution? Trusted identification of data network participants? How are identities created and governed?
4.1.2. Data location and availability	Is data location and availability understood over data lifecycle? Where is data located? Will data be transferred to other entities? How to ensure data availability and accuracy? How is metadata associated and managed in the data network?
4.1.3. Data governance and responsibilities	Data life cycle management principles? Who are responsible of data over its lifecycle? Are there shared responsibilities? How is this responsibility transferred?
4.1.4. Data services	Need and implementation of data-based services in the data network? Includes e.g. verifiable claims based on data, anonymization, analysis and visualization. How is data and/or related services audited (who, requirements, frequency, related standards)?
4.1.6. Data control	Are the rights to use and mechanisms to track the data use agreed and implemented? How are these practices monitored and enforced? How is data security implemented? By Whom? Response levels and potential sanctions?

4.6.2.3.3 SYSTEM DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

3.1.1. Key principles and design philosophy	System architecture and key technology choices (e.g. cloud, technological solution independence), system architecture, functional and non-functional requirements, available standards and reference implementations, interfaces, common roadmap.
3.1.2. Security and privacy	What are the security and privacy features of the data network? How is data security ensured for the shared data throughout the data network?
3.1.3. Data-related mitigations	How to prevent data leaks and hacking? How to protect the data network and related services? Exception management and damage control? How to manage potential leaks and misuse? How to limit damages e.g. in case of hacking?
3.1.4. Standards and common structure	Architectural standards? Standards and structures (Data, metadata) to be used? Change control and mechanisms to handle changes?
3.2.1. Interfaces	Are changes expected to interfaces or APIs and how the evolution of the interfaces will be governed?
3.2.2. Access control and Identities	What is the solution for access and roles control? Trusted identification of data network participants? How are identities created and governed?
3.2.3. Consents	Consent management for personal and other data? How consents are managed, monitored and reported? How is the interaction with consent owners (e.g. persons) managed?
3.3.1. Monitoring and administration	Monitoring and reporting of system and data use? How is logging implemented (e.g. central or distributed implementation)? What about related concepts, such as traceability or auditing?
3.3.2. Data governance	Data storage and availability principles? What kind of principles, guarantees and other means are defined for storage and availability of data? Mechanisms for archiving and deleting data, what systems and process exist to manage the last steps of data lifecycle?
3.3.3. Change control	Change management (data, structures, systems, interfaces, governance-related)? How changes and managed to different parts of the data infrastructure and related operations?
4.1.2. Data location and availability	Is data location and availability understood over data lifecycle? Where is data located? Will data be transferred to other entities? How to ensure data availability and accuracy? How is metadata associated and managed in the data network?
4.1.3. Data governance and responsibilities	Data life cycle management principles? Who are responsible of data over its lifecycle? Are there shared responsibilities? How is this responsible transferred?
4.1.4. Data services	Need and implementation of data-based services in the data network? Includes e.g. verifiable claims based on data, anonymization, analysis and visualization. How is data and/or related services audited (who, requirements, frequency, related standards)?

4.1.6. Data control	Are the rights to use and mechanisms to track the data use agreed and implemented? How are these practices monitored and enforced? How is data security implemented? By Whom? Response levels and potential sanctions?
4.2.3. Data quality	Is the data quality at sufficient level? If not (missing data, outdated data, metadata errors, semantic differences, real-time/latency requirements), what potential improvement actions are needed? Who will perform these operations and how? How is success measured?

4.6.2.3.4 FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

3.1.1. Key principles and design philosophy	Design key principles for technology solution? What functional and non-functional requirements are identified for the common solution and interfaces between entities? How will these be managed within the data network?
3.2.1. Interfaces	APIs and interface descriptions? Roadmaps and commitments?
4.1.2. Data location and availability	Where is data located? Will data be transferred to other entities? How to ensure data availability and accuracy? How is metadata associated and managed in the data network?
4.1.3. Data governance and responsibilities	Data life cycle management principles? Who are responsible of data over its lifecycle? Are there shared responsibilities? How is this responsibility transferred?
4.1.4. Data services	Requirements related to agreed data-based services in the data network How is data and/or related services audited (who, requirements, frequency, related standards)?
4.1.6. Data control	How are these practices monitored and enforced? How is data security implemented? By Whom? Response levels and potential sanctions?
4.2.2. Shared semantics	How the data network agrees on the structure and semantics of the shared data? How are the incompatibilities resolved?
4.2.3. Data quality	What potential improvement actions are needed for data quality to be implemented with the common solution?

4.6.2.3.5 Security

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

3.1.2. Security and privacy	What security and privacy features are needed in the common solution as well as at the participants and how will these be implemented and managed? What common activities are needed?
3.1.3. Data-related mitigations	How to prevent data leaks and hacking? How to protect the data network and related services? Exception management and damage control? How to manage potential leaks and misuse? How to limit damages e.g. in case of hacking?

4.6.2.3.6 REFERENCES AND STANDARDS

Related control questions for reference and assistance:

3.1.1. Key principles and design philosophy	Design key principles for technology solution? Related standards and reference implementations?
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3.2.3. Consents	Consent management for personal and other data? How consents are managed, monitored and reported? How is the interaction with consent owners (e.g. persons) managed?
3.2.4. Transaction management	Agreeing and confirming transactions, e.g. digital signatures, access keys and identities?
3.3.1. Monitoring and administration	Monitoring and reporting of system and data use? How is logging implemented (e.g. central or distributed implementation)? What about related concepts, such as traceability or auditing?
3.3.2. Data governance	Data storage and availability principles? What kind of principles, guarantees and other means are defined for storage and availability of data? Mechanisms for archiving and deleting data, what systems and process exist to manage the last steps of data lifecycle?
3.3.3. Change control	Change management (data, structures, systems, interfaces, governance-related)? How changes and managed to different parts of the data infrastructure and related operations?
3.1.2. Security and privacy	What are the references and standards to be used for security and in the data network?
3.1.4. Standards and common structure	Architectural standards to be used? Standards and structures (data, metadata) to be used?
4.2.2. Shared semantics	What data standards are used? Is semantic structure of data and metadata described and shared between participants? How the data network agrees on the structure and semantics of the shared data?

4.6.2.4 ISSUES AND QUESTIONS

What other issues and questions have emerged during the planning?

4.6.2.5 Other related documentation

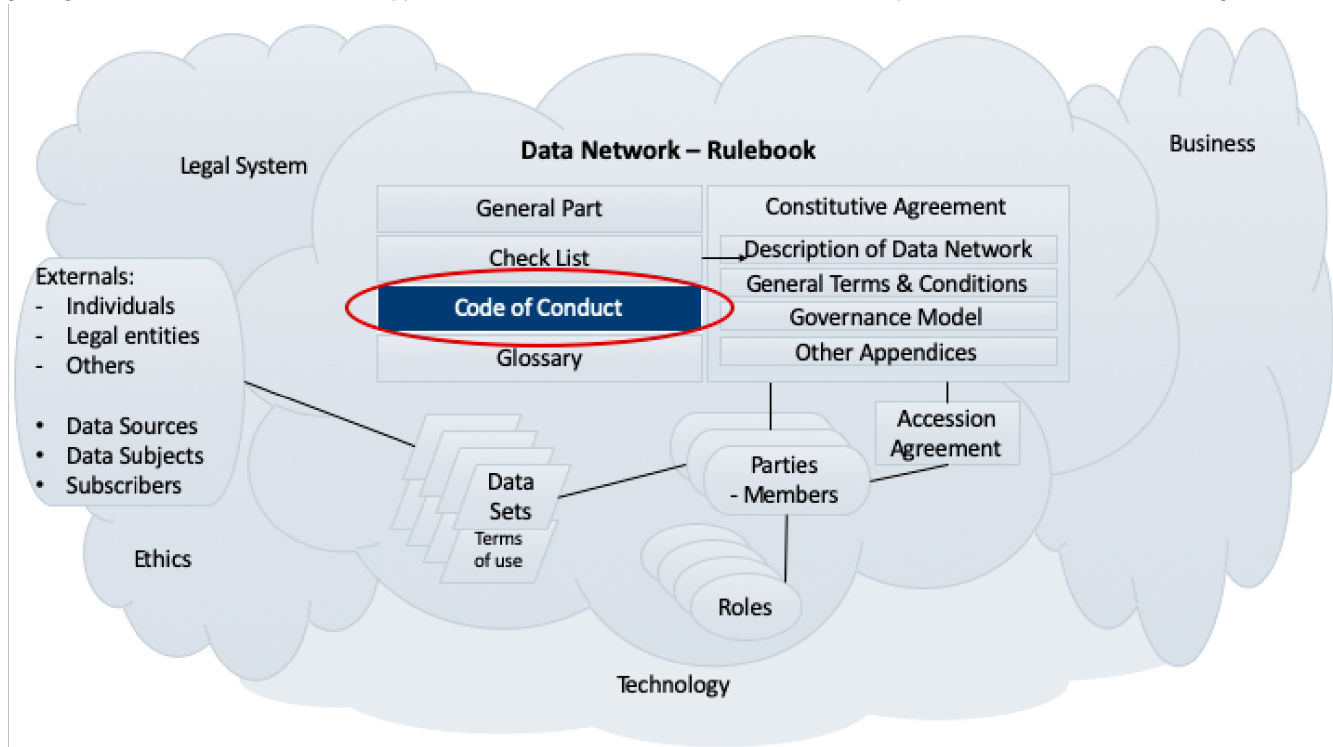
Add here other potential documentation related to the technology design of the data network.

5 Code of Conduct

5.1 Introduction

This part works as a short guide to improve and ensure the ethicality of the data network, and activities that are part of it. This Code of Conduct is a summary from already existing ethical codes and guidelines. Because different data networks using this rulebook may differ case by case this cannot be seen as sufficient but necessary list of issues needed to taken care of. Therefore more detailed and specific codes or other ethical guides should be considered and consulted - based on demands of specific data network that implements this code of conduct^[1].

This code should not be seen as a way to restrict the actors of a data network but instead as a set of commonly acceptable values that make cooperation between members more convenient. Code is not an obstacle. Like laws, it helps to create trust in a data network, which is needed for gaining real benefits and new business opportunities. This code of conduct is based on the respect and realisation of the following values.



[1] The demands for ethical codes are different based on what kind of information is used and also the target of use may rise different ethical concerns. As an example, whilst using health information the medical codes of ethics need to be considered. As against, when data that are processed within a data network does not include any personal data, the focus should be in respecting eg. intellectual property rights.

5.2 Shared values of the Data Network

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDITABILITY

The members of the data network are responsible for what they do and they must be able to give satisfactory reasons for it. This means that all actors are expected to follow the Rule Book of the data network and especially its contract. All the contracts also should follow the Code of Conduct and the Rulebook of this data network. The responsibility is towards members of the data network, but also the external stakeholders – eg. individuals, whose personal data may be processed in the data network. The operations within the data network must also be auditable, i.e. an auditor needs to be able to achieve a comprehensive examination of the data processing within the data network. Therefore, the members' records, logs and documents on data processing are well-organized and complete, their personnel are transparent in their dealings with the auditor, and the members have a good system of internal control, security and documentation in relation to data processing.

AVOID HARM

All actors in the data network should avoid causing harm but instead focus on creating value (direct or indirect) for the whole data network and all the people that are affected by the actions of this data network.

JUSTIFIED PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

Personal data shall be processed on a fair and lawful basis, like for example on the basis of an informed consent of the individual, in accordance with a contract with the individual, a legal obligation, a vital interests of the individual, in the public interest, or for the purposes of the legitimate interests, given that the interests and fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual are not threaten, in particular where the individual is a child.

FAIRNESS, JUSTICE, AND EQUALITY

All actors in the data network should promote fairness, justice, and equality among individuals. Fairness means that everyone is treated with respect regardless of their socio-economical background or status. Likewise, the benefits (economical and others) must be balanced between all stakeholders in such a manner that individuals that are the source of data are not seen as mere exploitable resources.

To ensure fair use of their information, individuals are granted true possibilities to understand and control their personal data that are collected, transferred and otherwise processed in the data network.

The rules and the structure of the data network secure the benefits and rightful expectations of all the parties. This requires a balanced power structure in the data network and transparent consensus-oriented governance.

PEOPLE-CENTRICITY

People live in different environments and they have personal lived experiences of their own life. They must be respected and empowered. This means that individuals have to be seen and treated as active actors with opportunities to make their own choices in the data network. They must be able to keep full and effective self-determination. Furthermore, their needs and wishes should be taken account instead of reducing them as objects or subjects.

PRIVACY

The data network is based on the use of information, which sets the high demands for privacy as information can be very sensitive and private. Thus, this means that personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the individuals. Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes. Only personal data, which are adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes, shall be processed. The members of the data network take reasonable measures to ensure that personal data are accurate and up to date. When merging data sets, privacy should be guarded even more carefully than normally.

SECURITY

All the members of the data network are responsible that their collection, use, storage, sharing, and other processing of data are secure. This means that proper security solutions and processes are used and also that monitoring, patching, and reporting of security issues are properly designed. Personal data on individuals must be properly secured and the risks to the rights and freedoms of individuals should be analysed. All the necessary technical, organisational and personal actions must be implemented to minimise security threats to individuals whose information is processed. Taking into account the state of the art, the costs of implementation and the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing as well as the risk of varying likelihood and severity for the rights and freedoms of individuals, all the members of the data network shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk.

Likewise, data breaches must be responded without delays. When the personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons, the responsible member of the data network shall communicate the personal data breach to the data subject without undue delay.

SUSTAINABILITY AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

All the members of the data network are guided and incentivised to develop and deploy sustainable solutions in alignment with a more sustainable, circular economy. The members will implement the data network in a manner to make its operations more sustainable and circular, thus reducing its negative externalities on the environment, climate, and natural resources.

TRANSPARENCY

The data network is based on co-operation and respect for information sources. Transparency is important to develop trust. The data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner. Any information addressed to the public or to individuals must be concise, easily

accessible and easy to understand, and clear and plain language and, additionally, where appropriate, visualisation is used. This does not mean that information is open to everybody without restriction. Instead, it means that all the members in the data network should know (when/if possible), what data are offered in the data network and by what requirements to promote transparency of network. To support real-time economy, the members of the data network do not unnecessarily detain data, but share them as soon as possible.

The use of unnecessary legal jargon should be avoided. If an individual is asked to give a consent or to accept an agreement, it must be presented in a manner which is clearly distinguishable from the other matters, in an intelligible and easily accessible form, and using clear and plain language. Additionally, honest information should be provided to individuals for understanding what data regarding them is being collected and how it is being processed.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVING

Ethical issues vary and different issues may come up case by case. Thus, ethical evaluation should be a continuous process in organisation and there should be institutional support for this. Therefore, the management of a network member should support the organization's employees by ensuring that they have real opportunities to uphold, promote, and respect the principles of the Code of Conduct. Ethics is implemented in daily actions of individuals or it is not implemented at all, as only individual can make the moral decision. However, without institutional support for ethical decisions there is a higher risk of unethicity as individuals lack the needed autonomy for being able to make moral decisions.

SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUALS

All the members of the data network should support individuals in (a) getting information about use of their personal information, (b) understanding information, practices, contracts, and their consequences, and (c) participating, contributing, and influencing in systems and practices when using personal information of those individuals. The aim is to ensure that if individuals need information or have justified demands for information they are given needed support (Guidelines, personal help etc.) in transparent ways. The focus should be in creating low-barrier way to look over use of personal information for those individuals from whom it is directly collected or other way received.

5.3 Ethical basis

The ethicality bases in three main different approaches that can be described as follows below. The approaches may sometimes overlap, but if an action is in line with all of them, it most likely can be considered ethical, and if it is in conflict with all of them it is unethical.

Deontology (focusing on Intentions). If the intention of an action is not to be good towards others, it is not ethical. The members of a data network have a duty towards others, and thus cannot treat them merely as means, but always valuable in themselves. Thus mere exploitation in the data network is not acceptable. Instead, the common good should be the aim in the data network.

Consequentialism (focusing on outcome). If the action does not create good it is unethical. Thus, the actors of the data network should aim to act in such a way that outcome would be resulting as much good as possible for all affected parties of the data network. This means that only one's own advantage cannot be seen as ethical motivation in the data network, but the members should seek benefits for all stakeholders likewise.

Virtue-ethics (focusing on development of persons character) is about making us better, making our characters more virtuous. Good actions follow from a good character and thus to be ethical person must develop their own character that will improve their actions towards more ethical ones. This set demands how this data network respects individuals that are members of the network or whose data are processed within the network. Rules and practices in organisation of network must support individuals of organisation to help them for develop their character toward more ethical one – which means that they (employees of organisation) must have given proper possibilities to do so.

5.4 Communication

Appropriate communication is fundamental throughout the data network's life circle. It is essential for individuals, organizations, and the society as a whole. Each of them needs in addition to different contents and timing, also apposite communication channels and manners.

The above-mentioned ethical principles are put into practice with communication. Furthermore, communication is the way to demonstrate the organization's commitment to them. The management has a special responsibility to articulate, apply, and support the organization's culture and processes that reflect the principles of this Code of Conduct. The following table contains some examples of communication practices that reflect the organization's commitment in one or more ethical principles.

Communication practice	Ethical principle (e.g.)
Written instructions are provided for the employees, what does ethical issues actually mean in practical level - what they are expected as acts - in that organization.	transparency, continuous improving
New employees are familiarized to ethical practices both orally and in writing as a part of orientation by their supervisors.	transparency, continuous improving

The ethical practices are appraised, communicated openly, and also altered when needed at the level of the organization annually.	transparency
In addition to oral and written communication, visual material (e.g. info graphs, videos) about ethical practices are provided both to employees and stakeholders to make them more clear.	people-centricity, transparency
The organization's commitment not only the laws, but also to the ethical norms and practices are communicated clearly in the levels of value, strategy, and agenda (for employees, end-users, stakeholders, and society).	transparency, avoid harm and support for individuals
The organization's commitment with clearly defined ethical practices is articulated, applied, and supported.	avoid harm, continuous improving
Employees' compliance with ethical practices is encouraged and rewarded. Furthermore, if ethical practices are violated, appropriate actions are taken.	avoid harm, continuous improving
Information about systems and practices are given to end-users in the ways that support their comprehension and ability to make informed consent when needed.	people-centricity, continuous improving, support for individuals, transparency
Dynamic informed consents are provided.	fairness, people-centricity, continuous improving, support for individuals, transparency
Clear written security practices and backup plans are provided for employees.	avoid harm, security
Access to data is limited appropriately and can be tracked.	accountability, avoid harm, privacy, security
Opportunities for end-user, stakeholder, and employee interaction are provided as a constant practice.	people-centricity, continuous improving, support for individuals
Feedback, consultations, and collaboration are actively exploited to improve practices and products.	people-centricity, support for individuals
Power of information is not employed against individuals. Additionally, useful, understandable information is provided to diminish this asymmetry.	fairness, people-centricity, continuous improving, support for individuals
Systems and practices enable individuals' agency, choice, and self-determination.	fairness, people-centricity, support for individuals, transparency

5.5 Literature

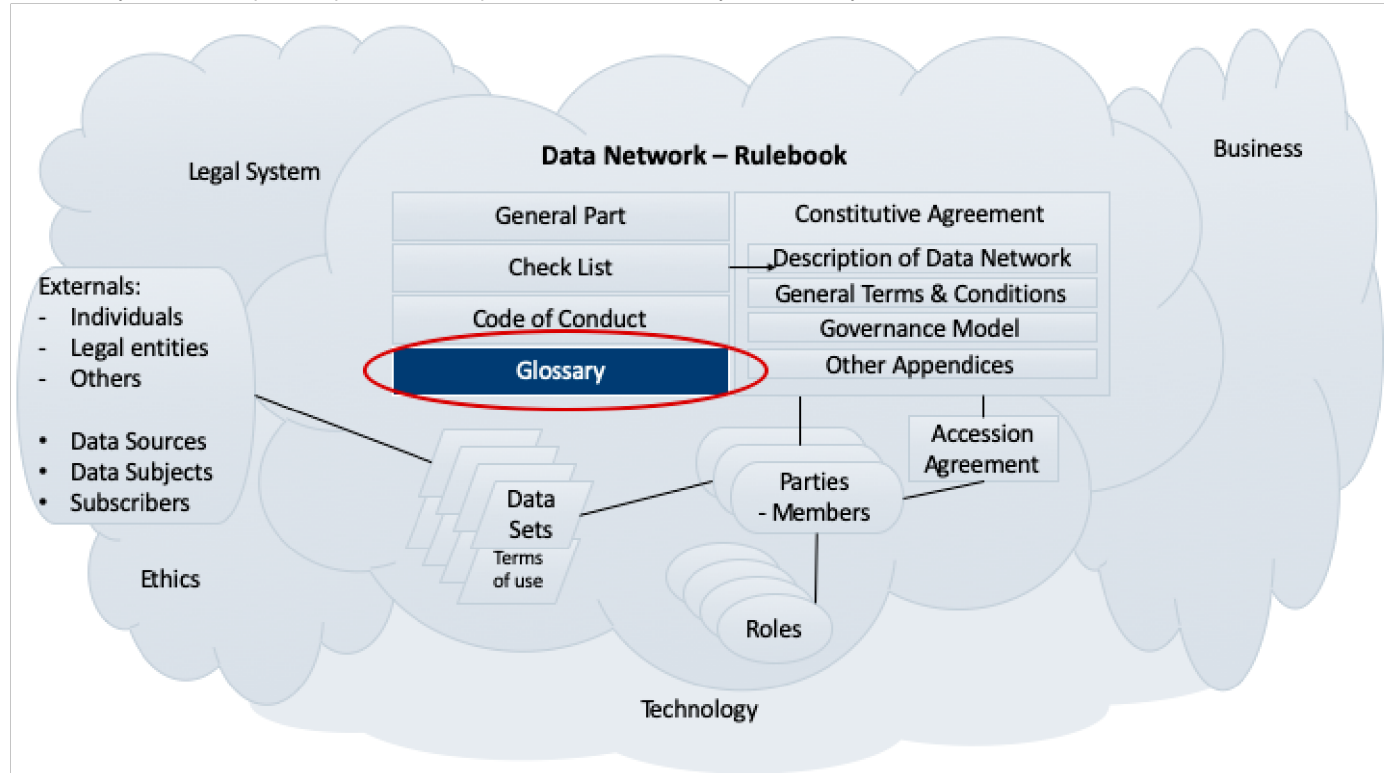
ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct. 2018 <https://www.acm.org/code-of-ethics>

ETHICS GUIDELINES FOR TRUSTWORTHY AI. High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligent. European Commission, 2019. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/ethics-guidelines-trustworthy-ai>

Floridi ym. (2018) AI4People — An Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society: Opportunities, Risks, Principles, and Recommendations. Minds and Machines, 28, 689-707.

6 Glossary

This Glossary is to explain some of the key concepts in the Data Network and its Rulebook. Please note that the Constitutive Agreement includes legally binding definitions of some terms that are used in the agreement. If this Glossary and the definitions in the agreement are in conflict, the definitions in the agreement prevail legally. The following picture illustrates the Glossary's position within the entirety of the Rulebook. The data network may add and adapt concepts and their explanations in this Glossary as necessary.



Data Network	A group of companies and other organizations or even individuals that share data in accordance with the Rulebook.
Data Ecosystem	A system of interrelated Data Networks.
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation, i.e. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj
IDS	International Data Spaces is a peer-to-peer network, a virtual data space that supports the secure exchange and the simple linking of data in business ecosystems on the basis of standards and by means of common governance models. https://www.internationaldataspaces.org/
IHAN	Sitra's IHAN® project aims to build the foundation for a fair and functioning data economy. The main objectives are to create a method for data exchange and to set up European level rules and guidelines for ethical use of data. https://www.sitra.fi/en/topics/fair-data-economy/
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights including copyright and its neighbouring or related rights, patents, trademarks, and other legal rights that protect intangible, intellectual property.

Fair Data Economy	<p>A fair data economy accommodates the interests of all types of participants while also providing for a high level of overall data usage.</p> <p>In this context, a fair data economy is one where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals know how their data is being used, can freely give and revoke permission for the use of their data and mandate its sharing with third parties. They gain a share of the benefit from their data, typically not in monetary form but in terms of better services. • Service providers share control of their users' data, often investing significant resources to co-produce them. They are able to share personal data with third parties based on a range of legally valid reasons, including consent. They have to provide their customers with portability rights, but they should also be able to build innovative services on users' data. A fair data economy is not a form of data collectivisation: it does not require service providers to give up and share their aggregate datasets as such, only individual data through portability. Service providers in this framework include for instance social media, banks, utilities, hospitals and retailers. • Data re-users are able to access a customer's personal data hosted by the service provider to provide them or others with new services. Data should not constitute an excessive barrier to entry. And researchers and innovators should be able to make the best out of the data. Data re-users include for instance third-party payment providers or independent car repair shops that directly compete with the service provider, but also other parties, such as data analytics companies or researchers, that are in different lines of business and can innovate by re-using the data. <p>Both service providers and data re-users are obviously accountable for misusing personal data.</p> <p>(Sitra: A Roadmap for a Fair Data Economy, https://media.sitra.fi/2019/04/09132843/a-roadmap-for-a-fair-data-economy.pdf)</p>