

The European Data Strategy, with a focus on the Data Act

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Dawex

EU-Japan Digital Week

Data Spaces – or the Story How to Make Business from
Data in a Legal Fashion - Workshop

Tokyo, April 3, 2025

Dawex at a glance: a European scale-up recognized worldwide for its expertise and achievements in data exchange

Company profile

Founded in 2015

Offices: Paris, Lyon,
Montreal, Tokyo

Global reach

-  France & Europe 
-  Japan
(2nd largest market)
-  North America
-  Middle East 

Recognized as a pioneer and innovator



11 awards & recognitions
US, EU, ME



Tech Pioneer at the
World Economic Forum

Speaker in **Davos**



Speaker at G7 Summit
and other global events



Data Expert Group
member at the **UN**



Leads Gaia-X Data
Exchange Working Group

Customer references

in more than
15 strategic sectors



Manufacturing



Airports



Automotive



Aeronautic



Energy



Geospatial



Agriculture



Mobility



Media &
Culture



Food



Infrastructure



Real Estate



Retail



Trading



Smart
cities



Banking &
Insurance

Dawex is trusted by corporates from many sectors

Selection of references and major EU data spaces and consortia

AIRBUS

Schneider
Electric

Valeo



KNEMATS

Mobivia



LA POSTE



WE OPEN THE WAY



Hub One DataTrust

Auchan

TF1
LE GROUPE



SB Energy



TAM
THE AUDIO MARKETPLACE

SM₄RTENANCE



3 types of data ecosystems covered by Dawex technology

Data Marketplace



Description & Purpose

- One or multiple **data providers distribute and monetize** data products (or services) to data acquirers

Typical Orchestrator

- Independent third party
- Main data provider

Industry Data Space



- **Different organizations** from same ecosystem, value or supply chain, agree to exchange data products (or services) to **optimize operations and market efficiency**

- Independent third party (industry specialist, industrial association)
- Leading industrial player

Corporate Data Hub



- **Subsidiaries and BUs from large corporation**, with heterogeneous data infrastructures, share data products (or services) to **optimize operations and market efficiency**

- Corporation

Dawex customers (Orchestrators) can operate a mix of the 3 models, and adopt an evolutive strategy

Data regulations, reference architectures and standards are powerful levers enabling data exchange at scale

Data Spaces

Data Regulations

GDPR, APPI, PIPA,
PDPL, PIPL, CCPA

Data Governance Act

Data Act

AI Act

Reference Architectures

Gaia-X
DSSC
IDSA

Norms & standards

W3C

CEN-CENELEC

IEEE, ISO

- Cross-border
- Cross-industry
- Cross-organizations

- Create **trust** in data spaces and data ecosystems
- Facilitate **interoperability**
- Ensure the highest level of **security** and **privacy** as well as **sovereignty** to all stakeholders

Europe reaffirms its strategic stance on data in its latest political guidelines for 2024-2029



“Europe needs a data revolution. This is why we will put forward a European Data Union Strategy. This will draw on existing data rules to ensure a simplified, clear and coherent legal framework for businesses and administrations to share data seamlessly and at scale, while respecting high privacy and security standards.” (1)

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the Commission

Regulation Growth Demands Next-Level Data Exchange governance solutions



Selected list of key horizontal and vertical regulations

EHDS European Health Data Space	CSRD - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.	FSDN Farm Sustainability Data Network	FIDA Financial Data Access regulation
Adopted by the European Parliament April 24 2024	In force since January 5, 2023	Applies from the reporting year 2025	Proposed June 2023 Expected to take effect 2025



Data Act

In force since January 11 2024

- Enables users of connected objects to **access collected data** and to **share these data with third parties**
- Allows the access and use by public sector bodies of data held by enterprises in cases of **public emergencies**
- Provides **protection from unfair contractual terms** that are unilaterally imposed
- Promotes the development of **interoperability standards** for data-sharing



Data Free Flow with Trust



Data Governance Act

Applies since Sept 24 2023

- Imposes obligations to **data intermediation service providers** that facilitate data exchanges
- Imposes obligations to **data altruism organisations** that facilitate the voluntary sharing of data for the common good.
- Allows the **re-use of certain data held by public sector bodies**, that cannot be made available as open data
- Creates the **'European Data Innovation Board'** to facilitate the emergence of best practices and standards



Data Availability and Transparency Act (Public data)



AI Act

In force since August 1 2024

- Establishes a **risk-based framework** for AI systems
- Imposes **strict requirements on high-risk AI systems**, including conformity assessments, transparency obligations, and ongoing monitoring
- Introduces **transparency obligations** for AI systems interacting with humans
- Creates a governance structure, incl. the creation of a **European Artificial Intelligence Board**



AI Bill of Rights



Interim Provisions on Accounting for Enterprise Data Resources

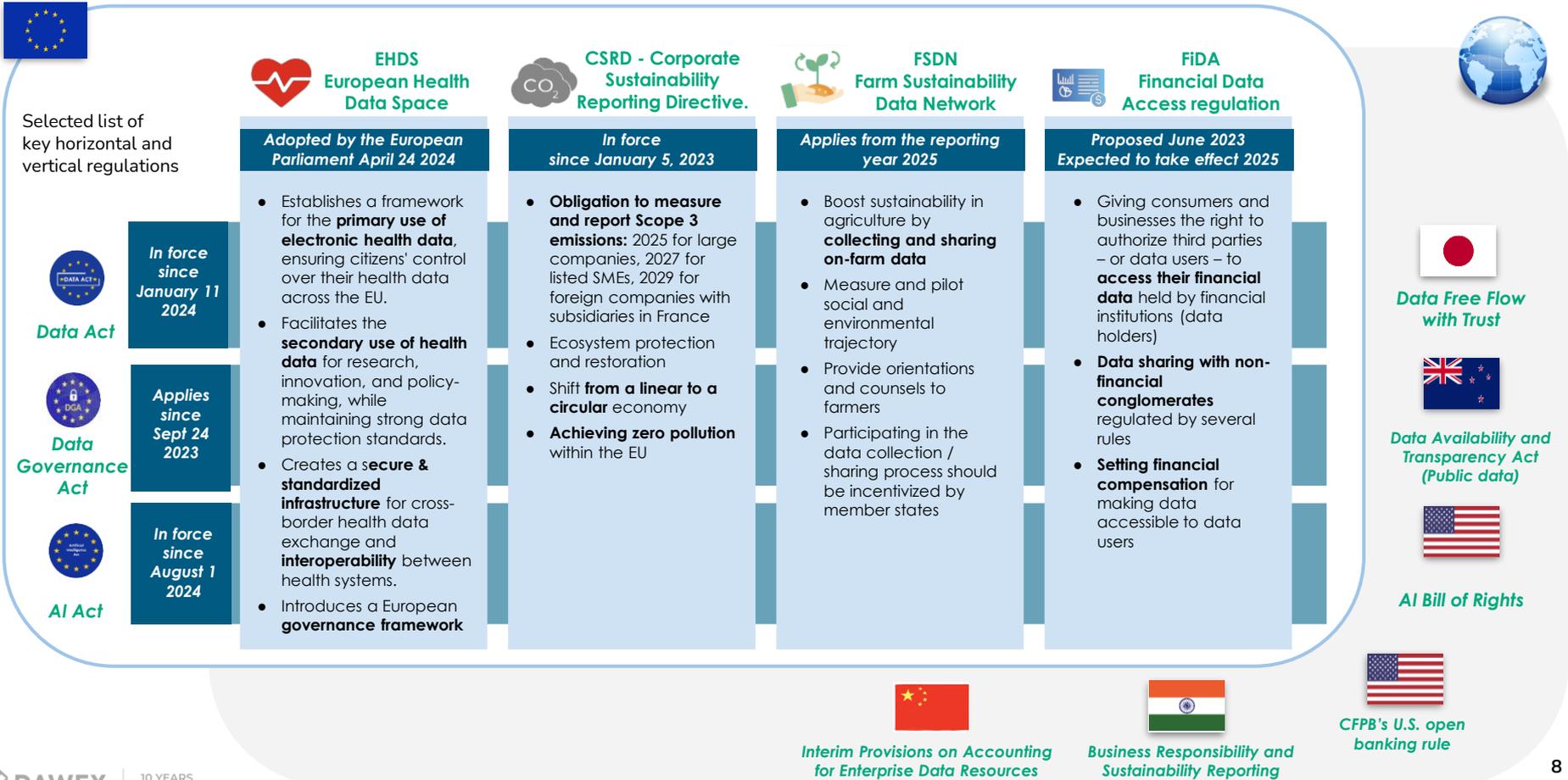


Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting



CFPB's U.S. open banking rule

Regulation Growth Demands Next-Level Data Exchange governance solutions



Focus on the Data Act

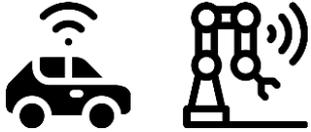
Key objectives and provisions of the European Data Act



Provide better access
to connected devices data



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Provide better access
to connected devices data



Tackle
contractual
unfairness

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Make business
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Ease switching
between
cloud services

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Safeguard
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unlawful data
transfer

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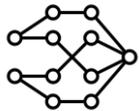
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case of public
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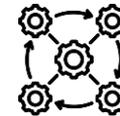
Ease switching
between
cloud services



Safeguard
against
unlawful data
transfer



Facilitate data flows through
technical standards and interoperability



Compliance to the Data Act will be facilitated by the use of state-of-the-art Data Exchange solutions



Provide better access to connected devices data



Pillars of the Data Act that require support from state-of-the-art data exchange solutions



Tackle contractual unfairness



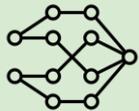
Make business data available in case of public emergency



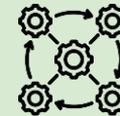
Ease switching between cloud services



Safeguard against unlawful data transfer



Facilitate data flows through technical standards and interoperability



Compliance to the Data Act will be facilitated by the use of state-of-the-art Data Exchange solutions



Provide better access
to connected devices data
(Chapter II)



Pillars of the Data Act
that require support from
state-of-the-art
data exchange solutions



Tackle
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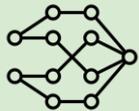
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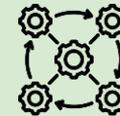
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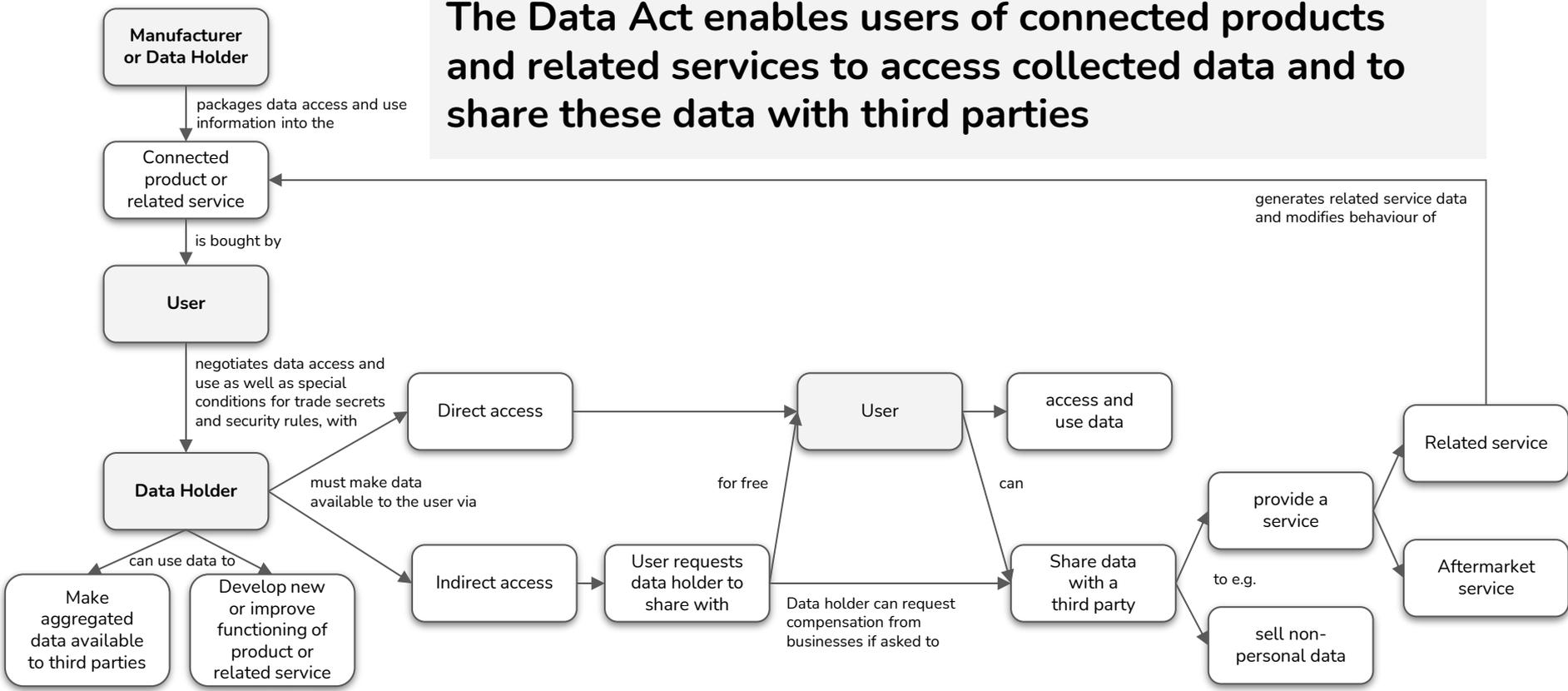


Facilitate data flows through
technical standards and interoperability



EU Data Act, Chapter II at a glance

The Data Act enables users of connected products and related services to access collected data and to share these data with third parties



What are the connected products and related services?

Connected products

Items that can generate, obtain, or collect data about their use, performance, or environment and that can communicate this data via a cable-based or wireless connection.

- **Consumer products**
connected cars, health monitoring devices, smart-home devices, etc.
- **Industrial products**
airplanes, robots, industrial machines, agricultural machines, etc.

Related service

Digital service that can be linked to the operation of a connected product and that affects the functionality of this connected product

- **e.g.** an app to adjust the brightness of lights, or to regulate the temperature of a fridge

What are the data in scope and out of scope of the European Data Act regulation?

Data in scope of the regulation

- **related to the performance, use and environment** of connected products and related services.
- **must be in raw or pre-processed format**, accompanied by the necessary metadata to make it understandable and usable.

Out of scope of the regulation

- **Highly enriched data**
- **Purely descriptive data** that accompanies the connected product (e.g. user manuals)
- **Content** covered by IP rights (e.g. textual, audio, or audiovisual content)

Who are the key stakeholders concerned by the regulation?

The user

a natural or legal person that owns a connected product or to whom temporary rights to use that connected product have been contractually transferred, or that receives a related service.

Users must be established in the EU

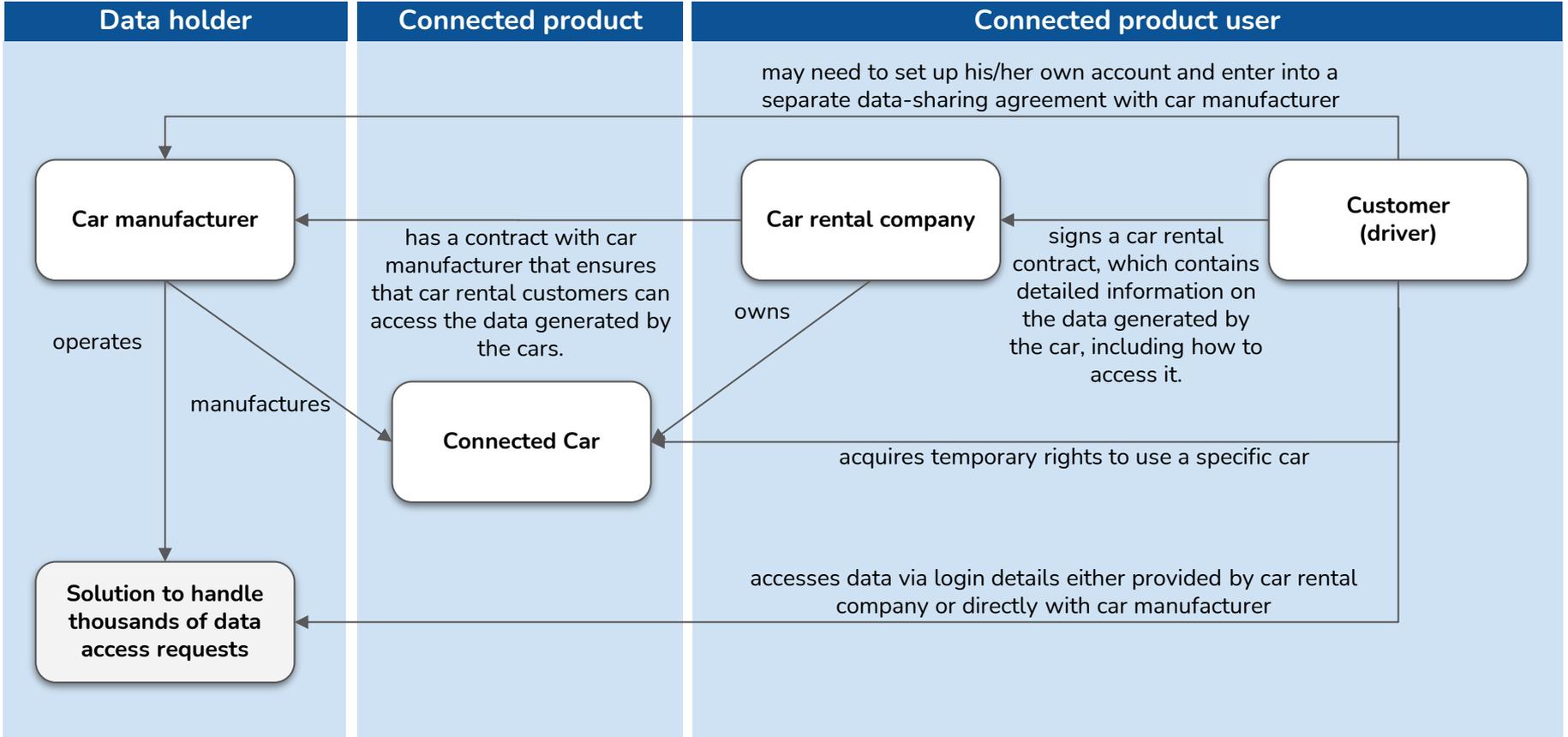
but may request access to data on the basis of the Data Act **irrespective of whether the data are stored inside or outside the EU.**

The data holder

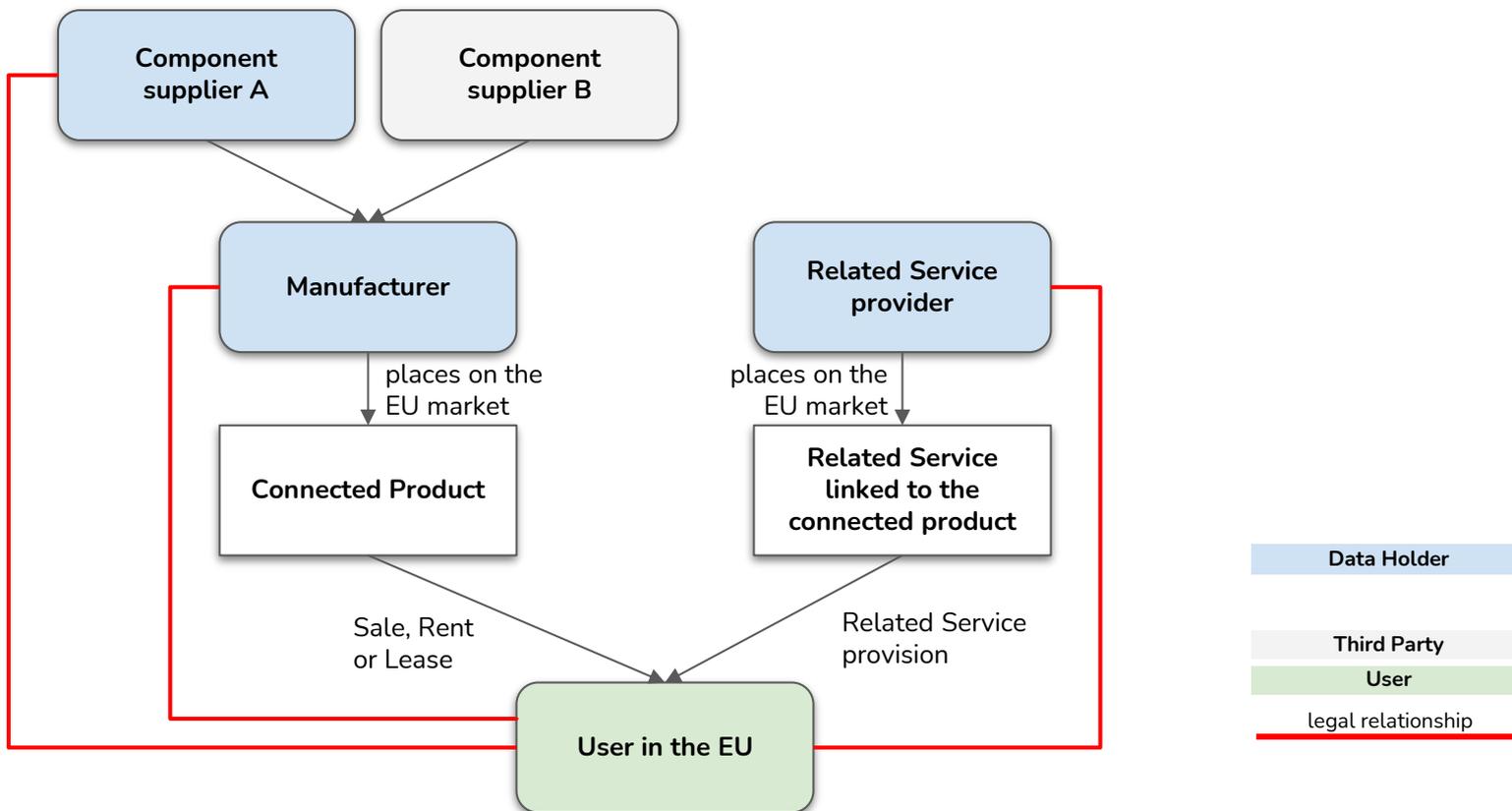
typically the manufacturer of the connected product ... but this is not always the case.

Determining who the data holder is depends on **who controls access** to the readily available data

Use case involving multiple users for the same connected product



Use case involving one user and multiple data holders



Who are the key stakeholders concerned by the regulation?

The Third-Party

natural or legal person to whom the data generated by the user's device is made available, at the request of said user.

A third party can use the data for purposes that were agreed with the user (usually in the context of providing a service to the user).

Key restrictions

- Not using the data to develop a competing product
- Using insights from the data to gain competitive advantage against the data holder
- Sharing the data with designated “gatekeepers” (as defined under the Digital Markets Act, namely Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, ByteDance, Meta, Microsoft, and Booking)

Providing on-demand access to data generated by connected devices requires robust technological capabilities,

- **Scalable data access infrastructure** allowing connected devices users to retrieve data efficiently, whether through direct access (including via APIs) or indirect access (via intermediary systems)
- **Secure data exchange mechanisms** to prevent unauthorized access and protect trade secrets, and safeguard sensitive business information.
- **Advanced data governance** to monitor who accesses data, when, and for what purpose.
- **Automated licensing** allows streamlined management of licensing agreements at scale, defining data access conditions, usage rights, and commercial terms.
- **Strong interoperability and integration capabilities** as many organizations operate within multi-vendor ecosystems,

Global corporations with headquarters outside Europe are also impacted by the European Data Act

Any connected product “placed on the Union market” falls under the regulation making foreign organizations subject to its requirements, as far as the ownership, possession, or any other property right has been transferred inside the EU.

Connected product users established in the EU can request access to data regardless of whether the data is stored inside or outside the EU.

Example:

- **US-based agricultural equipment manufacturer** selling connected tractors in Europe must comply with the Data Act.
- **European farmers will have the right to access operational data from their tractors** and potentially **share it with third-party service providers** for maintenance, analytics, or optimization.
- **The manufacturer cannot restrict this data access** even if their business model traditionally relied on exclusive control of equipment data

The high stakes of non-compliance with the Data Act

- **Legal and financial penalties**
 - **Users or regulators may initiate legal action** against non-compliant organizations.
 - **Penalties may lead to administrative fines** reaching up to €20 million or 4% of global annual turnover.
- **Operational Disruptions, in case of lack of proper data governance**
 - Struggling with unexpected data access requests, disputes over data ownership
- **Loss of competitiveness** vs. compliant competitors leveraging data exchange as a strategic advantage
- **Customer trust erosion**, jeopardizing long-term growth potential.

Turning Compliance into Competitive Advantage

- **Enhance user trust** – Transparent and user-centric data practices
- **Leverage data access rights for their own benefit** – Request access to data held by others.
- **Unlock new business models** – Access to shared data ecosystems can fuel innovation, enabling the creation of data-driven services, partnerships, and monetization strategies.
- **Turning compliance into a positive public image** - Being obliged to provide data to public bodies in cases of public emergencies, also presents an opportunity to enhance corporate reputation, public image and commitment to the greater good.
- **Strengthen AI and analytics capabilities**

September 12, 2025: Is Your Organization Data Act Ready? 4 steps to compliance

- **Understand regulation's complexities:** The Data Act introduces complex obligations that vary based on industry, data type, and role in the data exchange ecosystem. Organizations must familiarize themselves with their specific responsibilities to avoid compliance gaps.
- **Evaluate organization's readiness:** Review data flows, stakeholders, and technical capabilities of your organization, as well as the availability of multidisciplinary expertise that combines legal, technical, and business knowledge to develop robust compliance strategies.
- **Plan and prioritize strategically** to integrate Data Act compliance efforts into your business strategy and processes.
- **Implement specialized technology solutions** for handling data access requests systematically.



10 YEARS
From Pioneer to Leader

Thank you
ありがとうございます

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