

31 MARCH – 7 APRIL, 2025

**Q**TOKYO, JAPAN

THE EU-JAPAN DIGITAL WEEK IS ORGANISED AS PART OF THE EU-JAPAN DIGITAL PARTNERSHIP

# Data Spaces –or the Story How to Make Business from Data in a Legal Fashion" (April 3)

# Overview of real market for data spaces and the areas where organisations are expected to create value

## What will you get today?

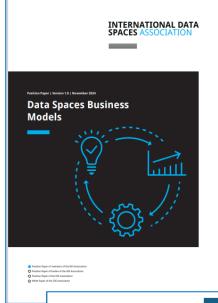
- Key concepts for the Economics of data spaces
- Value proposition for stakeholders in data spaces
- Types of data space operators and business models
- Data valuation
- From general concepts to market figures:
  - Insights on evolution of the Data Economy
  - Insights on the Market for Data Spaces



# Economics of data spaces. Key statements

- There is no one-size-fits-all business model for data spaces
- The business model should be defined from the perspective of who is offering the solution (product/service)
- However, the value proposition for all stakeholders
  participating in the data sharing ecosystem should be clear
  (use case deployment): data providers, data
  users/consumers, intermediaries/data service providers, data
  space infrastructure operator
- Value creation is not ONLY data monetization; societal/environmental value is important (but of course, it has an impact on the exploitation model)
- The time axis matters: the data space evolves and so the business model does
- Data Space IS NOT equal to a data platform; however, multi-sided business models could apply
- Understanding the market and how to reach critical mass is key to the **financial sustainability**





Data Market Monitoring Tool <u>here</u>





# Benefits for participants in a data space

- In a data space, all participants are expected to contribute (either through supply of data, value-added services or financially)
- Being part of the ecosystem brings benefits but also costs
- They are dependent on the level of integration of the stakeholders involved (integration will generally mean transformation of production processes, and that comes with a cost)
- Examples:
  - Weaker integration (recommended at the beginning): use cases where all stakeholders require information from each other –there is a common and equal interest-: e.g. traceability in a value chain, compliance with regulation when this requires data from third parties
  - Higher level of integration for the creation of new products: e.g. federated artificial intelligence training

Benefits Costs

#### **Digitalization of Data Exchanges**

- -Gains from standardizing existing data sharing (Malone & al.1987)
- -Reduced exchange costs (lower error costs, better information conformity, etc.)

 Cost of modifying data collection process (standardization, dematerialization)



-Efficiency gains from automated exchanges (fewer delays, increased information flow) -Cost of modifying data-sharing processes (Work habits, interoperability between services ...)



#### Optimization and Reengineering of Firms' Processes

- In-depth management benefit (human resources, new production processes, etc.)
- Avoid opportunity cost of misalignment of practices within the value chain
- -Cost of modifying the firm's internal organization
- -Cost of lock-in in the data sharing ecosystem



#### Innovation and Development of new products

-Gains from the development of new products/services (Bertschek & al. 2013)

- -Research and development costs
- -Cost of marketing a new product

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Source: Position Paper: Economics of data sharing (GAIA-X Institute; 2024)

# Business model for the data space (orchestrator/federator)

- 2 elements can be considered to understand the role, position and business model of the orchestrator
  - One sided versus multi-sided:
    - One sided: the need and power of participants is similar (they exhibit same network effects) → orchestrator is a technical intermediary (e.g. traceability)
    - Multi-sided: diverse interests exist, with some parties without incentives to share data → the orchestrator has a more strategic role
  - Who plays the role of orchestrator (key vs non-key player)
    - A stakeholder with a clear market power in the ecosystem: easy to set-up, but the data sharing value may not be balanced

Technical intermediary (need for coordination)
High cost of coordination
Likely to appear within preorganized value chains
Subscription-based business model, subsidized model?

One-Sided

Technical orchestrator (need for coordination)

Low cost coordination

Potential value sharing concern

High probability of spontaneous emergence

Business model centered on data/service exchange, or

marginal cost pricing?

Strategic intermediary (need for cross-subsidies)

Low probability of spontaneous emergence (in first period)

Hybrid business model, focused on value-added service flow?

Multi-Sided

Strategic orchestrator (need for cross-subsidies)

Potential value sharing concern Potentially profitable

ecosystem (in second period)

Hybrid business model
centered on the exchange and
flow of value-added services?

Organized by a Key Actor

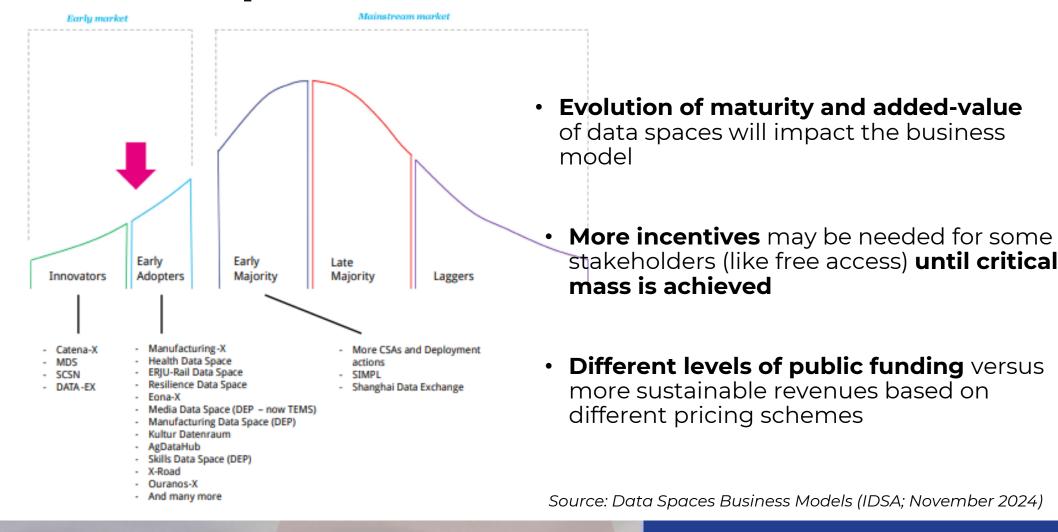
Source: Position Paper: Economics of data sharing (GAIA-X Institute; 2024)

### **Data Valuation**

- Data is still the key asset in the data space
- Data has associated costs and can generate different levels of value
- Different pricing schemes allow data owners to exploit data valuation
  - Cost-based pricing techniques (cost + profit)
  - Market-based pricing techniques (based on prices by competitors for similar products)
  - Value-based pricing techniques (value perceived by consumers)
- Value-based pricing techniques (most suited to data spaces) include:
  - Economic model (based on economic impact, which requires complex models)
  - Incomed-based model (value of data associated to the direct revenue it generates; e.g. sales, subscriptions...)
  - Utility-based model (how data improves decision-making, operational efficiency, customer satisfaction...)
  - Dimensional model (based on several dimensions such as accuracy of data, completeness, timelessness, relevance)
  - Comparative model (comparison with similar data sets; benchmarks needed)

Source: Data Spaces Business Models (IDSA; November 2024)

# Lifecycle of data spaces



# What do key indicators of the data economy say about the market?

Data Market Study by IDC

Check updates: https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/european-data-market-study-2024-2026

# European Data Market (EU27)



# European Data Economy (EU27)

#### Indicator 5: Value of the Data Economy



The Data Economy measures the overall impacts of the data market on the economy as a whole.











2023

#### Indicator 5: Value of the Data Economy



The indicator captures the potential gap between demand and supply of data skills in Europe.













Share of EU GDP, 30 5.8%

2030 Baseline Scenario

#### Indicator 5: Value of the Data Economy



The indicator captures the potential gap between demand and supply of data skills in Europe.















## 2030 High-Growth Scenario

#### Indicator 5: Value of the Data Economy



The indicator captures the potential gap between demand and supply of data skills in Europe.











2030 Challenge Scenario

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## **Data Companies**

2023







#### 2030 Baseline Scenario



#### 2030 Challenge Scenario



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### **International Dimension**





# How much do we know about the data space market?

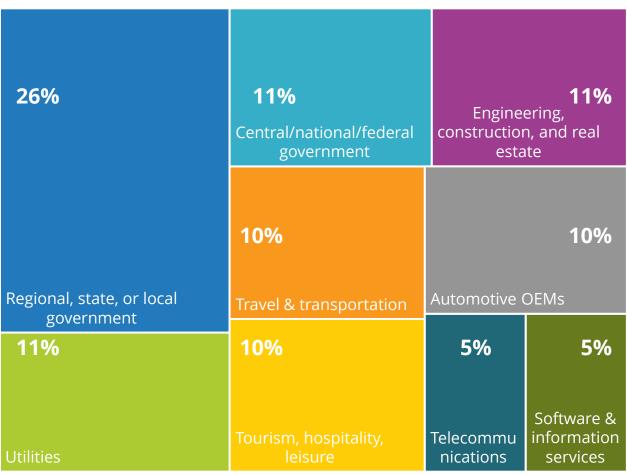
Survey led by IDC in the context of



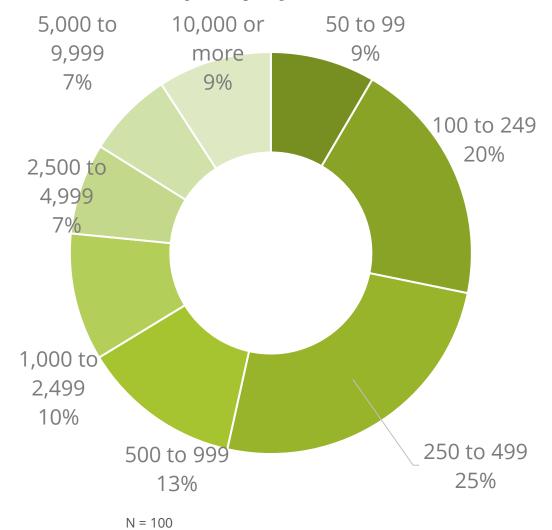


## Survey Respondents (2)

#### Distribution of respondents by industry



# Distribution of respondents by employee size



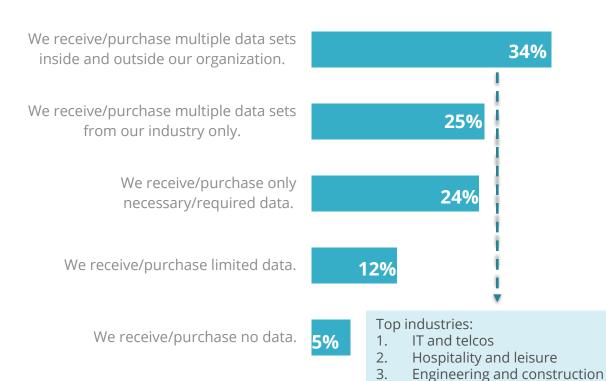


Source: Data Space for Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities Survey, January-February 2025

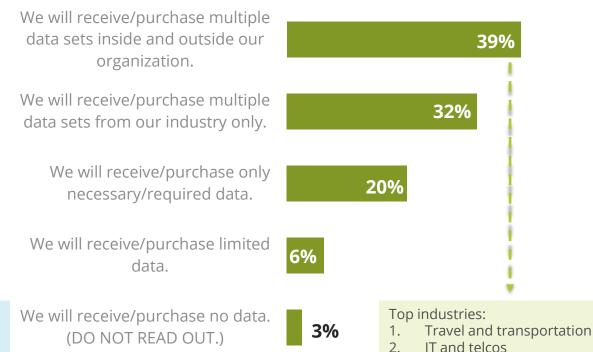


## Public and private sector organizations are planning to acquire/ purchase more data from ecosystem partners

#### **Current** status of receiving/ purchasing data from the ecosystem



#### Expected status of receiving/ purchasing data from the ecosystem, in 12 months



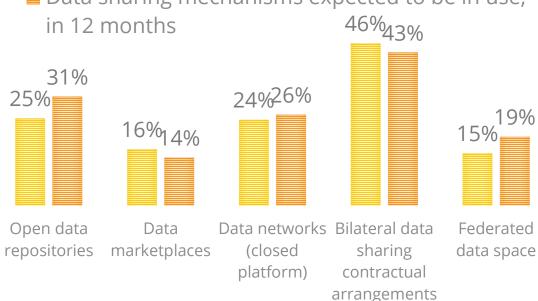
Hospitality and leisure

Despite the wide variety of data sharing architectural and governance mechanisms, bilateral data sharing still dominate the European market

# MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH ORGANIZATIONS ARE SHARING DATA

■ Current data sharing mechanisms

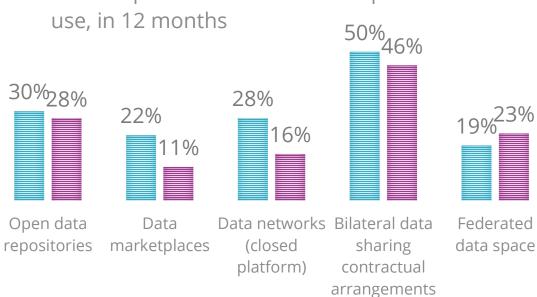
■ Data sharing mechanisms expected to be in use,



# MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH ORGANIZATIONS ARE RECEIVING/ PURCHASING DATA

■ Current data acquisition mechanisms

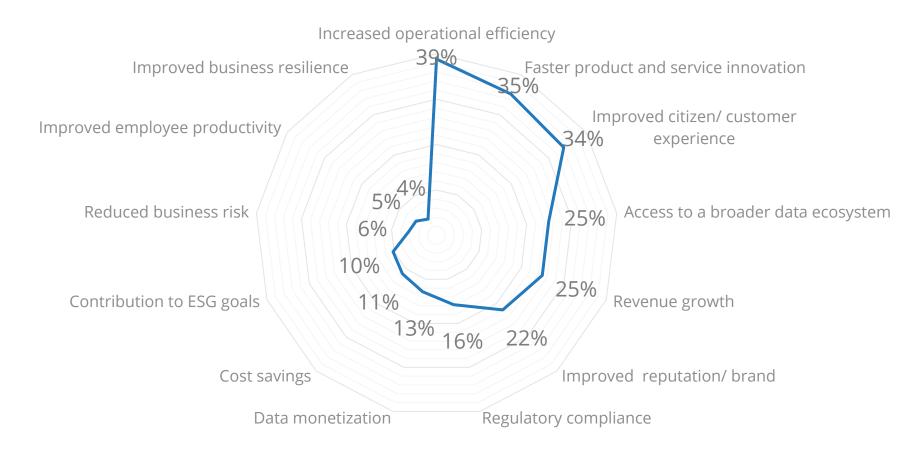
■ Data acquisition mechanisms expected to be in





# Public and private sector organizations are driven to share data by operational efficiency, faster innovation and customer experience goals

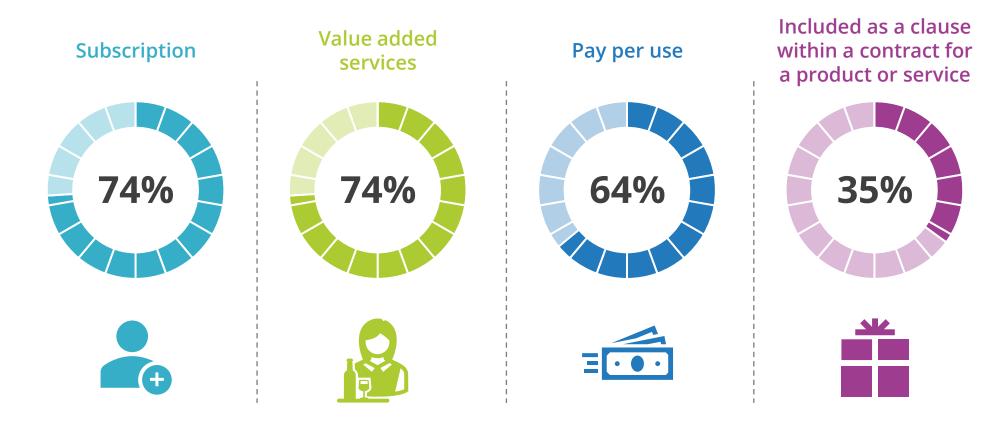
Outcomes that organizations are trying to achieve through data sharing





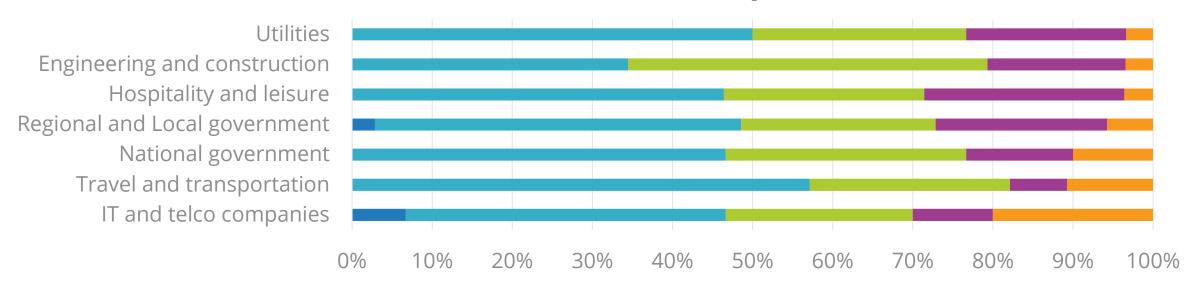
Organizations prefer to pay for data via subscription, value added services, or pay per use

#### How organizations are paying (or plan to pay) for data



## There's an awareness gap about Data Spaces, across all industries!



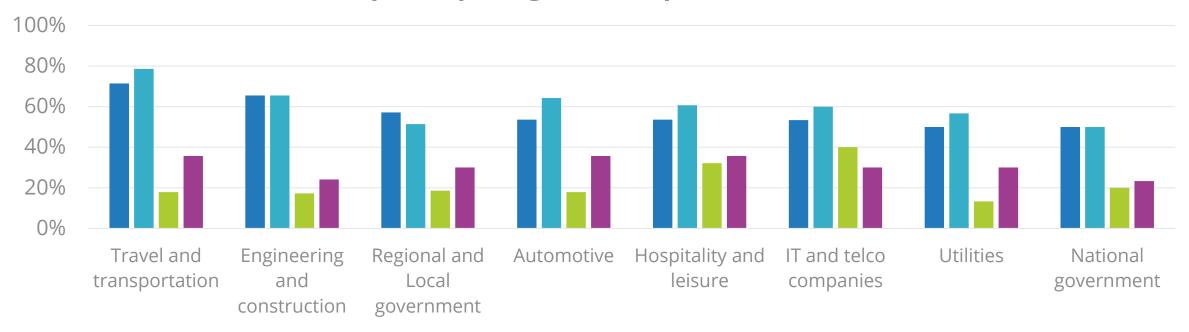


- I have never heard of it.
- I have heard of the initiative but know very little about it.
- I have a basic understanding of the initiative.
- I am familiar with the initiative.
- I am very knowledgeable about the initiative, and I am up to date on its progress.



Many are interested in being data providers or users. Few are interested in being intermediaries. Only IT and telco companies show some interest in becoming data space operators.

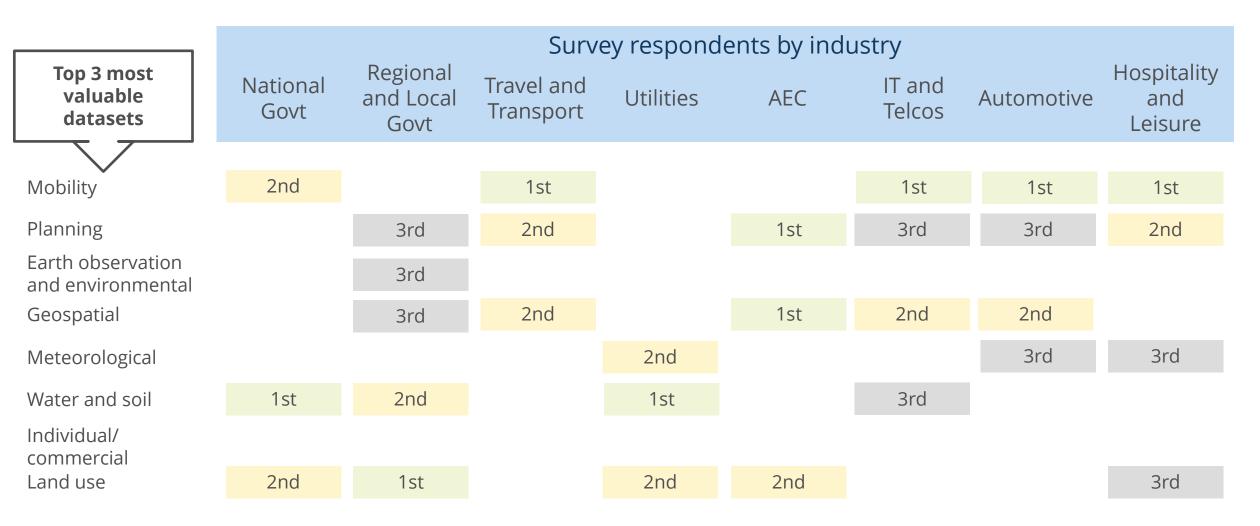
#### Interest in participating in data spaces in different roles



- Likely or very likely to participate to data spaces as a DATA PROVIDER
- Likely or very likely to participate to data spaces as a DATA USER
- Likely or very likely to participate to data spaces as a DATA SPACE OPERATOR
- Likely or very likely to participate to data spaces as a DATA INTERMEDIARY



## The most valuable data sets vary by industry





# The most valuable data sets vary by industry

Top three use cases driving participation to data spaces							
National Govt	Regional and Local Govt	Travel and Transport	Utilities	AEC	IT and Telcos	Automotive	Hospitality and Leisure
Transport planning and operations	Transport planning and operations	Route planning, scheduling, & optimization	Grid decarb	Supply chain mgmt. and planning	Demand sensing and predicting	Vehicle design, prototyping, and testing	Connected guest experience
Urban and infrastructure planning and operations	Urban and infrastructure planning and operations	Connected traveler experience	Climate change adaptation	Sustainable infrastructure	Supply chain optimization	Autonomous driving	Demand forecasting
Public security and disaster management	Public security and disaster management	Smart and sustainable operations and assets	Distributed energy resource mgmt	Built asset/ infrastructure design	Data monetization	Route optimization	Omnichannel booking, ordering, and distribution
Public health protection			Water supply optimization	Project risk mgmt			Hyper- personalized engagement/m arketing
N = 273 1st 2nd 3rd							

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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION! Nuria de Lama (ndelama@idc.com)



The EU-Japan Digital Week is an initiative under the EU-Japan Digital Partnership and is supported by the following projects and organisations





















