| | PROPOSAL for a NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY | |
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| Date of circulation<br><br>……………………. | **CEN/TC / SC** N ………….<br><br>(where appropriate) | |
| Secretariat<br><br>……………………. | **CENELEC/TC / SC** (Sec) ……….<br><br>(where appropriate) | |
| Type of technical body proposed (TC / SC / BTTF) | …………………………………….. | |

**IMPORTANT NOTE: Incomplete proposals risk rejection or referral to originator**.

☐ The proposer has considered the guidance given in Annexes 1 and 2 during the preparation

**Proposal** (to be completed by the proposer)

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| **Title of the proposed new subject**<br>(The title shall indicate clearly and unambiguously, yet concisely, the new field of technical activity which the proposal is intended to cover.)<br><br>Data management, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge |
| **Scope statement of the proposed new subject**<br>(The scope shall precisely define the limits of the new field of technical activity. Scopes shall not repeat general aims and principles governing the work of the organization but shall indicate the specific area concerned.)<br><br>Standardisation in the area of data management, dataspaces, cloud and edge, including:<br>data governance,data quality and data lifecycle management;<br>interoperability, portability and switch ability;<br>organizational frameworks and methodologies, including IT management systems;<br>processes and products evaluation schemes;<br>smart technology, objects, distributed computing devices, data services. |

**Purpose and justification for the proposal.**

A Creation of European Technical Committee on "Data management, dataspaces, cloud and edge" would strengthen the application of important legislative acts under preparation or in force in Europe, as stated in various EC policy initiatives aim to *"create a single European data space – a genuine single market for data, open to data from across the world – and where personal as well as non-personal data, including sensitive business data, are secure and businesses also have easy access to an almost infinite amount of high-quality industrial data, boosting growth and creating value, while minimising the human carbon and environmental footprint ... [and] where EU law can be enforced effectively, and where all data-driven products and services comply with the relevant standards of the EU's single market"*, according to Communication from the European Commission "An European strategy for data".

The implementation of the above-mentioned EC strategy led to many legal and technical-policy initiatives that should require supporting standardization documents.

Concerning "Data", important legal frameworks are proposed or adopted in Europe, like:

- **Data Governance Act** (DGA) to provide a regulatory framework for accessing government data (B2G)
- **Data Act** (building on DGA) to provide a business regulatory framework (B2B)
- **GDPR** compliance with GDPR Data Protection principles for personal data privacy with a regulatory framework DPO supervision / admin in the AI Act
- **Digital Market Acts (DMA)** focus on data interoperability to avoid monopolistic practices impacts the data act. Could require standardization e.g. for algorithmic fairness and data-handling.
- **Digital Services Act** (DSA)
- **Interoperable Europe Act**, laying down measures for public sector interoperability.

These frameworks connect to and interwork with the AI Framework (AI Act, AI Product Liability directive), the Cybersecurity Framework (NIS2, Cyber Resilience Act), the Cloud Certification Scheme (EUCS) and ENISA Cybersecurity Certification schemes.

The EU Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation 2023 (RP 2023) identifies "Data Economy" as a foundational driver for Europe's "Digital Transition" supported by key enablers such as "Cloud and Edge Computing", "Big data, open data public sector information" that, in the RP2024 now under development, will be more focused on "Data interoperability".

The RP2023 clearly point out the need for standards that support the European data strategy and Digital Transformation and it calls clearly for standardization activities, addressing:

- availability of data, imbalances in market power, data interoperability and quality, data governance, data infrastructures and technologies, data lifecycle (collection, record keeping, archival and long-term preservation of information) as focal policy initiatives and needs for the data economy.
- portability of cloud services, interoperability, data protection and management of multiple clouds.
- the edge/cloud X-continuum paradigm and standardisation challenge - embracing the notion of computing continuum, where the right compute resources are placed at optimal processing points.
- DCAT-AP (W3C's Data Catalogue vocabulary – Application Profile), with a direct invitation, since RP2020, to coordinate with W3C some specific standardization activity, as well as the other vocabularies provided by the former ISA2 programme.

The RP 2023 refers clearly to create a link with standardization and open source on these topics

and to ISO/IEC JTC 1 (e.g. cloud architecture).

The proposed new TC will identify/develop specific technical standards related to Data management, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge that support and encourage the "widespread" adoption of digitisation, a "Single Digital Market" of industry within the EU. The objective is to support greater efficiency, productivity and competitiveness of EU industry and its full integration in global digital market.

-Examples of benefits will be:
-to reduce costs compliance and market entry barriers;
-to align this context with the support of standardisation, enhancing innovation and competitiveness, particularly in data-driven sectors.
-thanks to harmonised rules for dataspaces interoperability, to facilitate seamless data exchange, create business opportunities by enabling data utilization across sectors and strengthen the Single Market.

**Is the proposed new subject actively, or probably, in support of European legislation or established public policy?**

☒ **Yes**      ☐ **No**

**If Yes, indicate if the proposal is**

▪ **in relation to EC Directive(s)/Regulation(s):**

▪ **in relation to other legislation or established public policy:)**

- Regulation (EU) 2022/868 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on European data governance and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 (Data Governance Act)

- Regulation (EU) 2022/1925 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2022 on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector (Digital Markets Act)

- Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act)

- Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (recast)

- Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on a framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the European Union

- COM(2022) 68 final "Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data (Data Act)"

- Proposal for a Regulation laying down measures for a high level of public sector interoperability across the Union (Interoperable Europe Act), COM(2022) 720 final

- Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC

- Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a European Digital Identity, COM(2021) 281 final

- Regulation (EU) n. 679/2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR)

**Proposed initial programme of work.**

The initial focus of the Committee's Work Programme is to support the standardization needs of EU regulations that are either already in place or under development, as part of the European Data Strategy. A key example is the harmonized standard on "interoperability" required by the EU Data Act to facilitate exchanges between different data spaces.

The Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation and its actions falling in the scope, notably the "Data Economy" and the expected "Data interoperability" chapters, will be monitored and taken into account for new activities.

The proposed TC aims to support current and future data economy and interoperability standardisation requirements to support the single market while keeping alignment with, and contributing to, the existing international data management standardization framework.

In particular, the following aspects will be addressed:

- Conceptional work, requirements and guidance on data management and dataspaces.
- Requirements and guidance on interoperability, portability and switchability;
- Terminology and concepts for cloud and edge;
- Adaptation of international standards for the applicability in the European context;
- Consider the outcomes of the CEN-CLC FG Data, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge.

The TC will also focus on European requirements and will identify/complement standards already available or under development in other SDOs and international bodies, such as ISO, ISO/IEC JTC 1, ITU-T, IEEE, OASIS, W3C or international consortia and industrial fora which could support the EU Digital Single Market and policies. However, any evaluation of adoption of documents already published by other SDOs will be considered when allowed by CEN-CLC internal rules currently in force.

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**A statement from the proposer as to how the proposed work may relate to or impact on existing work, especially existing CEN, CENELEC, ISO and IEC deliverables.**

Digital technologies are transforming economic and social landscapes with data serving as pivotal element in this shift. The role of data-driven innovation can have the capacity to deliver significant advantages in areas such as healthcare, transportation, and environmental sustainability under the Green Deal framework. Digital sustainability is also a key aspect to be considered in standardisation.

To support "Data Economy" as a foundational driver for Europe's Digital Transition and European Data strategy there is a need to ensure an horizontal approach. Similarly, Cloud and Edge have industry-related use cases that could benefit from a systemic/horizontal approach to be combined with vertical inputs from linked TCs.

Liaison with the Focus Group on "Data, Dataspaces, Cloud & Edge" and any relevant TC will ensure that specific aspects of Data Management and Dataspaces, that are spread across several TCs, will comply with the horizontal approach, without overlapping any work from those TCs

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**A listing of relevant existing documents at the international, regional and national levels.**
Any known relevant documents (such as standards and regulations) shall be listed, regardless of their source, and should be accompanied by an indication of their significance.

Rolling Plan on ICT Standardization 2023 (and subsequent editions), whose relevance is recalled in many parts of this document, is published and updated on a yearly basis by the European Commission and is one of the European Standardisation Strategy instruments foreseen to support the EU ambition to play a role as a world leader in standards development, upholding EU values and providing industries with a competitive advantage.

COM(2020) 66 final "A European strategy for data" is the specific policy document addressing Data as a strategic asset for Europe, also addressing the key role of standards to support it

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**Known patented items**

☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No   If "Yes", see CEN-CENELEC Guide 8 and provide full information in an annex**

**A simple and concise statement identifying and describing relevant affected stakeholder categories (including small and medium sized enterprises) <u>in particular those who are immediately affected from the proposal</u>** (see Annexes 1 and 2) **and how they will each benefit from or be impacted by the proposed deliverable(s)**

Data, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge, as a transversal subject, affects a wide spectrum of the society and stakeholders, like industry and commerce, governmental and non-governmental organisations, consurmers etc.. The new TC work may affect vast set of needs of the market such as consumer protection, environment, innovation; it would support public policy and European legislation/regulation, market access/barriers to trade, free movement of services and goods.

The TC offers multiple layers of positive impact across a variety of stakeholders:

Business and Industry: standardization would support the creation of new business opportunities, enhancing the competitiveness of European businesses also on a global scale;

Gov.organisations/Public Sectors: standardised data management and governance can streamline public services, in cost-effective and efficient way;

Consumers: better services with standardized guidelines for data quality especially in sectors like
…..healthcare.

Research and Development Organizations: facilitated Data Sharing can make it easier for R&D organizations to share
…..and access high-quality data;

Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: standardization can reduce complexities, thereby lowering barriers to entry and
…..promoting innovation;

Environmental Stakeholders: standardized data quality and governance can help in more effective tracking and
…..implementation of sustainability

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| **Liaisons:**<br>**A listing of relevant external European or international organizations or internal parties (other CEN, CENELEC, ETSI, ISO and/or IEC committees) to which a liaison should be established (in the case of ISO and IEC committees via the Vienna or Dresden Agreements).**<br><br>• CEN-CLC JTC 13 – Cyber Security<br>• ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 38 – Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms;<br>• ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC 32 – Data management and interchange;<br>• ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 40 IT service management and IT governance<br>• CEN-CLC JTC DPP (if established)<br>• CEN-CLC JTC 21<br>• FG on Data, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge (if created)<br>CEN-CLC JTC 19 Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technology<br>CEN/TC 468 - Management And Preservation Of Digital Content | **Joint/parallel work:**<br>**Possible joint/parallel work with:**<br>☐ CEN  (please specify committee ID)<br>☐ CENELEC (please specify committee ID)<br>☐ ISO  (please specify committee ID)<br>☐ IEC  (please specify committee ID)<br>☐ Other  (please specify) |

**Name of the Proposer**
*(include contact details)*

*Gian Luca Salerio – UNI Head of International Policy ([gianluca.salerio@uni.com](mailto:gianluca.salerio@uni.com))*

**An expression of commitment from the proposer to provide the committee secretariat if the proposal succeeds.**

In case the proposed TC will be created, UNI is ready to run the Secretariat

**Signature of the proposer**

**Annex(es) are included with this proposal** (give details)

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# Informative Annex 1 "Principal categories of market needs"

- Consumer protection and welfare
- Environment
- Innovation
- Support to:
        -public policy
        -European legislation/regulation
- Market access/barriers to trade, i.e. enhancing the free movement of:
        - services
        - goods
        - people
- Interoperability
- Health/Safety
- Terminology

# Informative Annex 2 "Principal categories of stakeholders"

- Industry and commerce,
        where particularly appropriate, to be identified separately as
                - Large enterprises (those employing 250 staff or more)
                - Small and medium sized enterprises (SME), (those employing 250 staff or fewer)
- Government
- Consumers
        including those organizations representing interests of specific societal groups, e.g. people with
        disabilities or those needing other particular consideration)
- Labour
- Academic and research bodies
- Non-governmental organisations (NGO),
        including organizations representing broad or specific environmental interests
- Standards application business (e.g. testing laboratories, certification bodies)

Sometimes it is valuable also identify the immediate affected stakeholders from industry and commerce in terms of their position in a product value chain, as follows:
- Supplier
- Manufacturer
- Intermediary (e.g. warehousing, transport, sales)
- Service provider
- User of the product or service
- Maintenance / disposal

NOTE: 'Immediately affected stakeholders' are considered to be those who, within the context of the proposal, would be in a position to implement the provisions of the intended standard(s) into their products, services or management practices.