

Data Cooperatives in Europe: A legal and empirical investigation

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Main goals of research project and agenda

- Mapping the ecosystem of data cooperatives in Europe
- Typologising their varying business models and approaches to collecting & storing data.
- Understanding the concerns and needs of data cooperatives regarding EU law & proposals concerning data
- Analysing how EU law impacts these realities and what changes might be needed to make their lives easier

⇒ **End product:** Journal article, with contributions to theory and practice (especially EU officials and/or for cooperatives themselves).

Situating the Problem: What is Data?

Strings of 1s and 0s.

A raw material: the new oil.

A commodity: a good exchanged in markets.

A thing or object.

An extension of the self.

Capital.



Data is About Context

Platform Environments

Data is capital
= a way for companies
to make revenues,
'datafy' user
engagement and
extract profits from
that engagement

Liberal/Neoliberal EU Law

Data is an extension of
the self.
GDPR tendency to
focus on neoliberal
self instead of
altruistic possibilities

More Just Cooperatives

Data as a social good?
How to move towards
a more radical space
for governing data?
Are we stuck in
neoliberal or libertarian
paradigms?

Methodology

1

TOPIC SCOPING

Identify our project remit and key aims within the EU data cooperative landscape

2

RESEARCH

Identify relevant regulations and proposals (GDPR, DGA) and key actors in the ecosystem

3

PREPARATION

Contact potential interviewees and write interview questions

4

INTERVIEWS

Conduct interviews with data cooperatives

5

ANALYSIS

Pull together desk-based research and interview findings

6

EVALUATION

In light of the interviews, assessing if the proposals facilitate or encumber existing data coops

Data Governance: Law and Policy

GDPR

- Determines parameters and conditions for **consent**
- Provides **individual rights** for data subjects (e.g., information concerning data processing at time of collection, data portability rights)

⇒ New proposals seek to empower data subjects in negotiating terms and making informed choices, as well as collectively exercising these rights

New Proposal → Now in Force!

- **Data Governance Act**

- Allow individuals to better exercise their rights under the GDPR through **data intermediation service providers**
- Sets terms for how data intermediation services - including through **'data cooperatives'** - can operate across the EU
- Recitals indicate that data intermediation service providers that facilitate data exchange between data subjects and legal persons as data users, should bear a **fiduciary duty** to the former.
- Introduces the concept of **data altruism**

Data Governance Act (continued)

- **Explicitly recognizes (the role of) data cooperatives:**
 - **informed choices** about consenting to data use and/or
 - **negotiating** with third parties
- **Regulates data co-ops and other data intermediation services**
 - creates a **notification procedure** for data intermediation services for all MSs
 - introduces a set of **mandatory conditions** for providing data intermediation services
 - Example: Certain types of metadata (e.g., date/time/geolocation) only to be used to provide data intermediation service and made available to data holders upon request.
 - introduces a **registration procedure** for 'Data Altruism Organisations', and a data altruism **consent form**.

Interviews: Main questions

- **The cooperative or organisation:**
 - How it works, organisational structure, scale, challenges setting up
- **Legal issues:**
 - Knowledge of GDPR and Data Governance Act (as well as some other proposals)
 - How these law affect them and what changes they would like to see
- **Relations between coops and public institutions**

“We do not want to have responsibility over the data”

- Francesc (*Salus Coop*)
& Christian (*polypoly*)

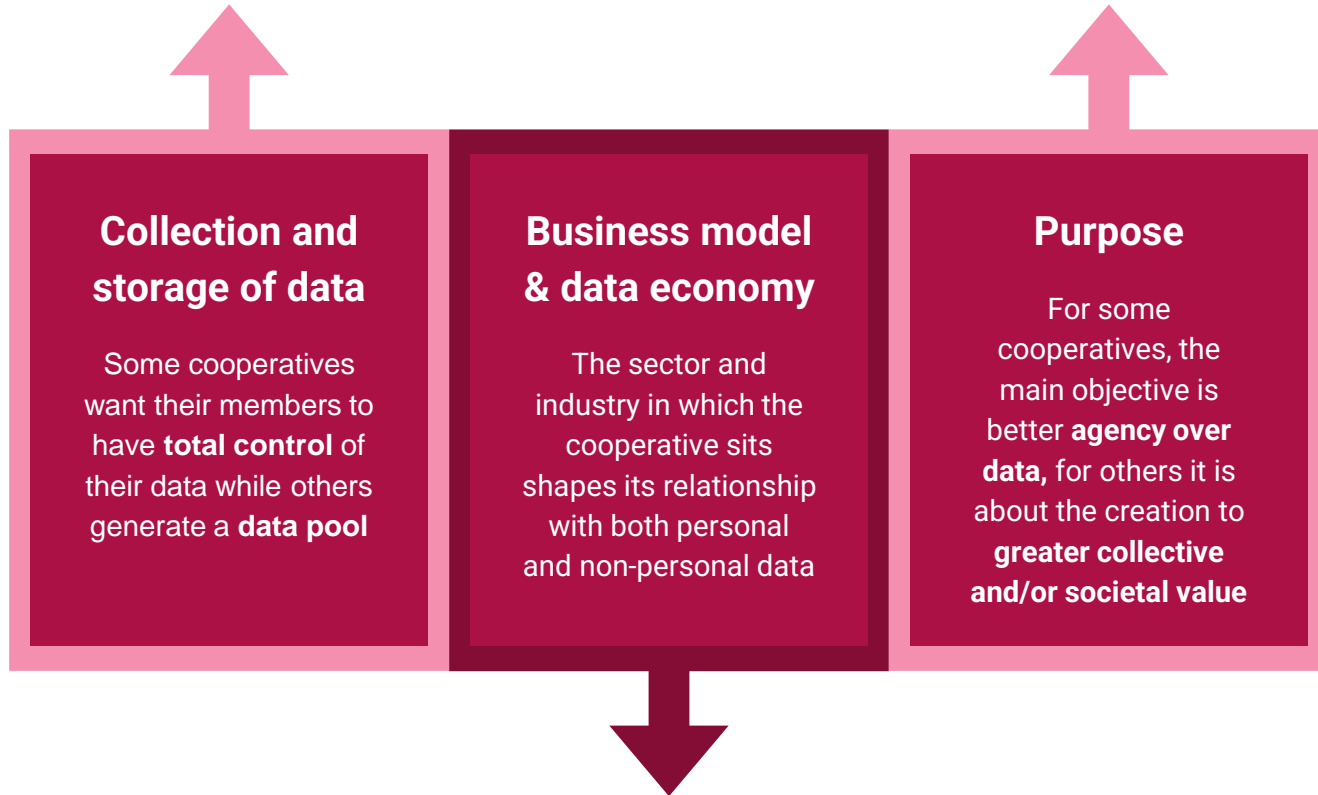
polypoly



Main takeaways

- The data cooperative space in Europe is rich and should be **prioritised** by digital and non-digital policy-makers
- Data coops are interested in public collaboration and extends **public purpose data governance** activities
- Data coops are **under-resourced** from both legal and policy perspectives
- **Environmentally-friendly** data cooperative solutions should be prioritised
- Different attitudes towards **legal infrastructure**
 - Using blockchain or multi-party computation as a legal shield
 - Lack of initiatives focused on co-managed data pools, limited by the GDPR
- Data coops can serve as carve-outs from data protection law to increase the **socio-economic and relational value** of collective data

Understanding Data Coops – Axis



Next steps

- Conducting more interviews with data cooperatives
 - Collection & Storage of Data
 - Industry
 - Purpose
 - Monetization
- How do we bridge the gap between the **needs of data cooperatives** (legal, political, and economic support) with **regulatory developments**?
- Wider exploration of the **data economy**
 - How do we ensure that the transfer or capture of private *and* public data can be used for the common good to generate collective value?

Conclusions

- Data cooperatives present an alternative **collaborative and radical model** for data governance
- Data cooperatives have the opportunity to be **lawmakers** as opposed to law-takers. Public institutions should proactively incorporate **inputs from data cooperatives** and support **innovative developments** in our data economy
- Our initial interviews demonstrate the necessity for **community and multi-stakeholder engagement** to facilitate the legal, socio-technical, and economic infrastructures for data cooperatives' success

Thank you very much!



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