



# How IDSA is contributing towards scaling up data space initiatives

*2025-02-04 | Den Haag | Lars Nagel  
Data Sharing Festival 2025*

# Our focus. Your benefit. Together.



**Global  
accept standards**



**Industry grade  
software and  
services**



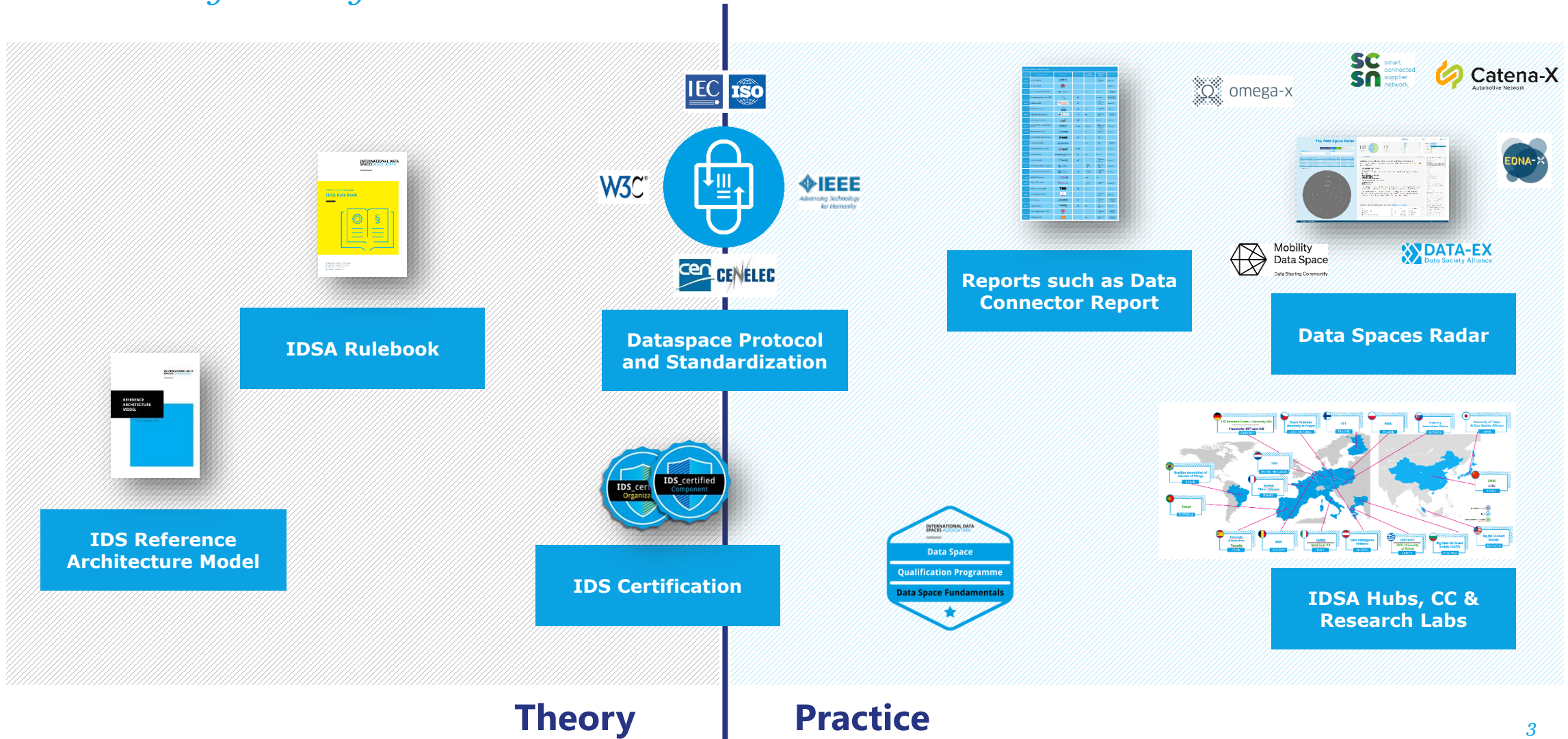
**Flourishing data  
ecosystems**



**Knowledge transfer**

# IDSA assets – from theory to practice

*How we change the way data is shared*



Theory

Practice

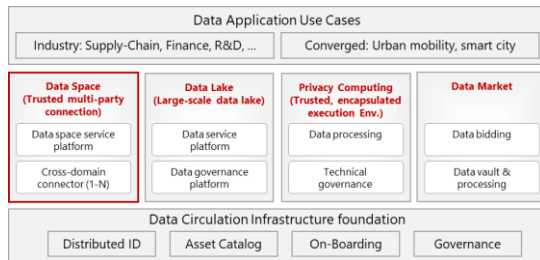
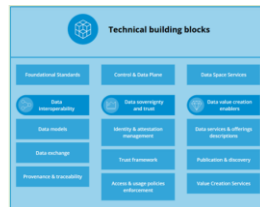
# International. Data Spaces. Association.

*We know what is going on and can help.*

INTERNATIONAL DATA SPACES ASSOCIATION



## Harmonization of frameworks and data strategies on global level



...and much more...

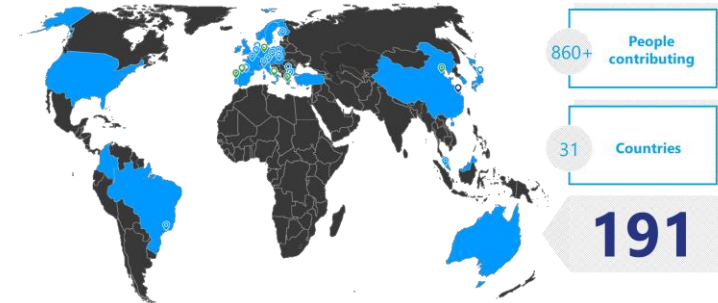
IDSA is the only **true international** organization about data spaces.

## Driving global standards



## Strong link to relevant economic areas

*Our members are building momentum all around the world*



## Global players to provide data space solutions globally



# The path to standardisation

*How IDSA assets achieves recognition through ISO and CEN/CENELEC*






**INTERNATIONAL DATA SPACES ASSOCIATION**

**IDSA contribute to data spaces standardisation committees**

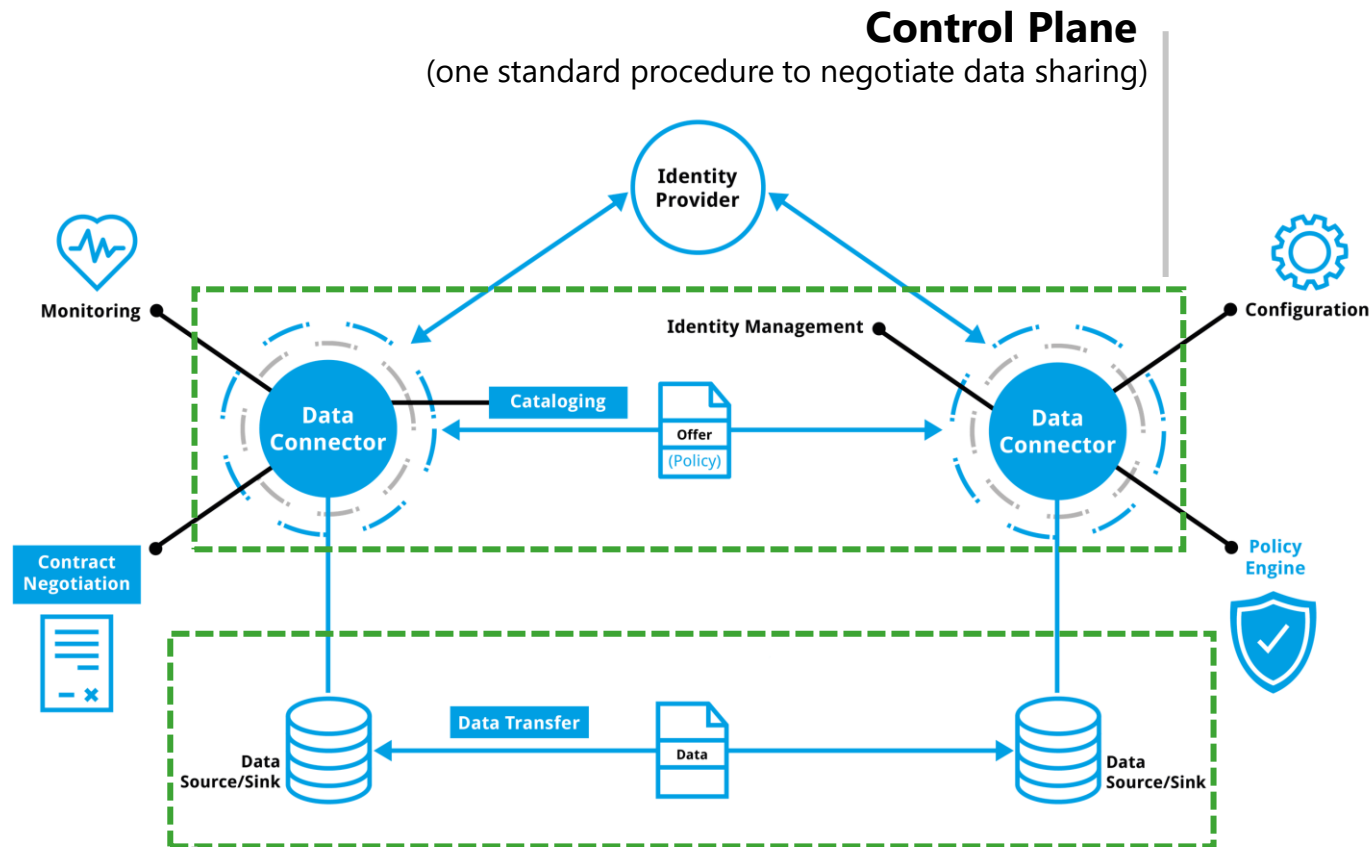
**Dataspace Protocol**

## Data spaces standardisation committees

-  **AWS Trusted Data Transaction Part 1: Concepts, terminology, and Mechanisms - published**
-  **JTC 25 - Data management, Dataspaces, Cloud and edge**
-  **ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 38 Cloud computing and distributed platforms**  
**ISO/IE CD 20151 Dataspaces concepts and characteristics**

# The need for Dataspace Protocol

*Ensuring data space interoperability*



## Data Plane

(several possible for different data sharing scenarios:  
confidential data sharing, streaming data, event based data, edge devices, ...)

INTERNATIONAL DATA  
SPACES ASSOCIATION



Promotes seamless technical **interoperability**, while addressing certain aspects of **semantic interoperability**.



Enables **standardized data exchange** across different data space instances.



Provides **flexibility** and **scalability** through the separation of control plane and data plane.

# Driving data spaces innovation

*Collaborators defining and embracing the Dataspace Protocol*



## Who co-defined it?



## Who is currently using it?



# How DSP supports the Data Act

*DSP provides a technical and operational framework to meet art. 33*

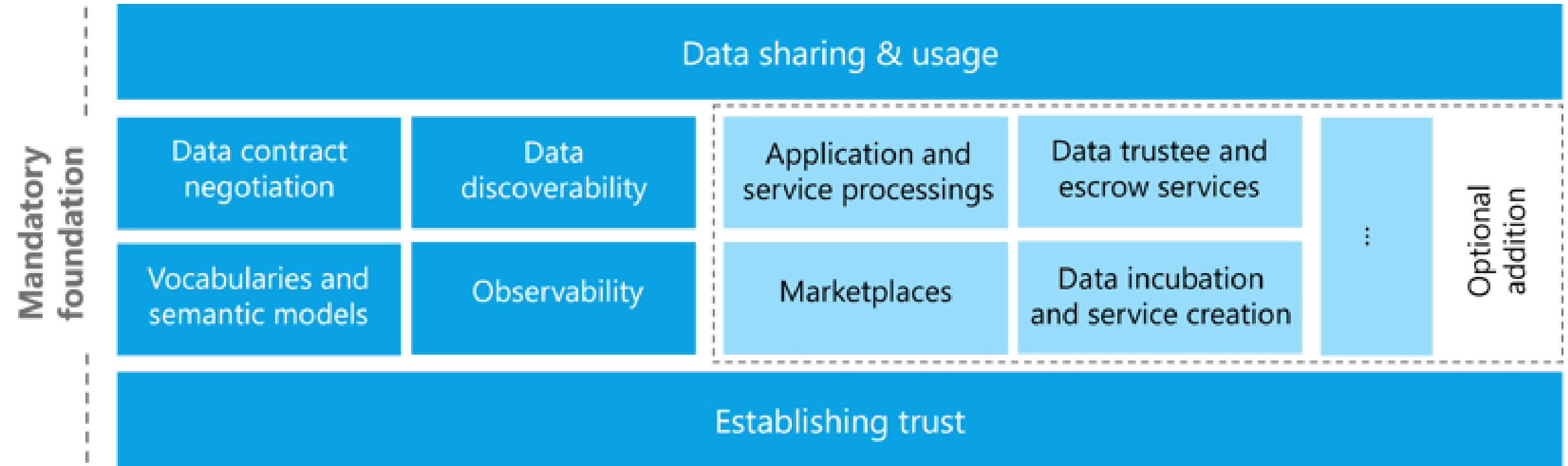


	Data Act (Article 33)	Dataspace Protocol
<b>Technical interoperability</b>	Requires participants in data spaces to ensure <b>interoperability</b>	Provides a <b>technical standard</b> .
	Use <b>machine-readable format</b> to allow discovery, access, and use. This includes data structures, formats, taxonomies, and API terms	Ensures data and metadata interoperability ( <b>formats</b> like <b>JSON-LD</b> ).
	<b>APIs</b> enables automatic, real-time, or bulk access	Implements standardized APIs for <b>data access and exchange</b> . The protocol supports <b>continuous data flows</b> , secure data transmission.
<b>Governance</b>	Introduce <b>smart contracts</b> for automating data-sharing agreements to improve interoperability.	Ensure <b>usage control</b> and <b>data sovereignty</b> principles, using tools like <b>smart policies</b> .
<b>Harmonization</b>	Use of <b>harmonized standards</b> (developed by EU standardization bodies) to comply with essential requirements.	Aligns with global standards (e.g., W3C, ISO, GAIA-X) CEN/CENELEC and European standardisation initiatives to create harmonized specifications for data spaces.



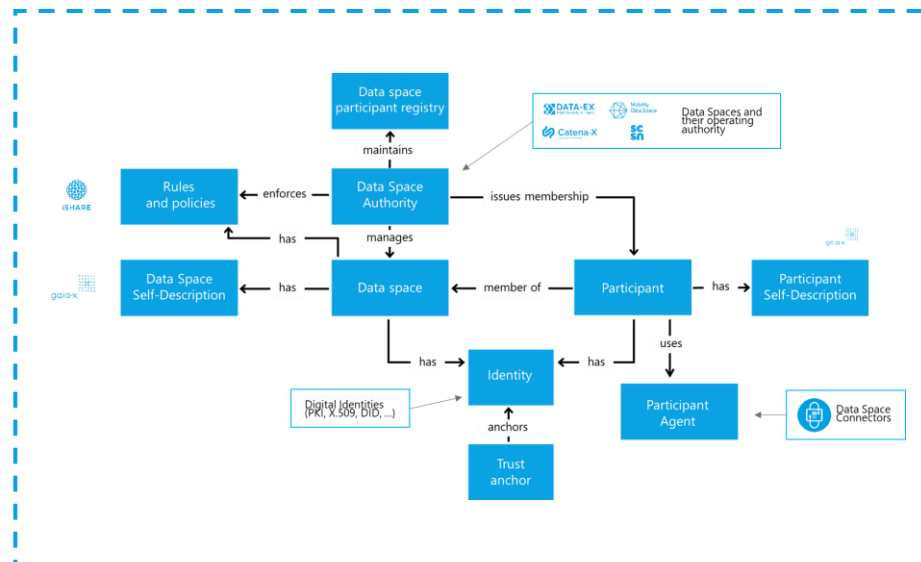
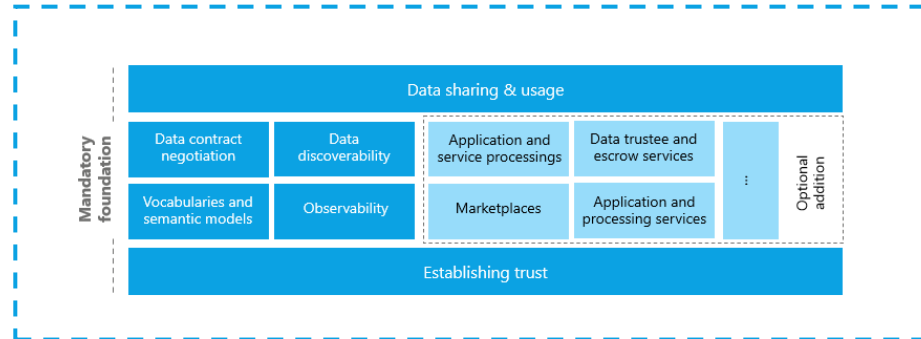
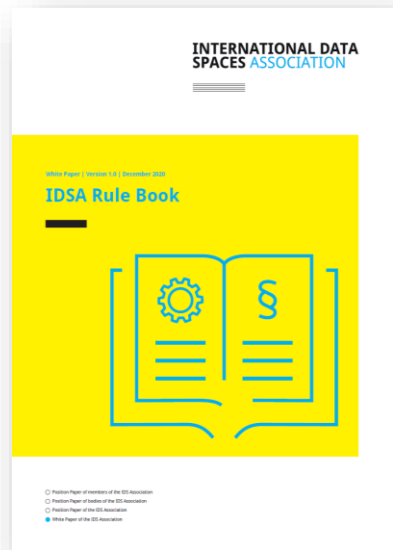
# Foundational features for data spaces

*A modular approach to reflect different domains, needs, ecosystems*



# IDSA Rulebook – design and governance scheme for data spaces

*We play an ecosystem game*



The **IDSA Rulebook** brings together ...

- the requirements from data economy ...
- with measures for technical, semantic and organizational interoperability.

# Reference Architecture 5.0

*A consistent, completely new version as thorough base for standardization*



## Align with the latest developments

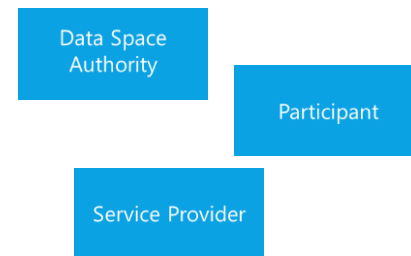
e.g.  
Dataspace protocol,  
Rulebook, DSSC  
blueprint, etc.



## Include decentralized and federated approaches, e.g., in Trust framework



## Different roles in data spaces: Provide architectural guidance for all



# Open aspects – let us solve them



*Important features for data spaces to be added to standardization*

## Observability

- How can **transactions** be **observed** while data sharing happens between the participants?
- For **different reasons** such as auditing, billing, legal obligations, etc.

**Keywords:** Logging, measuring, traceability, auditing, third-parties, ClearingHouse, Observer

## Trust

- How can **participants** in a data space **trust each other**?

**Keywords:** Trust anchors, DAPS, Digital identities, Decentralized Identifiers (DID), SSI, Credentials, verifiable credentials, wallets, certification, usage control ...

## Business Layer

- What are the **mandatory** and **optional roles** in a dataspace?
- What are the **assets** in a data space?
- **How they map** to each other?

**Keywords:** Participant, Data space governance authority, Service provider, Marketplace, data space intermediary, Data, Metadata, Contracts/Policies, Vocabularies, Identities, Claims, Services/endpoints, Events and notifications, Observability

## Interoperability

How can participants

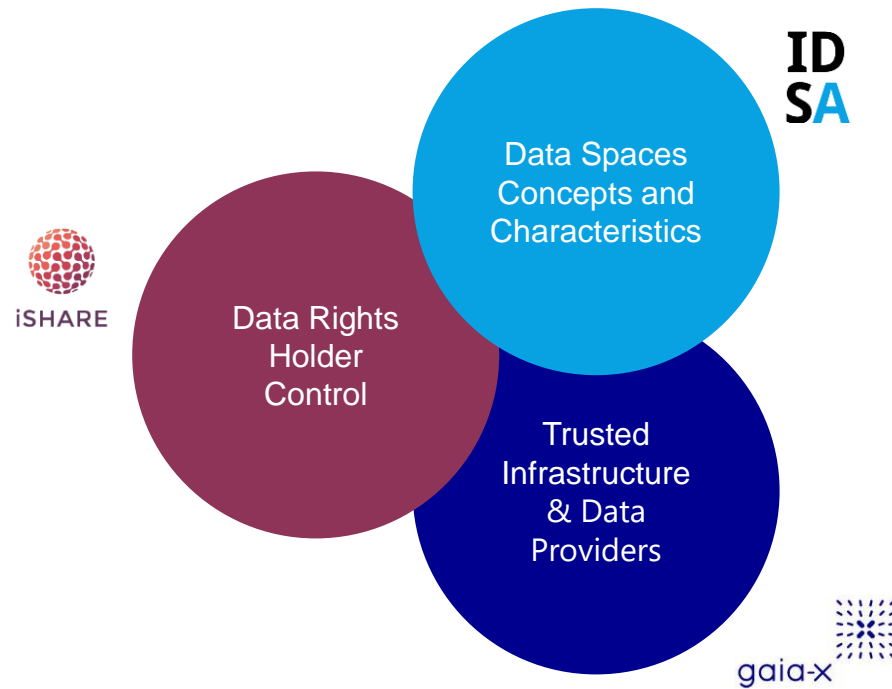
- **within the same data space** or
- **across different data spaces**

communicate **with each other** in an **interoperable way**?

**Keywords:** intra-data space, inter-data space, cross-data space, legal, semantic, technical, organizational interoperability, data space protocol

# Perfectly embedded in a powerful ecosystem

*Joined forces to make data spaces a reality*



Joint technical specification work under the governance of Eclipse to realize scalable OSS components

### Overview Specifications under the Eclipse Dataspace Working Group

<p><b>NEW</b> Eclipse Conformity Assessment Policy and Credential Profile Eclipse Data Rights Policy Profile</p>	<p><b>Policy &amp; Credential Profiles</b> Define an ODRL policy model, subject format for verifiable credentials, and semantics associated with the former</p>
<p><b>NEW</b> Eclipse Dataspace Decentralized Claims Protocol</p>	<p><b>Claims Protocols</b> Message protocols for proving the identity of, and claims about, dataspace participants</p>
<p>Dataspace Protocol (Planned PAS submission to ISO/IEC JTC1) <a href="https://dataspace.eclipse.org/">https://dataspace.eclipse.org/</a> <a href="https://www.eclipse.org/projects/efsp/">https://www.eclipse.org/projects/efsp/</a></p>	<p><b>Bindings</b> Application of abstract message protocols to wire protocols such as HTTP</p>
	<p><b>Base Protocols</b> Abstract message protocols for catalog, contract negotiation, and data transfer</p>

# Data Spaces Business Models



**INTERNATIONAL DATA SPACES ASSOCIATION**

Position Paper | Version 1.0 | November 2024

## Data Spaces Business Models

Take inspiration from real-life cases reflecting on the perspective of three examples from the group of innovators.

**Business models for data spaces**

It starts by defining the concept of a business model. Then, it introduces the data space, to explain what is meant by a business model for data spaces. Finally, the complexity of business model analysis for data spaces and the actors therein

**concept of business models**

By explaining the concept of a business model.

widely used business model definition today is that of Alex Osterwalder, stating business model "describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers and captures value."

**Table 1: Overview of common definitions of the term 'business model'**

Reference	Business model definition
Hamel (2002)[3]	The "core strategy, the strategic resources, the customer interface, and the value network as the main components". He stated that "customer benefits, the configuration of competencies, and the company boundaries are acting as intermediaries between the four components".
Shafer et al. (2005)[4]	A business model as a representation of a firm's underlying core logic and strategic choices for creating and capturing value within a value network.
Mitchell and Coles (2003)[5]	Business model as the "combination of "who", "what", "when", "where", "why", "where", and "how" a company provides its customers with its products."
Morris et al. (2005)[6]	A business model is a concise representation of how an interrelated set of decision variables in the areas of venture, strategy, architecture and economics are addressed to create sustainable competitive advantage in defined markets
(Zott & Huy, 2007)[7]	A business model (Zott & Huy, 2007) consists of an activity system (i.e. the goods/information that are being exchanged and the resources and capabilities required to enable the exchange), a structure (i.e. the participating parties, their linking, order of exchanges and exchange mechanism for enabling transactions) and governance (how to control the flow of information, resources and goods and provide incentives for the participants in the transactions).
Teece (2010)[8]	A business model articulates the logic, the data and other evidence that support a value proposition of the customer, and a viable structure of revenues and costs for the enterprise delivering value
Alex Osterwalder (2010)[9]	The business model describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers and captures value.

It is clear in the Osterwalder canvas, as well as in a lot of the definitions from Table 1, that the "value proposition" in the central concept in the business model: what we bring to the market and what our customers are interested in. It is the "promise of value" to be delivered. Once we have the value proposition clear, the business model aims to understand how this value is created, delivered, and captured.

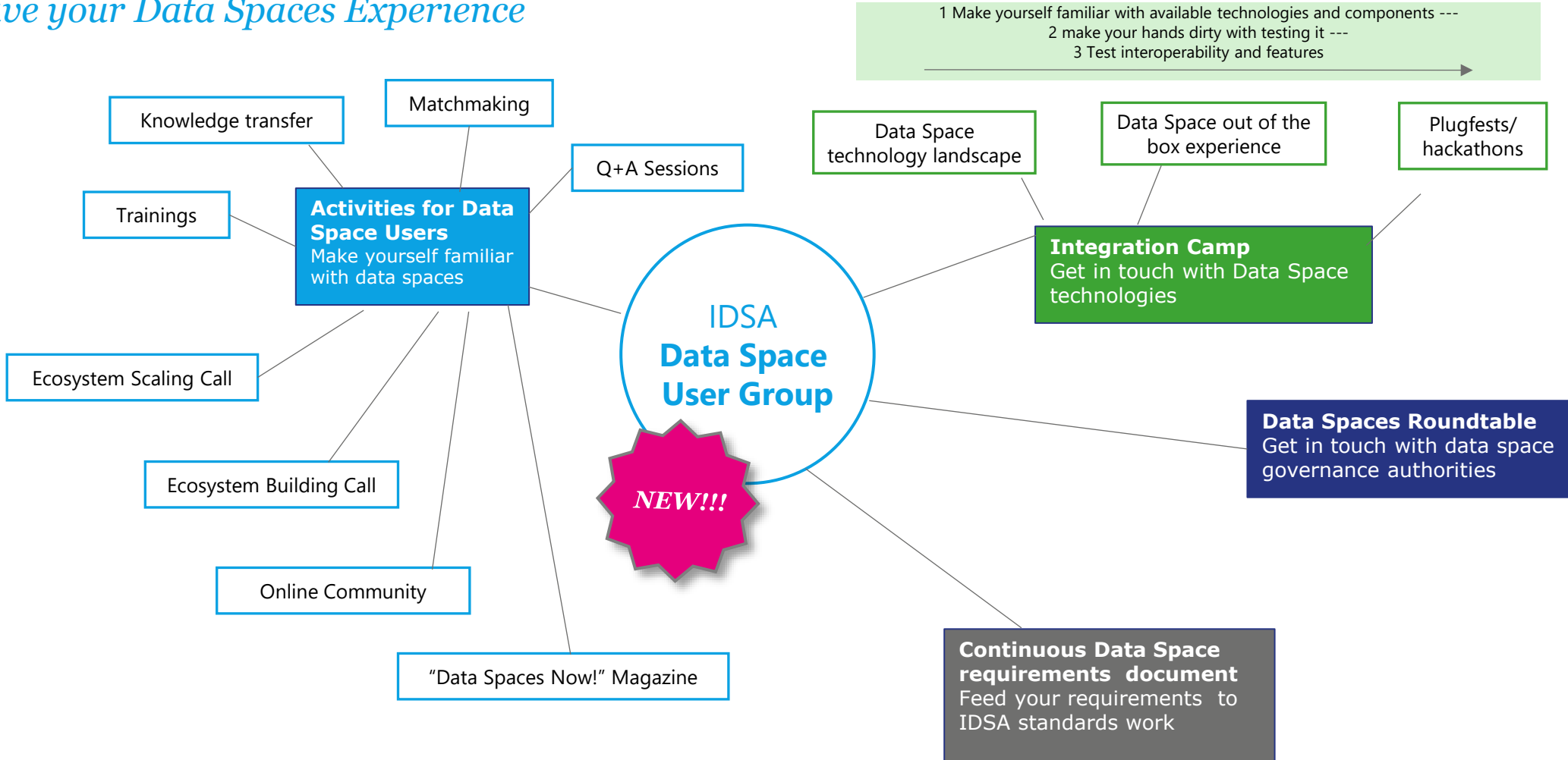
A rather restricted view on the value proposition talks about value the company promises to deliver to customers should they choose to buy their product[10]. This definition explicitly talks about "a company" that is offering a product. More generically, the company can be

- » Business models for different perspectives: data space infrastructure & participants, depending on their perspective.
- » Value grows the more participants join, creating mutually reinforcing benefits.
- » Value creation in data spaces is more than monetization, includes also societal benefits.
- » Aim is a common understanding that allows an effective & consistent communication about data space benefits.



# IDSA Data Space User Group

*Have your Data Spaces Experience*



# Join the data spaces pioneers

*Become a member of IDSA*



Download the [membership application](#) form.

01

Send the filled form to our [email](#).

02

**Welcome aboard!**  
We will personally guide you through your onboarding.

03





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# A holistic approach to bring data spaces to global scale

*IDSAs defining global standards for data spaces*

