Trusted Data Sharing

Day 1 | 13:30 – 14:30

THE WORLD BANK

Trusted data sharing

1. **Why** share data?
2. **What** data should we (not) share?
3. **How** should we share data?
4. **Enablers** of data sharing

Why share data?

G2G

Policy planning, verifying eligibility, administrative efficiency

B2B

Targeted ads, supply chain coordination, open banking

G2P

Open data, government transparency, accountability

Climate resilience

Early warning, disaster response, resource monitoring

Innovation

New business models, improved service quality

AI use case

Image credit: DALL-E 2


Many diverse
requirements
Obligations
Consent
Availability
Accessibility
Scalability
Accountability
Access controls
User control
Security
Data governance
Auditability
Data provenance
Integrity
Authoritative source
Data minimization
Discoverability
Transparency
Automation
Compliance
Privacy

What data should we share?

Types of data

Personal data
Sensitive data
Secret data (classified)
Anonymized data
Aggregated data
Open data (public)
Financial data
Metadata

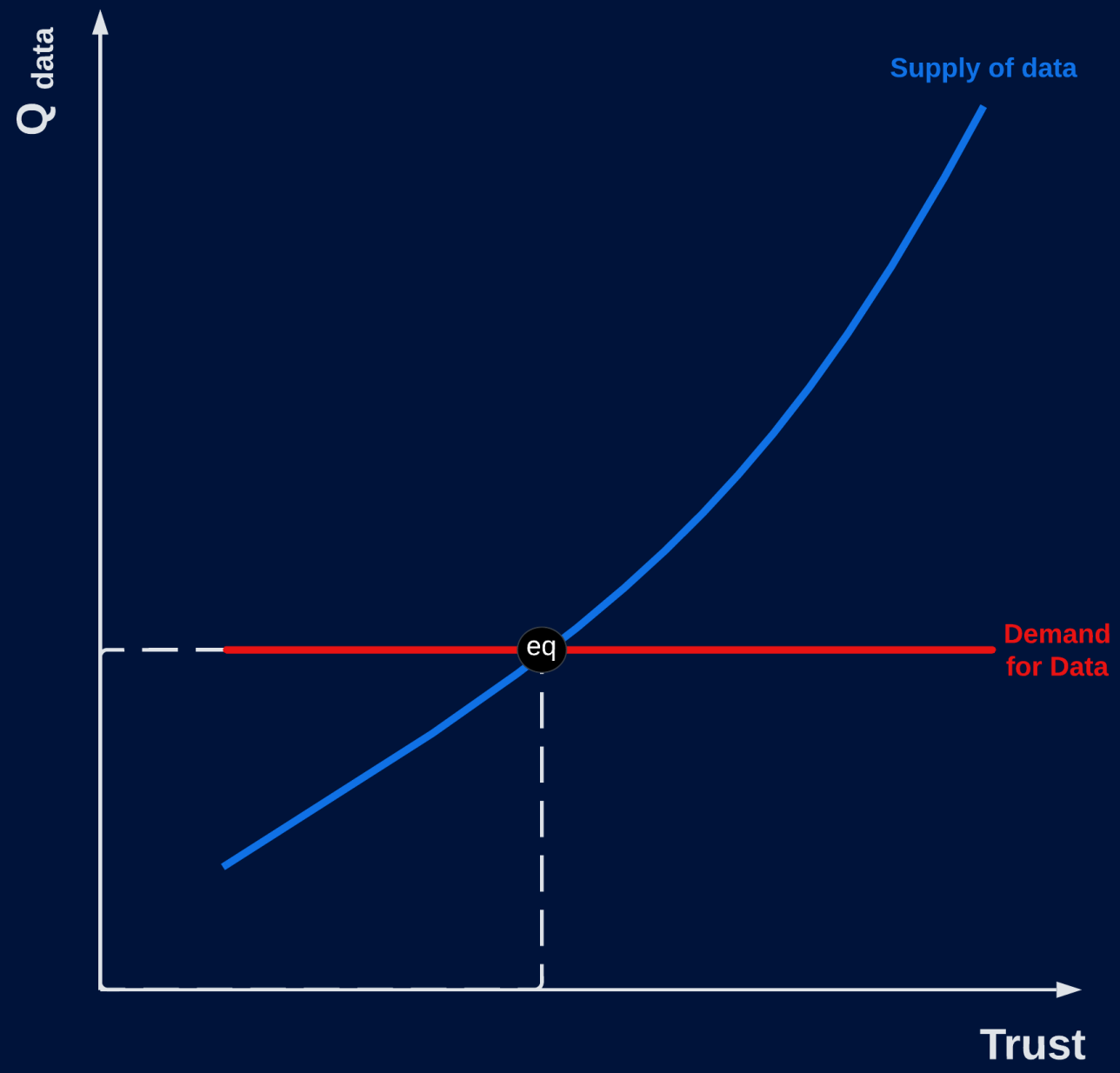
Lawful bases

Consent
Contractual necessity
Legal obligation
Vital interests
Legitimate interests
Public interest
Public task

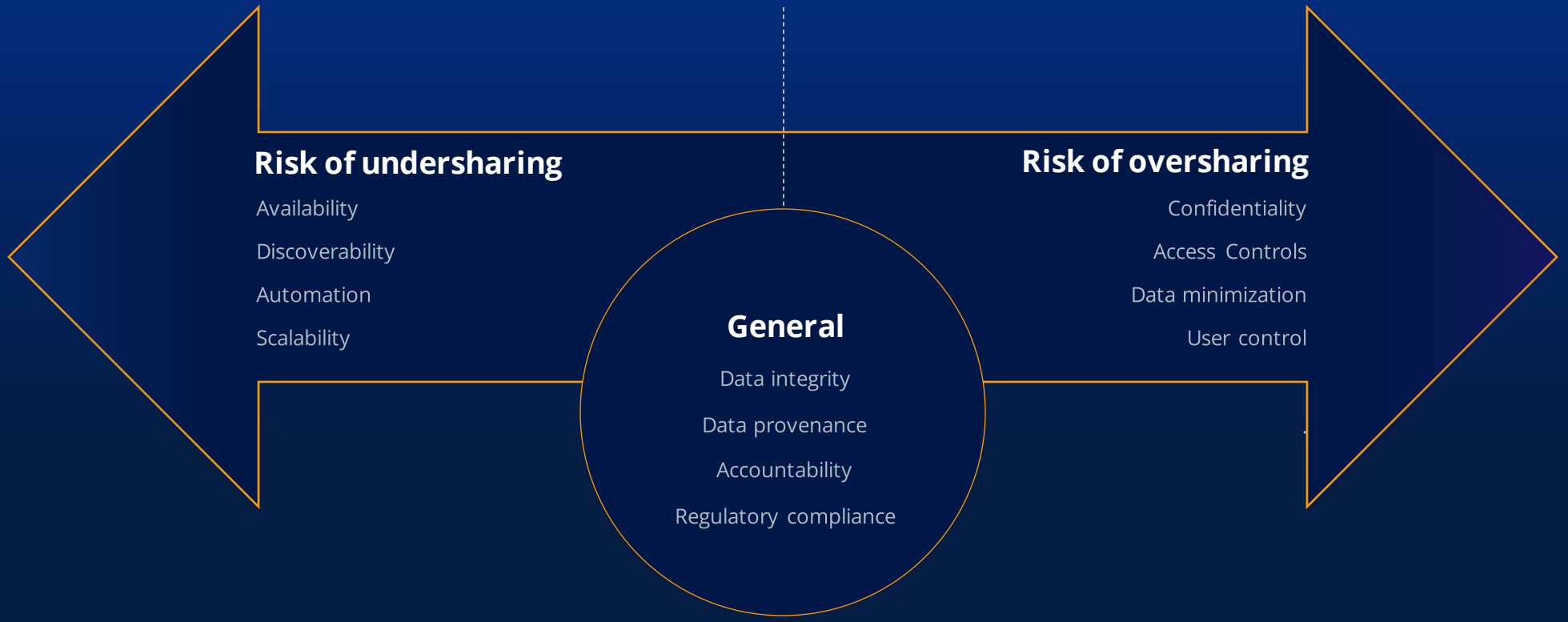
Purpose specification

Relevance
Risk assessment
Data minimization
Selective disclosure
Anonymization
Granularity
Aggregation
Least privileges
Retention

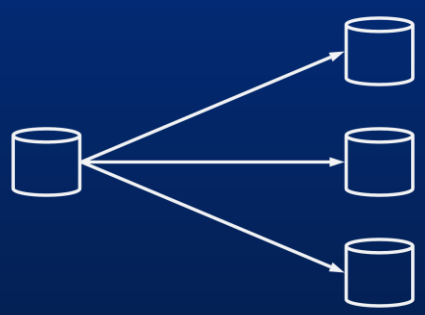
How much data should we share?



Making sense of diverse requirements

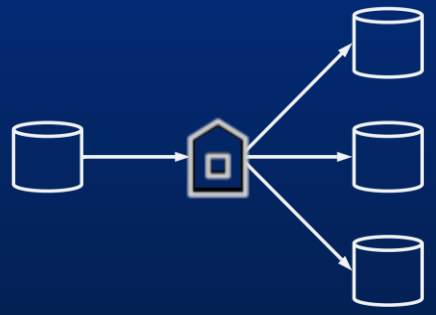


Data sharing methods



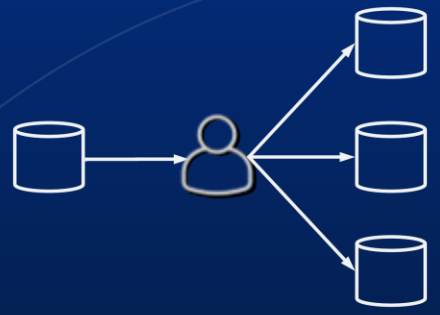
Direct

Transactional (systems integration)
Bach (file-based, ETL workflows)
Push (broadcasts, event-driven, IoT)



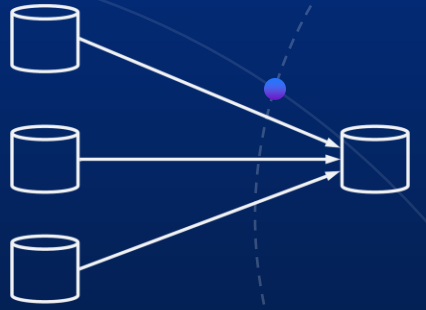
Intermediated

Data brokers, marketplaces
Data fiduciaries



User-centric

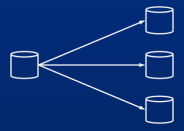
Credentials (paper and digital)
Digital wallets



Aggregation

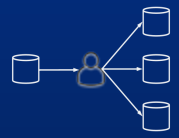
Data warehouses, data lakes
Open data platforms

Method strengths



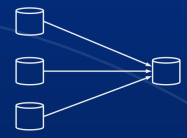
Direct

- ✓ Provenance
- ✓ Scalability



User-centric

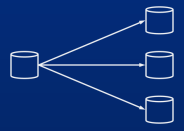
- ✓ User control
- ✓ Natural consent



Aggregation

- ✓ Availability
- ✓ Discoverability

Method weaknesses



Direct

User controls hard to implement

Low transparency

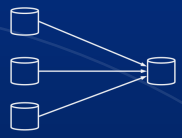
User-centric

Low availability, discoverability

Hard to scale, automate

Always consent based

Only for personal data



Aggregation

Privacy

Increased risks with AI

Data sharing enablers

Enablers and controls to prevent over- and under-sharing, to optimize the amount of data shared.

Standardization

Semantic interoperability
Data standards
Standard interfaces, protocols
Discoverability

Technology enablers

Authentication, digital ID
Public key infrastructure
Encryption
Monitoring, logs, audit trails
Systems integration (API, ESB...)
Consent receipts, e-signature

Institutional enablers

Data governance
Legal sanctions and penalties
Legislation (data protection, open data, e-signature...)
Policies (access control, authorized use, retention...)