

Governance of Data Value

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Like the data landscape has evolved. Like the fact that data has become a commodity. Yes, the concentration of equity value (the fact that data has become a commodity) is the de facto concentration of equity value.

Even the massive concentration of data value is a result of the political economy of data.

A new data rights approach, based on the fact that data is a commodity, is needed. A new authorship rights approach, based on the fact that data is a commodity, is needed. A new data rights approach, based on the fact that data is a commodity, is needed.

The new data rights approach is a novel institutional architecture for data value governance, based on the fact that data is a commodity.

The state of the art in governing data

The European Union has been a pioneer in the field of data governance. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Pavoni et al., 2019, a) is a landmark regulation. Yet, as the digital economy grows, the need for a more comprehensive framework is becoming apparent. The European Commission has proposed the Data Governance Act (DGA) (2019), which aims to create a framework for data sharing and reuse. The DGA is expected to be adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union in 2020. The DGA will complement the GDPR and provide a legal basis for the sharing of data between public and private entities. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security.

The European Commission (EC) has been a pioneer in the field of data governance. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Pavoni et al., 2019, a) is a landmark regulation. Yet, as the digital economy grows, the need for a more comprehensive framework is becoming apparent. The European Commission has proposed the Data Governance Act (DGA) (2019), which aims to create a framework for data sharing and reuse. The DGA is expected to be adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union in 2020. The DGA will complement the GDPR and provide a legal basis for the sharing of data between public and private entities. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security.

Data governance is a key challenge for the digital economy. The European Commission (EC) has been a pioneer in the field of data governance. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Pavoni et al., 2019, a) is a landmark regulation. Yet, as the digital economy grows, the need for a more comprehensive framework is becoming apparent. The European Commission has proposed the Data Governance Act (DGA) (2019), which aims to create a framework for data sharing and reuse. The DGA is expected to be adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union in 2020. The DGA will complement the GDPR and provide a legal basis for the sharing of data between public and private entities. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security. The DGA will also establish a framework for data sharing and reuse, which will be based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and security.

What can we learn from the data governance decade?

Tā da a a f ŋ a beca a f
a a e a d ŋ bee a e e ed,
. Da a ŋ bee c de ed a
ed e-ba ed ca a' ' a bea e ', a d ŋ
ea e e a dec c ac f a be ŋ e
bee ŋ bec fa e ab ŋ ed ba c ŋ f ea e
(C ad e a., 2009 a ŋ ee). H ee,
ec ŋ e e ŋ ed ŋ e a e f ŋ
da a a ec ŋ, ed ŋ de f, e
a e a f, b ŋ a d c a d ŋ ce f
(e) d c .

The b e de fb ecne ac e
(a d a e) e a fae .Tn c de da a
ane ,acc a ad n e ea e ;nd
a e , e edae e ad de fda a
a a c ;a e a e face na ffe 'fee e
e ce' d da .We d ne ne
(e)value f af a ed n ne cae
fda a accumulation, n ne ca a ea n ,
e n e e.l a bea e c de,be de
daa, e e R&D, ae ad ce e,
ade a n , a a ca a ,e ee ,
de ad (ee O Ma a' ae ed ,
OECD, 2018).H ee,a f ne a ef
daaaa c ade , dfc a e na
a a be ae knowledge-based capital.

Ecce a de facto e a ed f da a
a a beca a, f e
de a d f e da a a e a
a () a e (f a ce B f e a.,
2018; B f e a., 2019) e e e
a - j c a f e c e f a e a f .

Cea c a c e d b e a a c a c a
 e e e a d c e c e b a a b e a f f d a a
 a b e a e c e a , a a f c e , c d
 a e a e a c e d e f . P e e a e
 c a d e c c e e e e a e d a a a
 a . b (B e a b a d T e , 2006) . A c c e e
 j d c e a e e f e a d f e e a a a
 d a a d a e e f b e a c . H e e ,
 e e e c e e e a d e e e e a e a a
 f - a d a a a e a c a e e a . A
 c e a a e d b P a e (2019) , a e b e
 e c a e , e e e a b e , e f e d f e a e
 e e e c e e e e a e d a a a a e f c e
 c a . H e e , f e a e e e d c a e d a d f e d ,
 e - a d a a a b e e e a e d e , c e a
 a c c c e . C e a b a f e e , c a
 e c a c a e e , f b a e d e c a c a e ,
 a d e f f e a d b e e d c e d a
 d a a b a f e .

A d c a f d a a a b a f e a d d e d a a a e
 e d b a e d e a a e c c e f e d
 a a d e a e e f c e c e e e e a a d
 b a a . B e a e , e d c a d
 b e a c e b a e a b a f e , e a
 a c a d e b e c a c a e , e a e b e d f e d
 a d e c a f e .

LARGE PLATFORMS AS LARGE PUBLISHERS: RECOGNISING AUTHORSHIP RIGHTS TO DATA GENERATORS

T a e c e e e b a c f a a a e c d e
 e a d a a a e e c a c e a , a d e c e
authorship rights e d d a a e e a e d .

First, personal data makes the (digital) identity of an individual. H e c e , e c c e f d a a o w n e r s h i p a d
 p r o p e r t y (. e . a d d a e d a a) c a b e a e d
 b e f a e a e , a e d d a a c e e
 a e e c a c e a , e b e d d e d e d a a .
 P e a d a e f e c e e e f d d a
 a e , f e d e , e f e e c e a d a e e .
 E e a f d e b e a c a e e c
 (l c a e a . , 2019) a , b a e d e a d a a
 f a d a e d a e , d e d d a
 c e a d a e e f e d e . T a
 a e c e a , a f e c , e c a d
 e e a , c a e f e d c , a e a a d
 e a e c e e b a a d a . l a ,
 b e c a e f a e a a c b d a d e e e
 f e a c a d d a d a a , l a e a a d d a a
 c a a a a e e d a a .

S e c d , a a e d e a c e d e , b e c a
 c a e a d f e d a d a e a c e c , e d c e ,
 a a e , e a c a e f d d a d a a d c e a e
 e a b e a e , a e b e c d e e d

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Bailey B., 2019. [B Tech B Defec](#). *The New York Times*, 25 November 2019

Beab, Rad & Jean T., 2006. *Income and Productivity*. *The American Economic Review* 96(5), 1652-78

Beel, P. & P. B. C., 2020. *The Value of Data. Productivity*. February 2020. [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/bca/adead-c-ca/](#)

Bjork, E. & D. R. & C. S., 2018. *Algorithmic Evidence and the Problem of Access: A Case Study of the NBER's Data, The Economics of Algorithmic Evidence: A Case Study of the NBER's Data, 23-57* *National Bureau of Economic Research*

Bjork, E. & A. C. & W. E. D. & F. E. & K. J. F., 2019. *GDP-B: Accounting for the Value of the Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

Cad, C. & C. H. & D. S., 2009. *Algorithmic Evidence and the Problem of Access: A Case Study of the NBER's Data, 23-57* *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

Cad, C., 2019. *Data as an Asset: Expanding the Intangible Framework*. *Proceedings of the EMAS 2019 Conference*, Geneva, 2019. [http://www.emas2019.ch/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

Deac, S. & D. L., 2018. *Data as an Asset: Expanding the Intangible Framework*. *Proceedings of the EMAS 2019 Conference*, Geneva, 2019. [http://www.emas2019.ch/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

E. U., 2016. *Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons and on the free movement of data*. *Journal of the European Union* 59(1), 1-19

HRMC, 2019. *Income and Productivity*. *The American Economic Review* 96(5), 1652-78

I. C. & J. C., 2019. *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

La, J. & W. E., 2020. *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

OECD, 2018. *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

Pa, V., 2019. *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

P. E. & W. E., 2018. *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

P. A. (2019). *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

Sa, M., 2019a. *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

Sa, M., 2019b. *The Value of Data*. *National Bureau of Economic Research* 25695, [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

The following is a list of the authors of the paper: [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)

The following is a list of the authors of the paper: [http://www.beel.econ.ac.uk/adead-c-ca/25695](#)