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**Information technology — Cloud
computing and distributed platforms
— Data sharing agreement (DSA)
framework**



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 38, *Cloud computing and distributed platforms*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

For decades, organizations regarded data and its processing as an expense, necessary to business operations but not an opportunity. What has changed recently is the realization of the value of data and the added value that can potentially be generated by combining datasets. Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, analytics, and cloud computing are making this value proposition much more obvious and the emergence of Internet of Things (IoT) is further driving the economic opportunities around data. Data is the raw material for AI, a key component of the fourth industrial revolution.

Sharing datasets to create combined datasets can have several technical, business, and regulatory challenges. One challenge is the lack of a common language to describe data sharing concepts across the entire data lifecycle and the lack of guidance for developing data sharing agreements (DSAs). This document offers standardized terminology for data sharing along with common building blocks that can be used in the development of DSAs. The aim of the project is to reduce the time and cost required to initiate data sharing projects.

Figure 1 illustrates the structure of this document, representing the Data Sharing Framework as defining both Data Qualitative Objectives (DQOs) and Data Level Objectives (DLOs) over six distinct aspects of data sharing. Each aspect is described in a separate section.

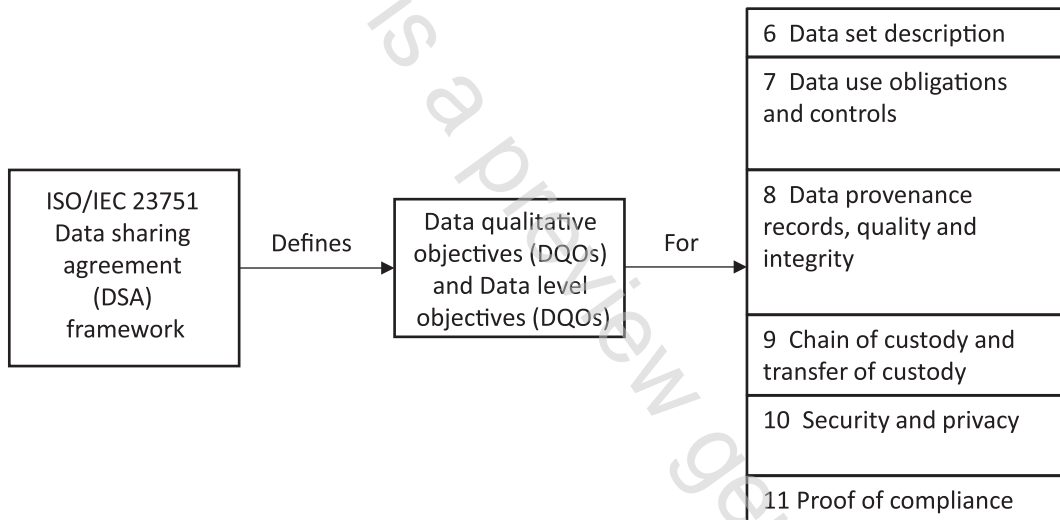


Figure 1 — Structure of this document

Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Data sharing agreement (DSA) framework

1 Scope

This document establishes a set of building blocks, i.e. concepts, terms, and definitions, including Data Level Objectives (DLOs) and Data Qualitative Objectives (DQOs), that can be used to create Data Sharing Agreements (DSAs). This document is applicable to DSAs where the data is intended to be processed using one or more cloud services or other distributed platforms.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

party

natural person or legal person, whether or not incorporated, or a group of either

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 27729:2012,3.1]

3.2

data originator

party (3.1) that created the data and that can have rights

Note 1 to entry: A data originator can be an individual person.

Note 2 to entry: The data originator can be distinct from the natural or legal person(s) mentioned in, described by, or implicitly or explicitly associated with the data. For example, PII can be collected by a data originator that identifies other individuals. Those data subjects (PII Principals) can also have rights, in relation to the data set.

Note 3 to entry: Rights can include the right to publicity, right to display name, right to identity, right to prohibit data use in a way that offends honourable mention.

3.3

data broker

party (3.1) that collects data from one or more sources and sells the data to one or more *data users* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: In the context of data broker, sell means to provide data in exchange for money or other item of value.