

The article describes a novel institutional architecture for data value governance, which enables the adoption of data-driven decision-making by public sector organisations.

## 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 the sharing and reuse of data. 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 the sharing of data between public and private entities. The DGA will also establish a framework for the sharing of data between public and private entities.

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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 the sharing and reuse of data. 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 the sharing of data between public and private entities. The DGA will also establish a framework for the sharing of data between public and private entities.

What can we expect in the next decade?

### Unpacking data value chain

The data value chain is a process by which data is transformed into value. It starts with data collection, followed by data processing, data analysis, and finally data application. The data value chain is a continuous process that evolves over time. Data is collected from various sources, processed into a usable format, analyzed to extract insights, and then applied to create value. This process is often supported by technology and infrastructure. The data value chain is a key component of the digital economy, enabling organizations to leverage data as a strategic asset. (Cadez et al., 2009a; see also). However, the data value chain is not a linear process. It is often iterative, with feedback loops between different stages. For example, data analysis may lead to new data collection, or data application may lead to new data processing. The data value chain is a dynamic and evolving process that reflects the changing nature of data and its use.

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Each data value chain is a unique process that reflects the specific needs and goals of the organization. It is a dynamic and evolving process that reflects the changing nature of data and its use. The data value chain is a process that involves the collection, processing, analysis, and application of data. It is a continuous process that evolves over time. Data is collected from various sources, processed into a usable format, analyzed to extract insights, and then applied to create value. This process is often supported by technology and infrastructure. The data value chain is a key component of the digital economy, enabling organizations to leverage data as a strategic asset. (Cadez et al., 2009a; see also). However, the data value chain is not a linear process. It is often iterative, with feedback loops between different stages. For example, data analysis may lead to new data collection, or data application may lead to new data processing. The data value chain is a dynamic and evolving process that reflects the changing nature of data and its use. The data value chain is a process that involves the collection, processing, analysis, and application of data. It is a continuous process that evolves over time. Data is collected from various sources, processed into a usable format, analyzed to extract insights, and then applied to create value. This process is often supported by technology and infrastructure. The data value chain is a key component of the digital economy, enabling organizations to leverage data as a strategic asset. (Cadez et al., 2009a; see also). However, the data value chain is not a linear process. It is often iterative, with feedback loops between different stages. For example, data analysis may lead to new data collection, or data application may lead to new data processing. The data value chain is a dynamic and evolving process that reflects the changing nature of data and its use.

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## 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  
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## POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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