DATA SHARING COALITION

Blueprint v1.0

Designing your data sharing use case

This Blueprint provides an actionable approach to design a data sharing use case ready for future scalability

This document supports you in tackling challenges in designing a data sharing use case and preparing it for potential future scalability

Data sharing use cases can realise new value for your organisation. Many aspects are important for designing a successful data sharing use case. However, when designing a use case, its technical implementation is often the main focus. Other aspects (such as governance, business model, and contracts, etc.) play a significant role in enabling the trust needed to enable the use case and contribute towards the success of a use case. This wide variety of topics should be considered and agreed upon by all involved actors during the design of a data sharing use case, and this can be a complex process.

Furthermore, data sharing use cases have the potential to grow in scope (e.g. in functionality, or actors involved) in the future and create additional value for those involved. Barriers to scalability could inadvertently become part of the use case if its future potential is not given sufficient considerations during the design of the use case.

Goal of the Blueprint

This Blueprint aims to help you design your data sharing use case so that it is ready for potential future scalability by considering all relevant topics. This document presents a complete overview of the relevant topics to consider in an actionable approach.

Who can use this Blueprint?

People that want to realise new business value by sharing data and could use support in getting started with designing their data sharing use case. Both individuals and collaborative initiatives can use this Blueprint to guide their use case design process.

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Through a staged approach and overview of considerations, you will be guided in designing your use case

🧠 How to use this document

- This Blueprint helps you to make design choices on all topics relevant to your data sharing use case through descriptions of the relevance of the topic and templates for capturing design choices

- The approach consists of three sequential stages, detailed topic descriptions and templates for all relevant topics

- To ensure that your use case design is as scalable as possible, the topic descriptions contain insights on generic agreements which you can consider. These insights may refer to the Data Sharing Canvas

- Answer all the questions per topic in the templates provided to have an initial overview of how to cover all the relevant aspects of this topic

- You can make use of this document as an individual organisation setting up a data sharing use case, or when creating a data sharing use case collaboratively with multiple actors involved. An individual organisation can use this document to make design choices autonomously (while taking the interests of relevant internal stakeholders into account), whereas collaborative initiatives can use this document to guide their discussions and joint decision making

You can design your data sharing use case in three stages to make all necessary design choices on relevant topics

Before you get started...

If you do not have clear idea for your data sharing use case, we recommend using our Use Case Playbook to generate and describe new data sharing use cases

Click here to download the DSC Use Case Playbook

Stage 1: Scope and Ambition
Why do you want to enable data sharing and how will you benefit?

Define a clear scope and goal for your data sharing use case

Relevant topics to discuss:
- Context & Goal
- Guiding Principles
- Functional Scoping

Stage 2: Functionalities
How will you enable data sharing?

Determine the required functionalities to enable your use case

Relevant topics to discuss:
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Functional Components
- Interaction Model
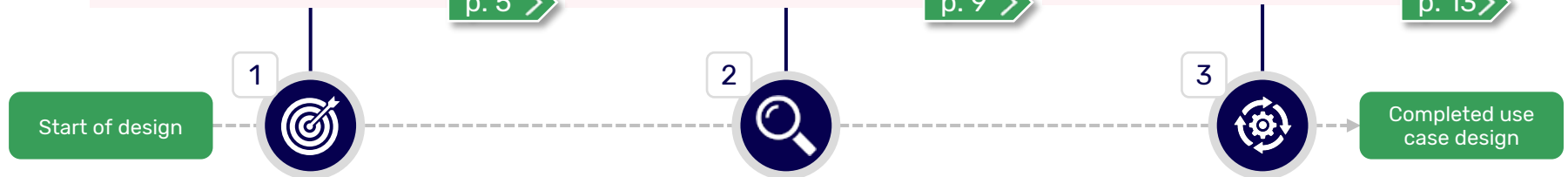
Stage 3: Enablers
What do you need to enable the functionalities?

Develop the agreements needed to enable necessary functionalities

Relevant topics to discuss:
- Business topics (e.g. Fee Structures)
- Legal topics (e.g. Governance)
- Operational topics (e.g. Risk Management)
- Functional topics (e.g. User Experience)
- Technical topics (e.g. Technical Specifications)

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2

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Start of design

Completed use case design

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Start by creating a clear view on the scope and ambition for your use case in order to scope subsequent stages

Stage 1: Scope and Ambition | **Stage 2:** Functionalities | **Stage 3:** Enablers

Introduction

When designing your use case, a clear reason for why you want to achieve it and and its scope is essential. Ensure that all involved stakeholders have a shared understanding of the use case ambition, the context, and future outlook of the use case. This creates a focus and a clear direction for the process of designing the use case.

In this stage, you will make design choices on three topics:

1. A clear ambition for the use case, external factors to consider, and relevant stakeholders with "Context and Goal"
2. Principles that should guide further decision-making with "Guiding Principles"
3. An outline of the data transaction(s) that are required in order to realise your intended use case goal through "Functional Scoping"

Relevant Topics

Business
- Context and Goal (p. 6)
- Guiding Principles (p. 7)

Functional
- Functional Scoping (p. 8)

Operational

N/A

Legal

N/A

Technical

N/A

By determining **context and goal,** you ensure a shared understanding of scope and ambition

📄 Description

Determine the goals of your use case (e.g. increase efficiency in your supply chain or resolving a shared challenge) and the external factors which could have an influence (e.g. regulation, changes in the market, etc.).

Ensure you understand the complete ecosystem that your use case is part of such that you have an understanding of the external dependencies and the actors (including competitors) which may have an impact on the use case.

By clearly defining the goal and context of the use case in the early stages of your design, you ensure a clear direction and scope for the further development of the use case.

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Consider the future potential of the use case and how it could scale-up (e.g. additional functionality or actors involved). Take this long-term vision into account in the use case design. This will ensure no unnecessary barriers are raised which could block future developments

🔗 Dependencies

No dependencies on other topics

❓ Questions

Which problem(s) do you want to solve?

What value do you aim to provide, and for whom?

What external dependencies does your use case have?

Other agreements on context and goal:

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Guiding principles articulate beliefs and core values to help you steer difficult design decisions

📄 Description

Determine the guiding principles of the use case by coming to a consensus of the beliefs and core values of the actors involved to incorporate into your use case design. Design decisions can be difficult as they often come with a trade off. This can be especially challenging when dealing with multiple stakeholders with differing wishes and requirements. Guiding principles can be referred to during the design process to help decision making. Guiding principles are no absolute truth or hard requirements but should be considered in the context of all decisions made during the use case design to ensure that the use case design is aligned with your core values and beliefs

Examples of guiding principles are: "Future proof", "Cost-efficient", "Inclusive", "International orientation".

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- In many use case designs, "scalability" (or something similar) is established as one of the guiding principles. This ensures that the effect of a certain design choice on the potential future scalability of the use case is taken into account where relevant.

🔗 Dependencies

No dependencies on other topics

❓ Questions

Which beliefs and core values do you want to see reflected in your design choices?

Other considerations for guiding principles:

With **functional scoping,** you define the required functionality to realise the use case value

Description

Create an overview of the functionalities required to achieve your use case goals. This overview shapes the design and future developments of your use case which build upon this functional basis.

The functional scope provides a high level definition of the underlaying data and data transaction(s) required to enable your use case, and what interactions are needed to achieve this. Aspects which should be considered in the functional scoping include:

- The data that is required
- Who should be in control of the data and who requires it
- The method of transfer of the data
- The frequency of data transfer

Considerations for scalability

- Consider how potential future increases of the use case scope would affect the functionalities required. A scalable use case may have different functional requirements which the design should facilitate (e.g. different data, different types of analysis, including other actors)
- Considering these future data functionalities in design choices for other topics will help you in ensuring that your use case design is scalable

Dependencies

Dependent on the topic of "Context and Goal" which determines the goal of the use case design. The functional scoping should define the functions required to achieve the goal of the use case

Questions

What data is required to enable the use case?

Who has control over the data and who requires it?

How will the required data be transferred?

When will the data be transferred?

Other decisions for functional scoping:

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Next, define the functional requirements to determine how your use case will realise its value

⊚ **Stage 1:** Scope and Ambition	🔍 **Stage 2:** Functionalities	⚙ **Stage 3:** Enablers

Introduction

After developing a shared understanding on why to start the use case in the previous stage, the functional requirements should be determined. In this second stage, you make design choices on the necessary roles, functionalities and interactions of the use case:

1. The roles that are involved in your use case and their responsibilities with "roles and responsibilities"

2. Required functional components to enable your use case in "functional components"

3. Required interactions between different actors with "interaction model"

Clarity on these topics outlines what the design should (and should not) do to enable your data sharing use case. This provides a foundation for the third stage of Enablers, where decisions are made on how these functionalities will be enabled.

Relevant Topics

Business
N/A

Functional
- Roles and Responsibilities (p. 10)
- Functional Components (p. 11)
- Interaction Model (p. 12)

Operational
N/A

Legal
N/A

Technical
N/A

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By defining **roles and responsibilities**, you clarify the roles involved in the use case and their obligations

📄 Description

Clearly defined roles and responsibilities allow stakeholders to know their role and enables you to specify the obligations per role that the stakeholders have to meet in the use case.
You can define roles and responsibilities by:
- Detail the overview of the types of actors involved in the use case (from "context and goal" in stage 1)
- Defining roles for these actors in the use case (e.g. data service provider, infrastructure provider, etc.)
- Defining the obligations for each role in the use case (e.g. ensuring that the right authorisations are provided, providing certain data quality, etc.)

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Roles and responsibilities should be defined as generically as possible. Specific actors (e.g. organisations currently involved) who may fulfil the role should not be included in this generic description so that it remains applicable to other actors fulfilling this role as well. This allows new actors to easily partake in the case. Furthermore, one actor may fulfil multiple roles.

🔗 Dependencies

- This further details the overview of actors involved made in Stage 1 "context and goal"
- The "roles and responsibilities" of the use case describe the actors in the "interaction model" and obligations they have for "functional components" to enable the use case

❓ Questions

Which roles are necessary to enable your use case?

What is required from each role that is necessary to enable your use case?

Other agreements for roles and responsibilities of the use case:

With **functional components,** you create a detailed overview of the functionalities required for your use case

📄 Description

By creating an overview of functional components, you describe what functional mechanisms need to be in place in order to enable the data sharing transactions in the use case.
For example, this includes descriptions of elements such as:
- The type of data service (e.g. data pull, data push) and frequency of data sharing (e.g. batch, streaming)
- Identification, authentication and authorisation mechanisms
- Data exchange infrastructure
- Data service discovery mechanism
- Compensation mechanism

An overview of these functional components determines what needs to be designed in Stage 3, where you determine how these components will be enabled.

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Ensure that your use case does not reinvent the wheel, consider the reusability of generic components and adhere to industry best practices.
- The functional requirements of your use case should not create barriers for potential future functions of the use case. For example, it may not be necessary to design and implement a compensation mechanism initially, but this could impede adoption if the use case were to grow to a large number of transactions. These future functionalities do not need to be fully implemented initially, but it should be made sure that design choices now do not hamper these potential future requirements

🔗 Dependencies

- This further details the decisions made in Stage 1 "functional scoping"
- The "functional components" define how the "roles and responsibilities" of the use case should act in the "interaction model" to achieve the use case goals

❓ Questions

Which functional components are required to enable the data transaction(s) in your use case?

Other agreements regarding the functional components of the use case

Functional

With an **interaction model,** you define what interactions need to take place between roles to enable your use case

📄 Description

Define the interaction model of your use case by creating an detailed overview of relationships, and interactions between all stakeholders to describe how to enable the underlaying data sharing requirements. Depending on the use case, different data sharing archetypes could be applicable (e.g. transactional data sharing, data visitation, open data, etc.)
A visual model often helps create a clear overview and capture all interactions in chronological order. Interactions include steps such as requesting certain data, exchanging an access token, actually sending data, etc.

An overview of all required interactions guides Stage 3, Enablers where you will design the agreements, tools and process that enable these interactions.

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Ensure that the interaction model is based on generic roles and not specific actors currently involved in the use case. This enables future changes and scalability in that the roles can easily fulfilled by various actors.
- Following industry standard interaction models, such as OAuth 2.0 for authorisation functionalities, makes it more likely that your interaction model is scalable

🔗 Dependencies

The "interaction model" of the use describes the interactions between the "roles and responsibilities" to achieve the required "functional components" to enable the use case.

❓ Questions

Which interactions need to take place between the different roles to enable your use case?

In which sequence do these interactions take place?

Other decisions for the interaction model of the use case:

Finally, make the agreements and design choices to enable the functionalities of your use case

Stage 1: Scope and Ambition	Stage 2: Functionalities	**Stage 3:** Enablers

Introduction

After having developed a shared understanding of the functionalities required to enable your use case, more detailed design choices on how to enable these functionalities need to be made. In this third stage, design choices are made on common facilities (e.g. agreements, tools and processes) that enable the necessary functionalities. Relevant topics to make design choices on are divided across five dimensions (Business, Legal, Functional, Operational and Technical).

The design choices made in this stage usually form direct requirements for actors involved in the use case. Once design choices on these topics are made, they can be implemented by the different actors in the use case.

Relevant Topics

Business
- Fee Structures (p. 14)
- Branding (p. 15)

Legal
- Rules and Regulations (p. 16)
- Contracts (p. 17)
- Governance (p. 18)

Functional
- User Experience (UX) (p. 19)
- Privacy Features (p. 20)

Technical
- Technical Specifications (p. 21)
- Information Security (p. 22)
- Information Management (p. 23)

Operational
- Operational Governance (p. 24)
- Risk Management (p. 25)
- Service Level Agreements (p. 26)
- Tooling (p. 27)

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With **fee structures**, you determine how actors in your use case are compensated for their services provided

📄 Description

Defining the fees of your use case ensures these are clear to all actors involved in the use case. Having clear fee structures generates trust and removes barriers to participate in the use case, as organisations can determine their business case more easily.

Actors involved in your use case generate busines value, however, this may not be equal for everyone. Therefore, involved stakeholders may need to be compensated for their services which requires a compensation mechanism with a corresponding fee structure. Examples of possible fee structures include:
- Revenue allocation model for all contributing data partners
- fees per transaction, recurring fees, flat fees, fees per data record, etc

🔲 Considerations for scalability

- For the initial proof of concept or pilot phases of a use case, actors may not require compensation. This could be, for example, as taking part of the use case may contribute to their strategic goals, or that the costs are low for a low volume of transactions. However, if the scale of the use case grows and the number of transactions increases, this is likely to change, and should therefore be agreed upon in an early stage of the use case. (Canvas chapter 11)

🔗 Dependencies

Dependent on the "Governance" and "Operational Governance" topics, as these influence what actors are involved in what capacity which may require compensation.

❓ Questions

Who should be compensated for what services?

Which forms of compensation mechanisms apply?

Other decisions for the fee structure of the use case:

Agreements on **branding** help deliver consistent messaging for your use case

📄 Description

Depending on your use case context, your use case needs a name, design or other characteristics that are easily identifiable to increase consistency and credibility. Communicating a consistent message to the wider community helps to get stakeholders interested in your use case and generates trust among end-users, as they are provided with consistent communication.

If branding is relevant in your use case, agreements on the communication of your use case should be included in its design. This includes the following:
- Branding of the use case,
- Styleguide of all related documentation
- Marketing guidelines (e.g. tone, voice, etc)

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- In early proof of concept or pilot stages of the use case, it might not be necessary to develop common agreements on branding as there may be a close relationship between all actors involved. In a later stage, when the use case is more in the public eye, this could become necessary

🔗 Dependencies

The "Context and Goal" of your use case design influences branding for consistent messaging of why it is important to start sharing data.

❓ Questions

Do you want to create a name, design and/or other marketing characteristics for your use case?

What guidelines (if any) do you want to set for how to communicate about the use case?

Other agreements for the branding of the use case:

Creating an overview of **rules and regulations** that apply to your use case clarifies these to all actors involved

📄 Description

By creating a comprehensive overview of (internal or external) rules, laws and legislation applicable to your use case, it clarifies these legal requirements to all actors involved, including stakeholders that might otherwise be unfamiliar with them. Furthermore, you can ensure they are taken into account during the design of your use case. Legal requirements may apply to the underlaying data sharing transaction of the use case and may impact the access, sharing or re-use of data.

Depending on the sector you are active in, a supervising entity may check the adherence of your use case to the rules and regulations.

⤢ Considerations for scalability

• For potential future scalability of the use case to other domains or sectors, you should be aware that actors within other domains may not be aware of the specific legal requirements that apply to your domain. Therefore these should be explicitly described in terms and conditions of your use case to ensure a mutual understanding and adherence to the relevant legal requirements

🔗 Dependencies

Dependent on the "contracts" topic, as the domain specific rules and regulations should be explicitly captured in the terms and conditions of your use case

❓ Questions

What rules and regulations are relevant for your use case?

What is the impact of the relevant rules and regulations on your use case?

Are there applicable supervising entities, and what are their requirements?

Other considerations regarding rules and regulations:

Establishing **contracts** creates a legal basis for data sharing and facilitates the trust required for your use case

📄 Description

Create an overview of what is required in contracts such that a sufficient legal basis is formed upon which your use case can take place. Contracts contribute to the trust between stakeholders which is required for the data sharing transaction to take place. Contracts can contain the agreements on a wide variety of topics, possibly including:

- Terms and conditions define the concepts, duties, rights and powers relevant for the use case,
- Liabilities define what debts are owed for specific situations
- Licences define under what conditions a right or permission for a specific action as part of the use case is granted
- Acceptance criteria define conditions which must be satisfied before an actor can take part in the use case

⬈ Considerations for scalability

- Bilateral contracts between participants may limit the scalability of data sharing, as each new actor in the use case requires multiple new bilateral contracts. Establishing a single, multilateral contract between all actors in the use case is much more scalable, as new actors can establish a legal relationship with all other actors through a single contract. (Canvas Chapter 7)

🔗 Dependencies

Dependent on the "rules and regulations" topic, as some of the relevant rules should be explicitly captured in contracts

❓ Questions

What are the terms and conditions of the use case?

What types of liability are relevant for this use case?

What licences apply for the use of the use case and resulting data?

What criteria should actors adhere to to make use of your use case?

Other agreements on the contracts needed for the use case:

Determining **governance** structure contributes to trust and ensures use case alignment with changing wishes and needs

📄 Description

Your use case needs to be developed initially, and then be continuously managed and maintained to ensure trust between actors and alignment with the changing wishes and requirements of all your stakeholders. The governance of the use case entails the managing of its rules and agreements, the administration, monitoring and enforcement of the established rules, and the settling of disputes. Agreements on governance (including stakeholder representation, decision making process, frequency of meetings, etc) should be made in alignment with all involved stakeholders. By making this process transparent, it contributes to the commitment and trust of your stakeholders as it provides a clear overview of how agreements are achieved and the impact they can have on them.

⤢ Considerations for scalability

• Close collaboration between actors and trust based on relationships likely sufficient for the governance of a use case in initial phases. During initial phases, often, most energy is put into developing the use case, and the subsequent management of the use case does not receive sufficient attention. However, the use case governance should be formalised as the use case grows in scale such that processes and decision making is transparent to all involved to ensure trust between all stakeholders.

🔗 Dependencies

The definition of "Governance" goes hand-in-hand with the definition of the "Operational governance" as there is overlap between the regular operations and development of the use case

❓ Questions

How will the use case be designed initially?

How will the use case be managed when it is operational?

Who will manage the use case?

Other considerations regarding use case governance?

Standardising **user experience** ensures end users have a consistent experience and trust your use case

📄 Description

If your use case is aimed at a frontend customer, a common, standardised user experience ensures that the end users of your use case are familiar with the interfaces they encounter. For certain interactions, a standardised and recognisable user experience will contribute to the trust an end-user has in the use case. This is especially important for use cases where multiple service providers play a role.

To ensure a consistent end user experience, you should agree on the desired channels (web, mobile, etc), interface requirements and other UX

🔗 Dependencies

No dependencies on other topics

⬚ Considerations for scalability

N/A

❓ Questions

What end-user interactions are required?

How can you ensure that the users experience will be as simple and consistent as possible?

Other considerations regarding the user experience in the use case:

Sufficient **privacy features** contribute to the trust that is required in your use case

📄 Description

When data sharing, privacy is often a key concern of stakeholders. Therefore, privacy features contribute to the trust required to share data, and a lack of privacy forms a barrier to the use case. Your use case should be carefully designed keeping in mind privacy topics relevant to your use case context. For your use case, create an overview of the privacy risks and implement fit-for-purpose privacy features. Relevant topics should regarding privacy risks include:
- Identifiers in the ecosystem
- Customer in control
- Data minimisation
- Traceability
- Blindness

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- The use of generic, existing standards and best practices, (such as data minimalization, access management and security enforcement) provide a solid foundation for managing privacy and are easily applied and understood to enable future growth of the use case (Canvas Chapter 8)
- Privacy features are cumbersome to apply retroactively, and therefore privacy by design ensures that these are considered at the appropriate time and can be implemented efficiently

🔗 Dependencies

The "Privacy features" topic is directly dependent on the "Rules and regulation". Further, it goes hand-in-hand with the definition of the "Risk management" and "Information Security" as these impact the amount of privacy measures required

❓ Questions

What privacy risks does the use case expose to stakeholders?

How can the identified privacy risks be sufficiently managed?

Other decisions for privacy features of the use case:

Drafting **technical specifications** provides you with the requirements for technical implementation of your use case

📄 Description

The technical specifications of your use case define how the use case is technically implemented to achieve the functionalities as defined in Stage 2. The exact technical implementation is highly dependent on the use case goals and context, but should include elements such as:
- Technical architecture and implementation
- Communication and messaging protocol
- Identification, authentication & authorisation (IAA) mechanisms
- Data standards
- Metadata implementations

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Due to the unique nature of each use case, it is impossible to provide generic considerations to ensure the scalability of the technical implementation of the use case. The Data Sharing Canvas contains information which may be relevant for your use case in chapters 6, 9, 13 and 14.

🔗 Dependencies

No dependencies on other topics

❓ Questions

What is the technical architecture of the use case?

What communications are required to facilitate the necessary interactions?

How will the IAA mechanisms be implemented?

What data standards will be used?

What metadata will be used and how are these interpreted?

Other considerations for the technical specifications of the use case:

Taking **information security** measures reduces the risks and impact of threat events on your use case

📄 Description

Information security measures should be implemented in your use case to minimise the risk of threat events to acceptable levels for actors in the case. This contributes to the trust required these actors have in your use case.

First, identify the information security risks that actors in the use case are exposed to and determine the measures needed to balance the risks of these threat events. These risks cover a variety of topics, which should all be considered:
- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability
- Authenticity & Non-repudiation
- Fraud monitoring and control

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Between actors, there may be a large variance in security measures implemented to achieve the same goals. These are often not simple to compare. Therefore consider making use of clusters of security measures to simplify the communication and understanding of security requirements and measurements (Canvas Chapter 8)
- The use of existing standards and best practices provide a solid foundation for managing security and are easily applied and understood to enable future growth of the use case (Canvas Chapter 8)

🔗 Dependencies

The definition of "Information Security" goes hand-in-hand with the definition of the "Risk management" as this determines the risk appetite and thus the amount of security measures required

[?] Questions

What information security risks does the use case expose actors to?

What are acceptable risks and what measures need to be taken in order to achieve this?

Other information security considerations for the use case:

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Information management processes support the main goal of your use case by providing supportive data

📄 Description

The core of your data sharing use case is its data sharing transaction(s), which has been defined in Stage 2: functional components. However, other additional information may be required so that the use case can achieve its goals. Therefore, it is necessary to create an overview of this supplemental information. Dependent on the use case this could include requirements on what information is needed, how it could be generated, and how it will be made available to the relevant stakeholders. The following sub elements have been identified which could be part of information management:
- Audit trails
- Logging
- Archiving
- Reporting

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Depending on the initial scope of the use case, information management requirements for an aspects such as logging or reporting may not be required. However, clearly defining these requirements promote clarity to enable future scalability when more actors get involved
- The logging of audit trails and archiving of actions may be required to provide evidence in a formalised dispute management process. (Canvas chapter 10)

🔗 Dependencies

Sub elements of "Information management" could be dependent on the topics of "Information security", "Operational governance" and "Fee structures" as these may have requirements on information needed for these supporting functionalities

❓ Questions

What information is needed to facilitate the services surrounding the use case?

How can the needed information be generated?

How will the necessary information be made available to your stakeholders?

Other decisions regarding information management of the use case:

Defining **operational governance** ensures that supporting activities around your use case are managed

📄 Description

Identify and decide on the required daily operation of your use case so that it can be managed in a mutually satisfactory fashion for all actors in the case. The responsibilities of this operation should be clear to all actors so that they know what to expect. Operational agreements may include considerations of a wide variety of relevant topics:
- Enrolment and certification processes (If necessary)
- Version and release management
- Marketing and adoption
- Incident management
- Change management

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- While a simple manual enrolment process may be sufficient for a proof of concept or pilot phase of your use case, this may form a barrier for the scalability of the use case if it grows and more actors get involved. Therefore this should be standardised and formalised to reduce this barrier
- An incident management process and change management process should be formalised in a scalable use case to create a transparent process to a large number of involved actors. This contributes to their trust of the use case

🔗 Dependencies

The definition of "Operational governance" goes hand-in-hand with the definition of the "Governance" as there is overlap between the regular operations and development of the use case

❓ Questions

How can actors be eligible to make use of the use case?

Who is responsible for adoption of the use case?

How will disputes between actors be managed?

How will changes to the use case be managed?

Operational

Agreements on **risk management** ensure that all risks of your use case are balanced with fit-for-purpose measures

📄 Description

Risk management of your use case is important as it allows you to reduce uncertainties surrounding the use case by adequately identifying and dealing with potential risks of the use case. First, you conduct a risk analysis to identify and measure threats that actors are exposed to because of your use case. This results in an overview of risks which should be mitigated. Next, you determine the technical and organisational measures that you will take to mitigate these risks. The implementation of measures against risks always comes at a cost and impacts the usability of your use case. Therefore, these should be carefully considered in the use case design

🔗 Dependencies

The definition of "Risk management" of the use case goes hand-in-hand with the definition of the "Privacy features" and "Information Security" as these topics contribute to possible risks

❓ Questions

What risks are there to the use case?

What level of risks are deemed acceptable?

What technical and organisational measures are needed to ensure risks are acceptable?

Other considerations regarding risk management in the use case:

⤢ Considerations for scalability

• A clear overview of the risks and how they are managed in the use case contributes to the trust of actors involved by providing evidence of risks and considerations. This removes doubt for future potential actors who are less familiar with the use case (Canvas Chapter 8).

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With **service level agreements**, you minimise disputes between involved actors by managing their expectations

📄 Description

Defining service level agreements between all stakeholders of your use case aligns their expectations for certain data services based on clear and measurable guidelines. Furthermore, by aligning expectations on service levels, you minimise the amount of disputes between actors in your use.

Minimum service levels ensure that actors know what to expect of a data service on characteristics of the data service such as:
• Availability and performance
• Maintenance windows
• Monitoring and reporting

⤢ Considerations for scalability

• For initial proof of concept or pilot phases of your use case, service level agreements may not be needed as this phase of a use case often characterised by close collaboration between involved stakeholders. This close collaboration ensures alignment of expectations between the stakeholders. However, if the number of transactions and actors increases, SLAs should be established and formalised so that this alignment can be retained and essential business processes can be built on top of the use case

🔗 Dependencies

No dependencies on other topics

❓ Questions

What characteristics of the data service matter most to actors involved in the use case?

What minimum service levels can be promised for each of these characteristics?

Other decisions regarding SLAs for the use case:

Providing **tooling** can stimulate adoption of your use case by simplify the implementation for actors

📄 Description

Depending on your use case, specific tools may be needed to enable your use case or ease the burden of implementation for your stakeholders. Tools can be made available to stakeholders to support their implementation of use case requirements or to facilitate processes in the use case. This could include tools such as:
- Documentation to describe the use case requirements
- Test tooling to test implementations
- Software libraries providing specific functionalities
- Issue tracker to manage bugs encountered

Note: if tools are made available, this requires additional agreements on other aspects such as governance (who owns the tools?), and SLAs (What support is provided?), etc.

⤢ Considerations for scalability

- Depending on the initial scope of your use case, central tooling may not be required. However, making these tools available lowers barriers for making use of the use case and therefore drives future scalability

🔗 Dependencies

No dependencies on other topics

❓ Questions

Are any tools required for actors to make use of the use case?

What tools can increase the implementation efficiency of the use case?

Who should provide these tools?

Other decisions about the tools for the use case?

🔷 **DATA SHARING COALITION**

The Data Sharing Coalition is unlocking the true value of data by driving (cross sectoral) data sharing

40+ participating organisations in the Coalition which represent more than 100.000 organisations

Goal of the Data Sharing Coalition

The Data Sharing Coalition is an open and growing, international initiative in which a large variety of organisations collaborate on unlocking the value of (cross-sectoral) data sharing. Together, these organisations have a great deal of expertise on all topics relevant for data sharing

Our activities cover three main topics:

1. Realise value from data sharing by supporting the initiation and realisation of multiple use cases
2. Create a Trust Framework for cross sectoral data sharing
3. Drive awareness and knowledge sharing on data sharing and its value

Get in touch

For more information on the DSC, please visit our website or contact us at info@datasharingcoalition.eu

The Data Sharing Coalition can support the realisation of your use case

Data Sharing Coalition support for use cases

DSC support in developing use cases
The Coalition supports multiple data sharing use cases towards realisation with expertise, dedicated time from the DSC project team and insights from other data sharing contexts.

Submit a use case for support
Submit your use case by sending an e-mail to the project team. The project team will then contact you to discuss the use case and/or further refine it

Joining the Data Sharing Coalition

Benefits of joining the DSC

Gain access to a network with expertise, knowledge and experience in the area of data sharing

Contribute to unlocking the true value of data

Have the opportunity to show case relevant content or initiatives to a broad audience

Get in touch
For more information on use cases or joining the DSC, please visit our website or contact us at info@datasharingcoalition.eu

DATA SHARING COALITION