



# Obstacles and Enablers of Data Sharing

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# Analysis of different aspects of data sharing

- Obstacles, Enablers, Resources/Tools, Benefits

ASPECTS	OBSTACLES	ENABLERS	RESOURCES/TOOLS	BENEFITS
Legal infrastructure	Legal framework does not allow exchange of individual data for statistical purposes	Appropriate infrastructure to exchange information, e.g. up-to-date legislation, clearly defined producers of official statistics and/or data sharing agreements in place	UNECE guidance on modernising statistical legislation	Greater reuse of existing information for statistical purposes
	Too narrow interpretation of current legislation	Good understanding and correct interpretation of the law that enables data sharing for statistical purposes		Up-to-date legal frameworks and procedures to ensure statistical confidentiality
	No access to data held by other authorities or private parties	Strong mandate to access any data needed for statistical purposes, including administrative and private data existing in society		Better policy and business decisions as governments, businesses and citizens will have access to improved statistics
	Too limiting confidentiality regulations	Up-to-date confidentiality rules, instructions and practices	Guide to building confidentiality and data suppression rules (to be developed drawing on and updating existing guidelines)	Availability of key economic aggregates that are more consistent internationally
	Data sharing for statistics is a new practice for which there is no established procedure	Correct interpretation of current legislation may enable data exchange for statistical purposes without changes in legislation  Agreed procedures for data exchange	Instructions for international data exchange (Chapter X of this Guidance)  Platform with international agreements on data exchange for statistical purposes (to be established by an international organisation)	Reduced burden on respondents
	Concerns about the use of exchanged data, and their confidentiality protection	Signed MoU between agencies allowing use of data exclusively for statistical purposes  High professional independence of entities belonging to the national statistical system  Procedures/rules/agreements in case of breach of confidentiality by parties	Generic MoU (Chapter X of this Guidance)  UNSD handbook on statistical organisation (forthcoming)	More uniform principles, processes and tools for statistical disclosure control and data exchange internationally
Resources	Initial investment costs and time needed to start data sharing (setting up)	Dedicated resources for data exchange, analysis and reconciliation	Financial support to countries for establishing the necessary infrastructure (e.g. Eurostat's LCU grant)	Greater efficiency and cost savings in data collection through more efficient data processing in the production system
	Coordination and carrying out regular data	Dedicated constant resources for data exchange.	Chapter X of this Guidance on Large Case	Higher efficiency in data editing and quality

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# 8 aspects of data sharing

<b>Legal infrastructure</b>	<b>Data linking</b>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>Process</b>
<b>Knowledge, skills and methods</b>	<b>Technical</b>
<b>Globalisation and MNEs</b>	<b>Cultural</b>



## **Examples of recognized obstacles and how to overcome these**

# Legal infrastructure

- **Obstacle:** Too narrow interpretation of current legislation
- **Enabler:** Good understanding and correct interpretation how the law treats data sharing for statistical purposes
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Review current national legal and statistical frameworks
  - UNECE guidance on modernising statistical legislation
- **Benefits:**
  - Better data sources on MNEs
  - Greater reuse of existing information for statistical purposes

# Resources

- **Obstacle:** Coordination and carrying out regular data sharing require human resources
- **Enabler:** Dedicated permanent resources for data exchange, analysis and reconciliation
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Guidance on Large Case Units
  - Data governance processes within the organisation
- **Benefits:** Higher efficiency in data editing and quality assurance given greater access to a more diverse set of information

# Knowledge, skills and methods

- **Obstacle:** Lack of necessary knowledge to reconcile MNE data
- **Enabler:** New methodologies and guidance for data understanding, linking and reconciliation
- **Resources/Tools:** Training courses and study visits
- **Benefits:** Better skills and competences to analyse and use data to produce high-quality statistics

# Globalisation and MNEs

- **Obstacle:** Difficulties to capture MNEs' activities correctly in national statistics
- **Enabler:** Better understanding of MNEs through profiling and international data exchange, analysis and reconciliation
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Guidance on critical data items
  - Discussion of difficult cases in the network of experts on MNEs
- **Benefits:**
  - Proper capturing of the impact of globalisation in macro-economic statistics
  - Decreased asymmetries of cross-border statistics

# Data linking

- **Obstacle:** No common identifiers nationally or internationally
- **Enabler:** Wide use of common and unique identifiers nationally and internationally
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Common identifier: GLEIF example
  - Experience from the MNE profiling
  - Global group register
- **Benefits:** Improved consistency of statistics nationally and internationally

# Process

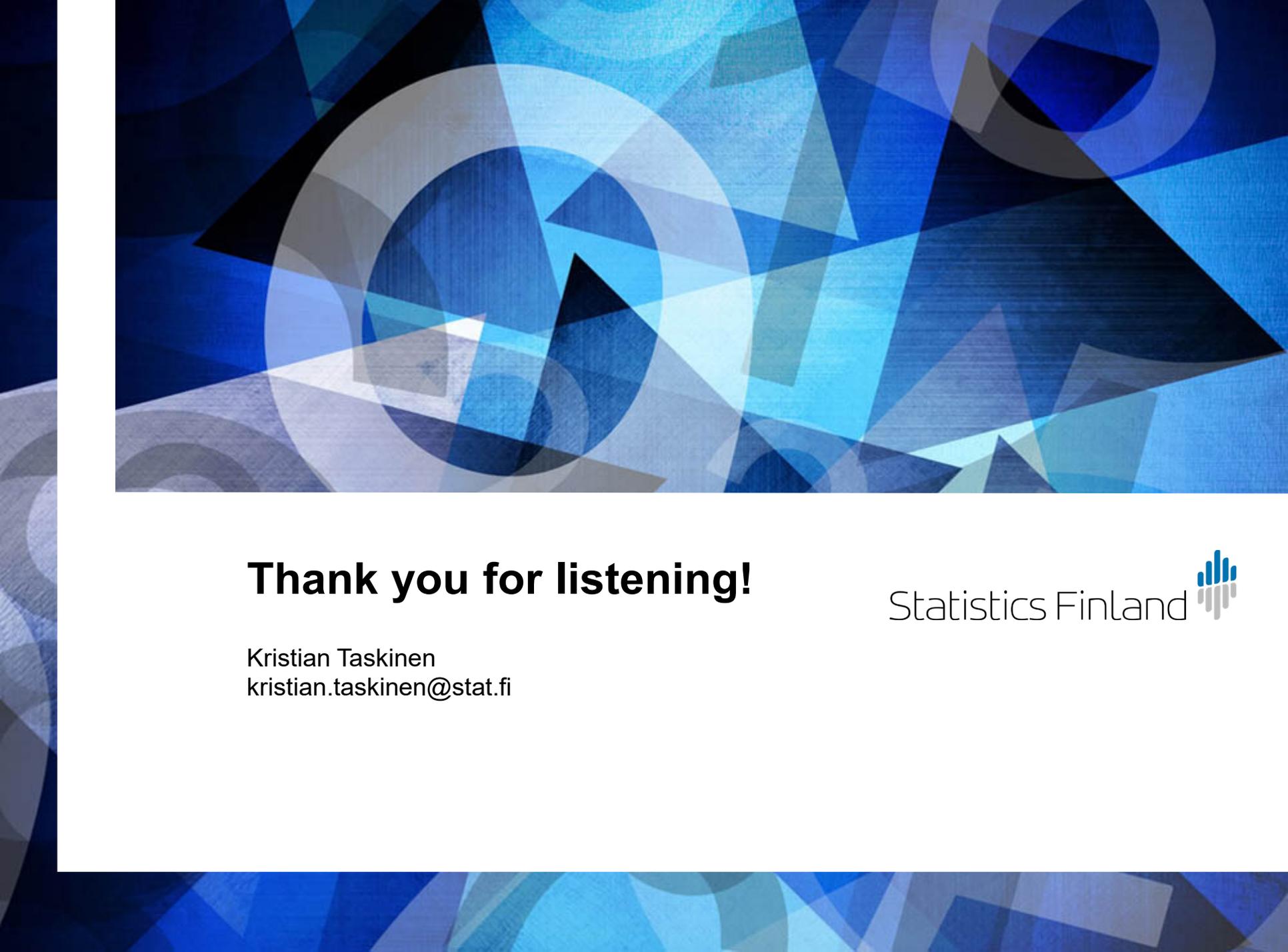
- **Obstacle:** Unwillingness to increase dependency from external data
- **Enabler:** Agile strategies for using multiple data sources
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Regular and timely data exchange schedule covering critical domains
  - Described secondary production process
- **Benefits:** Improved consistency of MNE data feeding into key economic statistics

# Technical

- **Obstacle:** Insecure environments for data exchange
- **Enabler:** Secure technology for data exchange
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Examples from other administration: Tax authority data sharing on MNEs via a Common Communication Network (CCN)
- **Benefits:** Readiness to exchange confidential data securely and efficiently

# Cultural

- **Obstacle:** Lack of trust between counterparts in data exchange
- **Enabler:** Knowledge on statistical legislation and statistical frameworks of counterpart countries
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - List or accredited organisations with sufficient legal framework in place for the full protection of confidential data
  - Case study: A circle of trust in Nordic countries
- **Benefits:**
  - Creation of a more agile and responsive statistical system



**Thank you for listening!**

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