

# Obstacles and enablers of data sharing

<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>OBSTACLES</b>	<b>ENABLERS</b>
<b>Legal infrastructure</b>	Too limiting confidentiality regulations	Review of confidentiality rules, practices and assumptions
	No legal framework allowing exchange of individual data for statistics	Establish the infrastructure to exchange information, e.g. legislation and agreements
	No access to data held by other authorities or private parties	Extend the mandate to access data existing in society
<b>Resources</b>	High costs and time needed to start data sharing	Higher efficiency and cost savings in data collection
	Lack of resources dedicated to data exchange and analysis	Shared solutions for data exchange
	Large technical investments needed	Dedicated resources for data exchange and analysis
<b>Data linking</b>	No common identifiers nationally or internationally	Developing common and unique identifiers
	Different data collection units, concepts and classifications	Extending application of harmonized units, concepts and classifications
	Scattered and unidentified sources of data	Mapped and linked datasets

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<b>Substantive</b>	Difficulties to collect national data in the context of globalization	Meaningfulness of world level data
	Poor understanding of the data needed to capture global activities	Good understanding of critical data items
	Difficulties to capture MNEs' activities correctly	Better understanding of MNEs through profiling level data
<b>Process</b>	No Global Groups Register	Extending the idea introduced by the Euro Groups Register
	Production processes are not synchronized	Defined and agreed data exchange process
	Poor timeliness of data exchange	Timed data exchange in critical areas
<b>Cultural</b>	No buy-in from management of the statistical office	High-level commitment to data sharing
	Lack of trust between counterparts in data exchange	Close collaboration with counterparts in data exchange
	Lack of willingness among respondents	Shared evidence on reductions in response burden and quality improvements

<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>OBSTACLES</b>	<b>ENABLERS</b>
<b>Risks</b>	Increased dependency from external data	Coping strategies for using multiple data sources
	Risks to respondent relations	Good communication and trust with respondents
	Risks to the image of official statistics	Risk management tools and enhanced communication
<b>Uncertainties</b>	Lack of information about data exchange options	International platforms for collaboration
	Lack of information about benefits	Examples of successful data exchange
	Uncertainty about impacts on the quality of statistics	Proven improvements in quality
<b>Knowledge, skills and methods</b>	Lack of necessary methodological knowledge	Well-developed methodologies for data linking
	Limited data mining skills	Well-developed data mining skills
	Lack of knowledge about resolving discrepancies	Practical examples of successful data reconciliation

<u>ASPECTS</u>	<u>OBSTACLES</u>	<u>ENABLERS</u>
<b>Technical</b>	Insecure environments of data exchange	Secure technology for data exchange
	Different data storage and exchange formats	Common data storage and exchange formats
	High computing capacity needed	High performing computing environment