

E7 - Workshop Minutes and Conclusions

Sustainability Data Space

December 2025

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Version Control

Version	Date	Authorship	Description of change
1.0.	5th December 2025	A. Arias	Initial version
1.1.	16th December 2025	A. Arias	Addition of annex materials, review and final layout

1. Introduction and Context

The European regulatory framework around data and sustainability is undergoing an unprecedented transformation. The entry into force of the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), together with the European Taxonomy, the Data Act, the Data Governance Act, and the obligations arising from GDPR, requires companies to capture more than a thousand ESG metrics under strict criteria of traceability, interoperability, comparability, and auditability.

This regulatory leap means that sustainability data can no longer be managed through spreadsheets, opaque systems, or isolated infrastructures. A different model is required: shared data ecosystems, where organizations can exchange information under common rules of semantics, governance, and access control.

In this context, the Sustainability Data Space project is conceived as a conceptual and technical laboratory to design the building blocks that will enable the future European sustainability data space. The project's mission is to lay the foundations for a federated and sovereign infrastructure that allows ESG data to be shared and consumed in a:

- secure,
- auditable,
- semantically coherent,
- legally aligned with regulation,
- and technologically interoperable manner.

The workshop documented in this deliverable is part of the project's co-creation activities and represents a meeting point for key stakeholders: public sector, private sector, academic community, technology centers, and specialists in data, sustainability, and governance.

Its objective was to jointly analyze challenges, opportunities, real use cases, and the decisions required to move towards an operational data space.

View the full workshop recording at the following link (Spanish language): <https://vimeo.com/1140000644/12690da9dc>

2. Workshop Objectives

The collaborative work carried out during the workshop held on 25th November 2025, focused on four strategic objectives:

2.1 Aligning vision and a shared language

The concept of a “data space” is recent and still poorly understood outside technical circles. The first objective was to establish a common baseline of understanding:

- what a data space is,
- how it differs from a data lake or a platform,
- why data sovereignty is essential,
- and the role of semantics in comparability.

This initial alignment is key to enabling stakeholders to move forward without conceptual ambiguities.

2.2 Validation of needs, barriers, and expectations

The workshop made it possible to identify significant obstacles in ESG data management:

- lack of standardization,
- duplicated reporting,
- incompatible methodologies,
- divergent interpretations of the same indicators,
- lack of traceability regarding data origin and usage,
- difficulty in automating regulatory compliance.

Identifying these challenges was essential to validate that the data space is not merely a technological aspiration, but a structural necessity.

2.3 Validation of real use cases

The workshop included a roundtable with representatives from CTIC, UPM, and Soltel, who presented sector-specific cases illustrating the value of data sharing among actors. These cases enabled participants to:

- visualize tangible benefits,

- identify common patterns,
- validate that the federated model applies across multiple sectors,
- and reinforce the idea that value emerges when ecosystems are combined (agriculture, tourism, energy, cities, health).

2.4 Prioritization of technical and governance decisions

The workshop served as a space to align on the direction the project should take in terms of:

- ontologies,
- governance,
- traceability,
- roles (provider, consumer, prosumer),
- and minimum viable architecture.

These decisions are essential to guide the next phase of the project.

3. Workshop Participants

The workshop featured a combination of speakers who provided complementary perspectives:

Andrés Álvarez, CMO, Sygris
Workshop moderator, responsible for contextualizing the regulatory framework, and socializing the objective of the session.

Jacinto Corral, CTO, Sygris / Sustainability Data Space Lead
Presented the project's technical vision, the Gaia-X and IDSA ecosystem elements applied to the sustainability data space, and the semantic challenges of ESG reporting.

Chus García, Director of Data Economy, CTIC
Provided a practical perspective based on agri-food, energy, and tourism data spaces, demonstrating how intersectoral data generates emergent value.

Raúl García, Full Professor, UPM / AI Innovation Space
Expert in semantics, ontologies, and urban data models. Explained how cities can benefit from data spaces for mobility, emissions, and planning.

Teresa González, Systems Analyst, Soltel
Specialist in AI, NLP, and health data. Presented applied cases related to health, patient consent, and clinical trials.

4. Workshop Agenda

- Introduction to the European data and sustainability framework
- Presentation of the Sustainability Data Space project
- Semantic interoperability, ontologies, and comparability
- Sector use cases: agri-food, energy, cities, and health
- Debate on governance models and data sovereignty
- Identification of ecosystem barriers, opportunities, and needs
- Conclusions and next steps

5. Workshop Development (Narrative and Extended Minutes)

5.1 Opening: the new ESG data paradigm

The workshop opened by contextualizing the exponential growth of information that companies must manage to comply with CSRD. Key points highlighted included:

- Sustainability is shifting from qualitative narratives to quantitative and structured models.
- Data must be readable by both humans and machines.
- Traceability and auditability will be critical in regulatory inspections.
- The Data Act opens the door to new forms of mandatory and voluntary data sharing.

In this scenario, companies that fail to properly manage their ESG data will face a competitive disadvantage—not only due to regulatory obligations, but also in terms of operational cost and response speed.

5.2 Presentation of the Sustainability Data Space

Jacinto Corral explained the project's core pillars:

Federated **architecture**

A model in which data remains at source and is shared only under strict rules, avoiding insecure centralization.

Semantics **and** **ontologies**

Essential elements to ensure that different actors mean the same thing when referring to the same ESG indicator.

Data **sovereignty**

Enabled through mechanisms such as decentralized identity (SSI), usage contracts, traceability, and verifiable logs.

Dynamic **governance**

Flexible, negotiable rules adapted to each use case, avoiding rigid models that limit adoption.

5.3 Semantic interoperability and its impact

Raúl García delved into one of the key challenges: lack of ESG comparability.

He explained that:

- Two companies may report the same ESG indicator using incompatible methodologies.
- Sector taxonomies are insufficient: they do not capture context, relationships, or rules.
- Ontologies enable the creation of a computable and auditable “common language.”
- Semantic interoperability is indispensable to connect different sectors.

He also described how urban ontologies are already being used in European projects, demonstrating the scalability of this approach.

6. Sector Use Cases (Detailed)

The roundtable provided concrete evidence of the potential of data spaces.

6.1 CTIC: Agri-food, tourism, and energy

Chus García presented a set of highly relevant sector cases:

Agri-food **traceability** **(DOP/PGI)**
Ensures origin, authenticity, and quality, while enabling new services for producers and regulators.

Agricultural **productivity**
Integration of climate, soil, logistics, and production data to support more efficient decision-making.

Local **energy** **communities**
Use of data spaces to manage energy produced and consumed by citizens, promoting sovereignty and energy transition.

Intersectoral **vision**
Combining data from agriculture, tourism, and energy enables new models: demand prediction, resource optimization, and smart certification.

6.2 UPM: Smart cities and mobility

Raúl García presented consolidated European projects:

GHG **emissions** **inventories**
Cities such as Zaragoza and Ljubljana use data spaces to consolidate data from transport, industry, climate, and public works.

Urban **mobility**
Integration of traffic, public transport, weather, and urban events data to optimize waiting times and routes.

Public-private **governance**
Spaces where municipalities, companies, and operators act as data prosumers.

Urban **ontologies**
The foundation for ensuring consistent conclusions across different systems.

6.3 Soltel: Health and clinical trials

Teresa González showed how data spaces can directly impact public health:

Confor: **granular** **consent**
Citizens decide what data they share, with whom, and for what purpose.

Data **discovery** **for** **rare** **diseases**
Rapid identification of distributed data sources to accelerate research and diagnosis.

Smart **Trial**
Efficient identification of suitable patients for clinical trials using semantic filters.

AI for health data analysis

LLMs and NLP applied to clinical data to extract patterns, recommendations, and predictions.

7. Agreed Decisions

The workshop enabled consensus on key points:

- The project will adopt an ESG ontology as a central pillar.
- Governance will be federated, adaptive, and evolutionary.
- Priority will be given to multisector use cases with demonstrable impact.
- The model must guarantee granular control, traceability, and data sovereignty.
- The project repository must include documentation, use cases, and a base ontology.

8. General Conclusions

- Data spaces are a structural necessity for efficient CSRD compliance.
- Semantic interoperability is the key enabler of comparability, auditability, and automation.
- Trust (identity, permissions, traceability) is indispensable for business participation.
- Sector use cases prove the model is viable, scalable, and generates immediate value.
- Sustainability Data Space has the potential to become a European reference if ontology, governance, and use cases are prioritized.

9. Next Steps for the Project

- Create working groups: ontology, governance, and architecture.
- Document the initial version of the ESG ontology.
- Prepare expanded sector pilots.
- Publish the minutes, conclusions, and workshop recording and share them with all participants.

ANNEX: DISTRIBUTION OF MINUTES AND FINAL CONCLUSIONS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS

sygris

Del Dato al Liderazgo:

Como convertir
tu sostenibilidad
en tu ventaja competitiva

Sustainability
Data
Spaces



Hola, Aitana,

Gracias por asistir al webinar “**Del dato al liderazgo: cómo convertir la sostenibilidad en ventaja competitiva**”.

Ha sido un espacio clave para compartir **avances, retos y oportunidades** en torno a los **espacios de datos de sostenibilidad**. Puedes acceder a la grabación más abajo.

Materiales: Actas y conclusiones.

Incluyen:

- **Temas tratados**
- **Decisiones** del webinar
- **Casos de uso** presentados por **CTIC, UPM y Soltel**
- **Próximos pasos** del proyecto

[!\[\]\(173968034f6ca6c36e25dcb8a274badd_img.jpg\) Descargar acta y conclusiones](#)

[Ver grabación del webinar](#)

Siguientes pasos

Durante las **próximas semanas** avanzaremos en:

- **Grupos de trabajo** sobre ontologías y gobernanza
- **Definición técnica** del modelo de interoperabilidad
- **Documentación** de los siguientes **casos de uso sectoriales**

Si quieres participar en alguno de los grupos de trabajo, responde a este email.
Gracias por formar parte de **SustainabilityDataSpace**.

Un abrazo,

Equipo Sygris - Sustainability Data Space

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Del Dato al Liderazgo: *Como convertir tu sostenibilidad en tu ventaja competitiva*

Actas y Conclusiones:

Objetivo del Webinar

Explorar cómo los espacios de datos de sostenibilidad permiten interoperabilidad real, soberanía del dato y creación de valor a través de casos de uso multisectoriales (agroalimentario, energía, ciudades y salud).

Temas Principales Tratados

- Contexto europeo del Mercado Único del Dato (Data Act, CSRD, DMA).
- Ontologías vs taxonomías: cómo mejorar la comparabilidad ESG.
- Soberanía, trazabilidad y políticas de acceso.
- Casos de uso sectoriales presentados por CTIC, UPM y Soltel.
- Modelos de gobernanza: dinámica, compartida y orientada a casos de uso.

Casos de uso presentados por CTIC, UPM y Soltel

CTIC (Agroalimentario & Energía)

- Trazabilidad de productos DOP/IGP en Asturias.
- Mejora de la producción agrícola mediante datos compartidos.
- Comunidades energéticas con modelos de soberanía del dato.
- Valor al cruzar datos de agro, turismo y energía.

UPM (Ciudades & Movilidad)

- Inventarios de emisiones para Zaragoza y Ljubljana.
- Espacios de datos público-privados para gestión municipal.
- Movilidad en Madrid integrando autobuses, tráfico y clima.
- Modelo "prosumer": actores que producen y consumen datos.

Soltel (Salud & Ensayos Clínicos)

- Consentimiento granular con la herramienta Confor.
- Data Discovery para enfermedades raras.
- Smart Trial: búsqueda de pacientes para ensayos clínicos.
- Soberanía del dato en sistemas sanitarios distribuidos.

Conclusiones Clave

- La ontología es la vía para resolver la fragmentación ESG.
- La confianza es el habilitador del ecosistema: trazabilidad + control granular.
- Los espacios de datos generan nuevo valor combinando sectores completos.
- La gobernanza debe responder a las necesidades reales de los participantes.

Próximos Pasos