International Standard

# ISO/IEC 25642

# Information technology — Data governance — Data collaboration framework

First edition
2025-10

Reference number
ISO/IEC 25642:2025(en)

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# Foreword

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This document was prepared by DGSI (as CAN/DGSI 100-9:2023 / Rev 1: 2024) and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was adopted, under the JTC 1 PAS procedure, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

# Introduction

This is the first revision of the first edition of CAN/DGSI 100-9:2023 / Rev 1:2024, Data governance – Part 9: Data Collaboration Framework.

This revised version incorporates the following amendments:

— Revised title to make it more accessible and add clarity

— Minor updates of terms and definitions to provided added clarity and plain language use

Data collaboration offers a framework for building modular solutions within a controlled data management environment which can be applied either as stand-alone experiences or combined into advanced digital solutions.

This data collaboration framework is designed for an audience of IT professionals facing complex data integration challenges and is intended to accelerate digital transformation projects within organizations.

This document complements the existing International Standards on IT governance (ISO/IEC 38500) and data governance (ISO/IEC 38505-1). It is designed to provide practical guidance for organizations including governing bodies and management to allow them to:

— Build and control new digital capabilities that support universal data access controls.

— Eliminate point-to-point, copy-based data integration from the IT delivery process.

— Support human-to-human, human-to-system, and system-to-system collaboration on operational data. This can include multiple AI systems.

This document is guided by the following core principles:

1. Avoid solution-specific databases (data silos) when building new IT solutions.

2. Adopt a connected or ‘networked’ data management architecture to enable the instant integration of data from legacy and new applications.

3. Make data protection universal by embedding access controls at the *metadata* layer, not the application / code layer.

4. Automate data versioning, recoverability, lineage, and usage reporting.

The sharing and integration of data is crucial to the continued evolution of digital technology, including the effective implementation of artificial intelligence systems.

However, the traditional approach to data sharing is a complex and risky process where information is copied between data silos which often takes the form of application-specific databases and data stores (data warehouses, data lakes).

The result is that control over the access to data is transferred from its rightful owner (e.g., a citizen, team leader, or supply chain partner) to the software that manages the integration process and/or the code that controls individual applications.

This has the following impacts in terms of data governance and data protection:

— The enforcement of uniform access controls is extremely difficult, if not impossible,

— The deletion of data (right to be forgotten/right to erasure) is extremely difficult, if not impossible,

— The porting of customer data between organizations is extremely difficult, and

— The precise reporting (auditability) of data usage is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

These issues pose a significant obstacle to organizations who are required to comply with increasingly strict national and international data privacy, data protection, and AI safety regulations.

This is where the strategic need for modern data governance supported by a data collaboration framework is most notable.

By eliminating copies from the development of new applications, data owners (e.g., customers, team leaders, supply chain partners) can manage a single set of access controls that can be uniformly and universally enforced.

In principle, the reduction of copies and embedding of controls enables organizations to adopt a much more controlled approach to digital innovation that reflects how most societies protect their currency, intellectual property, and identity of citizens.

In addition to the implications for compliance with national and international data protection legal statements, the current copy-based approach to data integration represents a growing “innovation tax” on organizations and a barrier to the productive collaboration on data.

Each new digital solution, whether bought or built, creates a new data silo in the form of an application-specific database. This new silo generally requires some degree of point-to-point integration with pre-existing applications and data stores which in turn creates a complex overhead that grows exponentially over time.

Today, every new application requires organizations to perform more integration which is an increasingly unproductive use of capital and resources.

In contrast, this standard for data collaboration outlines a framework for developing new digital solutions where people and systems (including machine learning, generative AI, and computer vision systems) are able to collaborate on organizational data that is connected across a shared data architecture. This framework leverages modern data management architectures which are based on controlled networks of data capable of reusing data across multiple data models in support of multiple digital solutions rather than requiring application-specific database silos.

For developers, analysts, business users, customers, AI systems, and everyday problem-solvers working within a data collaboration framework, the only barrier to collaboration on operational data is being granted access to it by its rightful owner or their appointed data steward. The access permissions can include the ability to change, delete, add, approve/reject, and query the data.

The major benefit to organizations is that they can use the data collaboration framework to eliminate the escalating cost and compliance risk associated with application-specific databases (aka ‘data silos’ or ‘data fragmentation’) and copy-based data integration.

The impact on the wider economy will also be significant, as access-based collaboration on data is used to accelerate the delivery of innovations in open banking, cleantech, smart cities, and precision healthcare without compromising data protection.

CAN/DGSI 100-9:2023 / Rev 1:2024 was prepared by the Digital Governance Standards Institute Technical Committee 1 (TC 1) on Data Governance, comprised of over 240 thought leaders and experts in data governance and related subjects. This Standard was approved by a Technical Committee formed balloting group, comprised of 5 producers, 2 government / regulator / policymakers, 3 users, and 2 general interests.

All units of measurement expressed in this Standard are in SI units using the International system (SI).

This Standard is subject to technical committee review beginning no later than one year from the date of publication. The completion of the review may result in a new edition, revision, reaffirmation or withdrawal of the Standard. The intended primary application of this Standard is stated in its scope. It is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the user of the Standard to judge its suitability for a particular application.

ICS 35.020; 35.030

# Information technology — Data governance — Data collaboration framework

## 1 Scope

This document specifies minimum recommendations for zero-copy data integration and includes guidance for building modular capabilities within a controlled *data* management environment which can be applied either as stand-alone experiences or combined into advanced solutions.

This document provides a blueprint for IT and other leaders who rely on organizational *data* integrity to perform their functions to support the build of new digital solutions with granular and universally enforced *data* controls.

This document applies to all sectors, including public and private companies, government entities, and not-for-profit *organizations*.

This document is not intended for non-*data* intensive operational roles and does not specify interfaces with other systems or components.

NOTE 1 : This document does not define the specific people or groups who represent the rightful owner of given data – this is to be worked out by individual *organizations.*

NOTE 2 to entry: This document does not force *organizations* into converging on a single *data* ontology, rather, it is intended to support a diversity of *data model*s using the same physical *data*.

NOTE 3 This document does not cover data exchanges or the management of data usage, including potential applications involving artificial intelligence. Guidance for data usage can be found in the following: ISO/IEC 5207 and ISO/IEC 5212.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.