

Review of the Directive on the re-use of public sector information (PSI Directive)

Public Consultation on the Review of the Directive on the Re-Use of Public Sector Information (PSI Directive)

ABOUT YOU

* **Publication of your response:**

Note that, whatever option chosen, your response may be subject to a request for public access to documents under [Regulation \(EC\) N°1049/2001](#)

- my response can be published with my personal information (I consent to the publication of all information in my response in whole or in part including my name or my organisation's name, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication).
- my response can be published without the information I provided in replies to questions about me or my organisation's name, registration number and e-mail address (I consent to the publication of all the other information in my response in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express). I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication).
- Please keep my contribution confidential. It will not be published, but will be used internally within the Commission.

* You are responding:

- as a citizen.
- on behalf of an association representing the interests of its members.
- on behalf of a public organisation.
- on behalf of a business.
- other.

* Please, specify:

* First name: Stephanie

* Name: VERILHAC

* e-mail address: stephanie@siinda.com

* Name of your organisation: SIINDA

* Website of your organisation: www.siinda.com

* Contact details of your organisation (address, telephone, etc.):
Gotthardstre

*Where **is your organisation located in** or what is your **nationality** (if you reply as a citizen)?

- X European / international
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- Other

*Please, specify:

100 character(s) maximum

*Which type of association do you represent (more than one option is possible)?

- Trade, business other professional association
- Non-governmental organisation
- Research and academic institutions
- Public entities, including regional and municipal authorities
- Other

Please specify: *SIINDA, the Search and Information Industry Association, is the European association of search, digital and information providers and represents with its company- and national association members more than 200 providers of publicly available directories and –services from nearly all European countries and ipso facto more than 80 % of the total European directory market. Search and information providers secure putting the right people in contact in the right place and with the right partners by offering search and information media such as publicly available directories as print, online-, voice- and mobile services. More information on www.siinda.com*

*

*How many members are you representing? [More than 100 companies active in local search, database and directory sector in Europe](#)

*What is your main economic activity (more than one option is possible)?

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Manufacturing (incl. mining and quarrying)
- Energy and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Trade (wholesale and retail)
- Transportation and storage
- Information Technology services, including online platforms
- (Tele)communication services
- Financial and insurance services
- Professional, scientific and technical services(incl. research)
- Education
- Health
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other activities

*You are responding primarily:

- because you hold data that is or could be covered by the PSI-Directive.
- because you are interested in re-using public sector data.
- other.

*Please, specify:

300 character(s) maximum

*Is your organisation included in the [EU Transparency Register](#)?

- Yes
- No

If your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register [here](#), although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation. [Why a transparency register?](#)

* Please, indicate your EU Transparency Register number:
209899418750-27

Explanatory remarks:

This consultation concerns primarily the evaluation and review of the [Directive on the re-use of public sector information](#).

The first part of the survey (Q1-Q8) concerns the evaluation of the implementation and functioning of the current EU legislative framework on the re-use of government data (PSI Directive).

The second part of the survey (Q9-Q18) looks into the possible improvements of this framework in the future.

The third part of the survey (Q 19a-Q21b) reflects the current discussion on the possibility to allow public sector bodies to access and use data coming from private sector entities, whenever this would be justified by public interest considerations.

You are welcome to reply to any part of the questionnaire separately or to all three parts of the questionnaire at once.

The Directive leaves intact and in no way affects the level of personal data protection under the provisions of EU and national law. All current and future provisions of the Directive will have to be implemented and applied in full compliance with the principles relating to the protection of personal data.

The Directive employs the term 'document' to refer to any content, whatever its medium (paper, electronic, sound, visual, etc.) and any part of such content. For the purposes of the present consultation, this term may be replaced by words such as 'data', 'dataset' or 'information'.

Documents held by public sector bodies but covered by third party Intellectual Property Rights are excluded from the scope of the Directive. They are therefore not affected by the current consultation exercise.

PART I: EVALUATION

The PSI Directive was adopted in 2003 and subsequently amended by the Directive 2013/37/EU. The purpose of this part of the questionnaire is to help the Commission assess whether the Directive in its current shape has met the needs of citizens and business and to assist the Commission in making the legal framework simpler and less costly to apply.

Do you want to answer this section?

When clicking yes, the questions related to this section will appear. Please, allow a few seconds for the system to generate the questions.

- Yes
- No

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PSI DIRECTIVE:

The PSI Directive provides a common legal framework for a European market for government-held data (public sector information). The main objective of the Directive is to remove barriers that hinder the re-use of public sector information throughout the European Union. It harmonises the rules and practices relating to the exploitation of such information to stimulate the creation of new data-based services and products.

Q1: Based on your experience, do you consider that the objectives of the PSI Directive are being met? In particular:

	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
More data held by public sector bodies, including cultural heritage institutions, has become available for re-use.	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public sector information is increasingly becoming a source of innovative services and products.	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public sector information circulates freely across the EU and cross-border applications based on such information are easy to implement.	<input type="radio"/>	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PSI has become more affordable, including for Start-ups and SMEs.	<input type="radio"/>	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Exclusive agreements between public sector bodies and third parties are used only exceptionally and are strictly limited to the cases mentioned in the Directive (e.g. necessary for the provision of the public service).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Public sector held data is the primary source for many B2B directories and databases, such as trade directories which are based on business registers and represent a very important source of information for customer-supplier relationships in the EU. It is all the more crucial therefore that open data policies are developed in EU which allow the re-use of PSI at marginal cost and which remove exclusive agreements. SIINDA welcome the inclusion of cultural institutions in the scope of the PSI directive to be able to use some material such as photos of buildings and more precise maps..

EFFICIENCY OF THE PSI DIRECTIVE:

The Directive aims to generate socio-economic benefits by limiting barriers to an open re-use of government data. At the same time, the implementation of the Directive may incur compliance costs on the side of the public sector bodies.

Q2: Based on your experience, do you agree that the cost-benefit analysis of the PSI Directive is overall positive? In particular:

	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
The costs borne by the public sector bodies in implementing the Directive (e.g. adapting IT infrastructure, lower income from charges) are offset by socio-economic benefits of re-using data (e.g. creation of new digital applications and products, increased transparency).	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Compliance with the Directive requires better data management processes of public institutions which leads to cost savings and increased operational efficiency.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In case a request for re-use is rejected and an applicant decides to appeal to the decision of public sector body, the redress procedure is swift, efficient and does not imply excessive costs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Data quality is the most important item, it is of little use to get free access to all data if the latter cannot be reused because of poor data quality. For local search and directories in the electronic communications field, the data sources are more often private sources (like telecom data) but can also involve some public-sector data which can enhance more accuracy (eg adding opening hours of public places to their directory descriptions or inventory collections...)

RELEVANCE OF THE PSI DIRECTIVE:

At the time when the PSI Directive was adopted, different national rules and practices were limiting the supply of PSI available for re-use which slowed down the creation of a common market for public sector information, significantly harming data-based innovation.

Q3: Given the technological progress (such as widespread use of internet) and increased awareness (Open Data movement), would you agree that the PSI Directive is still relevant, in particular by ensuring:

	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Supply of PSI into the EU single market.	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sufficient usability (e.g. machine-readability) of data.	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fair market access (non-discrimination) of all re-users.	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transparency and accountability of public sector bodies.	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please, add further comments if necessary.

1000 character(s) maximum

Q4: A wide variety of licencing conditions with varying degrees of limitations for access and use was identified as an obstacle to PSI re-use in the previous evaluation of the Directive. According to your experience, does this variety of different licenses and re-use conditions still continue to be a barrier to an efficient and effective re-use of public sector information?

- Strongly agree
- x Slightly agree
- Slightly disagree
- Strongly disagree
- I don't know

Open field:

Coherent approaches to licensing are still needed for re-use of public sector data information by private companies such as directory providers, to ensure that the information that is the most accurate, up-to-date and relevant is made available to the end user at no or marginal costs. Directory publishers usually get licenses or contractual agreements with telcos to use the subscribers' data for inclusion in yellow and white pages directories. Other B2B publishers also have licenses to re-use legal information, trade information or geographical information. A clarification of the licensing regime for PSI re-use would be much welcomed as it would ensure data publishers in which way, under which format and at which price they can access the data

COHERENCE OF THE PSI DIRECTIVE:

In addition to the PSI Directive, access to and the re-use of public sector information can be affected by rules stemming from other EU and national legal acts.

Q5: Based on your experience, do you agree that rules of the PSI Directive are well aligned and complementary to the rules based on other EU legal acts relevant to the area of re-use, in particular:

	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Public Access to Environmental Information (PAEI) 2003/4/EC Directive .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legislation on the protection of personal data (Directive 95/46/EC and the GDPR).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Directive 96/9/EC (Database Directive).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National access regimes (rules which limit access to certain documents on the grounds of national security, commercial confidentiality, etc.).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In some cases, a better coordination between the GDPR, the e-privacy and the PSI directive would be more than welcome. For example, business information regarding individual entrepreneurs & sole traders used in public directories and which might be coming from public sources (like trade registries) should be considered aligned with information coming from legal persons (registered companies), as proposed by some amendments for article 15 of the draft e-privacy regulation, As outlined by EUCJ of the case C-398/15 (Manni), the interests of third-party creditors and counterparts are also an important element that should prevail, and the right to be forgotten should be dealt with accordingly

EU ADDED VALUE:

Prior to the adoption of the PSI Directive, rules and practices regarding the re-use of PSI varied significantly across the EU Member States. One of the aims of the EU intervention was to achieve minimum harmonisation, thereby reducing disparities between the Member States.

Q6: Based on your experience, do you agree that EU-level intervention has been beneficial for the extent to which PSI is re-used across the EU? In particular:

	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
The PSI Directive has played a role in encouraging the national authorities to open up more public sector data.	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Directive has facilitated access to public sector information from countries other than my own.	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Directive is conducive to the creation of an EU-wide market for products and services based on public sector information.	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please add further comments if necessary.

SIINDA has members in the various EU member states and of course answers are very different from one Member State to another. Some public sector bodies allege copyright or database protection of their PSI and even sued some of our members for a perfectly legitimate re-use of PSI. They would therefore welcome a strong statement in the revised PSI directive to differentiate PSI from copyrighted information. It is also crucial to get to a true application of the PSI directive by PSI holders who currently largely escape it by arguing the information they hold do not fall under the scope of application of the directive. SIINDA members recommend that the Commission clearly states to PSI holders the duties they have and urge them to make their information available for re-use.

SIMPLIFICATION:

One of the objectives of the current evaluation is to ensure that the rules in force are sufficiently clear and do not lead to legal uncertainty or undue administrative costs linked to their implementation.

Q7: In the light of the considerations above, what would be your assessment of the PSI Directive?

	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Overall, the provisions of the PSI Directive are easy to understand and implement by the public sector bodies and re-users alike.	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Some provisions of the Directive could be further simplified or made clearer (if so, please mention which ones in the open field below).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please add further comments if necessary.

1000 character(s) maximum

PART II: REVIEW

The Directive contains a review clause according to which the Commission should evaluate its implementation and communicate the results of this exercise, along with possible proposals for amendments. This part of the questionnaire aims to identify areas which would benefit from EU intervention of legislative or non-legislative nature.

Do you want to answer this section?

When clicking yes, the questions related to this section will appear. Please, allow a few seconds for the system to generate the questions.

- Yes
- No

PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS AND SEARCH OF DOCUMENTS:

The Directive aims to facilitate search for documents held by public sector bodies and to make data easier to process by computers. To that end it recommends publishing data and metadata in machine-readable, open formats (Art. 5). The Directive refers also to dynamic data (e.g. data from sensors or satellites) in its recital 12, but contains no obligation for public sector bodies to make this data available in a timely manner.

Q9: To which extent would you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Public sector bodies already make available dynamic data (e.g. sensor, satellite data) for re-use in a timely and easy manner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public sector bodies should make available metadata (sets of data describing other data) in a mandatory formal open standard (e.g.: DCAT-AP).	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public sector bodies should make available data they hold in a mandatory open standard.	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More needs to be done to encourage public sector bodies to provide dynamic data in real time, including investing in the appropriate technical solutions (e.g. APIs) that increase the usability of the data.	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

1000 character(s) maximum

CHARGING RULES:

The Directive contains rules that prevent public bodies from setting excessive or arbitrary charges on the re-use of documents. Since the revision of the Directive in 2013, the default rule for charging for the re-use of public sector information is that of marginal cost of dissemination (Art. 6.1). Some exceptions to this rule are foreseen (e.g. when public bodies are required to generate revenue to cover substantial part of their operating costs). The Directive specifically mentions the rules on charging as one of the areas that may require legislative change in the present review.

Q10: To which extent would you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Current wording of Article 6 of the Directive is good: no changes are needed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Exceptions to Article 6.1 should be abolished: marginal cost of dissemination should become the upper limit for charging by all public sector bodies, save for cultural heritage institutions.	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The circumstances under which exceptions to Art. 6.1 are allowed should be more narrowly defined.	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other changes need to be made to the wording (detail in open field).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

1000 character(s) maximum

DATA HELD BY EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS/SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION:

With the exception of documents held by university libraries, documents held by educational and research establishments, schools and universities are currently exempt from the scope of application of the PSI Directive. Relevant documents fall broadly into two categories: a) documents of administrative nature such as budgets, enrolment of students, human resources and b) documents that constitute the scientific output of a research establishment or university.

Q11: To which extent would you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Documents held by educational and research establishments, schools and universities that are of administrative nature should become available for re-use with as few restrictions as possible (other than those necessary to preserve individuals' privacy, commercial confidentiality and legitimate rights of third parties etc.).	X <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Educational and research establishments, schools and universities should not be obliged to allow the re-use of their documents of administrative nature. However, when they choose to do so, then they have to apply the same conditions to all re-users (prohibition of discrimination and of exclusive arrangements) and be transparent.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The current legal framework is good. No changes need to be made.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	x <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please, explain in the open field).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

Open access to scientific publications and research data are considered to be an important enabler of innovation and scientific progress. [The Commission Recommendation of 17 July 2012 on access to and preservation of scientific information](#) recommends that Member States, research funding organisations and academic institutions put policies in place that ensure that scientific research results (publications and research data) are in principle available on an open access basis (free of charge online access and unrestricted **re-usability**).

Q12a: Do you agree that scientific research results (publications and research data) resulting from public funding should in principle be open access (free of charge online access and unrestricted re-usability)?

Yes

No

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

1000 character(s) maximum

Q12b: To which extent would you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Documents held by educational and research establishments, schools and universities that are of scientific nature should become available for re-use with as few restrictions as possible (other than those necessary to preserve individuals' privacy, commercial confidentiality and legitimate rights of third parties, etc.).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There should be a common /harmonised European policy on access to and re-use of scientific information (publications and research data) binding on all research funding organisations and academic institutions in Europe.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

1000 character(s) maximum

DATA HELD BY ENTITIES PROVIDING SERVICES OF GENERAL INTEREST:

Services of general interest (e.g. public transport, postal services, healthcare) can be provided either directly by the state or by publicly controlled companies or on behalf of public authorities by independent economic operators (e.g. under a concession contract).

The data generated whilst providing services of general interest either by publicly owned companies or by independent economic operators on the basis of contracts are often exempt from the provisions of the PSI Directive. This may create an imbalance across the Member States, given that in some of them similar tasks are carried out by public sector organisations directly. As a consequence, the creation of pan-European information products based on this type of data might become difficult.

Q13: To which extent would you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Data generated in the context of the provision of a public task by publicly owned companies or by independent economic operators is currently available for re-use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X <input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Data in the area of public transport is currently available for re-use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Data produced by utilities (e.g. in the energy, waste and water sectors) is currently available for re-use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X <input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Data generated in the context of the provision of a predominantly publicly funded public task should be available for re-use irrespective of the public or private nature of the entity providing the service?	<input type="radio"/>	X <input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

1000 character(s) maximum

Q14: If there were an obligation to make data generated in the context of the provision of a public task available, such data should:

- Become available for every potentially interested re-user.
- Become available only to the contracting authority (e.g. for better informed procurement on the basis of market information).
- Become available for other purposes (please explain below).
- I don't know.

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

1000 character(s) maximum

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DATABASE DIRECTIVE:

As a rule, the provisions of the PSI Directive do not affect intellectual property rights (IPRs) including sui generis rights (recital 22), while indicating that rights held by public sector bodies should be exercised in line with the provisions of the PSI Directive. Despite this, some public bodies have been tempted to invoke their sui generis right under the Directive 96/9/EC (Database Directive) to prevent the re-use of the content of their databases.

Q15a: Have you experienced situations where public sector bodies invoked their database rights to prevent the re-use of public sector information?

- X
- Yes
- No

Open field:

[Cf Compass case with the Ministry of Justice, where a public sector body was claiming copyright on a trade registry which was proven contradictory to the PSI directive spirit.](#)

Q15b: In order to facilitate re-use of public sector information, would you consider it useful to clarify the relationship between the two directives, so as to ensure that public sector bodies cannot invoke database rights in order to prevent the re-use of public sector information?

- X
- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Open field:

Please, give reasons for your choice.

1000 character(s) maximum

NATIONAL ACCESS REGIMES:

The PSI Directive distinguishes between the notion of 'access' and that of 're-use'. The Member States are responsible for deciding which documents cannot be accessed (e.g. on the grounds of protection of national security, commercial confidentiality or in cases where existence of particular interest to access needs to be proved). If a document is not expressly excluded from access by national legislation, it becomes automatically available for re-use under the terms of the PSI Directive.

Q16: In this light, which of the following statements would you support (more than one option is possible)?

- The link between access and re-use is clear and useful. It prevents the release of documents the re-use of which could harm the interests of the state, individuals or third parties.
- X National rules on access to documents (e.g. time-limits for obtaining a responses, administrative charges, lack of appeal options) are stricter than the rules foreseen by the PSI Directive and make the re-use of documents more difficult.
- The fact that access regimes differ from one Member State to another slows down the emergence of EU-wide services and products based on public sector information.
- The link between access and re-use is not clear. I find that many documents access to which is currently restricted should be available for re-use.
- Other.

Open field:

We can understand that some PSI may be available only in case of an interest / right / legal requirement duly justified. But, in that case, access and re-use should be allowed, since re-use does not always mean disclosure.

BARRIERS TO MAKING DATA AVAILABLE:

Q17a: According to your experience, what is the most common reason for not making data available cited by public sector bodies in general?

- X Making the data available would be incompatible with personal data protection rules and obligations.
- Making the data available would be incompatible with data security rules and obligations.
- X The data could reveal third parties' proprietary or confidential information (e.g. intellectual property, trade secrets).
- The data could reveal otherwise confidential information.
- Making data available would be too costly.
- Risk of misuse of the data and of negative reputational impact.
- We do not hold the data requested.
- Other.

Please, specify:

1000 character(s) maximum

Q17b: According to your experience, what is the most common reason for not making data available cited by operators under a public service contractual arrangement (e.g. public passenger transport service) or operating a public concession?

- X Making the data available would be incompatible with personal data protection rules and obligations.
- Making the data available would be incompatible with data security rules and obligations.
- X The data could reveal third parties' proprietary or confidential information (e.g. intellectual property, trade secrets).
- The data could reveal otherwise my own proprietary or confidential information.
- Making the data available is not a task specified in the contractual arrangement and is too costly.
- Risk of misuse/misappropriation and related reputational impact.
- We do not hold the data requested.
- Other.

Please, specify:

1000 character(s) maximum

Q17c: After having gained access to data, which barriers to the re-use of data have you encountered (more than one option is possible)?

- X Unclear or inconsistent terms and conditions for the reuse of the data.
- X Lack of machine-readable/standardised licenses (e.g. Creative Commons).
- Lack of machine-to-machine interfaces (APIs) to build new products and services on the data.
- X Poor quality metadata (e.g. lack of information on content, quality and context of the data).
- Lack of information on data management (e.g. unknown frequency of updates, change management, persistency of identifiers, long term availability of the dataset, backward compatibility of new versions etc.).
- Other.

Please, specify:

1000 character(s) maximum

Q18: What safeguards (if any) could be implemented to make personal data protection less of an issue in the context of re-use of public sector information?

A useful distinction could be made between natural persons acting in their business capacity, whose information should be treated the same way as information coming from legal persons and natural persons acting out of their business capacity which could be considered as consumers.

PART III: ACCESS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BODIES TO DATA OF PUBLIC INTEREST COMING FROM PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES

Note: The questions below do not concern the retention of data coming from private sector entities for purposes of criminal law enforcement or other purposes entailing decisions that directly and negatively affect individuals (e.g. immigration or taxation decisions).

In the current context of rapid development of communication and information technologies, public institutions are increasingly becoming not only the producers but also major consumers of data which they use to provide better services to citizens, as well as to other government organisations. For instance, cities may wish to access and re-use data from multiple sources such as sensor data to help improve urban mobility, while statistical institutes increasingly rely on access to new data sources to provide faster information to citizens, businesses and politicians, such as on prices for goods and services.

Do you want to answer this section?

When clicking yes, the questions related to this section will appear. Please, allow a few seconds for the system to generate the questions.

- Yes
- No

Q19a: In light of the above, do you agree that access to data coming from private sector entities and its use by public authorities for reasons of public interest should be allowed?

- Yes
- No

Q19b: Which of the below conditions should apply for such access to be authorised (more than one option is possible)?

- Establishment of a separate agreement between a private and public entity to specify obligations and rights in addition to the applicable legislation.
- Use of the data is clearly defined and limited to the defined purposes.
- Access to data is limited in time.
- The legitimate commercial interests of private entities are safeguarded.
- The security of data can be ensured.
- Confidentiality of the data is safeguarded.
- Trade secrets or other intellectual property are not disclosed.
- Costs for enabling access to these data are covered by the public authorities.
- Private entities can negotiate a price exceeding pure cost recovery.
- Burden on private entities is distributed in a fair manner.
- The results can be used to improve offers or services of data holder.
- The resulting information is made openly re-usable.
- Other.

Please, specify:

1000 character(s) maximum

Q20a: What would be the possible motivations or incentives for sharing data of public interest with public authorities (more than one option possible)?

- None.
- Enrich offer of services by private entities.
- Increase quality of services of private entities.
- Foster data economy in specific markets.
- Use of defined and certified standards.
- Receive quality stamp for data products of private entities.
- Benchmark private with public data.
- Legal security on conditions of use of privately held data.
- Contribution to the Corporate Social Responsibility of private entities.
- Other.

Please, specify:

1000 character(s) maximum

Q20b: Which mode of data access would be most suitable for data sharing to take place (more than one option possible)?

- Transfer of specific data directly between IT infrastructure of private entity and public authority?
- Remote access to data of private sector entities by public authority on private IT infrastructure?
- Remote access to data of private sector entities by public authority on separate IT infrastructure?
- Remote access to data of private sector entities by public authority with application of agreed algorithms for data analysis and processing?
- Transfer of processed and aggregated statistical data to public authority?
- Other.

Please, specify:

1000 character(s) maximum

Q21a: Would specific legal measures need to be put in place to enable data access and use by public sector bodies?

- Yes
- No

Q21b: If Yes, which type of legal measures to access and use of data of public interest coming from private sector entities would be the most appropriate (more than one option possible)?

- General principles.
- Specific rights and guarantees.
- A formal procedure.
- Identification of third parties for mediation.
- EU wide legislations by sectors (e.g. Regulation on provision of EU-wide multimodal travel information services, Regulation on European Statistics).
- Other.

Please, specify:

1000 character(s) maximum

DOCUMENT UPLOAD AND FINAL COMMENTS

Should you wish to provide additional information (e.g. a short position paper) or raise specific points not covered by the questionnaire, you can upload your additional document here.

Please, note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this open public consultation. The optional document will serve only as additional background reading to better understand your position.

Please upload your file