

21/11/18 Ca. A Directive title - insert Open data

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 58 (Greens), 59 (GUE)
<p>Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL <i>on the re-use of public sector information (recast)</i></p>	<p>Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on <i>Open Data and</i> the re-use of public sector information (recast)</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

Ca. B on recital 3 - areas, format and support

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 60 (Boni), 61 (Petersen), 62 (Tamburrano)
<p>(3) Following the stakeholder consultation and in the light of the Impact Assessment results, the Commission considered that action at Union level was necessary in order to address the remaining and emerging barriers to a wide re-use of public sector and publicly-funded information across the Union and to bring the legislative framework up to date with the advances in digital technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence and the Internet of Things.</p>	<p>(3) Following the stakeholder consultation and in the light of the Impact Assessment results, the Commission considered that action at Union level was necessary in order to address the remaining and emerging barriers to a wide re-use of public sector and publicly-funded information across the Union and to bring the legislative framework up to date with the advances in digital technologies, <i>and further stimulate digital innovation, especially in Artificial Intelligence.</i></p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

Ca. C on recital 4

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 63 (Rapporteur), 64 (Petersen), 65 (Reda), (66) Tamburrano
<p>(4) The substantive changes introduced to the legal text so as to fully exploit the potential of public sector information for the European economy and society focus on the following areas: the provision of real-time access to dynamic data via adequate technical means, increasing the supply of high-value public data for re-use, including from public undertakings, research performing organisations and research funding organisations, tackling the emergence of new forms of exclusive arrangements, the use of exceptions to the principle of charging the marginal cost and the relationship between this Directive and certain related legal instruments, including Directive 96/9/EC³¹ <i>and</i> Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³² .</p>	<p>(4) The substantive changes introduced to the legal text so as to fully exploit the potential of public sector information for the European economy and society focus on the following areas: the provision of real-time access to dynamic data via adequate technical means, increasing the supply of high-value public data for re-use, including from public undertakings <i>as well as from private undertakings when produced in the performance of a service of general economic interest falling within the scope of this Directive</i>, research performing organisations and research funding organisations, tackling the emergence of new forms of exclusive arrangements, the use of exceptions to the principle of charging the marginal cost and the relationship between this Directive and certain related legal instruments, including Directive 96/9/EC³¹, <i>Directive 2003/4/EC</i>, Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³² <i>and Regulation (EU) 2016/679</i>.</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

CA. D on Recital 6

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 4, 68 (GUE), 69 (EFDD), 70 (Greens), 71 (S&D)
<p>(6) The public sector in the Member States collects, produces, reproduces and disseminates a wide range of information in many areas of activity, such as social, economic, geographical, weather, tourist, business, patent and educational information. Documents produced by public sector bodies of executive, legislative or judicial nature constitute a vast, diverse and valuable pool of resources that can benefit the knowledge economy</p>	<p>(6) The public sector in the Member States collects, produces, reproduces and disseminates a wide range of information in many areas of activity, such as social, political, economic, legal, geographical, environmental, weather, seismicity, tourist, business, patent and education. Documents produced by public sector bodies of executive, legislative or judicial nature constitute a vast, diverse and valuable pool of resources that can benefit the society. Providing this information in a commonly-used electronic format allows citizens and businesses to find new ways to use them and create new, innovative products and services. Member States and public sector bodies should be able to benefit and received adequate financial support from the Digital Europe Programme or relevant Union funds and programmes aimed at digitizing Europe, a wide use of digital technologies or the digital transformation of public administration and public services in their efforts to make data easily available for re-use.</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>
<p>Relevant amendments that fall :</p>		

Ca. E on recital 10

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 6 (GUE), 72, 75 (S&D), 76 (EFDD),
<p>Recital n. 10</p> <p>(10) One of the principal aims of the establishment of an internal market is the creation of conditions conducive to the development of Union-wide services. Public sector information is an important primary material for digital content products and services and will become an even more important content resource with the development of wireless content services. Broad cross-border geographical coverage will also be essential in this context. Wide possibilities of re-using public sector information should inter alia allow European companies to exploit its potential and contribute to economic growth and job creation.</p>	<p>(10) One of the principal aims of the establishment of an internal market is the creation of conditions conducive to the development of some services and products inside Member States and Union-wide. Public sector information or information collected, produced, reproduced, and disseminated within the exercise of a public task or a service of general interest, is an important primary material for digital content products and services and will become an even more important content resource with the development of advanced digital technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, distributed ledger technologies and the Internet of Things. Intelligent data usage, including their processing through artificial intelligence application, can have a transformation effect on all sectors of the economy. Broad cross-border geographical coverage will also be essential in this context. Wide possibilities of re-using such information should inter alia allow all European companies including microenterprises and SMEs, as well as civil society, to exploit its potential and contribute to economic development and quality job creation and protection, especially to the benefit of local communities, and important societal goals such as accountability and transparency.</p>	<p>CA supported by:</p> <p>EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

Relevant amendments that fall :

Ca. F on recital 19

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 85 (S&D, Werner), 86 (GUE), 87 (Reda), 88 (Niebler, EPP)
<p>(19) The Directive lays down an obligation for Member States to make all documents re-usable unless access is restricted or excluded under national rules on access to documents and subject to the other exceptions laid down in this Directive. The Directive builds on the existing access regimes in the Member States and does not change the national rules for access to documents. It does not apply in cases in which citizens or companies can, under the relevant access regime, only obtain a document if they can prove a particular interest. At Union level, Articles 41 (right to good administration) and 42 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union recognise the right of any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State to have access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. Public sector bodies should be encouraged to make</p>	<p>(19) <i>The Directive should not in any way restrict or impair the performance of the statutory tasks of public authorities and other public bodies. Neither does it establish access. This decision remains at the discretion of the Member States.</i> The Directive lays down an obligation for Member States to make all documents re-usable without prejudice to the exceptions laid down in this Directive, such as the protection of personal data, allowing Member States to restrict or exclude certain documents from access. The Directive builds on the existing access regimes in the Member States and does not change the national rules for access to documents. It does not apply in cases in which citizens or companies can, under the relevant access regime, only obtain a document if they can prove a particular interest. At Union level, Articles 41 (right to good administration) and 42 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union recognise the right of any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State to have access to European</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

<p>available for re-use any documents held by them. Public sector bodies should promote and encourage re-use of documents, including official texts of a legislative and administrative nature in those cases where the public sector body has the right to authorise their re-use.</p>	<p>Parliament, Council and Commission documents. Public sector bodies should be encouraged to make available for re-use any documents held by them. Public sector bodies should promote and encourage re-use of documents, including official texts of a legislative and administrative nature in those cases where the public sector body has the right to authorise their re-use.</p>	
<p>Relevant amendments that fall :</p>		

Ca. G on recital 21

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 12 (rapporteur), 94 (Boni), 95 (Reda)
<p>(21) Directive 2003/98/EC should therefore be amended in order to ensure that its provisions can be applied to the re-use of documents produced in the performance of services in the general interest by public undertakings pursuing one of the activities referred to in Articles 8 to 14 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³³ , as well as by public undertakings acting as public service operators pursuant to Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 of the</p>	<p>(21) Directive 2003/98/EC should therefore be amended in order to ensure that its provisions can be applied to the re-use of documents produced in the performance of services in the general interest by public and private undertakings falling within the scope of this Directive, pursuing one of the activities referred to in Articles 8 to 14 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³³ , as well as by public, and private undertakings falling within the scope of this Directive, acting as public service operators pursuant to Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 of the European</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

European Parliament and the Council on public passenger transport services by rail and by road, public undertakings acting as air carriers fulfilling public service obligations pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community, and public undertakings acting as Community shipowners fulfilling public service obligations pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 3577/92 of 7 December 1992 applying the principle of freedom to provide **services** to maritime transport within Member States (maritime cabotage).

Parliament and the Council on public passenger transport services by rail and by road, public, **and private** undertakings **falling within the scope of this Directive**, acting as air carriers fulfilling public service obligations pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community, and public **and private** undertakings **falling within the scope of this Directive**, acting as Community shipowners fulfilling public service obligations pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 3577/92 of 7 December 1992 applying the principle of freedom to provide **services** to maritime transport within Member States (maritime cabotage).

This Directive should not apply to documents related to the provision of services in the general interest; to the re-use by direct competitors of public undertakings of documents produced in the scope of the activities directly exposed to competition and exempted from procurement rules under article 34 of Directive 2014/25/EU, for as long as they fulfil the conditions therein.

Due to the critical nature of their activities and to security and notification requirements, neither should the Directive

	<p><i>apply to documents access to which is excluded or restricted on the grounds of the protection of the security of network and information systems within the meaning of Directive 2016/1148/EU or according to rules governing operators of critical infrastructures including operators of essential services within the meaning of Directive 2008/114/EC.</i></p>	

Ca. H on recital 22

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 13 (rapporteur), 97, 98 (EPP), 99 (EFDD)
<p>(22) This Directive should not contain an obligation to allow the re-use of documents produced by public undertakings. The decision whether or not to authorise re-use should remain with the public undertaking concerned. Only after the public undertaking has chosen to make a document available for re-use, should it observe the relevant obligations laid down in Chapters III and IV of this Directive, in particular as regards formats, charging, transparency, licences, non-discrimination and prohibition of exclusive arrangements. On the other hand, the public undertaking is not required to comply with</p>	<p>(22) This Directive should not contain an obligation to allow the re-use of documents produced by public <i>or, when falling within the scope of this Directive, private</i> undertakings. The decision whether or not to authorise re-use <i>of any or all documents, within the scope of this Directive</i>, should remain with the public <i>or, where relevant private</i> undertaking concerned. Only after the public <i>or, where relevant, private</i> undertaking has chosen to make a document available for re-use, should it observe the relevant obligations laid down in Chapters III and IV of this Directive, in particular as regards formats, charging, transparency, licences, non-discrimination and prohibition of exclusive arrangements. On the other hand, the public, <i>or, where relevant, private</i>, undertaking is</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

the requirements laid down in Chapter II, such as the rules applicable to processing of requests.	not required to comply with the requirements laid down in Chapter II, such as the rules applicable to processing of requests.	

Ca. I on recital 24

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 105 (Boni), 106 (Tamburrano)
<p>(24) For the reasons explained above, it is appropriate to set an obligation on Member States to adopt open access policies with respect to publicly-funded research results and ensure that such policies are implemented by all research performing organisations and research funding organisations. Open access policies typically allow for a range of exceptions from making scientific research results openly available. On 17 July 2012, the Commission adopted a Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information, updated on 25 April 2018³⁴, and describing, among other things, relevant elements of open access policies. Additionally, the conditions, under which certain research results can be re-used, should be</p>	<p>(24) For the reasons explained above, it is appropriate to set an obligation on Member States to adopt open access policies with respect to publicly-funded research results and ensure that such policies are implemented by all research performing organisations and research funding organisations. Open access policies typically allow for a range of exceptions from making scientific research results openly available. On 17 July 2012, the Commission adopted a Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information, updated on 25 April 2018³⁴, and describing, among other things, relevant elements of open access policies. Additionally, the conditions, under which certain research results can be re-used, should be improved. For this reason, certain obligations stemming from this Directive should be extended to research data resulting from scientific</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

<p>improved. For this reason, certain obligations stemming from this Directive should be extended to research data resulting from scientific research activities subsidised by public funding or co-funded by public and private-sector entities. However, in this context, concerns in relation to privacy, protection of personal data, trade secrets, national security, legitimate commercial interests and to intellectual property rights of third parties should be duly taken into account. In order to avoid any administrative burden, such obligations should only apply to such research data that have already been made publicly available by researchers. Other types of documents held by research performing organisations and research funding organisations should continue to be exempt from the scope of application of this Directive.</p>	<p>research activities subsidised by public funding or co-funded by public and private-sector entities. <i>As a result, publicly-funded research data should be made open as the default option.</i> However, in this context, concerns in relation to privacy, protection of personal data, trade secrets, national security, legitimate commercial interests and to intellectual property rights of third parties should be duly taken into account <i>in accordance with the principle "as open as possible, as closed as necessary" in order to focus on encouraging data management as an essential part of research. Where access is restricted, reasons for this restriction on re-use should be communicated to the public.</i> In order to avoid any administrative burden, such obligations should only apply to such research data that have already been made publicly available by researchers. Other types of documents held by research performing organisations and research funding organisations should continue to be exempt from the scope of application of this Directive.</p>	

Ca. J on recital 27

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 14 (GUE), 108 (Reda/Charanzova), 109 (Tamburrano), 110 (Popa, Zorrinho), 112 (Petersen)
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<p>(27) Public sector bodies are increasingly making their documents available for re-use in a proactive manner, by ensuring online discoverability and actual availability of both metadata and the underlying content. Documents should also be made available for re-use following a request lodged by a re-user. In those cases, the time limit for replying to requests for re-use should be reasonable and in accordance with the equivalent time for requests to access the document under the relevant access regimes. Public undertakings, educational establishments, research performing organisations and research funding organisations should however be exempt from this requirement. Reasonable time limits throughout the Union will stimulate the creation of new aggregated information products and services at pan-European level. This is particularly important for dynamic data (including traffic data , satellite data, weather data), the economic value of which depends on the immediate availability of the information and of regular updates. Dynamic data should therefore be made available immediately after collection, via an Application Programming Interface so as to facilitate the development of internet, mobile and cloud applications based on such data. Whenever this is not possible due to technical or</p>	<p>(27) Public sector bodies are increasingly making their documents available for re-use in a proactive manner, through open formats that can be machine-readable and in a format that ensures interoperability, re-use and accessibility. Documents should also be made available for re-use following a request lodged by a re-user. Member States should guarantee that practical arrangements are defined for ensuring that the re-use of public-sector information can be exercised effectively, with clear indications of where such documents can be found. The time limit for replying to requests for re-use should be reasonable and in accordance with the equivalent time for requests to access the document under the relevant access regimes. Educational establishments, research performing organisations and research funding organisations should however be exempt from this requirement. Reasonable time limits throughout the Union will stimulate the creation of new aggregated information products and services at pan-European level. This is particularly important for dynamic data (including environmental data, traffic data, satellite data, weather data), the economic value of which depends on the immediate availability of the</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>
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<p>financial constraints, public sector bodies should make the documents available in a timeframe that allows their full economic potential to be exploited. Should a licence be used, the timely availability of documents may be a part of the terms of the licence.</p>	<p>information and of regular updates. Dynamic data should therefore be made available immediately after collection, without delay via an Application Programming Interface so as to facilitate the development of internet, mobile and cloud applications based on such data. Whenever this is not possible due to technical or financial constraints, public sector bodies should make the documents available in a timeframe that allows their full economic potential to be exploited. Specific measures should be taken in order to lift relevant technical and financial constraints. Should a licence be used, the timely availability of documents may be a part of the terms of the licence.</p>	
<p>Relevant amendments that fall :</p>		

Ca. K on Recital 28

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 113 (Greens), 15 (rapporteur), 114 (GUE), 116 (Boni), 117 (Popa)
<p>(28) In order to get access to the data opened for re-use by this Directive, the use of suitable and well-designed Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) is needed. An API describes the kind of data can be retrieved, how to do this and the format in which</p>	<p>(28) In order to get access to the data opened for re-use by this Directive, it is useful to ensure access to dynamic data through well-designed Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). An API describes the kind of data can be retrieved, how to do this and the format in which the data will be</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>

the data will be received. **It has** different levels of complexity and can mean a simple link to a database to retrieve specific datasets, a web interface, or more complex set-ups. There is general value in re-using and sharing data via a suitable use of APIs as this will help developers and start-ups to create new services and products. It is also a crucial ingredient of creating valuable ecosystems around data assets **that are often** unused. The set-up and use of API needs to be based on several principles: stability, maintenance over lifecycle, uniformity of use and standards, user-friendliness as well as security. For dynamic data, meaning frequently updated data, often in real time, public sector bodies and **public** undertakings shall make this available for re-use immediately after collection by ways of suitable APIs.

received. **APIs should be supported by clear technical documentation that is complete and available online. European or internationally recognised standards or other commonly-used protocols should be applied and international standards for datasets should be used where applicable. APIs can have** different levels of complexity and can mean a simple link to a database to retrieve specific datasets, a **structured** web interface, or more complex set-ups. There is general value in re-using and sharing data via a suitable use of APIs as this will help developers and start-ups to create new services and products. It is also a crucial ingredient of creating valuable ecosystems around data assets **whose potential remains largely unused by the data owners**. The set-up and use of API needs to be based on several principles: stability, **reliability, availability, efficiency,** maintenance over lifecycle, uniformity of use and standards, user-friendliness as well as security. For dynamic data, meaning frequently updated data, often in real time, public sector bodies and undertakings shall make this available for re-use immediately after collection by ways of suitable APIs, APIs **which need to be compatible with the FAIR principles. Public sector bodies may receive efficient support in order to develop an adequate level of competence in their services.**

Relevant amendments that fall :

Ca. L on recital 47

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 131 (Boni), 132 (Petersen), 23 (GUE)
<p>(47) This Directive is without prejudice and should be implemented and applied in full compliance with Union law relating to the protection of personal data including Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁷ and Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁸. Anonymisation is <i>a means to reconcile the interests in making public sector information as re-usable as possible with the obligations under data protection legislation, but</i> comes at a cost. It is appropriate to consider this cost as one of the cost items to be considered as part of the marginal cost of dissemination as defined in Article 6 of this Directive.</p>	<p>(47) This Directive is without prejudice and should be implemented and applied in full compliance with Union law relating to the protection of personal data including Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁷ and Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁸. <i>All obligations arising from this Directive should be fulfilled guaranteeing the protection of privacy and personal data in respect with the Union data protection legislation, including in cross-border data reuse, by ensuring the anonymisation of the personal data.</i> Anonymisation is <i>fundamental to ensuring the re-use of public sector information within the rules and obligations to protect personal data</i> under data protection legislation, <i>even if it</i> comes at a cost. It is appropriate to consider this cost as one of the cost items to be considered as part of the marginal cost of dissemination as defined in Article 6 of this Directive.</p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>
<p>Relevant amendments that fall</p>		

Ca. M on recital 53

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 135 (Tamburrano), 136 (Greens)
<p>(53) This Directive is without prejudice to Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁹ and Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁰. It spells out the conditions within which public sector bodies can exercise their intellectual property rights in the internal information market when allowing re-use of documents. <i>In particular, where public sector bodies are holders of the right provided for in Article 7(1) of Directive 96/9/EC, they should not exercise it in order to prevent or restrict the re-use of data contained in databases.</i></p>	<p>(53) This Directive is without prejudice to Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁹ and Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁰. It spells out the conditions within which public sector bodies can exercise their intellectual property rights in the internal information market when allowing re-use of documents. <i>The right provided for in Article 7(1) of Directive 96/9/EC should not be exercised to prevent or restrict re-use of existing documents beyond the limits set by this Directive.</i></p>	<p>CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD</p>
<p>Relevant amendments that fall :</p>		

Ca. N on recital 58

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: 141 (Greens), 51 (rapporteur)

(58) In order to set in place conditions supporting the re-use of documents which is associated with important socio-economic benefits having a particular high value for economy and society, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission *in respect of the adoption of a list of high-value datasets among the documents to which this Directive applies, along with the modalities of their publication and re-use.* It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts

(58) In order to set in place conditions supporting the re-use of documents which is associated with important socio-economic benefits having a particular high value for economy and society, *a list of categories of high value datasets is included in Annex IIa.* The power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission *in order to supplement the list of categories for high value datasets in Annex IIa by adding new categories and their respective datasets to the list of high value datasets among the documents to which this Directive applies, together with the modalities of their publication and re-use.* It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same

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systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	

Ca. 0 on recital 59

COM text	Proposed CA	Covering AMs: Am 54 (rapporteur), 144 (Greens)
(59) An EU-wide list of datasets with a particular potential to generate socio-economic benefits together with harmonised re-use conditions constitutes an important enabler of cross-border data applications and services. <i>In the process leading to the establishment of the list, the Commission should carry out appropriate consultations, including at expert level.</i> The list should take into account sectoral legislation that already regulates the publication of datasets, as well as the categories indicated in the Technical Annex of the G8 Open Data	(59) An EU-wide list of datasets with a particular potential to generate socio-economic benefits together with harmonised re-use conditions constitutes an important enabler of cross-border data applications and services. <i>Annex IIa provides a list of categories of high value datasets which could be supplemented by a delegated act. The additional categories and their respective datasets for the list should take into account sectoral legislation that already regulates the publication of datasets, as well as the categories indicated in the Technical Annex of the G8 Open Data Charter and in the Commission's Notice 2014 /C240/01. In the process leading to the identification of additional</i>	CA supported by: EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, Greens, GUE, EFDD

Charter and in the
Commission's Notice
2014 /C 240/01.

categories for the list, the Commission should carry out an impact assessment and appropriate public consultations, including at expert level. For the purposes of the impact assessment, the Commission should carryout public consultations with all interested parties, including public sector bodies, undertakings, data users and re-users, research organisations, civil society groups and representative organisations. All interested parties should be given the possibility to submit suggestions to the Commission for additional categories of high value datasets or concrete datasets. The Commission should take these into account or provide the interested party concerned with reasons for not adopting the suggestion.