



### **Presentation Outline for ELRC Workshop, Section 10:**

# "Legal Framework for Contributing Data"

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#### The issue



### Need for:

- a clear and easy-to-follow regime for data re-use across the EU
- legal and technical interoperability
- simple redress mechanisms

### Objective:

- To develop a single European market for innovative apps based on public data
- Privileged Framework
  - Public Sector Initiative (PSI)
  - Directive 2003/98/EC / revised by Directive 2013/37/EU
  - Malta transposition through Legal Notice 20 of 2007.



# Does the PSI Directive make a difference?



- Yes!
- The new Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) solves a number of issues:
  - Amends/extends the initial PSI Directive
  - Emphasis on open data
  - Clearer cost rules
  - Includes Cultural Institutions (Museums, Libraries and Archives) within the scope of the Directive
  - Introduces a clear regime for exclusive agreements
  - Emphasis on standard and machine readable licences



# **Quotation from Maltese Government/Open-Data**



- The Government of Malta is committed to ensuring transparency throughout the way it works. One of the main tools to ensure transparency with citizens, is to make Government's data widely available.
- We encourage you to use this data and find innovative ways how to build applications or display the data.
- Let us know how you will be using this data and we will promote you on the data.gov.mt





**PSI Rules** 

Copyright rules

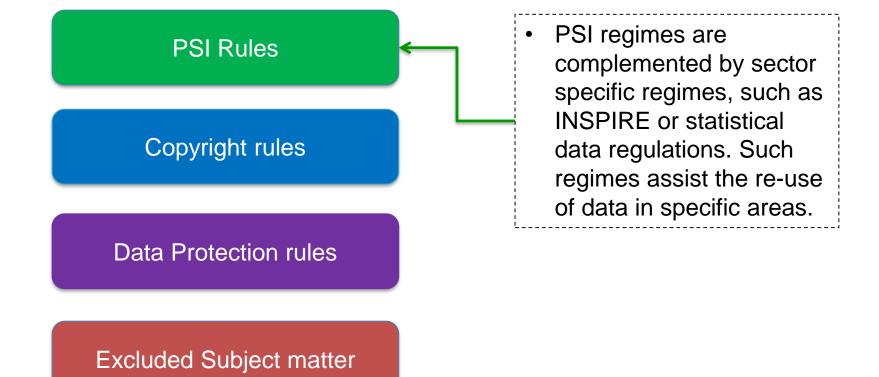
Data Protection rules

Excluded Subject matter

PSI rules sit on the top of other legal regimes and ensure that, when the right conditions are met, public sector information is available to third parties for reuse with the minimum possible frictions











### PSI has to be made **PSI** Rules available for re-use (both for commercial and noncommercial purposes) Copyright rules Licences have to be standard and interoperable MLAs are within the Data Protection rules scope of PSI **Excluded Subject matter**





#### **PSI Rules**

Copyright rules

Data Protection rules

**Excluded Subject matter** 

- The Public Sector Information has to be owned by a Public Sector Body; or
  - If it is 3<sup>rd</sup> party
     Copyright, the PSB
     needs to have the
     necessary licences
  - If it is in the Public Domain they can be re-used





#### **PSI Rules**

Copyright rules

Data Protection rules

**Excluded Subject matter** 

- Just because a data set contains personal data it does not mean that it can not be re-used:
  - You could obtain consent in order to process it
  - You could anonymize it
  - You could have a legal base for lawful processing





#### **PSI Rules**

Copyright rules

Data Protection rules

Excluded Subject matter

- It includes material that cannot be distributed (e.g. cconfidential information etc).
- This will be the exception rather than the rule.
- It should normally be designated as such



### How will my data be used by ELRC?



- Data are not to be re-used as such
- Data is used in order to produce new "models" to help automatically generate translations of new texts
- Individual data are used; not long texts





Releasing data under the PSI Directive is simple and easy

Just follow these stages





















Obtain prior informed consent, find a legal basis, anonymize or exclude personal data













Ensure there is no 3<sup>rd</sup> party copyrights, that the material is in the Public Domain or that the necessary licences have been obtained





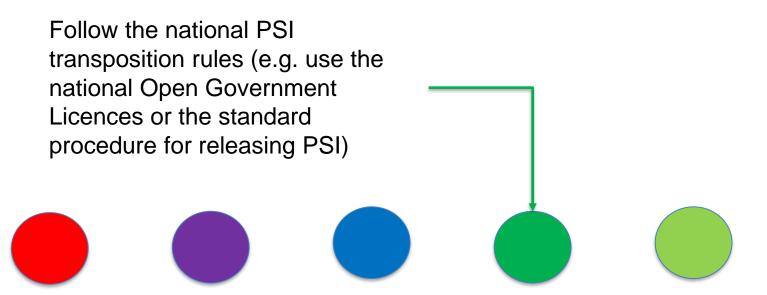
















Use a standard Open Government Licence, Open public licence or reuse licence.

Follow the national or organisational PSI re-use policy













#### MALTA OPEN DATA PORTAL



 Promoting innovation and transparency through the publication of Public Sector data in open, free and reusable formats.



# Case Study One (Diavgeia) (https://diavgeia.gov.gr/)



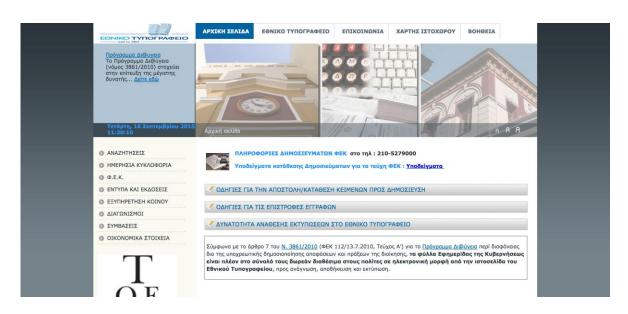


- Law 4305/2014
- Administrative Decisions/ decrees
- Open by default
- Creative Commons Attribution Licence



# Case Study Two (National Publishing House) (<a href="http://www.et.gr/">http://www.et.gr/</a>)





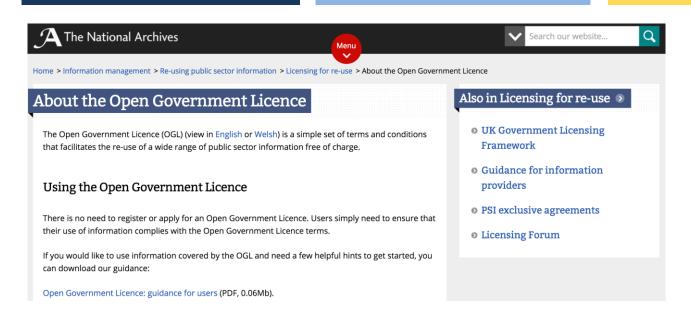
- Law 4305/2014
- All official publications
- Open by default
- No licence required



# Case Study Three (Best Re-use Info practices)

(<u>http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management/re-using-public-sector-information/licensing-for-re-use/what-ogl-covers/</u>)





- PSI Regulations (2015 No. 1415)
- UK Government Licensing Framework
- Model Licences (Open and Re-use)
- Licensing Forum



# Case Study Four (Legislation Portal UK) (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/)





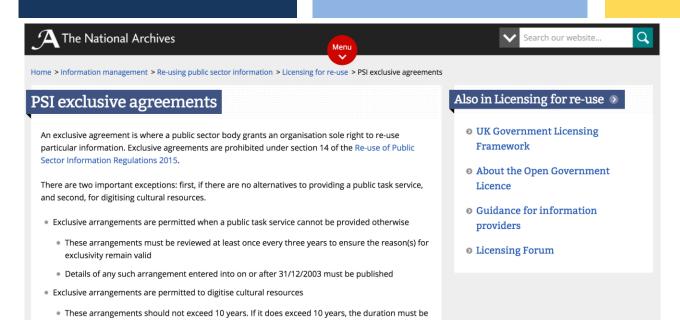
- PSI Regulations (2015 No. 1415)
- UK Government Licence (OGL v 3.0)
- Contains all up-to-date legislation as open linked data



# Case Study Six (PSI Exclusive Agreements UK)



(<u>http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management/re-using-public-sector-information/licensing-for-re-use/psi-exclusive-agreements/</u>



- PSI Regulations (2015 No. 1415)
- Custom Licences
- Types of Data: audiovisual, geodata, textual
- Reasons:
  - Falling outside the public scope
  - Main source of funding for the PSB
  - Continuity and Service Level



# Case Study Seven (DILA France)



https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/la-direction-pour-linformation-legale-et-administrative-dila-ouvre-les-bases-cass-inca-capp-et-jade-en-open-data



- PSI Transposition (CIPAC 2013) (CASS- INCA-CAPP)
- Open by Law
- Types of Data: Legal and jurisprudence (State Council and Court de Cassation decisions)



# Legal issues



Ask our Legal experts through the Helpdesk