

PCC Member States' Opinions about Open Data

2.1. Please describe the definition of Open Data in your country (in legal acts)!

Austria	There are no legal acts describing Open Data in Austria. Consequently no criterions exist to identify Open Data.
Cyprus	Not yet defined in Law (process is under legal vetting).
Czech Republic	Legal definition regarding open data does not exist at present in the Czech Republic. There are only some opinions but nothing official.
Denmark	In Denmark we do not operate with one specific definition of Open Data. The conditions for using Open Data by The Danish Geodata Agency fits the definition below: "Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose". However opposite other countries we have a simple registration of the users (name, organisation, private sector/public sector)
Estonia	Data which has no limitations for using and distribution and is in machine-readable format.
Finland	There is no general definition in legislation so far. In practical terms it means data is accessible without separate permission and is free of charge.
France	The directive 2013/37/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the re-use of public sector information provides a common legal framework for a European market for government-held data. The transposition into French law is ongoing.
Germany	Depends on the 16 Länder. In principle it means that it must be accessible, but not necessarily free of charge. Therefore, the answer to the questions below are only an average impression for Germany, but in no way complete.
Greece	With the Law 4305/2014 has been incorporated in the Greek legal system the amendment of the EU Directive 2013/37 (PSI Directive on the re-use of public sector information). This law has amended the existing 3448/2006 which initially has incorporated in the Greek legal system the original PSI Directive (2003/98). According to the article 2 of Law 3448/2006 (as it has been amended with L.4305/2014) "the documents, information and data of the public sector are available and free for further use and development for commercial or non-commercial use, without any prior action of the interested party or specific act of the public administration" (open by default). According to the introductory report of the Law 4305/2014, the Law 3882/2010 (which has incorporated the INSPIRE Directive) is still applicable for the geospatial data, in case that there are no contradictory legal provisions/ to the newest legal regulations of the Law 4305/2014.
Hungary	Freely used, reused, distributed by anyone
Ireland	Please see data.gov.ie.
Italy	According to art. 68, par. 3, of the Digital Administration Code (D.Lgs. 7/3/2005, n. 82), data are open when they have the following characteristics: 1) they are available in compliance with a licence that allows anyone to use them in a disaggregated format, for commercial purposes, too; 2) they are accessible through information and communication technologies, including public and private online networks, in open formats; are suitable for an automatic use by computer programs and are provided with related metadata; 3) they are made available for free through information and communication technologies, including public and private online networks, or are made available paying the marginal costs related to their reproduction and diffusion. Exceptionally, the fee can exceed the marginal costs.
Latvia	There is no current legislation in place.
Lithuania	Legal acts of Lithuania do not provide for the definition of Open Data.
Luxembourg	See geoportal.
Poland	The legal acts we have adopted, do not include Open Data.
Portugal	There is no current legislation in place.
Romania	According to definition published on the official web site http://data.gov.ro/about : Open Data represent data which is accessible, reusable and freely redistributable without taking in consideration restrictions such as copyright, patents or other control mechanisms.
Slovakia	Open data Standard for denoting data as open data is the provision of data in an open manner, which is satisfied if 1. the legal aspects of access to data and its use are explicitly settled, 2. it is possible to create legal relations for the use of data through remote anonymous automated access, 3. access to data is granted to all persons under the same conditions, while these conditions are explicitly stated, 4. the data can be used for non-commercial and commercial purposes, and can be combined with other data, to be added, corrected, modified or used from the dataset with no obligation to use other data from that dataset, 5. the activities of the fourth point are free of charge. If a dataset contains at least one open data it is referred to as a dataset with open data.
Slovenija	According to the law about public sector information data are freely available for all public purposes and fee is charged for commercial purpose of use.
Spain	Open Data is everything that it is not protected or restricted by the correspondent sectorial law. Therefore Cadastral law defines clearly what is data protected. Data protected are only "Personal data (owners or other title holders, address of the owners, national identifier of the owners... and values of the real estate".

Sweden	There are no legal acts defining Open Data. However, the Swedish Board for Innovation (Vinnova) recommends the following very simple definition for Open data: "Open data is information that is available without restriction in the form of price tag or intellectual property barriers"
The Netherlands	Basically open data are a policy issue and less a matter of legal acts. As Cadastre we are supervised by the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment. Their policy adagium is "open, unless...." This policy is largely supported by the other ministries as well. Basically all of our geographic data are open, but concerning the Cadastre we still have discussion. Note that all our cadastral data are under an open access regime, are accessible but not for free.
UK	Data that meets the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessible (ideally via the internet) at no more than the cost of reproduction, without limitations based on user identity or intent; • in a digital, machine readable format for interoperation with other data; and • free of restriction on use or redistribution in its licensing conditions. Not from legislation, but from the Open Data White Paper at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-data-white-paper-unleashing-the-potential
UK (England and Wales)	Use of copyright and database right material expressly made available under this licence (the 'Information') indicates your acceptance of the terms and conditions below. The Licensor grants you a worldwide, royalty-free, perpetual, non-exclusive licence to use the Information subject to the conditions below. This licence does not affect your freedom under fair dealing or fair use or any other copyright or database right exceptions and limitations. You are free to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copy, publish, distribute and transmit the Information; • adapt the Information; • exploit the Information commercially and non-commercially for example, by combining it with other Information, or by including it in your own product or application. You must (where you do any of the above): acknowledge the source of the Information in your product or application by including or linking to any attribution statement specified by the Information Provider(s) and, where possible, provide a link to this licence; If the Information Provider does not provide a specific attribution statement, you must use the following: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. If you are using Information from several Information Providers and listing multiple attributions is not practical in your product or application, you may include a URI or hyperlink to a resource that contains the required attribution statements. These are important conditions of this licence and if you fail to comply with them the rights granted to you under this licence, or any similar licence granted by the Licensor, will end automatically. Exemptions This licence does not cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal data in the Information; • Information that has not been accessed by way of publication or disclosure under information access legislation (including the Freedom of Information Acts for the UK and Scotland) by or with the consent of the Information Provider; • departmental or public sector organisation logos, crests and the Royal Arms except where they form an integral part of a document or dataset; • military insignia; • third party rights the Information Provider is not authorised to license; • other intellectual property rights, including patents, trade marks, and design rights; • identity documents such as the British Passport.

2.2. Which criterion(s) are used to identify Open Data (more than one alternative could be applicable)?

	Open access	License	Open license	License free	Machine readable	Open standarts	Reuse without restrictions	Reference on data owner (no copyright)	Free of charge	Other conditions
Austria	X	X				X				
Cyprus	X					X	X	X		
Czech Republic	X				X	X	X	X	X	
Denmark	X		X		X		X	X	X	
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Finland	X		X		X		X	X	X	
France	X		X	X	X		X		X	
Germany	X	X	X							
Greece	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Hungary	X			X			X		X	
Ireland		X			X	X				X
Italy	X	X			X		X			
Latvia		X			X					X
Lithuania										X

Luxembourg	X	X							
Poland	X			X	X		X		X
Portugal									X
Romania	X		X				X	X	X
Slovakia	X				X	X		X	X
Slovenija	X	X							
Spain									X
Sweden	X		X		X	X	X		X
The Netherlands	X				X	X	X		X
UK	X		X		X		X		
UK (England and Wales)	X		X			X			

2.3. In your organization, which stage is best describing your current approach/activities towards Open Data (more than one alternative could be applicable)?

	No ongoing discussions	Preliminary discussions, internally in your organization	Discussions carried out, but decision taken not to open up cadastre data (for all or limited parts of the cadaster data)	Decision (economic, political etc.), supported/made by external authority (e.g. Ministry of Finance)	Planning for implementation	Ongoing implementation	Evaluation of results	Developing the concept further, e.g. widening the scope (more types of data)
Austria			X					
Cyprus				X		X	X	
Czech Republic				X			X	
Denmark						X	X	
Estonia		X						
Finland		X						
France				X				
Germany			X					
Greece		X						
Hungary	X							
Ireland		X				X		
Italy		X						
Latvia			X					X
Lithuania			X					
Luxembourg			X	X				
Poland			X					
Portugal						X		
Romania		X	X		X			
Slovakia		X		X				
Slovenija				X				X
Spain	X							
Sweden			X					
The Netherlands			X			X	X	X
UK						X		X
UK (England and Wales)						X	X	X

2.4. What are restrictions to Open Cadastre data? (Legal acts, privacy, etc.)

Austria	Federal Legal Acts Data privacy Information security (e.g. authorized access / use, disclosure, modification, corruption) Necessary revenues Performance issues Sustainability
Cyprus	Legal, Privacy Issues, Costing
Czech Republic	Not clear yet.
Denmark	No restrictions as such. Cadastral information is not considered as private data in Denmark. We register the users of the Open Data with the purpose of improving the data, the access to data and the users understanding of the data.
Estonia	State fee for private use.
Finland	Legislation:

	Privacy issues Financing, budget issues
France	Privacy (personal data) and professional secret (tax). Moreover, the incomes from the issued cadastral data allow some public investments in order to improve the quality of the service (by exemple by buying new servers for the online cadastral map)
Germany	Main restrictions are privacy (data protection acts) and the need to generate revenues. But this also depends on the approach in each of the 16 Laender of Germany, therefore no particular reply to the following questions.
Greece	Cadastral data are open and accessible to everyone (Law 2664/1998 about the National Cadastre) in the Cadastral Offices. In general, access to the cadastral data is subject to the restrictions imposed by Law 2472/1997 about "Protection of Individuals with regard to the Processing of Personal Data".
Hungary	Lack of financial support.
Ireland	Please refer to data.gov.ie .
Italy	1) Access to cadastral data is subject to the payment of taxes which flow into the State budget. Only the owners can freely access data concerning their properties. 2) With special reference to plans (meant as images of the internal settlement of an apartment), there is a privacy concern, so they are accessible only for the owner and professionals delegated by him.
Latvia	Legal acts; Privacy issues; Financing, budget issues.
Lithuania	1) Finances; 2) Privacy; 3) Legal acts
Luxembourg	Only to be used by public institutions
Poland	1. Act of 17 May 1989 – Geodetic and Cartographic Law; 2. Act of 29 August 1977 - Personal Data Protection; 3. Decree of the Minister of Administration and Digitization of 29 Nov. 2013 r. Changing the decree on the Land and Building Register (EGiB).
Portugal	Personal data legal protection.
Romania	- legal framework - confidentiality
Slovakia	There are two main data files – geodetic and descriptive. The geodetic data files have been provided free of charge. The descriptive data files have been not. The main reason is fear of misuse of this data.
Slovenija	Formaly cadastral data are public available with only restrictions related with protection of personal data in accordance with law.
Spain	To view and to down load small amount of non protected cadastral data is totally open and free But even open, massive download of editable graphic information is under license to ensure good use: copy-right, only for re-use, not re-distributed to others cadastral data without added a value, always telling the date, and other clauses.....therefore Spanish-Cadastre-WFS are under license but they are totally free of charge. For protected data the acces is only restricted to: -owner or other titleholder -legal interest - public administration when doing its competences. but with the same rules...when it is massive download of editable data it is necessary a licence
Sweden	In Sweden there is two main obstacles: 1. 100 % user financing of the National Cadastre 2. Restrictions for dissemination and use set by the existing legal framework
The Netherlands	Basic restriction deals with personal data protection (as stated in the national law on personal data protection act (WBP)) and the the upcoming/expected European privacy regulation. Under the Cadastre and land Registry Act we have the legal obligation to care that users act according the national personal data protection act. A practical issue is who these open data should be financed: the Cadastre and Land Registry Organization Act stipulates that the Cadastre should operate under a full cost recovery regime.
UK	We do not supply cadastre data.
UK (England and Wales)	Restrictions generally fall into data that is of a personal nature and falls under the data protection act.

2.5. Which Cadastral Data are already opened/planned to open in the future in your country (more than one alternative could be applicable)?

	All cadastre data		Only cadastre textual data		Only cadastre spatial data		INSPIRE set		Cadastre data without personal data		Buildings		Taxation/ valuation information		Address data		Land Register information, e.g. ownership, bonds etc		Other data	
	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*
Austria																				
Cyprus		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X				X
Czech Republic					X		X				X				X				X	
Denmark	X																			
Estonia		X	X		X		X						X		X				X	
Finland						X														
France							X		X						X					
Germany																				
Greece	X		X		X			X	X									X		
Hungary																				
Ireland							X											X		
Italy								X					X			X				
Latvia							X		X		X		X		X				X	
Lithuania	X																			
Luxembourg					X		X		X		X				X				X	
Poland						X		X		X		X		X		X		X		
Portugal									X									X		
Romania										X						X				
Slovakia									X									X		
Slovenija	X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X			X		
Spain	X						X		X		X			X	X				X	
Sweden																X				
The Netherlands						X	X			X	X			X	X					
UK																				
UK (England and Wales)							X													X

1* Already open

2* Planned to open in the future

2.5.1. Which of Open Cadastral Data you provide/plan to provide free of charge or as paid services?

	All cadastre data		Only cadastre textual data		Only cadastre spatial data		INSPIRE set		Cadastral data without personal data		Buildings		Taxation/valuation information		Address data		Land Register information, e.g. ownership, bonds etc		Other data	
	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*
Austria																				
Cyprus						X												X		
Czech Republic		X			X		X				X							X	X	
Denmark	X																			
Estonia	X			X		X							X		X					
Finland					X															
France						X	X		X											
Germany																				
Greece		X		X		X		X		X								X		
Hungary																				
Ireland							X													
Italy								X					X		X					
Latvia				X		X		X		X		X	X		X				X	
Lithuania				X		X		X		X		X	X		X			X		
Luxembourg					X		X		X		X				X				X	
Poland				X	X		X		X		X			X	X			X		
Portugal									X											
Romania							X													
Slovakia									X									X		
Slovenija	X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X			
Spain	X						X				X		X		X		X		X	
Sweden		X													X					
The Netherlands		X		X		X	X			X	X				X			X		
UK																				
UK (England and Wales)							X					X			X			X		

1* Free of charge

2* Paid service

2.6. If Cadastral Data are NOT open, do you have plans in the future to open Cadastral data? If yes, please provide when you are planning to do that.

Austria	
Cyprus	Yes through the DLS Portal. We have already given access to Banks for ownership info.
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	N/A
Finland	There have been preliminary discussions to open cadastral boundary data in the first instance. It however depends on whether the ministries (Agriculture and Forestry & Finance) agree on it in principle and that there will be financial compensation for lost revenues. This process will take several years anyway.
France	The decisions will be taken according to the transposition of the 2013/37/EU directive into the national law.
Germany	Depends on the individual Land, but general opinion is rather restrictive with the cadastre.
Greece	Not applicable.
Hungary	No.
Ireland	Not currently planned.
Italy	
Latvia	No, (discussion ongoing for addresses).
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	No plans restricted informations about ownership are available by paying (small) taxes.
Poland	
Portugal	Not yet.
Romania	Yes, as soon as possible.
Slovakia	
Slovenija	
Spain	
Sweden	No (discussion ongoing for addresses).
The Netherlands	We are currently considering opening up the cadastral map (i.e. the geographical part of the cadastral registration).
UK	Land Registry will reply to this.
UK (England and Wales)	Difficult to classify data in the UK under the title cadastral.

2.7. If Cadastral Data are NOT open or open with restrictions, please name conditions on which different users can get access to Cadastral data!

Austria	In general there are charges to be paid as well as licence conditions which must be accepted by the users. Special conditions exist in order to protect personal data.
Cyprus	Law specifies restrictions, i.e. only to interested persons for ownership data.
Czech Republic	Open for everybody, but for getting access to complete cadastral data is necessary to be registered.
Denmark	
Estonia	WMS - free to everyone Data exchange layer (https://www.ria.ee/x-road/) - free to everyone Copy of cadastral data in common spatial formats - state fee for private use, no fee for public sector authorities
Finland	Government agencies and municipalities get C&LR data for free. Other groups have to pay and show a legitimate cause (defined in legislation) for their request. Information can not be searched through person.
France	1°) Concerning the cadastral maps: Some Government institutions can get the cadastral map free of charge if there is a convention of data exchange. Otherwise the cadastral map is not free of charge. Each municipality can get the updated cadastral map of its territory one or more times a year. Business and Citizens/Owners have to pay to get the cadastral sheets. However the cadastral map extracts are free of charge. 2°) Concerning the textual data : For the four user groups, the extracts of the cadastral registers are free (those documents contain the name of the owner, the address of the property, the area of the cadastral parcels...) However : Some government institutions can get the national data if and only if they need it (free of charge or not). The municipalities can get the data covering their territory. Every year, business and citizens can get a limited number of cadastral register extracts. The files containing the names of the streets are free of charge for every user groups.
Germany	Users with a "legitimate interest" (such as owners), certain governmental institutions (not all!), etc can have access to the cadastre.
Greece	Not applicable.
Hungary	- reuse, redistribution is not allowed - paid service

Ireland	There are 4 user groups – Government institutions, Municipalities, Business and Citizens/Owners. Please name conditions for each group!
Italy	- Government institutions can download massive data for free, only for institutional purposes - Municipalities too, but only for data referred to their territory - Business and citizens can download only specific data, on payment - Owners can download data concerning their properties for free
Latvia	Government agencies and municipalities get Cadastral&LR data for free. Owners get Cadastral data for free about his property. Other groups have to pay and show a legitimate cause (defined in legislation) for their request.
Lithuania	1. The data in the Real Property Register about an immovable thing, real rights and the holders of these rights, encumbrances on real rights, legal facts and other notes recorded in the Register as well as the data of persons related to such encumbrances, legal facts and notes shall be public with the exception of cases specified by the Law on Real Property Register and other laws. 2. The archive data in the Real Property Register about an immovable thing, real rights and the holders of these rights, encumbrances on real rights, legal facts and other notes recorded in the Register as well as the data of persons related to such encumbrances, legal facts and notes shall be provided only to: 1) owners of that immovable thing; 2) holders of real rights; 3) courts and law enforcement institutions – for execution of the functions delegated by the state; 4) municipalities – for execution of the municipal functions; 5) public institutions and other persons - for execution of the functions delegated by the state or for the provision of legal services prescribed in laws. 3. The data about all real property of a person, real rights thereto and the holders of these rights, encumbrances on real rights, legal facts and other notes recorded in the Register as well as the data of persons related to such encumbrances, legal facts and notes shall be provided only to: 1) owners of that immovable thing; 2) courts and law enforcement institutions – for execution of the functions delegated by the state; 3) legal entities, which are engaged in insurance business, when the data are necessary for the provision of appropriate insurance services for the persons requesting such services; 4) legal entities, which provide financial services related to risk-taking or solvency assessment, when the data are necessary for the provision of appropriate financial services for the persons requesting such services; 5) municipalities – for execution of the municipal functions; 6) public institutions and other persons - for execution of the functions delegated by the state or for the provision of legal services prescribed in laws. 4. Copies of the documents, on the basis of which an immovable thing, real rights thereto, encumbrances on these rights, legal facts or other notes were registered in the Real Property Registers, shall be provided on the basis of a motivated request only to: 1) owners of that immovable thing; 2) holders of real rights 3) persons entitled to inherit real rights of the deceased to the immovable thing; 4) courts and law enforcement institutions; 5) lawyers (professional law partnerships) and the state-guaranteed lawyer's assistance services; 6) notaries; 7) bailiffs; 8) tax administrators.
Luxembourg	Public institutions.
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	- Basically all cadastral data are provided for the 4 user groups against payment of the legal fees; - Based on an Agreement the cadastral data may be provided free of charge for government institutions, municipalities, business environment.
Slovakia	Government institutions and municipalities can get cadastral data free of charge. Business and citizens/owners have to pay for cadastral data.
Slovenija	Data are charged only for commercial users.
Spain	
Sweden	All 4 user groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User fees are applied • Application for use needed (only allowed usage accepted) • Restrictions for further dissemination.
The Netherlands	As stated before: all cadastre data are available to everyone (public, private, business, citizen) under an open access regime. Data are available and accessible and can be obtained based on a fee. Public sector institutions obtain the data under a government-wide budget regime, which means the public end user is not charged, but the total costs are divided amongst the governments and public authorities.
UK	
UK (England and Wales)	

2.8. Does Cadastral Data are available for free for viewing of each real property?

Austria	The View Services within the INSPIRE framework are free accessible.
Cyprus	Will be upon implementation of the DLS Portal (March 2016).
Czech Republic	Yes.
Denmark	Yes.
Estonia	Yes.
Finland	Yes.
France	Yes (french portal of the cadastral map : www.cadastre.gouv.fr website).
Germany	No (privacy).
Greece	Only in the cadastral offices. Furthermore, it is free of charge for viewing on line only for the real property parcels that each interested person owns.
Hungary	No.
Ireland	The map element of the Land Register is free to view on Landdirect.ie .
Italy	Only for owners.
Latvia	Cadastral value, value maps, cadastral ID, address of cadastral object and cadastral parcel boundaries
Lithuania	Average market value of real property, taxable value, value maps.
Luxembourg	No, Luxyembourg has a serious data protection legislation.
Poland	Only cadastre spatial data.
Portugal	Yes.
Romania	Part of cadastral data are available for free for viewing using IMOBILE application on INSPIRE geoportal of Romania (INIS).
Slovakia	Yes. On Cadastral portal nearly all of the data is viewable free of charge. But they cannot be used for legal purposes.
Slovenija	Yes.
Spain	Yes. Non protected data are open to everybody. Protected data are open to: - owner or other titleholder; -legal interest; - public administration when doing its competences.
Sweden	No.
The Netherlands	No, although this service is available for free for a map view.
UK (England and Wales)	Land Registry make ownership extents freely available via our INSPIRE Index Polygon data set.

2.9. If your organization is into Open Data in some of the above mentioned stages (Question 2.3.), which of the principles of Open Government Data listed below are applicable (more than one alternative could be applicable)?

	Complete	Primary	Timely	Accessible	Machine-processable	Non-discriminatory	Non-proprietary	License-free
Austria								
Cyprus	No	Partly		Partly				
Czech Republic	Partly			Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly	Partly
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Estonia	Partly	Yes	No	Yes	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland								
France				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary								
Ireland								
Italy								
Latvia	No	Yes		Partly	Yes	No	Partly	Yes
Lithuania	No	Yes		Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Partly			Partly				No
Poland	No	Partly		Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly
Portugal								
Romania	Partly	Partly	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Slovakia	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovenija	Yes			Yes	Partly	Yes		Partly
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly
Sweden								

The Netherlands	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly	Partly
UK								
UK (England and Wales)	No							No

2.10. If your organization is into Open Data in some of the above mentioned stages (Question 2.3.), what are the incentives for that (more than one alternative could be applicable)?

	Adjustment to governmental decision, directive or recommendation	Demand from users or VARs (value added resellers)	Rationalization of internal and/or external business processes	Own conviction that society will benefit from this change
Austria				
Cyprus		X	X	
Czech Republic	X			
Denmark		X	X	X
Estonia	X	X	X	X
Finland		X		X
France	X			
Germany				
Greece	X			
Hungary				
Ireland				
Italy				
Latvia		X		X
Lithuania		X		X
Luxembourg	X			
Poland	X		X	X
Portugal	X		X	
Romania	X			X
Slovakia	X	X		
Slovenija			X	X
Spain				
Sweden				
The Netherlands	X	X	X	X
UK	X	X		
UK (England and Wales)	X	X		X

2.11. If your organization has some other incentives without in Question 2.10. mentioned, please write them down!

2.12. What are/were the main obstacles for your organization to implement Open Data (more than one alternative could be applicable)?

	Financial problems	Protection of personal integrity	Need for a preceding judicial development	Need for a preceding technological development	Need for business process re-engineering	Need for change in the internal business culture	There are/were no obstacles
Austria	X	X					
Cyprus		X			X	X	
Czech Republic							X
Denmark	X		X			X	
Estonia	X		X				
Finland	X	X					
France	X	X	X	X			
Germany		X					
Greece	X	X		X	X	X	
Hungary	X	X				X	
Ireland					X	X	
Italy			X				
Latvia	X	X		X			
Lithuania	X	X	X	X			

Luxembourg		X					
Poland		X	X				
Portugal	X	X	X				
Romania			X	X	X		
Slovakia	X	X		X		X	
SLOVENIJA	X				X		
Spain							X
Sweden	X	X	X				
The Netherlands		X			X		
UK	X						
UK (England and Wales)	X	X		X	X	X	

2.13. If there are other obstacles for your organization to implement Open Data without in Question 2.12 mentioned, please write them down!

Austria	Federal Legal Acts Data privacy Information security (e.g. unauthorized access / use, disclosure, modification, corruption) Necessary revenues Performance issues Sustainability.
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	N/A
Finland	
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Hungary	
Ireland	None
Italy	In answer to question 2.12, the word "judicial" has to be meant as LEGISLATIVE development.
Latvia	Open data are basically implemented without any user support. We have always been of the opinion that for complex data society should also be offered some level of user support. In evaluations users (also business-sector) have often indicated that they would like to see improvements in content, quality (including timeliness) and linkage to other data. The budgets we have are based on delivery 'as-is', we have seen no budgets to take into account users' demands.
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Slovakia	
Slovenija	
Spain	
Sweden	
The Netherlands	In the Netherlands open data are basically implemented without any user support. We have always been of the opinion that for complex data society should also be offered some level of user support. In evaluations users (also business-sector) have often indicated that they would like to see improvements in content, quality (including timeliness) and linkage to other data. The budgets we have are based on delivery 'as-is', we have seen no budgets to take into account users' demands.
UK	Financing needs to be sustainable.
UK (England and Wales)	

2.14. Please name benefits of opening Public Sector Data!

Austria	Federal Legal Acts Data privacy Information security (e.g. unauthorized access / use, disclosure, modification, corruption) Necessary revenues Performance issues Sustainability.
Cyprus	1) Development of further economic activity in the private sector; 2) Less effort by employees, less costs; 3) Business Process Re-engineering; 4) Web applications facilitate communication with the citizens; 5) Customer Satisfaction.
Czech Republic	Transparency, easy access, unified guaranteed data.
Denmark	Open public sector data are expected to contribute to more effective public sectors, create growth in the private sector, and improve transparency. Open Cadastral data is included in The Basic Data Program in Denmark. The program defines basic data as core

	information about individuals, businesses, real properties, buildings, addresses, geography, and more; these should be efficiently updated at one place, distributed via a common data distributor, and used by everyone. As a general rule, all basic data are freely available to all public authorities, private businesses and individuals. As such, it is expected that the Danish Basic Data Program will contribute to a better, more efficient and smarter society. As part of the Basic Data Program the structure and content of the real property registers are changed to enhance data quality and improve the accessibility of these data across registers. Together with the implementation of the common data distributor these changes are expected to positively influence the usage of data related to real property in Denmark, including mortgage, insurance and taxation.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open government principle; - Expected positive effect to economy.
Finland	Enables use of up-to-date data. Improves decision making. Creates opportunities for private enterprises and thus strengthens the economy. Generates tax revenues and thus strengthens the society.
France	The expected benefit of opening public sector data is mainly a contribution to the economic growth (development of new softwares, applications, market/business)
Germany	Not applicable.
Greece	All benefits that are referred in the relevant literature about open data.
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved and more efficient public services; - transparency; - new products and services.
Ireland	See data.gov.ie.
Italy	n/a
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved and more efficient public services; - transparency; - new products and services; - Promote growth in the private sector; - expected to contribute to more effective public sectors.
Lithuania	Economic benefit.
Luxembourg	General information.
Poland	1.access to reliable and up to date information; 2.higher confidence among investors; 3.investment growth; 4.saving the time required for the conclusion of transactions in real estate.
Portugal	Transparency; widespread use of information; administrative simplification; etc.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new types of data, services, applications and economic and social opportunities can be generated through the reuse of the already existing data, which are rapidly increasing at global level; - added value, new business model; - increased competitiveness.
Slovakia	Easy access to data, less bureaucracy...
Slovenija	Simplification of formal administrative procedures and benefits of private sector regarding added value services development are the main reasons for promoting open data principles.
Spain	Transparence, legal security, boost the economy, visibility of cadastre and improve the quality of the data. As much as used ..better quality of the cadastral data The usability is the best test for cadastral data and the best way to correct wrong data. People and Governments become awared of the convenience of collaborate with cadastre to have such a complete database as good as possible to the service of society.
Sweden	As said by the Open Knowledge Foundation Network: Releasing social and commercial value (by opening up data, government can help drive the creation of innovative business and services that deliver social and commercial value).
The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased use; - unexpected users (in the mapping sector we have seen numerous new customers in business, science and citizens); - society gets more intelligent because they have easy access to more information.
UK	Limited evidence to date.
UK (England and Wales)	Real challenge in quantifying this a lot of the data is available to customers with no registration process and so we dont know who they are. However, we do know many of our customers through relationships with them and the data is being more widely used, we are getting feedback on the quality of the data, the data is being used more innovatively.

2.15. If there is anything else you want to say about Open Data?

Austria	
Cyprus	N/A
Czech Republic	This issue is not managed in unified and clear way and so the legal rules are necessary.
Denmark	A comment to 2.5: Cadastral data in Denmark do not include personal data, Buildings, taxation, addresses and ownerships.

Estonia	N/A
Finland	Data collection and storage is done with taxes to a great extent. Consequently it should be used for the benefit of the society at large i.e. also private companies and citizens. This however requires efficient processes and good knowledge of what is needed, high quality and updateness of data.
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Hungary	
Ireland	No further comment to add.
Italy	
Latvia	
Lithuania	We would like to draw your attention that the answers to Question 2.5. and Question 2.5.1. were given following the provisions on publicity of cadastre and register data in the Law on the Real Property Cadastre of the Republic of Lithuania and the Law on the Real Property Register of the Republic of Lithuania because Lithuanian laws do not provide for a definition of Open Data.
Luxembourg	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	Implementation of open data and data and public information sharing represent a fundamental policy for a more open, responsible and efficient governance.
Slovakia	
Slovenija	
Spain	Decision makers (politicians, governments) must be convinced of the importance of having a cadastre at the service of society and destinate part of the budget to it.
Sweden	A very interesting area to follow closely.
The Netherlands	How do we get a sustainable open data policy! (not only business wise, but also related to quality and responsiveness to demands in society).
UK	
UK (England and Wales)	