

# A Questão dos Recursos de Informação do Sector Público <sup>1</sup>

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Material didáctico para gestão do conhecimento e estudos de inovação  
(Material pedagógico - uc 62023 e ucs 61049 e 61068)

Há uma renovação da difusão da informação pública e da informação do sector público. Está muito relacionada com a ascensão da economia do conhecimento.

Os projetos em que participei dão informações relevantes sobre os desafios e as deficiências das políticas públicas e do enquadramento estatal em Portugal. As deficiências são: ignorância, inércia, incompetência, arrogância (de decisores e consultores), reducionismo e enviesamento tal como a falta de capacidade e de cumprimento da lei por parte das estruturas envolvidas e os seus decisores.

Há uma co-existência de tradições disciplinares e profissionais e de grupos de interesses (lato sensu) que fomentam um sistema anti-político, avesso ao serviço público genuíno, à transparência e aos interesse intrínseco da cidadania e que gira à volta do Estado, do sistema público e de entidades partidárias, partisanas ou particulares que não entendem ou não querem entender o que uma democracia implica (entités qui font fi de la démocratie et de ses institutions)..

## 1. Objecto do relatório e reconhecimento<sup>2</sup>

### 1.1. Objecto do relatório

Este documento contém os resultados provisórios do projecto de investigação MEPSIR em Portugal. Descreve as actividades realizadas e os resultados alcançados entre Abril de 2005 e Dezembro de 2005 para a avaliação da Directiva da UE n.º 2003/98/CE de 17 de Novembro de 2003.

### 1.2 Metodologia e observações preliminares

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<sup>1</sup> Esta é uma resultante do projecto Mepsir e a minha participação com as questões metodológicas e de investigação que resultaram do tempo gasto a entrevistar gestores de informação pública e as entidades que controlam o acesso a essa informação. O projecto teve início em 2003 e terminou em 2007. A partir daí, fiz várias pesquisas na administração pública e em entidades públicas que detêm informações úteis ou importantes para indivíduos e cidadãos.

<sup>2</sup> Existem em acesso restrito o relatório para Portugal descrito no repositório aberta da UAb em <http://hdl.handle.net/10400.2/9045>

Portugal, dentro da União Europeia, é um Estado relativamente pequeno com organização unitária. A população total é ligeiramente superior a dez milhões de habitantes, vivendo principalmente no Continente, com excepção das regiões autónomas da Madeira e dos arquipélagos dos Açores. A autonomia regional é proporcionada pela Constituição e existem duas regiões autónomas: Madeira e Açores (Açores), que não estudámos especificamente. Tanto a Madeira como os Açores têm competências legislativas e administrativas, para além do poder de criar organizações públicas, mas, na sua acção, têm de cooperar e subordinar-se ao Estado central.

A maior parte da informação do sector público, que tem sido objecto de investigação, é informação que é fornecida por organizações centrais (estatais).

As organizações inquiridas situam-se, na sua maioria, a nível nacional. A nível regional ou local, os municípios, as organizações municipais e as administrações portuárias são as entidades que lidam com a informação do sector público. No caso dos municípios, as organizações estão principalmente relacionadas com o sector dos transportes, como as empresas públicas de autocarros e o transporte subterrâneo (metropolitano).

As regiões autónomas propriamente ditas, Madeira e Açores, não têm organizações específicas no inquérito que responderam quer ao inquérito Web quer ao inquérito de conteúdo público. Por falta de respostas, não foi possível obter pessoas de contacto. No entanto, este problema de cobertura é compensado pelo facto de a maioria das organizações contactadas nos diferentes domínios públicos serem a nível nacional, excepto, como mencionado acima, os transportes públicos.

## 2. Resultados

### 2.1 Inquéritos na Web

No final, mais de 60 inquéritos foram concluídos. Como já foi mencionado, a um deles falta o nome da pessoa de contacto. Uma pessoa de contacto idêntica pode ser listada para diferentes tipos de informação, mesmo para diferentes subdomínios. Em quase todos os casos, o inquirido declarou que está disposto a participar no inquérito. Nos primeiros contactos, foi aparente alguma relutância em participar, mas isto foi resolvido chegando às pessoas certas para a participação.

Para todos os subdomínios do PSI, foram encontrados detentores de conteúdos públicos.

Provavelmente, a estrutura desses detentores de conteúdos públicos difere de país para país e as entidades portuguesas são diferentes em termos de âmbito e atribuição do que noutros países.

A diversidade das organizações que participam no inquérito tem de ser realçada. Algumas estiveram ao nível dos Ministérios (Ministério das Obras Públicas, ou seja, obras públicas; Ministério da Saúde,

Ministério da Saúde; e Ministério da Justiça, Ministério da Justiça). Outros situam-se ao nível de organizações nacionais específicas: Banco de Portugal (Banco Central de Portugal), INE, INA, ANA, etc.

Quase tudo o que tentamos, foi difícil ter informação das pessoas certas, porque a hierarquia da administração pública portuguesa é rigorosa e directa e não existe um padrão comum de comunicação. A ausência de práticas partilhadas também ocorre na maioria das empresas públicas e privadas, em todos os domínios. É raro encontrar uma pessoa que se considere competente e bem informada para participar imediatamente no inquérito.

Uma conclusão rápida ou superficial dos resultados da investigação até agora realizada:

Ao contrário de muitos outros países, não é fácil encontrar na Internet informações sobre o estado da informação do sector público para cada entidade específica. Na maioria dos casos, a informação é inexistente ou imprecisa ou inexistente.

Como referido no parágrafo anterior, a directiva PSI não foi transposta para o ordenamento jurídico português em Novembro de 2005. Provavelmente, esta situação é um, mas apenas um, factor que poderia explicar que pouca informação sobre o estado das ISP e do licenciamento estava disponível. Outros factores estão relacionados com a recente instabilidade política na maioria dos Ministérios e as frequentes mudanças de orientação na administração pública e nas entidades públicas, mais frequentemente relacionadas com as mudanças globais dos governos e com as substituições pontuais mas frequentes de determinados ministros e directores gerais. Como corolário, encontramos o abandono de algum projecto interessante de informação pública na Internet, tal como a acção Infocid com o objectivo de dar gratuitamente aos cidadãos informações disponíveis sobre os serviços públicos (ver o site uma vez florescente [www.infocid.pt](http://www.infocid.pt) que foi suprimido). As mudanças de direcção são demasiado frequentes e as iniciativas abandonadas sem se proceder a qualquer actualização clara e melhorias cumulativas sobre a experiência passada e o feedback dos utilizadores.

Outro factor é o aumento relativamente recente da atenção à Internet por parte da administração pública. Para dar um exemplo, o site do Ministério da Justiça estava a dar informações sobre 2000 em Julho de 2005. A consciência da informação pública e do governo electrónico é, em geral, baixa. Esta situação tornou o processo de investigação bastante difícil e também tem de ser tido em conta nos resultados. Para além dos resultados da investigação do inquérito na web, do inquérito aos detentores de conteúdos públicos e do inquérito aos re-utilizadores, deparámo-nos com uma vasta gama de "informação qualitativa" no que diz respeito ao tratamento da informação do sector público. Relacionada com isto, está a tendência dos detentores de conteúdos de informação pública a darem o pedido de participação no inquérito ao superior hierárquico, como se o pedido fosse invulgar ou importante. Em geral, as organizações não estão bem preparadas para lidar com a informação do

público na Internet. Poucos têm a maior parte da informação na Internet. O caso típico é colocar na Internet a informação frequentemente solicitada e dar alguma indicação de como obter mais elementos através de meios de difusão mais clássicos (publicações periódicas, relatórios, CD-rom e livros).

### 3. Questões de reflexão.

Como consideram a importância da informação pública para trabalhadores, empresas, empreendedores e gestores?

E no caso dos cidadãos e das cidadãs?

Tenten fazer uma investigação sobre o acesso atual a informações públicas relacionadas com um tópico da unidade curricular escolhida (61068, 61041, 61049 e 62023).

# Anexo - Relatório Mepsir

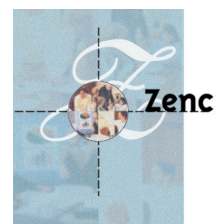
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# **MEPSIR**

## Measuring European Public Sector Information Resources

Final Report of Study on Exploitation of public sector information  
– benchmarking of EU framework conditions

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June 2006



**Part 1:**  
**Description, overview of results and conclusions**

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### **Note:**

The opinions expressed are the view of the authors and their sole responsibility and not necessarily those of the European Commission or any of its services.

## Abbreviations used in this report

CENDOJ	Centro de Documentación Judicial del Consejo General del Poder Judicial (Spain)
ECOMET	The Economic Interest Grouping of the National Meteorological Services of the European Economic Area
EEA	European Economic Area
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KMI	Koninklijk Meteorologisch Instituut (Belgium)
MEPSIR	Measuring European Public Sector Information Resources
OMB	White House Office of Management and Budget (USA)
OPSI	Office of Public Sector Information (United Kingdom)
PRIMET	Association of Private Meteorological Services
PSI	Public sector information
RDW	Rijksdienst voor het Wegverkeer (Netherlands)



## 1 Introduction

This document is the final report of the MEPSIR study that conducted a measurement related to the European Directive 2003/98/EC of 17 November 2003 on the re-use of public sector information (PSI).

The study was awarded in response to a call for tender under the name *“exploitation of public sector information - benchmarking of EU framework conditions”* published in the Official Journal, ref. 2004/S 3-001613 of 6 January 2004. In the call for tender, the objective of this work was defined as: *“the study will serve as a basis for the review of the EP and Council Directive of 27.10.2003 on the re-use of public sector information. It will consist of a methodological part as well as of a first practical measurement of the present framework conditions for the re-use of public sector information throughout Europe. It should give a quantitative and qualitative assessment of issues such as transparency of conditions for re-use and number of cross-border licenses for public sector information. It should be based on a methodology that makes it possible to repeat the exercise and include an element of benchmarking with the US”*.

The study contract was awarded to the HELM Group of Companies of Moira, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom with Zenc of The Hague, The Netherlands, and undertaken in the period November 2004 through April 2006.

The first part of this report contains a description of the context (chapter 2) and the scope (chapter 3) of the study, followed by a description of the approach (chapter 4), methodology (chapter 5) and analysis method (chapter 6). This introductory material is followed by chapters with presentation of the overall results (chapter 7) and overviews of the results for all domains (chapter 8), for all countries (chapter 9) and for economic indicators (chapter 10). Chapter 11 describes the situation in the USA, while chapter 12 contains a description of seven case studies. The report concludes with a number of conclusions (chapter 13).

The second part of this report presents the detailed results of the study, both from a domain perspective, showing the figures for the sub-domains relevant for public sector information, as well as from a geographical perspective, showing the figures for the countries that were surveyed.



## 2 Context

The Directive 2003/98/EC (in the remainder of this report referred to as “the Directive”) states in Article 1 as its main objective: to establish “*a minimum set of rules governing the re-use and the practical means of facilitating re-use of existing documents held by public sector bodies of the Member States*”. From the preamble, it can be seen that the Directive sets out to establish a framework for fair, proportionate and non-discriminatory conditions for re-use of information held by public sector bodies in the European Union (EU). This objective should be placed in the context of the wider goal of facilitating access to knowledge for citizens and business promoting the emergence of Community-wide services as an important part of the internal market. The Directive constitutes a minimal harmonisation effort to make approaches in the member states converge in order to make it easier for organisations wishing to use public sector information in their products or services to determine which information is available and what the conditions for its use are. For example, the Directive recommends the provision of standard, electronically available licenses governing re-use and provision of tools for finding information through asset lists or portal sites. It also defines basic rules for response times on requests for re-use of information as well as for charging mechanisms that should not exceed cost of distribution plus a reasonable return on investment.

The approach taken in the European Union, allowing public sector bodies to charge for the re-use of their information while aiming to preclude excessive prices, is different from the approach taken in the United States, where in principle, access to and re-use of public sector information on the federal level are unrestricted and, as a rule, on a royalty-free basis.

The Directive, dated 17 November 2003, was published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 345/90 on 31 December 2003 at which date it entered into force. The Directive, in article 12, requires the member states to bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive by 1 July 2005, a process that is commonly referred to as the transposition of the Directive.

Article 13 of the Directive foresees a review to be carried out of its application before 1 July 2008. In preparation for this review, the MEPSIR study, carried out from late 2004 until early 2006, provided a baseline measurement in a period around the deadline for transposition, taking a snapshot of the situation before the legal requirements of the Directive had taken effect. The repeatable methodology developed by the MEPSIR study will allow the European Commission to compare the effects of the Directive three years after the transposition date.

### 3 Scope

The MEPSIR study covered in its measurement the situation with respect to the re-use of “documents” held by “public sector bodies”. In the terminology of the Directive, “document” is defined as “any representation of acts, facts or information — and any compilation of such acts, facts or information — whatever its medium (written on paper, or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording), held by public sector bodies” and for which “the public sector body has the right to authorise re-use”. The definition of “public sector body” is taken from Directive 92/50/EEC as “State, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law, associations formed by one or more of such authorities or bodies governed by public law” where “Body governed by public law” means “Any body that is established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character, and having legal personality and financed, for the most part, by the State, or regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or subject to management supervision by those bodies; or having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law”.

The Directive applies to the 25 Member States of the European Union, and also, through the European Economic Area (EEA) Joint Committee, to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

It is important to note that the Directive does explicitly not apply to:

- documents the supply of which is an activity falling outside the scope of the public task of the public sector bodies concerned as defined by law or by other binding rules in the Member State, or in the absence of such rules as defined in line with common administrative practice in the Member State in question;
- documents for which third parties hold intellectual property rights;
- documents which are excluded from access by virtue of the access regimes in the Member States, including on the grounds of the protection of national security (i.e. State security), defence, or public security; statistical or commercial confidentiality;
- documents held by public service broadcasters and their subsidiaries, and by other bodies or their subsidiaries for the fulfilment of a public service broadcasting remit;
- documents held by educational and research establishments, such as schools, universities, archives, libraries and research facilities including, where relevant, organisations established for the transfer of research results;
- documents held by cultural establishments, such as museums, libraries, archives, orchestras, operas, ballets and theatres.

The MEPSIR study conducted the measurement in all 25 member states of the European Union and in Norway, while the same methodology was applied to the United States to allow for comparison between the two approaches.

It should be noted that the study focused on the main categories of public sector information, covering the main areas that are considered to be the most valuable. Furthermore, some domains were left out, such as scientific information and cultural information, which are outside the scope of the Directive.

## 4 Approach

The MEPSIR study developed a repeatable methodology (described in more detail in chapter 5) set in a context of the Directive, its domain coverage and its geographic coverage.

The core study team from HELM and Zenc identified the domains and sub-domains to be covered, established the criteria to be considered in the measurement, and identified a group of country researchers covering all the countries under investigation.

The results of the domain and sub-domain selection, definition of criteria and the tasks of the country researchers were all, during the initial phases of the study, shared in regular meetings with the monitoring team at the European Commission, and with a group of external experts that were invited to form the study's Advisory Board.

The methodology was endorsed by the Advisory Board and agreed by the European Commission in July 2005.

In the first half of 2005, the core study team invited the country researchers to a two-day training session in The Hague in order to explore the methodology with them. During the second half of 2005, the methodology was applied in all 25 Member States of the European Union and Norway through the activities of the core study team and the country researchers. In early 2006, the data for the United States were added as an element of comparison between the approaches on the two sides of the Atlantic.

Following the data gathering, the results were tabulated and presented in graphical format to allow for the analysis and identification of main issues. The graphs were produced showing a number of aspects that were considered to be demonstrative for progress in the light of the main aspects of the Directive.

In support of the analysis of the results of the data collection phase, seven case studies were undertaken, catching the 'story behind the figures' and particularly focusing on the paramount changes already brought about by the Directive and the areas where there is still room for improvement. Selecting Member States and domains, careful balances were struck to maximize the richness of the picture. Focusing on compliance aspects (e.g., transparency, accountability, pricing, non-discrimination), interviews were held with leading producers and re-users of meteo-, geo-, transport- and legal information. Furthermore, some highly interesting initiatives (frontrunners) were looked into both from the public and private sector, where the Directive has already led to concrete steps and results.

As part of the closing phase of the study, preliminary results were presented to the PSI group<sup>1</sup> at a meeting in Luxembourg on 17 February 2006.

Initial conclusions were drawn up by the core study team and then discussed with the Advisory Board. As a result, the conclusions were finalised for submission to the monitoring team at the European Commission.

<sup>1</sup> [http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/policy/psi/implementation/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/policy/psi/implementation/index_en.htm)

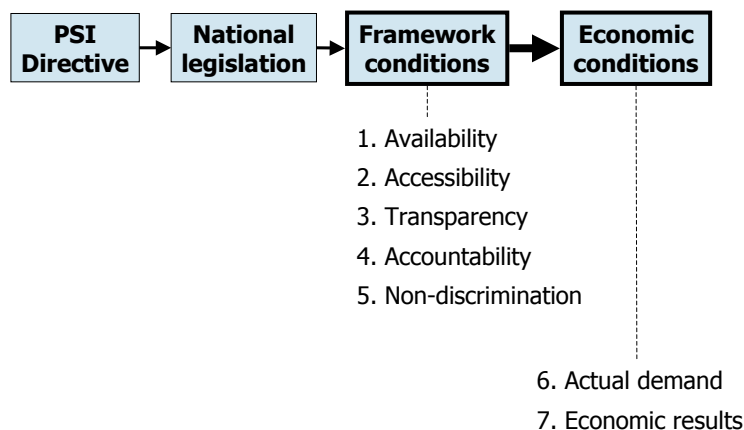
## 5 Methodology

Taking into account the definitions and exclusions in the Directive, the MEPSIR study defined six main domains for investigation:

1. Business information, including Chamber of commerce information, official business registers, patent and trademark information and public tender databases;
2. Geographic information, including address information, aerial photos, buildings, cadastral information, geodetic networks, geology, hydrographical data and topographic information;
3. Legal information, including decisions of national, foreign and international courts, national legislation and treaties;
4. Meteorological information, including climate data and models and weather forecasts;
5. Social data, including various types of statistics (economic, employment, health, population, public administration, social);
6. Transport information, including information on traffic congestion, work on roads, and public transport, and vehicle registration.

The methodology of the MEPSIR study identified three types of generic roles for organisations involved in (the re-use of) public sector information:

1. Public content holders: public bodies or bodies governed by public law which supply documents on a market and to whom the Directive applies;
2. Re-users: parties that supply information to the market, not being public content holders to whom the Directive applies;
3. Users: any user of the information.



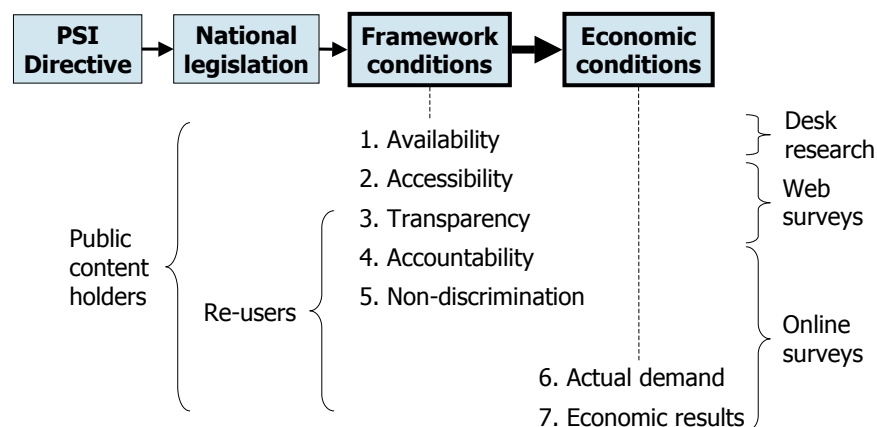
**Figure 1: Framework and economic conditions**

The study distinguished five types of framework conditions and two types of economic conditions that are logically related as described below.

1. **Availability:** If there is not at least some information *available* for re-use in a particular sub-domain, there will not be a market.
2. **Accessibility:** The availability of information, per se, does not lead to anything if it is not *accessible*.
3. **Transparency:** In turn, accessibility does not mean much without *transparency*, that is, it should be clear which conditions apply to the re-use of information.
4. **Accountability:** The suppliers of information should be *accountable* for adhering to these conditions.
5. **Non-discrimination:** Ultimately, the possibility to keep suppliers responsible for applying the same conditions to all users should guarantee *non-discrimination* among users.
6. **Actual demand:** Equal and fair access to information will boost the *actual demand*.
7. **Economic results:** This will eventually translate into direct (more turnover for re-users) and indirect (more commercial activity based on public sector information) *economic results*.

The MEPSIR study performed a baseline measurement on the framework conditions and some economic aspects related thereto. Obviously there is a direct relation with the Directive: the framework conditions change as a result of the implementation of the Directive in the Member States, putting public sector bodies under various obligations in relation to their PSI. Subsequently, these framework conditions favourably impact the economic behaviour of the actors in the value chains: assumingly more transparency, moderate pricing (backed by accountability) and non-discrimination jointly establish a level playing field for re-use of the information throughout Europe, resulting in dynamic markets, innovation, economic growth and rising employment.

The measurements of these seven dimensions were conducted through desk research, a Web survey and two rounds of online questionnaires. In this approach, each of the dimensions was measured by an indicator that consisted of several items.



**Figure 2: Types of survey and target audiences**

The first dimension, *availability*, was covered by desk research. First of all, to determine what types of content were relevant for the study, a first step taken by country researchers was the application of a “PSI pre-test” (see Appendix 1), in which a flowchart of questions helped the researchers to determine whether the Directive would apply to a particular type of content and a particular organisation. After determining that the Directive did indeed apply, the country researchers assessed whether a market existed for a particular type of public sector information. This was done by checking whether public content holders existed for that particular sub-domain.

The second (*accessibility*) and third (*transparency*) dimensions were measured by a Web survey conducted by the country researchers in all countries. This was a scan of the Web sites of the organisations that were identified during the desk research.

For the remaining dimensions, it was necessary to look beyond the Web site, that is, to look into the organisation. The obvious method to use is to do internal audits by a team of external experts. This is however a time-consuming and costly way to gather data. Given the constraints of the project and the large number of organisations involved<sup>2</sup> we had to resort to another method, namely self-reporting by a key respondent within the organisation using prestructured online questionnaires. The quality of the answers was improved by identifying suitable contact persons. Secondly, answers of a second group of respondents (re-users) could be used to verify the answers of the first group (public content holders).

Requests for filling in the questionnaires were sent to targeted respondents in two rounds.

In the first mailing, for each of the available sub-domains, respondents from public content holders were requested to answer various questions about their organisation and to identify the most important re-users and users of their information.

In the second mailing, respondents from all organisations that were identified during the first round as re-users were requested to answer various questions about their own organisation and about their supplier of information, the original public content holder.

The latter set of questions was used to check for biases due to self-reporting in the answers given in the first round.

Demand and economic performance were measured by directly asking both public content holders and re-users for key economic data, such as total turnover against turnover related to public sector information, total number of staff against the number of staff dedicated to handling public sector information and estimates of domestic market for a particular type of public sector information.

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<sup>2</sup> The point of departure of the study was to give full coverage to the subject at hand, both in terms of the PSI spectrum (6 main domains and 28 sub domains) and geography (the entire EU plus Norway and the USA). On average 5 organisations were identified per sub domain per country. Hence over 3,000 organisations had to be investigated.

## 6 Analysis

The results from the Web survey and the online questionnaires were subjected to statistical analysis.

Analysis started during the period that Web surveys and online questionnaires were being filled in. This interim analysis was done to check the quality of the data. The results of each country were compared against the average results and against the results of comparable countries, using population size and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as matching criteria.

The final results were further analysed using various statistical techniques. The output data from the Web survey and online questionnaires had two important limitations that were taken into account in the analysis.

Firstly, although multiple items were used for each of the seven variables, the number of observations per sub-domain in each country was limited; therefore it was not possible to compare between sub-domains within one country. However, it was still possible to compare results, either between countries (by aggregating data at a national level) or between sub-domains (by aggregating data across all countries).

Secondly, most variables were measured on an ordinal scale, not on an interval or ratio scale<sup>3</sup>. Consequently, conventional statistical techniques such as t-tests and correlation could not be used. Instead we relied on less powerful techniques such as median and range.

Because the purpose of the methodology was to allow (repeated) measurement of the state of affairs with regard to public sector information rather than explain the situation and differences, the focus of the analysis was on describing the results and less so on determining relationships between variables.

Both in the interim and final analysis, an important issue was whether a country or sub-domain differed significantly from other countries or sub-domains. Values were checked against a number of control variables such as GDP and country size. In most cases, the number of observations per country or sub-domain was not sufficient to safely assume a normal distribution<sup>4</sup>. In those cases we had to resort to less powerful (non-parametric) tests.

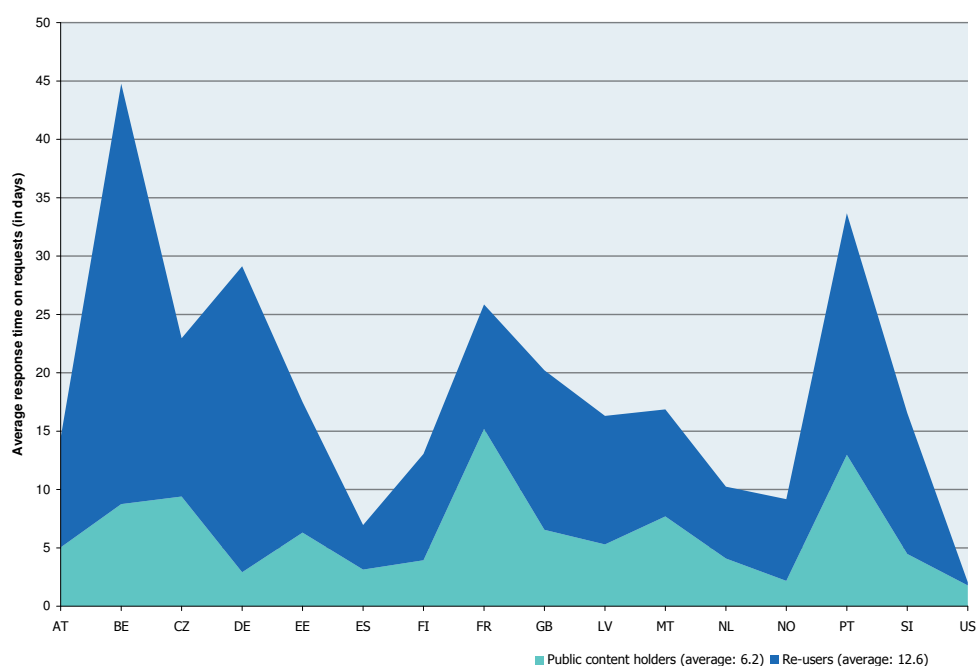
In order to be able to compare domains and countries, a number of indexes were defined that could be considered to indicate the level of “maturity” of domains and countries in the light of the main aspects of the Directive. These indexes are simply the average of the standardised scores of all items that fall under a certain variable (e.g., ‘Accessibility’). A detailed overview of the structure of the indexes and their underlying data is given in Appendix 2.

<sup>3</sup> With the exception of the economic indicators (demand and economic performance) which were measured on a ratio scale.

<sup>4</sup> Using  $n < 30$  as a rule of thumb threshold.

The first index ('Accessibility') and second index ('Transparency') each consisted of a set of items that originated from the Web surveys. 'Accessibility' covered scores for 'request for information', 'delivery of information' (available channels), 'search facilities' (search engines, asset lists) and 'translations'. 'Transparency' covered scores for '% of licences' (both commercial and non-commercial), '% licences online', 'financial transparency' (standard prices, standard accounting methods), and 'channels for request and delivery of licences'.

The third index, 'Accountability' and fourth index, 'Non-discrimination', consisted of two sets of items that essentially covered the same scores (response time, % of requests rejected, information of legal remedies, quality of information) but were taken from two different surveys (respectively the public content holder and re-user survey).



**Figure 3: Average response time as reported by public content holders and re-users**

In most cases we found consistently lower scores from the re-users than from the public content holders. An example is shown in Figure 3 where the reported average response time on requests (in number of days) of public content holders is plotted against the same value reported by re-users for a subset of 16 countries.

The last two variables (respectively 'Demand' and 'Economic performance') were merged into one variable, 'Economic Performance'. This variable was not presented as an index. The individual items were kept apart but cross-comparison was used to improve the robustness of the estimates of the key performance indicators (such as the overall size of the domestic market for public sector information).

Based on the data gathered estimates for the entire European market could be derived from average values for key economic data (e.g., average turnover per staff member assigned to activities related to public sector information)<sup>5</sup>.

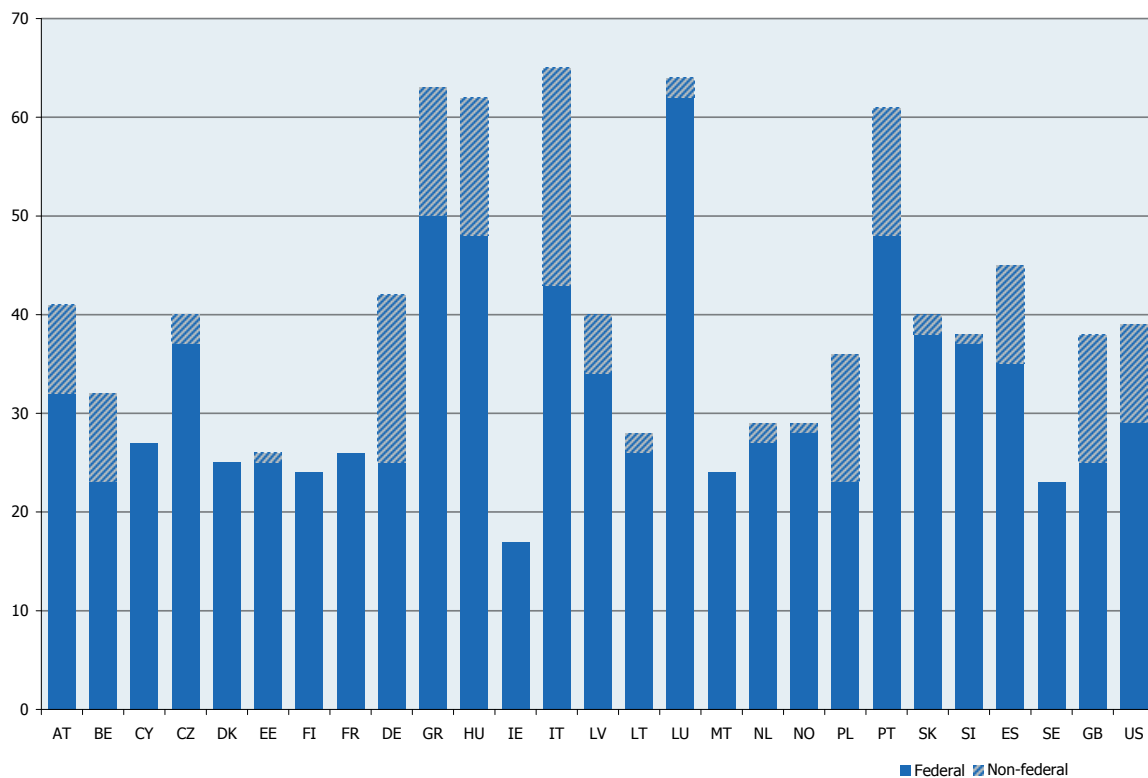
<sup>5</sup> For a comprehensive discussion of this particular variable we refer to chapter 10 ('Economic indicators')

## 7 Overall results

### 7.1 Overview of data gathering

The research process started with the identification of public content holders followed by completion of Web surveys on these public content holders by the country researchers in each country. Subsequently, respondents for the public content holder and re-user questionnaire surveys were contacted through targeted mailings. Over a period of seven months (June 2005 – February 2006) more than 3,000 e-mails were sent all across Europe and the US. Both surveys were in English but were also available in other European languages (e.g., French and German). Support in the local language was made available via the local country researcher.

The average number of public content holders per country found in the Web surveys was 38<sup>6</sup>, or 1.4 public content holders per sub-domain. Differences between the totals could largely be attributed to differences in coverage of the lower administrative levels (regional/provincial and local/municipal). Luxembourg was an obvious exception but many of the public content holders found there could also be classified at the municipal level (e.g., City of Luxembourg).

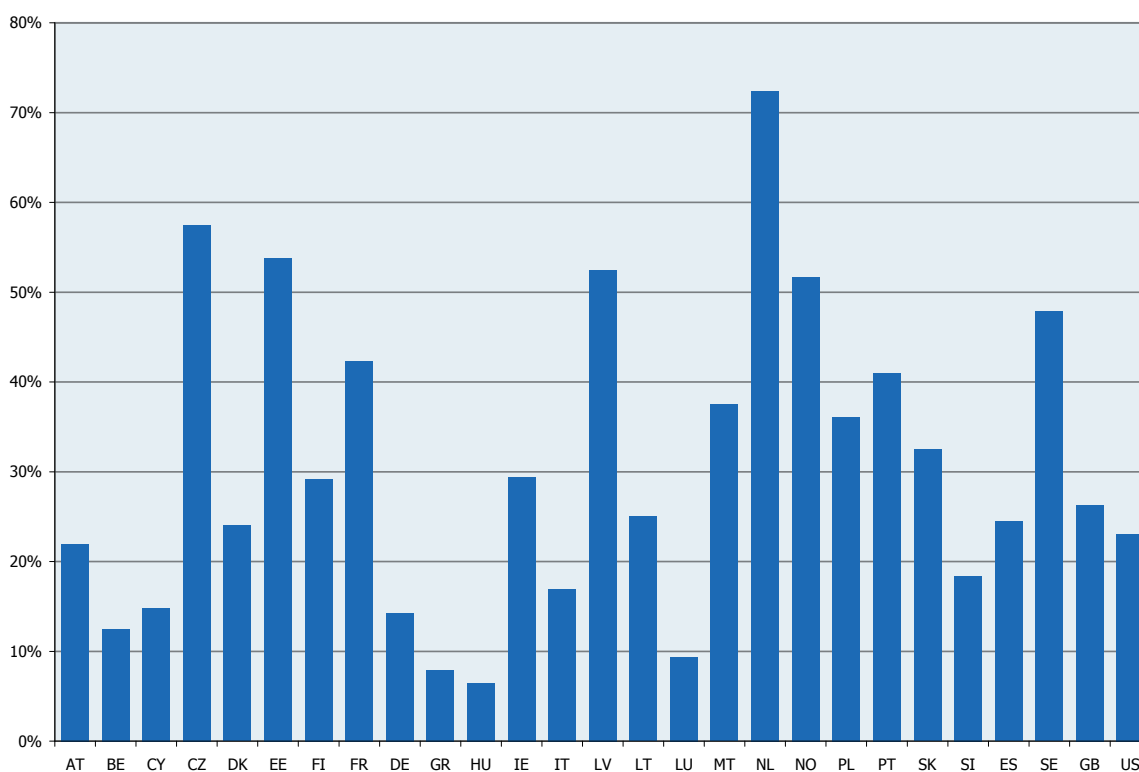


**Figure 4 – Total number of public content holders per country identified during Web survey**

<sup>6</sup> With a median value of 37 and a standard deviation of 14.

Because of the substantial differences in response rates between the public content holder surveys there was no correlation between the number of contact persons identified through the Web survey and the number of submitted questionnaires by public content holders. On the contrary, countries where a relatively low number of public content holders were found (e.g., the Nordic countries), usually had relatively high response rates, possibly because of a centralised structure of the basic registers. Conversely, countries where a relatively high number of public content holders were found (e.g., Greece and Italy) had relatively low response rates. This pattern probably transcends this study and may be linked to more structural (e.g., cultural) differences between countries.

The average response rate was 31%<sup>7</sup>, or 11 public content holders per country. This is altogether not a bad rate for an online survey, although given the fact that personalised mailings were used, somewhat higher response rates could have been expected. Also, there was a substantial variation in response rates between the countries<sup>8</sup>. This might be due partly to cultural differences and partly to differences in familiarity with the topic of public sector information. High response rates in some countries (e.g., Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands) could be explained by the use of more pro-active methods to contact potential respondents (additional follow-up by telephone of the initial electronic mailings). The availability of a translated version of the survey in the main national language of the country was not correlated with the response rate<sup>9</sup> – thus the supply of local versions of the survey did not boost the response rates.



**Figure 5 – Response rates per country on public content holder surveys (%)**

<sup>7</sup> With a median of 28%.

<sup>8</sup> Standard deviation is 17%.

<sup>9</sup> The average for the group of countries which had a version of the survey available in one of their main languages was 32%, against 30% for the countries who did not have such a version.

Whereas public content holders and contact persons within those organisations were identified by the local country researchers, re-users were traced via the public content holders – their suppliers of public sector information. Asking preceding respondents to mention subsequent respondents ('snowballing') is an established and widely used technique to arrive from smaller sets of respondents to larger ones. However, in the particular context of MEPSIR, this technique by itself did not generate sufficient leads. Although the privacy of all contact persons was explicitly guaranteed in the surveys, most public content holders seemed to be reluctant to mention the names of their users. We were not able to identify whether this was caused by unwillingness of the public content holders or by a lack of knowledge (or both)<sup>10</sup>. Furthermore, in the rare cases in which they did indicate re-users, the level of detail was low (that is, only general categories were mentioned, e.g., 'major cities' or 'publishers'). In none of the cases, contact details of potential content persons within re-users were revealed. Ultimately, just a few dozen re-users could be traced using the snowballing technique.

The set of addresses for the mailing list to the re-users was enhanced in two ways. First, some country teams were asked to put in additional effort tracing public content holders and re-users and encouraging them to answer the questions. These countries were Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the US. This extra effort was spread out keeping a balance between small and large countries and geographic coverage (north-south, east-west).

Secondly, the mailing list was complemented with contact addresses taken from several other public sources such as reports<sup>11</sup> and membership lists of umbrella organisations<sup>12</sup>. Such sources were not available for all domains of public sector information.

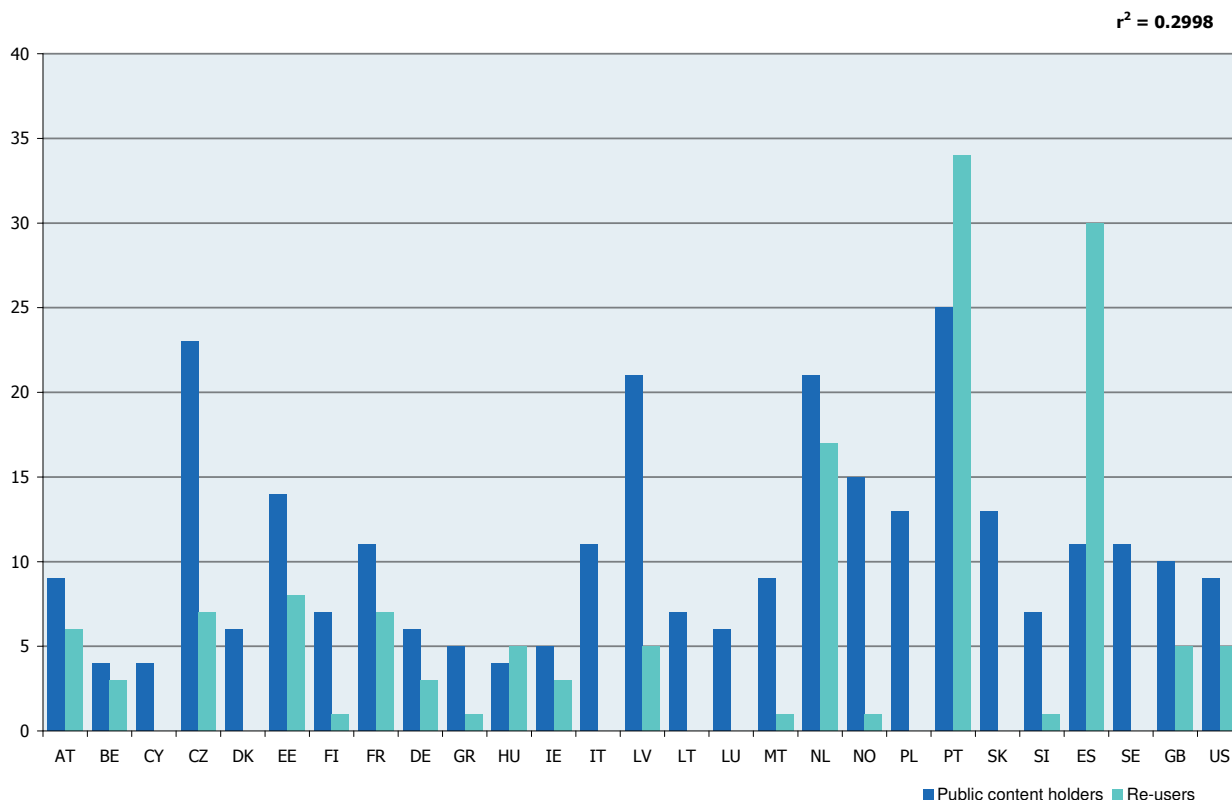
Eventually, the overall number of re-users found (including contact data of persons within those organisations) was around 350. The total number of re-user surveys submitted was 140: hence a response rate of 40%. This is relatively high compared to the response rate of the public content holders. Thus, although re-users were difficult to trace, once found their willingness to participate in the study was relatively high. This might be explained by the fact that re-users are less satisfied with the current framework conditions than public content holders, and therefore have a greater interest for the situation to change. Furthermore, as such a change would not be beneficial to re-users across the board, there might be a bias in the population of re-users towards those that have a higher expectation that the Directive will have a positive effect on their own activities.

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<sup>10</sup> At least in Germany and Austria, privacy concerns were clearly at stake.

<sup>11</sup> E.g., University of Sheffield et al., GINIE Final Report (Report D 1.5.1), January 2004.

<sup>12</sup> E.g., ECOMET, <http://www.meteo.oma.be/ECOMET/index.html>



**Figure 6 – Total number of public content holder surveys and re-user surveys submitted, per country**

The additional efforts to increase the size of the re-user mailing lists introduced a bias both towards certain countries and towards certain sub-domains. This means that some sub-domains and countries are covered better than others. However, the lack of data from the re-user set could partly be compensated by more evenly distributed coverage of the public content holders, as two types of surveys essentially covered the same variables (‘Transparency’, ‘Accountability’, ‘Non-discrimination’, and ‘Economic performance’).

To sum up, for the first three variables (‘Availability’, ‘Accessibility’, and ‘Transparency’) all countries and all sub-domains were well covered. For the remaining variables there are substantial differences between countries and sub-domains. Consequently, results at the level of individual countries and sub-domains could in some cases be less robust and conclusions at this detailed level should be treated with caution. Given the sufficient size of the overall populations, aggregating results to total scores should give a fairly reliable representation of the current situation of framework conditions and economic performance in the European Union and Norway.

## 7.2 Processing of results

One of the objectives of the MEPSIR study was to produce a baseline measurement that could be compared to a subsequent measurement in 2008. Together, the results of these measurements could then be used to evaluate the real impact of the Directive on the framework conditions related to the re-use of public sector information and eventually to determine the economic impact of the Directive. With this purpose in mind, the methodology was designed in such a way that it is repeatable under controlled conditions.

The results of this particular first measurement were not of the sort to allow sophisticated processing of the data. What matters in the re-run of the measurement will be the changes and growth rates, not the current situation and the absolute scores. For instance, the differences that exist between countries (and sub-domains for that matter) are likely determined by historical circumstances to a large degree.

An unfavourable position vis-à-vis peers right now is not necessarily something to worry about. However, if the relative position has not changed in the next measurement flags should go up.

It was nevertheless possible to make comparisons across countries and sub-domains with the current dataset. However, given the sometimes limited number of observations, one should not draw (radical) conclusions based on such cross-comparisons. For the processing and presentation of the data a matter-of-fact approach was chosen, staying as close as possible to the original raw data and staying away as much as possible from interpretation.

Two distinctively different cross-sections through the original data set were made. One was based on countries, the other on sub-domains. The fundamental difference between the cross-sections was the treatment of the re-users. In contrast to the public content holders, many re-users were found to be active in multiple sub-domains (albeit nearly always within the same country). This did not have much impact on the drafting of the country-based cross-section. For the other cross-section, the scores of the re-users on all items were divided equally across the sub-domains in which they had reported to be active. For the financial items (under the variable 'Economic performance') this is rather obvious since otherwise budgets and market estimates would have been counted multiple times. In the case of the other two variables ('Accountability' and 'Non-discrimination'), the choice to distribute the scores was less obvious. If a certain re-user was active in many sub-domains, its assessment on the accountability and non-discrimination in one specific sub-domain was diluted. One could argue that precisely these types of cross-domain re-users are the most important ones. On the other hand – and this is the argument underlying the choice to redistribute the scores – the universal 'one man one vote' principle also was applied here. Furthermore, reasoning to the opposite direction, re-users active in only one sub-domain would probably have the best overview of that particular sub-domain. A consequence of the decision to redistribute the scores of the re-users is that the totals of the two subsets are no longer comparable – they really are different representations of the same empirical domain.

In any case, whether the scores of re-users are redistributed or not, the differences between sub-domains within the same domain showed so much variance that the results of the sub-domains could not be aggregated to main domains (e.g., compare the level of transparency of legal information with the level of transparency of geographical information). Hence conclusions should always be made at the lowest level (sub-domains).

### 7.3 Constraints of the methodology

An important aim of the MEPSIR research was to develop a repeatable methodology that enables monitoring the re-use of public sector information. Using this methodology, a first baseline measurement was performed with the aim to gather, on a sub-domain level, data from the most important public content holders throughout Europe. Our researchers have contributed to this aim, at the same time creating a sample of small and larger players in the field.

Using the MEPSIR methodology, the researchers were asked to identify the one to three of the most important public content holders per sub domain and relevant contact persons within those organisations. Subsequently, targeted mailings were sent to the contact persons with a request to fill in an online survey. As the methodology, described in chapter 5, relies mainly on self-reporting for certain indicators, the results do not necessarily include all important public content holders and therefore cannot be considered to be representative for the whole of the European public content holders.

As part of the ‘snowballing’ methodology, public content holders were asked to identify their most important re-users. All re-users identified received several e-mails asking them to answer the MEPSIR questionnaire. In addition, the MEPSIR team and the country researchers identified several umbrella organisations that sent out e-mails to their members asking them to answer to the MEPSIR questionnaire. Furthermore, the MEPSIR team and researchers did additional research in order to identify and approach important re-users.

Again, as the methodology relies on self-reporting, the results of the MEPSIR study are based on responses from small and large organisations that actually responded to the questionnaire and therefore are not necessarily representative for the sub-domains or countries.

The economic indicators of the MEPSIR study as presented in this report are estimates provided by a sample of stakeholder themselves, and therefore do not necessarily accurately reflect the current market situation. Our own estimates are in turn based on these market estimates. They are corroborated by a second set of estimates provided by the stakeholders (see chapter 10). To some extent, all estimates may be seen as ancillary to illustrate the (possible) correlation between certain framework conditions and economic output from the perspective of the main actors involved. They should however not be used or relied upon as objective market data for other purposes.

## 8 Overview of results for the domains

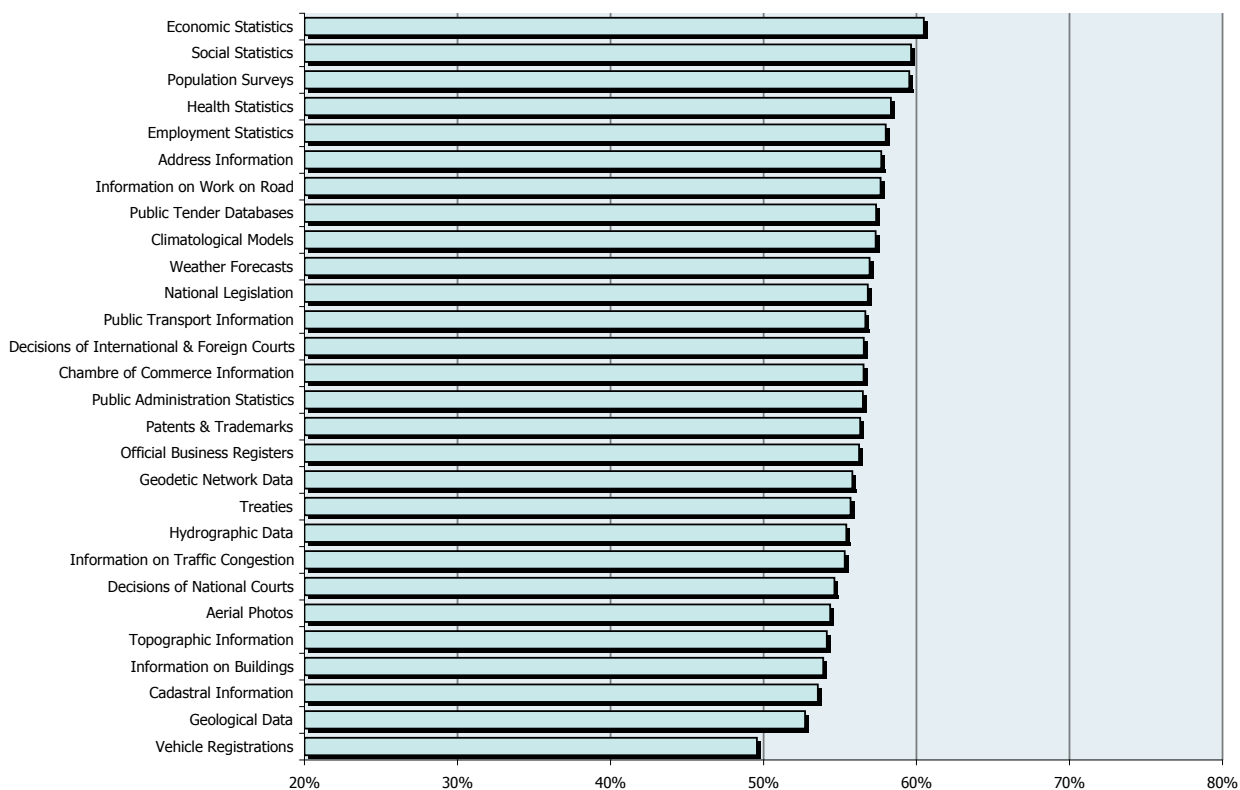
The following domains were covered in the MEPSIR study:

	<b>Domain/sub-domain</b>	<b>Code</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Business information</b>	
1.1	Chamber of Commerce information	1COC
1.2	Official business registers	1OBR
1.3	Patent & trademark information	1PAT
1.4	Public tender databases	1PTD
<b>2</b>	<b>Geographic information</b>	
2.1	Address information	2ADR
2.2	Aerial photos	2AEP
2.3	Buildings	2IOB
2.4	Cadastral information	2CAD
2.5	Geodetic networks	2GDN
2.6	Geology	2GLI
2.7	Hydrographical data	2HYD
2.8	Topographic information	2TOP
<b>3</b>	<b>Legal information</b>	
3.1	Decisions of international and foreign courts	3DIC
3.2	Decisions of national courts	3DNC
3.3	National legislation	3NLG
3.4	Treaties	3TRE
<b>4</b>	<b>Meteorological information</b>	
4.1	Climatological data (including models)	4CLM
4.2	Weather forecasts	4WEF
<b>5</b>	<b>Social data</b>	
5.1	Economic statistics	5ECS
5.2	Employment statistics	5EMS
5.3	Health statistics	5HES
5.4	Population statistics	5POS
5.5	Public administration statistics	5PAS
5.6	Social statistics	5SOS
<b>6</b>	<b>Transport information</b>	
6.1	Information on traffic congestion	6ITC
6.2	Information on work on roads	6IWR
6.3	Public transport information	6PTI
6.4	Vehicle registration	6VHR

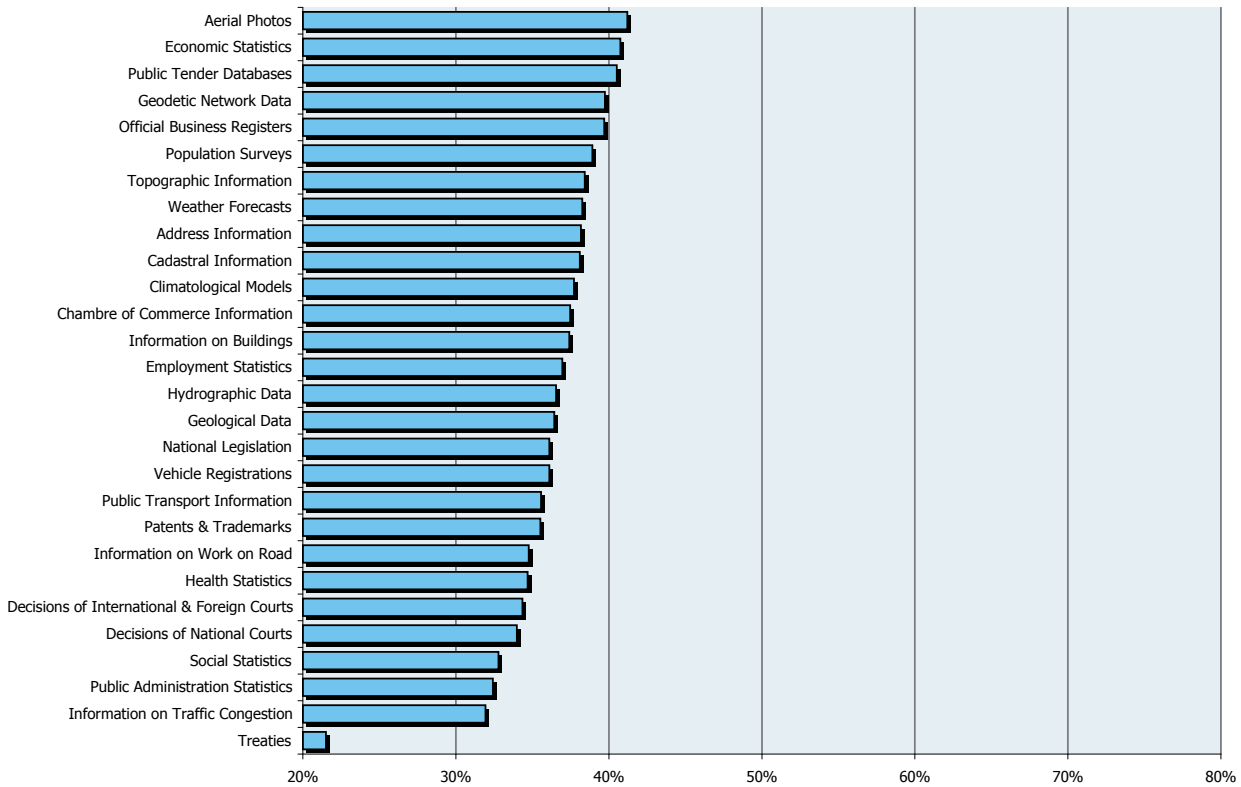
In the graphs on the following pages, the overall results for the sub-domains are presented for each of the four indexes plus an overview of the cross-border trade. The results for the individual sub-domains are presented in more detail in the second part of this report.

At the time of the baseline measurement (end of 2005) the average scores on a 0 to 100% scale for the four indices were respectively 56% (Accessibility), 36% (Transparency), 66% (Accountability), and 46% (Non-discrimination). The average score for cross-border trade was 8%.

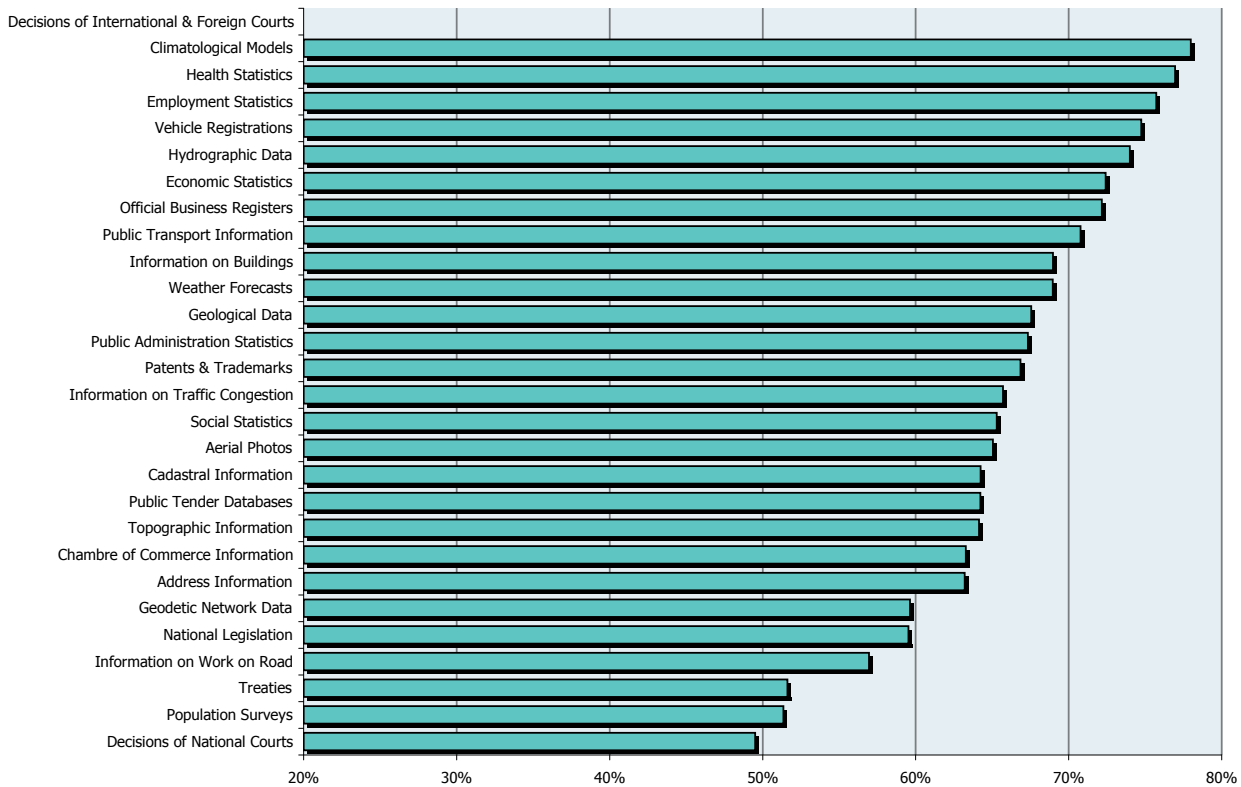
**ACCESSIBILITY**



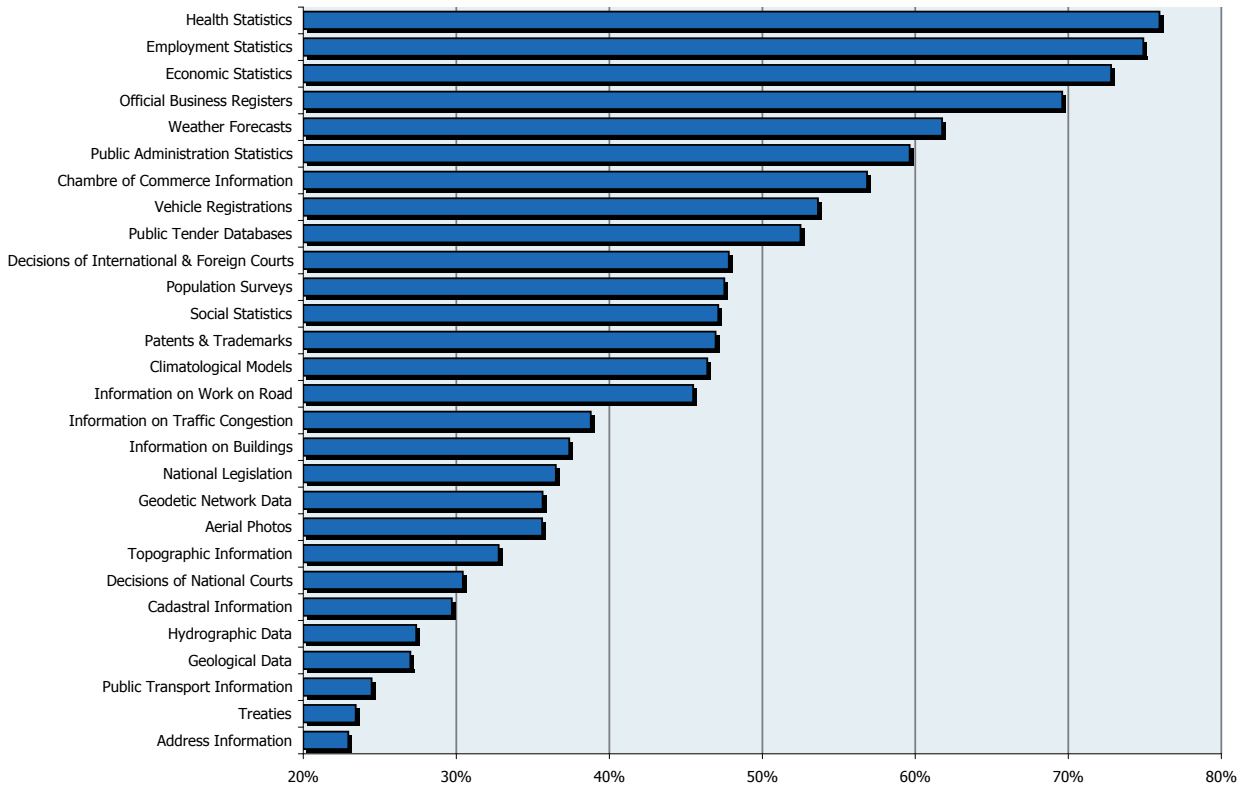
**TRANSPARENCY**



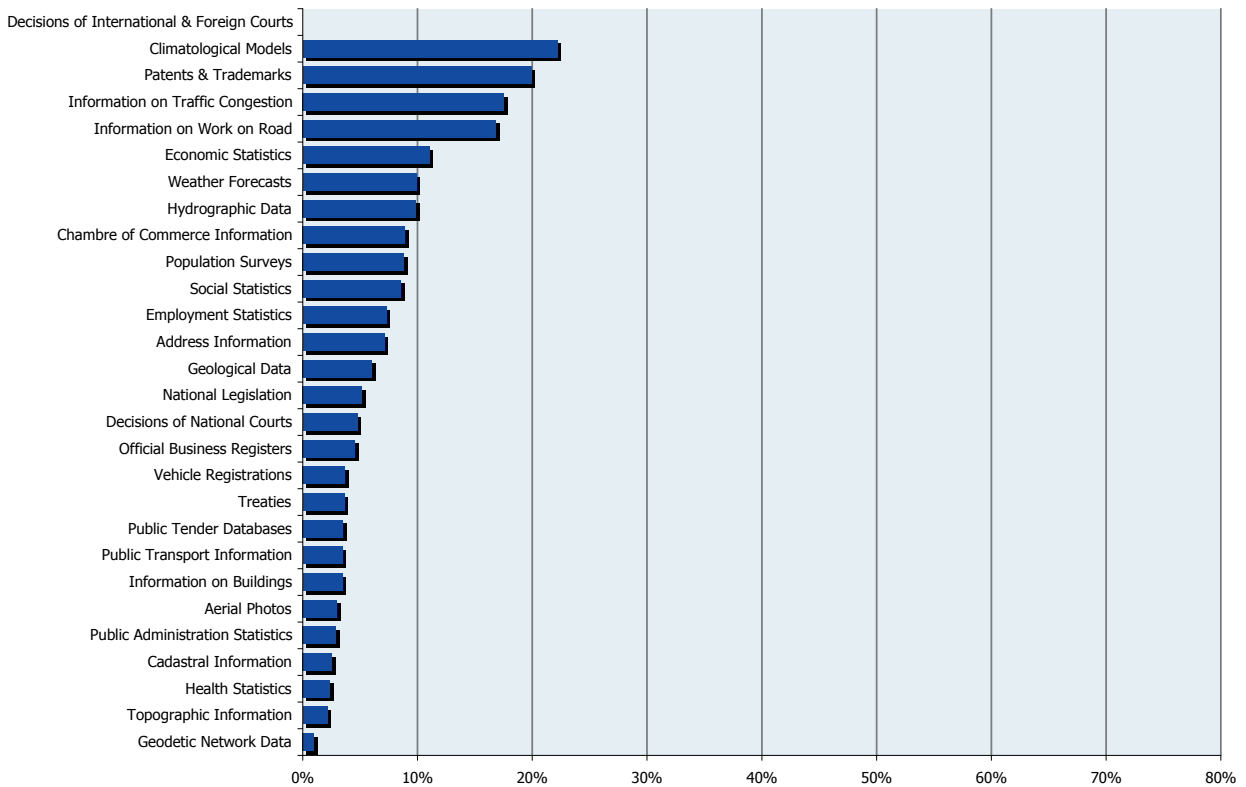
**ACCOUNTABILITY**



**NON-DISCRIMINATION**



**CROSS-BORDER TRADE**



## 9 Overview of results for the countries

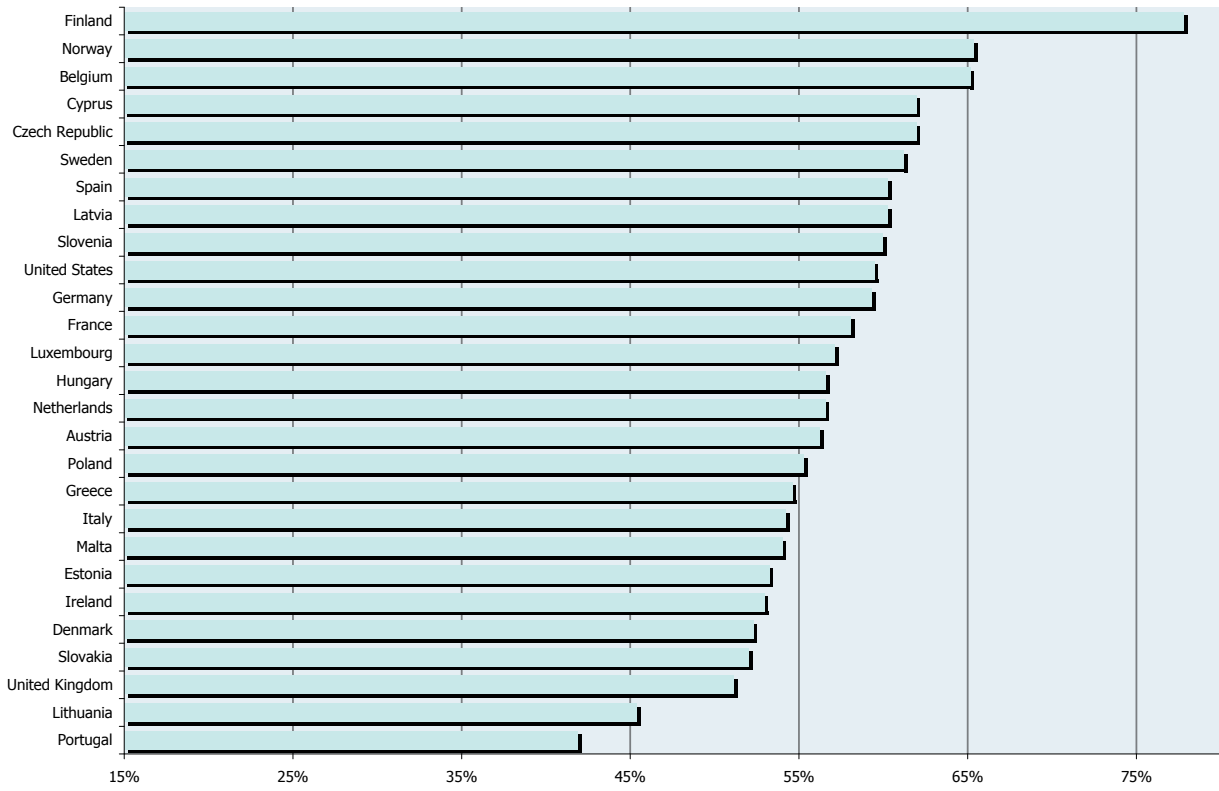
The following countries were covered in the MEPSIR study:

Code	Name
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
CY	Cyprus
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GB	United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Northern Ireland
GR	Greece
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
US	United States of America

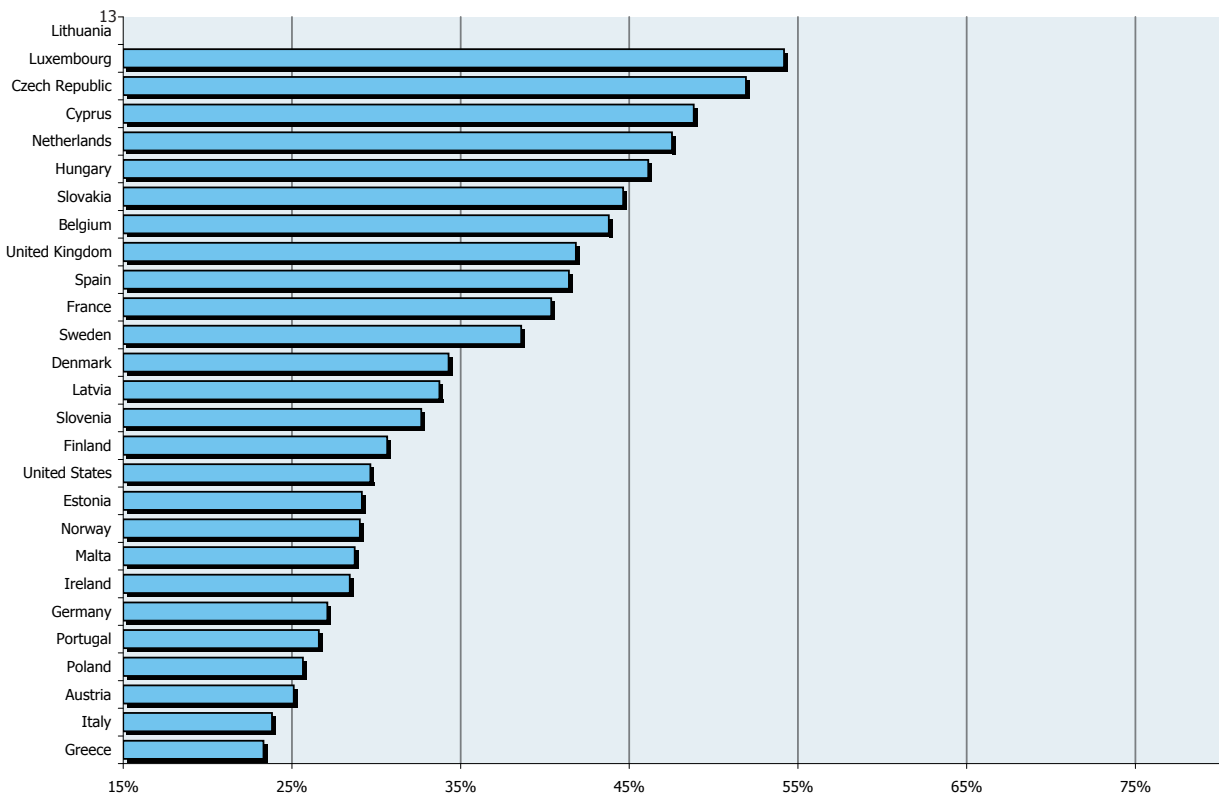
In the graphs on the following pages, the overall results for the 26 European countries and the US are presented for each of the four indexes and cross-border trade. The results for the individual countries are presented in more detail in the second part of this report.

Currently, the average scores for the four indices were respectively 57% (Accessibility), 36% (Transparency), 67% (Accountability), and 49% (Non-discrimination). The average score for cross-border trade was 8%.

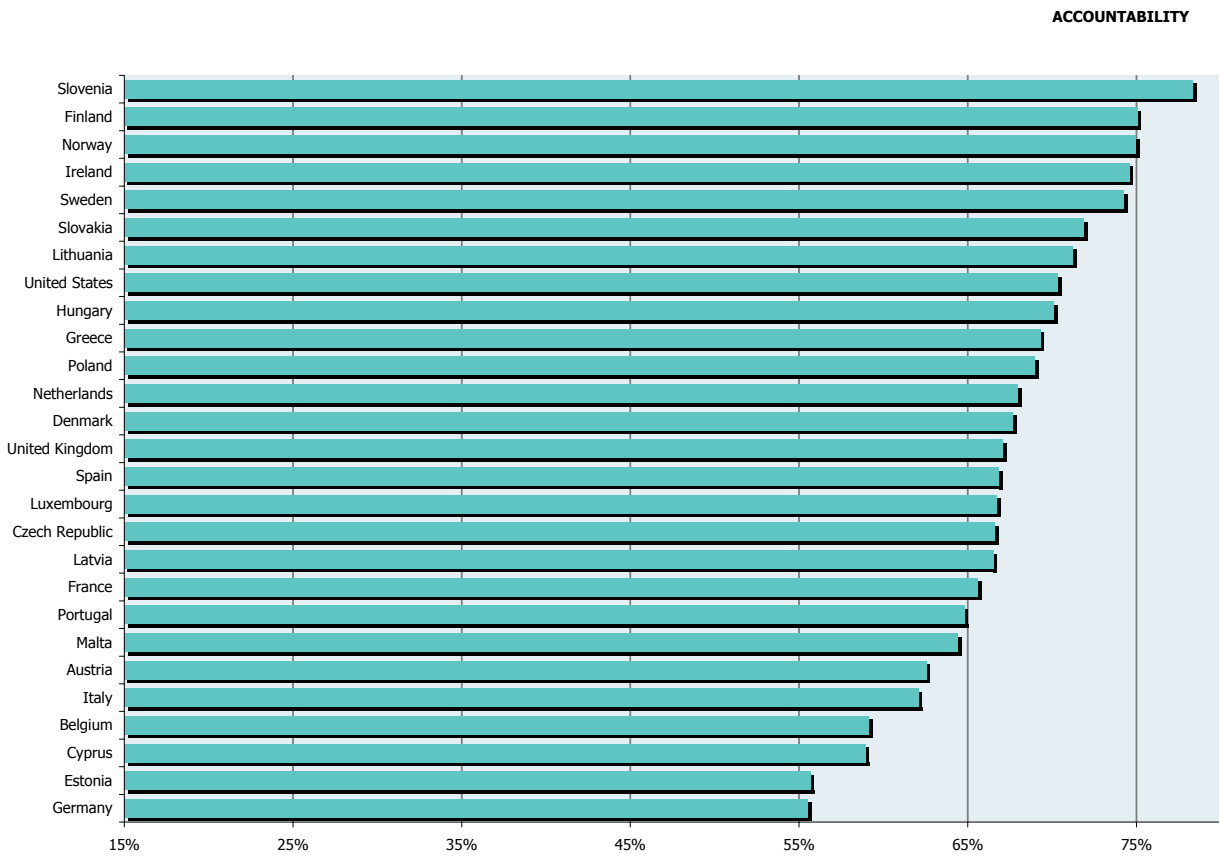
ACCESSIBILITY



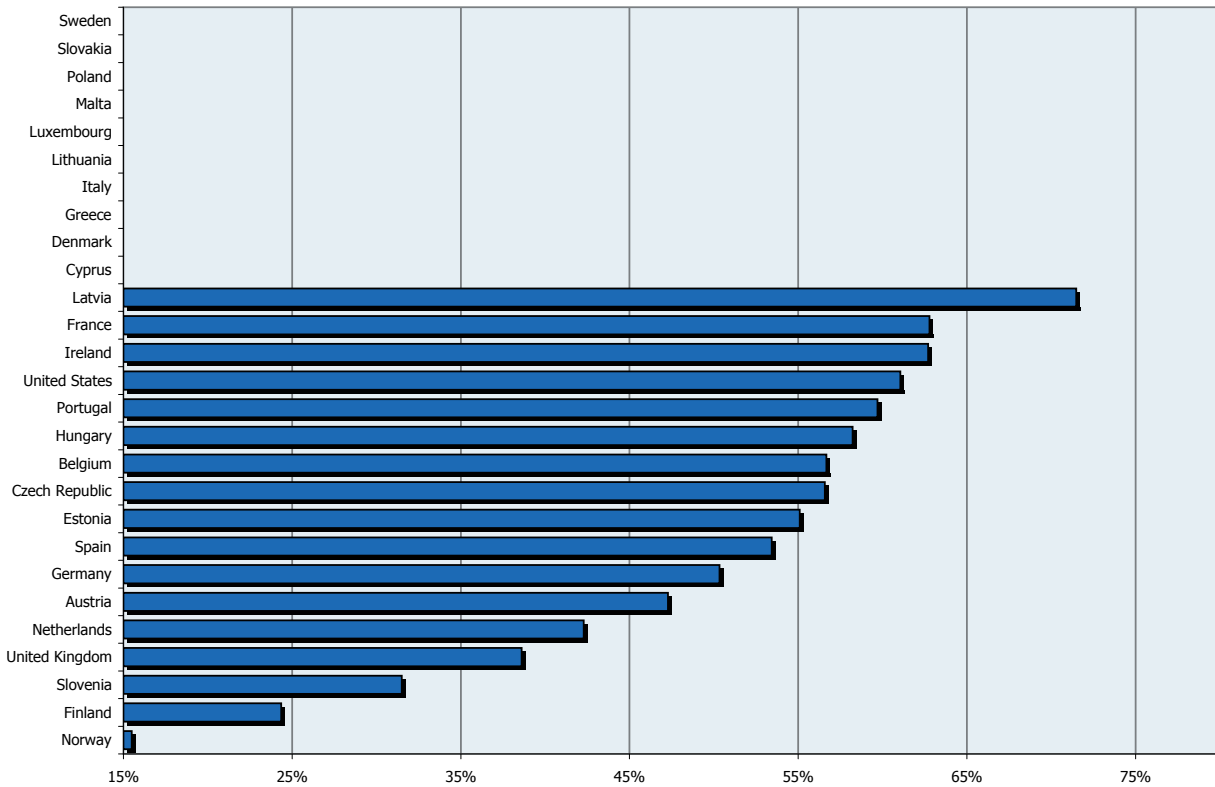
TRANSPARENCY



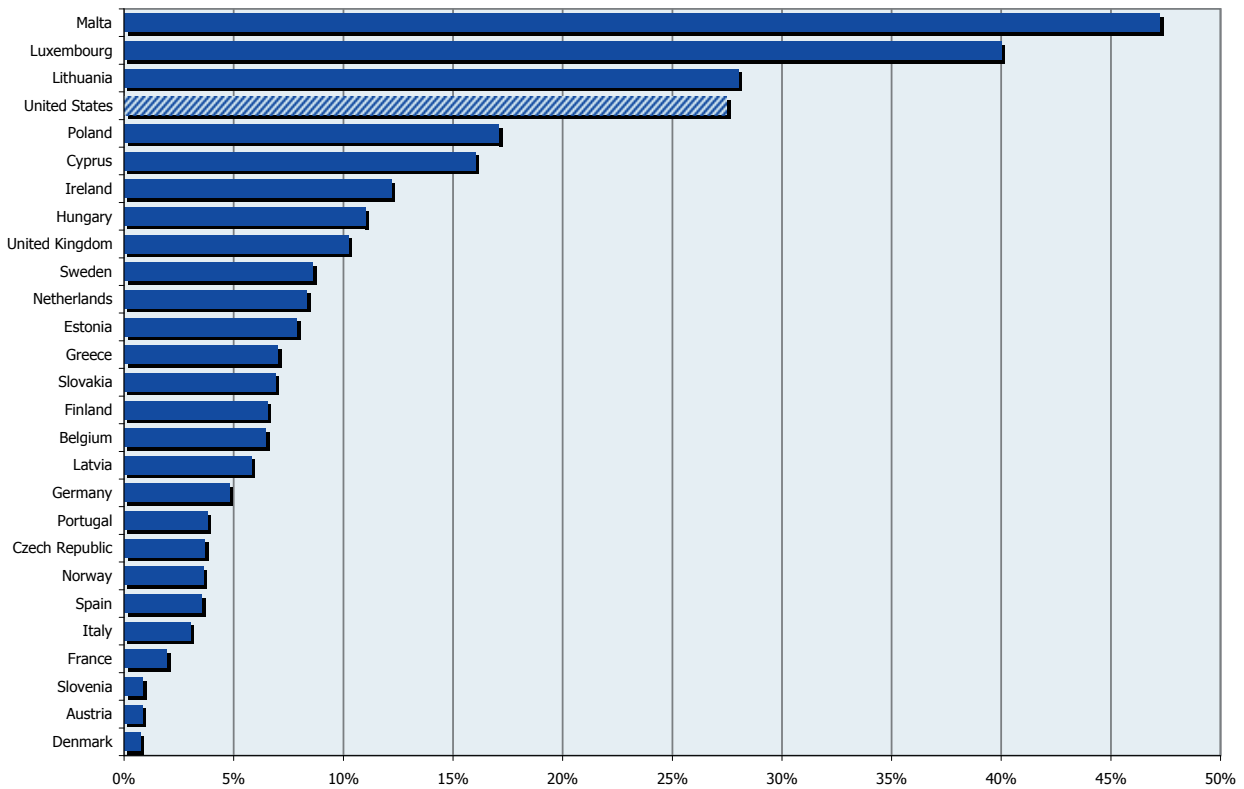
<sup>13</sup> Insufficient data available for Lithuania.



**NON-DISCRIMINATION** <sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> Insufficient data available for Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Sweden.



<sup>15</sup> Scores for Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania and Luxembourg are extrapolations based on either the cross-border trade volume stated by public content holders or re-users. Based on the correlation between the two sets of scores ( $R^2 = 0.69$ ) a fixed ratio between the two sets could be derived (Public content holders:Re-users = 10:9). Missing values were in turn calculated by using the ratio (e.g., if the score for the public content holders is missing and the score for re-users = 4.5%, the calculated score for the public content holders =  $10/9 \times 4.5\% = 5\%$ ).

## 10 Economic indicators

### 10.1 Estimate of overall PSI market size based on estimates of respondents

To assess the size of public sector information markets, both public content holders and re-users were asked to estimate the size of the domestic market for the sub-domain(s) in which they are active. This is the most detailed level available in the study. Results for the individual sub-domains could then be aggregated to main domains and/or overall domestic markets and finally to the total European public sector information market.

There was a large variation between the estimates, also within one particular country and/or one particular sub-domain. This means that respondents had very different perceptions of the size of the same sub-domains in which they are active. In many cases, public content holders mentioned lower values than re-users. Where this appeared, it might be due to the fact that they had a less clear overview of the end-user market than the re-users. Also, public sector bodies might tend to be less receptive for commercial opportunities than their private counterparts. Re-users, on the other hand, might overestimate values to boost the importance of the markets in which they are active.

Table 1 gives an overview of the estimates and the corresponding aggregate values for individual countries and for the total of the European Union plus Norway. Given the large variation in the sets of values, the median rather than the average is used as a base value – the average could instead be regarded as an upper boundary. Based on the estimates of the re-users (which tended to be more stable than those of the public content holders) the overall market for public sector information in the European Union plus Norway is €26.1 billion with an upper boundary of €47.8 billion.

**Table 1 - Estimates of overall EU markets for public sector information based on estimates of respondents (millions of Euros)**

	<i>AVR</i>	<i>(STDEV)</i>	<i>MED</i>	Average domestic market		EU25 + Norway	
				<i>base</i>	<i>upper limit</i>	<i>base</i>	<i>upper limit</i>
Public content holders	36.4	(54.4)	7.8	218	1,019	5,678	26,499
Re-users	65.6	(74.2)	35.9	1,005	1,837	26,135	47,757

### 10.2 Estimate of overall PSI market size based on turnover

An alternative way to calculate the overall size of public sector information markets is to construct proxies based on economic figures (such as turnover and number of staff) that were also included in the surveys. The quality of the data sets of these economic numbers was considerably higher than those of the direct estimates of the size of the market. The overall size of the market is the sum of the turnover of all individual re-users – minus the money they spent on acquiring public sector information from the public content holders.

A key parameter in the calculation of the overall market size is the number of re-users per sub-domain. Assuming that the total income received by public content holders for the sales of public sector information in a specific sub-domain equals the total amount of money spent by the re-users in that sub-domain to acquire public sector information, the average number of re-users can be calculated. The number of re-users goes up when the price charged for public sector information goes down. Price elasticity determines whether the income from public sector information (equal to the price multiplied by the number of re-users) increases or decreases. A positive correlation was found between the average income from public sector information and the number of re-users<sup>16</sup>. In other words, decreases in prices charged were more than offset by increases in the number of users.

Based on the ratio found, the average number of re-users per sub-domain for the European Union plus Norway as a whole could be calculated. This average amounts to 9.5 re-users (or 266 per country), with a median of 8.5<sup>17</sup> (or 238 per country). Since the total income from public sector information from public content holders represents a maximum value – re-users could also acquire the same public sector information for lower prices or even free of charge – the median represents the lower limit. The average was used as the base value.

Secondly, the estimated turnover from public sector information per re-user had to be determined. In the surveys, re-users were directly asked for this number. In practice, it turned out to be rather difficult for respondents to assess this particular value. As a consequence, there were many missing values and much variation between those that were reported.

Alternatively, two other numbers from the survey were used to calculate average turnover from public sector information, total turnover and the split between total turnover and turnover from public sector information. Both numbers appeared to be more robust than the direct estimate from the re-users. Table 2 gives an overview of all values discussed. The results from the indirect method were used, again with the median (€1.92 million) as base value [A] and the average (€6.73 million) as upper limit [B].

**Table 2 – Average annual turnover from PSI for re-users, direct and indirect method (millions of Euros)**

	<i>AVR</i>	<i>(STDEV)</i>	<i>MED</i>
Average annual turnover from PSI	2.87	(6.89)	0.77
Average total annual turnover	18.69	22.80	8.74
Turnover from PSI / Total turnover	36%	41%	22%
<b>Average annual turnover from PSI</b>	<b>6.73</b>		<b>1.92</b>

Thirdly, to avoid double counting, the income received by public content holders in a country (which was already used to calculate the average number of re-users per sub-domain) should be subtracted from the turnover from public sector information from the re-users in that country. The average and median value are nearly equal and amount to €2.2 million.

<sup>16</sup>  $R^2 = 0.526$ ,  $n = 11$ .

<sup>17</sup>  $\sigma = 6.2$ ,  $n = 21$ . No values were available for Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, and Malta.

**Table 3 - Estimates of overall EU markets for public sector information based on estimates of turnover from public sector information (millions of Euros)**

	<i>number</i>	<b>Average domestic market</b>		<b>EU25 + Norway</b>	
		<i>base</i>	<i>upper limit</i>	<i>base</i>	<i>upper limit</i>
<i>Average annual turnover from PSI per re-user</i>		<i>1.92</i>	<i>6.73</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>6.73</i>
<b>[A] Minimum number of re-users</b>	<b>238</b>	456	1,602	11,881	41,645
Total domestic income from PSI (public content holders)	28	-62	-62	-62	-62
Net market size		395	1,540	10,279	40,044
<b>[B] Base number of re-users</b>	<b>266</b>	511	1,790	13,279	46,545
Total domestic income from PSI (public content holders)	28	-62	-62	-62	-62
Net market size		449	1,729	11,677	44,943

Using the lower limit for the total number of re-users per country (238) the overall market for public sector information in the European Union plus Norway is €10.3 billion. Using the base number of re-users, the total amounts to €11.8 billion. Using the upper limit for the average annual turnover from public sector information per re-user, total net market sizes are respectively €40.0 billion and €44.9 billion.

Comparing these results with the totals based on the direct estimates from the respondents, it appears that the maximum values for the overall EU market (€47.8 billion, against €46.5 for the gross overall market size) are almost equal. Furthermore, the average from the minimum and maximum values in Table 3 (€27.6 billion) comes close to the base value of Table 1 (€26.1 billion).<sup>18</sup>

To sum up, estimates for the overall market size for public sector information in the European Union range from €10 to €48 billion, with a mean value around €27 billion. This amounts to 0.25% of the total aggregated GDP for the European Union and Norway (€10.730 billion)

For the estimation of the total market size per country<sup>19</sup> the mean value was distributed across the countries according to GDP.

<sup>18</sup> There is a general lack of data about the economic significance of public sector information. Nearly all earlier estimates can be traced back to PIRA (2000) which mentions two distinctively different values: an 'investment value' (public sector investments in the acquisition of PSI) of €9.5 billion and an 'economic value' (part of national income attributable to industries and activities built on the exploitation of PSI) of €68 billion. PIRA used a markedly different approach than MEPSIR. The estimation of the investment value was based on a limited number of in-depth studies. Consequently, the individual values of PIRA might be more robust but the subsequent aggregated value less robust. The estimation of the economic value on the other hand was based on information derived from national accounts. This implies a rather broad definition of market size. This explains why the base value (€68 billion) is higher and the range wider (€28 to €134 billion). The total of PIRA encompasses all firms which are in one way or another related to PSI. The heart of the matter is not whether the information industry represents a significant part of a national economy (is does -- especially in the USA) but how much of the added value can be traced back to public sector information.

<sup>19</sup> Included in Part 2 as 'Own estimate' under the heading 'E. Size total domestic market for PSI'.

## 11 The situation in the USA

In the US, federal information strategies are set by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Responsibility for implementation is distributed and depends on the mission of individual agencies.

There is no copyright on public information, sources do not have to be acknowledged and re-use is unrestricted. The Freedom of Information Act gives requesters legal tools when seeking access to information. National security and personal data restrictions are issues that influence information policies. Freedom of Information also applies to data created for government purposes. The Data Quality Act governs public sector information and aims to ensure the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of all federal information. However, budgets are decentralised over departments and many information departments are under-budgeted.

Marginal cost pricing is the preferred model, with electronic delivery being free-of-charge. Maximum price is only to include management of information, but should exclude the collection of data. The public sector is discouraged to compete with the private sector by commercially exploiting the information directly.

This approach is limited to the federal Executive branch; individual states may and do have other approaches. In fact, there are widely diverging practices in the individual states.

Looking at the position of the US in terms of the indexes in chapter 9, we can see that the US scores high on Accessibility, Accountability and Non-discrimination and slightly lower than the European average on Transparency. This latter figure can be explained by the fact that in an environment where re-use is not restricted, there is no need for publication of licences, leading to a lower score.

The amount of data gathered in the United States does not allow for an estimate of the overall market size like the estimate given for Europe in chapter 10. In effect, the United States was treated as a country using the same methodology as was used for the European countries which means that the sample size for the United States can be compared to that of a European country but not that of the whole of Europe. The mechanism used to come to the estimate in chapter 10 requires substantial numbers of observations that are not available for the United States.

The limited data we have on the economic performance of re-users in the US suggests that the number of re-users per public content holder is much higher (factor 10) than in Europe. The overall market size is also substantially bigger than that of the European Union, albeit not as big as has been suggested in previous studies<sup>20</sup>. However, evidence is only anecdotal.

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<sup>20</sup> E.g., Weiss, P (2002), *Borders in Cyberspace: Conflicting Public Sector Information Policies and their Economic Impacts*, Washington D.C.: US Dept. of Commerce; Pira International (2000), *Commercial Exploitation of Europe's Public Sector Information*, Leatherhead: Pira.

## 12 Case studies

Based on the statistical analysis – and complemented by the qualitative input from the country teams – a limited number of cases were selected for further research. Seven case studies were conducted:

In the domain of Geographic information:

- Multimap, <http://www.multimap.com/>, United Kingdom

In the domain of Meteorological information:

- Meteoservices, <http://www.meteoservices.be/>, Belgium
- Meteo Consult, <http://www.meteoconsult.com/>, various European countries

In the domain of Legal information:

- Centro de Documentación Judicial, <http://www.poderjudicial.es/>, Spain

In the domain of Transport information:

- RDW – Rijksdienst voor het Wegverkeer, <http://www.rdw.nl/>, Netherlands

On a general level:

- Locus Association, <http://www.locusforums.org/>, United Kingdom
- Information Commissioner, Slovenia

Details of the cases are contained in the following sections. The purpose of the description of these case studies is to “get the story behind the figures”.

### 12.1 Multimap

Multimap is a company established in the United Kingdom providing mapping and location-based services both through a public Web site and a set of business services. It takes information from different suppliers, among which are the public sector bodies the Ordnance Survey and Royal Mail.

In its operations, Multimap reported encountering problems when dealing with the Ordnance Survey, a UK Trading Fund. These problems included issues related to transparency, pricing and non-discrimination.

The Trading Fund structure of public content holders in the United Kingdom has in some cases created tension with reusers. For a long time, public sector information re-users have used geo-information gathered and held by the Ordnance Survey. Since the establishment of the Ordnance Survey as a Trading Fund this has become increasingly difficult.

As the Trading Funds are content holders as well as content providers and have to earn their own income through fee-based services, they are ultimately competitive parties to reusers.

Multimap joined the Locus Association (see 12.6), in which the complaints of all joint organisations are bundled to open up the market. Locus is working towards creating a better framework in which to categorise the complaints. At this point in time, however, no solution has been found.

On the basis of the Directive, the government, with the efforts of the Office of Fair Trading, is preparing a report on the reuse of PSI.

## 12.2 Meteoservices

Meteoservices is a company established in Belgium with customer-oriented weather services as its core business. It is market leader delivering weather information to the media in Belgium (both television and press).

Meteoservices has lodged a claim against the Belgian Meteorological Institute (KMI). Briefly put, Meteoservices claims that there is no level playing field in the Belgian market for meteorological business, alleging that KMI is breaching a number of competition rules, also those imposed under the Directive.

As a result, the Belgian Competition Authority will probably be the first authority to consider the application of the rules of the Directive in the course of 2006 in this particular case.

The complaints lodged cover the full spectrum of the Directive's area of operation, being that KMI:

- a. is charging excessive prices for basic data, in conflict with Article 6 of the Directive
- b. is charging different prices for the same categories of re-use, and also price-dumping to undercut competing services, in conflict with Article 10-1 of the Directive
- c. is cross-subsidising commercial services with services delivered under its public task, in conflict with Article 10-2 of the Directive
- d. does not have a clearly separate administration that distinguishes between its activities undertaken under its public tasks and its non-public tasks, thus not allowing for transparency of its principles of charging and not applying acceptable accounting principles.

Meteorological data are by nature relevant across borders. However, for the basic national data, Meteoservices relies for a large extent on the data from KMI. As this is a market where entry barriers are high and the public sector is the traditional data supplier under its public task, tensions are high in a number of countries. Therefore, the whole meteorological world will be watching the outcome of this case.

To Meteoservices the adoption and transposition of the Directive is just the starting point. The fair and full application of the Directive will need to be substantiated through an emphasis on monitoring and control, from the in-side as well as from the outside. One could think of independent supervisory boards in the same way that oversight for national telecommunication markets is regulated, self-regulatory initiatives and external audit obligations and, in addition, obligations to exercise full transparency.

Furthermore, the Directive will not reach its goals if the transaction costs for seeking redress, including negative implications for the relationship with the public sector organisation, will be too high.

### 12.3 Meteo Consult

Meteo Consult is the largest private weather company in Europe. The company started in 1986 in the Netherlands and now has branches in six countries. Meteo Consult offers a broad range of meteorological services to the public and the business sector. It is a member of the Association of Private Meteorological Services (PRIMET), the umbrella organisation of commercial weather companies. The public content holders are organised in the Economic Interest Grouping of the National Meteorological Services of the European Economic Area (ECOMET).

As it is dealing with public content holders in various countries, Meteo Consult has a strong interest in the issues addressed by the Directive. An important issue for the company is that the pricing of the source data by the national weather services should fall within a reasonable bandwidth while the 'reasonable' return on investment that public content holders are allowed to charge should indeed be reasonable. In the opinion of Meteo Consult, this is often not the case. This causes high entry barriers for new re-users, even in a domain where private parties are willing to pay for high-quality information and timely delivery. Meteo Consult would like to see ECOMET align its rules with the Directive to eliminate existing barriers.

In terms of economic figures, Meteo Consult estimates that private companies are missing out on many millions of euros. Furthermore, private companies are missing out on the income generated by the sale of meteorological data to the aviation industry, which is now only performed by the national weather services, a market that Meteo Consult estimates at between 10 and 30 million euros.

In the view of Meteo Consult, a strict implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the Directive is necessary to ensure that the private sector gets access to data on the same conditions as the commercial branches of national meteorological offices. Commercial branches should not enjoy competitive advantage because of their privileged access to the public data. On the practical level, it also needs to be taken into account that, although the Directive creates a legal basis for complaints against public content holders that do not respect the rules, the public sector will always have an advantage over private companies because it has more money to sustain the cost of litigation. Facilitating redress, for example through an ombudsman for public sector information, would highly contribute to closing the gap between the aim of the Directive and existing practice, an issue that is also identified in the previous case in section 12.2.

In summary, it can be said that the Directive could bring about a change, if it is properly implemented, monitored and enforced. Only then will a real level playing field be achieved and will barriers be removed.

## 12.4 Centro de Documentación Judicial

From the time it was created in 1998, the Spanish Centro de Documentación Judicial del Consejo General del Poder Judicial (CENDOJ) has carried out important work on the re-use of public information, in particular on case law emanating from the Spanish courts. This trend, initially based on the need to support access to jurisprudential information on conditions of equality, has become consolidated with the approval of the Directive.

The previous situation can be characterised by a lack of effective re-use of this information, which was stored in the files of every Court. Case law was fundamentally published by means of its commercial exploitation, but this could only be carried out by companies which had direct contacts with the Courts. This led to a situation of a quasi-monopoly that was maintained for decades and that was the result of passivity and a lack of organisation of the public authority producing the jurisprudential information. No attention was paid to the need for public dissemination or to the access to case law by those subject to justice, or even a competitive process from which the activity of the publishing sector could benefit.

The change came about due to the creation of the CENDOJ and of the national repository of judicial decisions in digital format, as well as to the adaptation of its services to the criteria laid down by the Directive. One determining factor was the codification of the competences of the Consejo General del Poder Judicial regarding compiling, processing and disseminating of the case law, along with the demands of official publication. These competences were carried out through the CENDOJ.

The Directive, in spite of the fact that it is not yet transposed into Spanish national law, has provided an unquestioned form of support to this process initiated by the CENDOJ. Specifically, there are three aspects of the Directive that are notable in terms of fulfilling the public mission of the CENDOJ:

- a. The regulation of the re-use of case law, as part of the information about Spanish public authorities, which guarantees the freedom of business and equality of access to legal information by publishing companies.
- b. Public access to information, regardless of the added value that justifies the actions of publishers in the area of dissemination.
- c. Fulfilment of the legal obligations concerning the protection of data of a personal nature, in order to guarantee that the legal security deriving from knowledge of judicial decisions does not compromise the protection of privacy.

The implementation of the services of CENDOJ for the re-users through the Centre's computing resources and, in particular, of its Web portal, through which judicial information is offered to judges and magistrates as well as private publishers, created a setting that guarantees freedom of access for the private sector. Case law of the High Court has been available for free public access since 22 April 2003.

Furthermore, the general public's knowledge of case law improved through the free public access that is offered to citizens, dealing with the entirety of the judicial decisions of the High Court. In the course of 2006, this will also be extended to the most relevant decisions that emanate from other collegiate bodies.

Now the entirety of the case law from the Spanish collegiate Courts is placed at the disposal of the publishers under equal conditions. A tariff of 1.50 euros is charged for every decision that the re-users selects, although it should be pointed out that the processing of the files that are delivered in XML format generates a cost higher than the amount received for them. Therefore, the decision is oriented more in favour of the dissemination and distribution of public information under equal conditions for the private sector, promoting re-use, than the recovery of processing costs.

On the other hand, in the period 1986 to 1998, there were about 8,000 final decisions and 3,500 decrees acquired by a select group of publishers. Since all publishers have access to reuse, 958,014 cases were sold to legal publishers throughout Spain.

Since it promotes competition between the publishing companies, of which the CENDOJ is itself a client, equality encourages the creation of new products deriving from case law that have greater added value and are more specialised. This leads to a more efficient usage of public information.

## 12.5 RDW – Rijksdienst voor het Wegverkeer

RDW, the License Registration and Traffic Office, is a Government Agency in the Netherlands with the objective to safeguard traffic security, hygiene, safety and efficiency. For this purpose, RDW carries out tasks delegated by several Ministries.

By the end of the 90's the RDW stepped up its efforts to increase the societal value of its information. The clear messages from Brussels – the 1999 Green Paper and Communication on public sector information of 2001 – proved to be very supportive and fully in line with the policy ambitions of the RDW. Obviously, as the Directive was adopted by the end of 2003, it fortified RDW's efforts significantly. Not only did it provide guidance and a framework of basic rules, it also cemented RDW's position negotiating with its current stakeholders, speeding up the process of overcoming any obstacles to a more free and open market.

Although the transformation has not been finalised yet, the Directive has already brought about huge benefits: opening up RDW's content resources – linking license plates to car information and postal codes – has increased both efficiency and volumes and intensity of commercial re-use. This increased availability generates around 50,000 hits a day (e.g., citizens check when their car is due for the mandatory yearly check up). Furthermore, under the new pricing regime (marginal rates, under transparent and non-discriminatory conditions, fully in line with the Directive<sup>22</sup>) the RDW has already noticed an increase in sales to new re-users, e.g., allowing local car companies and garages to undertake targeted marketing activities for the sales promotion of specific types of cars and/or maintenance services.

Simultaneously, taking away the pressure from the front and back offices, significant efficiency gains have been reached: the availability of the on-line register has led to a decrease of 50 percent of incoming phone calls on the subject. And, last but not least, the Directive has contributed to the phasing out of a set of exclusive agreements.

For RDW, the Directive has already been of great value: it has catalysed the transformation process towards opening up the public content resources, allowing both citizens and companies to benefit.

This case gives an example of what effects can be observed when the Directive takes a central place in establishing policies for re-use.

<sup>21</sup>This seems to support the assumption made in chapter 10 that the overall effect of a decrease in prices increases the income from PSI, that is, the increase in the number of users more than compensates for the decrease in price ( $p' \times q' \gg p \times q$ )

## 12.6 Locus Association

The Locus Association is a trade association in the United Kingdom of private organisations working to increase opportunities and reduce barriers to fair trade between the public and private sector, particularly in the use of public sector information. By acting collectively, and in conjunction with experienced public affairs and legal advisers, Locus' members are jointly seeking greater influence on the Government, Parliament and the media at UK and EU level than they would be able to achieve acting alone. Locus also provides a forum where like-minded people can share knowledge and experience.

Within the United Kingdom, the Directive is leading towards a shift in organisational setting.

Through Locus, private re-users join forces, crossing traditional boundaries with participants from the geographic, meteorological and business information sectors. Locus constitutes a common platform and allows an open dialogue with public sector content holders, in particular the UK Trading Funds. Such collaborative structures are intended to create a system of checks and balances and will allow for effective and amicable solutions for issues that will surface in the next years as a result of the implementation of the Directive.

It is estimated that, in the United Kingdom, 25%<sup>22</sup> of information products and services are based on public sector information.

Locus states that, while public sector information is becoming more easily available, simultaneously it gets more carefully protected, with different public sector trading models being established. Competition, monopoly, intellectual property rights, access and legislation can all create opportunities for innovation as well as barriers to progress.

Locus wants to address these problems, seeking ways to simplify and streamline the process of trading public sector information, to make the management fairer and more transparent and thus speeding up the trade, making the market efficient and open. However, as the industry involved in public sector information is growing and changing rapidly, it is not realistic to pursue a one-size-fits-all solution.

In association with the Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI), the Locus association is looking at best practices and has already identified some solutions that could possibly be applied to the problems at hand.

In the United Kingdom, the Government as well as the private sector are working side by side on a solution for the problems emerging in the public sector information market. The Directive does not ideally fit in the current UK environment. With all investments and efforts made, it should be possible to find future-proof solutions, where the Directive does not only function as a catalyst, but is catalysed by the different sectors to make it fit in the UK system.

<sup>22</sup>Source: Sir Bryan Carsberg, President of Locus, at the launch event of the Locus association (London, 26 January 2006).

### 12.7 Information Commissioner in Slovenia

The office of the Information Commissioner in Slovenia was established as a central contact point related to the re-use of Public Sector information, both for creating awareness and for acting as an arbitrator in cases of dispute.

This case demonstrates the way that the Directive had a large impact to allow the government to encourage public content holders to comply with the rules.

In Slovenia, the presence of an Information Commissioner highly contributes to the level of transparency on the re-use of public sector information. This institute, and the obligation for public content holders to maintain asset lists, are the main contributors to the high level of public sector information-related transparency in this new Member State.

In Slovenia, the Ministry of Public Administration was responsible for the legal transposition of the Directive. The implementation itself is done through all first-level public bodies, and in a case of appeal to first-level negative judgement, a separate legal entity, the Information Commissioner, is empowered to rule on such appeal. As from 2003, the Commissioner has served as an ombudsman for the access to information. In 2005, she has added re-use to her field of work. When potential re-users are denied re-use of public sector information, they can turn to the Commissioner. The rulings of the Commissioner are legally binding and can only be challenged at the Administrative Court. The Commissioner provided 131 decisions on access to information, while the number of decisions on the re-use of information remains small at present with four cases. In 65% of the 131 cases, public content holders were overruled. Only nine of all decisions were appealed, mainly by public content holders.

Due to the recent implementation date of the Directive, not many re-use cases have reached the Commissioner yet. As of early 2006, the Commissioner has treated 4 specific re-use cases. Nevertheless re-users, eager to create new information products, do find their way to the Commissioner to seek advice on the re-use of public sector information. Although the Commissioner can only provide general advice on the re-use of public sector information, she does contact public content holders to encourage them to provide proper answers to re-users on their requests for re-use. The Commissioner also holds a register of exclusive agreements.

The Ministry of Public Administration has introduced measures that help increase transparency. By law, every public content holder is now obliged to maintain – and make public on the internet – asset lists that contain metadata on the information held by in their organisation, including information on the person responsible for maintenance and distribution of the information. A standard formula to help public content holders calculate fair prices for the re-use of their public sector information has been transposed from the Directive into the Slovenian Act on access to public information.

According to the Commissioner, public content holders are much less aware of the Directive than re-users; the fact that legislation is present does not necessarily mean that it is being fully or swiftly implemented. One issue that is not well understood is the phenomenon of cross-subsidising. Many public content holders do not understand that as soon as information produced within the public task is re-used by their own organisation for other purposes, the same conditions should apply both to internal re-users and to external re-users.

The implementation of the Directive not only calls for more knowledge on the Directive, but also for a change of mentality throughout the government. One of the important tasks of the Commissioner is to create awareness on the Directive among public content holders. This is done through meetings and seminars to inform this group.

An example of the Commissioner encouraging public content holders to comply with the Slovenian regulation is a Web survey that was recently performed. The Web sites of public content holders were scanned on the presence of the mandatory asset lists. The names of public content holders that did not have such a list were communicated to the media, which resulted in quick corrective action on the part of these public content holders.

Concluding, we see that the Directive has had a large impact on this new member state. Many items from the Directive have been directly transposed into national legislation. The Information Commissioner, using legal as well as communication tools, encourages public content holders to comply with the Directive in an attempt to close the existing gap between legal reality and everyday practice. Again, just as in the case of Meteoservices and Meteo Consult, the crucial issue seems to be how to put the theory of the Directive into practice.

## **12.8 Conclusion on case studies**

In the cases presented in the previous sections, two main aspects come to the fore.

Looking at the cases of public content holders (CENDOJ, RDW, Information Commissioner), the main effect of the Directive is that it makes the public sector aware of the requirements to trade information in an open, efficient and non-discriminatory way. In those cases, the Directive has brought the public sector to open up to the re-use of public sector information.

On the other hand, many of the cases of re-users (Multimap, Meteoservices, Meteo Consult and Locus) lead to several calls for attention to the monitoring and enforcement of the obligations that the Directive places on the public content holders. Many re-users do see the Directive as an opportunity to be able to challenge the public sector in cases where barriers exist.

The issue of the handling of complaints by the public sector is being brought up by both sides. Re-users point out that it may not be feasible for private companies to sue public sector organisations. At least in countries considered in the cases above (the United Kingdom and Slovenia), the public sector recognises the need for efficient redress by establishing bodies that oversee the implementation of the Directive and act as a watchdog for its proper application.

In summary, it can be said that the Directive is already having positive consequences in levelling the playing field. It is seen by many players on both sides as a good first step toward a more open environment, while it is also recognised that much needs to be done to fully realise this openness in practice.

## 13 Conclusions

### 13.1 Introduction

Although the study was limited to the development of a methodology and performing a first basic measurement (reflected through the presentation of the figures in the previous chapters), we would like to draw a number of conclusions. Some do not directly emerge from the statistical measurements, but are in fact based on expectations and observations particularly obtained through the interaction with the MEPSIR Advisory Board and the interviews done in the context of the case studies.

Drawing the conclusions, we start off with some general observations as to the likely impact of the Directive (13.2), followed by conclusions at the level of domains and countries (13.3 and 13.4). Drawing these conclusions, we have kept in mind the main aim of this study: preparing for the review of the Directive. At the time the review takes place, a comparison can be made between the figures found in 2005 and 2008.

*Leads and lags: let the Directive have its effect*

Our findings indicate that there is still a considerable gap between the current baseline situation and the one sought by the Directive. We expect that the Directive will have its effect on economic performances soon, whereby the various indicators, such as transparency, accountability, and non-discrimination will serve as 'leads' and the market results as 'lags'. For instance, it is likely that the substantial number of exclusive agreements found in a number of areas, such as in most of the geographic sub domains, will decrease as the deadline for phasing out such agreements will get closer (31 December 2008). As this deadline approaches increased equality of re-use conditions will foster the entrance of new market players, increase innovation, and bring more competition. Eventually, this will translate into benefits for companies and citizens throughout Europe.

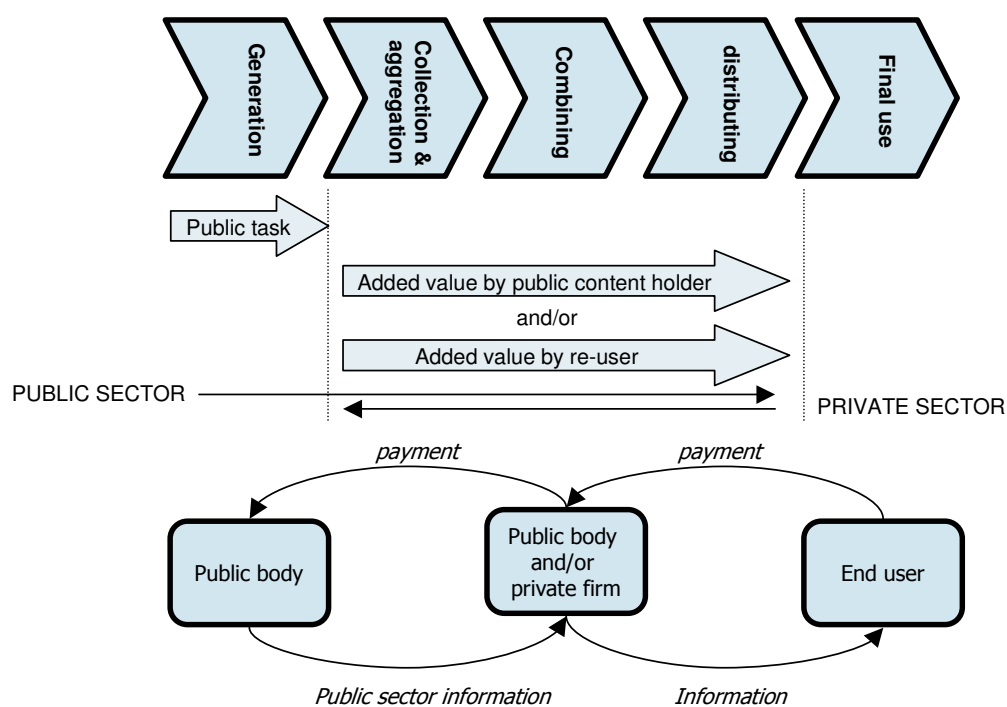
### 13.2 The impact of the Directive on the value chain

#### The value chain of public sector information

The value chain of public sector information consists of a sequential set of three activities performed by the public sector and, subsequently, by the private sector:

1. **generation of data:** in most cases this is done by the public sector (e.g. court decisions, legislation, business registers, cadastral information), although the sources may be private (most social statistics, aerial data – where the generation is often outsourced –, patents and trademarks etc).
2. **processing (collection, aggregation and combining) of data:** to perform its public tasks, the public sector needs to bring the data together, make them easily accessible to share and work with and combine them with other, mostly public sector, data. For instance, business registers are combined with data held by tax authorities to levy taxes, social statistics are crossed with traffic congestion data to take policy measures to decrease traffic jams, court decisions are passed on to police authorities combining with population registers to arrest people etc. However, this collection, aggregation and combining of data may also (partly) be done outside the scope of the public task, thus entering the stage of adding value to the data.
3. **distribution of data:** at the end of the chain, the data are distributed to the re-users of

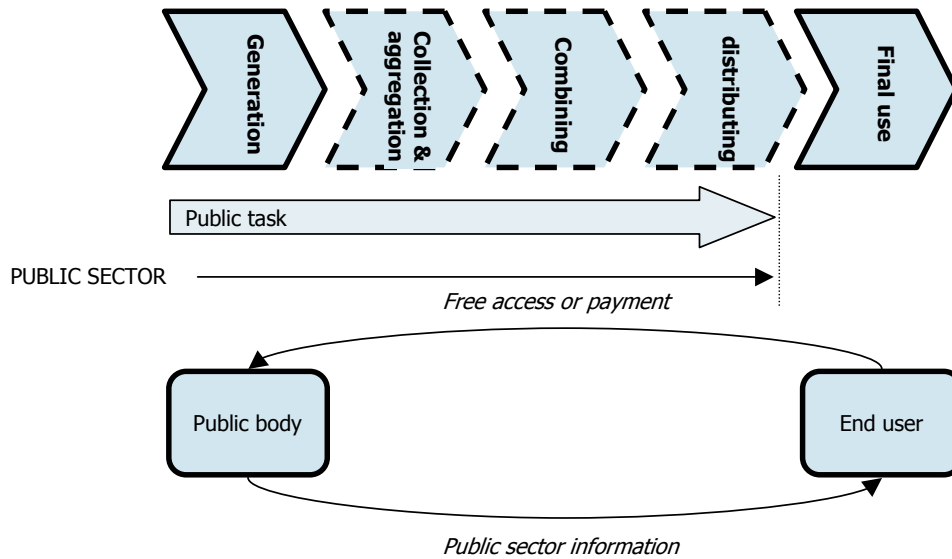
Figure 7 shows the conventional value chain of a model based on commercial re-use of public sector information. Although the generation of public sector information is by definition a public task (hence in the hands of the public sector) all remaining activities could be performed by either a public body or a private firm – or by both at the same time. It is exactly the contested field between both types of re-users where the Directive has its major impact.



**Figure 7 - Model 1 of PSI value chain: commercial re-use (partly based on OECD, 2006<sup>23</sup>)**

The same value chain could also be modelled in a very different way, that is, one in which public sector information is made freely available in the public interest. In this model, depicted in Figure 8, all activities are regarded as a public task. Although the greater availability of public sector information might indirectly create substantial economic benefits (via welfare effects) the direct economic effects are most likely negligible.

<sup>23</sup> OECD (2005), Digital Broadband Content: Public Sector Information and Content, Paris: OECD.



**Figure 8 - Model 2 of PSI value chain: non-commercial final use (partly based on OECD, 2006)**

Both models are often depicted as opposites. This implies that the models are supplementary and that a public policy in a certain sub-domain and/or country should be based on either of the two models. However in many cases the assumed competition between the two models does not exist – they rather co-exist in the same sub-domain.

The crucial point here is that each model deals with a different type (version) of information and serves an entirely different type of market. The re-users in model 1 target end users at the high end of the market. These sophisticated users are primarily interested in the values that are added to the information, less so to the original public sector information as such. Thus although these end users might get the same source information for free (via the co-existing model 2) the basic version is of little value to them. Model 2 on the other hand targets the low end mass consumer market<sup>24</sup>. Since the marginal costs are zero the marginal benefits for a potential re-user are also zero. Activities higher up in the value chain then have to be withdrawn from the public funds or omitted altogether. In the latter case, the original public sector information is simply made available 'as it is'. This severely limits the potential commercial re-use of the information. However, as has been mentioned above model 2 aims at broader societal goals.

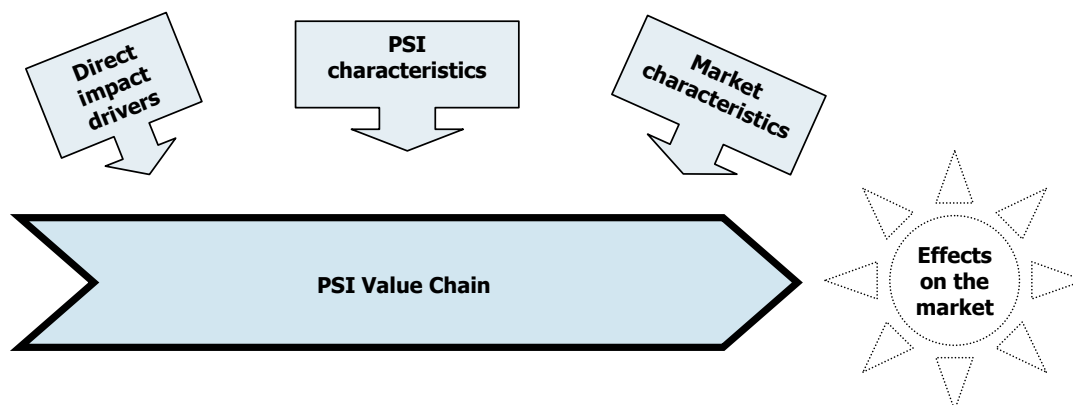
<sup>24</sup> Note that model 1 does not exclude the possibility of making public sector information available at no charge to re-users. In this case, the costs of generating the original information are covered by public funds and all margins are left to the re-users. The point is that making public sector information freely available does not kill off existing private sector re-users. Only if the public sector also offers all other (value adding) activities below marginal costs the position of these private re-users is undermined.

**The shake-up in the value chain**

The Directive will shake up both types of value chains, and the relationship between them. Some tasks currently performed by the public sector may shift to the private sector, or even disappear, for instance if a public sector organisation decides to make the public sector information available for free. The form and the intensity of the shake-up will depend on the interaction between the elements that are directly affected by the Directive on the one hand, being transparency, fair trade and accountability (of charging terms and practices) and other conditions on the other hand, such as the market characteristics and the characteristics of the particular sub-domain.

**Table 4 – Impact assesment aspects**

<i>Direct impact drivers</i>	<i>Not directly affected</i>	<i>Not directly affected</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What pricing principles are applied?</li> <li>2. Is the pricing accountable?</li> <li>3. Are the data and metadata accessible?</li> <li>4. Are the data supplied in a re-usable format?</li> <li>5. Are the data supplied in time?</li> <li>6. Are there redress possibilities?</li> <li>7. Are there standard licences?</li> <li>8. Are equal terms given?</li> <li>9. Are there exclusive deals?</li> </ol>	<p><b>PSI characteristics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the production in the core of the public task or more in the outskirts?</li> <li>2. How many governments are involved?</li> <li>3. Are there substitutes for the PSI?</li> <li>4. Are there private sector bodies producing the same raw data?</li> <li>5. Are the data volatile?</li> <li>6. Is the quality key?</li> <li>7. Does it concern high risk data?</li> <li>8. Is there a final consumption date?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Market characteristics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the market structure?</li> <li>2. Are there entry barriers?</li> <li>3. Market size in numbers and number of re-users</li> <li>4. Buying power re-users</li> <li>5. Is it a need to have or nice to have product?</li> <li>6. What is the spending power of the (re-) users?</li> <li>7. What is the buying frequency</li> <li>8. What are the consumer roles (who pays, who uses, who influences?)</li> </ol>



### **The effects of the shake-up of the value chain**

After the dust comes down, the next question is what kind of effects (as a result of the interaction between these three elements) are we talking about? We think that the Directive will bring about the following 10 effects:

1. Direct price effect: the costs of purchasing public sector information from the government will decrease;
2. Fading price effect: this lowering of costs is (partly) translated into lowered prices in the successive parts of the chain;
3. Quantity effect: re-users will buy more products, due to lowered prices and increased accessibility;
4. Entry effect: through the disposal of exclusive arrangements, more companies will enter the value chain, at various points;
5. Diversification effect: new and diversified products will be developed and brought to the market;
6. Quality effect: new entrants will force 'older' suppliers to increase quality;
7. Elimination effect: parts of the value chain may disappear since their basis for adding value may be lost;
8. Competition effect: the country will increase its competitive strength in relation to other countries, resulting in increased export;
9. Income effect: cash streams of the governmental agencies selling the information will decrease;
10. Revenue effect: tax revenues will increase under increased economic activities. However, the places where the benefits and losses land are different.

Apart from this direct impact, there will be a ripple effect spreading over parties earlier and later in the value chain. In fact, the effects of the Directive can be compared with a stone thrown in the middle of a quiet pond: in the middle the direct impact reaches the maximum, but, as the circles move away from the centre of impact, they get bigger and bigger. In other words: although it appears that the Directive will (only) strongly affect the relationship between the government and the first circle of re-users, the effects on the next chains will increase since the quantity, quality and character of use will change significantly. Obviously, the question is how these effects affect each other and, below the line, what the outcome is in terms of overall cost and benefit.

The Directive will most likely also bring about all sorts of welfare effects like better informed citizens, less inequality in terms of access to information, less opportunity costs (e.g., time spent on search for information) and less transaction costs (e.g., less litigation) etceteras. These effects might in turn give rise to substantial positive economic effects.

The measurement of the framework conditions indicates that there is still substantial room for improvement (e.g., with regard to transparency). The Directive will most likely have an accelerating and catalyzing effect on the improvement of the framework conditions.

### **13.3 Conclusions at domain level**

Public sector information represents a wide range of information types generated by public sector organisations. Every individual sub-domain seems to have its own peculiarities. For instance, the value contained in geological information is of a principally different nature than the value of cadastral information, or the value of topographic information. To understand this difference in

value, one has to understand the drivers of that value, being the characteristics of (1) that specific type of public sector information (2) the role of the government in the consequent steps in the value chain, and (3) the markets served (see section 13.2 above).

As a result of this heterogeneity, it turns out to be impossible to draw conclusions at the level of the domains of public sector information (e.g. legal information, social data, meteorological information, geographical information, and business information) as every sub-domain has its own characteristics and drivers.

However, we have come to the conclusion that there are some commonalities between various sub-domains of public sector information, linking in with the framework conditions and the likely impact of the Directive. This has led to the identification of three 'Directive impact typologies': the closed shop, the battlefield and the playground.

#### *1. The closed shop*

First of all there is the type of public sector information for which the value chain will hardly be affected by the Directive. Typically, the production is in the core of the public task and this is undisputed. Often backed up by a legal monopoly, the entire value chain, up to the level of distribution, is controlled by the public sector. As the information is valuable and 'high' risk, the value is high. As a consequence of statutory law, there is only one provider of this information, and price elasticity is very low.

However, being under public scrutiny, the terms of service delivery are transparent. Good examples for the closed shop are business registers and cadastral information (the latter described below).

#### *Cadastral information*

In all countries the involvement of the public sector in the cadastral information value chain is high: the generation up to and including the distribution is handled by the government. This involvement is closely related to the trust needed as: the stakes are high and the quality of the data is fundamental to economic life. This is mirrored by the engagement with the legal sector, such as civil notaries. The continuity of information over time is essential (durability, digital preservation). The production of the basic data is part of primary process. So, it is fair to say that cadastral information is a core set of public sector information.

As the cadastres have a legal monopoly, there are no substitutes available up to and including the point where the data are sold to (re-)users. This is mirrored by the high percentage of 'self selling' to both the re-user and the end-user (100% versus an average of 54% for all other types of public sector information). Given its firm grip on the value chain it is not surprising that in many countries cadastres provide added value services, actively seeking commercial exploitation and charging market prices (88% versus an average of 65% for all other types of public sector information). At the same time, they score high on accountability: the penetration of standard accounting methods is high (54% versus an average of 28% for all other types of public sector information). Finally, the rejection of requests as perceived by the public content holders is low (1.3% versus an average of 4.3% for all other types of public sector information): selling is part of their core business.

It is not very likely that the Directive will shake up the value chain dramatically: the public sector is (traditionally) strong throughout the value chain, preserving its position through a legal monopoly. As the stakes are high, support to make any radical changes will be low. However, as these registers do not sense any market pressure, prices may be too high. Here the charging principles, supported by the accountability obligations, may have an impact on the level of prices.

Looking at the years ahead, it is not very likely that huge battles will be fought in this area. As there is only one provider of raw data, the re-users will not (be very happy to) attack the positions of the public content holders. Most likely, they will use the weapons of article 6 and article 7 of the Directive, trying to decrease the price level where possible. In parallel they will monitor the public content holders closely, in particular where the public sector is providing competing added value services. Here the statutory prohibition on cross-subsidising may turn out to be highly effective.

## 2. *The battlefield*

At the other end of the spectrum, there is the battlefield: like in the closed shop, the information is very valuable. However, here the position and involvement of the public sector is disputed, with the argument that the production of, or at least the value adding to, this information is not a public task at all. This links in with the risks involved: these are considerably lower than in the closed shop. Often the position of the public sector is safeguarded by practical circumstances, like the ownership of infrastructure crucial to the generation of the data. However, as technology evolves, this position is weakened. Typically, as the stakes are high due to mass market consumption potential, disputes arise and are brought to court. Both meteorological data (findings described below) and topographical data are good example of this type of information.

### *Weather forecasts*

Weather information is information 'of the moment', it loses its value (at least for mass market selling) quite fast. Therefore, securing a constant provision of data is a key element in the value chain. Furthermore, it is a mass-market product: there is a daily need for this information, having direct operational implications for end-users. This mass consumption allows for sponsored provision of public sector information.

Historically, gathering and distribution of meteorological data was regarded as a public task. This has changed. However, as the set-up of infrastructure requires substantial investments, or imposes significant constraints, the private sector needs to rely on the production of data by the public sector.

As public content holders continue to add value to the data, there is fierce competition between the public and private sector. The fact that public bodies sell the data themselves clearly mirrors the value of the market. This domain also features the highest percentage of separate legal entities for that purpose, clearly indicating the level of professionalism of the public sector. In the same context, the scores on exclusive agreements differ considerably: while most public content holders deny their existence, re-users claim that many exclusive deals exist (18% for the public content holders versus 54% by the re-users).

Most likely the impact of the Directive on the value chain of this typology of public sector information will be significant: the stakes are high and the private sector is therefore ready to attack and take over value-adding from the public sector. The Directive offers a full set of weapons to undertake this attack: re-users' complaints cluster around the three driving elements of the directive: fair and equal terms, transparency and accountability. In the same context, one can expect that the re-users will increasingly bundle their interests in interest groups (as they have done already), aimed at gaining weight and power towards the public content holders. Most likely, these groups will be the front runners, testing the Directive both in negotiating with public content holders and, where necessary, in courts of law.

### *3. The playground*

Finally, there is a third area where the Directive will have an impact: the playground. In the playground the effects result from the government opening up their resources, providing the data against significantly lower costs or even for free. Transforming its information into a non-economic good, the government can take two significantly differing roles: stepping in or stepping out:

#### *a. the government stepping in*

First of all there is the area where traditionally the government did not see a role for itself, limiting its activities to the core public task and leaving the value adding and distribution to the private sector. However, under the influence of the enhanced possibilities of information technology, that perception is changing rapidly and, interestingly, governments all over Europe are in the process of taking on board additional tasks within the value chain. Legal information is a typical exponent of this area.

#### *Decisions of national courts*

Legal information is the fabric of a democratic society. Production is by definition a public task. However, traditionally the repackaging and distribution is not regarded as a public task by the public sector (75% of the public content holders claim not to commercially resell versus an average of 41% for all other sub-domains).

There is strong interest to make this information available, from the perspective of the clients of the re-users, like lawyers and judges. As their budgets are substantial and the financial risks involved are high, legal information is a valuable type of public sector information.

Gathering, repackaging and commenting on the cases, is the key factor. As this requires substantial investments in market supply systems and knowledge management, this market is dominated by few players who control the distribution as well. The score on the number of requests turned down (10.6% versus an average of 2.5%) and delay on requests for information (19.7 days versus an average of 6.5 days) is significantly different from all other public sector information domains.

However, the supply side of the legal information market is changing with the advent of the Internet. Where the publishing of legislation and court decisions is no longer regarded as the domain of the large legal publishers, public sector organisations are increasingly making the raw data available free of charge. As a result, the current market battle should be shifting from simply providing access to legal material towards value-added material addressing the knowledge needs of the target audience.

The market for legal information is in a state of flux and the Directive will have a catalysing effect. Where public content holders will increasingly provide their raw data for free in accessible formats, primary re-users will have to shift their attention towards the provision of value-added services. However, this transition is still in an early stage and the current large market players are likely to try to maintain their positions rather defensively. Most likely, the fair competition clause will have an impact here, in particular the banning of exclusive arrangements, in addition to general competition law. Since both public content holders and newcomers share the same interests, the wave may gain weight quite rapidly and niche players will emerge, not having the burden of the legacy of the old market parties (e.g. the internal battles between the printed and electronic versions).

*b. The government stepping out*

Secondly, within the playground, the government may decide to actually step out, simply providing the data for free and leaving the value adding completely to the private sector. Although the impact of the Directive may be low here, a lot of new activities may emerge, due to the readiness of the market to pick up public sector information that is made available. Typically, this involves public sector information that is made available for free, as it is regarded to be in the core of the public task, however, without any charges. Often these types of information are closely connected with democratic and policy processes, like social and economical statistics and traffic congestion data (see below).

*Information on traffic congestion*

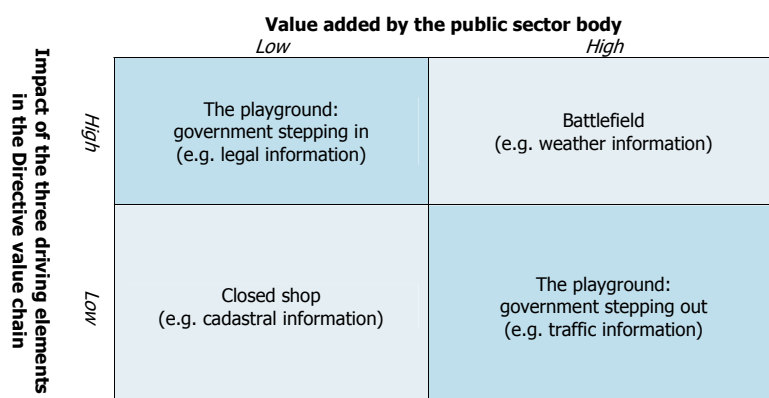
Like weather information, information on traffic congestion is local and of the moment. However, historical data on traffic congestion can also be used for statistical purposes allowing for logistical planning and modelling. The information is a by-product of the public task (police work) and is distributed for free using broadcasting companies.

Relatively speaking, very often the information is not sold commercially (75% versus an average of 41% for all other domains of public sector information). Due this free availability, new applications are booming, especially in combination with GPS and other geo-spatial data. Market conditions are good: there is a mass market for smart applications, combining reliable data.

Our figures show that there are no market distortions and hardly any exclusive arrangements are reported.

Here, a slight improvement in availability of this data for reuse can lead to all sorts of new services, as the potential in and the readiness of the market is high.

To wrap up, the table below summarises up the three typologies, putting them into the Directive impact matrix. This matrix demonstrates the conceptual model and does not represent a metric scale.



**Figure 9: The Directive impact matrix**

### 13.4 Conclusions at country level

As can be seen in the graphs in chapter 9 (ranking countries with respect to the four indexes), there is no clear picture as to which countries have consistent high scores. Countries that are above average in one index may be low on another and conversely. What is lacking is a clear conceptual model of the mutual relationships between the core elements (availability, accessibility, transparency, non-discrimination) and their joint effect on the dependent variable (economic performance<sup>25</sup>).

On the other hand, the relative position of a country in these rankings is not a matter of main concern. Some of the characteristics of a country are the result of historical development of the sectors of public sector information and, possibly, of other structural and cultural differences.

After all, this measurement is only a first step in the review of the effects of the Directive. At the time the measurement is repeated in 2008, a general shift towards meeting the objectives of the Directive should be observed with a general rise in average levels.

A general caveat has to be made when comparing the situation in Europe with the situation in the USA. The study gathered the data for the USA in exactly the same way as in each of the European countries. The amount of data gathered for the USA is therefore of a different level than the combined data of Europe as a whole. As a result, care needs to be taken when drawing conclusion from the comparison between Europe and the USA.

From the identical measurement that was conducted in the United States, it shows in the indexes that that country scores high on Accessibility, Accountability and Non-discrimination as may have been expected with the open approach that is taken there. The relatively low score on the index for transparency can be explained by the fact that in an environment where re-use is generally allowed, there is no need to advertise explicit licenses or usage conditions.

The amount of data for the US did not allow for a comparison of economic aspects, but from the limited data that the study gathered, it appears that the number of re-users per public content holder is higher in the US than in Europe.

<sup>25</sup> Which covers both the direct economic effects (as in model 1 in Figure 7 – this has been the primary focus of this study) and the much broader indirect economic effects (as in model 2 in Figure 8).

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**Appendix 1:  
PSI pre-test**



**The Directive  
2003/98/EC  
on the re-use of  
public sector  
information  
does apply**

**Is the document held by a 'public sector body' or a 'body governed by public law' ?**

A 'public sector body' is a conventional type of core government (State, regional or local authorities and associations formed by one or more of such authorities).

A 'body governed by public law' is any organization which:

1. is established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest (hence not having an industrial or commercial interest), and
2. has legal personality, and
3. is financed for the most part by public sector bodies, or is subject to management supervision by public sector bodies, or
4. has an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of its members are appointed by public sector bodies.

no  
▶

▼ yes

**Is the document available for access ?**

The national legislation on access (for example, Freedom of Information Act, but also general access regimes) determines the scope for the re-use of public sector information. Thus, if the document is not available for access under the national laws, it is also not available for re-use.

no  
▶

▼ yes

**Is the type of document exempted from re-use ?**

The PSI Directive does not apply to the following categories:

1. Documents for which third parties hold intellectual property rights (for example, reports written by private consultancies of which the intellectual property has not been transferred to the client). Note that the public sector body might not be aware of the IPR held within its data;
2. Documents held by public service broadcasters (or their subsidiaries);
3. Documents held by educational and research establishments (for example, schools, universities, archives and libraries);
4. Documents held by cultural establishments (for example, museums, orchestras, operas, ballets and theatres)

yes  
▶

▼ no

no  
◀

**Is the re-user a public sector body or a body governed by public law ?**

▼ yes

**Is the re-use of that particular public sector body part of its public task ?**

The public task of a public sector body is usually formally described in its charter or statute. When documents are used as an input for commercial activities they are within the scope of the Directive – unless these commercial activities are formally included in the charter or statute of the public sector body.

no  
◀

yes  
▶

**The Directive  
2003/98/EC  
on the re-use of  
public sector  
information  
does not apply**



**Appendix 2:**  
**Explanation of the maturity indexes**

### Generic composition of the indices

The scores for an individual item  $I$  is calculated by dividing the frequency  $f$  of the class  $n$  by the total number of observations  $N$  and multiplying that proportion with the weight for that particular item,  $w_n$ , in formula:

$$I_n = \frac{f_n}{N} \cdot w_n$$

The total score  $Q$  for any question is the sum of the scores for all  $m$  items divided by the maximum value of the weights, in formula:

$$Q = \left( \sum_1^m I_n \right) / w_{\max}$$

Thus, a calculation for an exemplary question  $Q$  for a given country or sub domain could be:

### 2. Which channels are available for the *delivery* of information?

Item	weight	frequency			
Item 1 → Online	5	54	43%	2.14	
Item n → Email	4	27	21%	0.86	
Item m → Fax	3	4	3%	0.10	← $I_n$
Mail (on CD)	3	3	2%	0.07	
Mail (on paper)	2	25	20%	0.40	
Telephone	1	13	10%	0.10	
	5	126	<b>73%</b>	3.67	

Maximum weight ( $w_{\max}$ )
Total score (Q)

For the first four core variables (Accessibility, Transparency, Accountability, and Non-discrimination; see chapter 5) indices have been constructed. These indices are the average of the scores  $Q$  on a specific set of questions. While moving from the first to the last variable scores are first taken from the first survey (web survey, WS), then increasingly from the second survey (public content holder survey, PCH) and finally from the third survey (re-user survey, RU). Consequently, eventual biases in the public content holder and re-user surveys (see chapter 7) especially work on the Accountability and Non-discrimination index respectively. In the case of the first index, though, one bias might be balanced by the other. Table 5 gives an overview of the origin of the scores which underlay the indices.

	total Q	WS	PCH	RU
Accessibility	5	5 (100%)	- (0%)	- (0%)
Transparency	9	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	- (0%)
Accountability	11	- (0%)	6 (55%)	5 (45%)
Non-discrimination	12	- (0%)	3 (25%)	9 (75%)

## Composition of the individual indices

A critical element of the study was to arrive at a common understanding of the terms that were used in the various surveys. Therefore, we aimed to apply terms which have an accepted and established meaning within the context of the (re-)use of PSI. In the tables below, where possible, direct references to the corresponding article and section of the PSI Directive have been made.

### Accessibility

The overall score for the variable Accessibility is the average of five questions from the web survey. These questions with their items and weights are shown in the following Table. Questions marked with [MC] allow the respondent to choose multiple items, questions marked with [SC] only to choose one. Each item is preceded by its corresponding weight.

#### WEB SURVEY

**1 According to the website which channels are available for the *request* of information?** [MC] → Article 4 section 1

- (5) Internet
- (4) Email
- (3) Fax
- (2) Telephone
- (1) Mail

**2 Which channels are available for the *delivery* of information?**

[MC] → Article 4 section 1

- (5) Online (e.g., EDI, FTP, web form)
- (4) Email
- (3) Fax
- (3) Mail (on CD)
- (2) Mail (on paper)
- (1) Telephone (consult)

**3 Which tools are available for specific kinds of information?**

[MC] → Article 5 section 1; Article 9

- (4) Full text retrieval (search engine)
- (3) Retrieval in additional data fields (classifications, meta data, authors etc.)
- (2) Online static catalogue (asset list)
- (1) Paper catalogue (on request)

**4 Is information about the public sector information available in any other language than the official language(s)?** [SC] → Article 5 section 1; Article 9

- (2) Yes, the description of specific PSI resources has been translated
- (1) Yes, the directory of PSI resources has been translated
- (0) No

**5 How useful did you find the help that was provided to you to find specific pieces of information?** [SC] → Article 9

- (5) Very useful
- (4) Useful
- (3) Neutral
- (2) Useless
- (1) Very useless

## Transparency

The overall score for the variable Transparency is the average of eight questions from the web survey and one question from the public content holder survey. Questions no. 7 and 8 have been merged into one question (7\*).

### WEB SURVEY

#### 6 Are there any terms and conditions for re-use of PSI available?

[SC] → Article 7; Article 8

- (1) Yes, in the form of a commercial licence (commercial re-use allowed)
- (1) Yes, in the form of a non-commercial licence (commercial re-use forbidden)
- (0) No, not available

#### 7 Is the licence directly visible on the website? [SC] → Article 7

- (6) Yes
- (0) No, requires further request

#### 8 According to the website which channels are available for the *request* of the licence? [MC] → Article 8 section 2

- (5) Internet
- (4) Email
- (3) Fax
- (2) Telephone
- (1) Mail

#### 9 Which channels are available for the *delivery* of the licence? [MC] → Article 8 section 2

- (5) Online (EDI, FTP, web form)
- (4) Email
- (3) Fax
- (2) Mail

#### 10 Is the text of the licence available in any other language than the official language(s)? [SC] → Article 5 section 1

- (2) Yes, on the level of specific products/services
- (1) Yes, on the level of general information
- (0) No, not available

#### 11 Is there a reference to the PSI Directive? [SC]

- (2) Yes, with URL
- (1) Yes, without URL
- (0) No

#### 12 Which of the following background information on the prices of the information that is sold is available? [MC] → Article 6; Article 7

- (1) Standard prices of information (for all licences)
- (1) Standard accounting method

#### 13 How clear was the information that was provided to you on the terms and conditions of the re-use of PSI? [SC] → Article 7

- (5) Perfectly clear
- (4) Clear
- (3) Neutral
- (2) Not so clear
- (1) Not clear at all

## **PUBLIC CONTENT HOLDER SURVEY**

### **14 How does your organisation commercially resell your information?**

[SC] → Article 3; Article 6

(0) We sell it ourselves

(2) A separate legal entity has been created for this purpose

(1) We are planning to create such a separate legal entity

(0) We do not commercially resell our information

## Accountability

The overall score for the variable Accountability is the average of six questions from the web survey and five questions from the public content holder survey. From questions no. 15 and no.22 two different scores are derived (15/22 a. overall response time and 15/22 b. % responses > 30 days).

### PUBLIC CONTENT HOLDER SURVEY

#### 15 How would you rate the response time(s) on request(s) for your information?

[MC: total = 100%] → Article 4 section 1; Article 4 section 2

- (0.5) Less than 1 working day
- (2.0) 1 - 3 working days
- (5.5) 4 - 7 working days
- (11.0) 8 - 14 working days
- (22.5) 15 - 30 working days
- (60.0) more than 30 working days

#### 16 How can applicants track the status of a request for your information?

[MC] → Article 4 section 2

- (4) Status of request can be checked online
- (3) Email confirmation messages sent at each subsequent stage
- (2) Email confirmation messages sent after each receipt of request
- (1) Telephone and/or fax
- (0) None

#### 17 How many requests for information has your organization turned down in proportion to the total number of requests? [MC: total = 100%] → Article 4 section 3

- (0.0) 0%
- (0.5) Less than 1 %
- (1.5) 1 – 2 %
- (4.0) 3 –5 %
- (8.0) 6 – 10 %
- (18.0) 11 – 25 %
- (50.0) more than 25 %

#### 18 If you turn down a request for information which of the following replies does your organization provide? [SC] → Article 4 section 3; Article 4 section 4

We provide a motivation why the request was rejected ...

- (2) Yes
- (0) No
- (1) Do not know

#### 19 If you turn down a request for information which of the following replies does your organization provide? [SC] → Article 4 section 3; Article 4 section 4

We tell the client how he could appeal ...

- (2) Yes
- (0) No
- (1) Do not know

#### 20 If the applicant wants to appeal against decisions of your organization, do you publish in advance information on the available means to him?

[SC] → Article 4 section 4

- (3) Yes, such information is directly available on our website
- (2) Yes, such information is available (but not on the website)
- (0) No
- (1) I do not know

## RE-USER SURVEY

**21 On a scale from 1 (low) to 7 (high) how would you rate the average quality of information which your organisation acquired in the PSI sub domain(s) in which your organisation is active?** [MC] → Article 3

- (1) How complete is the information you got?
- (1) How accurate is the information you got?
- (1) How up to date is the information you got?
- (1) How clear is the information you got?

**22 How would you rate the response time from the public content holder on your request for information?** [MC: total = 100%] → Article 4 section 1; Article 4 section 2

- (0.5) within 1 working day
- (2.0) 1 - 3 working days
- (5.5) 4 - 7 working days
- (11.0) 8 - 14 working days
- (22.5) 15 - 30 working days
- (60.0) more than 30 working days

**23 What percentage of your requests for information has been turned down in 2004?**

[MC: total = 100%] → Article 4 section 3

- (0.0) 0%
- (0.5) Less than 1 %
- (1.5) 1 - 2 %
- (4.0) 3 - 5 %
- (8.0) 6 - 10 %
- (18.0) 11 - 25 %
- (50.0) more than 25 %

**24 Which of the following kinds of information did the public content holder provide to you after your request was rejected ?** [SC] → Article 4 section 3; Article 4 section 4

A motivation why your request for information has been rejected ...

- (2) Yes
- (0) No
- (1) Do not know

**25 Which of the following kinds of information did the public content holder provide to you after your request was rejected ?** [SC] → Article 4 section 3; Article 4 section 4

Information how to start an appeal procedure ...

- (2) Yes
- (0) No
- (1) Do not know

## Non-discrimination

The overall score for the variable Non-discrimination is the average of three questions from the public content holder survey and nine questions from re-user survey. Questions no. 26-28 (26\*), 29-31 (29\*), 32-33 (32\*) and 35-37 (35\*) have been merged into one question.

### PUBLIC CONTENT HOLDER SURVEY

#### **26 Are there any exclusive arrangements between your organization and re-users?**

[SC] → Article 11 section 1

(0) Yes

(6) No

(1) I do not know

#### **27 Is information on these exclusive agreements publicly available?**

[SC] → Article 11 section 2

(5) Yes, details on licences and/or concessions are available

(4) Yes, general information about the agreements is available

(0) Such information is not publicly available

(1) I do not know

#### **28 How does your organization make information on these exclusive arrangements available? [SC] → Article 11 section 2**

(2) Information is directly available on the website

(1) Information is available on request

## RE-USER SURVEY

### 29 Public sector bodies sometimes make exclusive re-use arrangements with re-users of their information.

To your knowledge, are such exclusive agreements in place in the PSI sub domain(s) in which your organization is active? [SC] → Article 11 section 1

- (0) Yes
- (5) No, but such agreements did exist in the recent past
- (6) No, to our knowledge such agreements never existed
- (4) I do not know

### 30 Is information on these exclusive agreements publicly available?

[SC] → Article 11 section 2

- (4) Yes, details on licences and/or concessions are available
- (3) Yes, general information about the agreements is available
- (0) Such information is not publicly available
- (2) I do not know

### 31 Have there been any attempts to fight those exclusive agreements before court?

[SC] → Article 11

- (0) Yes, our organisation appealed ourselves
- (2) Yes, other parties have appealed
- (2) No, no appeals have been made so far
- (1) I do not know

### 32 Does your organization have any arrangements with public content holders for the exclusive (re-)use of their information? [SC] → Article 11

- (0) Yes
- (3) No, but such agreements did exist in the recent past
- (4) No, to our knowledge such agreements never existed
- (2) I do not know

### 33 Have there been any attempts to fight those exclusive agreements before court?

[SC] → Article 11

- (0) Yes
- (2) No
- (1) I do not know

**34 Public content holders sometimes resell their public sector information themselves, either directly or via a separate legal entity.**

**If such public or semi-public bodies are also active in your particular market domain, do you think there is unfair competition from these bodies (based on privileged access to the original public sector information)?**

[SC] → Article 10; Article 11 section 1

(0) Yes

(2) No

(1) I have no opinion

**35 In what way(s) is the (semi-)public competitor favoured? [SC] → Article 10**

It receives the information cheaper ...

(2) Yes

(1) Maybe

(0) No

**36 In what way(s) is the (semi-)public competitor favoured? [SC] → Article 10**

It receives the information faster ...

(2) Yes

(1) Maybe

(0) No

**37 In what way(s) is the (semi-)public competitor favoured? [SC] → Article 10**

It gets higher quality information ...

(2) Yes

(1) Maybe

(0) No

### Cross-border trade

The variable 'Cross-border trade' is based on just two questions: one taken from the public content holder survey and one from the re-user survey<sup>22</sup>.

### PUBLIC CONTENT HOLDER SURVEY<sup>23</sup>

#### 38 Where are your re-users located ? [MC: total = 100%]

Numbers refer to the magnitude of trade with these re-users, not to the number of organisations.

- (0) Own country
- (1) Neighbouring EU country
- (2) Other EU country
- (3) Country outside EU

### RE-USER SURVEY

#### 39 Where are your clients located ? [MC: total = 100%]

Numbers refer to the volume of sales with these users, not to the number of organisations.

- (0) Own country
- (1) Neighbouring EU country
- (2) Other EU country
- (3) Country outside EU

<sup>22</sup> In the cross-section by countries there is a rather strong correlation ( $R^2 = 0.69$ ) between the answers given to these two questions. Thus in countries where public content holders state relatively high volumes of cross-border trade, re-users also state relatively high volumes and vice versa.

<sup>23</sup> The US versions of the public content holder and re-user survey had slightly different labels for the items, respectively (0) Own state, (1) Other state, (2) Abroad, Europe, (3) Abroad, outside Europe. The prevalence of cross-state trade largely explains the relatively high score for the US on both questions (see also chapter 9).



**Appendix 3:  
Organisations surveyed**



Sub		
Domain	Country	URL of the public content holder
1COC	Austria	<a href="http://www.austriantrade.org/">http://www.austriantrade.org/</a>
1COC	Austria	<a href="http://www.wko.at/">http://www.wko.at/</a>
1COC	Austria	<a href="http://www.www.bestpractices.at/">http://www.www.bestpractices.at/</a>
1COC	Austria	<a href="http://www.wagner.at">http://www.wagner.at</a>
1COC	Belgium	<a href="http://www.ccibw.be">http://www.ccibw.be</a>
1COC	Belgium	<a href="http://www.ihk-eupen.be/">http://www.ihk-eupen.be/</a>
1COC	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czechinvest.org">http://www.czechinvest.org</a>
1COC	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.hkcr.cz/dokumenty.aspx?jaz=1&amp;obl=1&amp;kat=326&amp;dok=1009&amp;menu=369">http://www.hkcr.cz/dokumenty.aspx?jaz=1&amp;obl=1&amp;kat=326&amp;dok=1009&amp;menu=369</a>
1COC	Denmark	<a href="http://www.virk.dk">http://www.virk.dk</a>
1COC	Germany	<a href="http://www.steinbeis-europa.de/technologiekooperation/technologie_transfer.html">http://www.steinbeis-europa.de/technologiekooperation/technologie_transfer.html</a>
1COC	Germany	<a href="http://www.bmwa.bund.de/Navigation/Unternehmer/foerderdatenbank.html">http://www.bmwa.bund.de/Navigation/Unternehmer/foerderdatenbank.html</a>
1COC	Germany	<a href="http://www.bfai.de/?uid=d5214c1f403e6a18296e9f88760a8174&amp;id=pubdb">http://www.bfai.de/?uid=d5214c1f403e6a18296e9f88760a8174&amp;id=pubdb</a>
1COC	Greece	<a href="http://www.acci.gr">www.acci.gr</a>
1COC	Greece	<a href="http://www.ebeh.gr">http://www.ebeh.gr</a>
1COC	Greece	<a href="http://www.ebeth.gr">http://www.ebeth.gr</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://index.hu/gazdasag">http://index.hu/gazdasag</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.bkik.hu">http://www.bkik.hu</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.duihk.hu/duihk/portal/nid/rootMain">http://www.duihk.hu/duihk/portal/nid/rootMain</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.icc.co.hu">http://www.icc.co.hu</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.mkik.hu">http://www.mkik.hu</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.mtieco.hu">http://www.mtieco.hu</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.nda.hu/Engine.aspx">http://www.nda.hu/Engine.aspx</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.niif.hu/index.php">http://www.niif.hu/index.php</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.pbkik.hu/index.php?id=4471">http://www.pbkik.hu/index.php?id=4471</a>
1COC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.vilaggazdasag.hu">http://www.vilaggazdasag.hu</a>
1COC	Italy	<a href="http://www.ap.camcom.it/show.jsp">http://www.ap.camcom.it/show.jsp</a>
1COC	Italy	<a href="http://www.unioncamera.it">http://www.unioncamera.it</a>
1COC	Italy	<a href="http://www.indisunioncamere.it/">http://www.indisunioncamere.it/</a>
1COC	Latvia	<a href="http://www.chamber.lv/">http://www.chamber.lv/</a>
1COC	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.chambers.lt">http://www.chambers.lt</a>
1COC	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.cc.lu">http://www.cc.lu</a>
1COC	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.entreprises.public.lu">http://www.entreprises.public.lu</a>
1COC	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.chambre-des-metiers.lu/CDM/GetHome">http://www.chambre-des-metiers.lu/CDM/GetHome</a>
1COC	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.ces.etat.lu">http://www.ces.etat.lu</a>
1COC	Norway	<a href="http://www.chamber.no/">http://www.chamber.no/</a>
1COC	Poland	<a href="http://www.silesi-region.pl">http://www.silesi-region.pl</a>
1COC	Poland	<a href="http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl">http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl</a>
1COC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.port-chambers.com">http://www.port-chambers.com</a>
1COC	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.test.sopk.sk">http://www.test.sopk.sk</a>
1COC	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.soi.sk/">http://www.soi.sk/</a>
1COC	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.mg-rs.si/php/koledar/">http://www.mg-rs.si/php/koledar/</a>
1COC	Spain	<a href="http://www.cocicyl.es">http://www.cocicyl.es</a>
1COC	Spain	<a href="http://www.camaras.org">http://www.camaras.org</a>
1COC	Spain	<a href="http://www.camarascv.org/">http://www.camarascv.org/</a>
1COC	Sweden	<a href="http://www.cci.se">http://www.cci.se</a>
1COC	United States	<a href="http://www.uschamber.com">http://www.uschamber.com</a>
1OBR	Austria	<a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/gewerbe/beiljp.htm">http://www.wien.gv.at/gewerbe/beiljp.htm</a>
1OBR	Austria	<a href="http://www.bmj.gv.at/firmenbuch/index.php?nav=104">http://www.bmj.gv.at/firmenbuch/index.php?nav=104</a>
1OBR	Belgium	<a href="http://kbo-bce-ps.mineco.fgov.be/">http://kbo-bce-ps.mineco.fgov.be/</a>
1OBR	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcit.gov.cy/mcit/drcor/drcor.nsf/history_en/history_en?OpenDocument">http://www.mcit.gov.cy/mcit/drcor/drcor.nsf/history_en/history_en?OpenDocument</a>
1OBR	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet</a>
1OBR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.info.mfcr.cz/ares/ares.html">http://www.info.mfcr.cz/ares/ares.html</a>
1OBR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://rzp.mpo.cz/index.htm">http://rzp.mpo.cz/index.htm</a>
1OBR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/registr_ekonomicky subjektu">http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/registr_ekonomicky subjektu</a>

1OBR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://portal.justice.cz/ms/ms.aspx?j=33&amp;o=23&amp;k=379">http://portal.justice.cz/ms/ms.aspx?j=33&amp;o=23&amp;k=379</a>
1OBR	Denmark	<a href="http://www.cvr.dk">http://www.cvr.dk</a>
1OBR	Estonia	<a href="http://www.eer.ee">http://www.eer.ee</a>
1OBR	Finland	<a href="http://www.ktm.fi/">http://www.ktm.fi/</a>
1OBR	France	<a href="http://www.infogreffe.fr">http://www.infogreffe.fr</a>
1OBR	France	<a href="http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr">http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr</a>
1OBR	Germany	<a href="http://www.handelsregister-sh.de/">http://www.handelsregister-sh.de/</a>
1OBR	Germany	<a href="https://www.ebundesanzeiger.de/ebanzwww/">https://www.ebundesanzeiger.de/ebanzwww/</a>
1OBR	Germany	<a href="http://www.staatsanzeiger-online.de/">http://www.staatsanzeiger-online.de/</a>
1OBR	Greece	<a href="http://www.accig.gr">www.accig.gr</a>
1OBR	Greece	<a href="http://www.ebeh.gr">http://www.ebeh.gr</a>
1OBR	Greece	<a href="http://www.ebeth.gr">http://www.ebeth.gr</a>
1OBR	Hungary	<a href="http://gisfigyelo.geocentrum.hu/kivonat/kivonat_online1.html">http://gisfigyelo.geocentrum.hu/kivonat/kivonat_online1.html</a>
1OBR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.ceghirek.hu/nevado.php">http://www.ceghirek.hu/nevado.php</a>
1OBR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.cegjegyzek.com">http://www.cegjegyzek.com</a>
1OBR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.gvh.hu/index.php?id=3022&amp;l=h">http://www.gvh.hu/index.php?id=3022&amp;l=h</a>
1OBR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.im.hu/?mi=1&amp;katid=164&amp;id=184&amp;cikkid=3017">http://www.im.hu/?mi=1&amp;katid=164&amp;id=184&amp;cikkid=3017</a>
1OBR	Ireland	<a href="http://www.geodirectory.ie/index.html">http://www.geodirectory.ie/index.html</a>
1OBR	Ireland	<a href="http://www.finance.gov.ie/">http://www.finance.gov.ie/</a>
1OBR	Ireland	<a href="http://www.cro.ie/">http://www.cro.ie/</a>
1OBR	Ireland	<a href="http://www.entemp.ie/">http://www.entemp.ie/</a>
1OBR	Italy	<a href="http://visure.cedcamera.it/">http://visure.cedcamera.it/</a>
1OBR	Italy	<a href="http://www.unioncamere.net/Web_Osservatorio_Camerale/accesso.htm">http://www.unioncamere.net/Web_Osservatorio_Camerale/accesso.htm</a>
1OBR	Italy	<a href="http://www.to.camcom.it/Page/t08/view_html?idp=4077">http://www.to.camcom.it/Page/t08/view_html?idp=4077</a>
1OBR	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vid.gov.lv">http://www.vid.gov.lv</a>
1OBR	Latvia	<a href="http://www.ur.gov.lv/">http://www.ur.gov.lv/</a>
1OBR	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.kada.lt">http://www.kada.lt</a>
1OBR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.legilux.public.lu/entr/index.php">http://www.legilux.public.lu/entr/index.php</a>
1OBR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.rcsl.lu">http://www.rcsl.lu</a>
1OBR	Malta	<a href="http://registry.mfsa.com.mt">http://registry.mfsa.com.mt</a>
1OBR	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.kvk.nl">http://www.kvk.nl</a>
1OBR	Norway	<a href="http://www.brreg.no">http://www.brreg.no</a>
1OBR	Poland	<a href="http://www.katowice.uw.gov.pl">http://www.katowice.uw.gov.pl</a>
1OBR	Poland	<a href="http://www.katowice.uw.gov.pl">http://www.katowice.uw.gov.pl</a>
1OBR	Poland	<a href="http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl">http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl</a>
1OBR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.DGMR.MJ.PT">http://www.DGMR.MJ.PT</a>
1OBR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.statistics.sk">http://www.statistics.sk</a>
1OBR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.justice.gov.sk/wfn.aspx?pg=r1">http://www.justice.gov.sk/wfn.aspx?pg=r1</a>
1OBR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.ives.sk">http://www.ives.sk</a>
1OBR	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.sodisce.si/default.asp?idall=1309&amp;showin=all">http://www.sodisce.si/default.asp?idall=1309&amp;showin=all</a>
1OBR	Spain	<a href="http://www.camaras.org">http://www.camaras.org</a>
1OBR	Spain	<a href="http://www.rmc.es">http://www.rmc.es</a>
1OBR	Sweden	<a href="http://www.bolagsverket.se">http://www.bolagsverket.se</a>
1OBR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.detini.gov.uk/cgi-bin/get_builder_page?page=1161&amp;site=7">http://www.detini.gov.uk/cgi-bin/get_builder_page?page=1161&amp;site=7</a>
1OBR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk/toolsToHelp/productPriceListCompare.shtml">http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk/toolsToHelp/productPriceListCompare.shtml</a>
1OBR	United States	<a href="http://apps.irs.gov/app/pub78">http://apps.irs.gov/app/pub78</a>
1PAT	Austria	<a href="http://www.patentamt.at/Content.Node_opa_internet/Home/servip/UnsereLeistungen/11784_1.html">http://www.patentamt.at/Content.Node_opa_internet/Home/servip/UnsereLeistungen/11784_1.html</a>
1PAT	Austria	<a href="http://www.patentamt.at/Content.Node_opa_internet/Home/servip/Bestellung/12829.html">http://www.patentamt.at/Content.Node_opa_internet/Home/servip/Bestellung/12829.html</a>
1PAT	Belgium	<a href="http://www.bmb-bbm.org/nl/pages/index.htm">http://www.bmb-bbm.org/nl/pages/index.htm</a>
1PAT	Belgium	<a href="http://mineco.fgov.be/redirect_new.asp?loc=/intellectual_property/home_nl.htm">http://mineco.fgov.be/redirect_new.asp?loc=/intellectual_property/home_nl.htm</a>
1PAT	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcit.gov.cy/mcit/drcor/drcor.nsf/index_en/index_en?opendocument">http://www.mcit.gov.cy/mcit/drcor/drcor.nsf/index_en/index_en?opendocument</a>
1PAT	Czech Republic	<a href="http://isdvapl.upv.cz/servlet/page?_pageid=82,116&amp;_dad=portal30&amp;_schema=PORTAL30">http://isdvapl.upv.cz/servlet/page?_pageid=82,116&amp;_dad=portal30&amp;_schema=PORTAL30</a>
1PAT	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dkpto.dk">http://www.dkpto.dk</a>
1PAT	Estonia	<a href="http://www.rha.gov.ee">http://www.rha.gov.ee</a>
1PAT	Estonia	<a href="http://www.epa.ee">http://www.epa.ee</a>
1PAT	Finland	<a href="http://www.prh.fi/fi/yhteystiedot.html">http://www.prh.fi/fi/yhteystiedot.html</a>

1PAT	France	<a href="http://www.inpi.fr">http://www.inpi.fr</a>
1PAT	Germany	<a href="http://www.fiz-informationsdienste.de/en/index.html">http://www.fiz-informationsdienste.de/en/index.html</a>
1PAT	Germany	<a href="http://www.fiz-technik.de/recherche/db_alpha.htm">http://www.fiz-technik.de/recherche/db_alpha.htm</a>
1PAT	Greece	<a href="http://www.gge.gr/home/index.html">http://www.gge.gr/home/index.html</a>
1PAT	Greece	<a href="http://www.obl.gr/online/">http://www.obl.gr/online/</a>
1PAT	Hungary	<a href="http://www.fvf.hu/index.php?akt_menu=137">http://www.fvf.hu/index.php?akt_menu=137</a>
1PAT	Hungary	<a href="http://www.hpo.hu/index.html">http://www.hpo.hu/index.html</a>
1PAT	Hungary	<a href="http://www.mszh.hu/szerzoi_jog">http://www.mszh.hu/szerzoi_jog</a>
1PAT	Ireland	<a href="http://www.patentsoffice.ie/">http://www.patentsoffice.ie/</a>
1PAT	Ireland	<a href="http://www.icla.ie/">http://www.icla.ie/</a>
1PAT	Italy	<a href="http://www.no.camcom.it/Page/t08/view_html?idp=557">http://www.no.camcom.it/Page/t08/view_html?idp=557</a>
1PAT	Italy	<a href="http://www.uibm.gov.it/">http://www.uibm.gov.it/</a>
1PAT	Italy	<a href="http://www.po.camcom.it/servizi/brevetti/index.htm">http://www.po.camcom.it/servizi/brevetti/index.htm</a>
1PAT	Latvia	<a href="http://www.lrv.lv/">http://www.lrv.lv/</a>
1PAT	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.vpb.lt">http://www.vpb.lt</a>
1PAT	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.olas.public.lu/index.html">http://www.olas.public.lu/index.html</a>
1PAT	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.brevet.lu">http://www.brevet.lu</a>
1PAT	Malta	<a href="http://www.mcmp.gov.mt/commerce_industrialproperty.asp">http://www.mcmp.gov.mt/commerce_industrialproperty.asp</a>
1PAT	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.bie.nl">http://www.bie.nl</a>
1PAT	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.bmb-bbm.org/nl/pages/index.html">http://www.bmb-bbm.org/nl/pages/index.html</a>
1PAT	Norway	<a href="http://www.patentstyret.no/">http://www.patentstyret.no/</a>
1PAT	Poland	<a href="http://www.uprp.pl">http://www.uprp.pl</a>
1PAT	Portugal	<a href="http://www.inpi.pt">http://www.inpi.pt</a>
1PAT	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.upv.sk">http://www.upv.sk</a>
1PAT	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.uil-sipo.si">http://www.uil-sipo.si</a>
1PAT	Spain	<a href="http://www.oepm.es/">http://www.oepm.es/</a>
1PAT	Spain	<a href="http://www.mcu.es/propint/index.jsp">http://www.mcu.es/propint/index.jsp</a>
1PAT	Sweden	<a href="http://www.prv.se">http://www.prv.se</a>
1PAT	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.patent.gov.uk/about/finance/publications/index.htm">http://www.patent.gov.uk/about/finance/publications/index.htm</a>
1PAT	United States	<a href="http://www.uspto.gov/">http://www.uspto.gov/</a>
1PTD	Austria	<a href="http://www.big.at/BIG/de/BigServices/Ausschreibungen/default.htm">http://www.big.at/BIG/de/BigServices/Ausschreibungen/default.htm</a>
1PTD	Austria	<a href="http://www.oebb.at/vip8/oebb/de/B2B_Online/AVA/index.jsp">http://www.oebb.at/vip8/oebb/de/B2B_Online/AVA/index.jsp</a>
1PTD	Austria	<a href="http://www.tenders.at/">http://www.tenders.at/</a>
1PTD	Belgium	<a href="http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_bul/bul.pl">http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_bul/bul.pl</a>
1PTD	Belgium	<a href="http://www.jepp.be/">http://www.jepp.be/</a>
1PTD	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dec/dec.nsf/DMLindex_en/DMLindex_en?opendocument">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dec/dec.nsf/DMLindex_en/DMLindex_en?opendocument</a>
1PTD	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.treasury.gov.cy/treasury/treasury.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument">http://www.treasury.gov.cy/treasury/treasury.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument</a>
1PTD	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.centralniadresa.cz/cadr/images/obchod_podm.pdf?menu=1">http://www.centralniadresa.cz/cadr/images/obchod_podm.pdf?menu=1</a>
1PTD	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czechtrade.cz/Global?xml=/sluzby/detail_sluzby.xml&amp;id_sluzba=32">http://www.czechtrade.cz/Global?xml=/sluzby/detail_sluzby.xml&amp;id_sluzba=32</a>
1PTD	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.businessinfo.cz">http://www.businessinfo.cz</a>
1PTD	Denmark	<a href="http://www.nettidende.dk">http://www.nettidende.dk</a>
1PTD	Estonia	<a href="http://www.rha.gov.ee">http://www.rha.gov.ee</a>
1PTD	Finland	<a href="http://www.ktm.fi">http://www.ktm.fi</a>
1PTD	France	<a href="http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr">http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr</a>
1PTD	Germany	<a href="http://www.bundesanzeiger.de/bds/index.php?subm=ds&amp;main=0303&amp;pm=03">http://www.bundesanzeiger.de/bds/index.php?subm=ds&amp;main=0303&amp;pm=03</a>
1PTD	Germany	<a href="http://www.staatsanzeiger-verlag.de/new/index.php?id=ausschreibung">http://www.staatsanzeiger-verlag.de/new/index.php?id=ausschreibung</a>
1PTD	Germany	<a href="http://www.ausschreibungs-abc.de/abc-portal/online/index.jsp">http://www.ausschreibungs-abc.de/abc-portal/online/index.jsp</a>
1PTD	Germany	<a href="http://www.bundesanzeiger.de/bds/index.php?subm=ds&amp;main=0303&amp;pm=03">http://www.bundesanzeiger.de/bds/index.php?subm=ds&amp;main=0303&amp;pm=03</a>
1PTD	Greece	<a href="http://www.gge.gr/home">http://www.gge.gr/home</a>
1PTD	Greece	<a href="http://www.tee.gr">http://www.tee.gr</a>
1PTD	Greece	<a href="http://www.et.gr/">http://www.et.gr/</a>
1PTD	Hungary	<a href="http://www.lendulet.hu/">http://www.lendulet.hu/</a>
1PTD	Hungary	<a href="http://www.nda.hu/engine.aspx?page=palyazatok">http://www.nda.hu/engine.aspx?page=palyazatok</a>
1PTD	Hungary	<a href="http://www.nfh.hu/xindex2.htm">http://www.nfh.hu/xindex2.htm</a>
1PTD	Hungary	<a href="http://www.terport.hu/owa/vati/szukit2?kod=7.2.">http://www.terport.hu/owa/vati/szukit2?kod=7.2.</a>
1PTD	Hungary	<a href="http://www.kszfweb.econet.hu">http://www.kszfweb.econet.hu</a>

1PTD	Hungary	<a href="http://www.pafi.hu/kezdo.htm">http://www.pafi.hu/kezdo.htm</a>
1PTD	Italy	<a href="http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/appaltipubblici/">http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/appaltipubblici/</a>
1PTD	Italy	<a href="http://www.minindustria.it/urp/elenco_bandiegare.php?sezione=urp&amp;tema_dir=tema2&amp;gruppo=6">http://www.minindustria.it/urp/elenco_bandiegare.php?sezione=urp&amp;tema_dir=tema2&amp;gruppo=6</a>
1PTD	Italy	<a href="http://www.infrastrutturetrasporti.it/">http://www.infrastrutturetrasporti.it/</a>
1PTD	Latvia	<a href="http://www.iub.gov.lv/">http://www.iub.gov.lv/</a>
1PTD	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.vpt.lt/index.php?lan=LT">http://www.vpt.lt/index.php?lan=LT</a>
1PTD	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.observatoire.codeplafi.lu/fr/documents/index.html?SOMM_ID=1111">http://www.observatoire.codeplafi.lu/fr/documents/index.html?SOMM_ID=1111</a>
1PTD	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.bourse.lu">http://www.bourse.lu</a>
1PTD	Malta	<a href="http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/tenders/2005/06/default.asp">http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/tenders/2005/06/default.asp</a>
1PTD	Norway	<a href="http://www.doffin.no">http://www.doffin.no</a>
1PTD	Poland	<a href="http://www.malopolska.uw.gov.pl">http://www.malopolska.uw.gov.pl</a>
1PTD	Poland	<a href="http://www.katowice.uw.gov.pl">http://www.katowice.uw.gov.pl</a>
1PTD	Poland	<a href="http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl">http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl</a>
1PTD	Poland	<a href="http://www.silesia-region.pl">http://www.silesia-region.pl</a>
1PTD	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.uft.sk">http://www.uft.sk</a>
1PTD	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.gov.si/dkom/?lng=slo&amp;vie=cnt&amp;gr1=katInfJavZna">http://www.gov.si/dkom/?lng=slo&amp;vie=cnt&amp;gr1=katInfJavZna</a>
1PTD	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.razpisi.net/">http://www.razpisi.net/</a>
1PTD	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.sigov.si/cvii/">http://www.sigov.si/cvii/</a>
1PTD	Spain	<a href="http://www.boe.es">http://www.boe.es</a>
1PTD	Sweden	<a href="http://www.opic.com">http://www.opic.com</a>
1PTD	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk">http://www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk</a>
1PTD	United States	<a href="http://www.fedbizopps.gov/">http://www.fedbizopps.gov/</a>
2ADR	Austria	<a href="http://www.graz.at/cms/ziel/357635/DE/">http://www.graz.at/cms/ziel/357635/DE/</a>
2ADR	Austria	<a href="http://www.aba.gv.at/de/pages/locations.asp">http://www.aba.gv.at/de/pages/locations.asp</a>
2ADR	Belgium	<a href="http://kbo-bce-ps.mineco.fgov.be/">http://kbo-bce-ps.mineco.fgov.be/</a>
2ADR	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/postalcy/postalcy.nsf/index_en/index_en?opendocument">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/postalcy/postalcy.nsf/index_en/index_en?opendocument</a>
2ADR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://forms.mpsv.cz/uir/popis/popis.jsp">http://forms.mpsv.cz/uir/popis/popis.jsp</a>
2ADR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czso.cz/csu/rso.nsf/i/o_registru">http://www.czso.cz/csu/rso.nsf/i/o_registru</a>
2ADR	Denmark	<a href="http://www.cpr.dk">http://www.cpr.dk</a>
2ADR	Estonia	<a href="http://w3.andmevara.ee">http://w3.andmevara.ee</a>
2ADR	Estonia	<a href="http://www.ekk.ee">http://www.ekk.ee</a>
2ADR	Finland	<a href="http://www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi">http://www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi</a>
2ADR	Germany	<a href="http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/altlast/web1/steckbriefe/steckb42.htm">http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/altlast/web1/steckbriefe/steckb42.htm</a>
2ADR	Greece	<a href="http://www.dei.gr">http://www.dei.gr</a>
2ADR	Greece	<a href="http://www.infote.gr">www.infote.gr</a>
2ADR	Greece	<a href="http://www.whitepages.gr/gr/index.jsp">http://www.whitepages.gr/gr/index.jsp</a>
2ADR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.fvm.hu/main.php?folderID=894&amp;articleID=6347&amp;ctag=articlelist&amp;iid=1">http://www.fvm.hu/main.php?folderID=894&amp;articleID=6347&amp;ctag=articlelist&amp;iid=1</a>
2ADR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.magyartelekom.hu/fooldal.vm">http://www.magyartelekom.hu/fooldal.vm</a>
2ADR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.terkepbank.hu">http://www.terkepbank.hu</a>
2ADR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.webmap.hu/bp/index.asp">http://www.webmap.hu/bp/index.asp</a>
2ADR	Italy	<a href="http://www.comune.firenze.it/servizi_pubblici/anagrafe/inform.htm">http://www.comune.firenze.it/servizi_pubblici/anagrafe/inform.htm</a>
2ADR	Italy	<a href="http://www.comune.venezia.it/demografici/anagrafe/home.asp">http://www.comune.venezia.it/demografici/anagrafe/home.asp</a>
2ADR	Italy	<a href="http://www.comune.falconara-marittima.an.it/falconara/index.html">http://www.comune.falconara-marittima.an.it/falconara/index.html</a>
2ADR	Italy	<a href="http://www.comune.ancona.it/ankonline/contesti/Servizi_Demografici/index.html">http://www.comune.ancona.it/ankonline/contesti/Servizi_Demografici/index.html</a>
2ADR	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vzd.gov.lv">http://www.vzd.gov.lv</a>
2ADR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.ont.lu">http://www.ont.lu</a>
2ADR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.luxembourg-city.lu">http://www.luxembourg-city.lu</a>
2ADR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.hotels.lu">http://www.hotels.lu</a>
2ADR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.staatermuseen.lu">http://www.staatermuseen.lu</a>
2ADR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.lcto.lu">http://www.lcto.lu</a>
2ADR	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.data-land.nl">http://www.data-land.nl</a>
2ADR	Norway	<a href="http://www.eiendomsinfo.no">http://www.eiendomsinfo.no</a>
2ADR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.statistics.sk">http://www.statistics.sk</a>
2ADR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.sazp.sk/">http://www.sazp.sk/</a>
2ADR	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/predstav/predstav-p.asp">http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/predstav/predstav-p.asp</a>
2ADR	Spain	<a href="http://www.catastro.minhac.es/">http://www.catastro.minhac.es/</a>

2ADR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/addresspoint">http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/addresspoint</a>
2ADR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.pointer-ni.gov.uk/pointerportal/">http://www.pointer-ni.gov.uk/pointerportal/</a>
2ADR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.idea-knowledge.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageld=1703892">http://www.idea-knowledge.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageld=1703892</a>
2ADR	United States	<a href="http://www.usps.com/ncsc/addressinfo/aisviewer.htm">http://www.usps.com/ncsc/addressinfo/aisviewer.htm</a>
2AEP	Austria	<a href="http://www.bev.gv.at/sitemap/map00.html">http://www.bev.gv.at/sitemap/map00.html</a>
2AEP	Belgium	<a href="http://www.provant.be/GIS/">http://www.provant.be/GIS/</a>
2AEP	Belgium	<a href="http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL2-2-2.shtm">http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL2-2-2.shtm</a>
2AEP	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.kr-vysocina.cz/gis/">http://www.kr-vysocina.cz/gis/</a>
2AEP	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.cuzk.cz/Dokument.aspx?PRARESKOD=30&amp;Akce=GEN:UVOD">http://www.cuzk.cz/Dokument.aspx?PRARESKOD=30&amp;Akce=GEN:UVOD</a>
2AEP	Denmark	<a href="http://www.kms.dk">http://www.kms.dk</a>
2AEP	Estonia	<a href="http://www.maaamet.ee">http://www.maaamet.ee</a>
2AEP	Finland	<a href="http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/">http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/</a>
2AEP	France	<a href="http://www.ign.fr">http://www.ign.fr</a>
2AEP	France	<a href="http://www.shom.fr">http://www.shom.fr</a>
2AEP	Germany	<a href="http://www.lgn.niedersachsen.de/">http://www.lgn.niedersachsen.de/</a>
2AEP	Germany	<a href="http://www.bundeswehr.org/">http://www.bundeswehr.org/</a>
2AEP	Greece	<a href="http://www.gys.gr/">http://www.gys.gr/</a>
2AEP	Greece	<a href="http://www.okxe.gr">http://www.okxe.gr</a>
2AEP	Hungary	<a href="http://fish.fomi.hu/termekekhonlap/keret.asp?oldal=legifelvetelek">http://fish.fomi.hu/termekekhonlap/keret.asp?oldal=legifelvetelek</a>
2AEP	Hungary	<a href="http://www.terkepbank.hu/">http://www.terkepbank.hu/</a>
2AEP	Italy	<a href="http://217.58.108.240/cartografia/servizi/servizi.asp">http://217.58.108.240/cartografia/servizi/servizi.asp</a>
2AEP	Italy	<a href="http://www.asi.it/">http://www.asi.it/</a>
2AEP	Italy	<a href="http://cartografia.regione.marche.it/fotoaeree.html">http://cartografia.regione.marche.it/fotoaeree.html</a>
2AEP	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.onr.etat.lu">http://www.onr.etat.lu</a>
2AEP	Malta	<a href="http://www.mepa.org.mt">http://www.mepa.org.mt</a>
2AEP	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.beeldbankvenw.nl">http://www.beeldbankvenw.nl</a>
2AEP	Norway	<a href="http://www.statkart.no">http://www.statkart.no</a>
2AEP	Poland	<a href="http://www.gugik.gov.pl">http://www.gugik.gov.pl</a>
2AEP	Portugal	<a href="http://www.igeo.pt">http://www.igeo.pt</a>
2AEP	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.gku.sk">http://www.gku.sk</a>
2AEP	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/podatki/topograf/Aero/Aero.asp">http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/podatki/topograf/Aero/Aero.asp</a>
2AEP	Spain	<a href="http://www.cnig.es/">http://www.cnig.es/</a>
2AEP	Spain	<a href="http://www.ign.es/ign/index.html">http://www.ign.es/ign/index.html</a>
2AEP	Sweden	<a href="http://www.lm.se">http://www.lm.se</a>
2AEP	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/imagery">http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/imagery</a>
2AEP	United States	<a href="http://edc.usgs.gov/">http://edc.usgs.gov/</a>
2AEP	United States	<a href="http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GatewayHome.html">http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GatewayHome.html</a>
2CAD	Belgium	<a href="http://fiscus.fgov.be/interfakrednl/">http://fiscus.fgov.be/interfakrednl/</a>
2CAD	Belgium	<a href="http://www.gisvlaanderen.be/gis/">http://www.gisvlaanderen.be/gis/</a>
2CAD	Cyprus	<a href="http://moi.gov.cy/">http://moi.gov.cy/</a>
2CAD	Czech Republic	<a href="http://katastr.cuzk.cz/index.jsp">http://katastr.cuzk.cz/index.jsp</a>
2CAD	Denmark	<a href="http://www.kms.dk">http://www.kms.dk</a>
2CAD	Finland	<a href="http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/">http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/</a>
2CAD	Germany	<a href="http://www.bgr.de/app/kanada/kanada_recherche.cfm">http://www.bgr.de/app/kanada/kanada_recherche.cfm</a>
2CAD	Germany	<a href="http://www.bgr.de/app/kanada/kanada_recherche.cfm">http://www.bgr.de/app/kanada/kanada_recherche.cfm</a>
2CAD	Germany	<a href="http://www.adv-online.de/extdeu/">http://www.adv-online.de/extdeu/</a>
2CAD	Greece	<a href="http://www.okxe.gr">http://www.okxe.gr</a>
2CAD	Hungary	<a href="http://fish.fomi.hu/termekekhonlap/keret.asp?oldal=legifelvetelek">http://fish.fomi.hu/termekekhonlap/keret.asp?oldal=legifelvetelek</a>
2CAD	Hungary	<a href="http://teir.vati.hu">http://teir.vati.hu</a>
2CAD	Hungary	<a href="http://www.nfa.hu">http://www.nfa.hu</a>
2CAD	Ireland	<a href="http://www.landregistry.ie">http://www.landregistry.ie</a>
2CAD	Italy	<a href="http://www.agenziaterritorio.it/agenzia/i_nostri_uffici/uffici provinciali/emiliaromagna/ferrara/infogenerali.htm">http://www.agenziaterritorio.it/agenzia/i_nostri_uffici/uffici provinciali/emiliaromagna/ferrara/infogenerali.htm</a>
2CAD	Italy	<a href="http://www.agenziaterritorio.it/agenzia/i_nostri_uffici/uffici provinciali/lombardia/cremona/infogenerali.htm">http://www.agenziaterritorio.it/agenzia/i_nostri_uffici/uffici provinciali/lombardia/cremona/infogenerali.htm</a>
2CAD	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vzd.gov.lv">http://www.vzd.gov.lv</a>
2CAD	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.kada.lt">http://www.kada.lt</a>
2CAD	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.asta.etat.lu">http://www.asta.etat.lu</a>

2CAD	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.onr.etat.lu">http://www.onr.etat.lu</a>
2CAD	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.act.etat.lu">http://www.act.etat.lu</a>
2CAD	Malta	<a href="http://www.mjha.gov.mt/departments/land/lrgeneralinformation.html">http://www.mjha.gov.mt/departments/land/lrgeneralinformation.html</a>
2CAD	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.kadaster.nl">http://www.kadaster.nl</a>
2CAD	Norway	<a href="http://www.statkart.no">http://www.statkart.no</a>
2CAD	Poland	<a href="http://www.gugik.gov.pl">http://www.gugik.gov.pl</a>
2CAD	Portugal	<a href="http://www.igeo.pt">http://www.igeo.pt</a>
2CAD	Slovakia	<a href="http://atlas.sazp.sk">http://atlas.sazp.sk</a>
2CAD	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.geodesy.gov.sk">http://www.geodesy.gov.sk</a>
2CAD	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/predstav/organiz/Nepremic/Nepremic.asp">http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/predstav/organiz/Nepremic/Nepremic.asp</a>
2CAD	Spain	<a href="http://www.registradores.org/principal/adios.htm">http://www.registradores.org/principal/adios.htm</a>
2CAD	Spain	<a href="http://www.catastro.minhac.es/">http://www.catastro.minhac.es/</a>
2CAD	Sweden	<a href="http://www.lm.se">http://www.lm.se</a>
2CAD	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.lmi.gov.uk">http://www.lmi.gov.uk</a>
2CAD	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ros.gov.uk/solicitor/index.html">http://www.ros.gov.uk/solicitor/index.html</a>
2CAD	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/direct/Default.asp">http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/direct/Default.asp</a>
2CAD	United States	<a href="http://icare.fairfaxcounty.gov/Main/Home.aspx">http://icare.fairfaxcounty.gov/Main/Home.aspx</a>
2CAD	United States	<a href="http://www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lsis_home/home/index.html">http://www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lsis_home/home/index.html</a>
2CAD	United States	<a href="http://www.lmic.state.mn.us/chouse/land_own.html">http://www.lmic.state.mn.us/chouse/land_own.html</a>
2GDN	Austria	<a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/stadtentwicklung/05/05/05.htm">http://www.wien.gv.at/stadtentwicklung/05/05/05.htm</a>
2GDN	Belgium	<a href="http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL2-1-2.shtm">http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL2-1-2.shtm</a> <a href="http://www.ngi.be/gdoc/default_nl.htm">http://www.ngi.be/gdoc/default_nl.htm</a>
2GDN	Cyprus	<a href="http://moi.gov.cy/">http://moi.gov.cy/</a>
2GDN	Czech Republic	<a href="http://geoportal.cuzk.cz/">http://geoportal.cuzk.cz/</a>
2GDN	Denmark	<a href="http://www.kms.dk">http://www.kms.dk</a>
2GDN	Estonia	<a href="http://www.maaamet.ee">http://www.maaamet.ee</a>
2GDN	Finland	<a href="http://www.fgi.fi/default.htm">http://www.fgi.fi/default.htm</a>
2GDN	France	<a href="http://www.ign.fr">http://www.ign.fr</a>
2GDN	Germany	<a href="http://www.dgfi.badw.de/index.php?id=2">http://www.dgfi.badw.de/index.php?id=2</a>
2GDN	Germany	<a href="http://tau.fesg.tu-muenchen.de/~fesg/">http://tau.fesg.tu-muenchen.de/~fesg/</a>
2GDN	Greece	<a href="http://www.okxe.gr">http://www.okxe.gr</a>
2GDN	Greece	<a href="http://www.gys.gr/">http://www.gys.gr/</a>
2GDN	Hungary	<a href="http://datakart.hu">http://datakart.hu</a>
2GDN	Hungary	<a href="http://www.ggki.hu">http://www.ggki.hu</a>
2GDN	Italy	<a href="http://www.aeronautica.difesa.it/CIGA/">http://www.aeronautica.difesa.it/CIGA/</a>
2GDN	Italy	<a href="http://www.provincia.perugia.it/Guide-tema/Territorio/Rete-Geode/">http://www.provincia.perugia.it/Guide-tema/Territorio/Rete-Geode/</a>
2GDN	Italy	<a href="http://geodaf.mt.asi.it/html_old/browse.html">http://geodaf.mt.asi.it/html_old/browse.html</a>
2GDN	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vzd.gov.lv/">http://www.vzd.gov.lv/</a>
2GDN	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lgt.lt">http://www.lgt.lt</a>
2GDN	Malta	<a href="http://www.mepa.org.mt">http://www.mepa.org.mt</a>
2GDN	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.geo-loket.nl">http://www.geo-loket.nl</a>
2GDN	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.ahn.nl/">http://www.ahn.nl/</a>
2GDN	Norway	<a href="http://www.geodata.no">http://www.geodata.no</a>
2GDN	Poland	<a href="http://www.gugik.gov.pl">http://www.gugik.gov.pl</a>
2GDN	Portugal	<a href="http://www.igeo">http://www.igeo</a>
2GDN	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.geoportal.sk">http://www.geoportal.sk</a>
2GDN	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/predstav/organiz/organiz.asp#Geoinformacijski%20center">http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/predstav/organiz/organiz.asp#Geoinformacijski%20center</a>
2GDN	Spain	<a href="http://www.cnig.es">http://www.cnig.es</a>
2GDN	Spain	<a href="http://195.76.37.37/ign/">http://195.76.37.37/ign/</a>
2GDN	Sweden	<a href="http://www.lm.se">http://www.lm.se</a>
2GDN	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.gps.gov.uk/over.asp">http://www.gps.gov.uk/over.asp</a>
2GDN	United States	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/gcdb/">http://www.blm.gov/gcdb/</a>
2GDN	United States	<a href="http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS/">http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS/</a>
2GLI	Austria	<a href="http://www">http://www</a>
2GLI	Belgium	<a href="http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL0.shtm">http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL0.shtm</a>
2GLI	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/Agriculture.nsf/All/A5270DB2D6FA3B21C225701400312A2C?OpenDocument">http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/Agriculture.nsf/All/A5270DB2D6FA3B21C225701400312A2C?OpenDocument</a>
2GLI	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.geofond.cz/">http://www.geofond.cz/</a>

2GLI	Czech Republic	<a href="http://nts2.cgu.cz/servlet/page?_pageid=73,77,81,89&amp;_dad=portal30&amp;_schema=PORTAL30">http://nts2.cgu.cz/servlet/page?_pageid=73,77,81,89&amp;_dad=portal30&amp;_schema=PORTAL30</a>
2GLI	Denmark	<a href="http://www.geus.dk">http://www.geus.dk</a>
2GLI	Finland	<a href="http://www.gsf.fi/index.htm">http://www.gsf.fi/index.htm</a>
2GLI	France	<a href="http://www.brgm.fr">http://www.brgm.fr</a>
2GLI	France	<a href="http://www.ign.fr">http://www.ign.fr</a>
2GLI	Germany	<a href="http://www.nlf.de/geologie/dienstleistungen/bohrdaten2.htm">http://www.nlf.de/geologie/dienstleistungen/bohrdaten2.htm</a>
2GLI	Greece	<a href="http://www.igme.gr">www.igme.gr</a>
2GLI	Greece	<a href="http://www.gys.gr/">http://www.gys.gr/</a>
2GLI	Hungary	<a href="http://www.kfki-isys.hu">http://www.kfki-isys.hu</a>
2GLI	Ireland	<a href="http://www.environ.ie">http://www.environ.ie</a>
2GLI	Italy	<a href="http://www.apat.gov.it/site/it-IT/">http://www.apat.gov.it/site/it-IT/</a>
2GLI	Italy	<a href="http://www.ingv.it/~roma/frames/frame-amm.html">http://www.ingv.it/~roma/frames/frame-amm.html</a>
2GLI	Italy	<a href="http://www.mi.ingv.it/index.html">http://www.mi.ingv.it/index.html</a>
2GLI	Latvia	<a href="http://mapx.map.vgd.gov.lv/geo3/index.htm">http://mapx.map.vgd.gov.lv/geo3/index.htm</a>
2GLI	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lgt.lt/index.php?_LAPAS=zemelapiai">http://www.lgt.lt/index.php?_LAPAS=zemelapiai</a>
2GLI	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.geology.lu">http://www.geology.lu</a>
2GLI	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.ivv.public.lu">http://www.ivv.public.lu</a>
2GLI	Malta	<a href="http://www.mri.gov.mt/oed_03.htm">http://www.mri.gov.mt/oed_03.htm</a>
2GLI	Norway	<a href="http://www.dirnat.no">http://www.dirnat.no</a>
2GLI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.igm.ineti.pt">http://www.igm.ineti.pt</a>
2GLI	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.gssr.sk">http://www.gssr.sk</a>
2GLI	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.enviro.gov.sk/minis">http://www.enviro.gov.sk/minis</a>
2GLI	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.uvtip.sk/slovak/rezort/vupu/index.html">http://www.uvtip.sk/slovak/rezort/vupu/index.html</a>
2GLI	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.geo-zs.si/">http://www.geo-zs.si/</a>
2GLI	Spain	<a href="http://www.igme.es/internet/geologia/index.htm">http://www.igme.es/internet/geologia/index.htm</a>
2GLI	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/">http://www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/</a>
2GLI	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/home.html">http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/home.html</a>
2GLI	United States	<a href="http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/">http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/</a>
2HYD	Austria	<a href="http://Geoinfo.lfrz.at/ehyd">http://Geoinfo.lfrz.at/ehyd,</a>
2HYD	Austria	<a href="http://www.baw.at/">http://www.baw.at/</a>
2HYD	Belgium	<a href="http://www.lin.vlaanderen.be/awz/">http://www.lin.vlaanderen.be/awz/</a>
2HYD	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.shipping.gov.cy/">http://www.shipping.gov.cy/</a>
2HYD	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.zvhs.cz">http://www.zvhs.cz</a>
2HYD	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.vuv.cz">http://www.vuv.cz</a>
2HYD	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.chmi.cz/hydro/hyd_main.html">http://www.chmi.cz/hydro/hyd_main.html</a>
2HYD	Denmark	<a href="http://www.geus.dk">http://www.geus.dk</a>
2HYD	Finland	<a href="http://www.fma.fi/">http://www.fma.fi/</a>
2HYD	Finland	<a href="http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi">http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi</a>
2HYD	France	<a href="http://www.ign.fr">http://www.ign.fr</a>
2HYD	France	<a href="http://www.shom.fr">http://www.shom.fr</a>
2HYD	Germany	<a href="http://www.bsh.de/de/Produkte/Karten/Elektronische%20Seekarten/index.jsp">http://www.bsh.de/de/Produkte/Karten/Elektronische%20Seekarten/index.jsp</a>
2HYD	Germany	<a href="http://www.nlf.de/produkte/karten/index.htm">http://www.nlf.de/produkte/karten/index.htm</a>
2HYD	Greece	<a href="http://www.igme.gr">www.igme.gr</a>
2HYD	Greece	<a href="http://www.hnhs.gr/">http://www.hnhs.gr/</a>
2HYD	Greece	<a href="http://www.hcmr.gr">http://www.hcmr.gr</a>
2HYD	Ireland	<a href="http://www.marine.ie/">http://www.marine.ie/</a>
2HYD	Italy	<a href="http://www.marina.difesa.it/idro/index.htm">http://www.marina.difesa.it/idro/index.htm</a>
2HYD	Italy	<a href="http://www.irpi.cnr.it/">http://www.irpi.cnr.it/</a>
2HYD	Italy	<a href="http://www.provincia.tn.it/ambiente/unita.htm">http://www.provincia.tn.it/ambiente/unita.htm</a>
2HYD	Latvia	<a href="http://www.jurasadministracija.lv/">http://www.jurasadministracija.lv/</a>
2HYD	Lithuania	<a href="http://aaa.am.lt/">http://aaa.am.lt/</a>
2HYD	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.waasser.lu">http://www.waasser.lu</a>
2HYD	Malta	<a href="http://www.mma.gov.mt">http://www.mma.gov.mt</a>
2HYD	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.hydro.nl">http://www.hydro.nl</a>
2HYD	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.watermarkt.nl/">http://www.watermarkt.nl/</a>
2HYD	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.http://www.geo-loket.nl/dtbnat.html">http://www.http://www.geo-loket.nl/dtbnat.html</a>

2HYD	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.nodc.nl/">http://www.nodc.nl/</a>
2HYD	Norway	<a href="http://www.eiendomsinfo.no">http://www.eiendomsinfo.no</a>
2HYD	Poland	<a href="http://www.gugik.gov.pl">http://www.gugik.gov.pl</a>
2HYD	Portugal	<a href="http://www.hidrografico.pt">http://www.hidrografico.pt</a>
2HYD	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.shmu.sk/?page=2">http://www.shmu.sk/?page=2</a>
2HYD	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.svp.sk/vah/default.asp?id=15&amp;mnu=15">http://www.svp.sk/vah/default.asp?id=15&amp;mnu=15</a>
2HYD	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/vode/napovedi_in_podatki/">http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/vode/napovedi_in_podatki/</a>
2HYD	Spain	<a href="http://www.agenciaandaluzadelagua.com/principal.html#">http://www.agenciaandaluzadelagua.com/principal.html#</a>
2HYD	Spain	<a href="http://oph.chebro.es/#">http://oph.chebro.es/#</a>
2HYD	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ukho.gov.uk/products_n_services.html">http://www.ukho.gov.uk/products_n_services.html</a>
2HYD	United States	<a href="http://nhd.usgs.gov/index.html">http://nhd.usgs.gov/index.html</a>
2IOB	Austria	<a href="http://www.st-poelten.ac.at/">http://www.st-poelten.ac.at/</a>
2IOB	Austria	<a href="http://www.mag.linz.at/">http://www.mag.linz.at/</a>
2IOB	Austria	<a href="http://geodaten.graz.at/">http://geodaten.graz.at/</a>
2IOB	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/WelcomePage?OpenPage">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/WelcomePage?OpenPage</a>
2IOB	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czso.cz/csu/rso.nsf/i/o_registru">http://www.czso.cz/csu/rso.nsf/i/o_registru</a>
2IOB	Denmark	<a href="http://www.ois.dk">http://www.ois.dk</a>
2IOB	Estonia	<a href="http://www.ehr.ee">http://www.ehr.ee</a>
2IOB	France	<a href="http://www.cstb.fr">http://www.cstb.fr</a>
2IOB	Greece	<a href="http://www.pireasnet.gr/">http://www.pireasnet.gr/</a>
2IOB	Italy	<a href="http://www.iacp.mc.it/">http://www.iacp.mc.it/</a>
2IOB	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vzd.gov.lv/">http://www.vzd.gov.lv/</a>
2IOB	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.daedalus.lu">http://www.daedalus.lu</a>
2IOB	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.mtp.etat.lu">http://www.mtp.etat.lu</a>
2IOB	Norway	<a href="http://www.eiendomsinfo.no">http://www.eiendomsinfo.no</a>
2IOB	Poland	<a href="http://www.">http://www.</a>
2IOB	Portugal	<a href="http://www.ine.pt">http://www.ine.pt</a>
2IOB	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.infostat.sk/ELIS/ePubl/index.php">http://www.infostat.sk/ELIS/ePubl/index.php</a>
2IOB	Slovenia	<a href="http://prostor.gov.si/">http://prostor.gov.si/</a>
2IOB	Spain	<a href="http://www.mfom.es">http://www.mfom.es</a>
2IOB	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/propertyprice/bespoke.asp">http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/propertyprice/bespoke.asp</a>
2IOB	United States	<a href="http://rockingham.gisbrowser.com/viewer.htm">http://rockingham.gisbrowser.com/viewer.htm</a>
2IOB	United States	<a href="http://a810-bisweb.nyc.gov/bisweb/bsqpm01.jsp">http://a810-bisweb.nyc.gov/bisweb/bsqpm01.jsp</a>
2TOP	Austria	<a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/ma41/mzk_m6.htm">http://www.wien.gv.at/ma41/mzk_m6.htm</a>
2TOP	Belgium	<a href="http://cartographie@mrw.wallonie.be">http://cartographie@mrw.wallonie.be</a>
2TOP	Belgium	Nationaal Geografisch Instituut <a href="http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL0.shtm">http://www.ngi.be/NL/NL0.shtm</a>
2TOP	Cyprus	<a href="http://moi.gov.cy/">http://moi.gov.cy/</a>
2TOP	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.cenia.cz">http://www.cenia.cz</a>
2TOP	Denmark	<a href="http://www.kms.dk">http://www.kms.dk</a>
2TOP	Finland	<a href="http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi">http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi</a>
2TOP	Germany	<a href="http://www.caf.dlr.de/caf/satellitendaten/datenzugriff/">http://www.caf.dlr.de/caf/satellitendaten/datenzugriff/</a>
2TOP	Germany	<a href="http://www.atkis.de/metainfo/metainfo.meta_start?inf_sprache=deu">http://www.atkis.de/metainfo/metainfo.meta_start?inf_sprache=deu</a>
2TOP	Greece	<a href="http://www.okxe.gr">http://www.okxe.gr</a>
2TOP	Greece	<a href="http://www.gys.gr/">http://www.gys.gr/</a>
2TOP	Greece	<a href="http://www.minagric.gr/">http://www.minagric.gr/</a>
2TOP	Hungary	<a href="http://www.greenfo.hu/adatbazisok/teruletek.php">http://www.greenfo.hu/adatbazisok/teruletek.php</a>
2TOP	Ireland	<a href="http://www.osi.ie/">http://www.osi.ie/</a>
2TOP	Italy	<a href="http://www.asi.it/html/eng/SRTMweb/index.htm">http://www.asi.it/html/eng/SRTMweb/index.htm</a>
2TOP	Italy	<a href="http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/sigeografici/">http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/sigeografici/</a>
2TOP	Italy	<a href="http://www.igmi.org/Pages/dentro.html">http://www.igmi.org/Pages/dentro.html</a>
2TOP	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vzd.gov.lv">http://www.vzd.gov.lv</a>
2TOP	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lgt.lt">http://www.lgt.lt</a>
2TOP	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.luxalbum.com">http://www.luxalbum.com</a>
2TOP	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.tours.lu">http://www.tours.lu</a>
2TOP	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.act.etat.lu">http://www.act.etat.lu</a>
2TOP	Malta	<a href="http://www.mepa.org.mt">http://www.mepa.org.mt</a>

2TOP	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.geo-loket.nl/tophoogtemd.html">http://www.geo-loket.nl/tophoogtemd.html</a>
2TOP	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.tdkadaster.nl">http://www.tdkadaster.nl</a>
2TOP	Norway	<a href="http://www.eiendomsinfo.no">http://www.eiendomsinfo.no</a>
2TOP	Poland	<a href="http://www.">http://www.</a>
2TOP	Portugal	<a href="http://www.igeoe.pt">http://www.igeoe.pt</a>
2TOP	Portugal	<a href="http://www.igeo.pt">http://www.igeo.pt</a>
2TOP	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.gku.sk">http://www.gku.sk</a>
2TOP	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/podatki/Topograf/Topograf.asp">http://www.gu.gov.si/gu/podatki/Topograf/Topograf.asp</a>
2TOP	Spain	<a href="http://www.ign.es/ign/index.html">http://www.ign.es/ign/index.html</a>
2TOP	Sweden	<a href="http://www.lm.se">http://www.lm.se</a>
2TOP	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.osni.gov.uk/digital/digital_productsX.html">http://www.osni.gov.uk/digital/digital_productsX.html</a>
2TOP	United States	<a href="http://nationalmap.gov">http://nationalmap.gov</a>
2TOP	United States	<a href="http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/">http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/</a>
	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.nsoud.cz">http://www.nsoud.cz</a>
	Latvia	<a href="http://www.saeima.lv/">http://www.saeima.lv/</a>
3DIC	Finland	<a href="http://www.om.fi">http://www.om.fi</a>
3DIC	France	<a href="http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr">http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr</a>
3DIC	Greece	<a href="http://www.mfa.gr">www.mfa.gr</a>
3DIC	Greece	<a href="http://www.dsanet.gr">http://www.dsanet.gr</a>
3DIC	Norway	<a href="http://www.odin.dep.no/jd">http://www.odin.dep.no/jd</a>
3DIC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt/mne/portugal/daj.html">http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt/mne/portugal/daj.html</a>
3DIC	Spain	<a href="http://www.cde.ua.es/">http://www.cde.ua.es/</a>
3DIC	Sweden	<a href="http://www.dom.se">http://www.dom.se</a>
3DIC	United States	<a href="http://www.giin.gov/">http://www.giin.gov/</a>
3DNC	Austria	<a href="http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/list.py?Gericht=bag&amp;Sort=3&amp;Art=en">http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/list.py?Gericht=bag&amp;Sort=3&amp;Art=en</a>
3DNC	Austria	<a href="http://www.vfgh.gv.at/cms/vfgh-site/entscheid.html">http://www.vfgh.gv.at/cms/vfgh-site/entscheid.html</a>
3DNC	Belgium	<a href="http://www.arbitrage.be/">http://www.arbitrage.be/</a>
3DNC	Belgium	<a href="http://www.juridat.be/">http://www.juridat.be/</a>
3DNC	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.parliament.cy/parliamenteng/index.htm">http://www.parliament.cy/parliamenteng/index.htm</a>
3DNC	Estonia	<a href="http://www.nc.ee/lahendid">http://www.nc.ee/lahendid</a>
3DNC	Estonia	<a href="http://www.nc.ee">http://www.nc.ee</a>
3DNC	Finland	<a href="http://http://www.om.fi/">http://http://www.om.fi/</a>
3DNC	Germany	<a href="http://www.bverfg.de/cgi-bin/link.pl?impressum">http://www.bverfg.de/cgi-bin/link.pl?impressum</a>
3DNC	Germany	<a href="http://www.bundessozialgericht.de/versand.htm">http://www.bundessozialgericht.de/versand.htm</a>
3DNC	Germany	<a href="http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/list.py?Gericht=bag&amp;Sort=3&amp;Art=en">http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/list.py?Gericht=bag&amp;Sort=3&amp;Art=en</a>
3DNC	Greece	<a href="http://www.dsanet.gr">http://www.dsanet.gr</a>
3DNC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.fovarosi.birosag.hu/">http://www.fovarosi.birosag.hu/</a>
3DNC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.birosag.hu">http://www.birosag.hu</a>
3DNC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.fovarosi.birosag.hu">http://www.fovarosi.birosag.hu</a>
3DNC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.lb.hu">http://www.lb.hu</a>
3DNC	Italy	<a href="http://www.cortecostituzionale.it/">http://www.cortecostituzionale.it/</a>
3DNC	Latvia	<a href="http://www.satv.tiesa.gov.lv/">http://www.satv.tiesa.gov.lv/</a>
3DNC	Latvia	<a href="http://www.tiesa.kuldiga.lv/">http://www.tiesa.kuldiga.lv/</a>
3DNC	Latvia	<a href="http://www.tiesa.kuldiga.lv/">http://www.tiesa.kuldiga.lv/</a>
3DNC	Latvia	<a href="http://www.at.gov.lv/">http://www.at.gov.lv/</a>
3DNC	Latvia	<a href="http://212.70.169.21/">http://212.70.169.21/</a>
3DNC	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lat.litlex.lt">http://www.lat.litlex.lt</a>
3DNC	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lvat.lt">http://www.lvat.lt</a>
3DNC	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lrkt.lt">http://www.lrkt.lt</a>
3DNC	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.jurad.etat.lu">http://www.jurad.etat.lu</a>
3DNC	Malta	<a href="http://www.justice.gov.mt/courtservice.asp">http://www.justice.gov.mt/courtservice.asp</a>
3DNC	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.rechtspraak.nl">www.rechtspraak.nl</a>
3DNC	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.rechtspraak.nl">http://www.rechtspraak.nl</a>
3DNC	Norway	<a href="http://www.domstol.no">http://www.domstol.no</a>
3DNC	Poland	<a href="http://www.ms.gov.pl">http://www.ms.gov.pl</a>
3DNC	Poland	<a href="http://www.sn.pl">http://www.sn.pl</a>

3DNC	Poland	<a href="http://www.krakow.wsa.gov.pl">http://www.krakow.wsa.gov.pl</a>
3DNC	Poland	<a href="http://www.sn.pl">http://www.sn.pl</a>
3DNC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgaj.mj.pt/dgaj/matriz.asp">http://www.dgaj.mj.pt/dgaj/matriz.asp</a>
3DNC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dglp.pt">http://www.dglp.pt</a>
3DNC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.digesto.gov.pt/Digesto2/StaticPages/Credits.aspx">http://www.digesto.gov.pt/Digesto2/StaticPages/Credits.aspx</a>
3DNC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.coimbraeditora.pt">http://www.coimbraeditora.pt</a>
3DNC	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.nssr.gov.sk/">http://www.nssr.gov.sk/</a>
3DNC	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.concourt.sk">http://www.concourt.sk</a>
3DNC	Spain	<a href="http://www.justicia.es/servlet/Satellite?pagename=Portal_del_ciudadano/OrgSubSeccion/TplSubSeccionOrganizacion&amp;cid=1078134455052">www.justicia.es/servlet/Satellite?pagename=Portal_del_ciudadano/OrgSubSeccion/TplSubSeccionOrganizacion&amp;cid=1078134455052</a>
3DNC	Sweden	<a href="http://www.dom.se">http://www.dom.se</a>
3DNC	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.hmcourts-service.gov.uk/onlineservices/index.htm">http://www.hmcourts-service.gov.uk/onlineservices/index.htm</a>
3DNC	United States	<a href="http://www.fedworld.gov/supcourt/index.htm">http://www.fedworld.gov/supcourt/index.htm</a>
3NLG	Austria	<a href="http://www.sozdok.at">http://www.sozdok.at</a>
3NLG	Austria	<a href="http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/bundesrecht/">http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/bundesrecht/</a>
3NLG	Austria	<a href="https://www.avsv.at/bin/avserv/haupt?SID=3979096868">https://www.avsv.at/bin/avserv/haupt?SID=3979096868</a>
3NLG	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.parliament.cy/parliamenteng/index.htm">http://www.parliament.cy/parliamenteng/index.htm</a>
3NLG	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.parliament.cy/parliamenteng/index.htm">http://www.parliament.cy/parliamenteng/index.htm</a>
3NLG	Czech Republic	<a href="http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/699/place">http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/699/place</a>
3NLG	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mvcr.cz">www.mvcr.cz</a>
3NLG	Estonia	<a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/ert.jsp">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/ert.jsp</a>
3NLG	Finland	<a href="http://www.eduskunta.fi/">http://www.eduskunta.fi/</a>
3NLG	France	<a href="http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr">http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr</a>
3NLG	France	<a href="http://www.senat.fr">http://www.senat.fr</a>
3NLG	Germany	<a href="http://www.juris.de/jportal/navigation/Produkte/Fachdatenbanken/Rechtsprechung+des+BGH.jsp#">http://www.juris.de/jportal/navigation/Produkte/Fachdatenbanken/Rechtsprechung+des+BGH.jsp#</a>
3NLG	Germany	<a href="http://www.bw-zentralblatt.de">http://www.bw-zentralblatt.de</a>
3NLG	Germany	<a href="http://www.brandenburg.de/cms/detail.php?id=15241&amp;_siteid=61">http://www.brandenburg.de/cms/detail.php?id=15241&amp;_siteid=61</a>
3NLG	Greece	<a href="http://www.parliament.gr">http://www.parliament.gr</a>
3NLG	Greece	<a href="http://www.dsnet.gr">http://www.dsnet.gr</a>
3NLG	Greece	<a href="http://www.et.gr/">http://www.et.gr/</a>
3NLG	Hungary	<a href="http://www.complex.hu/jogszfigyelo.php">http://www.complex.hu/jogszfigyelo.php</a>
3NLG	Hungary	<a href="http://www.mkab.hu/hu/humain.htm">http://www.mkab.hu/hu/humain.htm</a>
3NLG	Hungary	<a href="http://www.icsszem.hu">http://www.icsszem.hu</a>
3NLG	Hungary	<a href="http://www.itktb.hu/Engine.aspx">http://www.itktb.hu/Engine.aspx</a>
3NLG	Hungary	<a href="http://www.kvvm.hu">http://www.kvvm.hu</a>
3NLG	Hungary	<a href="http://www.magyarorszag.hu">http://www.magyarorszag.hu</a>
3NLG	Ireland	<a href="http://www.justice.ie">http://www.justice.ie</a>
3NLG	Ireland	<a href="http://www.oireachtas.ie">http://www.oireachtas.ie</a>
3NLG	Ireland	<a href="http://www.attorneygeneral.ie/">http://www.attorneygeneral.ie/</a>
3NLG	Italy	<a href="http://www.camera.it/">http://www.camera.it/</a>
3NLG	Italy	<a href="http://www.ipzs.it/home.htm">http://www.ipzs.it/home.htm</a>
3NLG	Italy	<a href="http://www.senato.it/">http://www.senato.it/</a>
3NLG	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vid.gov.lv">http://www.vid.gov.lv</a>
3NLG	Latvia	<a href="http://www.liepaja.lv">http://www.liepaja.lv</a>
3NLG	Latvia	<a href="http://www.zemesgramata.lv/">http://www.zemesgramata.lv/</a>
3NLG	Latvia	<a href="http://www.mk.gov.lv/">http://www.mk.gov.lv/</a>
3NLG	Latvia	<a href="http://www.tm.gov.lv/lv/">http://www.tm.gov.lv/lv/</a>
3NLG	Latvia	<a href="http://www.lm.gov.lv">http://www.lm.gov.lv</a>
3NLG	Latvia	<a href="http://www.riga.lv">http://www.riga.lv</a>
3NLG	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lrvk.lt/">http://www.lrvk.lt/</a>
3NLG	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lrs.lt">http://www.lrs.lt</a>
3NLG	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.cssf.lu/fr/law/index.html">http://www.cssf.lu/fr/law/index.html</a>
3NLG	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.chd.lu/fr/portail/role/default.jsp">http://www.chd.lu/fr/portail/role/default.jsp</a>
3NLG	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.ilr.etat.lu/content.html">http://www.ilr.etat.lu/content.html</a>
3NLG	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.etat.lu/CE">http://www.etat.lu/CE</a>
3NLG	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.scl.etat.lu">http://www.scl.etat.lu</a>
3NLG	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/index.html">http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/index.html</a>

3NLG	Malta	<a href="http://www.justice.gov.mt/lom/home.asp">http://www.justice.gov.mt/lom/home.asp</a>
3NLG	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.wetten.nl">http://www.wetten.nl</a>
3NLG	Norway	<a href="http://www.lovdato.no">http://www.lovdato.no</a>
3NLG	Poland	<a href="http://www.ms.gov.pl">http://www.ms.gov.pl</a>
3NLG	Poland	<a href="http://www.sn.pl">http://www.sn.pl</a>
3NLG	Poland	<a href="http://www.lodz.wsa.gov.pl">http://www.lodz.wsa.gov.pl</a>
3NLG	Portugal	<a href="http://www.incm.pt">http://www.incm.pt</a>
3NLG	Portugal	<a href="http://www.mj.gov.pt">http://www.mj.gov.pt</a>
3NLG	Portugal	<a href="http://www.gplp.mj">http://www.gplp.mj</a>
3NLG	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgv.pt">http://www.dgv.pt</a>
3NLG	Slovakia	<a href="http://jaspi.justice.gov.sk">http://jaspi.justice.gov.sk</a>
3NLG	Slovenia	<a href="http://zakonodaja.gov.si/">http://zakonodaja.gov.si/</a>
3NLG	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.sodisce.si/">http://www.sodisce.si/</a>
3NLG	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.uradni-list.si/index.jsp">http://www.uradni-list.si/index.jsp</a>
3NLG	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.dz-rs.si/">http://www.dz-rs.si/</a>
3NLG	Spain	<a href="http://www.boe.es/g/es/legislativa/legislativa.php">http://www.boe.es/g/es/legislativa/legislativa.php</a>
3NLG	Sweden	<a href="http://62.95.69.15">http://62.95.69.15</a>
3NLG	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/about_legislation.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/about_legislation.htm</a>
3NLG	United Kingdoms	<a href="http://www.oqps.gov.uk/index.htm">http://www.oqps.gov.uk/index.htm</a>
3NLG	United States	<a href="http://www.glin.gov/">http://www.glin.gov/</a>
3TRE	Austria	<a href="http://www.bmaa.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=1425&amp;LNG=de&amp;version=">http://www.bmaa.gv.at/view.php3?f_id=1425&amp;LNG=de&amp;version=</a>
3TRE	Belgium	<a href="http://www.diplomatie.be/nl/treaties/">http://www.diplomatie.be/nl/treaties/</a>
3TRE	Belgium	<a href="http://www.raadvst-consetat.be/">http://www.raadvst-consetat.be/</a>
3TRE	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mfa.gov.cy/mfa/mfa.nsf/mfa?OpenForm">http://www.mfa.gov.cy/mfa/mfa.nsf/mfa?OpenForm</a>
3TRE	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mzv.cz">http://www.mzv.cz</a>
3TRE	Denmark	<a href="http://www.um.dk/da/menu/udenrigspolitik/FredSikkerhedOgInternationalRetsorden/DanmarksTraktater">http://www.um.dk/da/menu/udenrigspolitik/FredSikkerhedOgInternationalRetsorden/DanmarksTraktater</a>
3TRE	Estonia	<a href="http://www.vm.ee">http://www.vm.ee</a>
3TRE	Finland	<a href="http://www.eduskunta.fi/">http://www.eduskunta.fi/</a>
3TRE	Germany	<a href="http://www.diplo.de/www/de/index_html">http://www.diplo.de/www/de/index_html</a>
3TRE	Greece	<a href="http://www.mfa.gr">www.mfa.gr</a>
3TRE	Greece	<a href="http://www.cieel.gr/gr/library2.jsp">http://www.cieel.gr/gr/library2.jsp</a>
3TRE	Greece	<a href="http://www.dsnet.gr">http://www.dsnet.gr</a>
3TRE	Italy	<a href="http://www.finanze.it/dipartimentopolitichefiscali/osservatoriointernazionale/convenzioni/index.htm">http://www.finanze.it/dipartimentopolitichefiscali/osservatoriointernazionale/convenzioni/index.htm</a>
3TRE	Italy	<a href="http://www.esteri.it/ita/5_47_188.asp#3">http://www.esteri.it/ita/5_47_188.asp#3</a>
3TRE	Latvia	<a href="http://www.am.gov.lv/lv">http://www.am.gov.lv/lv</a>
3TRE	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.urm.lt/">http://www.urm.lt/</a>
3TRE	Malta	<a href="http://www.foreign.gov.mt">http://www.foreign.gov.mt</a>
3TRE	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.minbuza.nl">http://www.minbuza.nl</a>
3TRE	Norway	<a href="http://www.lovdato.no/traktater/">http://www.lovdato.no/traktater/</a>
3TRE	Poland	<a href="http://www.msz.gov.pl">http://www.msz.gov.pl</a>
3TRE	Portugal	<a href="http://www.gddc.pt">http://www.gddc.pt</a>
3TRE	Portugal	<a href="http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt/mne/portugal/daj.html">http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt/mne/portugal/daj.html</a>
3TRE	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.foreign.gov.sk/layer.php3?layer=33">http://www.foreign.gov.sk/layer.php3?layer=33</a>
3TRE	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.gov.si/mzz/zunanja_poli/mednarodne_prav_zade.html">http://www.gov.si/mzz/zunanja_poli/mednarodne_prav_zade.html</a>
3TRE	Sweden	<a href="http://www.regeringen.se">http://www.regeringen.se</a>
3TRE	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029396014">http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029396014</a>
3TRE	United States	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov/home/treaties/treaties.html">http://thomas.loc.gov/home/treaties/treaties.html</a>
4CLM	Austria	<a href="http://www.zamg.ac.at/">http://www.zamg.ac.at/</a>
4CLM	Belgium	<a href="http://www.meteo.oma.be/">http://www.meteo.oma.be/</a>
4CLM	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument">http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument</a>
4CLM	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.chmi.cz/meteo/ok/index.html">http://www.chmi.cz/meteo/ok/index.html</a>
4CLM	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dmi.dk">http://www.dmi.dk</a>
4CLM	Estonia	<a href="http://www.emhi.ee">http://www.emhi.ee</a>
4CLM	Finland	<a href="http://www.fmi.fi">http://www.fmi.fi</a>
4CLM	France	<a href="http://www.ign.fr">http://www.ign.fr</a>
4CLM	France	<a href="http://www.meteofrance.com">http://www.meteofrance.com</a>

4CLM	Germany	<a href="http://www.dwd.de/de/wir/Datenservice/Datenservice.htm">http://www.dwd.de/de/wir/Datenservice/Datenservice.htm</a>
4CLM	Greece	<a href="http://www.emy.gr/hnms/greek/index_html">http://www.emy.gr/hnms/greek/index_html</a>
4CLM	Greece	<a href="http://www.forecasts.gr/">http://www.forecasts.gr/</a>
4CLM	Greece	<a href="http://www.poseidon.ncmr.gr/">http://www.poseidon.ncmr.gr/</a>
4CLM	Ireland	<a href="http://www.met.ie">http://www.met.ie</a>
4CLM	Italy	<a href="http://www.isac.cnr.it/">http://www.isac.cnr.it/</a>
4CLM	Italy	<a href="http://www.centrometeolombardo.com/climatologia.asp">http://www.centrometeolombardo.com/climatologia.asp</a>
4CLM	Italy	<a href="http://www.minambiente.it/Sito/temi/clima_saperme.htm">http://www.minambiente.it/Sito/temi/clima_saperme.htm</a>
4CLM	Latvia	<a href="http://www.meteo.lv/public/">http://www.meteo.lv/public/</a>
4CLM	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.meteo.lt">http://www.meteo.lt</a>
4CLM	Luxembourg	<a href="http://meteo.lcd.lu">http://meteo.lcd.lu</a>
4CLM	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.statistiques.public.lu">http://www.statistiques.public.lu</a>
4CLM	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.environnement.public.lu">http://www.environnement.public.lu</a>
4CLM	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.knmi.nl">http://www.knmi.nl</a>
4CLM	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.knmi.nl">http://www.knmi.nl</a>
4CLM	Norway	<a href="http://met.no/index.shtml">http://met.no/index.shtml</a>
4CLM	Poland	<a href="http://www.imgw.pl">http://www.imgw.pl</a>
4CLM	Portugal	<a href="http://www.meteo.pt">http://www.meteo.pt</a>
4CLM	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.shmu.sk">http://www.shmu.sk</a>
4CLM	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/vreme_in_podnebeje/podnebeje/">http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/vreme_in_podnebeje/podnebeje/</a>
4CLM	Spain	<a href="http://www.meteocat.com/marcs/marcos_historia/marcs_dades.htm">http://www.meteocat.com/marcs/marcos_historia/marcs_dades.htm</a>
4CLM	Spain	<a href="http://www.inm.es/web/index.html">http://www.inm.es/web/index.html</a>
4CLM	Sweden	<a href="http://www.smhi.se">http://www.smhi.se</a>
4CLM	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/products/index.html">http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/products/index.html</a>
4CLM	United States	<a href="http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html">http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html</a>
4WEF	Austria	<a href="http://www.zamg.ac.at/zamg2/na_pro/wrapper/media.php3?filename=/dot/project/www/mmedia/webuse/documents/umwelt/02_inf_übersicht.pdf">http://www.zamg.ac.at/zamg2/na_pro/wrapper/media.php3?filename=/dot/project/www/mmedia/webuse/documents/umwelt/02_inf_übersicht.pdf</a>
4WEF	Belgium	<a href="http://www.meteo.oma.be/">http://www.meteo.oma.be/</a>
4WEF	Belgium	<a href="http://www.mil.be/meteo/">http://www.mil.be/meteo/</a>
4WEF	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument">http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument</a>
4WEF	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.chmi.cz/meteo/met_main.html">http://www.chmi.cz/meteo/met_main.html</a>
4WEF	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dmi.dk">http://www.dmi.dk</a>
4WEF	Estonia	<a href="http://www.emhi.ee">http://www.emhi.ee</a>
4WEF	France	<a href="http://www.meteofrance.com">http://www.meteofrance.com</a>
4WEF	Greece	<a href="http://www.emy.gr/hnms/greek/index_html">http://www.emy.gr/hnms/greek/index_html</a>
4WEF	Greece	<a href="http://www.">http://www.</a>
4WEF	Greece	<a href="http://www.poseidon.ncmr.gr/">http://www.poseidon.ncmr.gr/</a>
4WEF	Hungary	<a href="http://www.met.hu">http://www.met.hu</a>
4WEF	Italy	<a href="http://www.meteoam.it">www.meteoam.it</a>
4WEF	Italy	<a href="http://www.centrometeolombardo.com/">http://www.centrometeolombardo.com/</a>
4WEF	Italy	<a href="http://www.aeronautica.difesa.it/sitoam/default.asp?idSez=1&amp;idente=142&amp;idArg=&amp;idNot=11665">http://www.aeronautica.difesa.it/sitoam/default.asp?idSez=1&amp;idente=142&amp;idArg=&amp;idNot=11665</a>
4WEF	Latvia	<a href="http://www.meteo.lv/public/">http://www.meteo.lv/public/</a>
4WEF	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.meteo.lt">http://www.meteo.lt</a>
4WEF	Luxembourg	<a href="http://meteo.lcd.lu">http://meteo.lcd.lu</a>
4WEF	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.asta.etat.lu">http://www.asta.etat.lu</a>
4WEF	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.meteo.lu">http://www.meteo.lu</a>
4WEF	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.rtl.lu">http://www.rtl.lu</a>
4WEF	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.knmi.nl/product">http://www.knmi.nl/product</a>
4WEF	Norway	<a href="http://met.no/index.shtml">http://met.no/index.shtml</a>
4WEF	Poland	<a href="http://www.imgw.pl">http://www.imgw.pl</a>
4WEF	Portugal	<a href="http://www.lusa.pt">http://www.lusa.pt</a>
4WEF	Portugal	<a href="http://www.meteo.pt">http://www.meteo.pt</a>
4WEF	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.shmu.sk">http://www.shmu.sk</a>
4WEF	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/vreme_in_podnebeje/napovedi_in_podatki/index.html">http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/vreme_in_podnebeje/napovedi_in_podatki/index.html</a>
4WEF	Spain	<a href="http://www.meteocat.com/marcs/marcos_previsio/marcs_previsio.htm">http://www.meteocat.com/marcs/marcos_previsio/marcs_previsio.htm</a>
4WEF	Spain	<a href="http://www.inm.es/web/index.html">http://www.inm.es/web/index.html</a>
4WEF	Sweden	<a href="http://www.smhi.se">http://www.smhi.se</a>

4WEF	United States	<a href="http://www.weather.gov/forecasts.php">http://www.weather.gov/forecasts.php</a>
5ECS	Belgium	<a href="http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/">http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/</a>
5ECS	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/mof.nsf/Main?OpenFrameset">http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/mof.nsf/Main?OpenFrameset</a>
5ECS	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czso.cz">www.czso.cz</a>
5ECS	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dst.dk">http://www.dst.dk</a>
5ECS	Estonia	<a href="http://www.eestipank.info">http://www.eestipank.info</a>
5ECS	Estonia	<a href="http://www.stat.ee">http://www.stat.ee</a>
5ECS	Finland	<a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/">http://tilastokeskus.fi/</a>
5ECS	France	<a href="http://www.insee.fr">http://www.insee.fr</a>
5ECS	Greece	<a href="http://www.statistics.gr">http://www.statistics.gr</a>
5ECS	Greece	<a href="http://www.bankofgreece.gr/bank/library.htm">http://www.bankofgreece.gr/bank/library.htm</a>
5ECS	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it/conti/">http://www.istat.it/conti/</a>
5ECS	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it">http://www.istat.it</a>
5ECS	Italy	<a href="http://www.bancaditalia.it/">http://www.bancaditalia.it/</a>
5ECS	Latvia	<a href="http://www.csb.lv">http://www.csb.lv</a>
5ECS	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.std.lt">http://www.std.lt</a>
5ECS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.statec.public.lu">http://www.statec.public.lu</a>
5ECS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.portrait.public.lu">http://www.portrait.public.lu</a>
5ECS	Malta	<a href="http://mfin.gov.mt">http://mfin.gov.mt</a>
5ECS	Norway	<a href="http://www.norges-bank.no/">http://www.norges-bank.no/</a>
5ECS	Poland	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl">http://www.stat.gov.pl</a>
5ECS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgaiec.min-financas.pt/sitedgaiecineternet/index.html">http://www.dgaiec.min-financas.pt/sitedgaiecineternet/index.html</a>
5ECS	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.statistics.sk/webdata/slov/edicny/zapsi.htm">http://www.statistics.sk/webdata/slov/edicny/zapsi.htm</a>
5ECS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.stat.si/tema_ekonomsko.asp">http://www.stat.si/tema_ekonomsko.asp</a>
5ECS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.sigov.si/zmar/index.php">http://www.sigov.si/zmar/index.php</a>
5ECS	Spain	<a href="http://www.ine.es/inebase/menu4_eco.htm">http://www.ine.es/inebase/menu4_eco.htm</a>
5ECS	Spain	<a href="http://www.bde.es/estadis/estadis.htm">http://www.bde.es/estadis/estadis.htm</a>
5ECS	Spain	<a href="http://www.icex.es/">http://www.icex.es/</a>
5ECS	Sweden	<a href="http://www.riksbank.se">http://www.riksbank.se</a>
5ECS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=5871&amp;x=12&amp;y=11">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=5871&amp;x=12&amp;y=11</a>
5ECS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/5ECSmic_data_and_tools/data_index.cfm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/5ECSmic_data_and_tools/data_index.cfm</a>
5EMS	Austria	<a href="http://www.ams.at/neu/1400.htm">http://www.ams.at/neu/1400.htm</a>
5EMS	Austria	<a href="http://www.sozialversicherung.at/">http://www.sozialversicherung.at/</a>
5EMS	Austria	<a href="http://www.bka.gv.at/DesktopDefault.aspx?TabID=3428">http://www.bka.gv.at/DesktopDefault.aspx?TabID=3428</a>
5EMS	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument">http://www.http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument</a>
5EMS	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mpsv.cz">http://www.mpsv.cz</a>
5EMS	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dst.dk">http://www.dst.dk</a>
5EMS	Estonia	<a href="http://www.tta.ee">http://www.tta.ee</a>
5EMS	Finland	<a href="http://www.mol.fi">http://www.mol.fi</a>
5EMS	France	<a href="http://www.travail.gouv.fr">http://www.travail.gouv.fr</a>
5EMS	France	<a href="http://www.insee.fr">http://www.insee.fr</a>
5EMS	Germany	<a href="http://www.arbeitsagentur.de/vam/vamController/Homepage/navigation?item=auswahl_arbeitgeber&amp;rqc=1&amp;ls=false&amp;ut=0">http://www.arbeitsagentur.de/vam/vamController/Homepage/navigation?item=auswahl_arbeitgeber&amp;rqc=1&amp;ls=false&amp;ut=0</a>
5EMS	Greece	<a href="http://www.paep.org">www.paep.org</a>
5EMS	Greece	<a href="http://www.statistics.gr">http://www.statistics.gr</a>
5EMS	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it/lavoro/">http://www.istat.it/lavoro/</a>
5EMS	Latvia	<a href="http://www.csb.lv">http://www.csb.lv</a>
5EMS	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.ldb.lt">http://www.ldb.lt</a>
5EMS	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.std.lt">http://www.std.lt</a>
5EMS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.statec.lu">http://www.statec.lu</a>
5EMS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.fpe.lu">http://www.fpe.lu</a>
5EMS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.portrait.public.lu">http://www.portrait.public.lu</a>
5EMS	Malta	<a href="http://www.nso.gov.mt/statdoc/document_view.aspx?id=924">http://www.nso.gov.mt/statdoc/document_view.aspx?id=924</a>
5EMS	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.cwinet.nl/nl/arbeidsmarktinformatie/index.asp">http://www.cwinet.nl/nl/arbeidsmarktinformatie/index.asp</a>
5EMS	Norway	<a href="http://www.aetat.no">http://www.aetat.no</a>
5EMS	Poland	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl">http://www.stat.gov.pl</a>
5EMS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.ine.pt">http://www.ine.pt</a>

5EMS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.igt.gov.pt/">http://www.igt.gov.pt/</a>
5EMS	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.5EMS">http://www.5EMS</a>
5EMS	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.sspr.gov.sk/">http://www.sspr.gov.sk/</a>
5EMS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.ess.gov.si/slo/Dejavnost/StatisticniPodatki/statisticni_podatki.htm">http://www.ess.gov.si/slo/Dejavnost/StatisticniPodatki/statisticni_podatki.htm</a>
5EMS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko.asp">http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko.asp</a>
5EMS	Spain	<a href="http://www.inem.es/cifras/p_estadist2.html">http://www.inem.es/cifras/p_estadist2.html</a>
5EMS	Spain	<a href="http://www.ine.es/inebase/menu3_soc.htm#12">http://www.ine.es/inebase/menu3_soc.htm#12</a>
5EMS	Spain	<a href="http://www.ces.es">http://www.ces.es</a>
5EMS	Sweden	<a href="http://www.ams.se">http://www.ams.se</a>
5EMS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>
5EMS	United States	<a href="http://stats.bls.gov/data/home.htm">http://stats.bls.gov/data/home.htm</a>
5EMS	United States	<a href="http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/led/led/led.html">http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/led/led/led.html</a>
5HES	Austria	<a href="http://handynet-oesterreich.bmsg.gv.at/script/load.asp?page=000/00000001.htm">http://handynet-oesterreich.bmsg.gv.at/script/load.asp?page=000/00000001.htm</a>
5HES	Belgium	<a href="http://www.iph.fgov.be/">http://www.iph.fgov.be/</a>
5HES	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.moh.gov.cy/moh/moh.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument#">http://www.moh.gov.cy/moh/moh.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument#</a>
5HES	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.uzis.cz/">http://www.uzis.cz/</a>
5HES	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dst.dk">http://www.dst.dk</a>
5HES	France	<a href="http://www.insee.fr">http://www.insee.fr</a>
5HES	France	<a href="http://www.sante.gouv.fr">http://www.sante.gouv.fr</a>
5HES	Germany	<a href="http://www.landratsamt-sigmaringen.de/sozialdatenbank/frameset/haupt.html">http://www.landratsamt-sigmaringen.de/sozialdatenbank/frameset/haupt.html</a>
5HES	Greece	<a href="http://www.keel.org.gr/epid/?section=160">http://www.keel.org.gr/epid/?section=160</a>
5HES	Greece	<a href="http://www.statistics.gr">http://www.statistics.gr</a>
5HES	Greece	<a href="http://www.ika.gr/gr/infopages/stats/stat_report.cfm">http://www.ika.gr/gr/infopages/stats/stat_report.cfm</a>
5HES	Hungary	<a href="http://www.eski.hu/index.html">http://www.eski.hu/index.html</a>
5HES	Hungary	<a href="http://www.ksh.hu">http://www.ksh.hu</a>
5HES	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it/sanita/">http://www.istat.it/sanita/</a>
5HES	Italy	<a href="http://www.ministerosalute.it/">http://www.ministerosalute.it/</a>
5HES	Latvia	<a href="http://www.vsmta.lv">http://www.vsmta.lv</a>
5HES	Latvia	<a href="http://www.sva.lv">http://www.sva.lv</a>
5HES	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.vvspt.lt">http://www.vvspt.lt</a>
5HES	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.statistiques.public.lu">http://www.statistiques.public.lu</a>
5HES	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.ms.etat.lu">http://www.ms.etat.lu</a>
5HES	Malta	<a href="http://www.5HES">http://www.5HES</a>
5HES	Malta	<a href="http://www.5HES">http://www.5HES</a>
5HES	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.zorgatlas.nl/">http://www.zorgatlas.nl/</a>
5HES	Norway	<a href="http://www.trygdeetaten.no/">http://www.trygdeetaten.no/</a>
5HES	Norway	<a href="http://www.shdir.no">http://www.shdir.no</a>
5HES	Poland	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl">http://www.stat.gov.pl</a>
5HES	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dg-saude.min-saude.pt">http://www.dg-saude.min-saude.pt</a> or <a href="http://www.dgsaude.pt/">http://www.dgsaude.pt/</a>
5HES	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.uzis.sk/">http://www.uzis.sk/</a>
5HES	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko_zdravstvo.asp">http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko_zdravstvo.asp</a>
5HES	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.ivz.si/ivz/">http://www.ivz.si/ivz/</a>
5HES	Spain	<a href="http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/salud/principal/documentos.asp?pagina=estadisticas">http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/salud/principal/documentos.asp?pagina=estadisticas</a>
5HES	Spain	<a href="http://www.msc.es/Diseno/sns/sns_sistemas_informacion.htm">http://www.msc.es/Diseno/sns/sns_sistemas_informacion.htm</a>
5HES	Sweden	<a href="http://www.socialstyrelsen.se">http://www.socialstyrelsen.se</a>
5HES	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/fs/en">http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/fs/en</a>
5HES	United States	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/</a>
5HES	United States	<a href="http://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/default.htm">http://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/default.htm</a>
5POS	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument">http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument</a>
5POS	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/sluzby_verejnosti">http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/sluzby_verejnosti</a>
5POS	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dst.dk">http://www.dst.dk</a>
5POS	Estonia	<a href="http://www.stat.ee">http://www.stat.ee</a>
5POS	Finland	<a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/">http://tilastokeskus.fi/</a>
5POS	France	<a href="http://www.insee.fr">http://www.insee.fr</a>
5POS	Germany	<a href="http://www.destatis.de/indicators/d/lrbevueb.htm">http://www.destatis.de/indicators/d/lrbevueb.htm</a>
5POS	Greece	<a href="http://www.ekke.gr/databank/databank_role_en.html">http://www.ekke.gr/databank/databank_role_en.html</a>

5POS	Greece	<a href="http://www.statistics.gr">http://www.statistics.gr</a>
5POS	Hungary	<a href="http://www.ksh.hu">http://www.ksh.hu</a>
5POS	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it">http://www.istat.it</a>
5POS	Latvia	<a href="http://www.csb.lv">http://www.csb.lv</a>
5POS	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.std.lt">http://www.std.lt</a>
5POS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.ceps.lu">http://www.ceps.lu</a>
5POS	Malta	<a href="http://www.census2005.gov.mt">http://www.census2005.gov.mt</a>
5POS	Malta	<a href="http://www.mepa.org.mt/census/msc.htm">http://www.mepa.org.mt/census/msc.htm</a>
5POS	Norway	<a href="http://www.ssb.no">http://www.ssb.no</a>
5POS	Poland	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl">http://www.stat.gov.pl</a>
5POS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.ine.pt">http://www.ine.pt</a>
5POS	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.statistics.sk/webdata/slov/edicny/zapsi.htm">http://www.statistics.sk/webdata/slov/edicny/zapsi.htm</a>
5POS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko_prebivalstvo.asp">http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko_prebivalstvo.asp</a>
5POS	Spain	<a href="http://www8.madrid.org/iestadis/">http://www8.madrid.org/iestadis/</a>
5POS	Spain	<a href="http://www.ine.es/inebase/menu2_dem.htm">http://www.ine.es/inebase/menu2_dem.htm</a>
5POS	Sweden	<a href="http://www.scb.se">http://www.scb.se</a>
5POS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/</a>
5POS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/start.html">http://www.nisra.gov.uk/census/start.html</a>
5POS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/index.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/index.html</a>
5POS	United States	<a href="http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/datamain.htm">http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/datamain.htm</a>
5PAS	Austria	<a href="http://www.statistik.gv.at/standarddokumentation/volkswirtschaft.shtml">http://www.statistik.gv.at/standarddokumentation/volkswirtschaft.shtml</a>
5PAS	Austria	<a href="http://www.bka.gv.at/Docs/2005/4/15/Personaljahrbuch2003.pdf">http://www.bka.gv.at/Docs/2005/4/15/Personaljahrbuch2003.pdf</a>
5PAS	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/mof.nsf/Main?OpenFrameset">http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/mof.nsf/Main?OpenFrameset</a>
5PAS	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/sluzby_verejnosti">http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/sluzby_verejnosti</a>
5PAS	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dst.dk">http://www.dst.dk</a>
5PAS	France	<a href="http://www.df.gouv.fr">http://www.df.gouv.fr</a>
5PAS	Germany	<a href="http://www.destatis.de/download/qualitaetsberichte/qualitaetsbericht_personal.pdf">http://www.destatis.de/download/qualitaetsberichte/qualitaetsbericht_personal.pdf</a>
5PAS	Germany	<a href="http://www-ec.destatis.de/csp/shop/sfg/vollanzeige.csp?ID=1015120">http://www-ec.destatis.de/csp/shop/sfg/vollanzeige.csp?ID=1015120</a>
5PAS	Greece	<a href="http://www.eetaa.gr/statist/">http://www.eetaa.gr/statist/</a>
5PAS	Greece	<a href="http://www.statistics.gr">http://www.statistics.gr</a>
5PAS	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it/istituzioni/">http://www.istat.it/istituzioni/</a>
5PAS	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it">http://www.istat.it</a>
5PAS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.men.lu">http://www.men.lu</a>
5PAS	Malta	<a href="http://www.nao.gov.mt">http://www.nao.gov.mt</a>
5PAS	Norway	<a href="http://www.norge.no">http://www.norge.no</a>
5PAS	Poland	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl">http://www.stat.gov.pl</a>
5PAS	Portugal	<a href="https://www.bep.gov.pt/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=73">https://www.bep.gov.pt/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=73</a>
5PAS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.ina.pt">http://www.ina.pt</a>
5PAS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.fct.mces.pt">http://www.fct.mces.pt</a>
5PAS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.unic.pt">http://www.unic.pt</a>
5PAS	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.statistics.sk">http://www.statistics.sk</a>
5PAS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.mju.gov.si/">http://www.mju.gov.si/</a>
5PAS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.stat.si/tema_splosno.asp">http://www.stat.si/tema_splosno.asp</a>
5PAS	Sweden	<a href="http://www.regeringen.se/">http://www.regeringen.se/</a>
5PAS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=7263&amp;x=8&amp;y=12">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=7263&amp;x=8&amp;y=12</a>
5PAS	United States	<a href="http://www.census.gov/govs/www/index.html">http://www.census.gov/govs/www/index.html</a>
5SOS	Belgium	<a href="http://statbel.fgov.be/home_nl.asp">http://statbel.fgov.be/home_nl.asp</a>
5SOS	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument">http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument</a>
5SOS	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.czso.cz/csu/edicniplan.nsf/aktual/ep-3">http://www.czso.cz/csu/edicniplan.nsf/aktual/ep-3</a>
5SOS	Denmark	<a href="http://www.dst.dk">http://www.dst.dk</a>
5SOS	Estonia	<a href="http://www.stat.ee">http://www.stat.ee</a>
5SOS	France	<a href="http://www.insee.fr">http://www.insee.fr</a>
5SOS	Greece	<a href="http://www.ekke.gr/databank/databank_role_en.html">http://www.ekke.gr/databank/databank_role_en.html</a>
5SOS	Greece	<a href="http://www.statistics.gr">http://www.statistics.gr</a>
5SOS	Ireland	<a href="http://www.comhairle.ie/">http://www.comhairle.ie/</a>
5SOS	Ireland	<a href="http://www.cso.ie/">http://www.cso.ie/</a>

5SOS	Italy	<a href="http://www.istat.it/societa/">http://www.istat.it/societa/</a>
5SOS	Latvia	<a href="http://www.csb.lv">http://www.csb.lv</a>
5SOS	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.std.lt">http://www.std.lt</a>
5SOS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.statec.public.lu">http://www.statec.public.lu</a>
5SOS	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/">http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/</a>
5SOS	Malta	<a href="http://www.nso.gov.mt">http://www.nso.gov.mt</a>
5SOS	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.cbs.nl">http://www.cbs.nl</a>
5SOS	Norway	<a href="http://www.skatteetaten.no/">http://www.skatteetaten.no/</a>
5SOS	Poland	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl">http://www.stat.gov.pl</a>
5SOS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.seg-social.pt/">http://www.seg-social.pt/</a>
5SOS	Portugal	<a href="http://www.IDICT.GOV.PT">http://www.IDICT.GOV.PT</a>
5SOS	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.5EMS">http://www.5EMS</a>
5SOS	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.upsvar.sk">http://www.upsvar.sk</a>
5SOS	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko.asp">http://www.stat.si/tema_demografsko.asp</a>
5SOS	Spain	<a href="http://www.cis.es/home1024.aspx">http://www.cis.es/home1024.aspx</a>
5SOS	Sweden	<a href="http://www.scb.se">http://www.scb.se</a>
5SOS	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures.jsp">http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures.jsp</a>
5SOS	United States	<a href="http://nces.ed.gov/programs/quarterly/toc_dataproducts.asp">http://nces.ed.gov/programs/quarterly/toc_dataproducts.asp</a>
6ITC	Austria	<a href="http://www3.cnt.at/verkehr/">http://www3.cnt.at/verkehr/</a>
6ITC	Austria	<a href="http://vis.bmi.gv.at/login.asp">http://vis.bmi.gv.at/login.asp</a>
6ITC	Belgium	<a href="http://www.wegeninfo.be/">http://www.wegeninfo.be/</a>
6ITC	Belgium	<a href="http://www.verkeerscentrum.be/">http://www.verkeerscentrum.be/</a>
6ITC	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mdcz.cz/cs/Statistika+dopravy/">http://www.mdcz.cz/cs/Statistika+dopravy/</a>
6ITC	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.cdv.cz">http://www.cdv.cz</a>
6ITC	Denmark	<a href="http://www.vejdirektoratet.dk">http://www.vejdirektoratet.dk</a>
6ITC	Estonia	<a href="http://www.mnt.ee">http://www.mnt.ee</a>
6ITC	Finland	<a href="http://www.tiehallinto.fi">http://www.tiehallinto.fi</a>
6ITC	Germany	<a href="http://www.wdr.de/themen/verkehr/verkehrsservice/viz/index.jhtml?rubrikenstyle=verkehr">http://www.wdr.de/themen/verkehr/verkehrsservice/viz/index.jhtml?rubrikenstyle=verkehr</a>
6ITC	Greece	<a href="http://www.transport.ntua.gr/map/el/index.php">http://www.transport.ntua.gr/map/el/index.php</a>
6ITC	Hungary	<a href="http://web.kozut.hu/cms/netalon.xml?data_id=1172">http://web.kozut.hu/cms/netalon.xml?data_id=1172</a>
6ITC	Hungary	<a href="http://www.fovinform.hu/home/index.html">http://www.fovinform.hu/home/index.html</a>
6ITC	Italy	<a href="http://www.radio.rai.it/isoradio/">http://www.radio.rai.it/isoradio/</a>
6ITC	Italy	<a href="http://www.autostrade.it/">http://www.autostrade.it/</a>
6ITC	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lra.lt/lt.php/lietuvos_keliai/eismo_intensyvumas/542">http://www.lra.lt/lt.php/lietuvos_keliai/eismo_intensyvumas/542</a>
6ITC	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.pch.public.lu">http://www.pch.public.lu</a>
6ITC	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.cita.lu">http://www.cita.lu</a>
6ITC	Malta	<a href="http://www.mudr.gov.mt">http://www.mudr.gov.mt</a>
6ITC	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.vcnl.n">http://www.vcnl.n</a>
6ITC	Norway	<a href="http://www.odin.dep.no/sd/">http://www.odin.dep.no/sd/</a>
6ITC	Poland	<a href="http://www.gddkia.gov.pl">http://www.gddkia.gov.pl</a>
6ITC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.portodelisboa.pt">http://www.portodelisboa.pt</a>
6ITC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.ana-aerportos.pt">www.ana-aerportos.pt</a>
6ITC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgtt-pt">http://www.dgtt-pt</a>
6ITC	Portugal	<a href="http://www.cp.pt">http://www.cp.pt</a>
6ITC	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.telecom.gov.sk/externe/idic/index.htm">http://www.telecom.gov.sk/externe/idic/index.htm</a>
6ITC	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.policija.si/si/zastoji.php">http://www.policija.si/si/zastoji.php</a>
6ITC	Spain	<a href="http://www.DGT.ES">http://www.DGT.ES</a>
6ITC	Sweden	<a href="http://www.vv.se">http://www.vv.se</a>
6ITC	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.highways.gov.uk/trafficinfo/">http://www.highways.gov.uk/trafficinfo/</a>
6ITC	United States	<a href="http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/traffic/seattle/">http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/traffic/seattle/</a>
6ITC	United States	<a href="http://cad.chp.ca.gov/">http://cad.chp.ca.gov/</a>
6IWR	Austria	<a href="http://www.asfinag.at/BautInfo/BIS/Autokarte.aspx?UserID=public">http://www.asfinag.at/BautInfo/BIS/Autokarte.aspx?UserID=public</a>
6IWR	Belgium	<a href="http://www.verkeerscentrum.be/">http://www.verkeerscentrum.be/</a>
6IWR	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet</a>
6IWR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://extranet.kr-vysocina.cz/doprava/">http://extranet.kr-vysocina.cz/doprava/</a>
6IWR	Denmark	<a href="http://www.vejdirektoratet.dk">http://www.vejdirektoratet.dk</a>

6IWR	Estonia	<a href="http://www.mnt.ee">http://www.mnt.ee</a>
6IWR	Finland	<a href="http://www.tiehallinto.fi">http://www.tiehallinto.fi</a>
6IWR	Finland	<a href="http://www.mintc.fi">http://www.mintc.fi</a>
6IWR	Germany	<a href="http://www.verkehrsinfo.hamburg.de/">http://www.verkehrsinfo.hamburg.de/</a>
6IWR	Hungary	<a href="http://web.kozut.hu/cms/netalon.xml?data_id=1190">http://web.kozut.hu/cms/netalon.xml?data_id=1190</a>
6IWR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.gkm.gov.hu">http://www.gkm.gov.hu</a>
6IWR	Italy	<a href="http://www.aci.it/wps/portal/.scr/Mappa">http://www.aci.it/wps/portal/.scr/Mappa</a>
6IWR	Italy	<a href="http://www.radio.rai.it/isoradio/view.cfm?Q_PROG_ID=364&amp;Q_EV_ID=140084">http://www.radio.rai.it/isoradio/view.cfm?Q_PROG_ID=364&amp;Q_EV_ID=140084</a>
6IWR	Italy	<a href="http://www.infrastrutturetrasporti.it/page/standard/site.php?p=cm&amp;o=vh&amp;id=242">http://www.infrastrutturetrasporti.it/page/standard/site.php?p=cm&amp;o=vh&amp;id=242</a>
6IWR	Latvia	<a href="http://www.lad.lv/LV/?i=1">http://www.lad.lv/LV/?i=1</a>
6IWR	Latvia	<a href="http://www.riga.lv">http://www.riga.lv</a>
6IWR	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lra.lt/lt.php/eismo_salygos/keliu_bukle/551">http://www.lra.lt/lt.php/eismo_salygos/keliu_bukle/551</a>
6IWR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.pch.public.lu">http://www.pch.public.lu</a>
6IWR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.acl.lu">http://www.acl.lu</a>
6IWR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.cita.lu">http://www.cita.lu</a>
6IWR	Malta	<a href="http://www.mudr.gov.mt">http://www.mudr.gov.mt</a>
6IWR	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.vcnl.nl">http://www.vcnl.nl</a>
6IWR	Norway	<a href="http://www.vegvesen.no">http://www.vegvesen.no</a>
6IWR	Poland	<a href="http://www.gddkia.gov.pl">http://www.gddkia.gov.pl</a>
6IWR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgv.pt">http://www.dgv.pt</a>
6IWR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.ana-aeroportos.pt">http://www.ana-aeroportos.pt</a>
6IWR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.bratislava.sk/vismo5/dokumenty2.asp?u=700000&amp;id_org=700000&amp;id=72673&amp;p1=52995">http://www.bratislava.sk/vismo5/dokumenty2.asp?u=700000&amp;id_org=700000&amp;id=72673&amp;p1=52995</a>
6IWR	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.drsc.si/">http://www.drsc.si/</a>
6IWR	Spain	<a href="http://www.dgt.es">http://www.dgt.es</a>
6IWR	Sweden	<a href="http://www.vv.se">http://www.vv.se</a>
6IWR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.highways.gov.uk/roads/">http://www.highways.gov.uk/roads/</a>
6IWR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.roadsni.gov.uk/Roadworks.asp">http://www.roadsni.gov.uk/Roadworks.asp</a>
6IWR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.traffic-wales.com">http://www.traffic-wales.com</a>
6IWR	United States	<a href="http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/travel/road/workzones.htm">http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/travel/road/workzones.htm</a>
6IWR	United States	<a href="http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficinfo/index.htm">http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficinfo/index.htm</a>
6PTI	Belgium	<a href="http://www.delijn.be">http://www.delijn.be</a>
6PTI	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet</a>
6PTI	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.praha-mesto.cz/(ufnni55rr3ioy453ysdzu55)/default.aspx?ido=5268&amp;sh=170818491">http://www.praha-mesto.cz/(ufnni55rr3ioy453ysdzu55)/default.aspx?ido=5268&amp;sh=170818491</a>
6PTI	Denmark	<a href="http://www.rejseplanen.dk">http://www.rejseplanen.dk</a>
6PTI	Estonia	<a href="http://www.tallinn.ee/ametid/transpordiamet">http://www.tallinn.ee/ametid/transpordiamet</a>
6PTI	Finland	<a href="http://www.tiehallinto.fi">http://www.tiehallinto.fi</a>
6PTI	Germany	<a href="http://www.mvv-muenchen.de/de/home/fahrgastinformation/text.html">http://www.mvv-muenchen.de/de/home/fahrgastinformation/text.html</a>
6PTI	Greece	<a href="http://www.oasa.gr/greek/contact/i_contact.asp">http://www.oasa.gr/greek/contact/i_contact.asp</a>
6PTI	Greece	<a href="http://www.greekferries.gr/index.html">http://www.greekferries.gr/index.html</a>
6PTI	Greece	<a href="http://www.ametro.gr/cgi-bin/showhoursgr.cgi">http://www.ametro.gr/cgi-bin/showhoursgr.cgi</a>
6PTI	Hungary	<a href="http://www.bkv.hu/home/index.html">http://www.bkv.hu/home/index.html</a>
6PTI	Hungary	<a href="http://www.mav.hu">http://www.mav.hu</a>
6PTI	Hungary	<a href="http://www.utvonalterv.hu">http://www.utvonalterv.hu</a>
6PTI	Hungary	<a href="http://www.volanbusz.hu/index.php">http://www.volanbusz.hu/index.php</a>
6PTI	Hungary	<a href="http://www.elvira.hu">http://www.elvira.hu</a>
6PTI	Hungary	<a href="http://www.mahartpassnave.hu">http://www.mahartpassnave.hu</a>
6PTI	Ireland	<a href="http://www.transport.ie">http://www.transport.ie</a>
6PTI	Italy	<a href="http://www.trenitalia.it/">http://www.trenitalia.it/</a>
6PTI	Latvia	<a href="http://www.ldz.lv/">http://www.ldz.lv/</a>
6PTI	Latvia	<a href="http://www.rigassatiksmelv">http://www.rigassatiksmelv</a>
6PTI	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.vilniustransport.lt/lt/">http://www.vilniustransport.lt/lt/</a>
6PTI	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.kaunas.lt/transportas/">http://www.kaunas.lt/transportas/</a>
6PTI	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.gouvernement.lu">http://www.gouvernement.lu</a>
6PTI	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.aeroport.public.lu">http://www.aeroport.public.lu</a>
6PTI	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.mobiliteit.lu">http://www.mobiliteit.lu</a>
6PTI	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.rail.lu">http://www.rail.lu</a>

6PTI	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.station.lu">http://www.station.lu</a>
6PTI	Malta	<a href="http://www.maltatransport.com">http://www.maltatransport.com</a>
6PTI	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.ret.rotterdam.nl">http://www.ret.rotterdam.nl</a>
6PTI	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.gvb.nl">http://www.gvb.nl</a>
6PTI	Norway	<a href="http://www.sporveien.no/">http://www.sporveien.no/</a>
6PTI	Poland	<a href="http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl">http://www.rzeszow.uw.gov.pl</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.carris.pt">http://www.carris.pt</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.transtejo.pt/">http://www.transtejo.pt/</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgtf.pt">http://www.dgtf.pt</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgtt.pt">http://www.dgtt.pt</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.stcp.pt/">http://www.stcp.pt/</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.intf.pt">http://www.intf.pt</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.metromondego.pt/">http://www.metromondego.pt/</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.metrodoporto.pt">http://www.metrodoporto.pt</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.rede-expressos.pt">http://www.rede-expressos.pt</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.metrolisboa.pt/">http://www.metrolisboa.pt/</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.smtuc.pt/horarios/show.asp?seccao=horarios_LinhasCoroas">http://www.smtuc.pt/horarios/show.asp?seccao=horarios_LinhasCoroas</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.cp.pt/cp/displayPage.do?vgnextoid=44d7f9e12a584010VgnVCM1000007b01a8c0RCRD">http://www.cp.pt/cp/displayPage.do?vgnextoid=44d7f9e12a584010VgnVCM1000007b01a8c0RCRD</a>
6PTI	Portugal	<a href="http://www.transpor.pt/">http://www.transpor.pt/</a>
6PTI	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.bratislava.sk/vismo5/dokumenty2.asp?u=700000&amp;id_org=700000&amp;id=74408&amp;p1=57984">http://www.bratislava.sk/vismo5/dokumenty2.asp?u=700000&amp;id_org=700000&amp;id=74408&amp;p1=57984</a>
6PTI	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.slo-zeleznice.si/sl/">http://www.slo-zeleznice.si/sl/</a>
6PTI	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.sigov.si/mpz/6/4red.html">http://www.sigov.si/mpz/6/4red.html</a>
6PTI	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.jh-lj.si/index.php?p=4&amp;k=91">http://www.jh-lj.si/index.php?p=4&amp;k=91</a>
6PTI	Spain	<a href="http://www.ctm-madrid.es/">http://www.ctm-madrid.es/</a>
6PTI	Spain	<a href="http://www.aena.es/">http://www.aena.es/</a>
6PTI	Spain	<a href="http://www.atm-transmet.es">http://www.atm-transmet.es</a>
6PTI	Sweden	<a href="http://www.slff.se">http://www.slff.se</a>
6PTI	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.transportdirect.info/TransportDirect/en/">http://www.transportdirect.info/TransportDirect/en/</a>
6PTI	United States	<a href="http://www.ncdot.org/transit/transitnet/">http://www.ncdot.org/transit/transitnet/</a>
6VHR	Austria	<a href="http://www.austrocontrol.at/atm/AIS/Products/LFZREG/lfzreg.shtml?frame=leftnav">http://www.austrocontrol.at/atm/AIS/Products/LFZREG/lfzreg.shtml?frame=leftnav</a>
6VHR	Austria	<a href="http://www.statistik.gv.at/_katalog/katalog.shtml">http://www.statistik.gv.at/_katalog/katalog.shtml</a>
6VHR	Belgium	<a href="http://www.mobilif.fgov.be/nl/index.htm">http://www.mobilif.fgov.be/nl/index.htm</a>
6VHR	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/mcw.nsf/Main?OpenFrameSet</a>
6VHR	Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.mdcz.cz/cs/Silnicni_doprava/Odbory/Odbor_schvalovani_vozidel_a_predpisu/">http://www.mdcz.cz/cs/Silnicni_doprava/Odbory/Odbor_schvalovani_vozidel_a_predpisu/</a>
6VHR	Denmark	<a href="http://www.politi.dk/da/borgerservice/nummerpladeregistrering/">http://www.politi.dk/da/borgerservice/nummerpladeregistrering/</a>
6VHR	Estonia	<a href="http://www.ecaa.ee">http://www.ecaa.ee</a>
6VHR	Estonia	<a href="http://www.ark.ee">http://www.ark.ee</a>
6VHR	Estonia	<a href="http://www.vta.ee">http://www.vta.ee</a>
6VHR	Finland	<a href="http://www.ake.fi">http://www.ake.fi</a>
6VHR	Germany	<a href="http://fhh.hamburg.de/stadt/Aktuell/justiz/gerichte/amtsgerichte/amtsgericht-mitte/fgg-nachlass-register/schiffsregister/start.html">http://fhh.hamburg.de/stadt/Aktuell/justiz/gerichte/amtsgerichte/amtsgericht-mitte/fgg-nachlass-register/schiffsregister/start.html</a>
6VHR	Greece	<a href="http://egov.yen.gr">http://egov.yen.gr</a>
6VHR	Greece	<a href="http://www.nomarxia.gr/ypiresies/metafores/index.html">http://www.nomarxia.gr/ypiresies/metafores/index.html</a>
6VHR	Greece	<a href="http://www.kep.gov.gr/categories/aytokinita/adeia_kykloforias/index.asp">http://www.kep.gov.gr/categories/aytokinita/adeia_kykloforias/index.asp</a>
6VHR	Hungary	<a href="http://www.magyarorszag.hu/ugyintezo/ugyleirasok/okmanyelj/okmany/kozkozlokm/forgeng">http://www.magyarorszag.hu/ugyintezo/ugyleirasok/okmanyelj/okmany/kozkozlokm/forgeng</a>
6VHR	Italy	<a href="http://www.infrastrutturetrasporti.it/sites/cosafareper/indice-automoto.htm">http://www.infrastrutturetrasporti.it/sites/cosafareper/indice-automoto.htm</a>
6VHR	Italy	<a href="http://www.mctcmilano.it/default.asp">http://www.mctcmilano.it/default.asp</a>
6VHR	Italy	<a href="http://www.motorizzazione torino.it/">http://www.motorizzazione torino.it/</a>
6VHR	Latvia	<a href="http://www.csdd.lv/">http://www.csdd.lv/</a>
6VHR	Latvia	<a href="http://www.jurasadministracija.lv/">http://www.jurasadministracija.lv/</a>
6VHR	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.regitra.lt/">http://www.regitra.lt/</a>
6VHR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.aed.public.lu">http://www.aed.public.lu</a>
6VHR	Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.ascotec.lu">http://www.ascotec.lu</a>
6VHR	Malta	<a href="http://www.maltatransport.com">http://www.maltatransport.com</a>
6VHR	Netherlands	<a href="http://www.rdw.nl">http://www.rdw.nl</a>
6VHR	Norway	<a href="http://www.vegvesen.no">http://www.vegvesen.no</a>
6VHR	Poland	<a href="http://www.um.katowice.pl">http://www.um.katowice.pl</a>

6VHR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgrn.mj">http://www.dgrn.mj</a>
6VHR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.portodelisboa.pt/">http://www.portodelisboa.pt/</a>
6VHR	Portugal	<a href="https://www.apdl.pt/entrada.html">https://www.apdl.pt/entrada.html</a>
6VHR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.dgrn.mj.pt">http://www.dgrn.mj.pt</a>
6VHR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.portodesetubal.pt/">http://www.portodesetubal.pt/</a>
6VHR	Portugal	<a href="http://www.imarpor.pt">http://www.imarpor.pt</a>
6VHR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.minv.sk/ppz/">http://www.minv.sk/ppz/</a>
6VHR	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.minv.sk/okresba2/dp/spz.html">http://www.minv.sk/okresba2/dp/spz.html</a>
6VHR	Slovenia	<a href="http://www.caa-rs.si/vsebina.php?IDM=278">http://www.caa-rs.si/vsebina.php?IDM=278</a>
6VHR	Slovenia	<a href="http://upravneenote.gov.si/upravneenote/situacija.ue?id=05">http://upravneenote.gov.si/upravneenote/situacija.ue?id=05</a>
6VHR	Slovenia	<a href="http://ursp.gov.si/vpisnik_morskih_ladij/vpisnik_morskih_ladij.html">http://ursp.gov.si/vpisnik_morskih_ladij/vpisnik_morskih_ladij.html</a>
6VHR	Spain	<a href="http://www.registradores.org/principal/adios.htm">http://www.registradores.org/principal/adios.htm</a>
6VHR	Spain	<a href="http://www.dgt.es">http://www.dgt.es</a>
6VHR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.dvlni.gov.uk/index.aspx">http://www.dvlni.gov.uk/index.aspx</a>
6VHR	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.dvla.gov.uk/welcome.htm">http://www.dvla.gov.uk/welcome.htm</a>
6VHR	United States	<a href="http://www.faa.gov/aircraft/air_cert/aircraft_registry/">http://www.faa.gov/aircraft/air_cert/aircraft_registry/</a>
6VHR	United States	<a href="http://www.dmv.state.va.us/webdoc/commercial/non_governmental.asp">http://www.dmv.state.va.us/webdoc/commercial/non_governmental.asp</a>
6VHR	United States	<a href="http://www.marylandmva.com/DriverServ/DrRecord/MVRs/DataRequest.htm">http://www.marylandmva.com/DriverServ/DrRecord/MVRs/DataRequest.htm</a>