

Brussels, 24 June 2022

WK 8639/2022 ADD 1

LIMITE

**TELECOM** 

This is a paper intended for a specific community of recipients. Handling and further distribution are under the sole responsibility of community members.

## **CONTRIBUTION**

From: To:	General Secretariat of the Council Working Party on Telecommunications and Information Society
Subject:	Data Act - Statistics PL comments - Articles (doc. 6596/22)

Delegations will find in annex statistics PL comments on "Data Act" (doc. 6596/22).

EN

## Data Act (Articles)

Important: In order to guarantee that your comments appear accurately, please do not modify the table format by adding/removing/adjusting/merging/splitting cells and rows. This would hinder the consolidation of your comments. When adding new provisions, please use the free rows provided for this purpose between the provisions. You can add multiple provisions in one row, if necessary, but do not add or remove rows. For drafting suggestions (2nd column), please copy the relevant sentence or sentences from a given paragraph or point into the second column and add or remove text. Please do not use track changes, but highlight your additions in yellow or use strikethrough to indicate deletions. You do not need to copy entire paragraphs or points to indicate your changes, copying and modifying the relevant sentences is sufficient. For comments on specific provisions, please insert your remarks in the 3rd column in the relevant row. If you wish to make general comments on the entire proposal, please do so in the row containing the title of the proposal (in the 3rd column).

Commission proposal	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Proposal for a  REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN  PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL		
on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data (Data Act)		
	This Regulation complements and is without prejudice to the Union and national laws providing for the access to and enabling to use data for statistical purposes, in particular regulation 223/2009 on European Statistics and its related legal acts as well as national legal acts related to official statistics.	PL proposes adding a new recital with a reference to Regulation 223/2009 on European Statistics, indicating the relationship between the two acts.  Justification:  A reference to Regulation 223/2009 has been introduced to the other current data proposals, including e-privacy and DGA regulations.  It, therefore, seems necessary to place it also in the DA, as this Regulation is particularly important for European statistics and national

	statistical systems. Furthermore, the relationship between DA and other acts has been inserted in Articles 1.3 and 1.4, so it would be appropriate to introduce also a recital with reference to Regulation 223/2009. A new recital would be
	coherent with Article 16 (which we also propose
	to modify).
CHAPTER I	
GENERAL PROVISIONS	
Article 1	
Subject matter and scope	
1. This Regulation lays down harmonised	
rules on making data generated by the use of a	
product or related service available to the user	
of that product or service, on the making data	
available by data holders to data recipients, and	
on the making data available by data holders to	
public sector bodies or Union institutions,	

agencies or bodies, where there is an	
exceptional need, for the performance of a task	
carried out in the public interest:	
2. This Regulation applies to:	- 1
(a) manufacturers of products and suppliers	
of related services placed on the market in the	
Union and the users of such products or	
services;	
(b) data holders that make data available to	
data recipients in the Union;	
(c) data recipients in the Union to whom	
data are made available;	
(d) public sector bodies and Union	
institutions, agencies or bodies that request data	
holders to make data available where there is an	

exceptional need to that data for the		
performance of a task carried out in the public		
interest and the data holders that provide those		
data in response to such request;		
		- "//
(e) providers of data processing services		
offering such services to customers in the		
Union.		
3. Union law on the protection of personal	Addition: In the event of a conflict between this	
data, privacy and confidentiality of	Regulation and Union law on the protection of	
communications and integrity of terminal	personal data or national law adopted in	
equipment shall apply to personal data	accordance with such Union law, the relevant	
processed in connection with the rights and	Union or national law on the protection of	
obligations laid down in this Regulation. This	personal data shall prevail	
Regulation shall not affect the applicability of		
Union law on the protection of personal data, in		
particular Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and		
Directive 2002/58/EC, including the powers and		
competences of supervisory authorities. Insofar		

as the rights laid down in Chapter II of this Regulation are concerned, and where users are the data subjects of personal data subject to the rights and obligations under that Chapter, the provisions of this Regulation shall complement the right of data portability under Article 20 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	
Regulation (EC) 2010/079.	
4. This Regulation shall not affect Union	The material scope of the regulation needs to be
and national legal acts providing for the sharing,	clarified due to a certain ambiguity resulting
access and use of data for the purpose of the	from the wording of Art. 1.4 " <i>This Regulation</i>
prevention, investigation, detection or	shall not affect Union and national legal acts
prosecution of criminal offences or the	providing for the sharing, access and use of
execution of criminal penalties, including	data for the purpose of the prevention,
Regulation (EU) 2021/784 of the European	investigation, detection or prosecution of
Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup> and the [e-	criminal offences or the execution of criminal
evidence proposals [COM(2018) 225 and 226]	penalties ()" and art. 16. 2 - second sentence,
once adopted, and international cooperation in	i.e. "This Chapter does not affect the applicable

Regulation (EU) 2021/784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 on addressing the dissemination of terrorist content online (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 79).

·		
that area. This Regulation shall not affect the		Union and national law on the prevention,
collection, sharing, access to and use of data		investigation, detection or prosecution of
under Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European		criminal or administrative offences or the
Parliament and of the Council on the prevention		execution of criminal or administrative
of the use of the financial system for the		penalties, or for customs or taxation
purposes of money laundering and terrorist		administration." What is the intention of these
financing and Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the		differences in the wording?
European Parliament and of the Council on		
information accompanying the transfer of funds.		
This Regulation shall not affect the competences		
of the Member States regarding activities		
concerning public security, defence, national		
security, customs and tax administration and the		
health and safety of citizens in accordance with		
Union law.		
Article 2		
Definitions		
	1	

For the purposes of this Regulation, the	
following definitions apply:	
(1) 'data' means any digital representation	
of acts, facts or information and any compilation	
of such acts, facts or information, including in	
the form of sound, visual or audio-visual	
recording;	
(2) 'product' means a tangible, movable	
item, including where incorporated in an	
immovable item, that obtains, generates or	
collects, data concerning its use or environment,	
and that is able to communicate data via a	
publicly available electronic communications	
service and whose primary function is not the	
storing and processing of data;	
(3) 'related service' means a digital service,	
including software, which is incorporated in or	

inter-connected with a product in such a way	
that its absence would prevent the product from	
performing one of its functions;	
(4) 'virtual assistants' means software that	*
can process demands, tasks or questions	
including based on audio, written input, gestures	
or motions, and based on those demands, tasks	
or questions provides access their own and third	
party services or control their own and third	
party devices;	
(5) 'user' means a natural or legal person	
that owns, rents or leases a product or receives a	
services;	
(6) 'data holder' means a legal or natural	Definitions of "data holder" and "data recipient"
person who has the right or obligation, in	already exist in other legislations (DGA, GDPR)
accordance with this Regulation, applicable	with a different meaning. These discrepancies
Union law or national legislation implementing	may lead to terminological confusion. More

Union law, or in the case of non-personal data	attention should be paid to consistency of
and through control of the technical design of	terminology between different legislations,
the product and related services, the ability, to	maybe different terms should be used in Data
make available certain data;	Act, in order to differenciate from DGA.
(7) 'data recipient' means a legal or natural	
person, acting for purposes which are related to	
that person's trade, business, craft or profession,	
other than the user of a product or related	
service, to whom the data holder makes data	
available, including a third party following a	
request by the user to the data holder or in	
accordance with a legal obligation under Union	
law or national legislation implementing Union	
law;	
(8) 'enterprise' means a natural or legal	
person which in relation to contracts and	
practices covered by this Regulation is acting	

for purposes which are related to that person's	
trade, business, craft or profession;	
(9) 'public sector body' means national,	
regional or local authorities of the Member	- 1 //
States and bodies governed by public law of the	
Member States, or associations formed by one	
or more such authorities or one or more such	
bodies;	
(10) 'public emergency' means an	
exceptional situation negatively affecting the	
population of the Union, a Member State or part	
of it, with a risk of serious and lasting	
repercussions on living conditions or economic	
stability, or the substantial degradation of	
economic assets in the Union or the relevant	
Member State(s);	

(11) 'processing' means any operation or set	
of operations which is performed on data or on	
sets of data in electronic format, whether or not	
by automated means, such as collection,	
recording, organisation, structuring, storage,	<i>&gt;</i>
adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation,	
use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination	
or otherwise making available, alignment or	
combination, restriction, erasure or destruction;	
(12) 'data processing service' means a digital	
service other than an online content service as	
defined in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EU)	
2017/1128, provided to a customer, which	
enables on-demand administration and broad	
remote access to a scalable and elastic pool of	
shareable computing resources of a centralised,	
distributed or highly distributed nature;	

(13) 'service type' means a set of data	
processing services that share the same primary	
objective and basic data processing service	
model;	
	- 1
(14) 'functional equivalence' means the	
maintenance of a minimum level of	
functionality in the environment of a new data	
processing service after the switching process,	
to such an extent that, in response to an input	
action by the user on core elements of the	
service, the destination service will deliver the	
same output at the same performance and with	
the same level of security, operational resilience	
and quality of service as the originating service	
at the time of termination of the contract;	
(15) 'open interoperability specifications'	
mean ICT technical specifications, as defined in	
Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, which are	

performance oriented towards achieving	
interoperability between data processing	
services;	
(16) 'smart contract' means a computer	- //
program stored in an electronic ledger system	
wherein the outcome of the execution of the	
program is recorded on the electronic ledger;	
(17) 'electronic ledger' means an electronic	
ledger within the meaning of Article 3, point	
(53), of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014;	
(18) 'common specifications' means a	
document, other than a standard, containing	
technical solutions providing a means to comply	
with certain requirements and obligations	
established under this Regulation;	

(19) 'interoperability' means the ability of		The definition of "interoperability" should be
two or more data spaces or communication		adapted to the definitions in the "European
networks, systems, products, applications or		Interoperability Framework" and "Interoperable
components to exchange and use data in order to		Europe Act."
perform their functions;		
(20) 'harmonised standard' means a		
harmonised standard as defined in Article 2,		
point (1)(c), of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.		
	Option 1	In the context of Chapter V, in view of the
	21) official statistics means European statistics	function of a special data user in public interest,
	according to Regulation 223/2009 and statistics	which is official statistics, and in view of the
	considered official according to national	current and proposed references to statistics in
	legislation.	this proposal it would be appropriate to
	or	introduce a definition of this term in Art. 2
	Option 2	which specifies the definitions relevant for DA.
	21) official statistics: means statistics	We propose 2 alternative draft suggestions in
	developed, produced and disseminated by the	this respect.
	EU and national statistical authorities indicated	CHAPTER V
	in Chapter II of the Regulation 223/2009.	

CHAPTER II		
BUSINESS TO CONSUMER AND		
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS DATA SHARING		
Article 3		Art. 3 and art. 4 relate to an access to personal
Obligation to make data generated by the use of		and non-personal data. In case of personal data
products or related services accessible		the access to data is already regulated in art. 15
		GDPR. What is the relationship of art. 3 and art.
		4 in case of personal data with art. 15 of the
		GDPR, which specifies the conditions for access
		to personal data? Does art. 4.1 of Data Act
		supplement article 15 of GDPR?
1. Products shall be designed and	1. Products shall be designed and manufactured,	
manufactured, and related services shall be	and related services shall be provided, in such a	
provided, in such a manner that data generated	manner that data generated by their use are, by default, easily, securely and, where relevant and	
by their use are, by default, easily, securely and,	appropriate, directly accessible to the user, including the user with special needs.	
where relevant and appropriate, directly	the user with special fleeus.	
accessible to the user.		

2. Before concluding a contract for the	
purchase, rent or lease of a product or a related	
service, at least the following information shall	
be provided to the user, in a clear and	
comprehensible format:	
(a) the nature and volume of the data likely	
to be generated by the use of the product or	
related service;	
(b) whether the data is likely to be generated	
continuously and in real-time;	
(c) how the user may access those data;	
(d) whether the manufacturer supplying the	
product or the service provider providing the	
related service intends to use the data itself or	

allow a third party to use the data and, if so, the	
purposes for which those data will be used;	
(e) whether the seller, renter or lessor is the	
data holder and, if not, the identity of the data	
holder, such as its trading name and the	
geographical address at which it is established;	
(f) the means of communication which	
enable the user to contact the data holder	
quickly and communicate with that data holder	
efficiently;	
(g) how the user may request that the data	
are shared with a third-party;	
(h) the user's right to lodge a complaint	
alleging a violation of the provisions of this	
Chapter with the competent authority referred to	
in Article 31.	

Article 4  The right of users to access and use data generated by the use of products or related services  1. Where data cannot be directly accessed	Article 4  The right of users to access and use data generated by the use of products or related services	
by the user from the product, the data holder shall make available to the user the data generated by its use of a product or related service without undue delay, free of charge and, where applicable, continuously and in real-time. This shall be done on the basis of a simple request through electronic means where technically feasible.	1. Where data cannot be directly accessed by the user from the product, the data holder shall make available to the user the data generated by its use of a product or related service without undue delay, free of charge and, where applicable, continuously and in real-time. This shall be done on the basis of a simple request through electronic means where technically feasible. In case when filing a request via electronic channels is not possible or limitted by a disability, the data holder shall enable other forms of request that are appropriate for persons with communication problems.	
2. The data holder shall not require the user to provide any information beyond what is necessary to verify the quality as a user pursuant		

to paragraph 1. The data holder shall not keep any information on the user's access to the data requested beyond what is necessary for the sound execution of the user's access request and for the security and the maintenance of the data infrastructure.	
3. Trade secrets shall only be disclosed	
provided that all specific necessary measures are	
taken to preserve the confidentiality of trade	
secrets in particular with respect to third parties.	
The data holder and the user can agree measures	
to preserve the confidentiality of the shared	
data, in particular in relation to third parties.	
4. The user shall not use the data obtained	
pursuant to a request referred to in paragraph 1	
to develop a product that competes with the	
product from which the data originate.	

5. Where the user is not a data subject, any	
personal data generated by the use of a product	
or related service shall only be made available	
by the data holder to the user where there is a	
valid legal basis under Article 6(1) of	<b>_</b> * <i>&gt;</i>
Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and, where relevant,	
the conditions of Article 9 of Regulation (EU)	
2016/679 are fulfilled.	
6. The data holder shall only use any non-	
personal data generated by the use of a product	
or related service on the basis of a contractual	
agreement with the user. The data holder shall	
not use such data generated by the use of the	
product or related service to derive insights	
about the economic situation, assets and	
production methods of or the use by the user	
that could undermine the commercial position of	
the user in the markets in which the user is	
active.	

Article 5	
Right to share data with third parties	
1. Upon request by a user, or by a party	- 1//
acting on behalf of a user, the data holder shall	
make available the data generated by the use of	
a product or related service to a third party,	
without undue delay, free of charge to the user,	
of the same quality as is available to the data	
holder and, where applicable, continuously and	
in real-time.	
2. Any undertaking providing core	
platform services for which one or more of such	
services have been designated as a gatekeeper,	
pursuant to Article [] of [Regulation XXX on	
contestable and fair markets in the digital sector	
(Digital Markets Act) <sup>2</sup> ], shall not be an eligible	

OJ [...].

third party under this Article and therefore shall	
not:	
(a) solicit or commercially incentivise a user	
in any manner, including by providing monetary	- " //
or any other compensation, to make data	
available to one of its services that the user has	
obtained pursuant to a request under Article	
4(1);	
(b) solicit or commercially incentivise a user	
to request the data holder to make data available	
to one of its services pursuant to paragraph 1 of	
this Article;	
(c) receive data from a user that the user has	
obtained pursuant to a request under Article	
4(1).	

3. The user or third party shall not be	
required to provide any information beyond	
what is necessary to verify the quality as user or	
as third party pursuant to paragraph 1. The data	
holder shall not keep any information on the	
third party's access to the data requested beyond	
what is necessary for the sound execution of the	
third party's access request and for the security	
and the maintenance of the data infrastructure.	
4. The third party shall not deploy coercive	
means or abuse evident gaps in the technical	
infrastructure of the data holder designed to	
protect the data in order to obtain access to data.	
5. The data holder shall not use any non-	
personal data generated by the use of the	
product or related service to derive insights	
about the economic situation, assets and	
production methods of or use by the third party	

that could undermine the commercial position of the third party on the markets in which the third party is active, unless the third party has consented to such use and has the technical possibility to withdraw that consent at any time.	
6. Where the user is not a data subject, any personal data generated by the use of a product or related service shall only be made available where there is a valid legal basis under Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and where relevant, the conditions of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 are fulfilled.	
7. Any failure on the part of the data holder and the third party to agree on arrangements for transmitting the data shall not hinder, prevent or interfere with the exercise of the rights of the data subject under Regulation (EU) 2016/679	

and, in particular, with the right to data	
portability under Article 20 of that Regulation.	
8. Trade secrets shall only be disclosed to	
third parties to the extent that they are strictly	- //
necessary to fulfil the purpose agreed between	
the user and the third party and all specific	
necessary measures agreed between the data	
holder and the third party are taken by the third	
party to preserve the confidentiality of the trade	
secret. In such a case, the nature of the data as	
trade secrets and the measures for preserving the	
confidentiality shall be specified in the	
agreement between the data holder and the third	
party.	
9. The right referred to in paragraph 1 shall	
not adversely affect data protection rights of	
others.	

Article 6	
Obligations of third parties receiving data at the	
request of the user	
1. A third party shall process the data made	- "//
available to it pursuant to Article 5 only for the	
purposes and under the conditions agreed with	
the user, and subject to the rights of the data	
subject insofar as personal data are concerned,	
and shall delete the data when they are no	
longer necessary for the agreed purpose.	
2. The third party shall not:	
(a) coerce, deceive or manipulate the user in	
any way, by subverting or impairing the	
autonomy, decision-making or choices of the	
user, including by means of a digital interface	
with the user;	

(b) use the data it receives for the profiling	
of natural persons within the meaning of Article	
4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, unless it is	
necessary to provide the service requested by	
the user;	
(c) make the data available it receives to	
another third party, in raw, aggregated or	
derived form, unless this is necessary to provide	
the service requested by the user;	
(d) make the data available it receives to an	
undertaking providing core platform services for	
which one or more of such services have been	
designated as a gatekeeper pursuant to Article	
[] of [Regulation on contestable and fair	
markets in the digital sector (Digital Markets	
Act)];	

(e) use the data it receives to develop a	
product that competes with the product from	
which the accessed data originate or share the	
data with another third party for that purpose;	
	- "//
(f) prevent the user, including through	
contractual commitments, from making the data	
it receives available to other parties.	
Article 7	
Scope of business to consumer and business to	
business data sharing obligations	
1. The obligations of this Chapter shall not	
apply to data generated by the use of products	
manufactured or related services provided by	
enterprises that qualify as micro or small	
enterprises, as defined in Article 2 of the Annex	
to Recommendation 2003/361/EC, provided	
those enterprises do not have partner enterprises	

or linked enterprises as defined in Article 3 of	
the Annex to Recommendation 2003/361/EC	
which do not qualify as a micro or small	
enterprise.	
	- "//
2. Where this Regulation refers to products	
or related services, such reference shall also be	
understood to include virtual assistants, insofar	
as they are used to access or control a product or	
related service.	
CHAPTER III	
OBLIGATIONS FOR DATA HOLDERS	
LEGALLY OBLIGED TO MAKE DATA	
AVAILABLE	
Article 8	
Conditions under which data holders make data	
available to data recipients	

1. Where a data holder is obliged to make data available to a data recipient under Article 5 or under other Union law or national legislation implementing Union law, it shall do so under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and in a transparent manner in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and Chapter IV.	
2. A data holder shall agree with a data recipient the terms for making the data available. A contractual term concerning the access to and use of the data or the liability and remedies for the breach or the termination of data related obligations shall not be binding if it fulfils the conditions of Article 13 or if it excludes the application of, derogates from or varies the effect of the user's rights under Chapter II.	

3. A data holder shall not discriminate	
between comparable categories of data	
recipients, including partner enterprises or	
linked enterprises, as defined in Article 3 of the	
Annex to Recommendation 2003/361/EC, of the	
data holder, when making data available. Where	
a data recipient considers the conditions under	
which data has been made available to it to be	
discriminatory, it shall be for the data holder to	
demonstrate that there has been no	
discrimination.	
4. A data holder shall not make data	
available to a data recipient on an exclusive	
basis unless requested by the user under Chapter	
II.	
5. Data holders and data recipients shall not	
be required to provide any information beyond	
what is necessary to verify compliance with the	

contractual terms agreed for making data	
available or their obligations under this	
Regulation or other applicable Union law or	
national legislation implementing Union law.	
6. Unless otherwise provided by Union	
law, including Article 6 of this Regulation, or by	
national legislation implementing Union law, an	
obligation to make data available to a data	
recipient shall not oblige the disclosure of trade	
secrets within the meaning of Directive (EU)	
2016/943.	
Article 9	
Compensation for making data available	
1. Any compensation agreed between a	
data holder and a data recipient for making data	
available shall be reasonable.	

2. Where the data recipient is a micro,	
small or medium enterprise, as defined in	
Article 2 of the Annex to Recommendation	
2003/361/EC, any compensation agreed shall	
not exceed the costs directly related to making	
the data available to the data recipient and	
which are attributable to the request. Article	
8(3) shall apply accordingly.	
3. This Article shall not preclude other	
Union law or national legislation implementing	
Union law from excluding compensation for	
making data available or providing for lower	
compensation.	
4. The data holder shall provide the data	
recipient with information setting out the basis	
for the calculation of the compensation in	
sufficient detail so that the data recipient can	

verify that the requirements of paragraph 1 and,	
where applicable, paragraph 2 are met.	
Article 10	
Dispute settlement	
1. Data holders and data recipients shall	
have access to dispute settlement bodies,	
certified in accordance with paragraph 2 of this	
Article, to settle disputes in relation to the	
determination of fair, reasonable and non-	
discriminatory terms for and the transparent	
manner of making data available in accordance	
with Articles 8 and 9.	
2. The Member State where the dispute	
settlement body is established shall, at the	
request of that body, certify the body, where the	
body has demonstrated that it meets all of the	
following conditions:	

(a) it is impartial and independent, and it	
will issue its decisions in accordance with clear	
and fair rules of procedure;	
	• //
(b) it has the necessary expertise in relation	
to the determination of fair, reasonable and non-	
discriminatory terms for and the transparent	
manner of making data available, allowing the	
body to effectively determine those terms;	
(c) it is easily accessible through electronic	
communication technology;	
237	
(d) it is capable of issuing its decisions in a	
swift, efficient and cost-effective manner and in	
at least one official language of the Union.	
If no dispute settlement body is certified in a	
Member State by [date of application of the	

Regulation], that Member State shall establish	
and certify a dispute settlement body that fulfils	
the conditions set out in points (a) to (d) of this	
paragraph.	
3. Member States shall notify to the	
Commission the dispute settlement bodies	
certified in accordance with paragraph 2. The	
Commission shall publish a list of those bodies	
on a dedicated website and keep it updated.	
4. Dispute settlement bodies shall make the	
fees, or the mechanisms used to determine the	
fees, known to the parties concerned before	
those parties request a decision.	
5. Dispute settlement bodies shall refuse to	
deal with a request to resolve a dispute that has	
already been brought before another dispute	

settlement body or before a court or a tribunal of	
a Member State.	
6. Dispute settlement bodies shall grant the	
parties the possibility, within a reasonable	- " //
period of time, to express their point of view on	
matters those parties have brought before those	
bodies. In that context, dispute settlement bodies	
shall provide those parties with the submissions	
of the other party and any statements made by	
experts. Those bodies shall grant the parties the	
possibility to comment on those submissions	
and statements.	
7. Dispute settlement bodies shall issue	
their decision on matters referred to them no	
later than 90 days after the request for a decision	
has been made. Those decisions shall be in	
writing or on a durable medium and shall be	

supported by a statement of reasons supporting		
the decision.		
8. The decision of the dispute settlement		
body shall only be binding on the parties if the		- "//
parties have explicitly consented to its binding		
nature prior to the start of the dispute settlement		
proceedings.		
9. This Article does not affect the right of		
the parties to seek an effective remedy before a		
court or tribunal of a Member State.		
Article 11	Article 11	
Technical protection measures and provisions	Technical protection measures and provisions on	
on unauthorised use or disclosure of data	unauthorised use or disclosure of data	

1. The data holder may apply appropriate technical protection measures, including smart contracts, to prevent unauthorised access to the data and to ensure compliance with Articles 5, 6, 9 and 10, as well as with the agreed contractual terms for making data available. Such technical protection measures shall not be used as a means to hinder the user's right to effectively provide data to third parties pursuant to Article 5 or any right of a third party under Union law or national legislation implementing Union law as referred to in Article 8(1).	1. The data holder may apply appropriate technical protection measures, including smart contracts, to prevent unauthorised access to the data and to ensure compliance with Articles 5, 6, 9 and 10, as well as with the agreed contractual terms for making data available. Such technical protection measures shall not be used as a means to discriminate and or hinder the user's right to effectively provide data to third parties pursuant to Article 5 or any right of a third party under Union law or national legislation implementing Union law as referred to in Article 8(1).	
2. A data recipient that has, for the		
purposes of obtaining data, provided inaccurate		
or false information to the data holder, deployed		
deceptive or coercive means or abused evident		
gaps in the technical infrastructure of the data		
holder designed to protect the data, has used the		
data made available for unauthorised purposes		

or has disclosed those data to another party	
without the data holder's authorisation, shall	
without undue delay, unless the data holder or	
the user instruct otherwise:	
(a) destroy the data made available by the	
data holder and any copies thereof;	
(b) end the production, offering, placing on	
the market or use of goods, derivative data or	
services produced on the basis of knowledge	
obtained through such data, or the importation,	
export or storage of infringing goods for those	
purposes, and destroy any infringing goods.	
3. Paragraph 2, point (b), shall not apply in	
either of the following cases:	
(a) use of the data has not caused significant	
harm to the data holder;	

(b) it would be disproportionate in light of	
the interests of the data holder.	
Article 12	- //
Scope of obligations for data holders legally	
obliged to make data available	
1. This Chapter shall apply where a data	
holder is obliged under Article 5, or under	
Union law or national legislation implementing	
Union law, to make data available to a data	
recipient.	
2. Any contractual term in a data sharing	
agreement which, to the detriment of one party,	
or, where applicable, to the detriment of the	
user, excludes the application of this Chapter,	
derogates from it, or varies its effect, shall not	
be binding on that party.	

3. This Chapter shall only apply in relation	
to obligations to make data available under	
Union law or national legislation implementing	
Union law, which enter into force after [date of	<b>*</b>
application of the Regulation].	
CHAPTER IV	
UNFAIR TERMS RELATED TO DATA	
ACCESS AND USE BETWEEN	
ENTERPRISES	
Article 13	
Unfair contractual terms unilaterally imposed on	
a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise	
1. A contractual term, concerning the	
access to and use of data or the liability and	
remedies for the breach or the termination of	
data related obligations which has been	

unilaterally imposed by an enterprise on a	
micro, small or medium-sized enterprise as	
defined in Article 2 of the Annex to	
Recommendation 2003/361/EC shall not be	
binding on the latter enterprise if it is unfair.	
2. A contractual term is unfair if it is of	
such a nature that its use grossly deviates from	
good commercial practice in data access and	
use, contrary to good faith and fair dealing.	
3. A contractual term is unfair for the	
purposes of this Article if its object or effect is	
to:	
(a) exclude or limit the liability of the party	
that unilaterally imposed the term for intentional	
acts or gross negligence;	

(b) exclude the remedies available to the	
party upon whom the term has been unilaterally	
imposed in case of non-performance of	
contractual obligations or the liability of the	
party that unilaterally imposed the term in case	
of breach of those obligations;	
(c) give the party that unilaterally imposed	
the term the exclusive right to determine	
whether the data supplied are in conformity with	
the contract or to interpret any term of the	
contract.	
4. A contractual term is presumed unfair	
for the purposes of this Article if its object or	
effect is to:	
(a) inappropriately limit the remedies in	
case of non-performance of contractual	

obligations or the liability in case of breach of	
those obligations;	
(b) allow the party that unilaterally imposed	
the term to access and use data of the other	- "//
contracting party in a manner that is	
significantly detrimental to the legitimate	
interests of the other contracting party;	
(c) prevent the party upon whom the term	
has been unilaterally imposed from using the	
data contributed or generated by that party	
during the period of the contract, or to limit the	
use of such data to the extent that that party is	
not entitled to use, capture, access or control	
such data or exploit the value of such data in a	
proportionate manner;	
(d) prevent the party upon whom the term	
has been unilaterally imposed from obtaining a	

copy of the data contributed or generated by that	
party during the period of the contract or within	
a reasonable period after the termination	
thereof;	
(e) enable the party that unilaterally	
imposed the term to terminate the contract with	
an unreasonably short notice, taking into	
consideration the reasonable possibilities of the	
other contracting party to switch to an	
alternative and comparable service and the	
financial detriment caused by such termination,	
except where there are serious grounds for	
doing so.	
5. A contractual term shall be considered to	
be unilaterally imposed within the meaning of	
this Article if it has been supplied by one	
contracting party and the other contracting party	
has not been able to influence its content despite	

an attempt to negotiate it. The contracting party	
that supplied a contractual term bears the burden	
of proving that that term has not been	
unilaterally imposed.	
6. Where the unfair contractual term is	
severable from the remaining terms of the	
contract, those remaining terms shall remain	
binding.	
7. This Article does not apply to	
contractual terms defining the main subject	
matter of the contract or to contractual terms	
determining the price to be paid.	
8. The parties to a contract covered by	
paragraph 1 may not exclude the application of	
this Article, derogate from it, or vary its effects.	
and a restrict, designed from it, or vary its effects.	

CHAPTER V

MAKING DATA AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC
SECTOR BODIES AND UNION
INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES OR BODIES

BASED ON EXCEPTIONAL NEED

BASED ON EXCEPTIONAL NEED BASED ON PUPLIC INTEREST NEED

Wider legal framework for B2G data would be welcomed. B2G under the current proposal involves only exceptional cases. B2G data needs, however, are crucial outside of pandemics as well. Therefore we suggest to change the term "exceptional need" to "public interest need and broadening the scope of this chapter.

We think that the better access and use of private sector data has also huge potential in everyday situations for public interest and not only in exceptional circumstances like the pandemics.

In our opinion the obligation to make data available should also include the situations when data is generated during the provision of services of general interest or relating to public interest (like for ex. energy supply, health services, public transport), or e.g. when data is generated by private entities during the implementation of tasks which are co-financed from public funds, or when the disclosure of data is for the purposes of official statistics. We could also consider including entities from sectors that are regulated and data coming from

		data holders that hold data that is scarce or is in the hands of only one company.
Article 14	based on exceptional need public interest need	
Obligation to make data available based on		
exceptional need public interest need		
1. Upon request, a data holder shall make	demonstrating an exceptional need public	
data available to a public sector body or to a	interest need	
Union institution, agency or body demonstrating		
an exceptional need to use the data requested.		
2. This Chapter shall not apply to small and		
micro enterprises as defined in Article 2 of the		
Annex to Recommendation 2003/361/EC.		
Article 15	exceptional need public interest need to use data	
Exceptional need to use data		

An exceptional need to use data within the	An exceptional need public interest need to use	
meaning of this Chapter shall be deemed to exist	data	
in any of the following circumstances:		
(a) where the data requested is necessary to		- //
respond to a public emergency;		
(b) where the data request is limited in time		
and scope and necessary to prevent a public		
emergency or to assist the recovery from a		
public emergency;		
(c) where the lack of available data prevents		
the public sector body or Union institution,		
agency or body from fulfilling a specific task in		
the public interest that has been explicitly		
provided by law; and		
	(d) where the data request is limited in time and	
	scope and necessary to prevent a public	

	emergency or to assist the recovery from a
	public emergency
	(e) when data is generated during the provision
	of services of general interest or relating to
	public interest (like for ex. energy supply, health
	services, public transport);
	(f) when data is generated by private entities
	during the implementation of tasks which are
	co-financed from public funds;
	when data is generated by entities from sectors
	that are regulated;
	(g) when data is generated by entities by data
	holders that hold data that is scarce or is in the
	hands of only one company; and
(1) the public scoter body or Union	
(1) the public sector body or Union	
institution, agency or body has been unable to	
L	

obtain such data by alternative means, including		
by purchasing the data on the market at market		
rates or by relying on existing obligations to		
make data available, and the adoption of new		
legislative measures cannot ensure the timely		<b>*</b>
availability of the data; or		
(2) obtaining the data in line with the	(2)	It seems necessary to add a new provision on
procedure laid down in this Chapter would	Alternative 1:	the use for official statistics as the other
substantively reduce the administrative burden	or	categories listed in the Article do not fully meet
for data holders or other enterprises.	(3) obtaining data is necessary for official	the needs of statistics. The closest to the
	statistics purposes.	statistical objectives is the category in Article
		15(c)(1), however, some of its parts do not refer
	Alternative 2	to the official statistics, in particular: paid
	(d) where the data requested are needed for the	acquisition of data and the absolute
	production of official statistics and/or improving	impossibility of obtaining data from other
	its quality.	sources, e.g. statistical surveys. In the latter
		case, there is a potential possibility to launch
		them, but the costs and burdens associated with
		surveys, as well as the time they require can be

		significantly reduced by use of private data.
		Moreover, the addition would be consistent with
		the relevant recital (58) which singles out <i>timely</i>
		compilation of statistics when data is not
		otherwise available. The other aspect referred to
		this recital (burden on statistical respondents) is
		addressed appropriately in Art. 15(c)(2), so
		including the relevant provision related to
		statistics would ensure the consistence between
		the provisions and recitals.
Article 16		
Relationship with other obligations to make data		
available to public sector bodies and Union		
institutions, agencies and bodies		
1. This Chapter shall not affect obligations	1. This Chapter shall not affect obligations	Consistent with the other suggestions to specify
laid down in Union or national law for the	laid down in Union or national law for the	the role of official statistics in DA, it seems
purposes of reporting, complying with	purposes of reporting, complying with	appropriate to include the word "statistics" also
	information requests or demonstrating or	

information requests or demonstrating or	verifying compliance with legal obligations	in this Article, as it defines the relationship of
verifying compliance with legal obligations.	including official statistics purposes.	legal acts.
2. The rights from this Chapter shall not be		- //
exercised by public sector bodies and Union		
institutions, agencies and bodies in order to		
carry out activities for the prevention,		
investigation, detection or prosecution of		
criminal or administrative offences or the		
execution of criminal penalties, or for customs		
or taxation administration. This Chapter does		
not affect the applicable Union and national law		
on the prevention, investigation, detection or		
prosecution of criminal or administrative		
offences or the execution of criminal or		
administrative penalties, or for customs or		
taxation administration.		

Article 17	
Requests for data to be made available	
1. Where requesting data pursuant to	
Article 14(1), a public sector body or a Union	
institution, agency or body shall:	
(a) specify what data are required;	
(b) demonstrate the exceptional need for	
which the data are requested;	
(c) explain the purpose of the request, the	
intended use of the data requested, and the	
duration of that use;	
(d) state the legal basis for requesting the	
data;	

(e) specify the deadline by which the data	
are to be made available or within which the	
data holder may request the public sector body,	
Union institution, agency or body to modify or	
withdraw the request.	
2. A request for data made pursuant to	
paragraph 1 of this Article shall:	
(a) be expressed in clear, concise and plain	
language understandable to the data holder;	
(b) be proportionate to the exceptional need,	
in terms of the granularity and volume of the	
data requested and frequency of access of the	
data requested;	
(c) respect the legitimate aims of the data	
holder, taking into account the protection of	

trade secrets and the cost and effort required to make the data available;	
(d) concern, insofar as possible, non-	PL suggests including a clarification (e.g. in
personal data;	recital) indicating that data for statistical
	purposes are often necessary in individual
	format. Making them non-personal or
	pseudonymised prior to their transmission to
	official statistics may adversely affect the
	possibility of using them. In this respect the
	revised provision could be accompanied by the
	explanation that data access and use for
	statistical purposes is subject to appropriate
	safeguards included in statistical law (similar
	approach as in GDPR).
(e) inform the data holder of the penalties	
that shall be imposed pursuant to Article 33 by a	
competent authority referred to in Article 31 in	
the event of non-compliance with the request;	

(f) be made publicly available online	
without undue delay.	
3. A public sector body or a Union	- "//
institution, agency or body shall not make data	
obtained pursuant to this Chapter available for	
reuse within the meaning of Directive (EU)	
2019/1024. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 shall not	
apply to the data held by public sector bodies	
obtained pursuant to this Chapter.	
4. Paragraph 3 does not preclude a public	
sector body or a Union institution, agency or	
body to exchange data obtained pursuant to this	
Chapter with another public sector body, Union	
institution, agency or body, in view of	
completing the tasks in Article 15 or to make	
the data available to a third party in cases where	
it has outsourced, by means of a publicly	

available agreement, technical inspections or other functions to this third party. The obligations on public sector bodies, Union institutions, agencies or bodies pursuant to	
Article 19 apply.	
Where a public sector body or a Union	
institution, agency or body transmits or makes	
data available under this paragraph, it shall	
notify the data holder from whom the data was	
received.	
Article 18	
Compliance with requests for data	
1. A data holder receiving a request for	
access to data under this Chapter shall make the	
data available to the requesting public sector	
body or a Union institution, agency or body	
without undue delay.	

2. Without prejudice to specific needs	
regarding the availability of data defined in	
sectoral legislation, the data holder may decline	
or seek the modification of the request within 5	
working days following the receipt of a request	
for the data necessary to respond to a public	
emergency and within 15 working days in other	
cases of exceptional need, on either of the	
following grounds:	
(a) the data is unavailable;	
(b) the request does not meet the conditions	
laid down in Article 17(1) and (2).	
3. In case of a request for data necessary to	
respond to a public emergency, the data holder	
may also decline or seek modification of the	
request if the data holder already provided the	

requested data in response to previously		
submitted request for the same purpose by		
another public sector body or Union institution		
agency or body and the data holder has not been		
notified of the destruction of the data pursuant		
to Article 19(1), point (c).		
4. If the data holder decides to decline the		
request or to seek its modification in accordance		
with paragraph 3, it shall indicate the identity of		
the public sector body or Union institution		
agency or body that previously submitted a		
request for the same purpose.		
5. Where compliance with the request to	the data holder shall take reasonable efforts to	PL suggests including a clarification (e.g. in
make data available to a public sector body or a	pseudonymise the data ()	recital) indicating that data for statistical
Union institution, agency or body requires the		purposes are often necessary in individual
disclosure of personal data, the data holder shall		format. Making them non-personal or
take reasonable efforts to pseudonymise the		pseudonymised prior to their transmission to
		official statistics may adversely affect the

data, insofar as the request can be fulfilled with pseudonymised data.	possibility of using them. In this respect the revised provision could be accompanied by the explanation that data access and use for statistical purposes is subject to appropriate safeguards included in statistical law (similar approach as in GDPR).
6. Where the public sector body or the Union institution, agency or body wishes to challenge a data holder's refusal to provide the data requested, or to seek modification of the request, or where the data holder wishes to challenge the request, the matter shall be brought to the competent authority referred to in Article 31.	
Article 19 Obligations of public sector bodies and Union institutions, agencies and bodies	

1. A public sector body or a Union		
institution, agency or body having received data		
pursuant to a request made under Article 14		
shall:		
(a) not use the data in a manner		
incompatible with the purpose for which they		
were requested;		
(b) implement, insofar as the processing of		
personal data is necessary, technical and		
organisational measures that safeguard the		
rights and freedoms of data subjects;		
(c) destroy the data as soon as they are no	(c) destroy the data as soon as they are no longer	PL proposes to introduce an exception for
longer necessary for the stated purpose and	necessary for the stated purpose and inform the	official statistics to the obligation to inform the
inform the data holder that the data have been	data holder that the data have been destroyed.	owner about the destruction of data, as this
destroyed.	Official statistics authorities are exempted from	obligation may be difficult to implement. With
	the latter obligation.	regard to data collected by official statistics,

	which always collects and uses them for statistical purposes, it should be also clarified whether the re-use of the data can be considered as a purpose compatible with the one for which the data were collected.
2. Disclosure of trade secrets or alleged	
trade secrets to a public sector body or to a	
Union institution, agency or body shall only be	
required to the extent that it is strictly necessary	
to achieve the purpose of the request. In such a	
case, the public sector body or the Union	
institution, agency or body shall take	
appropriate measures to preserve the	
confidentiality of those trade secrets.	
Article 20	PL proposes to add an exemption for official
Compensation in cases of exceptional need	statistics. The corresponding recital (67) also
	needs to be modified accordingly.

1. Data made available to respond to a	1. Data made available to respond to a public	The principle is that official statistics does not	
public emergency pursuant to Article 15, point	interest emergency needs pursuant to Article 15,	bear any costs for the data collected. It is	
(a), shall be provided free of charge.	point (a) and (c)(3) [or (d) depending on the	guaranteed by Articles 13 and 53 of the Polish	
	alternative to amend Article 15], shall be	Law on official statistics. Making a breach can	
	provided free of charge.	have negative implications for the future.	
		Moreover, introduction of a fee for data	
		provision (Article 20.2) for statistical purposes,	
		even limited to the organisational or technical	
		costs of the data owner, may result in	
		impossibility in practice to obtain data by	
		national statistical institutes which have limited	
		financial resources.In the context of substituting	
		"exceptional needs" by "public interest" vide	
		comment to chapter V title.	
2. Where the data holder claims			
compensation for making data available in			
compliance with a request made pursuant to			
Article 15, points (b) or (c), such compensation			

shall not exceed the technical and organisational	
costs incurred to comply with the request	
including, where necessary, the costs of	
anonymisation and of technical adaptation, plus	
a reasonable margin. Upon request of the public	
sector body or the Union institution, agency or	
body requesting the data, the data holder shall	
provide information on the basis for the	
calculation of the costs and the reasonable	
margin.	
Article 21	
Contribution of research organisations or	
statistical bodies in the context of exceptional	
needs	
1. A public sector body or a Union	
institution, agency or body shall be entitled to	
share data received under this Chapter with	
individuals or organisations in view of carrying	

out scientific research or analytics compatible		
with the purpose for which the data was		
requested, or to national statistical institutes and		
Eurostat for the compilation of official statistics.		
		- //
2. Individuals or organisations receiving	Individuals or organisations receiving the data	
the data pursuant to paragraph 1 shall act on a	pursuant to paragraph 1 shall act on an	
not-for-profit basis or in the context of a public-	exclusively not-for-profit basis or in the context	
interest mission recognised in Union or Member	of a public-interest mission recognised in Union	
State law. They shall not include organisations	or Member State law.	
upon which commercial undertakings have a		
decisive influence or which could result in		
preferential access to the results of the research.		
3. Individuals or organisations receiving		
the data pursuant to paragraph 1 shall comply		
with the provisions of Article 17(3) and Article		
19.		

4. Where a public sector body or a Union	
institution, agency or body transmits or makes	
data available under paragraph 1, it shall notify	
the data holder from whom the data was	
received.	
	4. 1. The notification should include the identity
	and the contact details of individuals or
	organisations receiving the data pursuant to
	paragraph 1, the purposes of data processing,
	and the period for which the data will be stored.
	5. After receiving a notification based on art. 21
	par. 4, the data holder has the right to object to
	transmitting or making available data that was
	received from him or her within 10 days.
Article 22	
Mutual assistance and cross-border cooperation	
1. Public sector bodies and Union	
institutions, agencies and bodies shall cooperate	

and assist one another, to implement this	
Chapter in a consistent manner.	
2. Any data exchanged in the context of	
assistance requested and provided pursuant to	
paragraph 1 shall not be used in a manner	
incompatible with the purpose for which they	
were requested.	
3. Where a public sector body intends to	
request data from a data holder established in	
another Member State, it shall first notify the	
competent authority of that Member State as	
referred to in Article 31, of that intention. This	
requirement shall also apply to requests by	
Union institutions, agencies and bodies.	
4. After having been notified in accordance	
with paragraph 3, the relevant competent	
authority shall advise the requesting public	

sector body of the need, if any, to cooperate	
with public sector bodies of the Member State in	
which the data holder is established, with the	
aim of reducing the administrative burden on	
the data holder in complying with the request.	<b>*</b>
The requesting public sector body shall take the	
advice of the relevant competent authority into	
account.	
CHAPTER VI	
SWITCHING BETWEEN DATA	
PROCESSING SERVICES	
Article 23	
Removing obstacles to effective switching	
between providers of data processing services	
1. Providers of a data processing service	
shall take the measures provided for in Articles	
1	

24, 25 and 26 to ensure that customers of their	
service can switch to another data processing	
service, covering the same service type, which	
is provided by a different service provider. In	
particular, providers of data processing service	
shall remove commercial, technical, contractual	
and organisational obstacles, which inhibit	
customers from:	
(a) terminating, after a maximum notice	
period of 30 calendar days, the contractual	
agreement of the service;	
(b) concluding new contractual agreements	
with a different provider of data processing	
services covering the same service type;	
(c) porting its data, applications and other	
digital assets to another provider of data	
processing services;	

(d) maintaining functional equivalence of	
the service in the IT-environment of the	
different provider or providers of data	
processing services covering the same service	<b>*</b>
type, in accordance with Article 26.	
2. Paragraph 1 shall only apply to obstacles	
that are related to the services, contractual	
agreements or commercial practices provided by	
the original provider.	
Article 24	
Contractual terms concerning switching	
between providers of data processing services	
1. The rights of the customer and the	
obligations of the provider of a data processing	
service in relation to switching between	
providers of such services shall be clearly set	

out in a written contract. Without prejudice to	
Directive (EU) 2019/770, that contract shall	
include at least the following:	
(a) clauses allowing the customer, upon	- //
request, to switch to a data processing service	
offered by another provider of data processing	
service or to port all data, applications and	
digital assets generated directly or indirectly by	
the customer to an on-premise system, in	
particular the establishment of a mandatory	
maximum transition period of 30 calendar days,	
during which the data processing service	
provider shall:	
(1) assist and, where technically feasible,	
complete the switching process;	
(2) ensure full continuity in the provision of	
the respective functions or services.	

(b) an exhaustive specification of all data	
and application categories exportable during the	
switching process, including, at minimum, all	
data imported by the customer at the inception	_ * >>
of the service agreement and all data and	
metadata created by the customer and by the use	
of the service during the period the service was	
provided, including, but not limited to,	
configuration parameters, security settings,	
access rights and access logs to the service;	
(c) a minimum period for data retrieval of at	
least 30 calendar days, starting after the	
termination of the transition period that was	
agreed between the customer and the service	
provider, in accordance with paragraph 1, point	
(a) and paragraph 2.	

2. Where the mandatory transition period	
as defined in paragraph 1, points (a) and (c) of	
this Article is technically unfeasible, the	
provider of data processing services shall notify	
the customer within 7 working days after the	
switching request has been made, duly	
motivating the technical unfeasibility with a	
detailed report and indicating an alternative	
transition period, which may not exceed 6	
months. In accordance with paragraph 1 of this	
Article, full service continuity shall be ensured	
throughout the alternative transition period	
against reduced charges, referred to in Article	
25(2).	
Article 25	
Gradual withdrawal of switching charges	
1. From [date X+3yrs] onwards, providers	
of data processing services shall not impose any	

charges on the customer for the switching	
process.	
2. From [date X, the date of entry into	
force of the Data Act] until [date X+3yrs],	- "//
providers of data processing services may	
impose reduced charges on the customer for the	
switching process.	
3. The charges referred to in paragraph 2	
shall not exceed the costs incurred by the	
provider of data processing services that are	
directly linked to the switching process	
concerned.	
4. The Commission is empowered to adopt	
delegated acts in accordance with Article 38 to	
supplement this Regulation in order to introduce	
a monitoring mechanism for the Commission to	
monitor switching charges imposed by data	

processing service providers on the market to ensure that the withdrawal of switching charges as described in paragraph 1 of this Article will	
be attained in accordance with the deadline	
provided in the same paragraph.	
Article 26	
Technical aspects of switching	
1. Providers of data processing services	
that concern scalable and elastic computing	
resources limited to infrastructural elements	
such as servers, networks and the virtual	
resources necessary for operating the	
infrastructure, but that do not provide access to	
the operating services, software and applications	
that are stored, otherwise processed, or deployed	
on those infrastructural elements, shall ensure	
that the customer, after switching to a service	
covering the same service type offered by a	

different provider of data processing services,	
enjoys functional equivalence in the use of the	
new service.	
2. For data processing services other than	- 1//
those covered by paragraph 1, providers of data	
processing services shall make open interfaces	
publicly available and free of charge.	
3. For data processing services other than	
those covered by paragraph 1, providers of data	
processing services shall ensure compatibility	
with open interoperability specifications or	
European standards for interoperability that are	
identified in accordance with Article 29(5) of	
this Regulation.	
4. Where the open interoperability	
specifications or European standards referred to	
in paragraph 3 do not exist for the service type	

concerned, the provider of data processing	
services shall, at the request of the customer,	
export all data generated or co-generated,	
including the relevant data formats and data	
structures, in a structured, commonly used and	<b>*</b>
machine-readable format.	
CHAPTER VII	
INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS NON-	
PERSONAL DATA SAFEGUARDS	
Article 27	
International access and transfer	
1. Providers of data processing services	
shall take all reasonable technical, legal and	
organisational measures, including contractual	
arrangements, in order to prevent international	
transfer or governmental access to non-personal	
data held in the Union where such transfer or	

access would create a conflict with Union law or	
the national law of the relevant Member State,	
without prejudice to paragraph 2 or 3.	
2. Any decision or judgment of a court or	
tribunal and any decision of an administrative	
authority of a third country requiring a provider	
of data processing services to transfer from or	
give access to non-personal data within the	
scope of this Regulation held in the Union may	
only be recognised or enforceable in any	
manner if based on an international agreement,	
such as a mutual legal assistance treaty, in force	
between the requesting third country and the	
Union or any such agreement between the	
requesting third country and a Member State.	
3. In the absence of such an international	
agreement, where a provider of data processing	
services is the addressee of a decision of a court	

or a tribunal or a decision of an administrative	
authority of a third country to transfer from or	
give access to non-personal data within the	
scope of this Regulation held in the Union and	
compliance with such a decision would risk	
putting the addressee in conflict with Union law	
or with the national law of the relevant Member	
State, transfer to or access to such data by that	
third-country authority shall take place only:	
(a) where the third-country system requires	
the reasons and proportionality of the decision	
or judgement to be set out, and it requires such	
decision or judgement, as the case may be, to be	
specific in character, for instance by	
establishing a sufficient link to certain suspected	
persons, or infringements;	

(b) the reasoned objection of the addressee	
is subject to a review by a competent court or	
tribunal in the third-country; and	
(c) the competent court or tribunal issuing	- " //
the decision or judgement or reviewing the	
decision of an administrative authority is	
empowered under the law of that country to take	
duly into account the relevant legal interests of	
the provider of the data protected by Union law	
or national law of the relevant Member State.	
The addressee of the decision may ask	
the opinion of the relevant competent bodies or	
authorities, pursuant to this Regulation, in order	
to determine whether these conditions are met,	
notably when it considers that the decision may	
relate to commercially sensitive data, or may	
impinge on national security or defence interests	
of the Union or its Member States.	

The European Data Innovation Board	
established under Regulation [xxx – DGA] shall	
advise and assist the Commission in developing	
guidelines on the assessment of whether these	
conditions are met.	
4. If the conditions in paragraph 2 or 3 are	
met, the provider of data processing services	
shall provide the minimum amount of data	
permissible in response to a request, based on a	
reasonable interpretation thereof.	
5. The provider of data processing services	
shall inform the data holder about the existence	
of a request of an administrative authority in a	
third-country to access its data before	
complying with its request, except in cases	
where the request serves law enforcement	
purposes and for as long as this is necessary to	

preserve the effectiveness of the law	
enforcement activity.	
CHAPTER VIII	
INTEROPERABILITY	
Article 28	
Essential requirements regarding	
interoperability	
1. Operators of data spaces shall comply	
with, the following essential requirements to	
facilitate interoperability of data, data sharing	
mechanisms and services:	
(a) the dataset content, use restrictions,	
licences, data collection methodology, data	
quality and uncertainty shall be sufficiently	
described to allow the recipient to find, access	
and use the data;	

(b) the data structures, data formats,	
vocabularies, classification schemes,	
taxonomies and code lists shall be described in a	
publicly available and consistent manner;	
puents, with the control of the cont	
(c) the technical means to access the data,	<u> </u>
such as application programming interfaces, and	
their terms of use and quality of service shall be	
sufficiently described to enable automatic	
access and transmission of data between parties,	
including continuously or in real-time in a	
machine-readable format;	
(d) the means to enable the interoperability	
of smart contracts within their services and	
activities shall be provided.	
These requirements can have a generic nature or	
concern specific sectors, while taking fully into	

account the interrelation with requirements	
coming from other Union or national sectoral	
legislation.	
2. The Commission is empowered to adopt	We prefer – for the sake of legal certainty, to
delegated acts, in accordance with Article 38 to	define interoperability requirements in the
supplement this Regulation by further	Regulation itself rather than leaving it to be
specifying the essential requirements referred to	specified by the delegated act. According to
in paragraph 1.	article 290 TFUE "A legislative act may
	delegate to the Commission the power to adopt
	non-legislative acts of general application to
	supplement or amend certain non-essential
	elements of the legislative act", and "essential
	requirements regarding interoperability" seem to
	be an essential element of the Regulation.
3. Operators of data spaces that meet the	
harmonised standards or parts thereof published	
by reference in the Official Journal of the	
European Union shall be presumed to be in	

conformity with the essential requirements	
referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, to the	
extent those standards cover those requirements.	
4. The Commission may, in accordance	- 1
with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No	
1025/2012, request one or more European	
standardisation organisations to draft	
harmonised standards that satisfy the essential	
requirements under paragraph 1 of this Article	
5. The Commission shall, by way of	We prefer – for the sake of legal certainty, to
implementing acts, adopt common	define interoperability standards in the
specifications, where harmonised standards	Regulation itself rather than leaving it to be
referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article do not	specified by the implementing acts.
exist or in case it considers that the relevant	
harmonised standards are insufficient to ensure	
conformity with the essential requirements in	
paragraph 1 of this Article, where necessary,	
with respect to any or all of the requirements	

laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article. Those	
implementing acts shall be adopted in	
accordance with the examination procedure	
referred to in Article 39(2).	
6. The Commission may adopt guidelines	
laying down interoperability specifications for	
the functioning of common European data	
spaces, such as architectural models and	
technical standards implementing legal rules	
and arrangements between parties that foster	
data sharing, such as regarding rights to access	
and technical translation of consent or	
permission.	
Article 29	
Interoperability for data processing services	

1. Open interoperability specifications and	
European standards for the interoperability of	
data processing services shall:	
(a) be performance oriented towards	• "//
achieving interoperability between different data	
processing services that cover the same service	
type;	
(b) enhance portability of digital assets	
between different data processing services that	
cover the same service type;	
(c) guarantee, where technically feasible,	
functional equivalence between different data	
processing services that cover the same service	
type.	

2. Open interoperability specifications and	
European standards for the interoperability of	
data processing services shall address:	
(a) the cloud interoperability aspects of	- 1
transport interoperability, syntactic	
interoperability, semantic data interoperability,	
behavioural interoperability and policy	
interoperability;	
(b) the cloud data portability aspects of data	
syntactic portability, data semantic portability	
and data policy portability;	
(c) the cloud application aspects of	
application syntactic portability, application	
instruction portability, application metadata	
portability, application behaviour portability and	
application policy portability.	

3. Open interoperability specifications shall	
comply with paragraph 3 and 4 of Annex II of	
Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.	
4. The Commission may, in accordance	
with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No	
1025/2012, request one or more European	
standardisation organisations to draft European	
standards applicable to specific service types of	
data processing services.	
5. For the purposes of Article 26(3) of this	
Regulation, the Commission shall be	
empowered to adopt delegated acts, in	
accordance with Article 38, to publish the	
reference of open interoperability specifications	
and European standards for the interoperability	
of data processing services in central Union	
standards repository for the interoperability of	
data processing services, where these satisfy the	

criteria specified in paragraph 1 and 2 of this	
Article.	
Article 30	
Essential requirements regarding smart contracts	- "//
for data sharing	
1. The vendor of an application using smart	
contracts or, in the absence thereof, the person	
whose trade, business or profession involves the	
deployment of smart contracts for others in the	
context of an agreement to make data available	
shall comply with the following essential	
requirements:	
(a) robustness: ensure that the smart	
contract has been designed to offer a very high	
degree of robustness to avoid functional errors	
and to withstand manipulation by third parties;	

(b) safe termination and interruption: ensure that a mechanism exists to terminate the continued execution of transactions: the smart contract shall include internal functions which can reset or instruct the contract to stop or interrupt the operation to avoid future	
(accidental) executions;	
(c) data archiving and continuity: foresee, if	
a smart contract must be terminated or	
deactivated, a possibility to archive transactional	
data, the smart contract logic and code to keep	
the record of the operations performed on the	
data in the past (auditability); and	
(d) access control: a smart contract shall be	
protected through rigorous access control	
mechanisms at the governance and smart	
contract layers.	

2. The vendor of a smart contract or, in the	
absence thereof, the person whose trade,	
business or profession involves the deployment	
of smart contracts for others in the context of an	
agreement to make data available shall perform	<b>*</b>
a conformity assessment with a view to	
fulfilling the essential requirements under	
paragraph 1 and, on the fulfilment of the	
requirements, issue an EU declaration of	
conformity.	
3. By drawing up the EU declaration of	
conformity, the vendor of an application using	
smart contracts or, in the absence thereof, the	
person whose trade, business or profession	
involves the deployment of smart contracts for	
others in the context of an agreement to make	
data available shall be responsible for	
compliance with the requirements under	
paragraph 1.	

4. A smart contract that meets the	
harmonised standards or the relevant parts	
thereof drawn up and published in the Official	
Journal of the European Union shall be	- " //
presumed to be in conformity with the essential	
requirements under paragraph 1 of this Article	
to the extent those standards cover those	
requirements.	
5. The Commission may, in accordance	
with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No	
1025/2012, request one or more European	
standardisation organisations to draft	
harmonised standards that satisfy the essential	
the requirements under paragraph 1 of this	
Article.	

6. Where harmonised standards referred to	
in paragraph 4 of this Article do not exist or	
where the Commission considers that the	
relevant harmonised standards are insufficient to	
ensure conformity with the essential	
requirements in paragraph 1 of this Article in a	
cross-border context, the Commission may, by	
way of implementing acts, adopt common	
specifications in respect of the essential	
requirements set out in paragraph 1 of this	
Article. Those implementing acts shall be	
adopted in accordance with the examination	
procedure referred to in Article 39(2).	
CHAPTER IX	
IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	
Article 31	Implementation and enforcement system in Data
Competent authorities	Act should be transparent, clearly specifying competences of individual national authorities, in particular national data protection authorities,

and at the same time, it should take into account the competences of the sectoral bodies that will be created in the future (e.g., in the DGA or within sectoral data spaces).

The very general wording proposed in art. 31 of the Data Act raises concerns. We see the need of more precise regulations that would be directly applicable in the national legal system. The present wording makes necessary for the Member States to create a complicated institutional mechanism, which will be largely regulated not by regulation, but through detailed national provisions that will clarify the general provisions of Data Act. On the one hand, this contradicts the idea of a regulation as an act that is directly applicable, on the other hand it shifts the entire responsibility of the implementation and enforcement of the Data Act to the Member States.

The proposed institutional system seems to be overly complicated and it implies cooperation between the numerous bodies and institutions existing or planned to be created, what might lead to the disputes over competence.

This means great difficulties for the Member States in designing a system for implementing the Data Act that will operate smoothly and

	quickly and will provide the necessary support for the addressees of the Regulation. The main problem will be to create an efficient coordination system and cooperation / sharing of competences between the numerous authorities involved, especially in the absence of sufficiently precise guidelines in this regard in itself Data Act.
Each Member State shall designate one	
or more competent authorities as responsible for	
the application and enforcement of this	
Regulation. Member States may establish one or	
more new authorities or rely on existing	
authorities.	
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1 of this Article:	
Atucie.	
(a) the independent supervisory authorities	
responsible for monitoring the application of	
Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall be responsible	

for monitoring the application of this Regulation insofar as the protection of personal data is concerned. Chapters VI and VII of Regulation		
(EU) 2016/679 shall apply mutatis mutandis.		
The tasks and powers of the supervisory		<b>*</b>
authorities shall be exercised with regard to the		
processing of personal data;		
(b) for specific sectoral data exchange issues	(b) for specific sectoral data exchange issues	The aim of the amendment is to confirm the
related to the implementation of this Regulation,	related to the implementation of this Regulation,	independence of national statistical institutes in
the competence of sectoral authorities shall be	the competence of sectoral authorities shall be	the field of statistics covered by the DA and to
respected;	respected; It refers particularly to the official	indicate that there is no hierarchical
	statistics authorities and the activity and	subordination of them in this respect.
	decisions of the competent authorities	
	designated according to paragraph 1 shall not	
	affect their professional independence.	
(c) the national competent authority		
responsible for the application and enforcement		

of Chapter VI of this Regulation shall have	
experience in the field of data and electronic	
communications services.	
3. Member States shall ensure that the	- "//
respective tasks and powers of the competent	
authorities designated pursuant to paragraph 1	
of this Article are clearly defined and include:	
(a) promoting awareness among users and	
entities falling within scope of this Regulation	
of the rights and obligations under this	
Regulation;	
(b) handling complaints arising from alleged	
violations of this Regulation, and investigating,	
to the extent appropriate, the subject matter of	
the complaint and informing the complainant of	
the progress and the outcome of the	
investigation within a reasonable period, in	

particular if further investigation or coordination	
with another competent authority is necessary;	
(c) conducting investigations into matters	
that concern the application of this Regulation,	- 1
including on the basis of information received	
from another competent authority or other	
public authority;	
(d) imposing, through administrative	
procedures, dissuasive financial penalties which	
may include periodic penalties and penalties	
with retroactive effect, or initiating legal	
proceedings for the imposition of fines;	
(e) monitoring technological developments	
of relevance for the making available and use of	
data;	

(f) cooperating with competent authorities of other Member States to ensure the consistent application of this Regulation, including the exchange of all relevant information by electronic means, without undue delay;	
(g) ensuring the online public availability of requests for access to data made by public sector bodies in the case of public emergencies under Chapter V;	
(h) cooperating with all relevant competent authorities to ensure that the obligations of	
Chapter VI are enforced consistently with other Union legislation and self-regulation applicable to providers of data processing service;	
(i) ensuring that charges for the switching between providers of data processing services are withdrawn in accordance with Article 25.	

4. Where a Member State designates more	
than one competent authority, the competent	
authorities shall, in the exercise of the tasks and	
powers assigned to them under paragraph 3 of	<b>*</b>
this Article, cooperate with each other,	
including, as appropriate, with the supervisory	
authority responsible for monitoring the	
application of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, to	
ensure the consistent application of this	
Regulation. In such cases, relevant Member	
States shall designate a coordinating competent	
authority.	
5. Member States shall communicate the	
name of the designated competent authorities	
and their respective tasks and powers and,	
where applicable, the name of the coordinating	
competent authority to the Commission. The	

Commission shall maintain a public register of	
those authorities.	
6. When carrying out their tasks and	
exercising their powers in accordance with this	- 1
Regulation, the competent authorities shall	
remain free from any external influence,	
whether direct or indirect, and shall neither seek	
nor take instructions from any other public	
authority or any private party.	
7. Member States shall ensure that the	
designated competent authorities are provided	
with the necessary resources to adequately carry	
out their tasks in accordance with this	
Regulation.	
Article 32	
Right to lodge a complaint with a competent	
authority	

1. Without prejudice to any other	
administrative or judicial remedy, natural and	
legal persons shall have the right to lodge a	
complaint, individually or, where relevant,	
collectively, with the relevant competent	
authority in the Member State of their habitual	
residence, place of work or establishment if they	
consider that their rights under this Regulation	
have been infringed.	
2. The competent authority with which the	
complaint has been lodged shall inform the	
complainant of the progress of the proceedings	
and of the decision taken.	
3. Competent authorities shall cooperate to	
handle and resolve complaints, including by	
exchanging all relevant information by	
electronic means, without undue delay. This	

cooperation shall not affect the specific	
cooperation mechanism provided for by	
Chapters VI and VII of Regulation (EU)	
2016/679.	
Article 33	We would like to have more harmonization in
Penalties	the provisions on penalties. The very broad and
	general wording that is proposed might lead to
	different interpretations and different
	approaches in different member states. Without
	better harmonization and better clarity there is a
	risk of discrepancy between the rules on
	penalties in different member states and this
	should not be the case for a regulation, which
	should be a legislation that is directly applicable
	and legally binding without any action on the
	part of member states. We propose to add the
	criteria for penalties given as an example in
	recital (83) such as the nature, gravity,
	recurrence and duration of the infringement in

	view of the public interest at stake, the scope and kind of activities carried out, as well as the economic capacity of the infringer. The more detailed rules on penalties will help to maintain the uniformity of regulations at the EU level and create a unfragmented legal environment for market players in different MS. GDPR regulations concerning this topic can be used as a model for this.
Member States shall lay down the rules	
on penalties applicable to infringements of this	
Regulation and shall take all measures necessary	
to ensure that they are implemented. The	
penalties provided for shall be effective,	
proportionate and dissuasive.	
2. Member States shall by [date of	
application of the Regulation] notify the	

Commission of those rules and measures and	
shall notify it without delay of any subsequent	
amendment affecting them.	
3. For infringements of the obligations laid	
down in Chapter II, III and V of this Regulation,	
the supervisory authorities referred to in Article	
51 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 may within	
their scope of competence impose	
administrative fines in line with Article 83 of	
Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and up to the amount	
referred to in Article 83(5) of that Regulation.	
4. For infringements of the obligations laid	
down in Chapter V of this Regulation, the	
supervisory authority referred to in Article 52 of	
Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 may impose within	
its scope of competence administrative fines in	
accordance with Article 66 of Regulation (EU)	

2018/1725 up to the amount referred to in	
Article 66(3) of that Regulation.	
Article 34	
Model contractual terms	
The Commission shall develop and recommend	
non-binding model contractual terms on data	
access and use to assist parties in drafting and	
negotiating contracts with balanced contractual	
rights and obligations.	
CHAPTER X	
SUI GENERIS RIGHT UNDER DIRECTIVE	
1996/9/EC	
Article 35	
Databases containing certain data	

In order not to hinder the exercise of the right of	
users to access and use such data in accordance	
with Article 4 of this Regulation or of the right	
to share such data with third parties in	
accordance with Article 5 of this Regulation, the	
sui generis right provided for in Article 7 of	
Directive 96/9/EC does not apply to databases	
containing data obtained from or generated by	
the use of a product or a related service.	
CHAPTER XI	
FINAL PROVISIONS	
Article 36	
Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 2017/2394	
In the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 2017/2394	
the following point is added:	

'29. [Regulation (EU) XXX of the European	
Parliament and of the Council [Data Act]].'	
Article 37	
Amendment to Directive (EU) 2020/1828	- "//
In the Annex to Directive (EU) 2020/1828 the	
following point is added:	
'67. [Regulation (EU) XXX of the European	
Parliament and of the Council [Data Act]]'	
Article 38	
Exercise of the delegation	
1. The power to adopt delegated acts is	
conferred on the Commission subject to the	
conditions laid down in this Article.	

2. The power to adopt delegated acts	
referred to in Articles 25(4), 28(2) and 29(5)	
shall be conferred on the Commission for an	
indeterminate period of time from [].	
3. The delegation of power referred to in	
Articles 25(4), 28(2) and 29(5) may be revoked	
at any time by the European Parliament or by	
the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an	
end to the delegation of the power specified in	
that decision. It shall take effect the day	
following the publication of the decision in the	
Official Journal of the European Union or at a	
later date specified therein. It shall not affect the	
validity of any delegated acts already in force.	
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the	
Commission shall consult experts designated by	
each Member State in accordance with the	
principles laid down in the Interinstitutional	

Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April	
2016.	
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the	
Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the	- 1//
European Parliament and to the Council.	
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to	
Articles 25(4), 28(2) and 29(5) shall enter into	
force only if no objection has been expressed	
either by the European Parliament or by the	
Council within a period of three months of	
notification of that act to the European	
Parliament and to the Council or if, before the	
expiry of that period, the European Parliament	
and the Council have both informed the	
Commission that they will not object. That	
period shall be extended by three months at the	
initiative of the European Parliament or of the	
Council.	

Article 39	
Committee procedure	
1. The Commission shall be assisted by a	
committee. That committee shall be a	
committee within the meaning of Regulation	
(EU) No 182/2011.	
2. Where reference is made to this	
paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No	
182/2011 shall apply.	
Article 40	
Other Union legal acts governing rights and	
obligations on data access and use	
1. The specific obligations for the making	
available of data between businesses, between	
businesses and consumers, and on exceptional	

basis between businesses and public bodies, in	
Union legal acts that entered into force on or	
before [xx XXX xxx], and delegated or	
implementing acts based thereupon, shall	
remain unaffected.	
2. This Regulation is without prejudice to	
Union legislation specifying, in light of the	
needs of a sector, a common European data	
space, or an area of public interest, further	
requirements, in particular in relation to:	
(a) technical aspects of data access;	
(b) limits on the rights of data holders to	
access or use certain data provided by users;	
(c) aspects going beyond data access and	
use.	

Article 41	
Evaluation and review	
By [two years after the date of application of	
this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out	
an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a	
report on its main findings to the European	
Parliament and to the Council as well as to the	
European Economic and Social Committee.	
That evaluation shall assess, in particular:	
(a) other categories or types of data to be	
made accessible;	
(b) the exclusion of certain categories of	
enterprises as beneficiaries under Article 5;	
(c) other situations to be deemed as	
exceptional needs for the purpose of Article 15;	

(d) changes in contractual practices of data		
processing service providers and whether this		
results in sufficient compliance with Article 24;		
(e) diminution of charges imposed by data		
processing service providers for the switching		
process, in line with the gradual withdrawal of		
switching charges pursuant to Article 25.		
Article 42		
Entry into force and application		
This Regulation shall enter into force on the		
twentieth day following that of its publication in		
the Official Journal of the European Union.		
It shall apply from [12 months after the date of	It shall apply from [24 months after the date of	12 months after the date of entry into force is the
	entry into force of this Regulation].	deadline for implementation that is too short
entry into force of this Regulation].		(taking into account that the implementation and
		enforcement is the responsibility of the member
		states). We propose at least 24 months as the date

		of application of the regulation after the entry into force.
Done at Brussels,		
For the European Parliament For the Council		
		<u> </u>
The President The President		
	End	End