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NOTE

from: General Secretariat
to: Permanent Representatives Committee/Council

Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (recast)
- Outcome of the European Parliament's first reading (Strasbourg, 12 to 15 December 2011)

I. INTRODUCTION

The Rapporteur, Mr Michael CASHMAN (S&D, UK), presented a report consisting of 69 amendments (amendments 1-69) to the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents on behalf of the Committee on Civil liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. In addition, the EPP political group tabled 23 amendments (amendments 70-92).

II. DEBATE

The Rapporteur Mr Michael CASHMAN (S&D, UK), opened the debate, and:

- stressed that the Regulation was about the pre-condition of democracy, since access to documents is, according to the Charter of Fundamental Rights, fundamental to citizens and therefore exceptions have to be narrowly defined and justified as only through transparency can citizens participate in the democratic process;
- considered that MEPs, Commission and the Council of Ministers were accountable, but that meetings taking place behind closed doors by the Council of Ministers countered this accountability while at the same time comforting the media myth that unpopular measures from Brussels are imposed on national governments.

Maroš ŠEFČOVIČ, Vice-President of the Commission:

- stressed that public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents is an important right for citizens, but that at the same time other fundamental rights are at stake, such as the privacy of individuals or the protection of intellectual property rights, and that none of these rights can claim precedence over the others;
- recalled that no real progress was made since a first report by the Rapporteur two years and a half ago when the European Parliament decided not to vote on the draft legislative resolution and to refer the report back to the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, while at the same time the Lisbon Treaty entered into force and required extension of the scope to all institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, an issue which the Commission dealt with by a separate proposal as it is a legal obligation under the Treaties;
- regretted that this pragmatic and constructive two-step approach has not been followed by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, since the report actually merges the two Commission proposals, which means that the actual creation of the new right for citizens as provided for by the Lisbon Treaty is being postponed until the three institutions agree on full-scale review of the Regulation;

- indicated that many amendments cannot be accepted by the Commission, as a sufficient degree of flexibility has to be provided for since this common set of rules is intended for a greater number of bodies with very different mandates and competences, for instance by providing for an exception to refuse access for legislative documents, thus avoiding to grant access to early drafts of legislation and legal opinions and then preserving a space to think for institutions, or by protecting legal advice and personal data or sensitive documents after 30 years;
- stressed that the ultimate objective of disclosure was the public interest, and not the misuse by lobbyists or law firms with a view to obtaining information serving their own private interests, in addition to the need to better protect public resources since requests mostly concern very voluminous files;
- considered that a substantial number of amendments concern provisions of the Regulation which the Commission did not propose to amend in this recast exercise, and that therefore the scope for substantive changes open to the legislator is bound to follow those parts included in the Commission's proposal as agreed between the three institutions;
- insisted that the Regulation is part of the EU policy on transparency and that a lot can be done beyond formal legislation (improving registers, improving user-friendliness and accessibility, improving dissemination, faster publication of documents), since the real objective of transparency is to bring institutions closer to citizens through an active information policy.

Speaking on behalf of the Constitutional Affairs Committee, Vice-President Anneli JÄÄTTEENMÄKI (ALDE, FI) regretted that the EPP group didn't support the Report and explained that the Lisbon Treaty underscored transparency but that hadn't been implemented yet.

Speaking on behalf of the Petitions Committee, Ágnes HANKISS (EPP, HU), while welcoming the boosting of transparency, especially in times of crisis, stressed that good intentions are not enough and that fundamental rights have to be balanced.

Speaking on behalf of the EPP Group, Renate SOMMER (EPP, DE):

- considered that the Report is unacceptable as it goes far beyond the objectives, namely because it goes against data protection;
- stressed that sensitive information and personal data would become public;
- insisted that documents disclosure doesn't only concern documents per se but also the information disclosed which, as it is envisaged in the Report, would concern ongoing trilogues and therefore would be equivalent to inviting lobbyists at the negotiation.

Speaking on behalf of the S&D Group, Monika FLAŠÍKOVÁ BEŇOVÁ (S&D, SK) explained that transparency is of crucial importance and that the Commission didn't take the Lisbon Treaty enough into account.

Speaking on behalf of the ALDE Group, Sonia ALFANO (ALDE, IT) thanked the Rapporteur and indicated that the ALDE Group would vote in favour since transparency is a fundamental right under both the Charter on fundamental rights and the Treaties.

Speaking on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group, Judith SARGENTINI (Greens/EFA, NL) considered that democracy required transparency, which is now part of the decision making process and that closed doors benefited euro scepticism.

Speaking on behalf of the ECR Group, Tadeusz CYMAŃSKI (ECR, PL) supported the increase of transparency as it allows a better understanding of the EU legislation making process, while underlining that no additional bureaucracy was needed and that some sensitive information should be protected.

Speaking on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group, Cornelis de JONG (GUE/NGL, NL) supported the Report, since the Rapporteur looked for a stronger approach because it benefits citizens, and hoped that an agreement would be found.

Speaking on behalf of the NI Group, Auke ZIJLSTRA (NI, NL) stressed that transparency is needed for democracy and that transparency is a founding principle of the Lisbon Treaty.

Simon BUSUTTIL (EPP, MT) recalled that the EU institutions are already amongst the most transparent institutions in the entire European Union, and that this Report will not lead to further transparency since, the minutes of the negotiating meetings being made public, none of the negotiating parties involved will want to adopt a flexible approach for fear that what they say will be reported in public and will weaken their negotiating position.

The Rapporteur Michael CASHMAN, intervened and declared that according to his opinion the EPP group had failed to read the entire Regulation, which is made of checks and balances.

Gerald HÄFNER (Greens/EFA, DE), Tanja FAJON (S&D, SV), Angelika WERTHMANN (NI, AT), Vilija BLINKEVIČIŪTĒ (S&D, LT), Margrete AUKEN (Greens/EFA, DK), Dimitar STOYANOV (NI, BG), Phil PRENDERGAST (S&D, IR), Monica Luisa MACOVEI (EPP, RO), Marita ULVSKOG (S&D, SE), Anna Maria CORAZZA BILDT (EPP, SE), Andrew Henry William BRONS (NI, UK) and Nicole SINCLAIRE (NI, UK), spoke in favour of the Report;

Hubert PIRKER (EPP, AT), Elena BĂSESCU (EPP, RO) and Jaroslav PAŠKA (EFD, SK), spoke against the Report;

Anna ZÁBORSKÁ (EPP, SK) spoke against the Report and declared that the precedent constituted by the "Maternity leave Directive" should be kept in mind since the extent of the changes introduced by the European Parliament into the Commission proposal had been such that it became impossible to reach a consensus between Institutions¹.

¹ Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding, 2008/0193(COD). See docs. 15017/10 and 16145/11.

Maroš ŠEFČOVIČ, Vice-President of the Commission:

- explained that a more precise definition of ‘documents’ means safer administration and more clarity for the citizens as it is intended to address requests for competition files by lawyers of the companies concerned, which do not lead to the public disclosure of documents, but create a huge administrative burden and search and are made in order to create a competitive advantage over competitors or to circumvent investigation;
- recalled the need for exceptions relating to the legislative process in order to have the necessary space to think;
- insisted that some amendments would have consequences on the proceedings of the Conference of Presidents or ongoing trilogues, while internal discussions should be frank and therefore would require a certain degree of confidentiality as regards the opinions expressed;
- stressed that the Commission will continue to work proactively on increasing transparency, since the EU institutions and the Commission are among the most transparent in the world and would stand comparison in this respect to any Member State in the European Union;
- referred to the transparency register, with more than 4 600 companies registered and more than 22 000 people covered, and asked the European Parliament to help getting more law firms registered in the transparency register, since they are they refusing, as it would do a greater service to transparency in the European Union;
- referred to the European Citizens’ Initiative as an example of how the European Commission and how the EU institutions communicate with citizens.

Michael CASHMAN, rapporteur:

- claimed that the Report enshrined both the concept of a space to think and of classified documents, and dealt with documents coming from Member States;
- considered that Articles 4(2) and 4(7) of the Regulation in force are sufficient guarantees for competition cases and for businesses;
- indicated that the European Data Protection Supervisor considered that in the Report had an absolutely right balance as regards privacy and personnel matters protection;

- answering a blue card question under Rule 149(8) the Rapporteur insisted that Amendments 10 and 40 adequately balance the right of privacy and data protection according to the European Data Protection Supervisor taking into account the Bavarian judgment case.

The President then closed the debate. In addition, MEP Zuzana BRZOBOHATÁ (S&D, CZ) and MEP Erminia MAZZONI (EPP, IT), submitted a written statement in accordance with rule 149 of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

III. VOTE

When it voted in plenary on 15 December 2011, the European Parliament adopted amendments 1-69.

The text of the amendments adopted and the European Parliament's legislative resolution are annexed to this note.

Public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents ***I

European Parliament legislative resolution of 15 December 2011 on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (recast) (COM(2008)0229 – C6-0184/2008 – 2008/0090(COD))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: recast)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2008)0229),
 - having regard to Article 251(2) and Article 255(2) of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted its initial proposal to Parliament (C6-0184/2008),
 - having regard to the Commission Communication to Parliament and the Council entitled 'Consequences of the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon for ongoing interinstitutional decision-making procedures' (COM(2009)0665),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) and Article 15 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and in particular Articles 41 and 42 thereof,
 - having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 28 November 2001 on a more structured use of the recasting technique for legal acts¹,
 - having regard to Rules 87 and 55 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, the Committee on Petitions and the Committee on Legal Affairs (A7-0426/2011),
- A. whereas, according to the Consultative Working Party of the legal services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, the proposal in question does not include any substantive amendments other than those identified as such in the proposal and whereas, as regards the codification of the unchanged provisions of the earlier acts together with those amendments, the proposal contains a straightforward codification of the existing texts, without any change in their substance
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out, taking into account the recommendations of the Consultative Working Party of the legal services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission;

¹ OJ C 77, 28.3.2002, p. 1.

2. Considers that procedure 2011/0073(COD) has lapsed as a result of the incorporation into procedure 2008/0090(COD) of the contents of the Commission proposal (COM(2011)0137);
3. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend its proposal substantially or replace it with another text;
4. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and the Commission

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council **regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents**

Amendment

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council **defining the general principles and limits governing the right of access to documents of Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies**

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) **A number of substantive changes are to be made to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In the interest of clarity, that Regulation should be recast.**

Amendment

(1) **Following the entry into force of the amended Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the right to access to documents covers all Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, including the European External Action Service, so that substantial changes are to be made to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents¹, whereby the experience of the initial implementation of that Regulation, as well as of the relevant case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights, should be taken into account.**

¹ OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Openness enables citizens to participate more closely in the decision-making process and guarantees that the administration enjoys greater legitimacy and is more effective and more accountable to the citizen in a democratic system. Openness contributes to strengthening the principles of democracy *and* respect for fundamental rights as laid down in Article 6 of the *EU Treaty* and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Amendment

(3) Openness enables citizens to participate more closely in the decision-making process and guarantees that the administration enjoys greater legitimacy and is more effective and more accountable to the citizen in a democratic system. Openness contributes to strengthening the principles of democracy, *as outlined in Articles 9 to 12 TEU, as well as* respect for fundamental rights as laid down in Article 6 *TEU* and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (*the Charter*).

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Transparency should also strengthen the principles of good administration in Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies as provided for by Article 41 of the Charter and by Article 298 TFEU. Internal administrative procedures should be defined accordingly and adequate financial and human resources should be made available to put the principle of openness into practice.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) Openness enhances citizens' trust in Union institutions because it contributes to their knowledge of the Union's decision-making process and their respective rights thereunder. Openness also entails more transparency in the

implementation of administrative and legislative procedures.

Amendment 6
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) By emphasising the normative importance of the principle of transparency, this Regulation strengthens the Union's culture of the rule of law and therefore also contributes to the prevention of crime and criminal behaviour.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) The general principles and the limits on grounds of public or private interest governing the public right of access to documents have been laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, which became applicable on 3 December 2001.

deleted

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) A first assessment of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 was made in a report published on 30 January 2004. On 9 November 2005, the Commission decided to launch the process leading to the review of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. In a Resolution adopted on 4 April 2006, the European Parliament has invited the Commission to submit a proposal amending the Regulation. On 18 April 2007, the Commission published a Green Paper on the review of the Regulation and

deleted

launched a public consultation.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The purpose of this Regulation is to give the fullest possible effect to the right of public access to documents and to lay down the general principles and *limits on* such access in accordance with *Article 255(2) of the EC Treaty*.

Amendment

(6) The purpose of this Regulation is to give the fullest possible effect to the right of public access to documents and to lay down the general principles and *the exceptions to such access on grounds of public or private interest which govern* such access in accordance with *Article 15(3) TFEU and in accordance with the provisions on openness of the Union's institutions, bodies, offices and agencies as laid down in Article 15(1) TFEU. Therefore, any other rules on access to documents should comply with this Regulation, subject to special provisions relating only to the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the European Investment Bank when performing non-administrative tasks.*

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) *With regard to the disclosure of personal data, a clear relationship should be established between this Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data.*

Amendment

(10) *Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies should treat personal data in compliance with the rights of data subjects as defined by Article 16 TFEU as well as by Article 8 of the Charter, by relevant Union law and by the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.*

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Clear rules should be established regarding the disclosure of documents originating from the Member States and of documents of third parties which are part of judicial proceedings files or obtained by the institutions by virtue of specific powers of investigation conferred upon them by *EC* law.

Amendment

(11) Clear rules should be established regarding the disclosure of documents originating from the Member States and of documents of third parties which are part of judicial proceedings files or obtained by the institutions, ***bodies, offices or agencies*** by virtue of specific powers of investigation conferred upon them by *Union* law.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) ***Wider*** access should be granted to documents in cases where the institutions are acting in their legislative capacity, including under delegated powers, ***while at the same time preserving the effectiveness of the institutions' decision-making process. Such documents should be made directly accessible to the greatest possible extent***

Amendment

(12) ***In compliance with Article 15(3) TFEU, full*** access should be granted to documents in cases where, ***according to the Treaties***, the institutions are acting in their legislative capacity, including under delegated powers ***in accordance with Article 290 TFEU, and under implementing powers in accordance with Article 291 TFEU when adopting measures of general scope. Preparatory legislative documents and all related information on the different stages of the interinstitutional procedure, such as Council working group documents, names and positions of Member States' delegations acting as Members of the Council and first-reading trilogue documents, should in principle be made immediately and directly accessible to the public on the Internet.***

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) Legislative texts should be drafted in a clear and understandable way and published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12b) Better law-making practices, drafting models and techniques shared by the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies should be agreed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in accordance with Article 295 TFEU and with this Regulation and published in the Official Journal of the European Union, in order to improve the principle of transparency by design and that of legal clarity of Union documents.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12c) Documents relating to non-legislative procedures, such as binding measures or measures dealing with internal organisation, administrative or budgetary acts, or of a political nature (such as conclusions, recommendations or resolutions) should be easily and as far as possible directly accessible in compliance with the principle of good administration outlined in Article 41 of the Charter.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12d) For each category of document, the institution, body, office or agency responsible should make accessible to citizens the workflow of the internal procedures to be followed, which organisational units would be in charge, as well their remit, the deadlines set and the office to be contacted. The institutions, bodies, offices and agencies should duly take into account the recommendations of the European Ombudsman. They should agree, in compliance with Article 295 TFEU, on common guidelines as to the way in which each organisational unit should register the internal documents, classify them in case of possible prejudice to Union interests and archive them for temporary or historical needs according to the principles outlined in this Regulation. They should inform the public in a consistent and coordinated way of the measures adopted to implement this Regulation, and train their staff to assist citizens in exercising their rights under this Regulation.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) Transparency in the legislative process is of utmost importance for citizens. Therefore, institutions should actively disseminate documents, which are part of the legislative process. Active dissemination of documents should also be encouraged in other fields.

(13) Transparency in the legislative process is of utmost importance for citizens. Therefore, institutions should actively disseminate documents which are part of the legislative process ***and improve their communication with potential applicants. Union institutions should make publicly accessible by default on their websites as many categories of documents as possible.*** Active dissemination of documents should

also be encouraged in other fields.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) In order to improve openness and transparency in the legislative process, an interinstitutional register of lobbyists and other interested parties should be agreed by the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) On account of their highly sensitive content, certain documents should be given special treatment. Arrangements for informing the European Parliament of the content of such documents should be made through interinstitutional agreement.

deleted

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16) In order to bring about greater openness in the work of the institutions, access to documents should be granted ***by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission*** not only to documents drawn up ***by the institutions***, but also to documents received by them. ***In this context, it is recalled that Declaration No 35 attached to the Final Act of the Treaty of Amsterdam provides that a Member State may request the Commission or the Council*** not to communicate to third parties a document

(16) In order to bring about greater openness in the work of the institutions, ***bodies, offices and agencies***, access to documents should be granted not only to documents drawn up ***by them***, but also to documents received by them. A Member State may request ***the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies*** not to communicate to third parties ***outside the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies themselves*** a document originating from that State without its prior agreement.

originating from that State without its prior agreement.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) The Court of Justice of the European Union has specified that the requirement for Member States to be consulted in relation to requests for access to documents originating from them does not give them a right of veto, or the right to invoke national laws or provisions, and that the institution, body, office or agency receiving such a request may refuse access only on the grounds of the exceptions in this Regulation.¹

¹ Judgment of 18 December 2007 in case C-64/05 P, *Sweden v Commission*, ECR 2007 p. I-11389

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17) ***In principle, all*** documents of the institutions should be accessible to the public. ***However, certain public and private interests should be protected by way of exceptions. The institutions should be entitled to protect their internal consultations and deliberations where necessary to safeguard their ability to carry out their tasks.*** In assessing the exceptions, the institutions should take account of the principles in ***Community*** legislation concerning the protection of personal data, in all areas of Union activities.

(17) ***All*** documents of the institutions should be accessible to the public. ***Exceptions to this principle should be made to protect certain public and private interests, but such exceptions should be governed by a transparent system of rules and procedures, and the overall goal should be the implementation of citizens' fundamental right of access.*** In assessing the exceptions, the institutions should take account of the principles in ***Union*** legislation concerning the protection of personal data, in all areas of Union activities.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) *All rules concerning access to documents of the institutions should be in conformity with this Regulation.*

Amendment

(18) *Due to the fact that this Regulation directly implements Article 15 TFEU as well as Article 42 of the Charter, the defined principles and limits for access to documents should prevail over any rules, measures or practices adopted under a different legal basis by an institution, body, office or agency and introducing additional or stricter exceptions than the ones provided for in this Regulation.*

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) *This Regulation is without prejudice to existing rights of access to documents for Member States, judicial authorities or investigative bodies.*

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) In accordance with **Article 255(3) of the EC Treaty**, each institution lays down specific provisions regarding access to its documents in its rules of procedure,

Amendment

(23) In accordance with **Article 15(3) TFEU and the principles and rules outlined in this Regulation**, each institution, **body, office and agency** lays down specific provisions regarding access to its documents in its rules of procedure, **as well as to documents relating to its administrative tasks**,

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) to define the principles, conditions and limits on grounds of public or private interest governing the right of access to **European Parliament, Council and Commission (hereinafter referred to as «the institutions»)** documents **provided for in Article 255 of the EC Treaty in such a way as** to grant the public the widest possible access to such documents;

Amendment

(a) to define, **in accordance with Article 15 TFEU**, the principles, conditions and limits on grounds of public or private interest governing the right of access to documents **of Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, in such a way as** to grant the public the widest possible access to such documents;

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) to promote good administrative practice **on** access to documents.

Amendment

(c) to promote **transparent and** good administrative practice **in order to improve** access to documents, **and in particular the overall goals of greater transparency, accountability, and democracy.**

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Beneficiaries **and scope**

1. Any natural or legal person shall have a right of access to documents of the institutions, subject to the principles, conditions and limits defined in this Regulation.

2. This Regulation shall apply to all documents held by an institution, namely, documents drawn up or received by it and in its possession concerning a matter relating to the policies, activities

Amendment

Beneficiaries

Any natural or legal person **or any association of legal or natural persons** shall have a right of access to documents of the institutions, **bodies, offices and agencies**, subject to the principles, conditions and limits defined in this Regulation.

and decisions falling within its sphere of responsibility , in all areas of activity of the European Union.

3. Without prejudice to Articles 4 and 9, documents shall be made accessible to the public either following a written application or directly in electronic form or through a register. In particular, documents drawn up or received in the course of a legislative procedure shall be made directly accessible in accordance with Article 12.

4. Sensitive documents as defined in Article 9(1) shall be subject to special treatment in accordance with that Article.

5. This Regulation shall not apply to documents submitted to Courts by parties other than the institutions.

6. Without prejudice to specific rights of access for interested parties established by EC law, documents forming part of the administrative file of an investigation or of proceedings concerning an act of individual scope shall not be accessible to the public until the investigation has been closed or the act has become definitive. Documents containing information gathered or obtained from natural or legal persons by an institution in the framework of such investigations shall not be accessible to the public.

7. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to rights of public access to documents held by the institutions which might follow from instruments of international law or acts of the institutions implementing them.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 2a

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to all documents held by a Union institution, body, office and agency, that is to say documents drawn up or received by it and in its possession, in all areas of activity of the Union. This Regulation shall apply to the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the European Investment Bank, only in the course of the performance of their administrative tasks.

2. Documents shall be made accessible to the public either in electronic form in the Official Journal of the European Union, or in an official register of an institution, body, office or agency, or following a written application. The documents drawn up or received in the course of a legislative procedure shall be made directly accessible in accordance with Article 12 of this Regulation.

3. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to enhanced rights of public access to documents held by the institutions which might derive from instruments of international law or acts of the institutions implementing them or by the law of the Member States.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purpose of this Regulation:

(a) "document" *means* any content whatever its medium (written on paper or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording) *drawn-up by an institution and formally transmitted to one or more recipients or otherwise registered, or received by an institution; data* contained in electronic storage, processing and retrieval systems *are documents* if they can be extracted *in the form of a printout or electronic-format copy* using *the* available tools for the

Amendment

For the purpose of this Regulation:

(a) "document" *shall mean any data* content whatever its medium (written on paper or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording) *concerning a matter falling within the sphere of responsibility of a Union institution, body, office or agency. Data* contained in electronic storage, processing and retrieval systems, *including external systems used for the institution's work, constitute a document, notably* if they can be extracted *using any reasonably*

exploitation of the system;

available tools for the exploitation of the system *concerned*. *An institution, body, office or agency that intends to create a new electronic storage system, or to substantially change an existing system, shall evaluate the likely impact on the right of access, ensure that the right of access as a fundamental right is guaranteed, and act so as to promote the objective of transparency. The functions for the retrieval of information stored in electronic storage systems shall be adapted in order to satisfy requests from the public;*

(aa) "classified documents" shall mean documents which have been totally or partially classified in accordance with Article 3a(1) of this Regulation;

(ab) "legislative act" shall for the purposes of this Regulation include documents drawn up or received in the course of legislative procedures for the adoption of legislative acts, including measures of general application under delegated and implementing powers, and acts of general application which are legally binding in or on the Member States;

(ac) "administrative task" shall mean measures dealing with the organisational, administrative or budgetary matters of an institution, body, office or agency concerned;

(ad) "archive system" shall mean a tool or a procedure of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies for managing in a structured way the filing of all their documents referring to an ongoing or recently concluded procedure;

(ae) "historical archives" shall mean that part of the archives of the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies which has been selected, on the terms laid down in point (a), for permanent preservation;

A detailed list of all the categories of acts covered by the definitions in points (a) to (ac) shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union and on

(b) "third party" means any natural or legal person, or any entity outside the institution concerned, including the Member States, other *Community* or *non-Community* institutions and bodies and third countries.

the Internet sites of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, which shall also agree and publish their common criteria for archiving.

(b) "third party" *shall* mean any natural or legal person, or any entity outside the institution, *body, office or agency* concerned, including the Member States, other *Union* or *non-Union* institutions and bodies and third countries.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a

Procedure for the classification and declassification of documents

1. When grounds of public policy under Article 4(1) exist, and without prejudice to parliamentary scrutiny at Union and national level, an institution, body, office or agency shall classify a document where its disclosure would undermine the protection of the essential interests of the Union or of one or more of the Member States, notably in public security, defence and military matters. A document may be partially or totally classified. Documents shall be classified as follows:

(a) "EU TOP SECRET": this classification shall be applied only to information and material the unauthorised disclosure of which could cause exceptionally grave harm to the essential interests of the Union or of one or more of the Member States;

(b) "EU SECRET": this classification shall be applied only to information and material the unauthorised disclosure of which could seriously harm the essential interests of the Union or of one or more of the Member States;

(c) "EU CONFIDENTIAL": this classification shall be applied to

information and material the unauthorised disclosure of which could harm the essential interests of the Union or of one or more of the Member States;

(d) "EU RESTRICTED": this classification shall be applied to information and material the unauthorised disclosure of which could be disadvantageous to the interests of the Union or of one or more of the Member States.

2. Documents shall be classified only when necessary. If possible, originators shall specify on classified documents a date or period by which or by the end of which the contents may be downgraded or declassified. Otherwise, they shall review the documents at least every five years, in order to ensure that the original classification remains necessary. The classification shall be clearly and correctly indicated, and shall be maintained only for as long as the information requires protection. The responsibility for classifying documents and for any subsequent downgrading or declassification rests with the institution, body, office or agency which originated or which received the classified document from a third party or from another institution, body, office or agency.

3. Without prejudice to the right of access by other Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, classified documents shall be released to third parties with the consent of the originator. When more than one institution, body, office or agency is involved in the processing of a classified document, the same classification shall be granted and mediation shall be initiated if they have a different appreciation of the protection to be granted. Documents relating to legislative procedures shall not be classified; implementing measures shall be classified before their adoption insofar as the classification is necessary and aimed at preventing an adverse effect on the measure itself. International agreements dealing with the sharing of

confidential information concluded on behalf of the Union shall not give any right to a third country or international organisation to prevent the European Parliament from having access to that confidential information.

4. Applications for access to classified documents under the procedures laid down in Articles 7 and 8 shall be handled only by those persons who have a right to acquaint themselves with those documents. Those persons shall also assess which references to classified documents may be made in the public register.

5. Classified documents shall be recorded in a register of the institution, body, office or agency, or released, with the consent of the originator.

6. An institution, body, office or agency which decides to refuse access to a classified document shall give the reasons for its decision in a manner which does not harm the interests protected by the exceptions laid down in Article 4(1).

7. Without prejudice to national parliamentary scrutiny, Member States shall take appropriate measures to ensure that, when handling applications for Union classified documents, the principles set out in this Regulation are respected.

8. The rules of the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies concerning classified documents shall be made public.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) public security *including the safety of natural or legal persons*;

Amendment

(a) public security *of the Union or of one or more of the Member States*;

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the financial, monetary or economic policy of the **Community** or a Member State;

Amendment

(d) the financial, monetary or economic policy of the **Union** or a Member State;

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The institutions shall refuse access to a document where disclosure would undermine the protection of:

Amendment

2. The institutions, **bodies, offices and agencies** shall refuse access to a document where disclosure would undermine the protection of:

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) legal advice **and court, arbitration and dispute settlement proceedings**;

Amendment

(c) legal advice **relating to court proceedings**;

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the objectivity and impartiality of **selection** procedures.

Amendment

(e) the objectivity and impartiality of **public procurement** procedures **until a decision has been taken by the contracting institution, body, office or agency, or the proceedings of a selection board leading to the recruitment of staff until a decision has been taken by appointing authority.**

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Access to ***the following*** documents shall be refused if their disclosure would seriously undermine the decision-making process ***of the institutions***:

(a) documents relating to a matter where the decision has not been taken;

(b) documents containing opinions for internal use as part of deliberations and preliminary consultations within the institutions concerned, even after the decision has been taken.

Amendment

3. Access to documents ***drawn up by an institution for internal use or received by an institution relating to a matter where a decision has not yet been taken by that institution*** shall be refused ***only*** if their disclosure would, ***due to their content and the objective circumstances of the situation, manifestly and*** seriously undermine the decision-making process..

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. ***The exceptions under paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply unless there is an overriding public interest in disclosure. As regards paragraph 2(a) an overriding public interest in disclosure*** shall be deemed to exist where the ***information*** requested relates to emissions into the environment.

Amendment

4. ***When balancing the public interest in disclosure under paragraphs (1) to (3), an overriding public interest in disclosure shall be deemed to exist where the document requested relates to the protection of fundamental rights and the rule of law, sound management of public funds, or the right to live in a healthy environment, including emissions into the environment. An institution, body, office or agency invoking one of the exceptions has to make an objective and individual assessment and show that the risk to the interest protected is foreseeable and not purely hypothetical, and define how access to the document could specifically and effectively undermine the interest protected.***

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 - paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Documents the disclosure of which would pose a risk to environmental protection, such as the breeding sites of rare species, shall only be disclosed in conformity with Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies¹.

¹OJ L 264, 25.9.2006, p. 13.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5. Names, titles and functions of public office holders, civil servants and interest representatives in relation with their professional activities shall be disclosed unless, given the particular circumstances, disclosure would adversely affect the persons concerned. Other personal data shall be disclosed in accordance with the conditions regarding lawful processing of such data laid down in EC legislation on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data.

5. Personal data shall not be disclosed if such disclosure would harm the privacy or the integrity of the person concerned. Such harm shall not be deemed to be caused:

- if the data relate solely to the professional activities of the person concerned unless, given the particular circumstances, there is reason to assume that disclosure would adversely affect that person;

- if the data relate solely to a public person unless, given the particular circumstances, there is reason to assume that disclosure would adversely affect that person or other persons connected with him or her;

- if the data have already been published with the consent of the person concerned.

Personal data shall nevertheless be disclosed if an overriding public interest requires disclosure. In such a case, the institution, body, office or agency concerned shall be required to specify the public interest. It shall give reasons why, in the specific case, the public interest outweighs the interests of the person concerned.

Where an institution, body, office or agency refuses access to a document on the basis of this paragraph, it shall consider whether it is possible to grant partial access to that document.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. The exceptions as laid down in this Article shall ***only apply for the period during which protection is justified on the basis of the content of the document.*** The exceptions *may* apply for a maximum period of 30 years. ***In the case of documents covered by the exceptions relating to the protection of personal data or commercial interests and in the case of sensitive documents, the exceptions may, if necessary, continue to apply after this period.***

Amendment

7. The exceptions as laid down in this Article shall ***not apply to documents transmitted in the framework of procedures leading to a legislative act or delegated or implementing act of general application. Nor shall the exceptions apply to documents provided to institutions, bodies, offices and agencies for the purpose of influencing policy-making by lobbyists and other interested parties.*** The exceptions shall ***only*** apply for as long as is justified by the content of the document and in any event for a maximum period of 30 years.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 7 a (new)

7a. An institution, body, office or agency may grant privileged access to documents covered by paragraphs (1) to (3) for the purpose of research. If privileged access is granted, the information shall only be released subject to appropriate restrictions regarding its use.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation Article 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Consultations

Consultation of third parties

1. As regards third-party documents, the institution shall consult the third party with a view to assessing whether an exception referred to in Article 4 is applicable, unless it is clear that the document shall or shall not be disclosed.

1. As regards third-party documents, the institutions, **bodies, offices and agencies** shall consult the third party with a view to assessing whether an exception referred to in Article 4 is applicable, unless it is clear that the document shall or shall not be disclosed.

2. Where an application concerns a document originating from a Member State, other than documents transmitted in the framework of procedures leading to a legislative act **or a non-legislative act** of general application, the authorities of that Member State shall be consulted. The institution holding the document shall disclose it unless the Member State gives reasons for withholding it, based on the exceptions referred to in Article 4 **or on specific provisions in its own legislation preventing disclosure of the document concerned. The institution shall appreciate the adequacy of reasons given by the Member State insofar as they are based on exceptions laid down in this Regulation.**

2. Where an application concerns a document originating from a Member State, other than documents transmitted in the framework of procedures leading to a legislative act or a **delegated or implementing act** of general application, the authorities of that Member State shall be consulted **where there is any doubt as to whether the document is covered by one of the exceptions**. The institution holding the document shall disclose it unless the Member State gives reasons for withholding it, based on the exceptions referred to in Article 4 **and take a decision on the basis of its own judgment as to whether the exceptions cover the document concerned.**

3. Where a Member State receives a request for a document in its possession, which originates from an institution, unless it is clear that the document shall or shall not be disclosed, the Member State shall consult with the institution concerned

3. Where a Member State receives a request for a document in its possession, which originates from an institution, **body, office or agency**, unless it is clear that the document shall or shall not be disclosed, the Member State shall consult with the

in order to take a decision that does not jeopardise the objectives of this Regulation. The Member State may instead refer the request to the institution.

institution concerned in order to take a decision that does not jeopardise the objectives of this Regulation. The Member State may instead refer the request to the institution.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 5a

Legislative acts

1. In compliance with the democratic principles outlined in Articles 9 to 12 TEU and with the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, institutions acting in their legislative capacity, including under delegated and implementing powers, as well as Member States when acting in their capacity as Members of the Council, shall grant the widest possible access to documents relating to their activities.

2. Documents relating to legislative programmes, preliminary civil society consultations, impact assessments and any other preparatory documents linked to a legislative procedure, as well as documents relating to the implementation of Union law and policies linked to a legislative procedure, shall be accessible on a user-friendly and coordinated interinstitutional site and published in a special electronic series of the Official Journal of the European Union.

3. During the legislative procedure, each institution, body, office or agency associated in the decision-making process shall publish its preparatory documents and all related information, including legal opinions, in a special series of the Official Journal of the European Union as well on a common Internet site reproducing the lifecycle of the procedure concerned.

4. Once adopted, legislative acts shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union as provided for by Article 13.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Applications for access to a document shall be made in any written form, including electronic form, in one of the languages referred to in *Article 314 of the EC Treaty and in a sufficiently precise manner to enable the institution to identify the document*. The applicant is not obliged to state reasons for the application.

Amendment

1. Applications for access to a document shall be made in any written form, including electronic form, in one of the languages referred to in *Article 55(1) TEU*. The applicant is not obliged to state reasons for the application.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. If an application is not sufficiently precise or if the requested documents cannot be identified, the institution shall ask the applicant to clarify the application and shall assist the applicant in doing so, for example, by providing information on the use of the public registers of documents. The time limits provided for under Articles 7 and 8 shall start to run when the institution has received the requested clarifications.

Amendment

2. If an application is not sufficiently precise or if the requested documents cannot be identified, the institution, **body, office or agency** shall **within 15 working days** ask the applicant to clarify the application and shall assist the applicant in doing so, for example, by providing information on the use of the public registers of documents. The time limits provided for under Articles 7 and 8 shall start to run when the institution has received the requested clarifications.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In exceptional cases, for example in the event of an application relating to a very long document or to a very large number of

Amendment

2. In exceptional cases, for example in the event of an application relating to a very long document or to a very large number of

documents, the time-limit provided for in paragraph 1 may be extended **by** 15 working days, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that detailed reasons are given.

documents, the time-limit provided for in paragraph 1 may be extended **only once for a maximum period of** 15 working days, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that detailed reasons are given.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. **In the event of a total or partial refusal**, the applicant may, within 15 working days of receiving the institution's reply, make a confirmatory application asking the institution to reconsider its position.

Amendment

3. **The institution shall notify the applicant whether, and if so when, partial or full access to the document is likely to be possible at a later time.**

The applicant may, within 15 working days of receiving the institution's reply, make a confirmatory application asking the institution to reconsider its position.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Each institution shall nominate a person responsible for checking that all the time-limits laid down in this Article are duly met.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. A confirmatory application shall be handled promptly. Within **30 working days** from registration of such an application, the institution shall either grant access to the document requested and provide access in accordance with Article 10 within that period or, in a written reply, state the reasons for the total or partial refusal. In

Amendment

1. A confirmatory application shall be handled promptly. Within **a maximum of 15 working days** from registration of such an application, the institution, **body, office or agency** shall either grant access to the document requested and provide access in accordance with Article 10 within that period or, in a written reply, state the

the event of a total or partial refusal, the institution shall inform the applicant of the remedies open to him or her applications:

reasons for the total or partial refusal. In the event of a total or partial refusal, the institution, **body, office or agency** shall inform the applicant of the remedies open to him or her.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation Article 8 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In exceptional cases, for example in the event of an application relating to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, the time limit provided for in paragraph 1 may be extended **by** 15 working days, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that detailed reasons are given.

Amendment

2. In exceptional cases, for example in the event of an application relating to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, the time limit provided for in paragraph 1 may be extended **only once for a maximum period of** 15 working days, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that detailed reasons are given.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Article 8 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Failure by the institution to reply within the prescribed time limit shall be considered as a negative reply and shall entitle the applicant to institute court proceedings against the institution and/or make a complaint to the Ombudsman, under the relevant provisions of the **EC Treaty**.

Amendment

4. Failure by the institution, **body, office or agency** to reply within the prescribed time limit shall be considered as a **definitive** negative reply and shall entitle the applicant to institute court proceedings against the institution and/or make a complaint to the Ombudsman, under the relevant provisions of the **Treaties**.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation Article 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 8a

Fresh applications

If, after receiving the documents, the applicant requests further documents

from the institutions, that request shall be dealt with as a fresh application in accordance with Articles 7 and 8.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9

deleted

Treatment of sensitive documents

1. Sensitive documents are documents originating from the institutions or the agencies established by them, from Member States, third countries or International Organisations, classified as «TRÈS SECRET/TOP SECRET», «SECRET» or «CONFIDENTIEL» in accordance with the rules of the institution concerned, which protect essential interests of the European Union or of one or more of its Member States in the areas covered by Article 4(1)(a), notably public security, defence and military matters.

2. Applications for access to sensitive documents under the procedures laid down in Articles 7 and 8 shall be handled only by those persons who have a right to acquaint themselves with those documents. These persons shall also, without prejudice to Article 11(2), assess which references to sensitive documents could be made in the public register.

3. Sensitive documents shall be recorded in the register or released only with the consent of the originator.

4. An institution which decides to refuse access to a sensitive document shall give the reasons for its decision in a manner which does not harm the interests protected in Article 4.

5. Member States shall take appropriate measures to ensure that when handling applications for sensitive documents the principles in this Article and Article 4 are

respected.

6. The rules of the institutions concerning sensitive documents shall be made public.

7. The Commission and the Council shall inform the European Parliament regarding sensitive documents in accordance with arrangements agreed between the institutions.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. The content of a document shall be available without discrimination on the grounds of visual impairment, working language or operating system platform. Institutions shall provide for actual access by an applicant to the content of documents without technical discrimination.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. The cost of producing and sending copies may be charged to the applicant. This charge shall not exceed the real cost of producing and sending the copies. Consultation on the spot, copies of less than **20 A4 pages** and direct access in electronic form or through the register shall be free of charge.

4. The cost of producing and sending copies may be charged to the applicant. This charge shall not exceed the real cost of producing and sending the copies. Consultation on the spot, copies of less than **50 A4 pages** and direct access in electronic form or through the register shall be free of charge.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The institutions shall immediately take the measures necessary to establish a

3. The institutions shall immediately take the measures necessary to establish a

register which shall be operational by 3 June 2002.

common interface for the institutional registers in order to ensure coordination between the registers.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation Article 12— paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. **Documents** drawn up or received in the course of procedures for the adoption of **EU** legislative acts or non-legislative acts of general application **shall, subject to Articles 4 and 9, be made directly accessible to the public.**

Amendment

1. **The institutions, bodies, offices and agencies shall make documents directly accessible to the public in electronic form or through registers, particularly those** drawn up or received in the course of procedures for the adoption of **Union** legislative acts or non-legislative acts of general application.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. **Each institution shall define in its rules of procedure which other categories of documents are** directly accessible to the public.

Amendment

4. Each institution shall define in its rules of procedure which other categories of documents **shall be proactively made** directly accessible to the public.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) **common** positions adopted by the Council in accordance with the **procedures** referred to in **Articles 251 and 252 of the EC Treaty** and the reasons underlying those common positions, as well as the European Parliament's positions in these procedures;

Amendment

(b) positions adopted by the Council in accordance with the **procedure** referred to in **Article 294 TFEU** and the reasons underlying those common positions, as well as the European Parliament's positions in these procedures;

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) international agreements concluded by the *Community or* in accordance with *Article 24 of the EU Treaty*.

Amendment

(f) international agreements concluded by the *European Union* in accordance with *Article 37 TEU and Articles 207 and 218 TFEU*.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation

Article 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 14a

Information Officer

1. Each general administrative unit within each institution, body, office and agency shall appoint an Information Officer who shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this Regulation and good administrative practice within that administrative unit.

2. The Information Officer shall determine which information it is expedient to give the public concerning:

(a) the implementation of this Regulation;

(b) good practice;

and shall ensure the dissemination of that information in an appropriate form and manner.

3. The Information Officer shall assess whether the services within his or her general administrative unit follow good practice.

4. The Information Officer may redirect the person who requires the information to another general administrative unit if the information in question falls outside the remit of that unit and within the remit of another unit within the same institution, body, office or agency,

provided that the other unit in question is in possession of such information.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation Article 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 14b

Principle of good and open administration

In the transitional period before the adoption of the rules as envisaged by Article 298 TFEU and based on the requirements of Article 41 of the Charter, the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies shall, on the basis of the Code of Good Administrative Behaviour, adopt and publish general guidelines on the scope of the obligations of confidentiality and professional secrecy set out in Article 339 TFEU, the obligations arising from sound and transparent administration and the protection of personal data in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. Those guidelines shall also define the sanctions applicable in the event of failure to comply with this Regulation in accordance with the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union, the Conditions of Employment of other servants of the European Union and in the institutions' internal rules.

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation Article 15 - title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Administrative practice in the institutions

Administrative *transparency* practice in the institutions, *bodies, offices and agencies*

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. The institutions, bodies, offices and agencies shall inform citizens, in a fair and transparent way, about their organisational chart by indicating the remit of their internal units, the internal workflow and indicative deadlines of the procedures falling within their remit, and the services to which citizens may refer to obtain support, information or administrative redress.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Documents relating to the European Union budget, its implementation and beneficiaries of Union funds and grants shall be public and accessible to citizens. Such documents shall also be accessible via a specific website and database, and on a database dealing with financial transparency in the Union.

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation

Article 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation shall be without prejudice to any existing rules on copyright which may limit a third party's right to ***obtain copies of documents or to*** reproduce or exploit released documents.

This Regulation shall be without prejudice to any existing rules on copyright which may limit a third party's right to reproduce or exploit released documents.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation Article 17 – heading (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Final provisions

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation Article 17 – paragraph 1a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. By ...*, at the latest, the Commission shall publish a report on the implementation of this Regulation and shall make recommendations, including, if appropriate, proposals for the revision of this Regulation which are necessitated by changes in the current situation and an action programme of measures to be taken by the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies.

**** Two years after the entry into force of this Regulation.***