







The EU legal framework on data: from data protection to open data

IMOLA IV Project, online seminar

17 December 2025

Giorgia Bincoletto, Università di Trento





IMOLA IV Project – 6th Training Seminar 17th December 2025

11:00 - 12:30 (CET)

Topic: The EU legal framework on data.



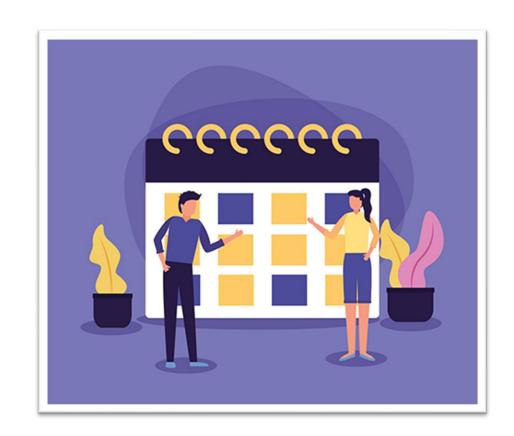






Outline

- 1. Brief preliminary remarks on data
- 2. Data protection framework
- 3. Open Data framework
- 4. Data law
- 5. Conclusions











1. Brief preliminary remarks on data

Data is central...

- Data economy and the Digital Single Market
- Big Data and new technologies, including Digital Registers
- Datasets: personal data and non personal data
- EU legal framework on data is still evolving...











1. Different interest involved...

Right to control personal data to protect «individual personality»

VS.

Principle of publicity and need to access to information to protect economic interests and ensure transparency and legal certaintly









First laws in the Member States (e.g. Germany)

1970s

1990s

Data protection is developed in primary EU law:

Directive 95/46

European Charter of Fundamental Rights: two fundamental rights - privacy and data protection

2000

2002

Directive
2002/58/EC for the
electronic
communication
sector









Regulation (EU) 2016/679 = GDPR (+ Directive 2016/680)

A global point of reference on data protection

"Brussels effect"

 Incorporation in the European Economic Area Agreement (EU Member States + Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway)









2. Regulation (EU) 2016/679, but...

National frameworks of Member states

- = Possible additional rules
- = Possible fragmentation in some contexts
- Guidelines, opinions, decisions of the Data Protection Authorities









Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in brief



- Material scope
- Territorial scope
- Principles
- Rights
- Roles
- Obligations
- Sanctions









- Personal data vs. Anonymised data vs. Anonymous data
 - Particular data
 - Pseudonymised data (recent case of the ECJEU in 2025)

...A land registry may contain both personal data (names and surnames, birth date, marital status, e-ID, IP address...) and non personal data (i.e. information on the units and properties)...









Some key concepts: principles (art. 5)

- Lawfulness → defining a legal basis (e.g. statutory law, legal obligation)
- Fairness and Transparency → including the provision of the privacy policy

 Purpose limitation → e.g. statutory services (access to the registry and documents) and non-statutory services (e.g. charge validation service)









Some key concepts: principles (art. 5)

- Data minimisation → only necessary information...
- Accuracy → keeping data up-to-date
- Storage limitation (?)
- Integrity and confidentiality (= security, including cybersecurity)
- Accountability









- Defining roles: data controller, joint controllers, processor, third parties, recipients....
 - Contracts and agreements
 - Policy on data access requests

...The entity controlling the digital land registry may be the data controller, but it may appoint a service provider as processor (e.g. for the website, the cloud...)









- Safeguarding data subjects' rights, e.g. right to
 - Obtain information
 - Access (and obtain a copy)
 - Rectification
 - (Erasure)
 - (Restriction)
 - (Portability)
 - (Object)

...The right to access obviously plays a central role in the land registry processing









Many obligations, e.g. to

- Implement data protection by design and by default measures
- Maintain a record of processing activities
- Implement security measures
- Communicate a data breach
- Carry out a data protection impact assessment (DPIA)
- Designate a data protection officer (DPO)









Directive 2019/1024 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (recast):

open by design and by default

High-value datasets

Re-use for many purposes, including commercial ones









Directive 2019/1024 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (recast):

 FAIR Principles: data should be findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable

- Possible <u>charges</u> and <u>licences</u>
- Implementation at national level...









Directive 2019/1024 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (recast), Recital 52:

Rendering information anonymous is a means of reconciling the interests in making public sector information as re-usable as possible with the obligations under data protection law, but it comes at a **cost**. It is appropriate to consider that cost to be one of the cost items to be considered to be part of the marginal cost of dissemination as referred to in this Directive

...data should be anonymised!









Directive 2019/1024 and implementing Regulation 2023/138

• Land registry not explicitly included in the high-value datasets of Annex I (only «companies and company ownership»)

Principle of interoperablity

Standards at national level









- Once-only principle
- E-government and digital public services
- European Interoperability Framework
- ...Importance of ELRA and IMOLA
- Not Open Data, but interoperable registries subject to conditions for access









4. Data law: EU Commission Data Strategy of 2020

- Data Governance Act of 2022 → new data intermediaries + data altruism
- Data Act of 2023
- Common European Data Spaces (e.g. on health of 2025)
- Digital Service Act and Digital Market Act
- + Artificial Intelligence Act
- + Cybersecurity framework
- + eiDAS Regulation
- + New proposal «Digital omnibus» of November 2025









4. Data law

eiDAS Regulation of 2014 on electronic identification and trust services:

• In 2024 new Regulation 2024/1183 on European Digital Identity Wallets

- National systems and mutual recognition for many uses
- Same technical standards

https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/sites/spaces/EUDIGITALIDENTITYWALLET/pages/791609471/What+is+the+Wallet









5. Conclusions

How balancing data protection and openness...

- Complexity of the legal frameworks and their interactions
- Publicity does not means absolute openness
- The data processing activities should be carefully planned and safeguards implemented
- The access to the data in the land registry should be justified, e.g. on the basis of a legitimate interest









Giorgia Bincoletto

E-mail:

giorgia.bincoletto@unitn.it

Web:

https://webapps.unitn.it/du/it/Persona/PER0123289/









Copyright

Copyright by Giorgia Bincoletto



Creative Commons Licence

Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0)

The quotation of texts and reproduction of images is covered by Articles 2, 21 e 33 Italian Constitution and Article 70 of Law no. 633/1941