Interview 13

Interviewees	14-Prov-D & 15-Prov-D
Interviewer	Ashraf Shaharudin
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Interviewer

OK, so my first question to you is, could you please briefly describe the function of <redacted>?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Shall I start?

Interviewer

Sure.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

I will start with a question. In [country D], are we the only partner that you do interview? Or are there others that will react?

Interviewer

<redacted>.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Ok. So probably from <redacted> you already get some information on how the official mapping and surveying in [country D] is organized. Main issue is that the surveying and mapping is not the responsibility of the <redacted>, but the <redacted>. So, activity is with the <redacted>. This means, we have in fact, <redacted> national mapping agencies, one in each <redacted>, plus agencies at the <redacted> level. So we at <redacted> are with the <redacted>. We have another agency with the Ministry of <redacted> and we have authorities that deal with surveying, mapping and specialized branches such as hydrography, transport, and environment.

So the situation in [country D] is very heterogeneous and that will probably be apparent during the following interview. The role of <redacted>, so we started as <inaudible> after World War Two, which was a <redacted>, and <redacted> years ago, the scope of the agency has been redefined and from that date we are definitely perceived as a provider of geodata to all the institutions of the <redacted> government. So we do not necessarily produce the data, but we [are] intermediary ourselves. So we get the data from others, in particular from the official mapping agencies of the <redacted>, and we process that data, we combine it and we provide it with the <redacted> government.

Apart from that, our role in law is that we are responsible for the first order geodesy, in particular, if that needs to fit into the worldwide frame like GPS or VLBI. And we deal with issues of -- international issues such as, for instance, with other nations and the European Commission. So not each <redacted> has its representative in United Nations or in EC if it comes to geoinformation, but that is handled by <redacted>.

Moreover, to such – well, deal with tasks, we fulfill roles by arrangement. For instance, by arrangement with all the <redacted> agencies and the <redacted>, we have agreed that those customers in [country D] that are in need of data from the <redacted> agencies or the <redacted> of more than one <redacted>, that will be handled by <redacted>. So in that case, we act as, well,

someone who is authorized by the <redacted>. But that's not a legal task, it's a task by agreement and arrangement.

Interviewer
OK, that's very clear. But I have a question, these <redacted> that you mentioned, there are <redacted>, are they obliged to share data with <redacted>?

Interviewee 14-Prov-D
It's a very difficult question because until the high value data set ordinance (directive), they could decide if they make their data open or not. And now it's also very heterogenous -- some <redacted> have open data and some <redacted> do not, and some <redacted> have half of the data open.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
So it would be difficult for the <redacted> if they would refuse to provide their data for use by the <redacted> government. In that case, it would be a legal conflict. However, in the past, they sold the data so the government did not get the data for free. We have an agreement with the <redacted> that we pay each year €<redacted> million and for that we are allowed to get the data from the <redacted> and to use that within the <redacted> government. And that, of course, will change with open data.

Interviewer
OK, that will change or it's happening? The change is happening already with the open data directive you mean, right?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
And yes, probably that will be described when we come to open data and how it is treated, because every <redacted> does it different even with HVD.

Interviewer
Ok. Could you please describe briefly your role in <redacted>?

Interviewee 14-Prov-D
Yes, I can start. I'm the <redacted> and so, I have an overview about the availability of the open data and I'm the <redacted> in our authority. And yes, I'm monitoring our open data. I will monitor it when HVD will come in the next year.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
So <Interviewee 2. B>, she is <redacted> and we are by law advised that each institution of <redacted> government has to name one open data coordinator --that's the e-government law.

Interviewee 14-Prov-D
Yes, we have an yeah, an <redacted> in [country D] and yeah, each authority has one.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
My role is I'm the <redacted>. So I'm more dealing with problems and difficulties with <redacted> and, well, Commission is not really a problem, but it's an actor.

Interviewer
Ok. And you mentioned that 25 years ago, <redacted> started to provide geodata, but how long has <redacted> implemented open data?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Quite early. We have been involved in the INSPIRE directive in -- well, I have been <redacted> on the data specifications and so we had been involved quite early.

We noticed that there had been an attempt by the Commission very early to make geodata open and they failed with INSPIRE because there was much opposition, for instance from <redacted>. However, for [country D], when implementing INSPIRE that was in [country D], coordinated by the <redacted>, and they have a law that makes all data of environment open data, and they succeeded in transposing this principle to geodata.

So there was a law that all INSPIRE data is open data, but that only applied at that time, to the data that was hold by <redacted> institutions. It did not apply to the <redacted> because all of the <redacted>, each <redacted>, made its own implementation of INSPIRE. So the <redacted> government was very early in stating that all our geodata is open. I think it was, well, not sure on the date, 2012, 2013 -- almost 10 years ago.

Then some of the <redacted> followed and 1st in the row was <redacted> and <redacted>. So the <redacted> that were the leaders. Others followed, <redacted>, for instance. At the moment, we have situation that approximately half of the <redacted> has open data, others have not. The perspective is that, with HVD from June next year, in theory, any of the <redacted> would have to. However, we notice that some of the <redacted> try to escape and they find gaps. Such gaps are, for instance, data privacy issues, and such gaps are, for instance, legal mandates by third parties. For instance, some <redacted> argue that any data from cadastre can be associated with personal data. That means they will not provide cadastral data for free, even not the boundaries. And others argue, for instance, with the dataset on postcodes, postcodes are well, <redacted>, is a private company. So postcodes are from private company and they manage that and that is the right by a third party, which prevents such data from making open as well.

We are in discussion on this object, this issue. We hope that the community of the surveying authorities finds a solution. But we are quite in danger that we will not have a uniform solution for the whole of [country D].

Interviewer

And I'm curious, how is that, providing cadastral data with fee will solve the issue of privacy?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

No, to be honest, no. Because it does not matter if a data is published by fee or not, data privacy issues apply on both. So I see it a very short sighted solution, but well, the discussion has just started. We probably will run into many issues and the fact that we just now deal with these issues will show you that [country D] is not very well prepared.

Interviewer

And how does open data implementation benefit <redacted> and the government itself?

Interviewee 14-Prov-D

I think for us, we have the opportunity to develop applications which can be made available for all citizens. Now we have some applications that are only for other <redacted> authorities available, and that's maybe one point which could change; all citizens have the opportunity to see these data and to work with these data.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

In fact it's data sharing, which is probably the biggest plus for open data. So once data is open, we

can combine it with other data which is as well open and we can -- the product can be provided to the public without asking for legitimation. And that's in fact what's government agencies need to do. It eases the bureaucracy within administration.

And moreover, of course, the perception by the society is a better one, because as long as we sell the data and try to make profit of it, it sheds a bad light on the administration. And once we give it away for free, as it already has been paid by the taxpayers in some way, well, it earn some reputation. That's another aspect. So that's the <redacted> point of view, it's EC point of view, but it's not the point of view of all actors.

Interviewer
So I've spoken to a different, well, <redacted> in different countries and they mentioned that when they have to implement open data, they actually have to also improve the internal data management. So in a way, that's also a big plus for them because they have to make it open, then all the government agencies have to really sit on the table and try to make sure that the internal data management is good. Is that also the case for [country D]?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
Well, I don't think open data had many effects on the data management in <redacted>. Mostly because only very few of datasets from <redacted> are produced by ourselves. So we produce data at medium and large scale 2:50,000 to 1:1,000,000, and what users are interested in a larger scale 1:25,000 or 1:10,000?

So our data sets that are open, they are not that much. We are more involved in combining data sets and harmonizing data sets. There, open data, of course has an effect because the licensing issue is less difficult. But the technical issues they are not really less difficult that it is open data because the data is still different.

Interviewer
OK. And what are the key challenges faced by <redacted> as a <redacted> agency in providing open geodata?

Interviewee 14-Prov-D
Yeah, I think <interviewee 15-Prov-D> talked about some challenges. So yeah, big challenge is a <redacted> in [country D], I think you notice it. And another point is the license, we talked about it. I think these are the two big challenges.

For <redacted>, <interviewee 15-Prov-D> said something about the financial situation, it's a point. Yeah, I think the <redacted> and the heterogeneity in [country D] is, yeah, big points.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
Yes.

Interviewer
For <redacted> itself, is funding also an issue?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
No, because the income from the data set that turned open data was less than €<redacted> a year. That's marginal, while for the agencies in the <redacted>, it may be several millions; for them it's an issue.

For us, it's more the issue of licensing. One issue that now turns out is open data is not open data. For instance, we are trying to combine governmental data with data from OpenStreetMap -- and

different license. We have a license on governmental data which is very open, it's similar to Creative Commons. While for OpenStreetMap, you might know, it's an ODBL, the share alike, and you cannot combine open data from a very free license to share like. So open does not mean open -- it's open but it's different. And once we talk open data being the key to use and share data very easily, we now find out that with different licensing in open data community itself, we do not really overcome that issue at once.

Interviewer
OK. What is your perception of the health or sustainability of the current open data ecosystem?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
First, the term ecosystem is perhaps less known in the community as you might think. So we are aware that in particular, the Commission, they talk very much on ecosystems, while in [country D], it's not that much used.

However, I like the definition you gave in your brief summary, defined as a network of independent yet self-interested open data actors, which addresses to me the key issue that it's the actors that are put into a system, not the data. But I think, still many people that hear the term, they think it's a data infrastructure, which probably it is not. And the key is that we do not just really care on the data, but even more on the data owners. And what I understand more and more is that this does that not only involve the government, but all the private industry and the open communities, which is a good issue for me, but I'm not sure that it's all understood where you use the term data ecosystem.

So given that, I personally think it's a very good approach, given that you now put more focus on the motivation of the data owners. <Unclear sentence> I'm not sure that you will feel go to the goal in [country D], but because there are many. So in [country D], it's a real challenge, we do not really manage it ourselves. We need to see if the European Commission succeeded. For instance, my personal experience is that I am in negotiations with Eurostat. Eurostat is a key customer of data and with the Commission and they of course, would like to profit from the data ecosystem. However, they have clearly told us they would do not want to deal with <redacted> in [country D]. They want one contact. With a data ecosystem that we put on the situation as it is, they would have to deal with <redacted>. They do not really like to do, but what is the solution? Does Eurostat needs to adapt? Does the <redacted> [need to] step? Or will there be a third party, say Esri, who does the job and provides -- takes the data from [country D] and provide it to European Commission. That's probably are not what the [country D] leaders would like. So for me ecosystem still a challenge.

Interviewer
So do you think that with the challenges that the [country D] is having now, is there progress?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
Yes, if it's toward a goal, I can't say. Something is happening. Must happen. Because we have the PSI directive, we have HVD and we have the deadline June next year and legal deadlines are strict deadlines. I don't know exactly what will happen. It would be interesting to know what the colleague from <redacted> told you because they would be one of the actors, but probably that's one of <redacted> opinions.

Interviewer
Yeah, exactly. And what do you think can be improved in the current -- if you don't want to use the word ecosystem -- perhaps the current landscape of open data in [country D], what do you think are the key things that should be improved?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Probably the issues <interviewee 14-Prov-D> said, to get a better awareness of open data and the positive effects to convince those who do not open data to do it, not by force of law, but voluntarily.

Interviewee 14-Prov-D

And to push open data and get more and more -- I don't know how to say it -- every party is in the topic and everyone speaks about open data. This could be improved in the next time.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

This is perfect strategy of the <redacted> government or those people in the <redacted> government dealing with open data -- to underline the benefits and advantages of open data and to make the [country D] authorities doing it voluntarily.

Interviewer

And so in order for them to do voluntarily, so they have to see tangible value from open data, right, which is a chicken and egg situation as well, because if there's no open data, they can't really generate value. But if there's no value, they don't want to release open data.

And now, with the development of SDI in Europe especially since INSPIRE, what would you say are the key lessons learned, especially for other emerging open data ecosystem?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

OK, having been involved in INSPIRE, it's always a challenge to say what worked and what did not work. To say what has worked: it definitely fostered the spatial data infrastructures in the national context. So in [country D] we have the SDI [country D], we have the SDI in <redacted>, and we have institutions that deal with it. And we have a shared knowledge and a shared network. We have an awareness of data sharing and we have technical installations of the open standards, at that present mainly OGC.

What did not work was the idea to have a uniform data model, so the data specifications they turned out to be too complicated and too inflexible. It's one issue that the Commission now tackles with the revision of INSPIRE. So that environment that we created was not really succeeding in harmonizing the data. That's probably a challenge that will be forwarded to the data ecosystems. So harmonizing the data is probably to be done with the user in focus and the user, every user, has different application. So there not be one way to harmonize it, there will be several ways. There need to be somebody who does it, and that person, the institution that does it, needs to be funded. That needs to be an interest in something like one.

I understand that the ecosystems, they put a challenge and they just try to find out how the community organizes itself. And that to me is a challenge how will, in principle, the institutions, the governmental institutions, be able to organize themselves without binding law and without perhaps some supervision body that tells them how to do. That is supervision body and INSPIRE was Commission.

All the [country D] institutions that installed their national data infrastructures said we do it because we have been advised to by the Commission; there's a law, we must do. Having a law is what easily to say, you need to pay tax money for it. If it's a voluntarily action, and there is no guy, no law forcing you, you need to have benefits and I'm not sure that this works in [country D] at least.

Interviewer

Anything to add, <interviewee 14-Prov-D>?

Interviewee 14-Prov-D
No, I think <interviewee 15-Prov-D> has so many years on the INSPIRE topic.

Interviewer
But perhaps <interviewee 14-Prov-D>, because again, you mentioned self-organizing is perhaps better than enforcing, but what do you think are the key things that we could do to encourage this self-organization? Little things perhaps. Where do we start?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
Show benefits. Show countries, where it works. I think <redacted> would be a good example because they have open data, they have it nationwide, they have good quality. Still, the question is if it would be a model for [country D]. But whatever, it would be easier for us saying all our neighbors can do it, why the [country D] is incapable? Like in footballs, <redacted> are better than us. That's always a challenge, even to [country D] agencies, and even <redacted> does, <redacted> does, <redacted> does? If you say all our neighbors do but only we are not able to do it, that probably would be a situation where the [country D] would be a little bit frustrated and that would make perhaps them move. But I'm still not sure.

Interviewer
Of course, it's still an open question.

So now, I'm gonna move to Esri as an open data intermediary. How do you use Esri products or technology to support the implementation or distribution of open data? For what activity or purpose?

Interviewee 14-Prov-D

First, we in our team, we don't use the products much often because we deal with the strategy. We use for example ArcGIS Pro for the geographic information system and some other for products from Esri. But we also use open source software and we do not use Esri only.

But yeah, I think the main work is with ArcGIS Pro. But I am not that deep in this topic. I use ArcGIS, I think, maybe once a week. Yeah, maybe <interviewee 15-Prov-D> could say more about it.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Well, in the past, <redacted> was one of the very first business partners of [Esri distributor in country D]. So in the early days, the typical vendors that were busy in the field of a topographic databases where Intergraph [now part of Hexagon] and Siemens and <redacted> was the first agency that used Esri for that task, others followed and that's what we still do. We use Esri tools with the production of our maps and databases.

However, as the spatial data infrastructures emerged and we had the task to set up servers, geospatial services, web map service, web features service, and catalogs drivers, the idea was to do that with open source software as much as possible.

So the current situation is that in <redacted>, the production task, they are based on Esri tools, while the setup of the infrastructure of the SDI, they mainly run with software and tools that is open.

Interviewer

So, what about if you have like visualizations with the publication of data? So that's not through Esri product?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

It's a mix I think.

Interviewee 14-Prov-D

Yeah, I think not only.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

We have a tool that produces web maps and it uses Esri tools, it uses FME to a good part, it uses open software, and it uses some of self-developed tools.

Interviewer

And how do you find this services in terms of supporting the open data work by <redacted>? The Esri services.

Interviewee 14-Prov-D

I think it's a little bit difficult to say, because they cannot use the [country D] wide data, they cannot use the data from all the <redacted>. I think this is a problem for Esri and because of that, I think they are observing the open data situation in [country D]. And yeah, they will have a look on the next months and a few years. And then maybe they can plays a bigger role in [country D] with [country D] data.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

I agree with <interviewee 14-Prov-D>. As long as there is no uniform homogeneous data set, open data for the whole of [country D], it would be difficult for Esri to put that into a system and distribute it. They have to negotiate with each of the data owners and they have, for instance, to deal -- to get money from the customers and forward that to the data owner, which is not probably what [Esri distributor in country D] would like to.

On the other hand, those mapping agencies that produce data are users of Esri systems themselves. So Esri does business with them. So they will be very careful not to get into conflict with them, and that's probably the reason why [Esri distributor in country D] is, well, not yet very active in getting [country D] data into their platform. They tried it, but I think they tried it for some datasets which were destined for university and for school students but it was a nightmare to negotiate with all 16 lenders and probably Esri have better things to do than to do negotiations all the time. My impression is that they wait what happens and they are not very much involved yet into creating an open data set for [country D].

Interviewer

Yeah, but for <redacted> itself, you use ArcGIS products for producing data as well as sometimes to also visualize data, how do you find Esri products in general? Are there something that you don't like about the products for example?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Well, it's difficult to talk about Esri. So on the one hand, you have Jack Dangermond, who is a visionary. You would have no problem with Jack Dangermond. On the other hand, you have a big US company, and companies in the US are trying to make profit, profit, profit. So that, I would be very careful.

I'm not sure about what happens in [country D]. I think our partners in [country D] are open minded and they would be very willing to help us, given the situation and they have their own benefit from that. At the moment they do not and we will not push them.

As you speak from their ecosystems, it needs to be shown what the role of the private industry will be in future. In [country D], we are not really prepared for that. We have our own – all of our spatial data infrastructure is focused on the governmental agencies and there is not much share of private partners in it.

However, the private partners are not sleeping. For instance, given that the data on buildings and addresses may not be open, there are already companies that have set up products so they get the data from the <redacted>, they harmonize it, they add value by merging it with other information from statistics and sell it. It's not open data, so they sell it, it's a business model. So, the industry gets involved in the way they are allowed to. So probably a data ecosystem will work in [country D], but it may not be open data.

Interviewer

And with the limitations of open data in [country D] and also, of course, the business model of Esri, do you still think that Esri in some ways facilitate the access and use of open data? For example, would data from <redacted> be less used if Esri doesn't come into the picture.

Interviewee 14-Prov-D

I think this this could be could be a point, yeah, because Esri has much more awareness. In my impression, Esri pushes their products in the university. So when I studied, we have maybe 80% Esri and 20% with open source. So yeah, I think it could be a point, yeah.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

On the global scale, yes. Because awareness of Esri's product is all over the globe and whenever a user in Japan or in South America tries to access geodata, it's very likely he or she uses an Esri system and if there is some kind of an offer within Esri environment on data, it's much likely that people will use it.

It will only work with open data because you cannot have Esri doing all the market issues and selling and buying and so on.

Interviewer

What about their role in connecting other actors in the open data ecosystem? You think they do play such role? For example, between data provider and data user and also between user with another user, do you think that in [country D] especially that Esri has like a role in that?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

You said self-interested [referring to the definition of open data ecosystem] and that applies to Esri, of course. However, I don't think Esri is uniform in that case where [Esri distributor in country D] may act in a different way <redacted>. And what [Esri distributor in country D] is self-interested in is first, of course, of business and that business is mainly with clients in [country D] <redacted>. Well, open data is not that issue with those clients.

It would be different, for instance, for the European Commission, the data ecosystem would be set up and the European Commission itself, will get their data for their needs from that ecosystem. The

initial idea was to get it from INSPIRE, and the vision was to get it in an harmonized way, easy to share, easy to use. [But now, it is] not yet harmonized. So the ecosystem needs to find a different way to harmonize the data. It could be that in that case, companies like Esri step in and do the harmonization. But then I'll expect they will not give the data away for free because they need to reimbursement of what they do. Then, we are talking about a data ecosystem where the European Commission pays for the data and then the question is EC then allowed to forward it as open data or not? Probably not. And then we are talking in data ecosystems, but not with the principle of open data.

Interviewer

So for now you don't see any business case for Esri trying to connect data providers with users or trying to connect data providers with another providers, because there's no business case for them?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

There might do if they have a particular customer in mind. For instance, if there would be application sector of environment and the institution that wants that application from Esri ask Esri to care for the data as well. In [country D] they might do. Then open data of course will benefit it because Esri can get the data for free from the providers. That's the idea of HVD, but another idea of HVD is that there is a profit and that the institution that processes data can make a profit from it.

And another issue with HVDs, they look at small and medium enterprises. Esri is not a small and medium enterprise. So whenever you look in the PSI directive and in the recitals, you will find that Esri is not in the focus of the PSI directive with open data.

Interviewer

Interesting.

So you've mentioned about, perhaps, the shortcomings of Esri, but do you see any negative impacts of Esri right now to the open data ecosystem?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

On first thought, no. On second thought, I get a little information on what happens in OGC. OGC should be devoted to open. At least, they should aim at open standards and I'm not really sure on the role Esri plays.

I'm not that deeply involved that I can say that they are opposing it, but my impression is that they at least not pushing it. They try to keep their own business, not very much affected from standards, not to open too much to competitors.

Interviewer

Anything else apart from the open standards?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Not yet. So probably if you look again at the EC law. There are laws on the so called gatekeepers. So, big platforms that have a power. Yet we perceive gatekeepers being for instance, Facebook. The law is not destined for geographic information, but it could be. So I see a potential danger that a company like Esri could well manage the competition in a way that they become a gatekeeper, they're a dominating company. In that case, I'm not sure I want that [scenario] because the company

that controls geodata controls quite a lot of governmental activity. Starting with navigation systems, planning, geocoding -- many issues depend on geodata and the company that has it hands on geodata can well … some issues might happen.

I don't think Esri in the present structure will do it, it would contradict the principles of Jack Dangermond, but if they would act like a typical American company, there is a risk.

Interviewer

And so far, right now, do we have an alternative for Esri? Should we then think about alternative for a business model like Esri?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Small and medium enterprises.

Interviewer

So empowering them to be able to challenge or disrupt Esri business models?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

Not to disrupt, but just to compliment. It's the data ecosystem. Everybody needs this profit. The big ones as well as the small ones, and to have the ecosystem with dinosaurs and insects and they both survive.

Interviewer

Then how do you think open data intermediaries, not limited to Esri, can play a better role in ensuring a sustainable open data ecosystem?

Interviewee 14-Prov-D

Maybe to create more awareness of the national data platforms. In [country D], we have the open data portal and yeah, I think it could help if there's more awareness for these platforms. I think there are much more platforms in some <redacted>. And yeah, I think maybe this this could help.

Interviewer

And I also like, I think somebody mentioned that <redacted> itself can be considered as intermediary because you get the data from other <redacted> agencies. Then how do you see that perhaps a public organization can also take up the intermediary role?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D

But well, just to look at the situation, if you look at geodata, what happens at the moment, for instance, the data and transport navigation data is not a stronghold of <redacted>, it's other companies like for instance Navtech, like HERE, like the automobile industry, setting up data sets. And those data sets will evolve and they will soon probably involve -- there will be data added on the environment, point cloud, digital elevation models and so on.

So I'm not sure that only Esri is involved. It's other companies. They are at the moment out of view, but they are active. So whenever you look for other options than Esri, that company HERE is another option and it's already active in the background, not as visible as Esri. I like the visible ones because those can be judged.

Interviewer
Before we end the question the interview, anything else that you would like to share with me that haven't been covered so far?

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
Ohh thank you for the impetus. To be honest, I just started to think over the issue right now and over the data ecosystems. I would be I think we would be very interested in learning of the result.

Interviewee 14-Prov-D
Yes.

Interviewee 15-Prov-D
For instance, on what the situation is in other countries. And we are happy that you would provide input to the European Commission because, as you need to steer the process in a way that at least the European Commission needs to make their mind up in what part they want to steer the process or to let it organize itself.

And probably, for instance, the question on how to provide the European Commission itself with data is something that perhaps the European Commission should steer.

Interviewer
OK, I'm gonna stop the recording now.