

**ANNUAL REPORT 2010
ON PUBLIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS
(Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 – Article 17)**

(Pursuant to Rule 104(7) of Parliament's Rules of Procedure)

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report, which covers the year 2010, concerns the implementation by Parliament of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents¹. It was prepared in accordance with Article 17(1) thereof and Rule 104(7) of Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

The report provides information about the practical aspects of public access to documents in Parliament in 2010 and, more particularly, about Parliament's public register of documents and about the various administrative and technical changes made following the revision of the Rules of Procedure. It also provides information on complaints lodged with the European Ombudsman, legal appeals and relevant case-law, where specific attention is drawn to the Court's Judgement of 29 June 2010 in *Bavarian Lager*.

The tables at the end of the document contain statistics on the processing of applications for access and the consultation of Parliament's website.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS AND REGISTER WEBSITE

1. New list of categories of documents that may be accessed directly

As stated in the 2009 annual report, following the entry into force of Parliament's new Rules of Procedure in July 2009² a revised list of categories of Parliament documents directly accessible to the public was adopted by the Bureau on 8 March 2010 (former Annex XV to the Rules of Procedure, adopted at the time by plenary).

In keeping with the new provisions of Rule 104(3) of the Rules of Procedure, that list appears on Parliament's website under the heading 'Information on access to documents'.

The choice of a procedure involving adoption by the Bureau rather than by plenary reflects the wish to retain a maximum degree of flexibility if changes need to be made to the list.

2. Electronic register: improved content, easier searching

2.1. A new webpage

In 2010 the focus was on improving the Register webpage, in terms of the quality of the documents provided, search speed and ergonomics.

The new interface is more user-friendly, but retains the search functions (simple, advanced, by document type) to which users are already accustomed. The major innovation is the possibility

¹ OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43

² Decision 5 May 2009 (P6_TA(2009)0359)

of sorting and refining the results by using selection criteria, e.g. author, parliamentary term, year, type of document, authority.

Through the use of these criteria, when the results are presented the new interface displays not only the total number of results obtained in the search language chosen by the user, but also the total number of corresponding documents available in other language versions.

What is more, the original search query continues to be displayed at the top of the results page, so that the starting point and the route which led to the list of documents being displayed can be verified at any time. The list can be displayed in ascending or descending order, by date or by document reference.

The other improvements include much higher search speeds, the option of searching by key words in the title or the text of documents, and the possibility (very useful in order to obtain an overview of a subject) of reconstituting a file on the basis of the links between documents which form part of a given procedure. Predictive typing (autocomplete function) makes searching even more user-friendly.

Mailing list subscribers can now obtain several different types of documents by creating a unique user profile.

Finally, the new interface is tailored for use by persons suffering from a variety of disabilities, for example those with impaired vision, who cannot navigate using a keyboard, a mouse or a screen.

All these changes reflect both the wishes expressed by the users who took part in a survey of their satisfaction levels in 2009 (see the annual report for 2009, page 4, on the register website) and Parliament's determination to implement an ever more active transparency policy.

2.2. Improved and revamped content

As regards the range of documents available, the changes to the interinstitutional arrangements and the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty have resulted in:

- the creation of new categories (e.g. delegated acts and implementing acts, reasoned opinions of the national parliaments, documents relating to the budgetary procedure) and
- changes or improvements to the existing categories, in particular as regards sitting documents (amendments to reports, to B and C documents and to joint resolutions), acts adopted in plenary (provisional texts now available individually, as well as in the form of the daily booklet), Members' questions to Parliament bodies (Rule 29(2) of Parliament's Rules of Procedure), which are published with the answers, or documents drawn up by parliamentary delegations, the publication of which has not yet been computerised.

The increase in the number of parliamentary questions (written questions, Rule 117 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure), which has practically doubled by comparison with 2009, has led to a revision of the uploading procedure to cope with six-figure numbering.

Other preparatory work has been started with a view to expanding the range of documents available: examples include the automatic publication of texts adopted (final version), the publication of the definitive minutes of the sitting (all language versions) and improved language cover (21 languages rather than two) for questions tabled at Question Time (Rule 116 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure); each question will now be published with its answer.

As at 31 December 2010, the 'Register' database contained 362 217 references (which corresponds to 2 386 485 documents when all language versions are taken into account, given that each reference in the Register incorporates all the language versions of the document in question), an increase of almost 20% by comparison with 2009; 90% of the documents can be directly downloaded from the internet, in keeping with the provisions of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

Data on consultation of the 'Public Register – Access to documents' website, accessible on the Europarl server, are as follows (average monthly figures): number of visits: 10 629; number of pages visited: 19 573; number of searches with specific criteria: 5617.

3. Sensitive documents

Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 lays down specific processing procedures for 'sensitive' documents³. Under paragraph 3 of that article, sensitive documents are not entered in the Register except with the consent of the originating authority.

Article 17(1) of this Regulation stipulates that the annual report must state the number of sensitive documents not recorded in the Register. In 2010 no sensitive document within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 was recorded in the Register.

III. ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS FOR ACCESS

1. Overall volume

The total number of applications for access dealt with by the competent unit in 2010 was **1139**.

The number of applications concerning **documents not previously made public** (initial applications within the strict meaning of the term, pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001) totalled **268** (273 in 2009), or 23.5% of the overall number of applications dealt with.

There were five **confirmatory applications** (under Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001), made following an initial refusal to grant access.

³ '(...) 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' (Article 9(1)).

2. Profile of applicants and geographical spread

As regards the socio-professional categories into which applicants fall, the largest proportion of applications still come from academics: some 40%, a figure very similar to that for 2009.

As regards the geographical spread (EU Member States) of applicants, the pattern is also very similar to that seen in previous years: roughly 20% of applications came from persons/bodies in Belgium, followed by persons/bodies in France (14%) and Germany (12%). Applications from third countries accounted for approximately 10% of the total.

English was the language most commonly used in making applications (45%), followed by French (24%), German (11%) and Spanish (almost 7%), confirming the trend seen in recent years involving a substantial increase in the proportion of applications in English.

As regards areas of interest, the statistics concerning consultation of the Register webpage and applications received for access to (non-public) documents show that mail, parliamentary questions and 'comitology' documents were the categories in respect of which most applications were made.

IV. APPLICATION OF EXCEPTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF ACCESS

1. Positive response rate

The percentage of positive responses to applications (268) for access to documents not previously released was **91%** (244), eight of which (3%) involved the granting of partial access. This percentage confirms the upward trend seen in previous years (greater transparency).

The percentage of decisions confirming the initial position taken in response to confirmatory applications was 100% (all five confirmatory applications rejected). In the case of three of the confirmatory applications, partial access had been granted in response to the initial application. Of the five confirmatory applications, three concerned legal opinions and two internal administrative documents. It is significant that three of the five confirmatory applications were submitted by Parliament officials, a situation which is addressed in the new rules concerning public access to Parliament documents as submitted to the Bureau (see below).

2. Number of refusals and reasons therefore. The problem of applications from within Parliament.

The number of refusals to grant access on the basis of the exceptions laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 was 24 (as against 33 in 2009). The breakdown by reasons is similar to those for previous years.

The main reason given was the exception relating to protection of the decision-making process, pursuant to Article 4(3) (37%), followed by the exception relating to protection of privacy, pursuant to Article (4)(1)(b) (25%) and the exception relating to the protection of judicial proceedings and legal opinions, pursuant to Article 4(2), second indent (12%).

In Parliament, applications for access to documents submitted in particular by Members or their assistants and by officials (or Parliament staff in other categories) are a source of disputes, as they are based on a misunderstanding of the philosophy underpinning the regulation in question, the persons it is aimed at and the scope of its procedures.

Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 does not cover applications for access on the basis of special rights granted by other Community texts, such as the Staff Regulations, Parliament's Rules of Procedure, the Financial Regulation, the regulation on data protection, etc. More specifically, Members can invoke Rule 5(3) of the Rules of Procedure, whilst officials, in addition to using in-house research facilities and the archives, can cite Articles 25 and 90(1) of the Staff Regulations.

Parliament decisions on applications submitted under Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 produce effects *erga omnes*, i.e. the disclosure of a document to a Member or an official equates to the publication of that document on the internet. However, in many cases the Members or officials concerned did not intend that this should happen and they do not understand why the same rules are being applied to them as to members of the public.

The result is that when the Administration considers applications from officials under Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 the latter often receive less information than they would have done had they made a request under the Staff Regulations or used the internal research facilities referred to above.

In addition to the fundamental misunderstanding of the concept of public access to documents, the reason for this unsatisfactory situation can be found in the differences in the time limits imposed by Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, on the one hand, and by the Staff Regulations, in particular Articles 25 and 90(1), on the other.

Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 gives Parliament 15 working days in which to respond to applications, a time limit which may, in certain circumstances, be extended by a further 15 working days. By contrast, Article 25 of the Staff Regulations lays down no such time limit and Article 90 one of four months. This disparity encourages officials to make use of the procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, with its extremely short time limits, rather than that provided for under the Staff Regulations, even though it is the latter which is primarily applicable to them.

Members likewise fail to take full advantage of their institutional rights if they make applications under Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001; if they use the procedures specifically intended to meet their needs as MEPs, they obtain a better result. Rule 5 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure gives them the right to inspect any files held by Parliament or a committee (with the exception of personal files and the cases covered by the Rules of Procedure).

V. COMPLAINTS TO THE EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN, LEGAL APPEALS AND CASE LAW

1. Complaints lodged with the European Ombudsman⁴

In 2010 the Ombudsman closed complaints 2682/2008/MAD (access to statistics concerning Members' sick leave) and 793/2007/(WP)BEH (buildings-related matter) without finding that Parliament had been guilty of maladministration.

A new complaint procedure (900/2010/MF) concerning the refusal to disclose Parliament documents was opened in 2010. The complaint was lodged by a Parliament official and concerned access to internal documents (a legal opinion and an audit report).

2. Legal appeals

One appeal was lodged in 2010 against a Parliament decision taken pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001: Case T-190/10, *Egan and Hackett/Parliament*⁵.

3. Judgments handed down

In 2010, nine judgments were handed down (the orders and the conclusions of the Advocate-General are not cited) regarding access to documents:

- in joined Cases T-355/04 and T-446/04, *Co-Frutta Soc. coop./Commission*, judgment of 19 January 2010 concerning the exception relating to the protection of the commercial interests of a third party and the prior agreement of a Member State,
- in Case C-362/08 P, *Internationaler Hilfsfonds e V/Commission*, judgment of 26 January 2010 concerning the concept of a 'reviewable act' within the meaning of Article 230 TEC,
- in Case T-237/05, *Éditions Odile Jacob SAS/Commission*, judgment of 9 June 2010 concerning the exception relating to the protection of the purpose of investigations and audits, the exception relating to the protection of commercial interests, the exception relating to the protection of the decision-making process and the exception relating to the protection of legal opinions,
- in case C-139/07 P, *Commission/Tsechische Glaswerke Ilmenau GmbH*, judgment of 29 June 2010 concerning the protection of the purpose of investigations and the requirement that the Member State concerned should consider the content of each individual document referred to in the application for access,
- in Case C-28/08 P, *Commission/Bavarian Lager*, judgment of 29 June 2010 concerning the protection of personal data,
- in joined Cases C-514/07 P, C-528/07 P et C-532/07 P, *Kingdom of Sweden/Commission*, judgment of 21 September 2010 concerning access to the memoranda lodged by the Commission in legal proceedings before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance,

⁴ For detailed information concerning the complaints, see <http://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/cases/home.faces>

⁵ See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:161:0055:0056:EN:PDF>

- in Case T-439/08, Kalliope Agapiou Joséphidès/Commission and Agence exécutive ‘Éducation, audiovisuel et culture’ (EACEA), judgment of 21 October 2010 concerning the concept of documents emanating from a third party, the exception relating to the protection of the privacy and integrity of the individual and the exception relating to the protection of commercial interests,
- in Case T-474/08, Dieter C. Umbach/Commission, judgment of 21 October 2010 concerning access to documents relating to a contract concluded under the TACIS programme and the dispute between the applicant and the Commission which is the subject of proceedings before a Belgian civil court,
- in joined Cases C-92/09 and C-93/09 (requests for preliminary rulings submitted by the Verwaltungsgericht Wiesbaden, Germany), judgment of 9 November 2010 concerning the processing of personal data and the publication of information concerning the recipients of agricultural subsidies,
- in Cases T-494/08 to T-500/08 and T-509/08, Ryanair Ltd./Commission, judgment of 10 December 2010 concerning access to documents relating to State aid monitoring procedures and the exception relating to the protection of the purpose of inspections, investigations and audits.

Finally, in a significant development in the relevant case law the Court of Justice (in its judgment in Case C-28/08P of 29 June 2010, concerning *Bavarian Lager*, as referred to above) overturned the judgment of the General Court of 8 November 2007 (in Case T-194/04) on the key issue of the relationship between Regulations (EC) Nos 1049/2001 and 45/2001, i.e. the relationship between two fundamental principles of European law: transparency (Article 15 TFEU), on the one hand, and the protection of personal data (Article 16 TFEU), on the other. In its judgment the Court of Justice found that the two regulations pursue different objectives, so that, when disclosing documents pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, the institutions must also comply with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, since the disclosure of information via the publication of documents constitutes processing of personal data within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. The European Data Protection Supervisor and all the Union institutions, which, following the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty, are required to comply with the principle of transparency, must now take full account of this new case law.

For detailed information concerning the various actions and judgments reference is also made to the annual reports of the Commission⁶ (a party to most of the cases) and the Council⁷, and to the website of the Court of Justice of the European Union⁸.

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/access_documents/index_en.htm

⁷ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=305&lang=en>

⁸ http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/j_6/

VI. INTERINSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

1. The new ‘transparency register’

As part of its ‘European Transparency Initiative’ the Commission opened discussions on lobbying with the aim of specifying precisely which actors and lobby groups can be involved in the preparation and adoption of legislative acts by the EU institutions. Since the Commission and Parliament⁹ were in favour of the establishment of a joint register, a working party was set up to consider the implications of such a register for all the lobbyists who have access to the Council, the Commission or Parliament and the scope for drawing up a joint code of conduct.

In 2010 a political agreement was concluded between the Commission and Parliament in the working party, which prepared a draft agreement on the establishment of a ‘transparency register’. This register will replace the two institutions’ current registers of lobbyists.

Parliament’s Committee on Constitutional Affairs is currently considering this matter under Rule 127, based on a draft report (rapporteur: Carlo Casini). After the adoption of the draft agreement by plenary (scheduled for May 2011), the joint register is planned to enter into force in June 2011.

The purpose of the new joint transparency register is to provide a ‘one-stop shop’ for organisations wishing to register as lobbyists and for members of the public wishing to find out more about the natural or legal persons who act as lobbyists. Those who wish to do so can also consult the full list of lobbyists involved in the framing and implementation of Union policies.

The register covers all activities carried out with a view to influencing the EU institutions’ decision-making process. All representatives of the media, a think tank, a firm, a contractor or an independent movement who take part in policy-making discussions in the institutions will be invited to register. Access badges for Parliament’s buildings will be issued only to organisations and individuals who have registered.

2. Interinstitutional cooperation

The departments responsible for implementing Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 in the three institutions liaised regularly on legal and practical matters relating to the implementation of the regulation, Article 15(1) of which stipulates that ‘*the institutions shall develop good administrative practices with a view to facilitating the exercise of the right of access guaranteed by the Regulation*’.

The interinstitutional committee provided for in the second paragraph of that article did not meet at political level in 2010.

⁹ European Parliament resolution of 8 May 2008 on the development of the framework for the activities of interest representatives (lobbyists) in the European institutions (P6_TA(2008)0197)

VII. CONCLUSIONS

At present the electronic Register contains **362 217 references** (2 386 485 documents when all language versions are taken into account); 90% of the documents are directly accessible on the internet.

A total of **1139 applications** for access to documents were made via the Register website in 2010. The slight downward trend seen in recent years is probably the direct result of the availability of an ever greater number of documents on the internet, via the electronic Register itself, with its expanding range of references, and via other dedicated pages on the Europarl server.

As regards the breakdown of applicants by socio-professional category, applications from **academic circles** (in particular university researchers) still make up the largest share of the total (**40%**). The language most frequently used in making applications was English, followed by French and German, a recurring pattern.

Two hundred and seventy-three (23.5% of the total) of the applications concerned access to **documents never previously made public**. The positive response rate for this category was **91%**: full access was granted in 236 cases and partial access in a further eight (see Table 8 annexed to the report).

As in 2008, applications for access to documents not previously made public chiefly concerned comitology documents and correspondence (mail).

A total of 24 applications for access were refused either outright or in part. The reason for refusal most often given (37%) was the exception relating to protection of the decision-making process (Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001). This is explained by the fact that many applications for access concern comitology documents, and the texts of implementing measures are made public only after a decision has been taken by the committee responsible. Accordingly, applications are initially rejected, but then granted once a certain period of time has elapsed. The next most frequent reason given, in 25% of cases, was protection of privacy – personal data (Article 4(1)(b)). These percentages are very similar to those for 2009 (see Table 8 annexed to this report).

The number of **confirmatory applications** submitted following an initial refusal to grant access (Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001) was five.

In 2010 the **Ombudsman** closed complaints **2682/2008/MAD** and **793/2007/(WP)BEH** without finding that Parliament had been guilty of maladministration. A new complaint procedure (900/2010/MF) concerning the refusal to disclose Parliament documents was opened in 2010.

One action before the **Court of Justice** was brought in 2010 against a Parliament decision taken pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 and concerned the exception relating to data protection.

Finally, in a significant development in the relevant case law the Court of Justice (in its judgment in Case C-28/08P of 29 June 2010, concerning *Bavarian Lager*, as referred to above) overturned the judgment of the General Court (in Case T-194/04) on the key issue of the relationship between Regulations (EC) Nos 1049/2001 and 45/2001, i.e. the relationship between two fundamental principles of European law: transparency (Article 15 TFEU), on the one hand, and the protection of personal data (Article 16 TFEU), on the other. The European Data Protection Supervisor and all the Union institutions, which, following the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty, are required to comply with the principle of transparency, must now take full account of this new case law.

**Statistics on REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS and on
Electronic Register consultation (situation on 31/12/2010)**

1. TOTAL NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REQUESTED VIA THE ELECTRONIC REGISTER WEBSITE

2008	2009	2010
1300	1260	1139

2. NUMBER OF INITIAL APPLICATIONS CONCERNING UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

2008	2009	2010
237	273	268

3. NUMBER OF CONFIRMATORY APPLICATIONS

2008	2009	2010
13 ¹	3	5

4. COMPLAINTS TO THE OMBUDSMAN

2008	2009	2010
1	0	1

¹ Partial access granted in 4 cases and total access granted in 1 case

5. LANGUAGE USED BY THE APPLICANT

LANGUAGE	2008	2009	2010
BG	0,77%	0,48%	1,93 %
ES	5,62%	7,38%	6,59 %
CS	0,23%	0,40%	0,81 %
DA	1%	0,48%	0,61 %
DE	12,77%	20,95%	10,74 %
ET	-		0,10 %
EL	0,69%	0,56%	0,20 %
EN	50,54%	37,06%	45,69 %
FR	14,31%	18,89%	23,81 %
IT	5,31%	4,60%	3,44 %
LV	0,08%		0,10 %
LT	0,08%	0,08%	0,10 %
HU	0,54%	0,40%	0,81 %
MT	-		0,00 %
NL	2,31%	3,25%	2,63 %
PL	2,38%	1,35%	0,71 %
PT	0,85%	1,11%	0,71 %
RO	0,38%	0,95%	0,41 %
SK	0,46%	0,56%	-
SL	-		-
FI	0,38%	0,24%	0,10 %
SV	1,31%	1,27%	0,51 %
OTHER	-		-

6. GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD OF APPLICANTS

Country	2008	2009	2010
BELGIUM	21,08%	15,16%	20,57 %
BULGARIA	1%	0,56%	2,03 %
CZECH REPUBLIC	0,46%	0,63%	1,42 %
DENMARK	1,15%	0,95%	1,62 %
GERMANY	11,77%	20,40%	12,46 %
ESTONIA	-	0,16%	0,10 %
GREECE	1,31%	0,48%	1,01 %
SPAIN	4,77%	7,14%	4,46 %
FRANCE	9,85%	11,51%	14,08 %
IRELAND	2,38%	1,27%	1,32 %
ITALY	6%	5,32%	4,86 %
CYPRUS	0,46%	0,16%	0,10 %
LATVIA	0,23%	0,16%	-
LITHUANIA	0,23%	0,16%	0,20 %
LUXEMBURG	2,46%	4,44%	5,67 %
HUNGARY	0,46%	0,56%	0,91 %
MALTA	0,15%	0,32%	0,30 %
THE NETHERLANDS	3,38%	3,41%	4,96 %
AUSTRIA	1,08%	1,59%	1,62 %
POLAND	2,92%	1,83%	1,01 %
PORTUGAL	1%	0,87%	0,51 %
ROMANIA	0,92%	1,27%	0,71 %
SLOVENIA	0,46%	0,08%	-
SLOVAKIA	0,54%	0,56%	0,10 %
FINLAND	0,77%	0,24%	0,20 %
SWEDEN	1,77%	1,75%	1,93 %
UNITED KINGDOM	12,92%	8,73%	6,48 %
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES	0,46%	0,32%	0,30 %
THIRD COUNTRIES	10%	9,92%	10,94 %
NON SPECIFIED	-	0,08%	0,10 %

7. PROFESSIONAL PROFILE OF APPLICANTS

Professional profile	2008	2009	2010
CIVIL SOCIETY (see detailed table below)	54,06%	21,75%	20,47%
JOURNALISTS	0,11%	3,35%	7,12%
LAWYERS	0,43%	13,11%	15,93%
ACADEMIC WORLD University Research	27,41%	41,36%	38,47%
ACADEMIC WORLD Libraries	2,28%	1,42%	2,33%
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (other than EU institutions)	8,88%	13,62%	8,81%
MPE, MPE ASSISTANT	1,41%	1,52%	1,55%
OTHERS (Pensioners, unemployed, etc.)	5,42%	3,86%	5,31%

CIVIL SOCIETY	2009	2010
Environment	2,80%	5,70%
Other groups of interest	12,15%	9,49%
Industry / Commercial sector	79,44	81,01%
NGOs	5,61%	3,80%

8. REFUSAL PURSUANT ART. 4 OF REGULATION 1049/2001

Refusal	2008 ²	2009 ³	2010 ⁴
ARTICLE 4.1a) PROTECTION PUBLIC INTEREST	2,08%	5,26%	12,5%
ARTICLE 4.1b) PROTECTION PRIVACY AND INTEGRITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL	21,88%	26,31%	25%
ARTICLE 4.2.1E PROTECTION COMMERCIAL INTEREST	1,04%	2,63%	8,3%
ARTICLE 4.2.2E PROTECTION COURT PROCEEDINGS AND LEGAL ADVICE	2,08%	10,52%	12,5%
ARTICLE 4.2.3E PROTECTION INSPECTIONS AUDITS	15,63%	15,78%	4,0%
ARTICLE 4.3 PROTECTION INSTITUTIONS - DECISION-MAKING PROCESS	57,29%	39,47%	37,5%

² Total number of refusals: 47

- Partial access: 5 cases at initial stage and 4 cases at confirmative stage

³ Total number of refusals: 39

- Partial access : 6 cases at initial stage

⁴ Total number of refusals: 24

- Partial access : 8 cases at initial stage

9. ELECTRONIC REGISTER CONSULTATION

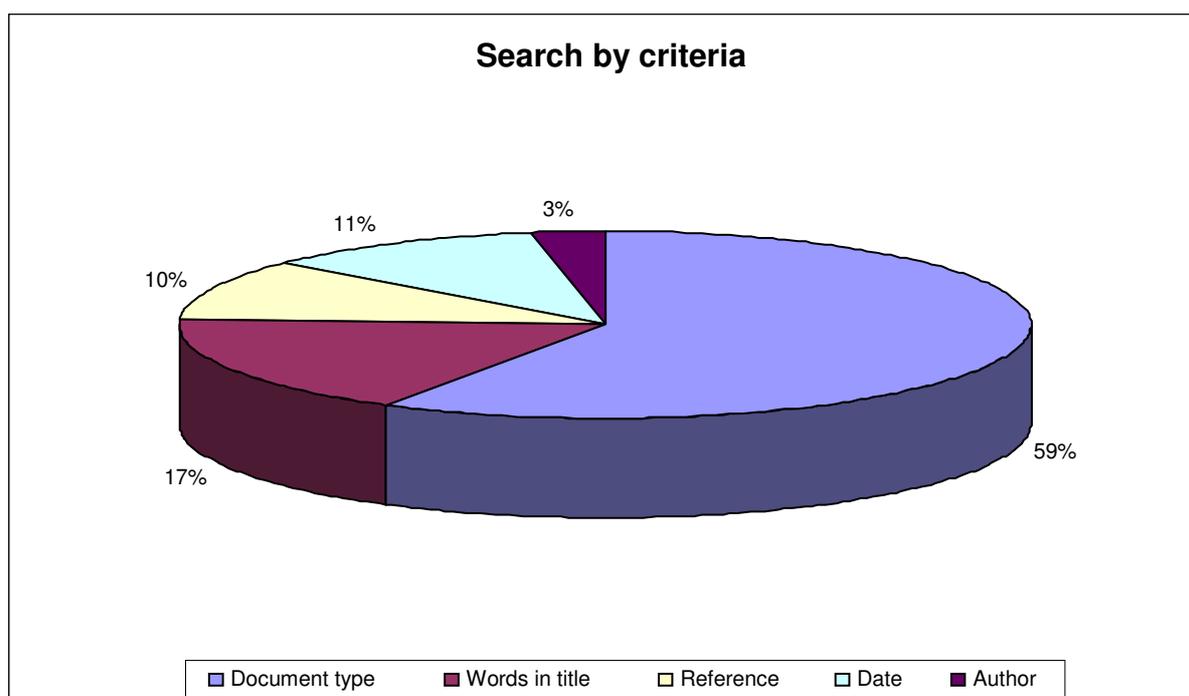
A. Documents listed in the Register

Total Documents	References	Files
December 2008	262.000	1.682.774
December 2009	310.760	1.998.330
December 2010	362.217	2.386.485

B. Statistics on consultation "Access to Documents" website on Europarl

2010	Total	Monthly
Hits	234.873	19.573
Queries	67.403	5.617
Visits	123.228	10.269

C. Most frequently used search criteria



D. Search by "Document type" - details

