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Open licences for ELF

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Open Licences for ELF

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I Starting point: recommendation by the European Commission (2014/C 240/01)

In its recently published guidelines on recommended standard licences, datasets and charging for the reuse of documents (2014/C 240/01), the European Commission recommends the use of standard licences such as Creative Commons licences. Especially open standard licences such as the CC0 public domain dedication are recommended since it “allows waiving copyright and database rights on PSI, it ensures full flexibility for reusers and reduces the complications associated with handling numerous licences, with possibly conflicting provisions.”

Further recommendations of the Commission include that the open standard licence should:

- Provide a reference to the conditions under which reuse is allowed should appear prominently at the point of display of, or accompanying, the information.
- Define the temporal and geographical scope of the rights covered by the licensing agreement.
- Define the types of rights granted and the range of reuse allowed.
- Grant a worldwide (to the extent allowed under national law), perpetual, royalty-free, irrevocable (to the extent allowed under national law) and non-exclusive rights to use the information covered by the licence.
- Explicitly set out the rights not covered by the licence.
- Define the types of right granted (copyright, database right, and related rights) broadly.
- Use the broadest possible wording to refer to what can be done with the data covered by the licence (terms, such as, use, reuse, share can be further described by an indicative list of examples).

The Commission continues “where licences are required by law and cannot be replaced by simple notices, it is advisable that they cover attribution requirements only, as any other obligations may limit licensees' creativity or economic activity, thereby affecting the reuse potential of the documents in question.”

Several licences comply with the principles of ‘openness’. They have been translated into many languages, centrally updated, and already used extensively worldwide. Open standard licences, for example the most recent Creative Commons (CC) licences (version 4.0), could allow the reuse of PSI without the need to develop and update custom-made licences at national or sub-national level.

In addition, the LAPSI¹ 2.0 thematic network discourages organisations to use their own open government licence since it raises all kinds of interoperability and licence management issues. If countries still prefer to do so, the LAPSI 2.0 thematic network advises to create only an Attribution-only licence (see Prodromos Tsiavos, Licence Interoperability Report v. 1.3²).

¹ LAPSI stands for Legal Aspects of Public Sector Information.

²


² http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/apps/projects/logos//1/325171/080/deliverables/001_D51Licenceinteroperabilit
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/apps/projects/logos//1/325171/080/deliverables/001_D51Licenceinteroperabilit
yReportfinalARES20133580149.pdf

2 Recommended open licences


The European Commission as well as the LAPSI 2.0 thematic network recommends for open government data the use of the CC0 declaration or, if CC0 appears not feasible or possible, a CC-BY 4.0 licence. Below, the main characteristics of CC0 and CC-BY are described.

2.1 CC0

The Creative Commons Zero declaration (CC0) allows one to waive all copyrights and related or neighbouring rights in one's work, such as moral rights (to the extent that these can be waived), publicity or privacy rights, rights protecting against unfair competition, and database rights and rights protecting the extraction, dissemination and reuse of data.³

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Affirmer overtly, fully, permanently, irrevocably and unconditionally waives Copyright and Related Rights and associated claims and causes of action in the Work in all territories worldwide for the maximum duration provided by applicable law or treaty, in any current or future medium and for any number of copies, and for any purpose whatsoever, including without limitation commercial, advertising or promotional purposes.- Work is provided "as-is"- No trademark or patent rights held by Affirmer are waived
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2.2 CC-BY 4.0

 Attribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- You let others Share (copy and redistribute) the material in any medium or format and/or Adapt (remix, transform, and build upon the material) for any purpose, even commercially - but only if they give appropriate credit, provide a link to the licence, and indicate if changes were made- Non-sub licensable licence grant- No endorsement (no use in any way that suggests the licensor endorses the use or the user)- Work is provided "as-is"
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In November 2013, the CC-BY 4.0 licence replaced the CC-BY-3.0 version of 2007. There are a number of differences between the two versions. The main differences are the licence scope beyond copyright (e.g. database rights) and the manner of attribution. Below, we list the relevant differences, as listed by https://wiki.creativecommons.org/License_Versions.

2.2.1 Sui Generis database rights

The CC 4.0 international suite licences database rights along with copyright. When the CC 4.0 licence is used for a database, sui generis database rights are implicated, whether or not copyright is implicated. The 3.0 version does not mention sui generis rights. In the ported 3.0 licences for jurisdictions where those rights exist, these rights are addressed according to [CC's 3.0 database rights policy](#). Under this policy, sui generis rights must be licensed but licence restrictions for uses triggering database rights must also be waived. With the switch

³ See Loenen, B. van, Janssen, K. & Welle Donker, FM (2012). Towards true interoperable geographic data: developing a global standard for geo-data licences. In K Janssen & J Crompvoets (Eds.), *Geographic Data and the Law. Defining New Challenges* (pp. 19-36). Leuven: Leuven University Press; see also <http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/legalcode>

from ported licences to international licences, version 4.0 explicitly addresses licence conditions applicable to sui generis rights. Version 2.0 does not address sui generis database rights at all.

There are other differences in the licence scope beyond copyright, such as the treatment of moral rights and trademark rights. However, these differences are not relevant to the ELF platform.

2.2.2 Attribution and marking

In version 4.0, a licensor may request removal of attribution by users whether the work is modified or not. In earlier versions of CC, the title of the work was required in the attribution. In version 4.0, this is no longer a requirement to increase flexibility and ease of compliance.

In version 4.0, an URI is required for proper attribution if it is reasonably practicable to include. In previous versions, an URI is only required if it contains copyright notices of licensing information.

Version 4.0 includes a “no endorsement” clause, i.e. the licence is clear that the user is not granted permission to suggest the licensor endorses their use. In earlier versions, this is also the case but it was never explicitly mentioned. In version 4.0, this clause is expressed as a limitation on the rights granted by the licensor.

In version 4.0, licensees are required to indicate if they have made modifications to the licenced material. In version 3.0, this obligation only applies if they result in the creation of an adaptation.

3 Open Licences in the ELF network

3.1 Open licences currently in use in the ELF network

Table 3.1 provides an overview of the in the ELF network existing open licences (through the survey of Marta and additional licences of Norway, Spain and Eurogeographics).⁴

Country	Licence	Key characteristics
Czech Republic	Unknown	- Data can be downloaded without reference to a licence
Denmark	Conditions for use of open public geographic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Register before access - Right to copy, distribute and publish, adapt and combine with other material, exploit commercially and non-commercially - Attribution required + link + note on whether the data were retrieved from the Licensor or through a data service. - Copy of conditions available to 3rd parties. - Same conditions apply if forwarding data to a 3rd party. - No guarantee for the continued availability of the Data - Licensor may change the licence and licence conditions at all times.
Eurogeographics	EuroGlobalmap licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to reproduce, distribute, adapt, extract, re-utilize and communicate to the public for any legal purpose including commercial exploitation - Attribution required + link - Sublicensing allowed - No endorsement - As is provided - No right to use trademark
Finland	CC-BY 4.0	
France	Licence ouverte	- Right to reproduce, copy, publish, transmit, disseminate, redistribute the information, to adapt, modify, transform and extract from the

⁴ Czech Republic CUZK Geoportal at <http://geoportal.cuzk.cz/>; Danish Geodata Agency at <http://eng.gst.dk/media/gst/2364686/Conditionsforuseofopenpublicgeographicdata.pdf>; Eurogeographics at <http://www.eurogeographics.org/form/topographic-data-eurogeographics>; National Land Survey of Finland at <http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/en/opendata>; France at <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/licence-ouverte-open-licence>; the Netherlands Kadaster at <http://www.kadaster.nl/web/artikel/Alle-producten-1/TOPvector.htm> and the Dutch PDOK geoportal <https://www.pdok.nl/en/products/downloading-data-pdok>; Norwegian Mapping Authority at <http://kartverket.no/en/Kart/Gratis-kartdata/Open-and-Free-geospatial-data-from-Norway/>; the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Slovenian Republic at http://www.gu.gov.si/en/services/free_access_database/; the Spanish Instituto Geográfico Nacional at <http://www.ign.es/ign/main/index.do?locale=en> and the Spanish Catastro at <http://www.sedecatastro.gob.es/>; UK Ordnance Survey at <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/os-opendata.html>.

		<p>information, to exploit the information commercially and non-commercially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attribution required)Name + date last updated or URL link - No endorsement - As is provided - No misleading third parties - Licence is compatible with CC-BY 2.0, OGL (UK) and ODC-BY (Open Knowledge Foundation)
Netherlands	CC-BY version 3.0 and CC-BY 4.0	
Netherlands	CC0	
Norway	CC-BY 4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Register before access
Slovenia	Open data licence Slovenia ("CC- like")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only available in Slovenian language. It is very similar with Danish license "Conditions for use of open public geographic data". - Data can be copied, distributed, published, reused and adapted in new products for commercial or non-commercial use. - Attribution required (Name source + year) - As is provided; SI NMCA do not take any liabilities regarding data/service quality and continued availability.
Spain	"CC-BY like"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request for attribution as "© IGN. National Geographic Institute of Spain"
Spain	Resolution of 23 March 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Register before access - Data must be transformed when reusing data - Authorisation for reuse and transform is granted for a period of 10 years - Attribution required (name source + access date) - As is provided - No guarantee for the continuous availability of the Service
United Kingdom	Ordnance Survey Open Data licence (based on OGL version 2.0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to copy, publish, distribute, transmit, adapt, combine and exploit the information commercially and non-commercially - Attribution required (Name source + year) - Attribution passed on in any sub-licences - No endorsement - As is provided

Table 3.1 Overview of open licences in ELF countries.

We see that most countries build in one way or another on the framework of Creative Commons. Finland, Norway and the Netherlands are using CC-BY 3.0/4.0 and/or CC0; the other open licences are similar in the rights granted, the licence conditions, the rights not licenced, and the disclaimer and limitation of liability. Sometimes, there are differences in

the wording of the use rights and sometimes, issues are addressed that may not need to be addressed in an open data licence (e.g., no guarantee on the data availability).

3.2 Differences in open licences

Although many of the open licences build on the Creative Commons suite framework, and have many similarities, there are also a number of differences. These differences may pose barriers for some ELF network participants.

3.2.1 Denmark

The Danish Open Data licence differs from CC-BY 4.0. In Denmark, users must register first. The attribution is very specific (name of Agency + name of dataset + retrieval date + data retrieved from Licensor or through a data service). If the data is made available to third parties, the original attribution licence terms must be available to these third parties, e.g. by using a link. In addition, there is an explicit clause that the Authority does not guarantee the continued availability of the data and that the Authority may at any time modify the right to use the data and under what circumstances. This last clause means that the Danish Open Licence for the data is revocable at any time.

Prior registration before access should not be considered as a barrier. Although CC prohibits the use of technical protection measures to prevent others from exercising the licenced rights, prior registration as such does not prevent the usage of the data.

The main differences between the Danish licence and CC-BY 4.0 are the specific attribution requirement and revocable data licence. As far as specific attribution is concerned, CC licences have a flexible attribution requirement. The proper method for giving credit will depend on the medium, means, and context in which a licensee is redistributing licensed material. The user may satisfy the attribution requirement if a link is provided to a place where the attribution information may be found.

As far as revocable licences are concerned, CC-BY licences for data are irrevocable by definition. However, with every updated version of the data, a new licence could be reapplied. The old licence would still apply to all data obtained under the older licence terms. However, as the value of ELF data lies in the actuality of the data, older downloaded versions would probably cease to be in use within foreseeable time.

The specific attribution requirements and the revocable licence may pose a barrier to international use of ELF data. The first barrier can only be overcome by making the attribution requirement more flexible in line with CC-BY 4.0. The latter barrier could be overcome by notifying potential reusers with a disclaimer on the ELF platform.

3.2.2 France

The French licence ouverte declares to be compatible with CC-BY 2.0. The differences between version CC-BY 2.0 and CC-BY 4.0 lie in the application to:

- sui generis database rights,
- the treatment of moral right,
- an explicit waiver of rights to enforce, and grant permission to circumvent technological protection measures
- automatic reinstatement after termination if violations occur
- attribution-specific elements.

In Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, the main differences between versions 2.0 and 4.0 were described. In CC-BY 2.0 the title of the work is required as part of the attribution; in CC-BY 4.0, this requirement was eliminated to increase flexibility and ease of compliance. However, this point should not be an issue as the French licence ouverte requires attribution by acknowledging its source “(at least the name of the « Producer ») and the date on which it was last updated. The « Re-user » may fulfil this condition by providing one or more hypertext links (URL) referring to the « Information » and effectively acknowledging its source.”⁵

In the CC-BY 4.0 version, licensees are required to indicate if they made modifications to the licensed material. This obligation applies whether or not the modifications produced adapted material. In 3.0 and earlier license versions, the indication of changes is only required if a derivative is created. This clause does not specifically appear in the French licence ouverte.

The differences to attribution between CC-BY 4.0 and the French licence ouverte should not pose a legal barrier as such for international use of ELF data.

3.2.3 Spain

The Spanish Cadastre uses an open data licence, which is not compatible with CC-BY licence. The main differences between the Catastro licence and CC-BY are the requirement that the data must be transformed and the licence term of 10 years. The latter should not pose a barrier, as most reusers will update the data within the 10-year period. However, the former requirement may pose an enforcement problem when the data is reused by users outside Spain. The licence condition implies that data cannot be hosted by ELF and can only be invoked from the Spanish web service. The ELF platform should notify potential reusers of the transformation requirement and the licence term limitation. However, it is expected that ELF users will transform the data anyway by combining with other data.

As explained in Section 3.2.1, user registration prior to accessing the data should not pose a barrier.

3.2.4 United Kingdom

The standard UK Open Government Licence 2.0 is similar to a CC-BY licence, and is compatible with CC-BY 4.0. However, the UK Ordnance Survey has added a clause to the standard OGL licence making the Ordnance Survey Open Data licence incompatible with CC-BY 4.0. In the Ordnance Survey OpenData licence, a user has to include the same acknowledgement requirement (name source + year) in any sub-licences of the data and a requirement that any further sub-licences do the same.⁶ CC-BY 4.0 prohibits such a restriction. If the standard OGL 2.0 licence were applied to the UK contribution to ELF data, there would be no impediment to using CC-BY 4.0 for international use. However, the Ordnance Survey OpenData licence is currently incompatible with CC-BY 4.0. The ELF platform could provide a notification alerting potential reusers of the sublicensing requirement.

⁵ <http://ddata.over-blog.com/xxxxxy/4/37/99/26/licence/Licence-Ouverte-Open-Licence-ENG.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-and-government/licensing/using-creating-data-with-os-products/os-opendata.html>

3.3 Summary open data licences currently in use

Most of the countries build in one way or another on the framework of Creative Commons with CC-BY the most common licence. It would, therefore, be the most obvious to recommend that ELF would adopt the CC-BY 4.0 licence for open data. Although some of the identified differences, such as user registration prior to access or the CC-BY 2.0 compatibility of the French licence ouverte, will not pose a barrier to CC-BY 4.0 compatibility, there are, however, some differences that may pose a barrier to adopting a CC-BY 4.0 licence. The current open data licences for Spanish Cadastral Data and for the UK Ordnance Survey data are incompatible with CC-BY 4.0. If ELF decides to invoke the national services rather than hosting data, a disclaimer and a link to the specific licence conditions should suffice. The national authority will be responsible for enforcement of the specific licence conditions.

4 ELF scenarios

In this chapter, we discuss in which cases the national licence should be used and in which cases an ELF licence (original product, derived product, combined product). It is important to distinguish between data licences and service licences. In this chapter, we consider an ELF platform as a service delivering national data.

4.1 Scenario 1: 1:1 delivery of a national product

In this scenario, ELF provides a temporary identical copy of the national product and provides this copy under the same conditions as the national product is provided. For example, the Slovenian product will be provided with the Slovenian open data licence. ELF will merely temporarily host the data for technical reasons. The data will be invoked from national services.

4.2 Scenario 2: Multiple national products into one ELF product

In this scenario, the national products will be merged into one ELF product, e.g. by selecting a cross-border area (integrated ELF product). If one uses the integrated ELF product, at least two and a maximum of eight open licences may apply to the use of the ELF product. To ensure transparency and consistency in the licence conditions, it is preferred to have a single licence for the ELF product.

Most open data licences in Table 3.1 share many elements in terms of granted use, obligations of the user, rights not covered by the licence and liability issues. Most licences are building on or are Creative Commons “attribution” licences, and allow combined attribution, e.g. the OGL states that if multiple attributions are not practical, attribution may be in the form of “*Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.*”

Since the Creative Commons licences CC0 and CC-BY 4.0 fulfil the requirements the European Commission has set for open data licences, most national open geodata licences are in line with the Creative Commons licences, for the ELF open products a CC-BY 4.0 licence may be chosen. This would optimise the transparency of the allowed use of the integrated ELF product and contribute to the interoperability between the ELF product and other (non-ELF) products.

This scenario would require an open data policy change in Denmark, France, Spain and the United Kingdom. This is, however, unlikely to occur within the term of the ELF project.

4.3 Scenario 3: Selecting national product from the ELF product

In theory, the integrated ELF product may allow for the selection of a single national product. However, this would lead to a situation where in scenario 1, a national open licence applies and in scenario 2, an open ELF licence applies for identical national products. In this instance, it would be recommended that the ELF licence (CC-BY 4.0) replace the national licence for transparency reasons. Another option may be that the functionality of the ELF product does not allow selections of single nations. A third option is to add in the ELF licence an additional term stating that in the instance of the selection of a single country, the national open licence applies. However, the last option results in fact into a new open licence, which is not advisable.

4.4 Remaining questions

To comply with the Spanish open data licence for Cadastral data, ELF should only use invoking services. In this case, national open data licence will be applicable to the data. This raises the first question if the ELF platform needs to use a separate ELF licence for the web service, and if so, what type of licence.

If a CC-BY-type licence were chosen for the invoked ELF open data, the second question that needs to be answered, is how attribution should be given, given the fact that CC-BY does not allow specific attribution in a specific place. The most logical way of recommending attribution would be to allow for multiple source attribution, e.g. *“Contains ELF data + year”*. Similar to the CC-BY licence, ELF should allow for flexibility in attribution for compliance reasons.

Another remaining issue is whether the ELF platform should refer to a single ELF licence (for invoked data) or to link to the individual licences per data holder? If the latter is the case, will ELF provide a link to the information provided by the national authority? This may pose problems with missing information (e.g. Czech Republic), mismatch in information (e.g. the Netherlands) or language issues (e.g. Slovenia). It may be preferable to refer to an ELF page with specific information about the licences of the individual data holders in multiple languages. This page should also describe the main differences between the different open licences. However, licence changes in the individual countries need to be monitored regularly.

The fourth question that needs to be addressed is how to deal with the specific licence differences as these differences cannot be addressed in a single licence. For instance, the UK requirement of users having to pass on attribution requirement to all subsequent licences is incompatible with the CC-BY 4.0 licence and/or CC0 declaration used in Finland, Norway and the Netherlands, as none of the Creative Commons licences grant permission to sublicense the licensed material. It would not be practical to include such a clause in an ELF open licence as this would cause a problem of having a more restrictive licence for a product obtained through ELF rather than obtained through a national service. Especially for data licenced under a CC-BY 4.0 or a CC0 licence.

The last question that needs to be addressed is how to deal with data obtained via services when the national licence is revoked or amended.

Appendix I

Country	Licence	Dataset	Free for all	Special
Denmark	Condition for use of open geographic data http://eng.gst.dk/media/gst/2364686/Conditionsforuseofopenpublicgeographicdata.pdf	Administrative borders, Topography, parcel map, Geographical Names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<u>Grundlæggende landkortdata</u>; • <u>Aktuelle topografiske kort</u> ; • <u>Stednavne</u> • <u>Landinddelinger</u> ; • <u>DHM - Danmarks Højdemodel</u> ; • <u>Matrikeldata</u> ; • <u>Historiske kort - georefererede</u>; • <u>Historiske kort - ikke georefererede</u> ; • <u>Kort til print</u> ; • <u>Geonøgler</u>) 	Yes	Register before access
France http://professionnels.ign.fr/geofla	Licence ouverte (OI/IO) ETALAB: open data, free for every usage. It is a governmental license. No link	Road network, small and medium scale , administrative boundaries small scale		IP data provider The « Reuser » is solely responsible for its reuse of the « Information ». The reuse shall not mislead third parties or misrepresent the content of the « Information », its source and its time of last update.
The Netherlands www.kadaster.nl	CC-BY 4.0, with link to licence	Administrative borders, Topography (vector and raster)	Yes	IP data provider
www.pdok.nl	CC-BY 3.0, without link to the licence	Administrative borders, Topography (vector and raster) Address and building data, AHN25m, AHN5m, Governmental services	yes	Almost all PDOK files and data services are available under an "open" license. This means that everyone is free to use the data in accordance to a <u>Fair Use Policy</u> (can be found in the Dutch document <u>Products Services</u>

	CC0, without link to the declaration	National Road database		<p>Catalog Buyers in the PDOK Library) but only in Dutch</p> <p>IP data provider not enforced</p>
Norway	<p>CC BY 4.0</p> <p>http://kartverket.no/en/Kart/Gratis-kartdata/Open-and-Free-geospatial-data-from-Norway/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topographical land data from 1:50 000 – 1:5,000,000 (N50, N250, N500, N1000, N2000; N5000 vector and raster images) • Administrative/ property boundaries • Road networks including addresses • Place name data • Historical maps • National elevation models • Administrative boundaries 	Yes	To download the data sets you must register (except for historical maps). Data sets must be used according to the Norwegian Mapping Authority's terms of use .
Slovenia	<p>“CC like licence” (Licensor is granting to licensee free, non-exclusive, spatially and temporally unlimited license to reproduce, modify and join data and services for commercial and non-commercial purposes.)</p> <p>http://www.gu.gov.si/en/</p> <p>No link</p>	Administrative units	Yes	<p>IP data provider;</p> <p>The licensee must use the data in accordance with Slovenian law.</p> <p>Attribution “Source and time”</p> <p>The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia (SI NMCA) is issuing/offering geodetic data in compliance with Access to Public information Act and Decree on communication and reuse of information of public character, both adopted in compliance the Directive on the reuse of public sector information 2003/98/EC.</p> <p>As the Act mentioned above declares, we can decide about charging our data or not and so we decided to offer some of the data sets/services (base map at 1 : 1,000,000 scale, data on some administrative units, data on cadastral areas etc.) free of charge as open data. For those data, we prepared Open data license at this moment only available in Slovenian language. It is very similar with Danish license called "Conditions for use of</p>

open public geographic data".

The point is that the use of our free data has not very much restrictions. There is a short summary of our Open data licence:

- The intellectual property rights are owned by SI NMCA in the name of the Republic of Slovenia.
- Open data can be copied, distributed, published, reused and adapted in new products for commercial or non-commercial use.
- If the data is published in any possible way, the user is obligated to cite the source of the data, the origin name of the data set and the date to which data refers.
- SI NMCA offers free data as it is and do not takes any liabilities regarding data/service quality and continued availability.

Spain
IGN

Unlicensed free download of digital geographic data for any use:

Notice: "The digital geographic data contained in the National Reference Geographic Equipment (EGRN), found in Article 1.1 of [Order FOM/956/2008](#) and the Metadata of geographic data produced by IGN and the geographic information services provided by IGN and CNIG do not require accepting the licensing agreement , and its use will, in any case, be free, as long as IGN is identified as the source and the owner of the data (to be referenced by "© IGN. National Geographic Institute of Spain") User registration is not required to download this information."

EGRN (National Reference Geographic Equipment): Control points (geodetic network and cartographic grids), gazetteers (Spanish Basic Gazetteer, Spanish Concise Gazetteer, administrative boundaries and population entities (cities, villages and towns)

yes

IP data provider

<p>Catastro</p>	<p>Seven: Access to and the massive download of graphic and alphanumeric information of the Cadastre is solely authorised for the transformation thereof by the interested party, creating new products on the basis thereof. Consequently, the distribution or marketing of the data supplied without its prior transformation is not authorised. Thus, the information distributed to third parties by the interested party shall be devoid of the value of final evidence in Court data referring to the natural, legal and economic characteristics of the properties recorded in the Cadastre have.</p> <p>Eleven. The authorisation to re-use and transform the information supplied is granted for a period of ten years.</p> <p>D.12: the Directorate-General for the Cadastre of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Kingdom of Spain, shall be cited as the source in all products or services created from downloaded cadastral data. Furthermore, the date when the product or service used was accessed shall be indicated</p> <p>http://www.catastro.minhap.es/documentos/normativa/res_230311.pdf</p>	<p>Digitalised urban cadastral cartography</p> <p>Digitalised rural cadastral cartography</p> <p>Alphanumeric cadastral information</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>The Service shall be rendered via the Cadastral Electronic Site, namely, http://www.sedecatastro.gob.es/ con following these steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior selection of the types of products offered; • Identification of the applicant, by means of his electronic signature, pursuant to Article 13.2, Paragraphs a) and b), of Act 11/2007, of 22 June, of citizens' electronic access to public services; • Evidence of express acceptance of the technical and legal conditions to access the service, defined in ANNEXE I of this Resolution; • Completion of the questionnaire described in ANNEXE II of this Resolution, aimed at obtaining information on economic sectors interested in cadastral data and on the use made thereof, with the purpose of evaluating the Service and to adopt decisions concerning its adaptation to perceived demand; <p>The effective download of information; by means of the formats specified in the following Paragraph</p>
<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Ordnance Survey Open Data Licence - End User licence ("CC BY like")</p>		<p>yes</p>	<p>acknowledge the source of the Information by including any attribution statement specified by the Information Provider(s) and, where possible, provide a link to this licence;</p> <p>We request inclusion of following copyright statements in any use or sublicense granted. each onward use, bound by this requirement;</p> <p>You must always use the following attribution</p>

statement to acknowledge the source of the information:

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EuroGlobalMap (1,1.000,000)

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- Transport networks
- Settlements
- Elevation
- Names locations

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