

Transparency and data: how do we strike the balance?

Magda Talaban – European Commission ECRF Conference Rome 4 June 2013



Transparency



- Government transparency: information on government activities
- Business: information on companies (disclosure)
- Tax transparency
- All actions aiming at combatting corruption and inequalities in different sectors
- In some areas transparency seems to be more important than in others (public authorities; listed companies; financial transactions)



Transparency



Ideal world

Reality

Transparency

Openness

Reliability

Cooperation

Good legislation

Law compliance

Transparency often questioned

Access to data sometimes restricted

Outdated information

Insufficient/inappropriate legislation?

Risk of corruption and law infringement



Transparency



Transparency

Lack of Transparency

Accountability

Trust

Legal certainty

Access to information

Safe business environment

Potential for lack of confidence (in government/business partners)

Less certain business environment

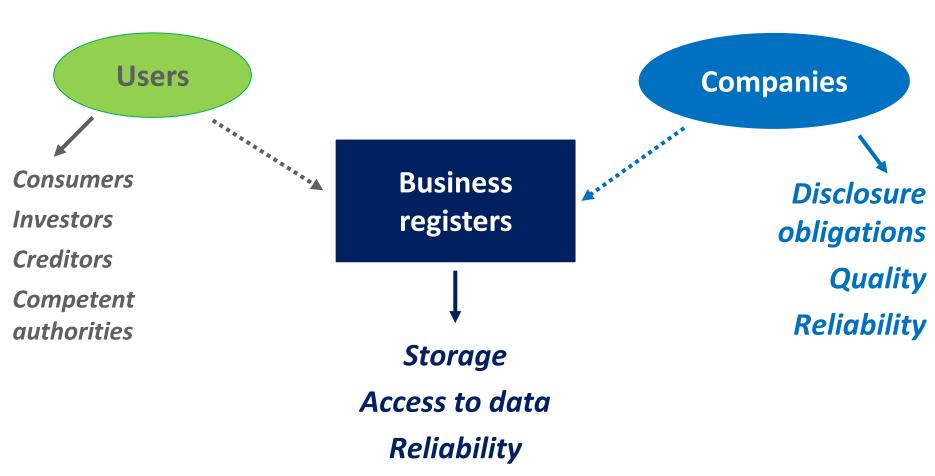
Risk of crime / financial crime

Missed opportunities



Data on companies





Maintenance

EU legislation



Examples:

 First company law directive: list of company documents to be filed with the business registers



- Accounting directives
- Third anti-money laundering directive (now under revision): information on beneficial owner
- Revised Transparency Directive: more disclosure requirements for listed companies and improved access to regulated information at EU level

EU legislation



Directive on interconnection of business registers

- Will ensure multilingual access at EU level to information on companies stored by EU business registers
- Will facilitate electronic communication between registers to ensure that data on companies and their foreign branches is up-to-date

Striking the balance



Data protection

Need to make data available while respecting the rights to protect personal data

Public data?

Should all data be public or should it only be accessible by relevant authorities/ "need to know" basis?

Burden on companies

Need to require enough data while limiting the administrative burden on companies

Easy access every where

Need to handle language barriers or other obstacles to ensure crossborder access to information



To ensure transparency



- Do we need access to more data?
- Do we need more access to data?
- Do we need more legislation?
- What about enforcement?



Questions and Answers

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