



Does Commercial Use of e- Infrastructures have Legal Implications?

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- What new regulatory issues are raised by non-state-funded organisations using state-funded e-infrastructures?
 - Noting that even state-funded use can raise hard legal questions!
 - http://www.e-irg.eu/images/stories/dissemination/white-paper_2013.pdf
- Some developments since then – see [u] on slides



Areas Reviewed

- Data Protection
- State Aid
- Procurement
- Network Regulation
- Access Policies
- Software Licences



Data Protection

- May cover both content, if personal, and account data
- Data controller/processor model doesn't fit e-Infrastructures
- Definition of personal data unclear and unharmonised
- Formalities for processing also unharmonised
- Exports from EEA subject to strict controls
- Commercial/non-commercial doesn't seem to matter
- [u] draft Data Protection Regulation may improve harmonisation
- [u] EUParl draft may make research on personal info harder



State Aid

- R&D&I exemption fits commercial use of e-Infrastructures
 - State contribution limited (typically to 50%)
 - Must have incentive effect, i.e. not just what market would do anyway
- Formalities unclear
 - How to demonstrate incentive effect?
 - How to cost state/private contributions?
 - Especially where there isn't a market to compare against
- [u] New (May 2014) rules on R&D&I
 - http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-368_en.htm
 - New exemptions for “research infrastructure” and “innovation clusters”
 - Increased maximum aid intensities for notified research infrastructure
 - Guidance: infrastructure funding, public-private interactions, incentive effect, etc.



Procurement

- Possible problem if past procurement excluded commercial use
- Application to public-private (user) partnerships not clear
- PPI (innovation) raises questions of valuing IPR etc.
- Possible use of Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP)
 - If building e-infrastructures involves research challenges
 - And if existing grant funding systems don't work
- [u] New 2014 Public Procurement Directive
 - Public-public partnerships clarified
 - “Innovation Partnerships” may be another approach to development
 - Not clear if it helps public-private partnerships



Network Regulation

- Two sets of law: ECS (~networks) and ISS (~services)
- **Private** ECS lightly regulated and harmonised
- Public ECS regulation heavier and less harmonised
 - Design/reporting requirements likely to prevent e.g. Bandwidth on demand
 - Ensure user community is sufficiently demarcated (SURFnet case)
- ISS law currently about (non-)liability, but ECS-type duties planned
 - ‘market operator’ proposal might catch e-Infrastructures too
- [u] EUParl draft NIS Dir less likely to see e-Inf as ‘market operators’



Access Policies

- Commercial use generally restricted/prohibited
- Research Networks
 - Very diverse policies
 - May allow customers' commercial partners
- Research Services
 - May allow basic research including private sector partners
 - Some looking at greater industry engagement (e.g. SMEs)
- [u] Might Charter for Access simplify this picture?



Software Licences

- Standard software
 - Often bought with restrictive licence (for education, non-profit, sector)
 - Likely to need time & money to negotiate extension of these
- Bespoke software
 - Licensing may not be clear (e.g. if developed through a series of projects)
 - IPR ownership may not be clear, so can't extend licence anyway
 - Ensure ownership and licence are agreed before developing
- [u] cloud licensing models may be an additional challenge



Conclusions

- Data protection law struggles with e-Infrastructure model
 - Commercial use unlikely to make this either worse or better
- Other laws permit use for new commercial R&D (up to 50%)
 - But process/formalities unclear
 - [u] new State Aid Framework a clear improvement - thanks
- Access policies and software licences are a barrier
 - Need to plan (and budget) to extend these



Main recommendations

- To legislators
 - Clarify application of existing laws to e-Infrastructures
 - Consider e-infrastructures in impact assessment of new laws
- To operators
 - Consider expanding access policies to permit commercial use
 - But ensure 'private' status of communications services is kept
 - Review licenses and procurements to check for any barriers
 - Ensure that licences & IPR for bespoke software are clear





THANK YOU

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