



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JUSTICE AND CONSUMERS

Unit 01: Communication and strategic planning

Brussels,  
JUST.01/AC

Mr Peter Teffer  
c/o EU Observer  
Rue Montoyer 18B  
B - 1000 Brussels

Advanced copy by email: ask+request-  
6767-19f41c7f@asktheeu.org

*Registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt*

Dear Mr Teffer,

**Subject: Your application for access to documents – Ref GestDem No 2019/2183**

We refer to your letter dated 08/04/2019 in which you make a request for access to documents, registered on 08/04/2019 under the above-mentioned reference number.

You request access to:

*- all documents - including but not limited to minutes, (hand-written) notes, audio recordings, verbatim reports, operational conclusions, lines to take, e-mails, and presentations - related to the 20 February 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová and CEOs of Central European TVs*

*- all documents - including but not limited to minutes, (hand-written) notes, audio recordings, verbatim reports, operational conclusions, lines to take, e-mails, and presentations - related to the 22 February 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová and Mr Davor Majetić, Director General of the Croatian Employers Association (CEA/HUP)*

*- all documents - including but not limited to minutes, (hand-written) notes, audio recordings, verbatim reports, operational conclusions, lines to take, e-mails, and presentations - related to the 15 March 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová and Mr Harald Kayser, Senior Partner and Chairman of PwC Europe SE*

*- all documents - including but not limited to minutes, (hand-written) notes, audio recordings, verbatim reports, operational conclusions, lines to take, e-mails, and presentations - related to the 19 March 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová (together with Vice President Ansip, Commissioners Gabriel and King) and representatives of Facebook, Google and Twitter.*

Your application concerns the following documents:

Meeting	Document	Ares reference	Exception to disclosure applied
<i>20 February 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová and CEOs of Central European TVs</i>	1. Meeting request, e-mail of 14/01/2019		Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001
	2. briefing		Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001
<i>22 February 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová and Mr Davor Majetić, Director General of the Croatian Employers Association (CEA/HUP)</i>	3. briefing		Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001
	4. mission report		Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001
<i>15 March 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová and Mr Harald Kayser, Senior Partner and Chairman of PwC Europe SE</i>	5. briefing		Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001
	6. meeting report	Ares(2019)1732648	Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001
<i>19 March 2019 meeting between commissioner Věra Jourová (together with Vice President Ansip, Commissioners Gabriel and King) and representatives of Facebook, Google and Twitter</i>	7. minutes of the meeting	Ares(2019)2581227	Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001

I am pleased to inform you that access is granted to all documents covered by your request.

Concerning documents n. 3 and 4, please note that they concern a wide range of topics and therefore parts, which are outside the scope of your request have been redacted.

Pursuant to Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, access to a document has to be refused if its disclosure would undermine the protection of privacy and the integrity of the individual, in particular in accordance with European Union legislation regarding the protection of personal data.

The applicable legislation in this field is Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free

movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC1 ('Regulation 2018/1725').

Some of the documents to which you request access contains/contain personal data, in particular names, mail and e-mail addresses and phone numbers.

Indeed, Article 3(1) of Regulation 2018/1725 provides that personal data 'means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person [...]'. The Court of Justice has specified that any information, which by reason of its content, purpose or effect, is linked to a particular person is to be considered as personal data.<sup>2</sup> Please note in this respect that the names, signatures, functions, telephone numbers and/or initials pertaining to staff members of an institution are to be considered personal data.<sup>3</sup>

In its judgment in Case C-28/08 P (*Bavarian Lager*)<sup>4</sup>, the Court of Justice ruled that when a request is made for access to documents containing personal data, the Data Protection Regulation becomes fully applicable<sup>5</sup>.

Pursuant to Article 9(1)(b) of Regulation 2018/1725, 'personal data shall only be transmitted to recipients established in the Union other than Union institutions and bodies if '[t]he recipient establishes that it is necessary to have the data transmitted for a specific purpose in the public interest and the controller, where there is any reason to assume that the data subject's legitimate interests might be prejudiced, establishes that it is proportionate to transmit the personal data for that specific purpose after having demonstrably weighed the various competing interests'.

Only if these conditions are fulfilled and the processing constitutes lawful processing in accordance with the requirements of Article 5 of Regulation 2018/1725, can the transmission of personal data occur.

According to Article 9(1)(b) of Regulation 2018/1725, the European Commission has to examine the further conditions for a lawful processing of personal data only if the first condition is fulfilled, namely if the recipient has established that it is necessary to have the data transmitted for a specific purpose in the public interest. It is only in this case that the European Commission has to examine whether there is a reason to assume that the data subject's legitimate interests might be prejudiced and, in the affirmative, establish the proportionality of the transmission of the personal data for that specific purpose after having demonstrably weighed the various competing interests.

In your request, you do not put forward any arguments to establish the necessity to have the data transmitted for a specific purpose in the public interest. Therefore, the European Commission

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<sup>1</sup> Official Journal L 205 of 21.11.2018, p. 39.

<sup>2</sup> Judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 20 December 2017 in Case C-434/16, *Peter Nowak v Data Protection Commissioner*, request for a preliminary ruling, paragraphs 33-35, [ECLI:EU:C:2017:994](#).

<sup>3</sup> Judgment of the General Court of 19 September 2018 in case T-39/17, *Port de Brest v Commission*, paragraphs 43-44, [ECLI:EU:T:2018:560](#).

<sup>4</sup> Judgment of 29 June 2010 in Case C-28/08 P, *European Commission v The Bavarian Lager Co. Ltd*, EU:C:2010:378, paragraph 59.

<sup>5</sup> Whereas this judgment specifically related to Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data, the principles set out therein are also applicable under the new data protection regime established by Regulation 2018/1725.

does not have to examine whether there is a reason to assume that the data subject's legitimate interests might be prejudiced.

Notwithstanding the above, please note that there are reasons to assume that the legitimate interests of the data subjects concerned would be prejudiced by disclosure of the personal data reflected in the documents, as there is a real and non-hypothetical risk that eg: such public disclosure would harm their privacy and subject them to unsolicited external contacts.

Consequently, I conclude that, pursuant to Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, access cannot be granted to the personal data, as the need to obtain access thereto for a purpose in the public interest has not been substantiated and there is no reason to think that the legitimate interests of the individuals concerned would not be prejudiced by disclosure of the personal data concerned.

In case you would disagree with the assessment that the redacted data are personal data which can only be disclosed if such disclosure is legitimate under the applicable rules on the protection of personal data, you are entitled, in accordance with Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, to submit a confirmatory application requesting the Commission to review this position.

Such a confirmatory application should be addressed within 15 working days upon receipt of this letter to the Secretariat-General of the Commission at the following address:

European Commission  
Secretariat-General  
Unit C.1. 'Transparency, Document Management and Access to Documents'  
BERL 7/076  
B-1049 Bruxelles, or by email to: [sg-acc-doc@ec.europa.eu](mailto:sg-acc-doc@ec.europa.eu)

Yours sincerely,

Giles GOODALL  
Head of Unit

Enclosure: Copy of documents 1 to 7 redacted as explained