



FOD Beleid & Ondersteuning

SPF Stratégie & Appui

Interoperable Europe Act

Regulation (EU) 2024/903

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Larger context: EU digital strategy

- Key Public Services:
100% online by 2030

=> crossborder
interoperability
as enabler



Why a legislative proposal?

Problem to solve:

- Inefficient governance of interoperability efforts between EU policies, the Commission and Member States for all administrative levels and sectors.
- Lack of common minimum interoperability specifications, shared solutions, standards.
- Lack of an 'interoperability by default' approach in the design and implementation of EU and MS's legislation and policies.

Pre-existing context

- Non-binding **European Interoperability Framework**
latest version: 2017
National implementation monitored through National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO).
- **Support to interoperability activities** since 1995, solutions to be found on **online platform (JoinUp) for interoperability solutions** and **community** since 2011.
- **Cooperation with Member States** through the informal CIO network (since 2015), and the Expert Group on interoperability of European public services (since 2020).

Key pillars

Scope: public administrations

Chapters

1. General provisions
2. Interoperable Europe Solutions
3. Interoperable Europe support measures
4. Interoperable Europe Governance
5. Interoperable Europe planning & monitoring
6. Final provisions



Structured and co-owned EU cooperation

- **Interoperable Board** (first meeting on 5th of December)
 - => The preparatory work is done at the level of the **shadow working group**
- **Interoperable Community** that put together public and private sectors, civil society and academic contributors altogether to contribute to the activities of the Board
- **Comittee** for Interoperable Europe **Regulatory Sandboxes**
- **National Competent Authorities (NCA) & Single Point Of Contact (SPOC)**

Interoperable Europe Board (Art. 15)

Composition: Member States + EC + observers

Tasks: (22 in total)

- manage EIF + adopt specialised/national interoperability frameworks
 - guidelines interoperability assessment
 - analyze interoperability assessment reports + provide suggestions
 - interoperable europe agenda
 - recommend interoperable europe solutions
 - propose support projects to the commission, innovation measures, funding support,...
 - organise annual online assembly of the Community
 - ...
- + possibility to launch working groups (=> shadow working group)

National Competent Authority & SPOC (Art 17)

Multiple NCA's possible, but only 1 SPOC NCA per MS

Tasks SPOC + NCA's:

- coordination between NCA's
- offer support for interoperability assessments
- coordination & promoting participation in support measures
- stimulation of reuse via portal(s)
- support administrations when collaborating with administrations of other member states

For BE:

BOSA = SPOC + NCA,

Flanders (Digitaal Vlaanderen) & Brussels (Paradigm): NCA
(no news from Wallonia yet)

Interoperability assessment (Art 3)

Mandatory assessment

- **before binding decisions** that influence the interoperability for **cross-border digital public services**
- based on EIF (or NIF/DIF)
- report in machine readable format, to be published on public website & shared with the Board
- no need to re-assess something that was already assessed previously
- Board/EC to provide supporting guidelines/tools

Reuse Interoperability Solutions

- Mandatory sharing of solutions (+ some exceptions)
- On request or via Interoperable Europe Portal
- Board designates recommended 'Interoperable Europe Solutions', taking interoperability assessments into account

Interoperability support

- Art 9: support projects
- Art10: innovation measures
- Art 11+12: interoperability regulatory sandboxes (min 3 participants)
- Art 13: training: Board provides free training material & online training programmes, EU&MS provide training programmes for staff
- Art 14: peer reviews (voluntary, by experts from other MS)

BOSA as National Competent Authority and Single Point of Contact

- Coordination within BE regarding all questions related to the Regulation
- Support of BE public services to set up or adapt the processes by which they carry out interoperability assessments
- Foster the share and reuse of interoperability solutions
- Coordination & encouragement of federal, regional and local entities to be actively involved for support projects and innovation measures
- Set up the necessary cooperation structures with the other authorities involved for the implementation of the IEA. As Digital Vlaanderen and Paradigm (Brussels) is also designated as NCA, BOSA needs to work close with them

National coordination

- Digitaal Vlaanderen en Paradigm (Brussels) are also NCA (no news from Wallonia yet)
- Use of ICEG as primary coordination platform (with possible workgroups when needed)
=> IEA was already on agenda at last 2 ICEG meetings.
- Main common information platform regarding interoperability remains the BelgIF.be platform

Timing

- Entry into force: 11/04/2024
- +3M (11/07/2024): IEA becomes applicable
- +9M (11/01/2025):
 - Mandatory impact assessments + guidelines (COMM)
 - Appoint NCA's + communicate SPOC to COMM
 - Mandatory share & reuse (art 4) + guidelines
- +12M (11/04/2025): implementing acts regulatory sandboxes
- +45M : reporting by Commission every 4 years

Further info

[Interoperable Europe Portal](#)

[FAQs on Interoperable Europe Act](#)

Available e-learning:

[The Interoperable Europe Act: Introduction](#)