



23 March
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Interoperable Europe Act proposal

An architecture perspective

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate General for Informatics (DIGIT)

DIGIT B2

[Digital Europe programme](#)

Project Officer: Dr. Raul M. Abril

interoperable
europe

EU policy on interoperability – What is already happening?



Non-binding **European Interoperability Framework** (latest version from 2017). National implementation monitored through National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO).



Support to interoperability activities since 1995 (currently under DEP), 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).

Challenges with cross-border interoperability in practice



Car driver wants to get a digital parking ticket in a city outside the country his car is registered in.

But: The parking app only allows to enter national license plates.

A hospital wants to share the capacities of free intensive care beds with the nearest hospital that is on the other side of the border.

But: The current legal and technical framework just allows to share nationally.



A city wants to implement traffic management solutions. They are looking for a good example.

While such good examples exist across Europe, they are difficult to find and reuse.

Problem definition: Limited interoperability of services and data of public administrations in Europe



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.**

Why a legislative package?



EU's digital strategy

- Key Public Services: 100% online by 2030
- Cross-border interoperability as an enabler



Gaps in existing legislation



Policy options analysed

-  **Baseline: no change**
-  **Option 1: Updated EIF and new Interoperability Action Plan**
-  **Option 2: New legal framework for a structured cooperation on public sector interoperability**
-  **Option 3: New legal framework introducing minimum interoperability requirements for public sector bodies**

Interoperable Europe Act – Ambition and objectives

Help EU and Member States administrations to deliver connected digital services to citizens and businesses across Europe



To ensure a consistent, human-centric EU approach **to interoperability from policy-making to policy implementation**



To establish an interoperability governance structure to enable public administrations to work together and agree on shared interoperability solutions



To create an ecosystem of interoperability solutions for the EU's public sector so that public administrations in the EU and other stakeholders can contribute to and re-use such solutions, innovate together and create public value

Communication to set the context and next steps

Supports the achievement of the Digital Decade 2030 targets

Scope and legal basis of the Act



Who is addressed?

Public sector bodies of Member States and Union institutions, agencies and bodies (Art.1(2))



What is laid down in the Regulation?

- **measures to promote** the cross-border interoperability of network and information systems which are used to provide or manage public services in the Union
- **by establishing** common rules and a framework for coordination on public sector interoperability, with the
- **aim of fostering the** development of interoperable trans-European digital public services infrastructure **(Art. 1(1))**



Legal basis: Art. 172 TFEU (trans-European networks)

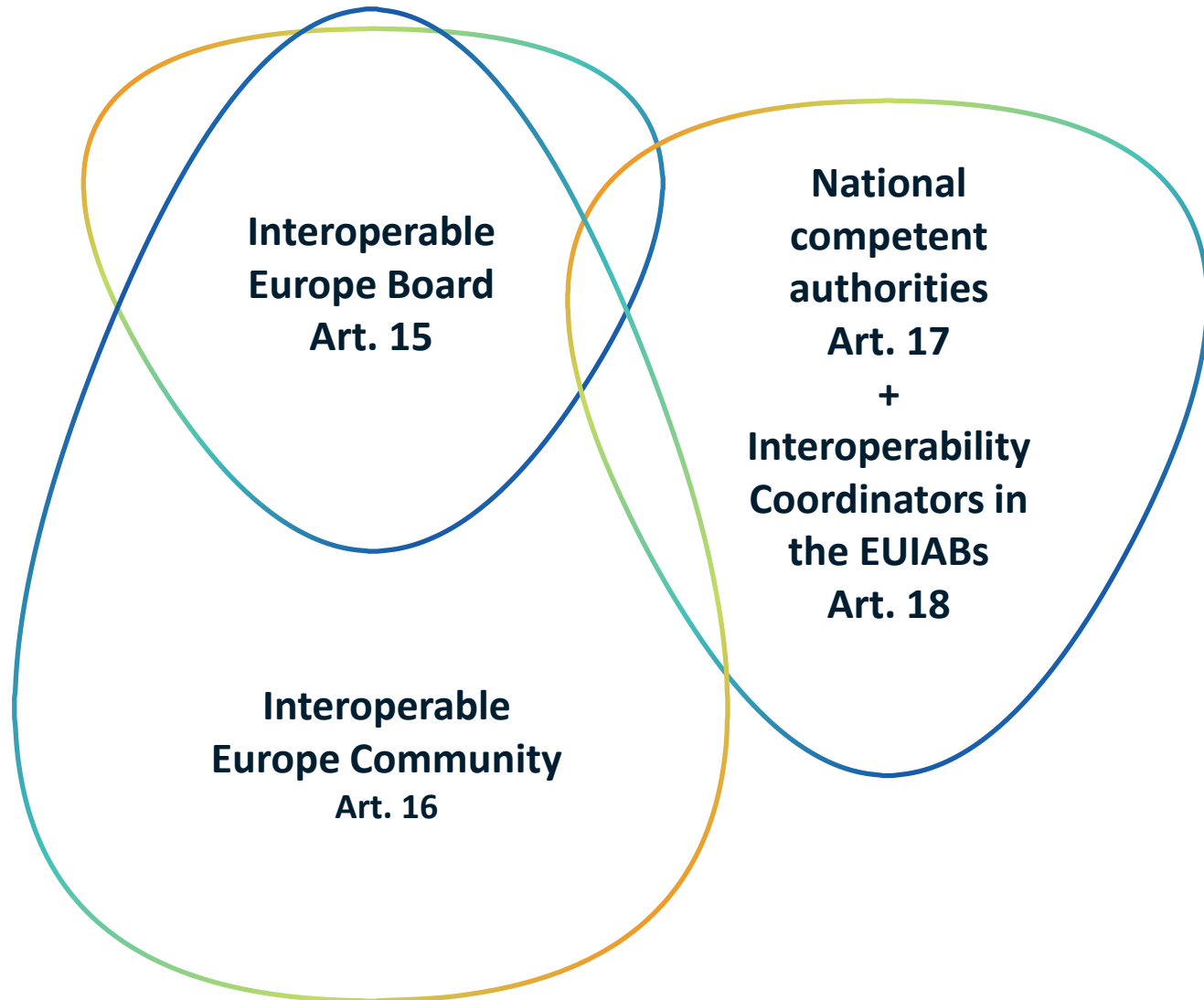
Key pillars

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



Chapters

1. General provisions
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Main deliverables of the Regulation



- **Mandatory interoperability assessments: Impacts on cross-border interoperability of the legal, organisational, semantic and technical requirements for the IT system in scope (Art 3)**
- **Keeping ‘European Interoperability Framework’ (EIF) up-to-date and strengthening alignment (Art 6)**
- **Common ‘Interoperable Europe’ label for openly accessible & reusable solutions (Art 7), published in the Interoperable Europe Portal (Art 8)**
- **Mandatory share and reuse of publicly developed solutions (Art 4)**
- **Innovation measures, such as GovTech (Art 10) and regulatory sandboxes (Art 11-12)**
- **Policy implementation support projects (Art 9.), incl. trainings (Art 13) and peer reviews (Art 14)**
- **Interoperable Europe Agenda - annual strategic planning (Art 19)**
- **Monitoring - implementation of EIF, take-up of IOP solutions and development of OS solutions (Art 20)**

Interoperability assessment (Art. 3) - Rationale

Why do we need the interoperability assessment?



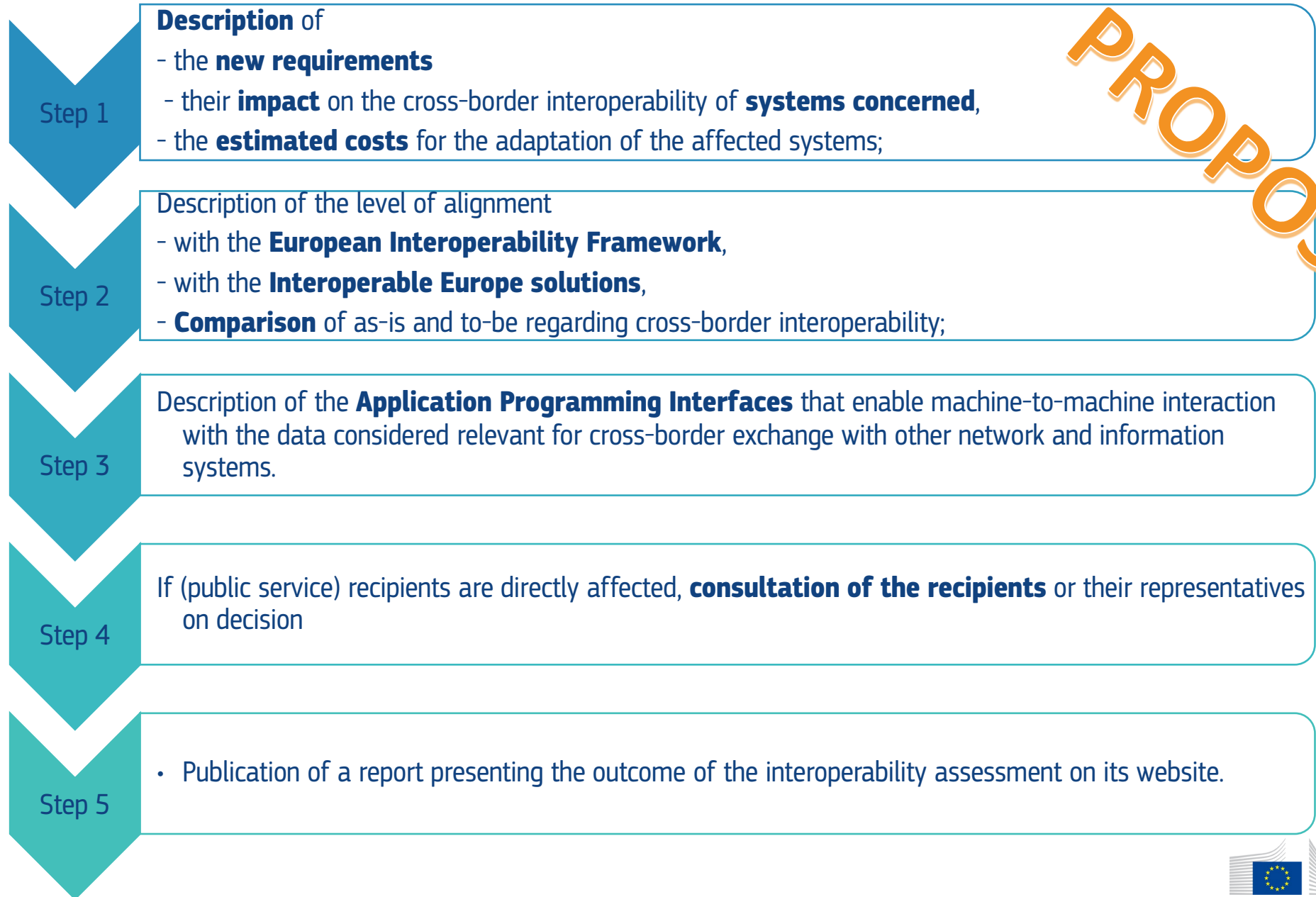
The assessment is

- A mechanism for discovery of opportunities to build better digital public services at lower costs (e.g. through discovery of reusable solutions)
- To detect barriers for cross-border interoperability early in the process of policy making and implementation
- To help implementing other EU policies, e.g. Social Security
- To help prevent failed investments in IT public sector projects

PROPOSAL



Minimum content of the assessment



PROPOSAL

What changes for the Member States? **

- Participate in the Interoperable Europe Board
- Assign national competent authorities to help implement the interoperability assessments and oversee interoperability activities;
- Carry out interoperability assessments under certain conditions;
- Share interoperability assets upon request, under certain conditions;
- Contribute to monitoring;
- Participate in innovation measures and regulatory sandboxes, in line with the applicable funding programme rules (DEP, TSI or other)
- Benefit from re-usable interoperability solutions through the Interoperable Europe Portal.

But also...

- Be at the driving seat for shaping the Interoperable Europe policy;
- Benefit from support, capacity building, innovation cooperation and re-usable interoperability solutions through the Interoperable Europe Portal and support measures.

The background features a complex, symmetrical pattern of glowing green and blue lines and particles. The lines form a central, diamond-like shape that tapers towards the left and right edges. The particles are scattered throughout, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is reminiscent of a stylized, glowing butterfly or a pair of wings.

Thank you



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DIGIT-INTEROPERABILITY@ec.europa.eu



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