



NAPCORE Mobility Data Days 2024

Strategic Session on the Future of NAPCORE

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Who are you?

- Advisory Board members?
- Steering Committee members?
- NAPCORE partners?
- Other externals?
- How long have you been working with NAPCORE?
- Expectations for this session?

Agenda

1. Rationale for a NAPCORE long-term governance structure
2. Vision and Mission of NAPCORE
3. Central questions for a NAPCORE long-term governance
4. Analysis of Governance Structures
 - Example for structure (no legal body): Multi Party Agreement
 - Example for structure as legal body: AISBL
5. Next process steps
6. Open Discussion

Long-term Governance Structure: Rationale

- ITS Directive – Article 5.3 mentions need for cooperation between Member States regarding NAPs/NBs
- NAPs are regulated in the Delegated Regulations and are in the responsibility of the Member States/countries to be implemented → effort is needed to maintain interoperability
- Outlook/plan for maintaining NAPCORE on a continuous basis/ in stable structure as "insurance" for the Member States
- Member State driven governance: Cover aspects which are in the main interest of Member States

Vision of NAPCORE

- *Working on a digital foundation for modern, data-driven and multimodal mobility across Europe facilitates and enhances the provision, accessibility and use of harmonised mobility data. Cooperation among EU Member States on all aspects of mobility data exchange contributes to safe, sustainable and seamless mobility in Europe.*

Mission of NAPCORE

- Mission statements

- To coordinate the alignment of operational aspects of the implementation of the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Directive as mentioned in Article 5.3 amongst the Member States;
- To advise the European Commission and the Member States on the effects of other (besides the ITS Directive) and future legislation in relation to the mobility data domain;
- To monitor, evaluate, assess and possibly propose action dealing with relevant European technological and societal developments relevant for the mobility data domain as well as to track relevant global developments;
- To establish coordination and facilitate cooperation between relevant stakeholders;
- To develop and offer tools and processes as well as to share best practices supporting National Access Points and National Bodies on a European level;
- To share findings and results within and beyond the NAPCORE community to ensure broader awareness and harmonization among stakeholders.

Coordination with Member States

- Consensus that both, technical coordination and strategic positioning should be taken into consideration
- **Varying opinions on strong (organisation/legal body) vs. loose (agreement) organisational structure**
- Preference for **MS-driven governance**
- Centralised implementations could be useful for some aspects (metadata portal, compliance assessment, validation, support tools), but certain issues should remain in the competency of NAPs
- NAPCORE as negotiation partner for external stakeholders, role of facilitator
- Consensus that EU should remain priority area of NAPCORE activities

Analysis of governance structures

- SWOT analysis of different governance structures
 - Relation to EC
 - Integrated into EC (EC Agency, Expert Group)
 - Linked to EC (EDIC, Joint Undertaking)
 - **Independent to EC (AISBL, Foundation)**
 - Type of organisation
 - **Legal body (AISBL)**
 - **No legal body (Multi-party agreement)**
- Work out one option for each type of organisation

Multi Party Agreement (no legal body)

- Example: Data for Road Safety multi-party agreement
- Signed by representatives of MS/national authorities and possibly other stakeholders/organisations
- No legal body (financial implications)
- Could include
 - Mode of collaboration
 - Responsibilities of parties & governance
 - Implementation of NAPCORE recommendations
 - Content-related sections

AISBL (legal body)

- Belgian legal structure for international non-profit association
- Legal personality under Belgian (and therefore EU) law
- Registered office located in Belgium
- Articles of Association, which represent the basic principles of the organisation to be developed
- General management body (General Assembly) and a governing body (Management Committee)
- Classifies as enterprise and falls under the jurisdiction of the commercial court
- Independent organisation with no formal connections to European institutions → has its own founding strategy
- Permitted to apply for funding, receive grants, and generate income, whilst upholding the non-profit values

Next process steps

- Discuss with SCOM / EC / Advisory Board
- Agreement on the long-term governance structure for the continuous operation of NAPCORE related tasks
- Further elaboration / implementation during NAPCORE-X

Discussion Questions

- What would be the requirements for stakeholders/the ecosystem to consider the long-term governance structure as suitable cooperation partner?
- How could the long-term structure be seen as cooperation partner in future?
- What options do you see for stakeholder engagement on the long-term perspective?
- What would be your preferred way being involved in the long-term perspective?