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2026.26 EMN Cyprus AHQ on interoperability authorities

European Migration Network Ad-hoc query

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AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.26 EMN CYPRUS AHQ ON INTEROPERABILITY AUTHORITIES

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Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(22 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818 established the EU Interoperability framework with the objective of improving the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of information exchange between large-scale EU information systems in the areas of borders, migration, asylum, and security. The framework introduced shared components such as the European Search Portal (ESP), the Shared Biometric Matching Service (sBMS), the Common Identity Repository (CIR) and the Multiple-Identity Detector (MID), and requires close coordination between national authorities and eu-LISA.
While the technical architecture and responsibilities of eu-LISA are clearly defined at EU level, the Regulations leave flexibility to Member States regarding national governance arrangements for implementation, operation and coordination of interoperability

components. In practice, Member States may assign these responsibilities to a single designated authority, distribute them across several bodies, or rely on temporary coordination structures during the implementation phase.
Clear national governance arrangements are considered essential to address the cross-cutting nature of interoperability, which touches upon policy coordination, IT system ownership, operational management, funding, cybersecurity, data protection, and cooperation with a wide range of national stakeholders (e.g. border management, asylum, consular services, law enforcement and judiciary). The designation of a national authority or coordination body may also support structured engagement with the European Commission and eu-LISA, monitoring and reporting obligations, and long-term sustainability of the interoperability framework.
Against this background, this ad hoc query aims to map how Member States have organised governance at national level for the implementation of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818, including the existence, mandate, institutional positioning, resources and duration of any designated national interoperability authority or body, as well as future plans where such arrangements are not yet in place.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO.

2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable)
- Policy & strategy for Interoperability
- Programme/portfolio management & coordination
- Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.)
- System ownership
- Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.)
- Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment)
- Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.)

- Training & change management
- Incident & problem management / business continuity
- Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA
- Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary)
- Other

3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain.

4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain.

5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain.

6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework?

RESPONSES

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	EMN NCP Austria	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. No, there is no separate national agency for this purpose. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. n/a --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. n/a ---

			Source: Ministry of the Interior 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. n/a --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? There are currently no plans to establish a competent national interoperability authority to implement the interoperability framework. However, a review of this matter is underway. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior
	EMN NCP Belgium	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO.

			YES. The General-Directorate for Digital Innovations and Solutions of the Federal Public Service (FPS) Home Affairs is responsible for the coordination of the interoperability between the Immigration Office (which is part of the FPS Home Affairs), the National Crisis Centre (which is also part of the FPS Home Affairs), the Federal Police, and to a lesser extent the FPS Justice and the FPS Foreign Affairs. Policy and strategy are decided jointly between the General-Directorate for Digital Innovations and Solutions, the Immigration Office, the National Crisis Centre and the Federal Police. The General-Directorate for Digital Innovations and Solutions is only responsible for its own EU funding. The Immigration Office, the National Crisis Centre and the Federal Police request and manage their own European funds separately. Every organisation mentioned above is responsible for its own information security, data protection governance, training and incident management. The General-Directorate for Digital Innovations and Solutions acts as a message broker; every organization has ownership over its own system (or the part of the system it is responsible for). 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity

			3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. The General-Directorate for Digital Innovations and Solutions is part of the FPS Home Affairs. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. YES 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. NO, permanent basis. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? Not applicable

	EMN NCP Bulgaria	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. By Decision No. 708 of 22 October 2025 of the Council of Ministers, a National Mechanism for Coordination and Control of the Proper Implementation of the Schengen acquis in the Republic of Bulgaria was established. Its functions are related to the overall coordination of the implementation of the Schengen acquis, part of which is the legislation on interoperability. A "Large-Scale Information Systems" working group is expected to be launched within which the issue of interoperability would be appropriate to raise. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. N/A 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain.

			N/A 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A
	EMN NCP Croatia	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Yes

			2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. The designated national Interoperability authority is independent. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. NO. Its main purpose is coordination. Close cooperation among national stakeholders establishes in case of need for every individual national project involving interoperability components. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain.

			YES. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? n/a
	EMN NCP Cyprus	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Yes 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary)

			3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. In Cyprus, the competent Interoperability authority is actually a coordinating committee, consisting of representatives on three levels, legal, operational and technical, of the authorities, owning of all six interoperability systems, i.e Deputy Ministry of Migration and International Protection for EES, Ministry of Foreign Affairs for VIS, Police for SIS, Eurodac and ECRIS-TCN and Migration Department for ETIAS. The committee is coordinated by the Deputy Ministry of Research Innovation and Digital Policy, who is the Head of the Coordinating Committee, and supported by a secretariat. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. No, as the authority sits within the Deputy Ministry of Research Innovation and Digital Policy, it is part of the Deputy Ministry's budget, and its personnel belongs to the Deputy Ministry. The representatives in the Committee act as a contact point and are not seconded to the Deputy Ministry 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. It is of a temporary nature.

			6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Yes. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary)

			3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. The designated national Interoperability authority (National Centre for Information and Communication Technologies - NCIKT) is not fully independent. It operates as an organisational unit within the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, which falls under the Ministry of the Interior. Its technical and operational decisions within the interoperability framework are taken autonomously, but it remains institutionally subordinate to the Police Presidium and, ultimately, to the Ministry of the Interior. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. NCIKT has dedicated personnel assigned to interoperability-related tasks as part of its broader IT mandate. Budget is allocated through the Police Presidium's budget chapter under the Ministry of the Interior. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. NCIKT has been designated on a permanent basis as the national authority responsible for the

			technical implementation and operation of interoperability components. Its mandate is not time-limited of the EU interoperability framework. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A
	EMN NCP Estonia	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Yes. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting

			to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. In Estonia, the competent Interoperability authority serves as a coordinating body, consisting of representatives from the Police and Border Guard Board and IT development Centre of the Ministry of Interior (SMIT). Interoperability Authority works in closed cooperation with Ministry of Justice which is responsible for implementing the ECRIS-TCN system and other stakeholders. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. Yes, dedicated personnel and budget is coming from EU funds, under the BMVI. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. Yes. It is a temporary nature.

			6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A
	EMN NCP Finland	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. YES. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. The designated national Interoperability authority is indempendent. The authority in question is the Ministry of the Interior.

			4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. YES. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. YES, partially. Currently the duration of the designation is until the end of the year 2027. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework?
	EMN NCP France	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO.

			The national authority responsible for information systems security is the National Information Systems Security Agency (Agence nationale de la sécurité des systèmes d'information - ANSSI). 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Incident & problem management / business continuity, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. This interministerial agency reports to the Digital Transformation Department (Direction de la Transformation Numérique – DTNUM) within the Ministry of the Interior and works in conjunction with the departments of the Ministry of the Interior in its capacity as a functional authority, and in conjunction with the SGAE (General Secretariat for European Affairs), which reports to the Prime Minister’s Office. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain.

			YES, a policy officer oversees the work under the supervision of a programme director and in collaboration with a dedicated team. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. YES. The designated national authority for interoperability has been established to ensure the full implementation of the interoperability framework. This arrangement ensures the coordination of initiatives, the consistency of actions undertaken and the continuity of preparatory work, whilst maintaining the flexibility needed to adapt its organisation and remit as the final framework is rolled out. In the long term, it may be envisaged that this authority will evolve once all the European Information Systems are fully operational. This issue may then be examined, although the current timetable remains particularly tight. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? n/a

	EMN NCP Germany	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. NO. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. N./A. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. N./A. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO.

			please explain. N./A. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? Germany has no plans on establishing a national coordinating authority for the implementation of interoperability. Too many authorities are involved. However, DE has a national steering committee. All responsible ministries and agencies meet twice a year to follow-up on the implementation of the interoperability architecture and, where necessary, make decisions. In addition, the Federal Ministry of the Interior organises a regular monthly meeting on the interoperability architecture. This provides the Agencies and Areas of the Ministry involved with a forum for reciprocal information on the state of play at both – European and national level.
	EMN NCP Hungary	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. No. Hungary has not formally designated a national interoperability authority specifically for the implementation of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818. Responsibilities are distributed across several competent authorities, primarily under the Ministry of Interior and relevant law enforcement, border management bodies. Coordination is carried out through

			existing institutional structures and inter-agency cooperation mechanisms. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. N/A 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. N/A 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. N/A

			6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A
	EMN NCP Ireland	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. No. Ireland does not participate in either of the Interoperability Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818. Therefore, there is no designated national interoperability authority for implementing the Interoperability framework in Ireland. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable)

			3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. N/A 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. N/A 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? This will be considered in conjunction with any future decision to opt-in to Regulation (EU) 2019/818, which would require Government and parliamentary approval. Ireland cannot

			participate in Regulation (EU) 2019/817 as this constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in which Ireland does not take part.
	EMN NCP Latvia	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Latvia has not designated a single Interoperability Authority to ensure the implementation of the measures stipulated in the Regulation; however, the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for coordinating the implementation of Interoperability. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain.

			N/a 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. N/a 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. N/a 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? The establishment of a new Interoperability implementation authority is currently unfeasible due to state policies directed at downsizing the public sector workforce. In Latvia, it is envisioned that the measures stipulated in the Interoperability Regulation will be implemented by the respective authorities according to their competence. For instance, yellow links will be processed by the authority whose data entry resulted in the creation of the link. Furthermore, Latvia has designated 3 authorities to act as Central Access Points, which will evaluate the justification of requested information and perform related duties.

	EMN NCP Lithuania	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. YES. In Lithuania, the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania has been designated as the national authority responsible for the implementation of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for interoperability policy and strategy. Other institutions involved in the implementation of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818 include the Informatics and Communications Department under the Ministry of the Interior, the State Border Guard Service, the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior. A working group has been established within the State Border Guard Service and is responsible for the implementation of national components related to the functions of the State Border Guard Service. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Incident & problem management / business continuity, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary), Other

			3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. The designated authority is not an independent standalone interoperability agency. It is the Ministry of the Interior, a government ministry. The institutions involved in implementation operate within the Ministry's area of responsibility. The State Data Protection Inspectorate is relevant only for the data protection supervision dimension and acts independently when carrying out its supervisory functions. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. Implementation tasks are carried out by the Ministry of the Interior and relevant institutions within its area of responsibility. A working group has been established within the State Border Guard Service for the implementation of national components related to its functions. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. No information is available indicating that the designation of the Ministry of the Interior is temporary.

			6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. YES. In order to understand the answer to Q.2, the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority are the following: Policy & strategy for InteroperabilityProgramme/portfolio management & coordinationBudget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.)Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.) è PartiallyMonitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISAStakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary)There are also other tasks and responsibilities shared with some other national authorities: System ownershipInformation security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment) Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.) Training & change management Incident & problem management / business continuity 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable)

			Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. In Luxembourg, the designated national Interoperability authority is the Grand Ducal Police which (is not fully independent in the sense of being completely separate from the government, as it) operates under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. Yes. The designated national Interoperability authority has its own budget and assigned personnel to support the implementation of the regulations 2019/817 & 2019/818. In addition, other administrations also have their assigned personnel and budget depending on their respective level of participation.

			5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. No. The staff responsible for implementing the regulation also carry out other duties and responsibilities. The authority is an already established service that existed prior to the regulation and will continue to operate after its implementation. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. YES. The Netherlands has not designated a single national interoperability authority specifically for the implementation of Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and 2019/818. Instead, the implementation of these and various other regulations is coordinated through the governance and support structure 'Borders and Security' (Grenzen en Veiligheid, GenV) within the Ministry of Justice and Security.[1]

			The support structure GenV facilitates, among other things, legislative processes, policy formulation, coordination of implementation by migration authorities, and coordination with EU institutions. Tasks have been assigned to several organisations and organisational units. A unit of the Ministry of Justice and Security is responsible for the technical and functional adaptations to the central interoperability infrastructure, the "Europaloket", to enable information exchange between migration authorities and to comply with the interoperability regulations. KV is also responsible for representing the Netherlands in European technical consultations on interoperability. The Judicial Information Service (Justitiële Informatiedienst, Justid) serves as the national coordinator for identity management. The European and International Affairs Directorate (Directie Europese en Internationale Aangelegenheden, DEIA) is responsible for interoperability matters.[2]Finally, there are several operational implementing partners, such as the National Police, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (KMar), which are responsible for operational implementation and the use of the interoperability framework in practice.[3] ^ Information provided by the Ministry of Justice and Security. ^ Information provided by a specialist of the subject matter. ^ Information provided by a specialist of the subject matter. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.),

			Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary), Other 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. N/A. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. NO. The Netherlands does not have a single national interoperability authority, as explained in question 1. The support structure GenV does not have its own dedicated personnel because it consists of various organisations and organizational units, each with a different task. The budget for this support structure is not allocated by regulation. However, the coordination team of GenV is funded by the various organizations within the structure.[1] ^ Information provided by the Ministry of Asylum and Migration. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. YES.

			The support structure GenV is established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A.
	EMN NCP Poland	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Poland has designated bodies with responsibilities split between them (Ministry of the Interior and Administration (MIA) and Border Guard HQ). Poland created a structured Programme composed of multiple coordinated projects. This programme is managed by a designated Government Plenipotentiary for EU Large-Scale IT Systems. The Plenipotentiary is responsible for overseeing the programme across three levels — strategic, tactical, and operational, ensuring the supervision and monitoring of individual projects as well as the overall programme. To support collaboration between the Polish administration and the EU's large-scale IT systems, including SIS, VIS, and Eurodac, as well as preparing for integration with emerging systems such as EES, ETIAS, and ECRIS-TCN, alongside ensuring their interoperability, an Interministerial Team was established. Chaired by

			the Plenipotentiary in their capacity as the Programme Management Board leader, this team ensures cooperation across ministries and serves as a central decision-making body. The Programme Management Board meets at least once a month. For each system, dedicated project teams are established. Project managers attend Programme Management Board meetings to report on progress, enabling effective programme and project oversight, reducing risks, and enhancing transparency. This model allows operational challenges to be resolved promptly, minimising delays and ensuring a streamlined implementation process. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. Not independent. Operationally, the Programme is supported by the Ministry of Interior and Administration, which manages day-to-day activities. It facilitates the exchange of information between all bodies involved in the programme, ensuring coordination and consistency across projects.

			4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. No 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. Border Guard HQ has overall transitional responsibility until per system IO framework is implemented/mandatory. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? n/a

	EMN NCP Portugal	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Yes 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary), Other 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. It is an independent authority, with legal personality and financial autonomy. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain.

			Considering that acting as the designated authority is only one of the many functions performed by the Homeland Security System, we are allocated our own funding from the national budget, while also applying for European Union funding under the AMIF, IGFV and ISF programmes. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. No, acting as the designated authority within the Interoperability Framework is one of the responsibilities assigned to the Homeland Security System. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A
	EMN NCP Slovakia	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Yes, it is the Department of Information Systems Administration of the Section of Informatics,

			Telecommunications and Security of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. The designated national body for interoperability is not fully independent and operates within the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. It is dependent on the Ministry in terms of management, decision-making and allocation of resources. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. The designated national authority does not have its own budget or staff. Resources are shared within the sueprior authority.

			5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. The designated national authority is not established temporarily, but as a permanent part of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. However, its tasks may evolve further once the interoperability framework is fully implemented. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? NA
	EMN NCP Slovenia	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Yes, as the Intra-ministerial Interoperability Workgroup for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818.

			It must be stated that Slovenia does not have a separate independent national authority established exclusively for the implementation of the interoperability framework. However, interoperability activities are coordinated through the Intra-ministerial Interoperability Workgroup which coordinates the competent national authorities responsible for the relevant EU large-scale information systems and through inter-institutional coordination mechanisms involving the competent business, technical, legal, security and data protection stakeholders. From the Police IT perspective, the interoperability framework is implemented as a cross-cutting national programme involving several system owners and competent authorities. The Police, including its IT service, has an important role in the technical implementation, secure operation, integration and operational support of those national components and systems that fall within its area of responsibility. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Budget ownership and EU funding management (AMIF/IBMF/BMVI/ISF, etc.), System ownership , Operational management (national components, gateways, etc.), Information security & cyber (incl. NIS2 alignment), Data protection governance (roles, DPIAs, etc.), Training & change management, Incident & problem management / business continuity, Monitoring, KPIs, reporting to Commission/eu LISA, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain.

			In Slovenia we have a similar body in place – as the aforementioned Intra-ministerial Interoperability Workgroup which coordinates and guides competent authorities. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. No. Interoperability-related activities are financed and staffed within the competent national authorities and through the relevant national and EU-funded programmes. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. No. Interoperability-related activities are financed and staffed within the competent national authorities and through the relevant national and EU-funded programmes. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? The Intra-ministerial Interoperability Workgroup is established as a temporary body. Yet as the IO projects progress and become operational, we see the need of a permanent body/authority.

	EMN NCP Spain	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. YES. Within the Secretariat of State for Security, through the leadership of the intraministerial and interministerial coordination committees on the interoperability of EU information systems in the JHA (Justice and Home Affairs) field, chaired by the person holding the position of Head of Cabinet of the Secretariat of State for Security. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) Policy & strategy for Interoperability, Programme/portfolio management & coordination, Stakeholder engagement (border, consular, asylum, judiciary), Other 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. The national interoperability authority is not independent; it is part of the Secretariat of State for Security within the Ministry of the Interior. Nevertheless, it performs cross-cutting coordination and collaboration functions with other ministries and relevant bodies, acting as a central governance point for interoperability and facilitating joint decision-making.

			4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. The authority does not have a fully independent budget; instead, it relies on resources allocated through participating programmes and units. 5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. No. The authority has not been established on a temporary basis; rather, this structure and the committees that comprise it will continue to operate for as long as necessary and as long as they provide added value both for the implementation and for the ongoing operation and evolution of the interoperability framework. 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? N/A.

	EMN NCP Sweden	**Yes**	1. Does your country have a designated national Interoperability authority or body for implementing Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818 (Interoperability framework)? YES/NO. Nej. 2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what are the main tasks and responsibilities of the designated national Interoperability authority (please choose as many options that are applicable) 3. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority independent or it depends of another national authority? Please explain. - 4. If you answer YES to Q1, Does the designated national Interoperability authority have its own budget and dedicated personnel? YES/NO. If yes please explain. -

			5. If you answer YES to Q1, Is the designated national Interoperability authority established on a temporary basis until the full implementation of the Interoperability framework? YES/NO. please explain. - 6. If you answer NO to Q1, are you planning to establish a designated national interoperability authority for the implementation of the interoperability framework? No.

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