Motivation of the architectural approach	
Summary	
ID	BR03
Initiative	BRIS
Short description	Centralised system with hybrid access to the common set of free data
Owner	DG JUST Unit A3
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Туре	Framework
Sub-Type	Strategy
Context	Cross-border
Base Registry type	Business
Operating model	This strategy as concept can be applied in multiple sectors and/or contexts. It is a motivation of the architectural approach.
IPR	Not Available/Not Found
Status	Other (construction)
More details	
Aggregated business need	ABN – 8 Need for a technology solution enabling the data exchange
Functionalities	(8) The Multi-annual European e-Justice action plan 2009- 2013 (2) provides for the development of a European e- Justice portal ('the portal') as the single European electronic access point for legal information, judicial and administrative institutions, registers, databases and other services and considers the interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers to be important.  (9) Cross-border access to business information on companies and their branches opened in other Member States can only be improved if all Member States engage in enabling electronic communication to take place between registers and transmitting information to individual users in a standardised way, by means of identical content and interoperable technologies, throughout the Union. This interoperability of registers should be ensured by the registers of Member States ('domestic registers') providing services, which should constitute interfaces to the European central platform ('the platform'). The platform should be a centralised set of information technology tools integrating services and should form a common interface. That interface should be used by all domestic registers. The platform should also provide services constituting an interface to the portal serving as the European electronic access point, and to the optional access points established by Member States. The platform should be conceived only as an instrument for the interconnection of registers and not as a distinct entity possessing legal personality. On the basis of unique identifiers, the platform should be capable of distributing information from each of the Member States in a standard message format (an electronic form of messages exchanged between information technology systems, such as, for example, xml) and in the relevant language version.

companies. At the stage of implementation of the system of interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers ('the system of interconnection of registers'), only the set of data necessary for the correct functioning of the platform should be defined. The scope of those data should include, in particular, operational data, dictionaries and glossaries. It should be determined taking also into account the need to ensure the efficient operation of the system of interconnection of registers. Those data should be used for the purpose of enabling the platform to perform its functions and should never be made publicly available in a direct form. Moreover, the platform should modify neither the content of the data on companies stored in domestic registers nor the information about companies transmitted through the system of interconnection of registers.

- (11) Since the objective of this Directive is not to harmonise national systems of central, commercial and company registers, there is no obligation on the Member States to change their internal systems of registers, in particular as regards the management and storage of data, fees, and the use and disclosure of information for national purposes.
- (21) The interconnection of central, commercial and companies' registers necessitates the coordination of national systems having varied technical characteristics. This entails the adoption of technical measures and specifications which need to take account of differences between registers. In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to tackle these technical and operational issues. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.



