FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions (Last updated 23.10.26)

What is the National Access Point (NAP)?

NAP is the national access point in accordance with the European Union Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Directive 2010/40/EU and the directly applicable regulations adopted on the basis of it, the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR) (EU) 2023/1804, and the Estonian Transport Act and the Energy Sector Organisation Act, through which data on transport, mobility and alternative fuels charging and refuelling infrastructure covered by legislation are made available in a machine-readable manner.

Estonian NAP is located in the Estonian Data Portal as the ITS-NAP catalogue. NAP functions primarily as a data catalogue – data descriptions prepared by the data holder and information on access to the data or data service (API) are published there.

NAP is not a central data warehouse where data is aggregated or stored. The data is located in the data holder's own information system or data service (API), and NAP allows the user to find and access the dataset.

Who has to publish data in Estonian NAP?

The obligation to make data available depends on the specific European Union legislation and the types of data specified therein. Depending on the type of data, data holders may include, for example, the Transport Administration, the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture, local governments, and other public sector institutions and private sector data holders.

In the case of private companies, data holders include, inter alia, operators of publicly accessible recharging and refuelling points for alternative fuels or, according to an agreement between the operator and the owner, the owners of these points.

Where should the data holder start publishing the data in the NAP?

There is no need to technically send ITS or AFIR data to the Estonian data gateway or create a separate technical interface with the information gateway for data transmission.

The ITS-NAP catalogue of the Estonian Data Portal is used to describe ITS and AFIR datasets and data services. Machine-readable access to the data is ensured by the data holder itself or by a service provider acting on its behalf in accordance with the requirements of the legislation applicable to the specific dataset. The description of the dataset or data service and access information are then published in the information gateway. The information is made available free of charge and without restrictions.

How can ITS or AFIR data descriptions be published in the NAP?

We recommend that you proceed in the following order:

- Create a public ITS/AFIR data service application programming interface (API). It must provide free and unrestricted access to mandatory static and dynamic data. The data holder is not prohibited from registering API users. There is no need to create a separate technical interface with the NAP.

- The data format used depends on the type of dataset and the applicable legislation. For ITS data, DATEX II, NeTEx and SIRI standards are used, among others. For AFIR data, the DATEX II data model must be used. For AFIR datasets, we recommend using the latest data format, DATEX II v3.7, which contains the necessary AFIR data fields. Documentation and schematics are available here: https://docs.datex2.eu/downloads/modelv37/
- AFIR static data must be updated within 24 hours at the latest and dynamic data within one minute at the latest.
- Once the API is ready, describe the dataset and data service in the directory of the Estonian information gateway ITS-NAP. If you already have access to the data portal (or register your legal entity as a user) or have registered a legal entity as a user, you need to log in at https://andmed.eesti.ee/ and fill in the MobilityDCAT-AP data description form in the ITS-NAP catalogue. The questionnaire must include, among other things, that the dataset is part of AFIR, describe the data standard and schema used, data types, data quality and coverage, and include your own public AFIR API address. You must also provide the confirmation of the compliance of the data as required in the questionnaire.
- Instructions for using the Data Portal can be found here: https://abi.ria.ee/teabevarav
- No actual static or dynamic data is transmitted to the NAP. There is no need to develop a separate data transfer interface with the NAP. If the data description is managed manually via the NAP web form, this is sufficient. The Estonian Data Portal also has an API for machine interface of data descriptions, but its use is only necessary if you want to automate the management of the NAP metadata. This API is not used for the transmission of static or dynamic data.
- Before making the data available, we recommend that you check the compliance of the applicable data model and schema, the presence of all mandatory data fields, the correctness of identifiers, and the required frequency of updating static and dynamic data.

The data holder is responsible for the accuracy and timeliness of the data made available through the NAP.

Does the AFIR obligation to disclose data affect the data holders' other business processes?

In the AFIR dataset made available via NAP, the recharging point identifier must contain the recharging point operator identifier issued by IDRO. Thus, existing EVSE IDs can be used as a basis for NAP and compliant identifiers can be formed based on them, e.g. by adding the operator identifier issued by IDRO to them. The identifiers used in the dataset made available via NAP and in the service provider's other systems do not necessarily have to be the same. A correlation table or other unambiguously definable relationship can be used between them.

It is important to ensure that the identifier used in the dataset made available via NAP allows for the unambiguous identification of a specific charging point and that its connection to the identifier used in the service provider's other systems can be unambiguously determined, if necessary.

Thus, there is no need to upgrade the existing system of roaming, billing systems or other service identifiers solely because of the NAP requirements.

Do DATEX II data have to be published in XML format?

Not necessarily. DATEX II primarily defines a standardized data model and can be technically serialized into both XML and JSON. DATEX II tools support both XML Schema and JSON Schema generation.

The AFIR Implementing Regulation requires the use of the DATEX II data model, including at least the CEN/TS 16157-10:2022 Energy Infrastructure model, as of 14 April 2026, but CEN/TS 16157-10 itself does not provide for XML as the only permissible serialisation modality.

Thus, the AFIR/DATEX II API can also use **JSON** if the JSON representation meets the required DATEX II/AFIR data model and NAP technical conditions. For example, Finland uses the JSON output of AFIR DATEX II data, and Belgium NAP describes its AFIR dataset directly as **DATEX II + JSON Schema + JSON.** [github.com], [transportdata.be]

Datex II v3.7 has been published in both XML and JSON formats. The final decision is up to the data holder, but we recommend using JSON, which should be more widely used for API-based services and its processing/implementation is more optimized for both the data publisher and the data user.