

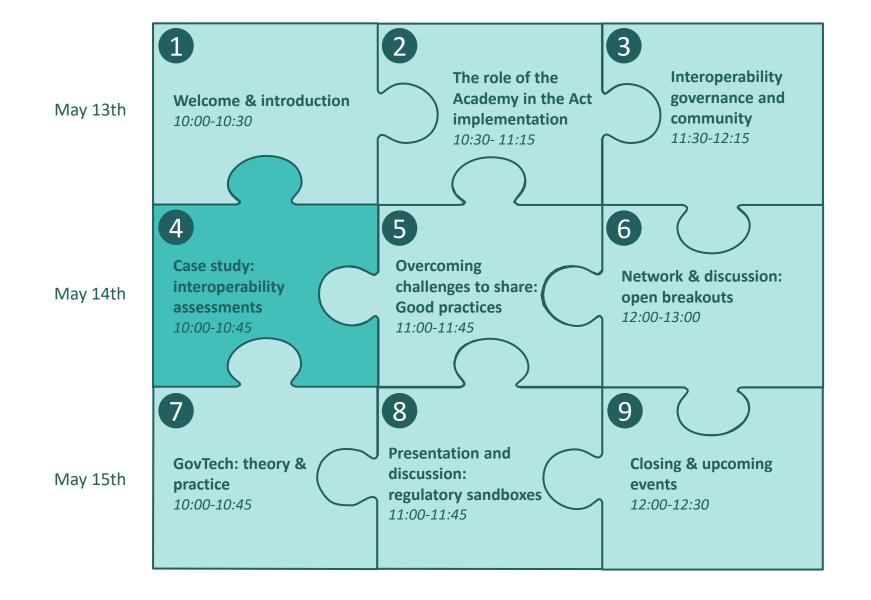


# 14th MAY 2025

Seasonal School 2025
Case Studies: Interoperability Assessments



### Session tracker





## interoperable Academy



Case Study: Interoperability Assessments

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Seasonal School 13-15 May 2025 Online





## interoperable Academy



Case Study: Interoperability Assessments

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## Agenda

01

#### INTRODUCTION

What is cross-border interoperability?

02

#### **INTEROPERABILITY**

The European Interoperability framework 03

#### THE INTEROPERABLE EUROPE ACT

Problem definition, interoperability assessments



04

### DIGITAL READY POLICYMAKING

Designing policies for the digital age

05

### LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL AND DIGITAL STATEMENT

Implementing
Interoperability
Assessments for the
Commission





## •• What is cross-border interoperability?



A 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.





## Interoperability as a concept

Main questions



Who is **responsible** for what?



Do we **understand** the same concepts the same way?



Who has access and under which circumstances?



## Interoperability as a concept

### **Technical interoperability**

Ensures the effective linking of systems and services via infrastructures and applications

• Use of open standards and specifications



### **Legal interoperability**

Ensuring that organisations operating under different legal frameworks, policies and strategies are able to work together

Clear agreements

### Semantic interoperability

Ensures that the precise format and meaning of exchanged data and information is preserved and understood throughout exchanges between parties

• Use of core vocabularies

### **Organisational interoperability**

Align business processes, responsibilities and expectations to implement, manage or provide digital public services

Memorandum of Understanding



### 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.



## The Interoperable Europe Act and Interoperability Assessments

## What? Digital public services and their systems

All services requiring cross-border data exchange in EU.

## Interoperable Europe Act in a nutshell

Helps EU and Member State administrations to deliver connected digital services to citizens and businesses across Europe.

## Who? Union entities and public sector bodies

All entities that provide or manage digital public services.



### Why? Better public services

Assess interoperability before binding decisions.

### **How? Variety of instruments**

Regulatory Sandboxes, sharing and reuse of solutions, Peer learning, interoperability assessments.



## Interoperability assessments

Think before you act



**Identify barriers** 



Facilitate the implementation of digital public services



Reduce gap between policy design and IT



Reuse of common interoperability solutions



**User-centricity** 



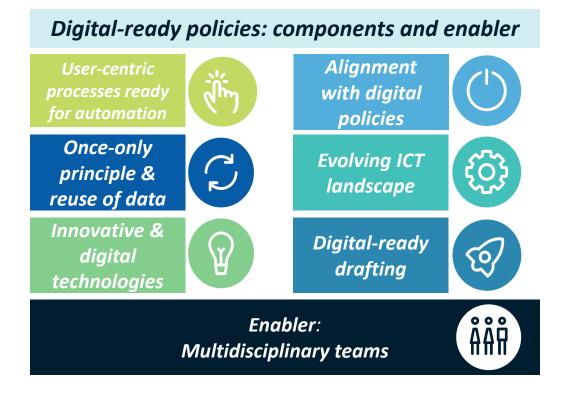


## Digital-Ready Policymaking (DRPM)

Digital-ready policymaking **rethinks** how we develop, draft, and implement policies in the digital age.

It calls for a mindset shift to bridge the gap between policy design and implementation through multidisciplinary and collaborative teamwork during the policymaking process.

It entails considering the digital implications of an initiative right from the outset, harnessing the benefits of data and digitalisation, and addressing potential issues ahead of time.



Online training on DRPM: academy.europa.eu/courses/digital-ready-policymaking
Online training on DRPM for IT Professionals:
academy.europa.eu/courses/introduction-to-digital-ready-policymaking-for-it-professionals



## Benefits of Digital-Ready Policymaking

Quicker and smoother adoption of policy proposals



Reduced digital implementation costs



Enhanced digital access benefiting businesses and citizens



Supports the implementation of the Interoperable Europe Act

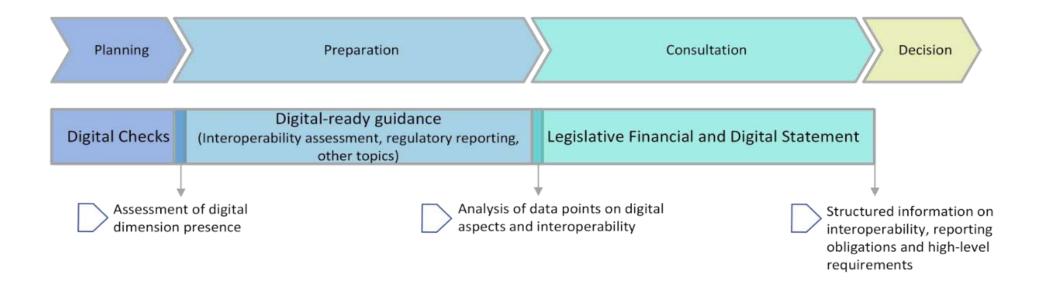




## • The Commission's DRPM Framework

### New Commission-wide approach to digital-ready policymaking

was agreed upon in late 2024 and launched in early 2025.





## The Legislative Financial and Digital Statement (LFDS)

The LFDS serves as the **interoperability assessment** of the Commission.



- As of January 2025, digital dimensions chapter added to the LFS, making it the LFDS.
- Policy officers fill in the LFDS with the help of multidisciplinary teams.
- The LFDS accompanies a policy proposal in the inter-service consultation.
- If comments made during the ISC result in relevant changes, the LFDS should be updated accordingly.

• The LFDS reaches other institutions along with the policy proposal.

- Result
- The LFDS is **made publicly** available in EUR-Lex.
- It provides an overview of digital implications of a policy proposal.



## LFDS: Capturing the Digital Implications of Policy Proposals

### Requirements of digital relevance

Captures provisions of the legal text that concern data. the automation or digitalisation of processes, the use of digital solutions, or otherwise affect digital public services.

### Data

3

Describes data types and data-flows.

Requires an explanation on the alignment with the European Data Strategy, and confirmation of adherence to the once-only principle.

### **Digital solutions**

Examines the requirements set on digital solutions (new or reused). Including services, platforms, applications, etc.

### Interoperability assessment

Examines the requirements set on digital public services.

Analyses the effect on cross-border interoperability.

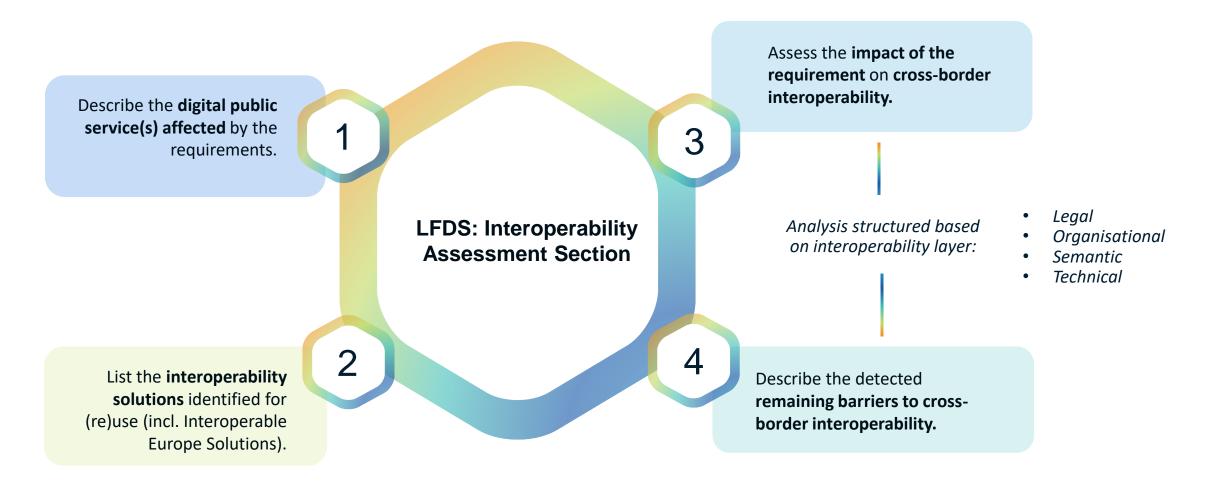
### Measures to support digital implementation

Lists measures supporting the digital implementation of the legislative proposal.

This may involve any foreseen implementing or delegated acts. conducting policy implementation pilots. establishing ICT procurement procedures, sandboxing, capacity building, stakeholder engagement, etc.



## LFDS: Analysing Interoperability Aspects









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