Agenda of this workshop

Brief introduction of IOP assessment requirements (5 min)
5 mins.

Joint challenge for today
5 mins.

Get to work
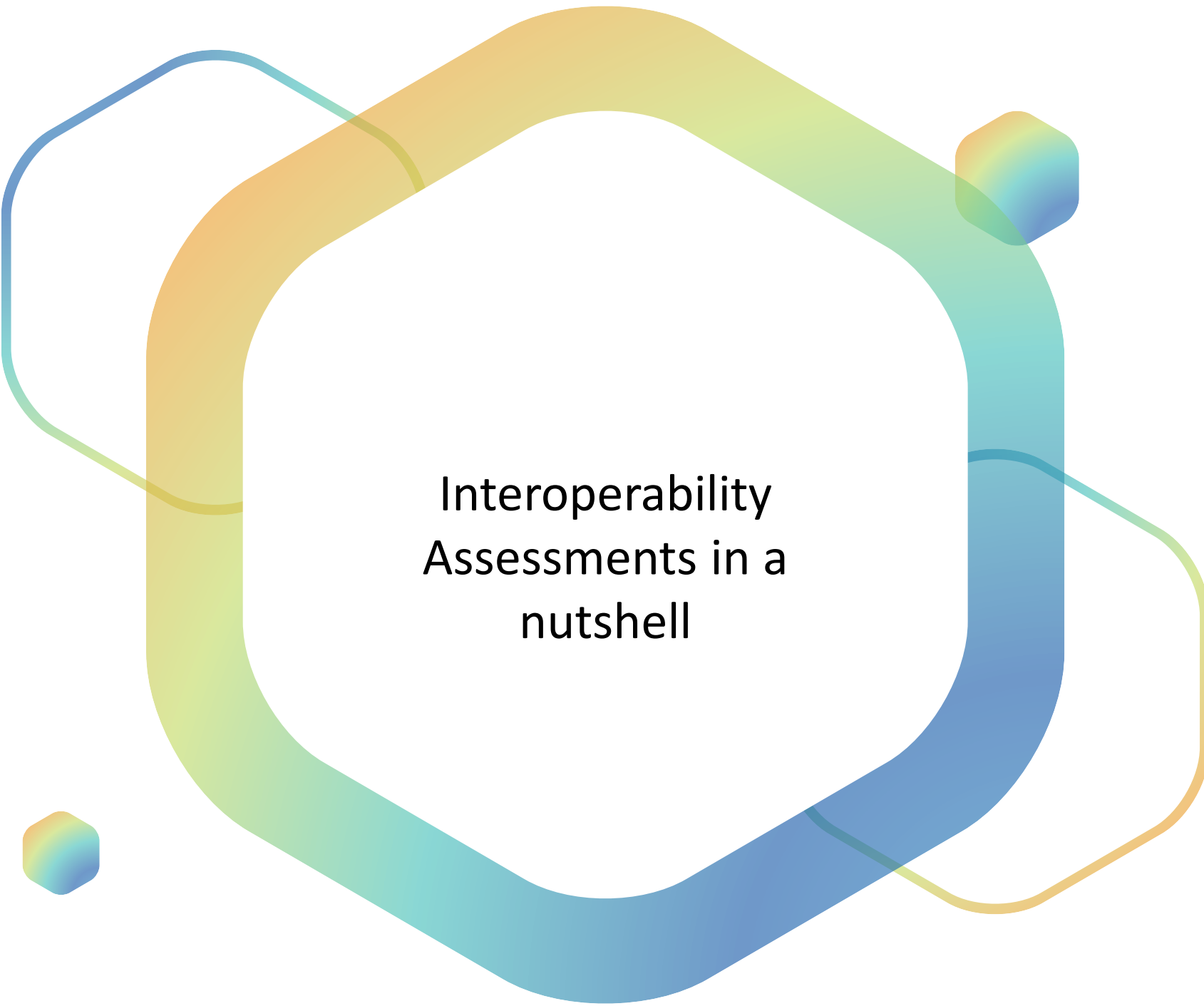30 mins.

Present outcome and discuss
20 mins.

European Commission

IOP Assessment:
Discovery
Journey or
Reporting tool

Interoperability Assessments in a nutshell

Discover new opportunities: Interoperability Assessments

An interoperability assessment is a journey to discover opportunities for more cross-border interoperability, making the outcome of this discovery transparent in a report
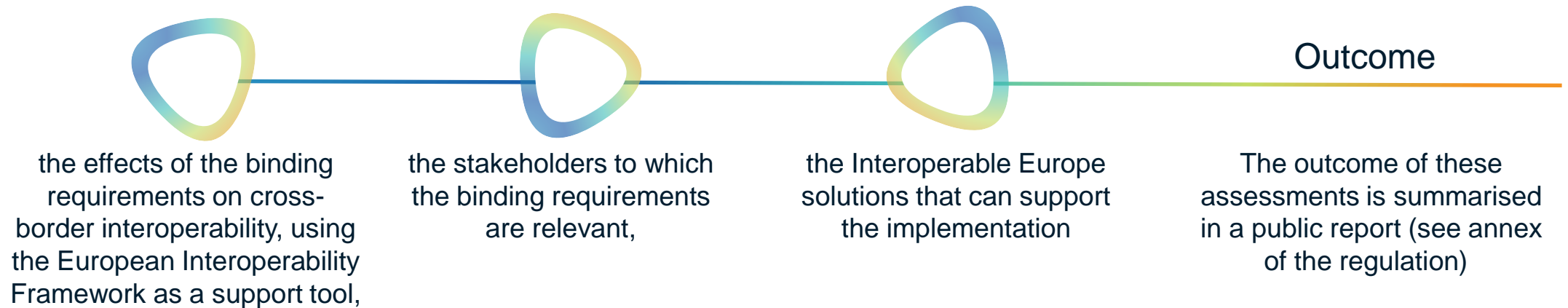
"Before taking a decision on new or substantially modified binding requirements, a Union entity or a public sector body shall carry out an interoperability assessment"
Art. 3 Interoperable Europe Act

'binding requirement' means
- an obligation, prohibition, condition, criterion or limit of a legal, organisational, semantic or technical nature,
- which is set by a Union entity or a public sector body
- concerning one or more trans-European digital public services and
- which has an effect on cross-border interoperability.

European Commission

What will happen?

Public sector bodies or Union entities intending to set binding requirements
on digital public services must assess:

Outcome

the effects of the binding
requirements on cross-
border interoperability, using
the European Interoperability
Framework as a support tool,

the stakeholders to which
the binding requirements
are relevant,

the Interoperable Europe
solutions that can support
the implementation

The outcome of these
assessments is summarised
in a public report (see annex
of the regulation)

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Learning from and linking Interoperability Assessments

An assessment report will help to map what EU public organisations need and deliver more targeted support. The reports can help implementers work together on shared challenges.
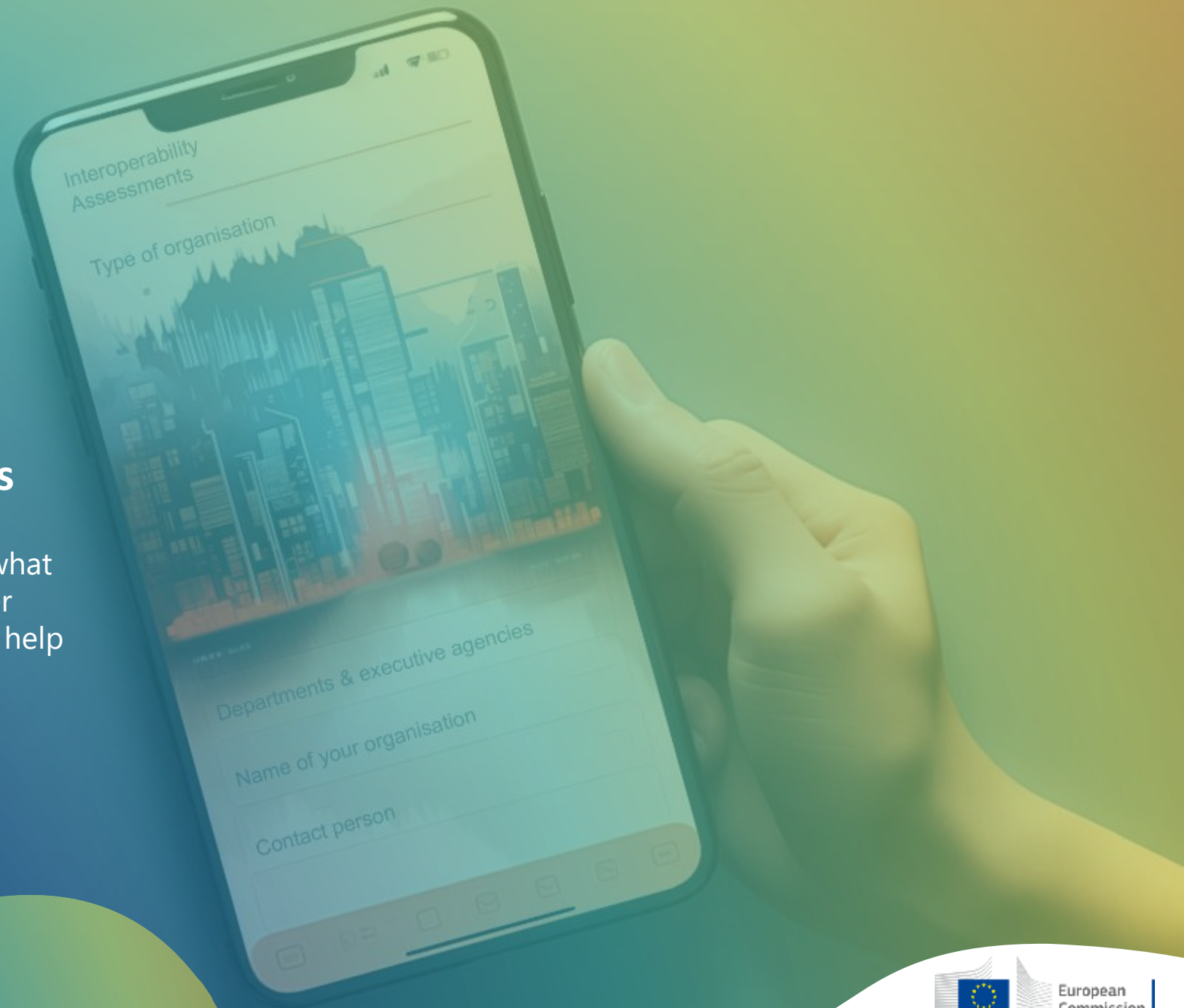
How should we communicate about the interoperability assessments?

Here are some ideas:

Change framing of IOP assessments towards discovery journey rather than obligation

Show benefits through actual use cases/real examples

Facilitate exchange between those conducting assessments to enable learning from each other

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The aim of the Communication Strategy is to promote knowledge and experience via the SmartRural Model (SRM) produced by the very same project.
The Communication Strategy focuses on the promotion of the activities of the SmartRural Project and on sustaining awareness of the target audience over time.

OBJECTIVES

1. Share results and research findings of the Project.
2. Create a high level of awareness and networking.
3. Indicate Partners and EU Contribution.
4. Seek synergies with other similar Projects.
5. Maintain the SmartRural Model (SRM) beyond the Project period.

TARGET GROUPS

1. The Project Partners & Stakeholders.
2. Governmental institutions (local/regional).
3. Rural Enterprises.
4. Universities & Research Institutions.
5. Civil Society Organisations
6. Other Projects working with similar issues.

ACTIVITIES & DELIVERABLES

1. Communication Plan.
2. Project Website & E-Services.
3. Promotional Material (leaflets, poster, brochure, etc.)
4. Digital Activities.
5. Video Ad.

Communication Strategy – SmartRural Enterpreneurship