

6.3 LEGAL INTEROPERABILITY (2016.23)

6.3.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACTION

Service in charge	DIGIT.D2
Associated Services	The Commission's Secretariat-General, Legal Service and corporate IT governance, and any Directorates-General wishing to assess the ICT impacts and interoperability aspects of its legislation, or creating regulatory reporting requirements in its new legal proposal.

6.3.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This action serves the ‘legal interoperability’ layer of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF). According to the EIF, legal interoperability is about ensuring that organisations operating under different legal frameworks, policies and strategies are able to work together. To this end, the EIF recommends to perform ‘interoperability checks’ by screening existing legislation to identify interoperability barriers (like over-restrictive obligations to use specific digital technologies, for example). It also advises to make new legislative proposals consistent with relevant legislation and duly address their ICT impacts, by performing ‘digital checks’. The ministers in charge of eGovernment policy across the European Union also acknowledged this need for digital-ready legislation in their Tallinn declaration by calling upon the Commission *‘to fully integrate digital considerations into existing and future policy and regulatory initiatives’*¹⁷.

So far the main achievements of the action are:

- awareness-raising within the European Commission (EC) about the importance of considering interoperability already in the legislative phase (e.g. Better Regulation guidance, presentations and training);
- development and testing of the ‘legal interoperability screening’ methodology¹⁸, which is run for both existing EU legal acts and new policy initiatives of the EC in order to ensure their coherence and smooth application;
- support to policy officers in the EC to draft digital-ready policy proposals which foster interoperability (e.g. ICT impact assessment guidelines and their application);

¹⁷ Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment at the ministerial meeting during Estonian Presidency of the Council of the EU on 6 October 2017. Link: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/ministerial-declaration-egovernment-tallinn-declaration>

¹⁸ This methodology is a merge of the previous digital screening and interoperability checks methodologies.

- recommendations on how to improve the regulatory reporting practices¹⁹ within the EC;
- assessment of the usefulness of an interoperability cost-benefit assessment tool; and
- sharing of good practices on legal interoperability with some Member States.

In 2020, the action will focus on the sustainability of its various deliverables and activities. It will build communities and longer-term sponsorship on the one hand, and prepare for the transition to the Digital Europe Programme on the other hand.

Building communities and sponsorship:

- Within the EC:
 - The legal interoperability screening is at the interest of the corporate IT governance, which intends to ensure that any new EC proposal respects the principles – such as interoperability – defined in the European Commission Digital Strategy²⁰. Discussions have started to adapt and pilot the interoperability screening mechanism with the help of colleagues overseeing the IT developments of several EC Directorates-General (‘DG families’). This decentralisation of the screening activity can safeguard its sustainability.
 - The efforts to improve the EC regulatory reporting practices may be sponsored by the Information Management Steering Board (IMSB) of the EC. Discussions are ongoing to include the activities planned by the action in the IMSB 2020-2021 Work Programme. In this work, cooperation is foreseen with the EC’s recently established ‘local data correspondents’ network.
 - Regarding the sustainability of the ICT impact assessment and interoperability cost-benefit assessment methodologies, the action owner will start discussions with the following potential sponsors: 1) The Joint Research Centre (JRC) helps policy DGs with the impact assessments of their policy proposals. For this reason, the JRC may be interested to take over and maintain the before-mentioned methodologies. 2) The corporate IT governance is committed to learn about ICT-related policy proposals early on and to support the policy DG in preparing such proposals.
- With Member States:
 - The action became mature enough to start exchanging good practices with interested Member States. In 2020, the efforts will continue to build a legal interoperability community of experts and practitioners from academia and European public administrations.

¹⁹ Reporting requirements often form part of EU legal acts and experience shows that they can create interoperability barriers if not wisely defined and implemented.

²⁰ C(2018) 7118, Communication to the Commission, European Commission Digital Strategy - A digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven Commission.
https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/strategy/decision-making_process/documents/ec_digitalstrategy_en.pdf

Transition to the Digital Europe Programme:

Legislation plays a crucial role when it comes to building European public services: it defines the mandate and the high-level requirements towards such services. The Digital Europe Programme foresees that public administrations – when building public services – deploy and access state-of-the-art digital technologies, reuse existing interoperability solutions and frameworks and promote interoperability and standardisation in general²¹. To deliver on this ambition, new legislative proposals should already contain such digital and interoperability requirements. The legal interoperability action, as part of the planned Digital Transformation Platform ecosystem²², could help policy-makers with this challenge, by sharing knowledge, giving trainings and maintaining related communities. Moreover, the action is experimenting with new emerging technologies as well. In 2019, the possibility to automate the currently manually performed legal interoperability screening was explored. Work is ongoing together with the JRC to prove the concept of using artificial intelligence in the screening process valuable. In 2020, it is planned to extend the pilot and to cover related business cases too.

The action plans to launch a feasibility study and related proof-of-concept work on drafting legislation as code still under ISA². In case of promising results and interest, a large-scale pilot could be proposed under the Digital Europe Programme later on.

The above-presented activities will also address the recommendations of the interim ISA² evaluation on the need for more awareness-raising and user-centricity:

- The community building and training activities will result in awareness-raising and improved digital skills among Better Regulation practitioners, IT colleagues and policy makers in the EC and the MS.
- Relying on a dedicated community will improve the user-centricity of the proposed solutions. For example, the planned regulatory reporting guidance will be validated by the network of the EC local data correspondents, who will eventually promote and apply the guide themselves.

²¹ See Article 8 of the Digital Europe Programme proposal – COM(2018) 434. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52018PC0434&from=EN>

²² See the Draft Orientations for the preparation of the Digital Europe work programme(s) 2021-2022, http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=61102

6.3.3 OBJECTIVES

The objective is to ensure that the EIF recommendation on legal interoperability is well served when EU legislation is prepared. This involves that planned legislative initiatives and existing legal acts under evaluation undergo an interoperability screening and the proposals with potential ICT or interoperability impacts get dedicated support from domain-specific experts.

6.3.4 SCOPE

In scope:

- All new EU legislation and all legislation under evaluation mentioned in the Commission Work Programme (CWP);
- Tools, which may automate the interoperability screening;
- Regulatory reporting requirements set in various EU legal acts (both in primary and secondary legislation);

Out of scope:

- Member States administrations should use by themselves the methods produced as tools for their own needs.

6.3.5 ACTION PRIORITY

6.3.5.1 Contribution to the interoperability landscape

The contribution of the action to the interoperability landscape, measured by the importance and necessity of the action to complete the interoperability landscape across the Union

Question	Answer
<p><i>How does the proposal contribute to improving interoperability among public administrations and with their citizens and businesses across borders or policy sectors in Europe?</i></p> <p><i>In particular, how does it contribute to the implementation of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the new European Interoperability Framework (EIF),</i> • <i>the Interoperability Action Plan and/or</i> 	<p>The action contributes to all EU policies, as it is about ensuring that EU legislation, no matter the policy area, takes into account ICT aspects and related impacts and fosters cross-sector and cross-border interoperability.</p> <p>The proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements recommendation 27 on legal interoperability of the EIF. • Implements the interoperability action plan action 3 of focus area 1 and actions 19 and 20 of focus area 5. • Implements 3 activities mentioned in

Question	Answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the Connecting European Facility (CEF) Telecom guidelines</i> • <i>any other EU policy/initiative having interoperability requirements?</i> 	<p>the ISA² decision under Article 3.</p>
<p><i>Does the proposal fulfil an interoperability need for which no other alternative action/solution is available?</i></p>	<p>Yes. The need is to raise awareness about the importance to consider ICT and interoperability impacts in EU legislation from its conception. To address this need, the action is aligned with and serves the Better Regulation Guidelines of the Commission which is considered to be the only guiding method for Impact Assessments and Evaluation of EU legislation. There is no other known action to fulfil such an interoperability need.</p>

6.3.5.2 Cross-sector

The scope of the action, measured by its horizontal impact, once completed, across the policy sectors concerned.

Question	Answer
<p><i>Will the proposal, once completed be useful, from the interoperability point of view and utilised in two (2) or more EU policy sectors? Detail your answer for each of the concerned sectors.</i></p>	<p>Yes. The new work strand on regulatory reporting is a fine example for the action's cross-sector fertilizing effect. In fact, the action aims to identify good reporting practices of certain policy domains (like environment or financial markets), then generalise and promote them so policy drafters could rely on them in all policy sectors.</p>
<p><i>For proposals completely or largely already in operational phase, indicate whether and how they have been utilised in two (2) or more EU policy sectors.</i></p>	<p>The ICT impact assessment service and support of the action have been used for Impact Assessments and Evaluations in many different sectors, i.e. HOME, JUST, OLAF, CLIMA and MOVE, which proves its cross-sector nature.</p>

6.3.5.3 Cross-border

The geographical reach of the action, measured by the number of Member States and of European public administrations involved.

Question	Answer
<p><i>Will the proposal, once completed, be useful from the interoperability point of view and used by public administrations of three (3) or more EU Members States? Detail your answer for each of the concerned Member State.</i></p>	<p>Possibly yes. The updated ICT impact assessment guidelines were released in July 2018, while the legal interoperability screening of EU legislation has been piloted since January 2019. At this stage, both tools focus on EU legislation prepared by the EU institutions.</p>

Question	Answer
	When these solutions become mature enough, Member States may decide to take them and adapt them to their national needs.
<i>For proposals completely or largely already in operational phase, indicate whether and how they have been utilised by public administrations of three (3) or more EU Members States.</i>	

6.3.5.4 Urgency

The urgency of the action, measured by its potential impact, taking into account the lack of other funding sources

Question	Answer
<i>Is your action urgent? Is its implementation foreseen in an EU policy as priority, or in EU legislation?</i>	<p>The action is urgent in the sense that it serves an actual/running need, which is law-making and evaluation.</p> <p>In October 2017, the ministers in charge of eGovernment policy across the European Union also called upon the Commission in the Tallinn declaration “<i>to fully integrate digital considerations into existing and future policy and regulatory initiatives</i>”¹.</p> <p>Moreover, the European Commission Digital Strategy⁴ also stresses that new technologies and IT issues should be addressed in new legislation.</p>
<i>How does the ISA² scope and financial capacity better fit for the implementation of the proposal as opposed to other identified and currently available sources?</i>	There is no other known instrument or funding mechanism to support the action.

6.3.5.5 Reusability of action's outputs

Name of reusable solution to be produced (for new proposals) or produced (for existing actions)	Legal interoperability knowledge base
Description	Repository of EC policy proposals assessed from the ICT and interoperability point of view together with the screening results
Reference	First version of the repository: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/CITnet/confluence/x/PgXcHw (access is restricted to the Commission departments involved in new EU legislative initiatives)
Target release date / Status	First version of the repository is available since January 2016. The revamped legal interoperability knowledge base will be operational in 2020.
Critical part of target user base	IT governance colleagues, policy officers and IT experts of the lead DG working on the assessed legislation
For solutions already in operational phase, actual reuse level (as compared to the defined critical part)	The existing repository is used by the corporate IT Governance to identify upcoming initiatives critical from the ICT point of view. The future knowledge base is intended for the use of Better Regulation practitioners, IT colleagues and policy drafters as well.

Name of reusable solution to be produced (for new proposals) or produced (for existing actions)	Updated ICT impact assessment guidelines
Description	Method to assess the ICT impacts of EU legislation
Reference	https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/sites/isa/files/ict_impact_assessment_guidelines.pdf
Target release date / Status	Available since July 2018.
Critical part of target user base	Policy officers working on new policy proposals accompanied by an impact assessment and presenting

	ICT impacts.
For solutions already in operational phase – actual reuse level (as compared to the defined critical part)	The method has been used so far in about 11 concrete cases.

Name of reusable solution to be produced (for new proposals) or produced (for existing actions)	Method and text mining tool to perform interoperability screening on EU legislation
Description	Methodology supported by a text mining tool to explain the process to follow, to define the exact scope and the tools to use in order to ensure that EU legislation fulfils the interoperability criteria of the EIF.
Reference	Not yet published.
Target release date / Status	Revised methodology is used since January 2019. Text mining tool is under development.
Critical part of target user base	Policy officers and IT experts of the lead DG responsible for the evaluation of the assessed legislation.
For solutions already in operational phase, actual reuse level (as compared to the defined critical part)	62 initiatives were screened between January and July 2019.

6.3.5.6 Level of reuse of existing solutions

The re-use by the action (following this proposal) of existing common frameworks and interoperability solutions.

Question	Answer
<i>Does the proposal intend to make use of any ISA², ISA or other relevant interoperability solution(s)? Which ones?</i>	Yes. The community building experience of the LEGIT action. The EIF training materials from

Question	Answer
	<p>the NIFO action.</p> <p>The example for a knowledge base from the ELI action.</p>
<p><i>For proposals completely or largely already in operational phase: has the action reused existing interoperability solutions? If yes, which ones and how?</i></p>	<p>The action proposes the use of various interoperability solutions (ISA2 and other) depending on the need identified in the screened legislation (either during digital or interoperability checks) among which EIF, EIRA, TESCART, Core Vocabularies.</p>

6.3.5.7 Interlinked

The extent to which the action (following this proposal) contributes to Union's initiatives such as the DSM.

Question	Answer
<p><i>Does the proposal directly contribute to at least one of the Union's high political priorities such as the DSM? If yes, which ones? What is the level of contribution?</i></p>	<p>The action has a horizontal value as it can be used for the law-making/evaluation of every EU policy. Special contribution is indirectly made to the DSM, as the more the action is assessing EU legislations the more digital and interoperable they become.</p>

6.3.6 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem of	not performing interoperability screening on EU legislation
affects	the Commission services involved in the preparation, adoption, implementation and evaluation of the concerned legislation and the legislation's target audience, usually EU Public Administrations, citizens and businesses
the impact of which is	to have EU legislation that is not coherent and may impose requirements which do not facilitate interoperability
a successful solution would be	to identify interoperability gaps in existing EU legislation and propose remediation early on.

The problem of	not taking into account ICT and interoperability impacts of EU legislation during the legislative proposals' preparation stage or at legislation evaluation
affects	the Commission services involved in the preparation, adoption, implementation and evaluation of the concerned legislation and the legislation's target audience, usually EU Public Administrations, citizens and businesses
the impact of which is	moderate ICT implementation quality, at higher cost, unmet deadlines, lack of interoperability, possible sub-optimal implementation of the legislation due to insufficient ICT support, potential organisational inefficiency created by legislative rules, etc.
a successful solution would be	the early consideration of ICT and interoperability impacts when EU legislation is prepared or evaluated by following the ICT impact assessment methodology and seeking advice from the relevant experts.

6.3.7 IMPACT OF THE ACTION

6.3.7.1 Main impact list

Impact	Why will this impact occur?	By when?	Beneficiaries
(+) Savings in money	Having assessed EU legislation at an early stage allows a proper technical evaluation and to identify reusable building blocks (software, specifications, services), thus saving cost. Also lifting interoperability gaps in EU legislation saves money from implementing technical work-arounds	Recurrent, this is not a one-off action	EU departments involved in law-making, Member States administrations and stakeholders impacted by EU legislation
(+) Savings in time	Having assessed EU legislation at an early stage allows for better implementation and saves time due to reuse	Recurrent, this is not a one-off action	EU departments involved in law-making, Member States administrations and stakeholders impacted by EU legislation
(+) Better interoperability and quality of digital public service	Having assessed EU legislation at an early stage and – consequently – having identified and resolved interoperability gaps promotes a proper implementation of legal interoperability, the top layer of the EIF model, and safeguards that interoperability can be	Recurrent, this is not a one-off action	EU departments involved in law-making, Member States administrations and any stakeholders impacted by EU legislation

Impact	Why will this impact occur?	By when?	Beneficiaries
	more easily applied at the layers below thus increasing the efficiency of public administrations.		
(-) Integration or usage cost	Not foreseen		

6.3.7.2 User-centricity

The action has involved all related stakeholders from the Commission DGs and from the Member States representatives to ISA². Whenever the ICT impact assessment method was applied in practise, a report was produced to assess its effectiveness and results were all put together to conduct the final release in July 2018.

This user-centric approach is maintained in ongoing and future activities like interoperability screening and regulatory reporting.

6.3.8 ORGANISATIONAL APPROACH

6.3.8.1 Expected stakeholders and their representatives

Stakeholders	Representatives	Involvement in the action
European Commission services	The Secretary General and any Commission DGs in charge of preparing new or evaluating existing legislation.	Contribute to the interoperability screening with domain specific knowledge. Also benefit from the results of this screening and from the related DIGIT support. Use the ICT impact assessment guidelines and give feedback for improvement.
Legal Service of the European Commission	The Legal Service is in charge of giving legal advice to other services.	Provide legal advice concerning the regulatory reporting work strand.
Member States	Member States representations to the ISA ² Committee and Coordination group.	Comment and give feedback from national experiences.

6.3.8.2 Identified user groups

Impact Assessment Working Group (IAWG): It is a forum of exchange of best practises and experiences in Impact Assessments under the chairmanship of the Secretariat General, which can benefit from the results and evolution of the action.

Monitoring and Quantification Working Group (MQWG): The aim of the group is to support the Commission work on improving monitoring and quantification of the impacts of EU actions, through increasing knowledge and sharing of experiences. The output of the group can contribute to the commitments to quantification and better monitoring included in the

Better Regulation Communication²³ and the Inter-Institutional Agreement on Better Law Making.

The network of local data correspondents was established in 2019 and gathers data experts representing from each DG. This network is relevant for the regulatory reporting work strand of the action.

6.3.8.3 Communication and dissemination plan

The communication plan includes:

for interoperability screening:

- Promotion/consultation rounds with the Commission stakeholders such as, the IT heads, the Impact Assessment units and the concerned policy units of the Commission DGs;
- Communication with the Secretary General services responsible for Impact Assessment and Evaluations. The method and outputs of interoperability screening of EU legislation will be presented with the purpose of being (better) integrated into the law-making process and better regulation agenda of the Commission;
- Communication with the corporate IT Governance of the Commission to better align the law-making and the ICT development processes within the Commission thus ensuring policy coherence and maximising ICT rationalisation effects;
- Active participation to the Impact Assessment Working Group and communication of the benefits resulting from the assessment of the ICT impacts;
- Promotion of the tool automating the interoperability screening of legislation.

for regulatory reporting:

- Communication with Commission services via the MQWG or the local data correspondents' network in order to get input, share findings and get further feedback to produce fit for purpose artefacts. This communication channel should also allow reaching users for testing our solutions.

²³ http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/better_regulation/documents/com_2015_215_en.pdf

- Communication and strong collaboration with the Legal Service to clarify and establish the legal value to digital assets, which is important in order to improve the regulatory reporting practice of the Commission.

for all activities:

- Communication with the MS representatives through the regular ISA² management meetings – and if relevant – through ad-hoc webinars and workshops.

6.3.8.4 Key Performance indicators

Provide a list of KPIs allowing the measurement of the progress and completions of milestones and the action. In case of an on-going action with already identified metrics²⁴ indicate the current values.

Description of the KPI	Target to achieve	Expected time for target
% of new EU legislation to screen from the ICT point of view (digital checks)	100	Reached in 2016, 2017 and 2018. Following the merge of the digital checks and interoperability checks into the legal interoperability screening, this <u>KPI is abandoned</u> and a new one is proposed.
% of EU legislation under evaluation (REFIT) screened to identify common/core businesses processes	100	Reached in 2017. <u>KPI is abandoned</u> though as from 2018 based on the outcome of the related ISA ² project, which suggested to focus on one specific core business process, namely on regulatory reporting instead ²⁵ .
% of EU legislation under evaluation (REFIT) to screen for interoperability gaps	100	The draft interoperability checks methodology is applied for all evaluations announced on the

²⁴ For examples see the ISA2 dashboard <https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/dashboard/isadashboard>, effectiveness tab.

²⁵ New KPI may be defined in the future depending on the involvement of ISA² in regulatory reporting.

Description of the KPI	Target to achieve	Expected time for target
(interoperability checks)		Europa portal since April 2018. Following the merge of the digital checks and interoperability checks into the legal interoperability screening, this <u>KPI is abandoned</u> and a new one is proposed.
Percentage of EU legislation ²⁶ going through legal interoperability screening	100	Reached in 2019.
Number of legislative proposals closely followed up from the interoperability angle after their legal interoperability screening	5	Reached in 2019 and to reach in 2020.

6.3.8.5 Governance approach

The action will be managed by DIGIT with the support of an external contractor. Whenever major deliverables are to be published, the validation of the MS representatives will be sought.

²⁶ EU legislation announced on the Commission’s “Have your say – Published initiatives” website under the ‘in preparation’ or ‘roadmap’ stages.

6.3.9 TECHNICAL APPROACH AND CURRENT STATUS

State-of-play:

- The updated ICT impact assessment guidelines became public in July 2018. Besides, support was provided to policy officers in the EC to draft digital-ready policy proposals, which foster interoperability.
- Between 2016 and 2018, all published Inception Impact Assessments were screened for possible ICT impacts relying on the ‘digital screening’ methodology. The results were communicated to the IT Governance of the Commission. In 2018, systematic follow-up was provided to new Commission proposals with detected ICT impacts as well.
- In 2019, the legal interoperability screening methodology replaced the previous digital screening mechanism, extending with interoperability checks this latter. 97 policy proposals have been screened until mid-September 2019. Work started to build a knowledge base capturing the screening results and allowing for their reuse.
- In 2019, the interoperability cost-benefit mechanism was tested in the impact assessment of a policy proposal and the findings were documented.
- In 2019, a report was published on the observed regulatory reporting practices within the EC along with practical recommendations.
- Awareness-raising efforts continued within the EC about the importance of considering interoperability already in the legislative phase (e.g. Better Regulation guidance, presentations and training).
- Exchange of good practices started with Denmark.

Future development (Q2/2020 – Q4/2021):

- In 2020-2021, strong emphasis will be placed to ensure the sustainability of existing deliverables and activities. The action will build communities and longer-term sponsorship on the one hand, and prepare for the transition to the Digital Europe Programme on the other hand.

Building communities and sponsorship:

- Within the EC:
 - In collaboration with the corporate IT governance, the action will promote the decentralisation of the legal interoperability screening through revising the screening mechanism, knowledge transfer and community-building events

(trainings and presentations). Work started in 2019 will continue on the knowledge base, which will facilitate the reuse of earlier screening results. The network of domain-specific experts – who can give tailored support to the policy DGs based on the screening results – will be further strengthened.

- The action will improve the EC regulatory reporting practices by following up on the recommendations of the related 2019 report. In this endeavour it will rely on the EC's recently established 'local data correspondents' network. With the users in mind, the action will prepare guidelines on how to draft reporting requirements in legal acts. It will also take stock of the IT tools, which support the reporting process and are operational or under development in the EC. Finally, the action will produce some guidance facilitating the reuse of the before-mentioned IT solutions.
- Regarding the ICT impact assessment and interoperability cost-benefit assessment methodologies, the action owner will start discussions with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the corporate IT governance about their hand-over / maintenance. Moreover, it will create a repository of costs data used for evaluating the reuse of IT building blocks in previous impact assessments.
- With Member States:
 - In 2020, the efforts will continue to build a legal interoperability community of experts and practitioners from academia and European public administrations. A Joinup collection is planned to support the knowledge sharing between community members.

Transition to the Digital Europe Programme:

- The proof-of-concept work will continue with the JRC to automate the legal interoperability screening with the help of new technologies. The ambition is to have an operational solution by end of 2021, which could facilitate the decentralised screening process. On the way, related business cases will be also identified with a view to foster the reuse of our future tool in other parts of the legislative cycle.
- The action will also launch a feasibility study and related proof-of-concept work on drafting legislation as code. In case of promising results and interest, a large-scale pilot could be proposed under the Digital Europe Programme later on.

6.3.10 COSTS AND MILESTONES

6.3.10.1 Breakdown of anticipated costs and related milestones

Phase: Initiation Planning Execution Closing/Final evaluation	Description of milestones reached or to be reached	Anticipated Allocations (KEUR)	Budget line ISA/ others (specify)	Start date (QX/YYYY)	End date (QX/YYYY)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen/Monitor all published Inception Impact Assessments and Roadmaps of the Commission to identify the need of ICT impact analysis; • Assess ICT implications of Impact Assessments and Evaluations as needed through a service provided by DG DIGIT; • Update the method as needed; • Pilot and finalise a 	745	ISA ²	Q2/2016	Q2/2018

Phase: Initiation Planning Execution Closing/Final evaluation	Description of milestones reached or to be reached	Anticipated Allocations (KEUR)	Budget line ISA/ others (specify)	Start date (QX/YYYY)	End date (QX/YYYY)
	measurement mechanism for costs and benefits of interoperability and make it available as a service				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run digital checks to identify ICT implications of EU legislation • Run interoperability checks on EU legislation, identify interoperability gaps and propose measure to ensure compliance with the EIF for legislation relevant to interoperability • Support the 	300	ISA ²	Q2/2018	Q3/2019

Phase: Initiation Planning Execution Closing/Final evaluation	Description of milestones reached or to be reached	Anticipated Allocations (KEUR)	Budget line ISA/ others (specify)	Start date (QX/YYYY)	End date (QX/YYYY)
	application of and optimise the mechanism to measure costs and benefits of interoperability				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run digital and interoperability checks on EU legislation • Build up and provide appropriate support for policy DGs to address the ICT impacts and interoperability aspects of their legislations • Promote the application of and optimise the mechanism to measure costs and benefits of interoperability 	530	ISA ²	Q2/2019	Q2/2020

Phase: Initiation Planning Execution Closing/Final evaluation	Description of milestones reached or to be reached	Anticipated Allocations (KEUR)	Budget line ISA/ others (specify)	Start date (QX/YYYY)	End date (QX/YYYY)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further explore how to improve the regulatory reporting aspects of EU legislation in order to foster legal interoperability • Assess and improve the sustainability of the legal interoperability action • Ensure the involvement of appropriate technical expertise in the delivery of this action. 				
	Sustainability of the action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build legal interoperability communities within the EC and with MS 	400	ISA ²	Q2/2020	Q4/2021

Phase: Initiation Planning Execution Closing/Final evaluation	Description of milestones reached or to be reached	Anticipated Allocations (KEUR)	Budget line ISA/ others (specify)	Start date (QX/YYYY)	End date (QX/YYYY)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralise the legal interoperability screening mechanism • Create practical guidelines on regulatory reporting • Prepare for the transition to the DEP by experimenting with legislation as code and with AI in legal interoperability screening. 				
	Total	1975			

6.3.10.2 Breakdown of ISA² funding per budget year

Budget Year	Phase	Anticipated allocations (in KEUR)	Executed budget (in KEUR)
2016		450	
2017		295	
2018		300	
2019		530	
2020		400	

6.3.11 ANNEX AND REFERENCES

Description	Reference link	Attached document
Updated ICT Impact Assessment Guidelines 2018	https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/sites/isa/files/ict_impact_assessment_guidelines.pdf	