



## Piloting use cases defined

*The vision of e-SENS, and WP5 (Piloting) in particular, is to demonstrate that it is feasible, realistic and sustainable to deploy real-life ICT services within and among countries across Europe. This will be done by launching production pilots, where actual transactions among public administrations, or between them and European citizens or businesses, will take place. All pilots will be based on technological building blocks used in a cross-border context.*

*A great deal of activity and discussions took place under Work Package 5 (Piloting) to define valuable and feasible domain use cases for real-life piloting. A formal decision on both piloting criteria and pilot selection for Wave 1 was taken at the General Assembly on 25–26 February 2014. A sizeable critical mass of pilots lies within the initial ambition level of the project, with the first wave focusing on the domains of e-Procurement, e-Health, e-Justice and Business Lifecycle.*

Detailed descriptions of use cases descriptions have already been developed and are available in [D5.3: First-wave pilot scenarios and plans no. 1](#). This document identifies the proposed values for each domain use case and the Member State or Associated Country that plans to pilot it. More specifically, it includes business process descriptions, architecture and use of building blocks, Member State relevance, feasibility qualification and risk assessment.

Wave 1 pilots are now entering the detailed planning stage. An intensive phase of common work within each domain will take place in relation to joint planning, detailed specifications, use of building blocks and possibly technical integration work. This requires close cooperation with piloting member states and the technical work package (WP6).

WP5 (Piloting) is cooperating closely with WP6 (Building Blocks Provision) to provide specific requirements from all domain use cases and to map them to e-SENS BBs. The consolidated overview shows that the four e-SENS domains generate a significant number of requirements for domain use cases. Based on the consolidation work, requirements have been identified for specific building blocks such as e-Delivery, e-Document, Semantics, e-ID, e-Signature, Trust Establishment/Circle of trust, and Attribute Services. More domains will be taken into consideration to provide a more comprehensive view of requirements and their relevance to building blocks.

### 1. e-Procurement

The use cases for the e-Procurement domain will include all major phases of electronic tendering in the pre-award phase, as well as key business processes in the post-award phase.

- eTendering (notification and submission of tenders, access to tender documents)
- eQualifications and the Virtual Company Dossier
- eCatalogues in the pre-award and post-award phase
- eInvoicing, eOrdering in the post-award phase

The idea for the pilots is based on and supported by the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Public Procurement (2011/0438 (COD)). Some use cases are a continuation of the PEPPOL project, reusing infrastructure and adding value to previous priorities, while others are intended to deploy new functionality in areas not piloted in the PEPPOL project.

### 2. e-Health

There are two use cases in the e-Health domain:





- ePrescription/Patient Summary
- eConfirmation of insurance entitlement

The ePrescription/Patient Summary use case builds upon experience from the epSOS Large Scale Project and supports the implementation of Directive 2011/24 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare. The Directive regulates patients' rights to cross-border care and makes provisions for continuity of care through shared patient summaries and e-Prescription/Dispensation, and creates clarity about obligations to make reimbursement for these services.

The eConfirmation use case facilitates the automatic checking and verification of the insurance entitlement that allows EU citizens to receive planned or emergency healthcare services in their country of destination when they move within the European Union.

### 3. e-Justice

The objective of the use cases in the e-Justice domain is to simplify access to cross-border legal procedures and legal means for citizens and businesses. The use cases follow various European regulations.

The use cases offer the opportunity to consolidate and reuse the e-CODEX infrastructure, while potentially exploring new possibilities.

- Matrimonial Matters and Parental Responsibility (based on Regulation 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility)
- Maintenance Obligations (Regulation 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations)
- European Account Preservation Order (draft of a Regulation on creating a European Account Preservation Order to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters)

### 4. Business Lifecycle

The use cases aim to expand the existing functionality already offered by the national authorities of EU and EEA countries, such as Points of Single Contact (PSCs), and make them interoperable through the use of e-SENS BBs. PSCs are e-government portals that allow citizens, professionals and entrepreneurs to be informed about the rules, regulations and formalities that apply to service activities and to complete administrative procedures online. The new functionality introduced by e-SENS will facilitate the provision of electronic public services at both European and national level using the same technical modules. This e-SENS functionality is expected to extend the use cases that were developed under the SPOCS project, which enabled professionals to register for cross-border provision of selected activities.

- Registering a new business
- Registering a new activity