

Corresponding Author:

Claudia Berchtold

Fraunhofer Institute for Technological Trend Analysis (INT) Germany

claudia.berchtold@int.fraunhofer.de

Author(s):

Maike Vollmer¹ and Philip Sendrowski²

¹Fraunhofer Institute For Technological Trend Analysis (INT), Maike.Vollmer@Int.Fraunhofer.De, DEU

²Fraunhofer Institute For Technological Trend Analysis (INT), Philip.Sendrowski@Int.Fraunhofer.De, DEU

Structural interoperability approaches, meaning formalised approaches through certification or mutually agreed-upon (informal) standards, have been developed at the international scale for thematic fields. Particularly the Urban Search and Rescue, the Emergency Medical Team (EMT) and the CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) domains have thereby made great progress over the past decades and developed for example the INSARAG guidelines[1] or the EMT classification[2] with a great level of detail on scope and competences of support teams including their certification.

At the European level, attempts to enhance interoperability are currently approached by different actors and measures. For example, the Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) deals with the implementation of EU competencies in civil protection. In this context it implements and facilitates training and exercises programmes based on a modular certification approach within the framework of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, including the exchange of experts.[3] Data and technology elements are increasingly standardised, as showcased for example by the digital radio standard TETRA or the Common Alerting Protocol to facilitate interoperability of emergency messages. Several EU-funded projects have also targeted technical standardisation, for example by pre-commercial procurement projects such as Broadway[4] to enhance the interoperability and hence mobility of communication technologies between responder organisations. In general, standardisation of civil protection aspects plays an important role with respect to technologies, but also with respect to terminologies and procedures which have been addressed for example by research projects such as ResiStand or DRIVER+. ResiStand has established a process to support standardisation in disaster resilience and crisis management. Results include a roadmap, and a catalogue of standardisation needs, opportunities and standardisation items. DRIVER+ was closely linked with *ISO/TC 292 – Security and resilience* and at the European level with *CEN/TC 391 – Social and Citizen Security* standardisation initiatives.[5]

However, a holistic approach allowing to assess the standardisation potential of a solution (which can be technical or procedural) including the use of table top exercises and field exercises, and facilitating their actual (pre-) standardisation is lacking at the European level. Building on existing approaches, we would hence like to present approaches developed in the context of the STRATEGY project to develop a respective framework for assessing the standardisation potential and hence interoperability of solutions.

[1] <https://www.insarag.org/guidelines> (11.09.2020)

[2] <https://extranet.who.int/emt/emt-classification> (11.09.2020)

[3] https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/civil_protection/civil/prote/pdfdocs/Training_brochure.pdf (17.02.2021).

[4] <https://www.broadway-info.eu/> (17.02.2021)

[5] <https://www.driver-project.eu/discover-our-results/standardisation-in-driver/> (17.02.2021).