NATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK OBSERVATORY

Analytical Model

CZECH REPUBLIC

The content of this Analytical Model reflects the status as collected in 2016.

DIGIT

Directorate-General for Informatics

ISA² Programme

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ISA²

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Informatics

Directorate B — Interoperability Solutions for public administrations, businesses and citizens

Unit B6 — ISA ^{2} Programme

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Analysis of the NIFs

See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox

See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox

	NIF-EIF Alignment			NIF implementation			NIF monitoring	
EIF Element - Reference - Category *See reference: the European Interoperability Framework v2*	Measurement	**NIF element present** - Reference - (Text in English)	**NIF-EIF alignment scoring** *2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned*	**Large scale implementation** *[describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]*	Only implementation e**xamples** *[describe an implementation example specific to each element]*	**Implementation scoring** *2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed*	**NIF monitoring**	**Monitoring scoring** *2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed*
Subsidiarity and proportionality Ref: EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'subsidiarity and proportionality' principle?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 contains the strategic objective "Improve vertical and horizontal communication in public administration, ensure synergy effect of different levels of government" that mentions "New elements of coordination and communication that would meet the needs of the individual entities both at local and central level [...] should contribute to a clear determination of roles including accountability, eliminate duplication, reduce stress and to simplify the whole process of exercising public administration." See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf The new "Strategic framework for public administration development 2014 - 2020" continues to support the subsidiarity principle: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje.aspx Regional administrations, for example the Vysočina region are developing their strategic ICT projects, supporting central initiatives: https://www.kr-vysocina.cz/technologicke-centrum-kraje-vysocina/d-4061486	2	The ICT projects and solutions are initiated and managed from the most appropriate level of governance. By this principle it can be assured that these initiatives address real needs and gaps. The relationship and responsibilities of the central government and local administrations are described in relevant legislation.	For example, in the CROSS-DATA project (http://cross-data.eu/projekt/ergebnisse.html) participated three Czech regions that are bordering with Germany - the Karlovy vary, Ústí nad Labem and Liberec region. The main objective of this interoperability project was to create and operate a shared, bilingual information system that will facilitate territorial planning in this particular area. Public administration bodies and organisations responsible for territorial planning are supposed to share geospatial data and by this improve the regional development coordination.	2	The monitoring is carried out in the framework of particular initiative. In the future, regional and local projects that apply for the co-funding from the state level will have to be co-approved by eGovernment Architect Office (of the Ministry of Interior). By this procedure the interoperability with other IT systems will be safeguarded.	1
User-centricity EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'user-centricity' principle?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 contains the strategic objective "Bringing public services to citizens, ensure maximum availability and quality. " which addresses user-centricity through following objectives: D1 Promote e-Government with an emphasis on simple and secure access to public services via the Internet, D2 Develop a network of contact points for public administrations, D3 Implement continuous monitoring of the quality of public services, including ensuring customer satisfaction. D4 promote the principle of competition in public services while guaranteeing minimum standards. D5 Digitization of data collection and archiving. D6 communication infrastructure of public administration. See: http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategie-realizace-smart-administration-2007-2015?typ=struktura See: http://www.smartadministration.cz/clanek/o-smart-administration-smart-administration.aspx See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf Strategic Framework for Public Administration Development 2014+ See http://www.ird.lt/failai/Egov2013/Prezentacijos/BO1%20interoperability_slides/BO1_pdf%20files/BO1_04%202013%2011%20EU_Vilnius%20FINA_FelixL.pdf	2	Governmental portal as an interface for citizens' access to public services. Information is structured according "life situations" (in Czech) http://portal.gov.cz/portal/obcan/ CzechPOINT points of contact, as preliminary versions for future one-stop shops, where every citizen is able to obtain all the information on the data kept on him or her by the state in its central registers (currently available information includes for instance verified copies of entries in the Land Register, the Commercial Register, the Register of Trades and Criminal Records); See http://www.czechpoint.cz/web/ Public administration portals, as web-based sources of information for citizens regrouping information, forms and processes of particular administrative bodies (e.g. portal of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, etc.); Data boxes (operational since 2009), as universal and centrally guaranteed communication tool – featuring identification, authentication and authorization capability to facilitate communication between public administration and its clients, currently to be used on a voluntary basis by natural persons and obligatory for legal entities and public bodies. See http://www.datoveschranky.info/	*[describe project here]*	2	The Smart administration strategy 2007 - 2015 is monitored. The output indicators for the objectives related to user-centricity are provided in the monitoring report covering 2010-2011. See http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_hodnotici_zprava_2010-2011.pdf	2
Inclusion and accessibility EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 2 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'inclusion and accessibility' principle?	Czech republic actively participates in the process of drafting of the new European Web accessibility directive - https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/web-accessibility In national legislation, the Article 5 (2f) of Act No.365/2000 Coll., on information systems of public administration, states that "the information related to public administration published in a form that enables the following information to the extent necessary to meet and persons with disabilities". See http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-365 Decree on web accessibility See: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/vyhlaska-c-64-2008-sb-o-forme-uverejnovani-informaci-souvisejicich-s-vykonem-verejne-spravy-prostrednictvim-webovych-stranek-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-vyhlaska-o-pristupnosti-10.aspx The Guideline on web accessibility for web developers and administrators (regarding the information published in relation to public administration services). See: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/metodicky-pokyn-k-vyhlasce-c-64-2008-sb-o-forme-uverejnovani-informaci-souvisejicich-s-vykonem-verejne-spravy-prostrednictvim-webovych-stranek-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-vyhlaska-o-pristupnosti.aspx Guidelines and information summarized here: http://www.pristupnost.cz/	2	Public administration services accessibility is implemented by multichannel delivery and assisted single points of contact (network of CzechPOINTS). Web accessibility is safeguarded by the Regulation of Ministry of the interior no. 64/2008, on web accessibility, that states principles and procedures how to comply with e-accessibility specifications. Public administration is aware of the feedback provided by the non-profit organisations representing people with special needs.	**Safeguarding web accessibility** 1) Example: declaration of the compliance with web accessibility rules on the Public administration portal: https://portal.gov.cz/portal/pristupnost.html Ministry of education, youth and sports: http://www.msmt.cz/o-webu-msmt/prohlaseni-o-pristupnosti?lang=2 2) Declaration of accessibility - Ministry of the Interior http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/declaration-of-accessibility.aspx 3) The e-learning course on web accessibility provided by the Institute for the for public administration Prague (http://www.institutpraha.cz/en). More information about the course: http://www.zdarns.cz/kurzy/pristupnost_www_stranek.pdf	2	The Ministry of Interior monitors compliance of PA websites with the rules defined in the Ministry of Interior regulation no. 64/2008 Col., on web accessibility. Public administration have to make web accessibility statement: http://www.senat.cz/prohlaseni_o_pristupnosti-eng.php	2

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Security and privacy EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 3 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Security and privacy' principle?	Security and privacy are among most important princilples of national eGovernment: In 2015 the new **Act No. 181/2014 Coll., on Cyber Security,** entered into force together with implementing regulations. The regulations implementing the Law No. 181/2014 on Cyber Security were published in the Collection of Laws: •Regulation No. 316/2014 Coll. on Security Measures, Cyber Security Incidents and Reactive Measures ("Cyber Security Regulation). •Regulation No. 317/2014 Coll. on the Determination of Important Information Systems and their Determination Criteria. •Decision of the Government No 315/2014 Coll. which amends the Decision of the Government No. 432/2010 Coll. on the Criteria for the Determination of the Elements of the Critical Infrastructure. The executive summary of legislation in English is available here: https://www.govcert.cz/en/info/events/2464-the-law-no-1812014-coll-on-cyber-security-entered-into-force/ The Office for personal data protection oversees the compliance of public administration activities with the relevant legislation, since its main mission is to to protect privacy during the processing of personal data - https://www.uoou.cz/en/ The Office for personal data protection prepares a new act, which will be tranposition of the NIS directive - https://www.nbu.cz/cs/aktuality/626-navrh-na-zmenu-zakona-o-kyberneticke-bezpecnosti---transpozice-smernice-nis/ **The Act no. 101/2000 Coll.,on personal data protection**, has been amended, complying with the legislation of the Europen Union : https://www.uoou.cz/zakon-c-101-2000-sb-o-ochrane-osobnich-udaju-a-o-zmene-nekterych-zakonu-ve-zneni-ucinnem-od-6-rijna-2016/ds-3109/archiv=0&p1=1261 The Act no. 192/2016 is amending the Act no. 111/2009, on Base Registers - private subjects fullfiling specific conditions will be allowed to access base registers - http://www.sbirka.cz/POSL4TYD/NOVE/16-192.htm. The compliance is implemented and monitored by the National Registers Authority - http://www.szrcr.cz/ A computer emergency response centre has been set up. See: http://www.nic.cz/files/csirt/memorandum_nbu_en.pdf See: http://www.govcert.cz/en/	2	CZ has implemented secured data box information system (ISDS) that enables secure data and information exchange between citizens, companies and public administration bodies. The data box system guarantees that communication between all parties is secure, transparent and trustful. The data box user can be sure that he has sent his document in a secure way and that the public administration received it . The public administration, on the other side, is assured that it communicates with an identified user. More information: https://www.mojedatovaschranka.cz/as/login?uri=https%3a%2f%2fwww.mojedatovaschranka.cz%2fportal%2flSDS%2f&status=NCOO) *** The information system of base registers provides a service called "statement on the use of base register data". From this statement, the client (citizen) will find out who accessed his/her data that are kept in the base registers, ,when and for what legitimate reason. This statement is provided free of charge either via data box system or CzechPOINT system. The principle that only a legitimate and entitled public administration official has an access to my personal data kept in the base registry is guaranteed by the so called "rights and responsibilities registry". This system includes a matrix of authorizations that defines a specific public administration service and an official who is authorised to provide that service using personal data. This principle and particular authorizations are defined by the Act on base registries. Additional legislative acts on different public services define, what public administration body will have an access to which data.	*[describe project here]*	2	The access to and use of (personal) data kept in base registries is monitored by the National registers authority (http://www.szrcr.cz/index.php?lang=2). Possible disputes are being solved by the Office of personal data protection (https://www.uoou.cz/en/) Authorization to access the data in base registry is provided by the "agenda administrator"' -the public administration body responsible for this particular PA service that uses these data. Authorization is then being validated by the Ministry of the Interior.	2
Multilingualism EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 4 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Multilingualism' principle?		0	At the moment, the principle of multilingualism is applied to the limited extend. However, for the period of 2014-2020 there is a plan to have new electronic application forms for e-services also in other language. For example, the principle of multilingualism is included in rules and procedures, based on which particular project can be approved by the Office of eGovernment Architect of the Ministry of Interior. These rules are presented as an annex of Calls for proposals for the Integrated Regional Operational Programme from which ICT projects will be co-financed.	Multilingualism is progressing, although main steps to comply with this principle will be implemented together with introduction of specific cross-border services. Currently, key headings on the Public administration portal are provided in English: http://portal.gov.cz/portal/eng/index.html. More information in English is gradually provided on public administrations websites, e.g. the Czech Social Security Administration website - http://www.cssz.cz/en/about-cssa/ and regional administration sites – e.g. :http://www.msk.cz/zdravotnictvi/index-en.html. To encourage multilingualism, the Chief architect department of eGovernment published on its website the Open Group Standard TOGAF® 9.1 Translation Glossary for English – Czech: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/agenda-odboru-hlavniho-architekta-egovernmentu.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d http://portal.gov.cz/portal/eng/index.html	1	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Administrative simplification EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Administrative simplification' principle?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 includes the strategic goal (C): "To streamline the activities of public administration, reduce the financial cost of running the administration and ensure transparent public performance" and mentions the need to simplify the regulatory framework and approach of public administration towards citizens. "The use of ICT allows to fulfil the principle of transparency in the preparation of legislation as well as the release and publication of regulations already adopted. The main aim of interventions in this area is increase the efficiency of individual activities carried out both during the preparation of legislation and after their approval. In addition to focusing on minimizing administrative burdens, improving access to control for all stakeholders and reduce transaction costs" See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf Strategic Framework for Public Administration Development 2014+ mentions "The global goal for 2014+ is to make it possible for customers to apply for public administration services on-line without the need to provide data that can be retrieved from interconnected public administration systems, so that 85% of applications can be submitted fully electronically by 2020". See http://www.ird.lt/failai/Egov2013/Prezentacijos/BO1%20interoperability_slides/BO1_pdf%20files/BO1_04%202013%2011%20EU_Vilnius%20FINA_FelixL.pdf	2	Information provided at the government portal - http://portal.gov.cz/portal/obcan/ - is structured according "life situations", which makes it easier for citizens and companies to find needed detailed description of procedure, contacts and e-forms for a particular service. For more complex services (such as tax declaration or property tax payment), there are specialised portals available. These are administered by particular public administration body. The local administration can benefit from the centrally provided shared services, such as base registers, data boxes, regional data centres.	Central government provides technological and methodological support to all public administration bodies in relation to open data publication and catalogues. Thanks to this, citizens have an access to needed data without having to request them according the Act no 106/1999 Coll., On free access to information. From the perspective of public administration body, the administrative burden is minimized since this body doesn't have to provide repeatedly requested data. Please see http://opendata.gov.cz/	2	1) If an ICT project proposal doesn't comply with this principle, it will not receive an approval from the Chief Architect Office, which means that it can not be co-funded from the EU funds. 2) Monitoring is carried out also in relation to particular public administration services, when incentives are provided for using an electronic alternative of that services. For example, the tax declaration can be submitted using both kinds of forms, paper and electronic. However, if the citizen owns means to do it electronically (he is a registered user of a data box system), he might be penalized for not doing it electronically.	2

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Transparency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Transparency' principle?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 mentions the goal "to increase the efficiency and transparency in public services". It is expected that the development e-government will allow, by use of modern information and communication technologies, better cooperation among public administrations and easier contact with public administrations for citizens and businesses. The principle of openness means the possibility of anyone to get information on how the public administrations operate. "The use of ICT allows to fulfil the principle of transparency in the preparation of legislation as well as the release and publication of regulations already adopted. The main aim of interventions in this area is increase the efficiency of individual activities carried out both during the preparation of legislation and after their approval. In addition to focusing on minimizing administrative burdens, improving access to control for all stakeholders and reduce transaction costs" See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf Annual extracts are sent to DataBox owners on who accessed their data in base register. Those who do not have a Data Box (secure e-delivery optional for citizens, mandatory ofr G2G and B2G), can request this information at the CzechPOINT http://www.szrcr.cz/registr-osob/zasilani-rocnich-vypisu-o-vyuziti-udaju-v-registru-osob https://www.czechpoint.cz/web/?q=node/23 Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Administrative Procedure Code - http://www.zakonyanglicky.cz/?documentation=act-no-5002004-coll-administrative-procedure-code Act on free access to information - http://www.mkcr.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=325	1	A number of strategic initiatives is presented for public consultation before these projects are approved by the responsible/competent public administration body . Citizens and legal persons have an opportunity to get acquainted with this particular strategic material and to provide recommendations/comments. The responsible public administration body is obliged to react on these comments in a formalised procedure. For example, there is a standard process followed by the Czech Telecommunication Office (http://www.ctu.eu/main.php?pageid=178) when publishing its analysis of relevant markets or when mapping broadband infrastructure for internet access (which is an ex ante conditionality when applying for ESIF funds).	The Ministry of Finance website is offering citizens the opportunity to review the current state budget in detail. The application was aimed at the public, so that people would be able to find out, to a degree, about the division of revenue and expenditure in the state budget. https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/epractice/case/online-click-through-budgets-effective-information-tool-current-state-publi Aplication alowing citizens to follow public administration spending http://data.mfcr.cz/supervizor/ Ministry of Interior operates the Contract Register (2016) with public administration contracts above CZK 50K - https://smlouvy.gov.cz/ . The obligation to enter data on contracts of that value into the Register comes from the Act on Contract Register (Act no. 340/2015 Coll.).	2	Citizens can request a statement from Base registry information systém about who accessed their data and for what reason. They can receive this statement regularly and/or on demand. http://www.szrcr.cz/zakladni-registry-dale-zvysuji-transparentnost-verejne?lang=1 *** According to the Code of Administrative Procedure (Act no. 500/2004 Col.,), every citizen and a company can address their requests or critical feedback on the practice of executive bodies to the Ministry of the Interior or to the administrative court. http://zakony.centrum.cz/spravni-rad/cast-7-hlava-1-paragraf-175	1
Preservation of information EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 5 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Preservation of information' principle?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 mentions the objective "Digitization of data sets and archiving". To achieve this objective it is necessary not only to establish a technically secure distributed storage, but also develop specific methods for managing documents and their migration to unified independent data formats and create specialized applications for the reception, selection and preparation of digital documents for permanent storage, which would be distributed to public administration organizations. See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf The Act No. 499/2004 Coll., on Archives and Record Management regulates a) selection, register and classification of archival records; b) protection of archival records; c) rights and obligations of owners of archival records; d) rights and obligations of holders and administrators of archival records (hereinafter referred to as the "holder of archival records"); e) utilisation of archival records, f) processing of personal data for the purposes of archival records; g) the system of archives; h) rights and obligations of archives founders; i) records management; j) competences of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Ministry") and other administrative authorities involved in archiving and execution of records management; k) administrative infractions. See: http://www.nacr.cz/Z-Files/499_en.pdf	2	Act No. 499/2004 Coll. on Archiving and Records Management and on the Amendment of Selected Act http://www.google.cz/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCUQFjAAahUKEwjCycvF2NHIAhWM1ywKHZ1WCbw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mvcr.cz%2Fsoubor%2Fact-on-archiving-and-records-management-pdf.aspx&usg=AFQjCNEUKTI4y9tK_lZvuZrZGPQevKXKQA	There is a project of building a national digital archive that will enable to preserve data and information in a way they retain their legibility, reliability and integrity and can be accessed as long as needed, taking into account security and privacy.	2	The Ministry of Interior is the competent institution to supervise and monitor compliance with the Act on Archiving and Records Management.	2
Openness EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 6 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Openness' principle?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 mentions the objective "Ensure adequate use of ICT, to create a central registry of public administration so that to secure sharing of data between public authorities and was also made possible legitimate access to the data kept in the registers" and mentions that "It is necessary to harmonize the requirements for the identification and authorization of persons, thereby, creating a safe exchange system and exchange mechanisms to ensure the safety, protection of personal data . It is necessary to create a "back office" that allows legal sharing and exchange of data while ensuring the above requirements" See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf	2	The PSI directive has been transposed into the national Act no. 106/1999 Coll, On Free Access to Information CZ is a member of the international OGP initiative. From the central government level, CZ implements open data in public administration initiative. This project includes preparation of legislative framework, publication of the guidelines, standards and model data publication plans for open data, as well as technology for creating the open data catalogues. Ministry of the Interior put into operation National open data catalogue, which will be ready to interconnect with the pan-European open data catalogue. Please see: http://opendata.gov.cz/	Public administrations start to provide their open data: e.g. Czech telecommunication office: http://www.ctu.cz/cs/otevrena-data/o-otevrenych-datech-ctu.html Selected open data sets: http://portal.gov.cz/portal/obcan/rejstriky/data/97898/	2	The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for open data monitoring.	2

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Reusability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 7 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Reusability' principle?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 mentions the objective "Building the communications infrastructure of public administration" which states that "Following the promotion of technological solutions leading to the computerization agenda under the responsibility of the central government must also focus on support for cross-cutting solutions, especially to strengthen communication infrastructure." and "An important part of this goal is to increase the degree of efficiency and effectiveness of such systems management (linking individual subsystems and public administration registers) and interconnection information systems". See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf For public administration purposes: new initiatives in the Open Data area A system of central basic registers, as public sector reference data source, including the organizational architecture and technical support to avoid the duplication of data and to maintain the required security standards See: http://www.szrcr.cz/ In 2015, the new strategy of the Czech Post ICT services has been approved. This organisation should have a role of the central shared services provider for public administration. Part of a detailed strategy deals with the principle of new ICT services development - these services should be always developed with the view of their sharebility and reusability by other public administrations, not only the one who ordered their development.	1	1) There are so called Shared eGovernment services such as the Information system of basic registers (www. iszr. cz). 2) In 2015, the Ministry of Interior is carrying out the survey on use and re-use of information systems. The survey is carried out by the Department of eGovernment Chief architect. The aim of the survey is to find a ways of sharing these information systems among public administration bodies. (Relevant information systems: document management systems, systems for electronic communication, HRM supporting systems and ERP systems)	The Spisovka open source electronic filing service system was tested and adopted by the Masaryk Institute and the Head Office of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic on behalf of the entire Academy. Following its success in these institutions, Spisovka has been wi dely adopted by a growing number of state-funded institutions, public administration bodies, schools and municipalities. https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/elibrary/case/proven-flexibility-spisovka-open-source-document-system-attracts-czech-public-admini +G17 The public administration identity and access management system branded as "JIP – Jednotný identitní prostor" - https://seznam.gov.cz/ovm/welcome.do?ref=obcan&part=documentation – becomes "mandatory" to be re-used in new public administration ICT projects seeking approval of the Chief architect of the eGovernment department at the Ministry of Interior. The JIP system is a part of CzechPOINT system and DataBox system and re-uses data from Base Registers. In the last amendment of the Act no. 111/2009 Coll., on Base Registers, in the §56a , public administrations are recommended to re-use this identification and authentication system provided centrally.	1	In 2015, the Ministry of Interior is carrying out the survey on use and re-use of information systems. The survey is carried out by the Department of eGovernment Chief architect. The aim of the survey is to find a ways of sharing these information systems among public administration bodies. This analysis is the first step, then the mechanism of monitoring will be set up.	1
Technological neutrality and adaptability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 8 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Technological neutrality and adaptability' principle?	The Act no. 137/2006, Coll., on Public Contracts states in § 6 " Principles of Procedures Taken by Contracting Entity" that: "The contracting entity, when acting according to this Act, shall comply with the principles of transparency, equal treatment, and non-discrimination." During the ICT procurement process, public authorities are following the principle of "non-discrimination". This contributes to safeguarding technological neutrality and adaptability of public administration systems. The issue of technological neutrality has been discussed on the meetings of the Government council for information society. Ministry of Interior has published a vision document "Measures to increase the efficiency of public administration and supporting ICT services" - please see in Czech: www.mvcr.cz/soubor/navrh-opatreni-ict-pdf.aspx Among declared measures/priority areas for 2016 are " C1 and C2": C1 - better coordinated ICT governance based on the National architecture plan (in preparation) C2 - aiming to minimise dependency on suppliers and building the public administration capability to design and operate its ICT (which should lead to more re-use and sharing cross-sectorally in public administration	2	The **Act no. 137/2006, Coll., on Public Contracts** states in **§ 6** " Principles of Procedures Taken by Contracting Entity" that: "The contracting entity, when acting according to this Act, shall comply with the principles of transparency, equal treatment, and non-discrimination." During the ICT procurement process, public authorities are following principle of "non-discrimination" and this partially contributes to safeguarding technological neutrality and adaptability of public administration systems**. In near future** these measures shall be implemented: **1.** "National (eGovernment") Architecture Plan" of public administration will be established in accordance with rules and instruments of the National Architecture Framework (NAR) and will be used to improve the coordination and effective management of strategic development of Czech public administration, its processes and services, their performance and their IT support. **2. Dept. of eGov Chief Architect** (within the Ministry of Interior) is responsible, inter alia, for safeguarding technological consistence of eGovernment projects on the national level and for the maintenance of architecture models of public administration IT systems. Implementation plans presented at the: http://www.opengroup.org/node/2709	*[describe project here]*	1	Currently , the interoperability solutions are delivered mostly through the projects co-funded from the EU funds. In order to comply with the rules, **in the coming period 2016-2020**, the project has to be approved by the Office of eGovernment Chief Architect. The positive evaluation can be received only if the "technological neutrality and adaptability" condition is observed - among other conditions defined in the finance instrument rules. ("IROP" programme). These projects will be then monitored for each of the criterion. Additionally, the national Office for the protection of competition safeguards the compliance with this principle from the legal point of view (Act no. 137/2006, Coll., On public contracts)	1
Effectiveness and efficiency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Effectiveness and efficiency' principle?	The Global objective of the Smart Administration Strategy 2007 – 2015 is "Improving the efficiency of public administrations and public services to promote socio-economic CR growth and enhance the quality of life of citizens." Furthermore, it includes a specific objective "Rationalize administrative procedures in order to ensure greater efficiency and transparency, minimize bureaucratic elements within the public administration (organizational re-engineering including a review of existing structures and agendas and re-designing competencies and functions).". Efficiency and effectiveness are mentioned across the different objectives of the strategy. See: http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategie-realizace-smart-administration-2007-2015?typ=struktura	2	A project on basic registries aims at enhancing efficiency of public administration. Existing analyses show that the introduction of basic registers will save up to 60 percent of the time previously spent in offices before their implementation. After 100 days of set-up, with a the 24-hour online access to information guaranteed by the state, there has been more than 42 million of transactions, almost eighty thousand statements issued to officials through a network of Czech POINT and through thousands of listings at the request of citizens. The system is already connected 740 public authorities and over 500 of them acquires reference data. http://www.osf-mvcr.cz/zakladni-registry-meni-verejnou-spravu-cr-jiz-vice-nez-sto ; https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/epractice/case/base-registries-universal-database-information	*[describe project here]*	2	http://www.czechpoint.cz/web/?q=node/489 On the website of CzechPOINT, it is possible to follow the statistics of the use of different provided services. For example, the number of conversions of electronic documents into paper ones is declining. All CzechPOINT services are monitored and, this monitoring is contributing to the overall effectiveness and efficiency of public administration services (and cross-sectoral cooperation in public administration)	2

Analysis of the NIFs

See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox

See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox

	NIF-EIF Alignment			NIF implementation			NIF monitoring	
EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	**NIF element present** - Reference - (Text in English)	**NIF-EIF alignment scoring** *2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned*	**Large scale implementation** *[describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]*	Only implementation e**xamples** *[describe an implementation example specific to each element]*	**Implementation scoring** *2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed*	**NIF monitoring**	**Monitoring scoring** *2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed*
Conceptual model EIF, Chapter 3 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	Strategic Framework for Public Administration Development 2014+ National (eGovernment) Architecture Plan - in preparation Currently, the role of the platform for introduction, description and provision of access to public administration's data sources is provided by the: Information System on Data Elements Information System on Public Administration Information Systems There is a plan in place (as internally communicated by the Chief Architect Office) to replace these systems with more robust and interconnected architecture supported by the up-dated legislation. This architecture has been described in eGovernment as orchestrated set of ICT services presentation in Vilnius 2013. It will include the Service Bus element and enable various levels of administration to connect and exchange data necessary for the provision of public administration services to citizens and organizations. This Service Bus element will provide XML based message exchange, routing, authentication and authorization services. Core elements of the Czech Republic interoperability approach introduced in Vilnius 2013 contribute to the interoperable "agenda information systems" , interoperability between eGovernment architecture elements, and a vision of "public administration as orchestrated set of shared ICT services". According to this vision/plan, as shown on the slide 34, the public administration ICT services are envisioned to be: • Shared - Implemented once, deployed by one agency for everybody countrywide • Trustworthy- legally valid, secure and safe • Orchestrated - homogeneous, no overlaps, governance by legislation • Interconnected – inside country and internationally • Accessible – self serviced or assisted, customizable and user friendly • Available – from office, home, on road or abroad • Efficient – shared infrastructure in Public Administration Cloud See: http://www.ird.lt/failai/Egov2013/Prezentacijos/BO1%20interoperability_slides/BO1_pdf%20files/BO1_04%202013%2011%20EU_Vilnius%20FINA_FelixL.pdf	1	1) The department of the eGovernment Chief Architect defines the National architecture plan for public administration services - http://www.cssi.cz/cssi/n%C3%A1rodn%C3%AD-architektonick%C3%BD-pl%C3%A1n-egovernmentu-%C4%8Dr *2) There is one more conceptual model: "process modelling of the provision of public administration services"* *http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/efektivni-verejna-sprava-procesni-modelovani-agend-verejne-spravy.aspx* 3) Currently, one more high-level conceptual model is being prepared, containing eGovernment principles for national and cross-border services development. These principles are in line with EIF principles. This model will provide a "top-layer "for the National architecture plan and wil be in line with TOGAF requirements. More information on this model will be available later on.	*[describe project here]*	1	New projects applying for financing have to be described using architecture terminology in line with the national architecture plan of eGovernment services. **In the near future**, every larger public administration body will have to map its architecture and the one of supervised organisations. The Ministry of interior is already facilitating this process. One of the motivators is the fact, that it will be easier (and more efficient) way to describe interoperability initiatives (and projects, and to receive their co-financing. On the other hand, this will be a mean for effective management of ICT in that particular administration.	1
Public administrations should develop a component-based service model, allowing the establishment of (European) public services by reusing, as much as possible, existing service components. EIF, Recommendation 9 Category: Conceptual model	Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)	The National (eGovernment) Architecture Plan is in preparation. There is a plan in place (as internally communicated by the Chief Architect Office) to replace these systems with more robust and interconnected architecture supported by the up-dated legislation. This architecture has been described in eGovernment as orchestrated set of ICT services presentation in Vilnius 2013. It will include the Service Bus element and enable various levels of administration to connect and exchange data necessary for the provision of public administration services to citizens and organizations. This Service Bus element will provide XML based message exchange, routing, authentication and authorization services. See http://www.ird.lt/failai/Egov2013/Prezentacijos/BO1%20interoperability_slides/BO1_pdf%20files/BO1_04%202013%2011%20EU_Vilnius%20FINA_FelixL.pdf	1	*In the process of implementation*	SOA principle implementation is mentioned in the Information strategy of the Sokolov city http://www.sokolov.cz/assets/urad/odbory/odbor_informatiky/informacni-strategie_final_v095.pdf Page 13 – The local administration ICT strategy declares using SOA, striving to integrate individual applications through clearly defined and guaranteed web services between different application providers. The ICT management in Sokolov city is using ICT services provided on the national level - e.g. base registry services and the services provided by the State Administration of Land Surveying and Cadastre http://www.cuzk.cz/en ; http://geoportal.cuzk.cz/(S(vs432s5niekyiiy35ddy5mpq))/Default.aspx?lng=EN&head_tab=sekce-00-gp&mode=TextMeta&text=uvod_uvod&menu=01&news=yes&UvodniStrana=yes) .	1	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Public administrations should agree on a common scheme to interconnect loosely coupled service components and put in place the necessary infrastructure when establishing (European) public services. EIF, Recommendation 10 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	The National (eGovernment) Architecture Plan is in preparation There is a plan in place (as internally communicated by the Chief Architect Office) to replace these systems with more robust and interconnected architecture supported by the up-dated legislation. This architecture has been described in eGovernment as orchestrated set of ICT services presentation in Vilnius 2013. It will include the Service Bus element and enable various levels of administration to connect and exchange data necessary for the provision of public administration services to citizens and organizations. This Service Bus element will provide XML based message exchange, routing, authentication and authorization services. See http://www.ird.lt/failai/Egov2013/Prezentacijos/BO1%20interoperability_slides/BO1_pdf%20files/BO1_04%202013%2011%20EU_Vilnius%20FINA_FelixL.pdf	1	*In the process of implementation*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Interconnection of service components. EIF, Recommendation 10 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	The National (eGovernment) Architecture Plan is in preparation There is a plan in place (as internally communicated by the Chief Architect Office) to replace these systems with more robust and interconnected architecture supported by the up-dated legislation. This architecture has been described in eGovernment as orchestrated set of ICT services presentation in Vilnius 2013. It will include the Service Bus element and enable various levels of administration to connect and exchange data necessary for the provision of public administration services to citizens and organizations. This Service Bus element will provide XML based message exchange, routing, authentication and authorization services. See http://www.ird.lt/failai/Egov2013/Prezentacijos/BO1%20interoperability_slides/BO1_pdf%20files/BO1_04%202013%2011%20EU_Vilnius%20FINA_FelixL.pdf	1	*In the process of implementation*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0

Analysis of the NIFs

See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox

See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox

	NIF-EIF Alignment			NIF implementation			NIF monitoring	
EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	**NIF element present** - Reference - (Text in English)	**NIF-EIF alignment scoring** *2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned*	**Large scale implementation** *[describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]*	Only implementation e**xamples** *[describe an implementation example specific to each element]*	**Implementa-tion scoring** *2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed*	**NIF monitoring**	**Monitoring scoring** *2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed*
Public administrations should make their authentic sources of information available to others while implementing access and control mechanisms to ensure security and privacy in accordance with the relevant legislation. EIF, Recommendation 11 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?	A system of central basic registers, as public sector reference data source, including the organizational architecture and technical support to avoid the duplication of data and to maintain the required security standards See: http://www.szrcr.cz/ See http://www.szrcr.cz/legislativa See: Act No. 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers - http://www.szrcr.cz/file/167/ National (eGovernment) Architecture Plan - in preparation See http://www.ird.lt/failai/Egov2013/Prezentacijos/BO1%20interoperability_slides/BO1_pdf%20files/BO1_04%202013%2011%20EU_Vilnius%20FINA_FelixL.pdf	2	A system of central basic registers, as public sector reference data source, including the organizational architecture and technical support to avoid the duplication of data and to maintain the required security standards See: http://www.szrcr.cz/ See http://www.szrcr.cz/legislativa See: Act No. 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers - http://www.szrcr.cz/file/167/ Also, please see the EK survey on "Once-only principle implementation in CZ".		2	Monitored by the National registers authority - http://www.szrcr.cz/index.php?lang=2	2
Access control EIF, Recommendation 11 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	The Act No. 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers, specifies the roles, access permissions etc. for the base registries and makes note of "ensuring the security of the information system of basic registers and basic registers". See: http://www.szrcr.cz/file/167/ Act No. 101/2000 Coll., on personal data protection , sets out the privacy policy in relation to personal data. See: http://www.szrcr.cz/file/180/ § 56a of the new Act no. 192/2016 Coll., which amends the Act no. 111/2009 Coll., on Base registers, sets the "single sign on" solution for public adminstration clercs called JIP/KAAS (Common identity system/Catalogue of the authentication services) as a recommended nation-wide access control solution for public administration systems. The Department of Chief architect of eGovernment at the MoI requests the re-use of this solution when approving new projects of public administrations (central and local) above certain budget.	2	*[describe here]*	http://www.czechpoint.cz/web/?q=node/573 - JIP/KAAS (identity management for public administration systems) Used for the "CzechPoint@office" services	1	Monitored through the implemented processes of access control - please see previous comments on the Registry of rights and responsibilities that is part of Czech base registers. The Chief Architect of eGovernment department has a mandate to approve ICT projects of public administration above certain budget - one of the criteria is ther re-use of the JIP/KAAS solution.	1
Public administrations, when working to establish (European) public services, should develop interfaces to authentic sources and align them at semantic and technical level. EIF, Recommendation 12 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?	National registry authority provides guidelines for system developers and architects regarding the interfaces to authentic sources: http://www.szrcr.cz/vyvojari National Identity Authority is in the process of being established as a part of national eIDAS implementation : http://www.szrcr.cz/eidas-do-roka-a-do-dne , www.e-identita.cz	1	http://www.czechpoint.cz/web/?q=node/586 National public administrations can access data in base registers via their registered information system OR via the " CzechPOINT@office" service. The CzechPOINT@office represents an interface that can be used by local and state administration bodies free of charge. This way, they can use information about citizens, companies, territorial identifications, addresses and real estates from authentic sources.	*[describe project here]*	2	The interface to base registers (authentic sources) is managed by the National registers authority.	2
Interoperability levels EIF, Chapter 4 Category: Interoperability levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	In relation to central basic registers and public administration information systems that will use their data, there are detailed guidelines covering organizational (processes), technical and semantic aspects of interoperability, and providing needed support to public administration bodies (published in Czech at the National Registers Authority website). http://www.szrcr.cz/vyvojari	1	Proper attention to four interoperability levels is ensured from the interoperability governance point of view: Department of the Chief Architect of the eGovernment at the Ministry of the Interior has an authority to ensure eGovernment projects consistency via having the power to approve or disapprove the key national projects (co-financed from EU funds). It is also responsible for ICT standardisation in public administration, coordination based on National architecture plan, maintenance of architecture models. Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the legal level of public administration interoperability (and works toward coordinating other three levels as well). Government council for the information society is the platform to find a commitment and facilitate implementation of interoperability in public administration. Relevant documents are being prepared, however decision making process for key eGov projects (at the moment) tends to be centralised.		2	The Strategic Framework of the Development of Public Administration in the Czech Republic for 2014-2020 has been approved by the Government resolution no. 680 from 27. August 2014. Within this framework, a strategic target no. 3 is defined as "Raising accessibility and transparency of the public administration via eGovernment". This strategic target is further elaborated into the Implementation plan, that also defines the monitoring process (chapter 7 - pp. 19 - 22) (in Czech). Roles, responsibilities and authority of several actors is defined. http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/implementacni-plany.aspx	1

Analysis of the NIFs

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EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	**NIF element present** - Reference - (Text in English)	**NIF-EIF alignment scoring** *2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned*	**Large scale implementation** *[describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]*	Only implementation e**xamples** *[describe an implementation example specific to each element]*	**Implementation scoring** *2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed*	**NIF monitoring**	**Monitoring scoring** *2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed*
Legal interoperability: Public administrations should carefully consider all relevant legislation relating to data exchange, including data protection legislation, when seeking to establish a European public service. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 14 Category: Interoperability levels, legal artefacts	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	The relevant legislative acts concerning data exchange in relation to basic registers are provided on the basic registers website.. See http://www.szrcr.cz/legislativa The Act No. 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers also makes note of these. See: http://www.szrcr.cz/file/167/	1	Relevant eGovernment (interoperability) projects are liaising with the dedicated department at the Office for personal data protection https://www.uoou.cz/en/ When drafting national legislation, the process of evaluating EU legislation is ensured. In relation to eIDAS Regulation, appropriate national Acts were adopted - Act on trust services for electronic transactions is in the process of approval; meanwhile the Ministry of Interior published interim rules here: . http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/stanovisko-ministerstva-vnitra-k-aplikaci-narizeni-eidas-a-zakona-o-elektronickem-podpisu-po-1-7-2016.aspx - Transposition of the EU NIS directive will be done via amendment of the national Cyber Security Act: https://www.nbu.cz/cs/aktuality/626-navrh-na-zmenu-zakona-o-kyberneticke-bezpecnosti---transpozice-smernice-nis/ - The national act ensuring the transposition of the Web acessibility directvie is in preparation	Statement for the users of data box information system regarding their personal data protection in compliance with the Act no. 101/2000 Coll., on personal data protection https://www.mojedatovaschranka.cz/static/pages/ochrana.html	2		0
Organisational interoperability - business process alignment. Public administrations should document their business processes and agree on how these processes will interact to deliver a (European) public service. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 15 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	The website of the basic registers provides a guideline for the description of the processes and conditions for connection to the basic registers. See: http://www.szrcr.cz/vyvojari Act No. 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers - http://www.szrcr.cz/file/167/	1	This element is in the process of implementation and formalization. Strategic priority of eGovernment development: so called "fully electronic submission" of the application for the particular public administration e-service. http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/implementacni-plany.aspx Cooperation of the several public administrations (state and local) is envisioned. Business process alignment will be achieved when digital services will be designed.	[illegible] local administrations in the area of the use and editing of authentic (personal) data sources. Processes are clearly defined, for example, for the area of access rights for particular administrations and their clerks (based on the law for that particular public service) via the czechpoint@office services http://www.czechpoint.cz/dokumentace/formulare/files/prirucka_garant_AIS.pdf	1	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Inter-governmental coordination. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 15 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 mentions the objective "Improve and simplify the regulatory environment and create an attractive environment for entrepreneurs, both domestic and foreign investors" with a focus on "effective coordination, cooperation of [...] authorities, institutions and groups". See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf Both at a regional and municipal level, digital strategies have been developed as part of the Strategic Framework for Public Administration Development 2014+. See Memorandum of Understanding between 7 subjects (state and public administration) Association of Regions of the Czech Republic has published „Digital strategy" for 2013-2020 : http://www.kr-vysocina.cz/VismoOnline_ActionScripts/File.ashx?id_org=450008&id_dokumenty=4050426 See Union of towns and municipalities of the Czech Republic has their own „Digital strategy for 2014 – 2020" http://www.smocr.cz/cz/oblasti-cinnosti/informatika/digitalni-strategie-pro-rozvoj-mest-a-obci-2014.aspx	2	The intergovernmental coordination takes places on several levels. The Chief architect of eGovernment department at the Ministry of Interior publishes architecture templates and models and provides workshops for national public administrations on how to use them. There is also a plan, in 2017, to purchase centrally available modelling tool to be used by other administrations. The same department has a mandate, provided by a government decree no. 889/2015, to approve public administration ICT projects above threshold budget. Evaluation criteria include the compliance with 8 defined architecture principles, i. e. availability, usability, trustfulness, transparency, security and data protection, sharing and re-use, sustainability and technological neutrality of a service or its part. (http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/agenda-odboru-hlavniho-architekta-egovernmentu.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d) Key ICT projects, intergovernmental policies and strategies related to eGovernment and Digital Agenda are discussed and approved by the Government Council for ICT Society and its working groups. http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/rada-vlady-pro-informacni-spolecnost.aspx In 2016, the government coordinator for the digital agenda has been appointed (http://digiczech.eu/prioritni-oblasti/). The "202020 Initiative" represents one more platform for digital services coordination and improvement (http://www.202020.cz/)	*[describe project here]*	2	*Monitoring process under definition. Currently there is a process of reporting to the Government on the Action Plan for Digital Agenda implementation. Many issues related to the NIF implementation and monitoring are included in this report.*	1

Analysis of the NIFs

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EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	**NIF element present** - Reference - (Text in English)	**NIF-EIF alignment scoring** *2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned*	**Large scale implementation** *[describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]*	Only implementation e**xamples** *[describe an implementation example specific to each element]*	**Implementation scoring** *2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed*	**NIF monitoring**	**Monitoring scoring** *2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed*
Organisational interoperability - organisational relationships. Public administrations should clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 16 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	The Smart administration strategy 2007-2015 mentions the objective to "Rationalize administrative procedures in order to ensure greater efficiency and transparency, minimize bureaucratic elements within the public administration (organizational re-engineering including a review of existing structures and agendas and re-designing competencies and functions)." which mentions "The relationship between the state administration and local authorities [...] will assess the division of labour between state and local governments. And the objective to "Improve vertical and horizontal communication in public administration, ensure synergy effect of different levels of government" which mentions the need to "contribute to a clear determination of roles including accountability, eliminate duplication, reduce stress and to simplify the whole process of exercising public administration." See: http://dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/sa_strategiesmartadministration_2007_2015_v2_1.pdf There is also a Joint Memorandum of the Ministry of Interior and the Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic Concerning eGovernment implementation principles. See: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/spolecne-memorandum-zastupcu-ministerstva-vnitra-a-svazu-mest-a-obci-ceske-republiky.aspx	1	In relation to the	There are no European services in the moment. In relation to nationally provided services that require an access to Base Registries, such as the Registry of natural persons, Registry of legal persons and the Registry of the territorial identification, addresses and real estate, the organisational relationships, rules, roles and procedures are defined by law (Act no. 111/2009 Coll., on Base Registries). It is clearly defined which public administration and through which information system is allowed to edit and/or use the relevant data. The "rights and responsibilities" of different public administrations are defined in the Registry of rights and responsibilities (http://www.szrcr.cz/registr-prav-a-povinnosti)as are the processes for that particular "agenda" The term "agenda" is defined in §2 (d) of the Act on Base Registries as a sum of actions related to the legally defined scope of authority of particular public administration body.	1	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Organisational interoperability - change management. Public administrations working together to provide (European) public services should agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 17 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery?		0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Semantic interoperability. Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should use a common taxonomy of basic public services. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 13 Category: Interoperability levels, semantic artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	Planned in National (eGovernment) Architecture plan; Part of the Chief architect of eGovernment departments activities: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/agenda-odboru-hlavniho-architekta-egovernmentu.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Ng%3d%3d Currently, the role of the platform for introduction, description and provision of access to public administration's data sources is provided by the "ISDS - Information System on Data Elements" - https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/catalogue/repository/information-system-data-elements This solution provides official information on data elements of IS of public administration and serves to announcing the publication of data elements and code lists. The data elements declared in the ISDS are mandatory for public administrations. See http://www.sluzby-isvs.cz/ISDP/DefaultSSL.aspx	1	*[describe here]*	*eGovernment service bus technology has been implemented/is in the process of implementation. Documentation and relevant information for "agenda information systems" administators/for public administrations is available here: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/dokumentace-egsb.aspx*	1	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Public administrations should support the establishment of sector specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and should encourage the communities to share results on national and European platforms. EIF, Recommendation 18 Category: Interoperability levels, semantic artefacts	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sector specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms?		0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Technical interoperability. Public administrations should agree on the formalised specifications to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services. EIF, Recommendation 19 Category: Interoperability levels, technical artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.		0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Public administrations, when establishing (European) public services, should base interoperability agreements on existing formalised specifications, or, if they do not exist, cooperate with communities working in the same areas. EIF, Recommendation 20 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	MoU within the large project of ICT for Integrated Rescue System (IZS) - stating the joint approach of various organisation when constructing, developing and using public administration telecom and data networks http://www.smartadministration.cz/clanek/ministerstvo-vnitra-podepsalo-smlouvu-na-vybudovani-its-ngn.aspx	0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Public administrations should use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assessing and selecting formalised specifications. EIF, Recommendation 21 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	Guidelines on quality management of public administration ISs (with examples); included quality criteria for data/mentioning open data formats; technology; services (mentioning interoperability – p.7). "Interoperability should be considered each time when acquiring new public administration IS " - http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/rizeni-kvality-informacnich-systemu-verejne-spravy.aspx	0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0

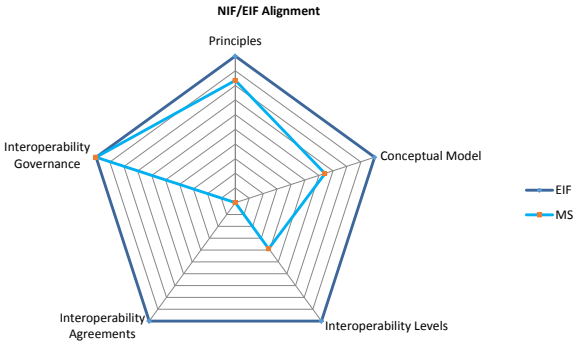
Analysis of the NIFs

See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox

See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox

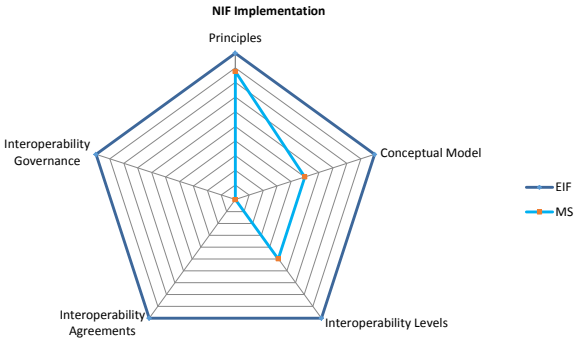
	NIF-EIF Alignment			NIF implementation			NIF monitoring	
EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	**NIF element present** - Reference - (Text in English)	**NIF-EIF alignment scoring** *2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned*	**Large scale implementation** *[describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]*	Only implementation e**xamples** *[describe an implementation example specific to each element]*	**Implementa-tion scoring** *2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed*	**NIF monitoring**	**Monitoring scoring** *2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed*
When establishing (European) public services, public administrations should prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support. EIF, Recommendation 22 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?		0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Contribution to the standardisation process Public administrations should lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs. EIF, Chapter 5, Recommendation 23 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?		0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange. EIF, Recommendation 13 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?		0	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here]*	0
Governance Public administrations should establish a framework for the governance of their interoperability activities across administrative levels. EIF, Recommendation 25 Category: Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	Coordination bodies: Czech eGovernment infrastructure is being developed via centrally coordinated approach from the Chief Architect office at the Ministry of Interior. The Government Council for Information Society has the role of expert advisory body for the government with the aim to assist its decisions regarding eGovernment strategy implementation and nation-wide projects coordination. The Government Council is managed by the steering committee headed by the Prime Minister; the other members of the Council are the Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance, Minister of Industry and Trade, Minister of Education Youth and Sports and the Minister and the Chairperson of the Government Legislative Council. Other members of the Council (The Council has altogether 29 members), appointed upon the above-mentioned Government Resolution No. 373, are representatives of the most important institutions of the state administration and local governments who are involved in the area of the information society and implementation of the e-Government. See: http://www.vlada.cz/en/epov/pois/government-council-for-information-society-74186/	2	*[describe here]*	*[describe project here]*	0	*[describe monitoring procedure here,* **Precise if monitoring procedures include stimulating and/or corrective measures***]*	0

Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	83,3%
Conceptual Model	100%	64,3%
Interoperability Levels	100%	38,9%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	0,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	100,0%



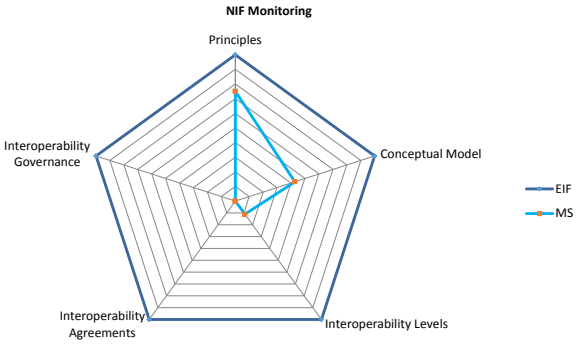
Category	EIF Element	Scoring	
		Max	MS
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	2
	User-centricity	2	2
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2
	Security and privacy	2	2
	Multilingualism	2	0
	Administrative simplification	2	2
	Transparency	2	1
	Preservation of information	2	2
	Openness	2	2
	Reusability	2	1
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	2
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2
	Total	**24**	**20**
Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	1
	Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?	2	1
	Total	**14**	**9**
Interoperability Levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	1
	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	1
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	0
	Total	**18**	**7**
Interoperability Agreeme	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	0
	Total	**10**	**0**
Interoperability Governa	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	2
	Total	**2**	**2**

Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	87,5%
Conceptual Model	100%	50,0%
Interoperability Levels	100%	50,0%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	0,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	0,0%



Category	EIF Element	Scoring	
		Max	MS
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	2
	User-centricity	2	2
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2
	Security and privacy	2	2
	Multilingualism	2	1
	Administrative simplification	2	2
	Transparency	2	2
	Preservation of information	2	2
	Openness	2	2
	Reusability	2	1
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	1
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2
	Total	**24**	**21**
Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	1
	Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?	2	2
	Total	**14**	**7**
Interoperability Levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	2
	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	2
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	0
	Total	**18**	**9**
Interoperability Agreeme	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	0
	Total	**10**	**0**
Interoperability Governa	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	0
	Total	**2**	**0**

Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	75,0%
Conceptual Model	100%	42,9%
Interoperability Levels	100%	11,1%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	0,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	0,0%



Category	EIF Element	Scoring	
		Max	MS
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	1
	User-centricity	2	2
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2
	Security and privacy	2	2
	Multilingualism	2	0
	Administrative simplification	2	2
	Transparency	2	1
	Preservation of information	2	2
	Openness	2	2
	Reusability	2	1
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	1
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2
	Total	**24**	**18**
Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	1
	Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?	2	2
	Total	**14**	**6**
Interoperability Levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	1
	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	0
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	0
	Total	**18**	**2**
Interoperability Agreeme	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	0
	Total	**10**	**0**
Interoperability Governa	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	0
	Total	**2**	**0**