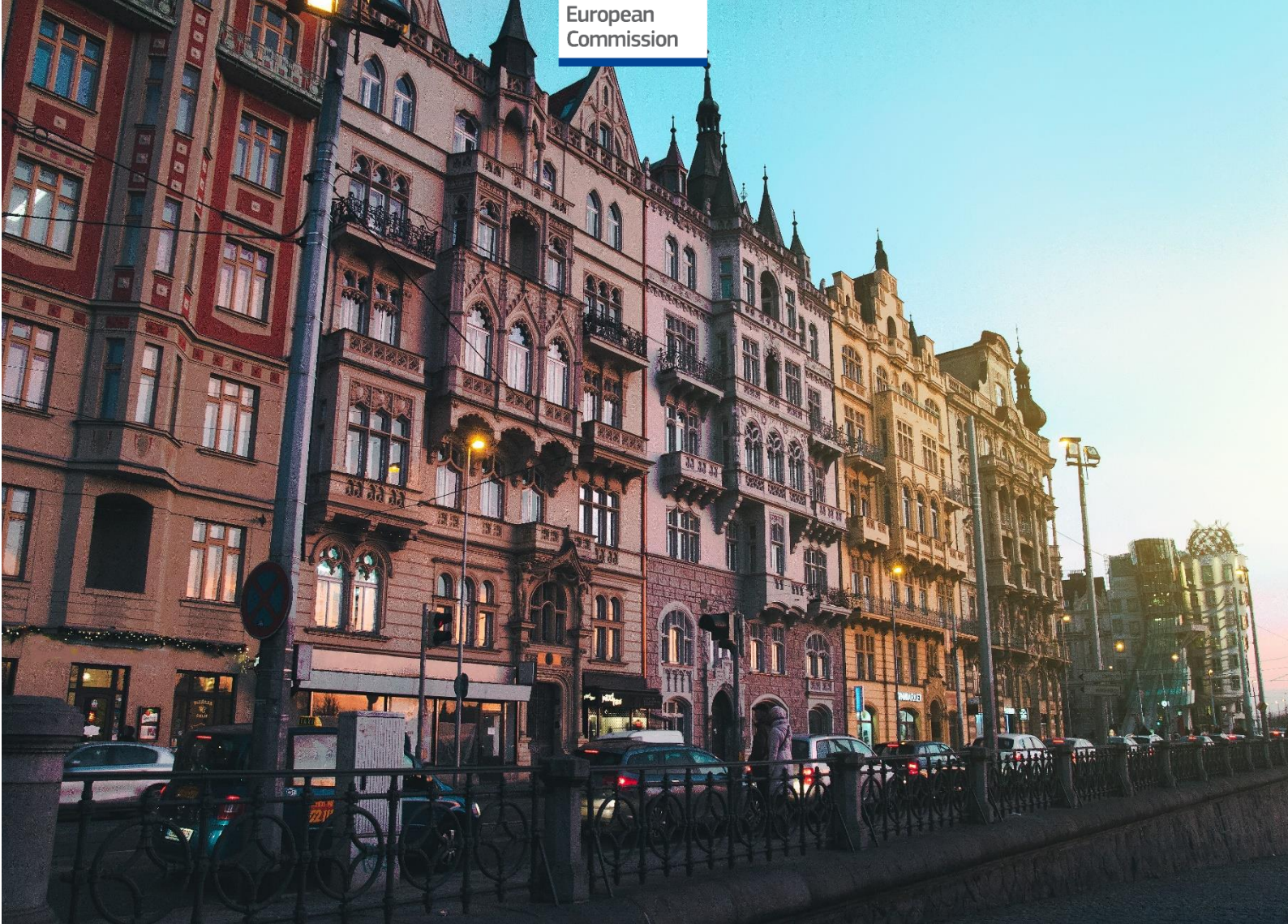




European
Commission



Digital Public Administration factsheet 2023

Czechia

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1 Interoperability State of Play

1 Interoperability State of Play

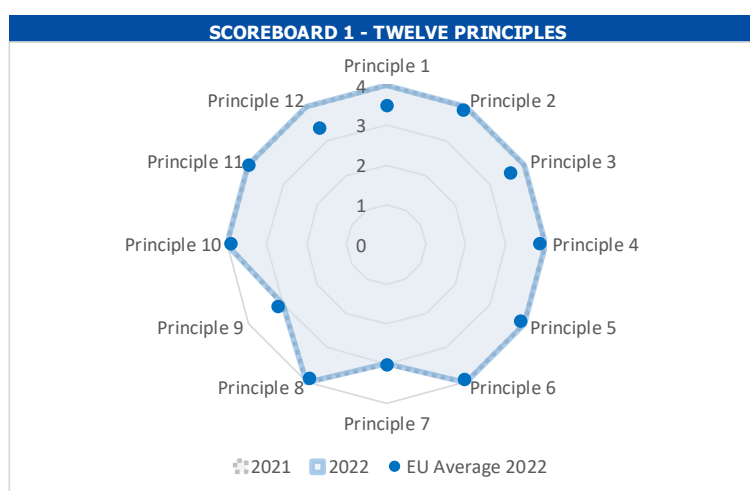
In 2017, the European Commission published the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) to give specific guidance on how to set up interoperable digital public services through a set of 47 recommendations divided in three pillars. The EIF Monitoring Mechanism (MM) was built on these pillars to evaluate the level of implementation of the framework within the Member States. Whereas during the previous, the MM relied upon three scoreboards, the 2022 edition includes an additional scoreboard on cross-border interoperability, assessing the level of implementation of 35 Recommendations. The mechanism is based on a set of 91 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) clustered within the four scoreboards (Principles, Layers, Conceptual model and Cross-border interoperability), outlined below.

Scoreboard 1 Interoperability Principles		Scoreboard 2 Interoperability Layers		Scoreboard 3 Conceptual Model	
	Recommendation(s) n°		Recommendation(s) n°		Recommendation(s) n°
Principle 1 - Subsidiarity and Proportionality	1	Interoperability Governance	20-24	Conceptual Model	34-35
Principle 2 - Openness	2-4	Integrated Public Service Governance	25-26	Internal information sources and services	36
Principle 3 - Transparency	5	Legal Interoperability	27	Basic Registries	37-40
Principle 4 - Reusability	6-7	Organisational Interoperability	28-29	Open Data	41-43
Principle 5 - Technological neutrality and data portability	8-9	Semantic Interoperability	30-32	Catalogues	44
Principle 6 - User-centricity	10-13	Technical Interoperability	33	External information sources and services	45
Principle 7 - Inclusion and accessibility	14			Security and Privacy	46-47
Principle 8 - Security and privacy	15				
Principle 9 - Multilingualism	16				
Principle 10 - Administrative simplification	17				
Principle 11 - Preservation of information	18				
Principle 12 - Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency	19				

Scoreboard 4 Cross-border Interoperability

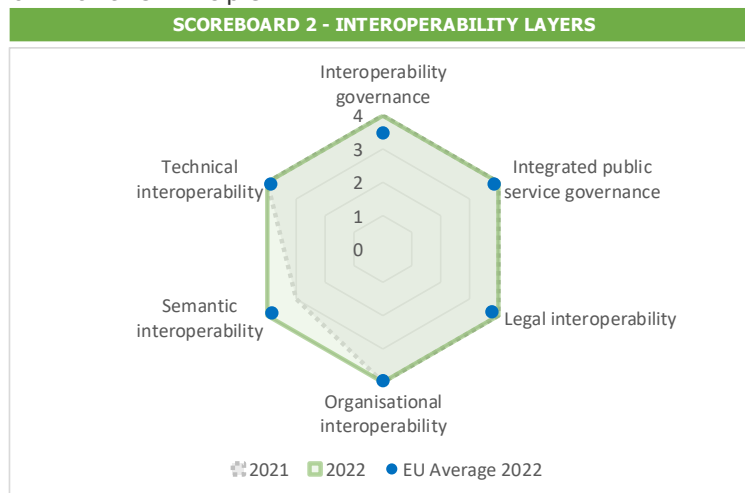
Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

Each scoreboard breaks down the results into thematic areas (i.e. principles). The thematic areas are evaluated on a scale from one to four, where one means a lower level of implementation and four means a higher level of implementation. The graphs below show the result of the EIF MM data collection exercise for Czechia in 2022, comparing it with the EU average as well as the performance of the country in 2021.



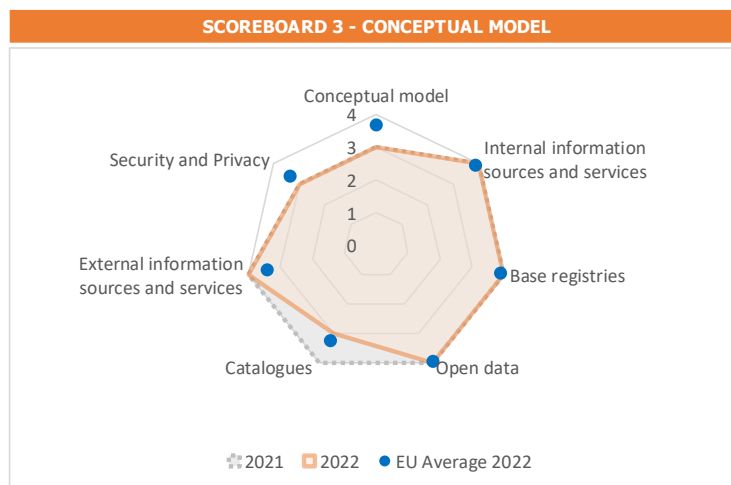
The overall positive scores for Czechia on Scoreboard 1 showcase a very good implementation of the majority of the EIF Principles. Indeed, Czechia received the highest score (4) and performs above the EU average for 10 Principles out of 12, except for Principle 7 (Inclusion and accessibility) and Principle 9 (Multilingualism), for which the score of 3 could be further improved to reach the European average. Particularly, Czechia could further use information systems and technical architecture to cater for multilingualism when establishing a European public service (Principle 9 – Recommendation 16) in order to increase its score. In addition, Czechia should further ensure that all European public services are accessible to all citizens, including persons with disabilities,

the elderly and other disadvantaged groups (Principle 7 – Recommendation 7) in order to reach the highest score of 4 for this Principle.



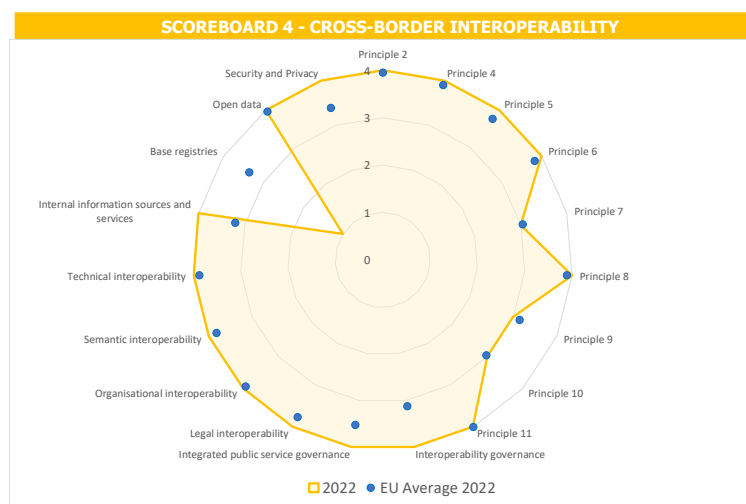
Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

Czechia’s scores in Scoreboard 2 illustrate an overall very good performance of the country with only scores of 4, and above the EU average, for all interoperability layers. In addition, it should be noted that the country has improved its score on Semantic Interoperability from 3 to 4 between 2021 and 2022. The only potential area for improvement for Czechia could be to further clarify and formalise its organisational relationships for establishing and operating European public services (Organisational interoperability – Recommendation 29) in order to reach the maximum score of 4.



Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

The Czech results with regard to the Conceptual model in Scoreboard 3 show an overall good performance with scores of 3 and 4 in all areas of the conceptual model. The only two areas where Czechia is below the EU average are the area of Catalogues and the one of External information sources and services. In this regard, the country should continue to put in place catalogues of public services, public data and interoperability solutions and use common models for describing them (Catalogues – Recommendation 44), as well as on using external information sources and services while developing European public services (External information sources and services – Recommendation 45) in order to reach the maximum score in both these areas as well.



Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2022

The results of Czechia regarding Cross-Border Interoperability in Scoreboard 4 show a good performance for the country. Indeed, the country received the highest score of 4 for six Principles, for all interoperability layers and for three areas of the Conceptual model. In addition, it scores above the EU average for the majority of the cross-border indicators. Potential areas for improvement are found on the Base Registries area of the Conceptual model, where Czechia should work towards making authoritative sources of information available to others while implementing access and control mechanisms to ensure security and privacy (Base Registries – Recommendation 37) as well as further develop interfaces with base registries and authoritative sources of information, publish the semantic and technical means and documentation needed for other to connect and reuse available information (Base Registries – Recommendation 38).

Additional information on Czechia’s results on the EIF Monitoring Mechanism is available online through [interactive dashboards](#).

Curious about the state-of-play on digital public administrations in this country?

Please find here some relevant indicators and resources on this topic:

- [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)
- [Digital Economy and Society Index \(DESI\)](#)
- [eGovernment Benchmark](#)



2

Digital Public Administration Political Communications

2 Digital Public Administration Political Communications

2.1 Specific Political Communications on Digital Public Administration

new Digital Transformation and Digital Government Services in the Government's Updated Policy Statement

In its updated policy statement, Petr Fiala's government provided their vision for the digital transformation of public services, which will result in a more friendly, effective and less costly public administration. Among key deliverables, to name a few, are: the implementation of the Act on the right to digital services; the establishment of the central coordination and transformation teams to support the digital transformation of central public administrations, and making data accessible to the private and non-government sector in order to facilitate collaboration on digital services.

new Digital Society and Value-Based Digital Government as a Re-affirmed Priority of the New Government

In the course of 2023, the Czech Republic continues to implement digital government initiatives under its Digital Czech Republic government programme and the national Recovery and Resilience plan, in line with the commitments of the Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-Based Digital Government. Digital transformation efforts focus on digital government services, transparency, cybersecurity, connectivity and network development. The newly established Digital and Information Agency shall ensure better coordination and focus, as well as support a whole-of-government approach to the digital transformation of public administration.

new Introduction of the mandatory use of Data Mailbox solution for freelancers and legal entities

As of January 2023, the amendment of the Act on electronic procedures and authorised conversions of documents came into force. Data mailboxes, the national eDelivery tool for communication with public authorities, are from now on automatically created also for all freelancers and legal entities, including associations and foundations. To support this significant step towards digital transformation of public services, an extensive promotion campaign focusing on benefits of online communication with the State was carried out, as well as new users support initiatives.

new Brno Open Source Declaration

The Open Cities association introduced the Brno Open Source Declaration, which lays the path for the creation of the Czech National Open Source Programme Office (OSPO). The Brno Declaration has been published following a series of events during the Czech Presidency of the Council of European Union, namely the announcement of code.europa.eu at the Open Source Driving the European Digital Decade, the Creative Bureaucracy Festival Prague 2022 and the Czech Presidency Conference on Digital Government. The Declaration aims to create and mobilise the open source community in the public and academic sector to increase collaboration at national and EU level. The possible collaboration between the Czech Republic and other EU Member States has been discussed during the CIO network meeting in Prague in November 2022.

new Open Source Security Recommendations by the NÚKIB and Ministry of Interior

In April 2022, the National Cyber and Information Security Agency and the Ministry of Interior published security guidelines for open source software developers that are working within or with public administration. Recommendations are not legally binding. They were developed in collaboration with representatives of public administration, the open source community and the private sector. These guidelines shall help public administrations and private companies develop open source software as well as publish it on the code.gov.cz platform in the future.

new

Introduction of the Single Government Domain Gov.cz

On 11 January 2023, the government approved the proposal of the Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalization, Mr. Ivan Bartoš, regarding the migration of central state administrations to a single domain @gov.cz as well as his plan for a unified visual design of government websites. The draft "Decree on the long-term management of public administration information systems" is currently under examination. One of the provisions of this proposal is the requirement that "public administration bodies shall use a third-level or lower-level domain name in the gov.cz domain for information made available on its Internet address." At the same time, the Government Office Team works together with public administration authorities and institutions on a migration schedule.

Digital Czech Republic Programme

This whole-of-government [digital transformation programme](#) continues to be an umbrella platform for the cross-sector digitisation of public administration. The programme focuses on three main areas: the digital transformation in the context of a single digital market (the Czech Republic in the Digital Europe), the Digital Economy and Society, and the Information Strategy dealing with the State's information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and digital government. The implementation plans of the programme are updated on an annual basis. Among the priority projects there are the Base registries 2.0, the modernisation of the public administration portal and its transactional part, the Citizen's Portal, the generational technological change of the Czech POINT system, as well as further interconnection of public registries and databases branded as the interconnected data pool. In the 2021-2027 programming period, the eGovernment development will be co-financed by the Integrated Regional and Operational Program. The Digital Czech Republic Strategy is fully compliant with the [Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019-2030](#), which has a broader scope. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the [National Recovery Plan preparation](#), successful digital initiatives are viewed as an important factor for future resilience and competitiveness. National digital priorities include data-based digital government, digital skills, cybersecurity and human-centric innovations.

Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019–2030

Political leaders recognise the complexity of digital transformation and the need for a well-coordinated approach to deal with challenges and opportunities that come with it. Teams of government experts, private sector representatives and other stakeholders work closely on defining proper approaches to delivering the needed results. Negotiations and intensive communication take place in order to progress towards priorities set in the [Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019–2030](#). The Strategy aims to make the Czech Republic one of the most innovative countries in Europe by 2030. In addition to the initiatives focusing on digital government and services, the Strategy includes eight other strategic pillars, namely: funding and evaluation of R&D, polytechnic education, national start-up and spin-off environment, innovation and research centres, smart investment, intellectual property protection, mobility and construction environment, and smart marketing.

Action Plan on Administrative Burden Reduction 2019–2022

Following the evaluation of the government [Plan on the Systemic Reduction of Administrative Burden for Entrepreneurs for the period 2019–2022](#), which was a joint initiative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Finance, the Czech Statistical Office and other relevant administrations, the Ministry of Industry and Trade launched a [new informative website](#), which will become the one-stop-shop for businesses providing information about already implemented, ongoing and planned initiatives. This will result in a simplified and more streamlined collaboration with the state.

Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030

The [Client-Oriented Public Administration Strategy](#) sets a framework for four strategic efforts: (i) increasing the quality and availability of services; (ii) improving the effectiveness of the public administration's system; (iii) increasing the staff's skills and competences, and (iv) facilitating citizen information and participation. To achieve these goals, the Strategy uses a wide array of

tools, e.g. reorganisation of State administration in the territory, better communication with citizens, improved horizontal coordination of State administration, greater emphasis on evidence-informed policymaking, and support for innovation.

2.2 Interoperability

Guidelines for Interoperability

The national interoperability framework currently supports legislative, organisational, technical and semantic interoperability in compliance with the [European Interoperability Framework](#). The cooperation between the Chief Architect of eGovernment and the IMAPS project team of the European Commission resulted in the Czech version of the tool, which makes it more accessible for architects when designing interoperable government digital services. The [guidelines](#) for interoperability are published and maintained by the Chief Architect of eGovernment on the dedicated webpage. The key cross-sectoral interoperability issues are approached by the Committee for Architecture of the [Government Council for Information Society](#).

Interoperability Initiatives

The [Chief Architect of eGovernment](#) at the Ministry of Interior, together with the sectoral Chief Information Officers, continue their work on improving all levels of interoperability of existing and soon-to-be-implemented digital services, all within the context of the national interoperability framework, adopted by means of Government Resolution No. 629/2018. The Chief Architect regularly updates online guidelines in order to support the implementation of the government's ICT strategy. The representatives of central, regional and local administrations can consult a number of important interoperability resources available at the [website dedicated to the eGovernment architecture](#).

Cross-border interoperability continues to be a government priority, with current good practice examples in the domains of social security, taxation and healthcare. The use of the TESTA-ng network for secure cross-border information sharing in the context of specific European Union policies is yet another example for future interoperability initiatives.

With the aim to make digital government services more accessible for citizens who prefer to use different eID means, the [National Identity Authority](#) provides technical support for a number of interoperable eID solutions.

2.3 Key Enablers

2.3.1 Open Data, Reusability and Access to Public Information

new

Digital Czech Republic

As of April 2023, the team of the [national open data coordinator](#) joined the Digital and Information Agency. In the framework of the "Development of data policies and improving the quality and interoperability of public administration data" initiative, a nation-wide public opinion survey was carried out focusing on identification of the needs and expectations of providers, processors and users of open data. The survey proved that interest in open data in the Czech Republic is growing, also in the context of emerging technologies and improved digital skills. Data from the [National Open Data Catalogue \(NKOD\)](#) are used for research, analytical or design purposes, as well as for the development of new applications. For example, [the State Treasury Monitor](#) visualises data on public budgets, while [the Register](#) of (public administration) Contracts provides information on public procurement contracts in the Czech Republic. Several non-profit organizations support the development of open data in the Czech Republic – among them are [the State Watcher](#), [the Datlab Institute](#) and [Reconstruction of the state](#). Their experts organise workshops to support the development of applications based on open data. The "Political finance" monitors the financing of political parties in the Czech Republic and the connection of their supporters to public finances. The aim is to strengthen public control in this area.

In 2023, several initiatives of the Digital Czech Republic Programme are going to focus on quality of datasets, implementation of open data policy, the [National Open Data Catalogue](#) and the further interconnection of public databases to enable a better sharing and reuse of data in line with the European data strategy. One of the main drivers behind these initiatives was the adoption of

Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 establishing a single digital gateway and the national Act on the Right to Digital Services. A new mandatory [open standard for code lists](#) has been published by the National Open Data Coordinator's team. In the National Open Data Catalogue portal one can find the open government standard for bulletin boards; the administrators can use testing applications to ensure interoperability. An overview of available support, workshops and awareness raising initiatives can be found at the website of the National coordinator for open data.

2.3.2 eID and Trust Services

Following the adoption of the European Digital Identity Wallet Architecture and Reference Framework by the European Commission, the Czech Republic will move on with the development of its national application eDokladovka, which was announced in 2022 by the Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalization, Ivan Bartoš. The design and development of this mobile application will be ensured by a state-owned enterprise, the [State Printing Works of Securities](#).

The mojeID of the CZ.NIC is going to be another option for citizens who would like to benefit from using the European Identity Wallet in daily life.

2.3.3 Security Aspects

National Cybersecurity Strategy of the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic's approach to cybersecurity is based on collaboration between stakeholders at national and cross-border level. The national cybersecurity ecosystem is described in the [National Cybersecurity Strategy for the 2021–2025 period](#).

In its Cybersecurity Strategy, the National Cyber and Information Security Agency (NÚKIB) focuses on securing digital society and public administration by regularly performing coordinated risk analyses followed by the implementation of necessary measures. Since 2022, NÚKIB has been designated as the National cybersecurity certification authority by the [Act no. 226/2022, Coll.](#)

To promote awareness and understanding of the European [NIS2 Directive](#), the National Cyber and Information Security Agency launched a dedicated [website](#).

The digital government infrastructure in the Czech Republic is built to ensure compatibility of technologies used in different public administration domains. The Czech Republic supports the use of unified information channels that allow for secure data exchange. The resilience of the digital infrastructure under all conditions, as well as the availability of alternative methods when the State administration is not able to provide services digitally, are among the key principles of national cybersecurity. International collaboration was discussed during the high-level [Prague Cybersecurity Conference](#) in November 2022 in the framework of the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

Cybersecurity Strategy for the Health Sector 2021–2025

The [national cybersecurity strategy for the health sector](#) builds on relevant strategic documents in the cybersecurity field, such as the national government ICT strategy under the Digital Czech Republic programme, the national eHealth strategy and the EU Cybersecurity strategy for the Digital Decade.

The NÚKIB and central government continue to support healthcare providers in the area of cybersecurity by offering [Minimum Security Standards](#) for those organisations whose operations are not regulated by the Cybersecurity Act, by publishing [the recommendation for healthcare providers](#) on minimizing two specific cyber threats and by organizing cyber security exercises for the representatives of the health sector.

2.3.4 Interconnection of Base Registries

National Architecture Plan

The [National Architecture Plan](#) describes the interconnected data pool and the way in which sectoral registries will share information in compliance with current legislation. In order to support a wider range of services and handle more and more transactions in the near future, inter-ministerial negotiations now focus more intensively on the need to upgrade older legacy IT systems. The plan is reinforced with the [Act on the Right to Digital Services](#).

2.3.5 eProcurement

Strategy for the Digitisation of Public Procurement in the Czech Republic

The national **Strategy for the Digitisation of Public Procurement** focuses on the period 2021-2030. The Strategy describes the vision, processes and benefits of introducing digital technologies into public procurement.

The Ministry for Regional Development, as the central government authority responsible for the implementation of eProcurement tools, launched a single platform, "ROZZA", to integrate a number of electronic tools used by administrations for public tenders. The ROZZA platform provides a single environment for suppliers by integrating different tools and respecting specific needs of different users. The portal simplifies access to public procurement data by providing a unified structure and increasing transparency of public procurement in the Czech Republic. The data are published in a machine-readable format.

2.3.6 Domain-specific political communications

eJustice Strategy

The Ministry of Justice continues to implement its **eJustice strategy** in alignment with the **Act on the Right to Digital Services** and the Digital Czech Republic government programme, which set the main course for the country's digital transformation. The key objectives of digital transformation in the justice domain include efficiency, transparency, fairness of the decision-making process, easier access to rights and better law enforcement. The updated strategy takes into account the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the need for secure digital services and online access to court files became apparent.

GeoInfoStrategy 2020+

Geospatial data collection and sharing have an enormous value for planning and decision-making in various domains of the Czech Republic's public administration. The current **Strategy for the development of the spatial data infrastructure for the period 2021 onwards** has been approved by **Government Resolution No. 1313 of 12 November 2021**. The strategy reflects the principles of public administration spatial information management agreed at EU level, in the **Public Sector Information (PSI) Directive** and in the **INSPIRE Directive**, honouring international commitments in this domain. In the framework of transposing Regulation (EU) 2022/868 ("Data Governance Act") into national law, it has been recognised that the upcoming Act on the national special data infrastructure and the draft proposal of the **Act on the governance of public sector data** address inter-related issues of public sector data management. For this reason, the government expert team recommended to merge draft proposals into one regulation to be submitted to the government in the course of 2023.

Digitalisation of SMEs

The Czech Republic continues to implement its 2021-2027 **Strategy to support national SMEs**, prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The proposed course of action should contribute to increased productivity and improved competitiveness, as well as to a better positioning in the global research, innovation and advanced technologies market. Along with easing SMEs' access to finance and the market and a comprehensive digitalisation effort, the strategy includes various measures meant to promote the further development of SMEs. One of the strategy implementation plans will focus on raising public awareness on the benefits of digital transformation, increasing the use of digital tools and new technologies in daily business activities, ensuring the support of the **Digital Innovation Hubs** in the context of Digital Europe programme, and ensuring a good quality digital infrastructure and high-speed internet connection.

2.4 Innovative Technologies

2.4.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

National Artificial Intelligence Strategy

The National Artificial Intelligence Strategy adopted in 2019 creates the conditions for coordinated activities related to human-centred innovations and the use of the AI technology by taking stock of the current situation, setting key objectives as well as defining the ministries and agencies responsible for the implementation of the Strategy. The implementation of the Strategy is supported by the **National AI Observatory and Forum**, established to identify legislative barriers, provide recommendations on how to overcome them, and develop ethical and legal guidelines on AI research, development and use. The AI Observatory and Forum provides a platform for relevant public consultations and contributes to the country's involvement in EU-wide debates.

Another key factor for the successful implementation of the National AI Strategy is the cooperation between stakeholders, including government, academia, research institutions and private sector representatives. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is responsible for coordination of the Strategy implementation, which is being done through the national AI Committee.

Memoranda of Cooperation

In 2019 the national Chief Digital Officer, the Office of the Government and the Ministry of Industry and Trade signed the **Memorandum of Cooperation** with the AI Platform of the Czech Confederation of Industry.

The Minister of Industry and Trade also signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to support the establishment of the **European AI Centre of Excellence**. The Centre will coordinate and facilitate implementation of infrastructure, technology transfer into practice and cooperation with the private sector. The signatories from the academic sector are the Czech Technical University Prague, VSB-Technical University Ostrava, the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University and the Czech Confederation of Industry.

Starting from January 2022, the Czech Republic takes part in the working groups of the Global Partnership for Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) as the country joined this platform at the end of 2021.

2.4.2 Distributed Ledger Technologies

Memoranda of Cooperation on Blockchain

In 2018, the Czech Republic signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on Blockchain. Consequently, awareness raising initiatives took place at various governmental and non-governmental platforms to better understand possible benefits of using distributed ledger technologies in the public sector. The recent analysis performed by the Blockchain Republic Institute discusses proposals for Czech regulatory changes needed to unlock the business potential of blockchain, especially in the field of international trade. In 2020, the Czech Republic co-chaired the Policy Group of the **European Blockchain Partnership** together with Italy and Sweden.

Investments in the DLT research and implementation are planned in the national **Recovery & Resilience Plan**.

2.4.3 Big Data

Digital Czech Republic Programme

Opportunities related to a better use of big data in public administration are addressed in the context of the **Digital Economy and Society Strategy** under the **Digital Czech Republic Programme**. The strategy defines focus areas and priority sectors for research and implementation of emerging technologies, such as transport, healthcare, industry, IoT, energy distribution and smart cities. The responsibility for implementation of relevant initiatives is shared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (as a coordinator), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Finance, the Government Council for Research and Innovation and the **Technology Agency of the Czech Republic**.

An important prerequisite for a better cooperation with stakeholders in the field of big data, including academic and private sectors, is an on-going communication of the European data policies at all levels of public administration. To improve the general understanding of the potential of data for a society, the Government Office presented an [overview](#) of key elements of the European data policy in an easy-to-understand way, focusing on the future developments in this field.

2.4.4 Cloud Computing

National Cloud Computing Strategic Framework 2016 -2022

The main focus of the national eGovernment Cloud initiative is to improve the efficiency and scope of digital services, as well as to ensure quality and security standards, all while reducing operational costs of public administration ICT systems and applications. This shall be achieved through the reuse of shared ICT services at the level of infrastructure, platforms and standardized applications. Another objective is to simplify the processes related to the government systems architecture, security, public procurement and project management performed by system administrators. The National Government Information Strategy reflects the objectives and parameters of eGovernment cloud computing, adopted by means of Government Resolution no. 1050/2016 in the National Cloud Computing [National Cloud Computing Strategic Framework](#). Since 2020, the use of cloud computing in public administration is regulated by the [Act on information systems of public administration](#), which sets up the mechanism for the operation of the cloud computing catalogue. The national approach to using cloud computing in public administration is described at the [website of the Chief Architect of eGovernment](#). The methodology that has to be followed by users and suppliers of cloud computing services in the public administration of the Czech Republic is described at the website of the Ministry of Interior, which also provides links to relevant official forms. The [national Cyber and Information Security Agency](#) summarises the key elements of the regulation on the use of cloud computing by public authority in the Czech Republic [here](#).

2.4.5 Internet of Things (IoT)

Smart City Strategy

IoT technologies are part of the national Smart City and Industry 4.0 strategies, both being implemented, via several initiatives, under the Digital Czech Republic programme. The Smart City Strategy has been adopted with [Government Resolution No. 441 /2021](#). Starting in 2023, the Ministry for Regional Development will present a progress report to the Government on [key milestones](#) of the strategy implementation plan. The Smart City strategy should be updated by 2026, based on the progress achieved. The meeting minutes of the Smart Cities Working Group are presented in the dedicated [website](#).

2.4.6 High-performance Computing

EuroHPC

In 2018, the Czech Republic signed the [EuroHPC declaration](#), becoming the 14th country to participate in the joint national and European effort to build together world-class computing and data infrastructures in Europe. Starting from autumn 2022, the [IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Centre](#) is offering the [first pan-European study programme](#) focused solely on high-performance computing. The Czech Republic is a member of a consortium of European partners led by the University of Luxembourg, selected by the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking, following the EuroHPC-2020-03 call for project proposals.

2.4.7 High-speed Broadband Connectivity

new

5G Networks Strategy

To improve the connectivity in the country, the Ministry of Industry and Trade launched the [Strategy on the Implementation and Development of 5G Networks in the Czech Republic](#). This strategy targets the construction and development of infrastructures for high-speed networks. It presents the organisational, legal and financial aspects that can hinder the expansion of the digital economy of the country and highlights the importance of solid infrastructures for the development of eGovernment. This important initiative supports objectives of the Digital Czech Republic Programme and the national Innovation Strategy 2019-2030.

In March 2021, the Czech government approved its [National Plan for the Very High Capacity Networks Development](#). The plan aims to facilitate investments and define strategic procedures for the network's construction. Starting from June 2022, the Minister for Industry and Trade and the Minister of Transport annually provide an implementation progress report.

In 2022, the [5G Alliance](#) organised "5Gthon", an award and competition focusing on smart solutions for municipalities. The development and promotion of smart solutions implemented in five Czech cities took place in the framework of the "5G for 5cities" project, co-organised by the Ministry for Regional Development. The deliverables, lessons learned, recommendations and the follow-up plans are summarised in a [document](#) published on the Ministry's website.

2.4.8 GovTech

No political communication has been reported in the field to date.



3 Digital Public Administration Legislation

3 Digital Public Administration Legislation

3.1 Specific Legislation on Digital Public Administration

Implementation of the Act on the Right to Digital Services

The Act on the Right to Digital Services provides for the gradual digitalisation of all public services which can be carried out online. According to the timeframe and technical specifications of the ongoing digitisation of public services through Government Resolution No. 84/2021, the Catalogue of Services of public administration and the Plan of digitalisation shall be fully implemented by 2025. The Chief Architect of eGovernment's office at the Ministry of Interior developed the 'Guidelines for the digitisation of public administration services planning', which provide a methodology for central administrations to assist them in decision-making in the field of sustainability of the separately built self-service digital portals for their service domain. The implementation of the 'Digital Constitution' is supported by several important digital initiatives that took place recently, such as the introduction of the eGovernment cloud and the Bank ID into Czech law.

'DEPO' Act

To complement the Act on the Right to Digital Services, the Czech Republic adopted Act No. 261/2021 Coll., amending certain laws related to the further digitisation of public authorities' procedures. This legislative package amends more than 160 sectoral laws, with the aim to ensure better data sharing between public administrations and to simplify digital interaction between authorities and citizens. The law provides for the mandatory use of data mailboxes by all legal persons by 2023. Also, every citizen accessing the Citizen's Portal with their eID will be provided automatically with a data mailbox. The law also sets up the legal basis for simplifying driver control procedures. In the future, authorities should be able to remotely verify driving licenses directly in the central driver register, without the need for drivers to show their documents. The law also expands the scope of documents and information that should be published in open data format.

3.2 Interoperability

Acts on Public Administration Interoperability

In the Czech Republic, the interoperability among public administration systems and services is ensured by the legal framework, particularly by the Act on Public Administration Information Systems, the Act on Base Registries, the Act on Free Access to Information and the Act on Archiving and Records Management. This legislative framework is regularly amended to support the digital transformation of the government and society. Public administration bodies should also comply with sector-specific legislation in order to ensure interoperability of sectoral information systems and their alignment with the central digital infrastructure and the national digital strategy.

3.3 Key Enablers

3.3.1 Open Data, Reusability and Access to Public Information

Act on Public Administration Information Systems

The Act on Public Administration Information Systems is a part of the interoperability framework for the public information systems of the country, providing rules for the long-term governance, effectiveness and cybersecurity of public administration systems. The Act defines the role of the Ministry of Interior as coordinator of the public systems' governance, as well as the means to perform this role. The Government Portal, the National Network of the Czech Republic and the rules for performing the function of assisted public administration office (Czech POINT) are also

covered by the Act, in addition to some of the internal operations of the IT systems of the public administration.

Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications of Public Sector Bodies

The Act on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications of Public Sector Bodies transposes the European Union (EU) Directive on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies. Web accessibility is included in the National Architecture Plan, as well as in the check-lists and documentation used by the Chief Architect of eGovernment during the ICT projects approval procedure.

Act on Free Access to Information

The Act on Free Access to Information transposes Directive (EU) 2003/98/EC on the re-use of public sector information (PSI Directive), introducing the obligation for public administrations to provide online access to information in open data formats.

This Act also establishes the legal basis for the National Open Data Catalogue as “public administration information system”, and for the Central National Platform for Public Administration Open Data. The National Open Data Catalogue is fully compatible with the EU Open Data Portal and accessible from the Public Administration Portal.

3.3.2 eID and Trust Services

Act on Electronic Identification

The Act on Electronic Identification (Act No. 250/2017 Coll.) codifies rules for the use of electronic identification, the role and responsibility of the Digital and Information Agency in relation to electronic identification, and defines transgressions related to electronic identification. It has provisions regarding qualified system of electronic identification, accreditation process for qualified administrators and it defines roles and responsibilities of different actors in the ecosystem of electronic identification.

Act on Trust Services for Electronic Transactions

Following the directly applicable Regulation (EU) 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS Regulation), the Czech Act on Trust Services for Electronic Transactions (Act No. 297/2016 Coll.) codifies procedures performed by trust services providers, requirements placed on trust services, scope of authority and responsibilities of the Digital and Information Agency in relation to the trust services as well as penalties and sanctions for trust services frauds.

Act on Bank ID

The Act on Bank ID came into force on 1 January 2021. The Act No. 49/2020 introduces Bank ID as yet another secure means of eID to access public services, putting banks in the scope of providing identification services. Bank customers use a familiar high-security bank authentication interface to access government portals in order to file tax returns, apply for a new driving licence or obtain statements of social security contributions.

3.3.3 Security Aspects

Personal Data Processing Act

The Personal Data Processing Act (Act No. 110/2019 Coll.) incorporates the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) into the Czech legal system (Title I, II), provides for the Office for Personal Data Protection as an institution supervising compliance with the rules of the GDPR, and defines administrative offences in the area of personal data protection (Title VI), i.e. introduces a comprehensive basis for sanctions in connection with breaches of the General Regulation.

The Act also reflects other related European legislations (e.g. Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purpose of prevention,

investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offenses or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA).

Act on Cybersecurity

The Act on Cybersecurity (Act No. 181/2014 Coll.) establishes a set of powers and duties to enhance national cybersecurity, defining the mechanisms for an active cooperation between the private sector and the public administration to deal with cybersecurity incidents more efficiently. This Act focuses on the protection of critical infrastructure, which is important for the functioning of the State. More information on the Act on cybersecurity is available on the website of the National Cybersecurity Agency.

3.3.4 Interconnection of Base Registries

Act on Base Registries

The Act on Base Registries (Act No 111/2009 Coll.) regulates legal, organisational, informational and partially technical interoperability aspects with regard to national base registries. Detailed technical interoperability issues are dealt with via supporting documentation and guidelines provided by the National Registers Authority.

The Act focuses on four base registries, i.e. the Registry of Natural Persons (ROB), the Registry of Legal Persons (ROS), the Registry of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estates (RUIAN), and the Registry of Rights and Duties (RPP). It also provides a legal basis for the National Registers Authority, setting out its principal activities. The current provisions of the Act allow private sector access to base registries' data, under specific conditions.

Act on the Right to Digital Services

The Act on the Right to Digital Services, approved in December 2019, regulates the right of natural and legal persons to be provided with digital services by public authorities and perform digital acts. The act is aligned with the National Architecture Plan on the interconnection of public administration systems.

3.3.5 eProcurement

Act on Public Procurement

The Act on Public Procurement (Act No. 134/2016 Coll.) transposes the relevant European Union legislation and provides for:

- Public procurement rules, including specific procedures prior to their award;
- The obligations of suppliers in the context of the award of public contracts, including the specific procedures prior to their award;
- Rules concerning public procurement information;
- Special conditions for invoicing for the performance of public contracts;
- Specific grounds for terminating public service contracts;
- A public procurement information system;
- A system of qualified suppliers;
- A system of certified suppliers; and
- A supervision system to monitor compliance with the Act.

eInvoicing legislation

The Act on Public Procurement (Act No. 134/2016 Coll.) transposes EU legislation related to public procurement, including Directive 2014/55/EU on electronic invoicing in public procurement.

Section 221 of the Act stipulates that contracting authorities shall not reject any electronic invoice issued in a format compatible with the European standard on electronic invoicing.

3.4 Domain-specific Legislation

Act on Electronic Actions and Authorised Document Conversion

The **Act on Electronic Actions and Authorised Document Conversion** (Act No. 300/2008 Coll.) regulates the digital interaction of government bodies, regional public administrations, legal or natural persons acting on behalf of public administration, notaries, and court bailiffs with citizens and legal persons, as well as B2G, C2G and G2G digital interaction. In particular, the Act sets the rules and principles for the valid use of the Data Mailbox system and provides guidance on the authorised conversion of paper and digital documents to ensure their legal validity.

Act on Certain Information Society Services

The **Act on Certain Information Society Services** (Act No. 480/2004 Coll.) transposed the EU Directive on electronic commerce (2000/31/EC) into national law. The Act establishes the liabilities, rights and obligations of persons providing information society services and disseminating commercial communications.

Act on Health Services

The **Act on Health Services** (Act No. 372/2011 Coll.) defines the rules for the treatment, identification, content and structure of medical documentation. The legal provisions cover the following issues: conditions for keeping medical documentation purely digital, ICT features for records keeping, and rules for the update, archiving and authorised conversion of paper-based and digital versions of the documentation. The Act also defines rules for the cross-border patient summary exchange through the National Contact Point for eHealth services.

The eHealth Act

In September 2021, the government adopted **Act No. 325/2021 Coll.**, on the digitalisation of health care to ensure the interoperability of different eHealth solutions at national level, as well as to safeguard the quality of eHealth services provided by the State. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the interoperability of eHealth solutions, publishing standards for the data sets formats, and ensuring cybersecurity of medical information.

3.5 Innovative technologies

3.5.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

No legislation has been adopted in this field to date.

3.5.2 Distributed Ledger Technologies

No legislation has been adopted in this field to date.

3.5.3 Big Data

No legislation has been adopted in this field to date.

3.5.4 Cloud Computing

Cloud computing regulations

The use of cloud computing by the national public authorities in the Czech Republic is regulated by three main laws: the **Act on Public Authority Information Systems**, the **Act on Cybersecurity** and, since September 2021, also by the so-called 'DEPO', the **Act No. 261/2021 Coll.**, amending certain laws related to the further digitisation of public authorities' procedures. The Ministry of Interior administers the **national Cloud computing catalogue**, which is where service providers publish their offers for government cloud services. The Ministry of Interior is the authorised government body to make public procurement in this area.

The **National Information and Cybersecurity Agency** issued two Decrees in this respect – Decree No. 316/2021 Coll., on Certain Requirements for Registration in Cloud Computing Catalogue (the so-called 'Entry Criteria'), and Decree No. 315/2021 Coll., on Security Levels for the Use of Cloud Computing by Public Authorities.

The Ministry of Interior provides [guidelines](#) for cloud computing service providers and for public administrations looking for cloud services on how to use the Cloud Computing Catalogue.

3.5.5 Internet of Things (IoT)

No legislation has been adopted in this field to date.

3.5.6 High-performance Computing

No legislation has been adopted in this field to date.

3.5.7 High-speed broadband Connectivity

No legislation has been adopted in this field to date.

3.5.8 GovTech

No legislation has been adopted in this field to date.



4 Digital Public Administration Infrastructure

4 Digital Public Administration Infrastructure

4.1 Platforms and Applications

4.1.1 National Platforms and Applications

Public Administration Portal and Citizen's Portal

The Public Administration Portal provides a one-stop-shop access to information and services that are electronically delivered from all government departments. The transactional part of the Portal, the Citizen's Portal, requires a digital identification to access a number of fully automated digital services, such as the provision of extracts from the State base registries, the provision of information on the current status of the citizens' submissions to the public administration, as well as access to a personal archive of public administration-related documents. The Portal provides access to the ePrescription service and the digital services of the Czech Social Security Administration, the Financial Administration, the Cadastre and the Trade Licensing Register. To access digital government services, citizens can choose from several log-in options.

Czech Social Security Administration Portal

When dealing with the Czech Social Security Administration, citizens and employers can access the information registered in the administration databases, send requests online and receive replies digitally.

Specific online services are available for different groups of users. For example, services to individuals include online access to information on paid sick leaves during a person's professional career, online access to information on health insurance payments for self-employed, and the online calculation of the retirement pension based on the completed insurance periods.

eTax Portal – MOJE DANĚ

The eTax Portal offers a deadlines notification service based on a personal tax calendar, as well as pre-filled electronic forms. Taxpayers can use several eID options to identify themselves online. The English version of the eTax Portal of the Czech Financial Administration provides access to the necessary information on the national tax system and to the relevant electronic forms. The VAT Payers Register application allows to check the reliability of VAT payers and the registered bank accounts of VAT payers using their tax identification number.

National Contact Point for eHealth Portal – NIX-ZD

The NIX-ZD Portal, co-financed by the CEF programme, is operated by the Vysočina Region, which was entrusted by the Ministry of Health to act as a National Contact Point for eHealth (NCPeH). The portal provides information, guidelines, technical interface and support for the deployment of cross-border eHealth services in the Czech Republic.

The COVID-19 Portal

The COVID-19 Portal was launched by the Czech government in an effort to provide easily accessible key pandemic-related information and services and to support the resilience of society through these difficult times. The 'life events' section includes regularly updated guidelines on testing and vaccination, as well as information on the available financial support programmes and current measures to better cope with the pandemic situation.

4.1.2 Subnational Platforms and Applications

Portal of the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic

The Union of Towns and Municipalities is a non-governmental organisation founded as an interest group. The main activity of the Union is promoting better legislation, effective public funding and positive developments at regional level in the area of education, security, transport, social benefits and culture. The Union actively contributes to the work of the Council of European Municipalities

and Regions, and other related organisations. Through its [Portal](#), the Union also provides information on the Smart City project, co-financed by the European Union.

The ["AGIS" Portal of the Association of Local Administrations](#)

The "AGIS" portal provides spatial information and online access to data about municipalities, their infrastructure and civic amenities, from a number of government registers, databases and unique field survey performed by the Association of Local Administrations. The system has been developed with the support of the Ministry for Regional Development.

Electronic Portal of Regional Administrations – ePUSA

This [portal](#) provides an access to the portals of all regional administrations and municipalities with relevant information and services for their citizens and businesses. A number of local administrations' portals are already federated with the national Citizen's Portal.

4.2 Networks

National Government Network

The [National Network of Public Administrations](#) interconnects public administration bodies (e.g. Ministries, central administrations, regional authorities, municipal offices, labour offices, tax authorities and public libraries) and ensures secure and cost-efficient data and voice communications, as well as access to central information resources and shared services. Through the central service point of the national network, Czech government bodies are connected to the TESTA network infrastructure of the European Union to ensure the cross-border exchange of information and support related to EU policies. The digital infrastructure of the Czech public administration is described in the [National Architecture Plan](#).

Czech POINT Network

The [Czech POINT Information System](#) is a network of offices across the country and abroad that provide an assisted, one-stop-shop access to a number of eGovernment registries and services. Through Czech POINTs, citizens can access all public records and obtain legally valid transcripts/extracts, as well as information statements from national registers. Czech POINTs are primarily located at post, municipal authority and registry offices, as well as Czech embassies.

5G Networks

The implementation and development of 5G networks in the Czech Republic continues in line with the national [strategy](#) approved with [Government Resolution No. 35/2020](#). Selected operators were allocated frequencies for the operation of 5G networks, which they won in the auction at the end of 2020. In order to raise public trust in the 5G technology and to minimize concerns related to its implementation, the Czech Telecommunication Office prepared a [Q&A section](#) in their website to better explain the potential of 5G networks in the context of smart cities. In 2022, the Ministry of Industry and Trade organized "5Gthon", an event in which teams of experts presented their ideas of Smart Life, Smart Industry and Smart Governance solutions with the use of 5G networks.

4.3 Data Exchange

Data Mailbox System Portal

The [Data Mailbox System](#) is a national secure eDelivery solution. The Data Mailbox credentials can also be used for the electronic identification and authentication of government digital services users. In 2019, new features were added to the System, including [mobile access](#). The Mobile Key ISDS application is available for Android and iOS systems.

The Interconnected Data Pool

The Chief Architect for eGovernment published a [framework](#) of principles, roles and responsibilities, operational rules, global architecture, as well as technical and process background to facilitate sharing of public administration data available in base registries, sectoral information

systems and databases. The data sharing infrastructure of public administration includes sectoral “agenda information systems”, the system of base registries, the shared service information system and the reference interface. The further development of interconnected data pool is one of the key projects of the Digital Czech Republic programme.

4.4 eID and Trust Services

National Identity Authority Portal

The **National Identity Authority (NIA) Portal** is the portal of the national point for electronic identification and authentication. It provides information on how to establish a State-guaranteed digital identity and how to access personalised and secure digital government services. To ensure transparency and build trust in digital services, the Portal also explains all processes involved and provides necessary forms and guidance.

In order to provide more options to citizens to identify themselves online, the Czech Republic introduced several means of electronic identification to access the digital services of the government from the Citizen’s Portal, as well as sectoral websites. Currently available eID means include those provided by the State - such as the chip-based citizen identity card (*eObčanka*), the NIA ID (name, password and SMS), the digital mailbox ID service, as well as the services offered by private eID providers connected to the National Identity Authority (the National Point for Identification and Authentication – NIA), including several Bank ID providers. The national list of certified eID providers is available [here](#). The *Mobile eGovernment Key* and the *mojeID* are also part of the National identification scheme under eIDAS.

The introduction of the Bank ID into Czech law supports the implementation of the Digital Constitution (Act on the Right to Digital Services).

eIDAS Node

The eIDAS Node of the Czech Republic is operated by the CZ.NIC Association, based on the contract signed with the National Registers Authority, with the State organisational unit which has legal status. The Czech Republic’s eIDAS Node is part of the overall architecture of electronic identification solutions in the Czech Republic. In the near future, the national eIDAS Node will be connected to the eIDAS Node of the European Commission to support the recognition of notified eID schemes by the central online collection system developed by the Commission for the purpose of the European Citizens’ Initiative. This will allow the use of notified eID cards as electronic identification means for the EU login.

eSignatures

The online personal identification and authentication of documents and the access to digital public services are based on **electronic signatures**. In compliance with the eIDAS Regulation, **trust service providers** are accredited by the government.

Czech National Verification Authority

The **Czech National Verification Authority (CVCA)** is a public certification authority meeting the need to secure control systems accessing sensitive personal data on stored documents with biometric data. The aim of the CVCA is to provide certification services for public entities administering inspection systems. The CVCA certification policy stipulates the requirements relating to the activities, obligations and commitments of all participating parties that, directly or indirectly, come into contact with certification services or are dependent on them.

4.5 eProcurement

eProcurement Portal

The Czech Republic has a centralised eProcurement system based on a national platform managed by the Public Procurement and Public-Private Partnership Department of the Ministry for Regional Development. Contracting authorities are required to publish tender notices above the national threshold of EUR 76 000. The national platform is also mandatory for the purchases of ICT commodities and services.

Public Procurement and Concessions Portal

The Public Procurement and Public-Private Partnership Department of the Ministry for Regional Development has designed a **Portal** providing comprehensive and well-organised information relating to public procurement. That way, the user can become acquainted with national and European laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning public contracts and concessions. The Portal also features a new functionality, providing information on **eProcurement** at both national and European levels.

National Electronic Instrument

The **NEN** forms part of the strategy adopted by the government in June 2018 with Resolution No. 408, obliging selected contracting authorities to use the NEN for public procurement as from 1 July 2018. The NEN is a complex electronic tool for the administration of public procurement and concessions for all categories of contracting authorities. To date, 600 contracting authorities are required to use the NEN mandatorily, and 900 contracting authorities use the NEN on a voluntary basis, i.e. regions and municipalities. The implementation of the NEN as a central eProcurement solution contributed to the transparency of public procurement, and to significant savings.

National eInvoicing Forum

Since 1 April 2020, all public contracting authorities have been obliged to accept eInvoices issued based on European standard EN 16931-1:2017. According to government Resolution No. 347/2017, the national standard for eInvoicing **ISDOČ/ISDOCX** is also acceptable. In this context, the **Czech National eInvoicing Forum (NMFČR)** supports and encourages the implementation and use of the European standard, in compliance with Directive 2014/55/EU.

4.6 ePayment

Payment Gateway

The Prague 1 City District introduced a self-service payment kiosk of public administration, the first of this kind in the country. The payment kiosk is going to offer the public a more efficient way to pay administrative fees and will provide the municipality officials an immediate overview of payments made.

4.7 Knowledge Management

Digital Map of the Public Administration

The **State Administration of Land Surveying and Cadastre** will operate the Digital Map of the Public Administration. The feasibility study took place in the Q1 of 2021 and the system should be operational starting from 1 July 2023. This digital solution will allow to pool data from various geographic information systems in one application. The project aims to facilitate the exercise of public administration and the accessibility of spatial data by the authorities and the public, in line with the smart administration concept, promoting an efficient and user-friendly public administration and the development of eGovernment in the country.

4.8 Cross-border Infrastructures

Czech Base Registry of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate

RUIAN provides interoperable data and services to the **European Location Framework (ELF) Platform**. The ELF is a technical infrastructure providing various online services for locating, accessing and using reference location data from across Europe through a single point of access. In this context, RUIAN's location data contribute to a new cross-border ELF product, the **Cadastral Index Map**.

4.9 Base Registries

National System of Base Registries

The national system of base registries is described in detail in the 'Factsheet: Access to Base Registries in the Czech Republic' document prepared by the European Commission. In the context of the National Architecture Plan and interoperability framework, base registries infrastructure and operation are described on the website of the Chief Architect of eGovernment.

4.10 Innovative Technologies

4.10.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI Czechia and City AI

The AI Czechia provides a networking platform for cooperation between research institutions, public administration and private sector entities involved in AI-related projects. Prague AI and Brno AI represent national AI communities focusing on research, implementation and sharing information on AI related initiatives.

4.10.2 Distributed Ledger Technologies

No particular infrastructure in this field has been reported to date.

4.10.3 Big Data

City Data Platforms

The cities of Prague and Brno have set up data platforms focusing on data areas with direct links to the specific needs of these towns, their citizens and visitors. The main goal of both projects is to promote a better use of the available data, support the implementation of the smart city concept, and facilitate continuous improvement in the quality of life and decision-making process. Both initiatives are based on the idea that understanding data and effectively using them is essential for decision-makers.

The Prague Data Platform, called Golemio, works with big data generated by the smart city infrastructures (sensor data), as well as other public data. The platform service offers data in an open format that can be re-used by public and private sectors, as well as by individuals. Different cooperation scenarios are described on the website, promoting a better cooperation with data users and service developers.

The Data Portal of the Municipality of Brno provides data visualisations for several areas of interest, e.g. the economy and the labour market, health and the environment, transport, people and housing, education, technical infrastructure and safety. Data are also available for the metropolitan area of Brno. The relevant analyses, applications, articles and sociological research are also published on the Platform.

The city of Pilsen works with big data from traffic detectors for statistical purposes, as well as to calibrate their traffic model and improve the use of mobility data in public policies. As a partner in the European PoliVis project, Pilsen contributed with its experience of building a real-time traffic model for a faster and more effective decision making process.

4.10.4 Cloud Computing

eGovernment Cloud

The use of cloud computing by the Czech public administration follows the national Government ICT Strategy and complies with the Government Resolution on the eGovernment Cloud and the Government Resolution that approved deliverables of the 1st project phase.

The State Treasury Shared Services Centre operates sectoral cloud computing services for the Ministry of Finance. The development of the government part of the eGovernment cloud is an

ongoing project. In April 2022, the Ministry of Interior approved the first four providers of the public part of the Government cloud.

4.10.5 *Internet of Things (IoT)*

No particular infrastructure in this field has been reported to date.

4.10.6 *High-performance Computing*

IT4Innovations

The National Supercomputing Centre **IT4Innovations** operates the most powerful and state-of-the-art supercomputer systems in the Czech Republic and provides open access to these resources. It offers companies computer leasing, contract research and longer-term joint research projects at national and European level.

Research Centre for Informatics (RCI)

The **Research Centre for Informatics (RCI)** is a centre of scientific excellence in informatics and artificial intelligence. Besides high performing computing services, it provides services in the areas of computer vision, AI, machine learning, robotics, bioinformatics, computer graphics, embedded security and a theoretical computer science.

MetaCentrum Project

The **MetaCentrum** project of the **CESNET** association operates distributed computing infrastructure consisting of computing and storage resources owned by CESNET and cooperating national academic centres. The MetaCentrum is responsible for the National Grid and its integration to related international activities, especially in the European Union.

4.10.7 *High-speed Broadband Connectivity*

No particular infrastructure in this field has been reported to date.

4.10.8 *GovTech*

National Platform for Digitisation of the Economy

The Ministry of Industry and Trade established the national **Platform for Digitisation of the Economy** following Government Resolution No. 467 / 2021, on the approval of the National Recovery Plan. As a permanent advisory and coordinating body of the Ministry, the members of the platform and their guests focus on the implementation of targets related to the Component No. 1.5 'Digital transformation of enterprises of the National Recovery Plan'. The Platform's activity involves coordination of all relevant actors and stakeholders of the national digital ecosystem.



5 Digital Public Administration Governance

5 Digital Public Administration Governance

For more details on the Czech Republic's responsible bodies for digital policy and interoperability, its main actors, as well as relevant digital initiatives, please visit the [NIFO collection](#) on Joinup.

5.1 National

new Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalisation and the Government Office

Since March 2022, Ivan Bartoš serves as Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalisation. In this role, Mr. Bartoš helps ensure the implementation of the [National Recovery and Resilience Plan](#), in particular its Digital Transition chapter, as well as address digital government issues more efficiently. The digital government governance changes shall facilitate the implementation of the whole-of-government approach to digital transformation foster an efficient use of resources across administrations and promote public sector innovations. The EU Applied Policies Department of the Government Office manages initiatives in the field of AI and the European Data Economy. The Department is also responsible for the coordination of the European Digital Agenda within the state administration in line with priorities set by the Government of the Czech Republic. The Department coordinates national positions on horizontal topics and initiatives linked to the Digital Single Market and their promotion at European level. The Department is tasked with conducting public consultations in this field.

The Digital and Information Agency

The [Digital and Information Agency](#) (DIA) is responsible for policies and legislation related to the interoperability, governance and use of central information systems of public administrations and shared services, as well as for the monitoring of the compliance with the accessibility regulation across all public administrations.

The DIA manages a number of central government information systems, such as the Data Mailbox (*Datová schránka*), the Czech POINT, the Government Portal, the Registry of Rights and Responsibilities (of public administrations) and the Registry of Contracts. It also acts as the technical administrator of the national identity scheme in compliance with the eIDAS Regulation, the national TESTA coordinator as well as the national supervisory body for the implementation of the Web Accessibility Directive ([Directive \(EU\) 2016/2102](#)).

The agency will also function as competence centre for user research and update of the sectoral digital strategies, providing support to central and regional public administrations.

Government Departments and Agencies

Individual government departments and agencies implement digital initiatives falling within their respective areas of competence, as well as individual action plans decided at cross-governmental and departmental levels by domain area.

new National Agency for Information and Communication Technologies

The [National Agency for Information and Communication Technologies](#) (NAKIT) provides conceptual development of critical communication infrastructure and secure solutions for shared government services. Among eGovernment projects implemented by the Agency there are: (i) national government network services, including interconnection with the TESTA network of European Commission; (ii) the eGovernment Security Operations Centre, and (iii) the Citizen's Portal. NAKIT also ensures a secure communication and information environment for the national Integrated Rescue System and security forces operations.

State Treasury and Shared Services Centre

The [State Treasury and Shared Services Centre](#) (SPCSS) provides infrastructure, computing capacity, operation systems, databases and applications in its data centres, tailored to the needs of national public administrations, with an emphasis on a high level of security and availability of services. The ICT infrastructure service ensures the provision of necessary capacities and performance parameters with the same parameters as would be the case of ICT infrastructure operated on the customer's own premises (servers, storage, network connectivity, licenses,

administration and supervision). SPCSS services comply with the Cyber Security Act No. 181/2014 Coll.

Ministry of Industry and Trade

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is responsible for the broadband development and the Digital Economy and Society initiatives under the Digital Czech Republic Programme. Additionally, the Ministry of Industry and Trade leads the implementation of the Single Digital Gateway Regulation, in co-ordination with the Ministry of Interior.

Government Council for Information Society and Government Council for Public Administration

The Government Council for Information Society and the Government Council for Public Administration are two expert advisory bodies providing a platform for the coordination of national digitisation efforts. Both Councils perform the role of permanent advisory, initiation and coordination body to the government.

5.2 Subnational (federal, regional and local)

Regional Public Authorities and Municipalities

In the Czech Republic, the public administration and the management of public services are decentralised. 14 regions and 6 258 municipalities use central eGovernment infrastructure and services, while also providing their own digital services to citizens. As such, regional and municipal authorities are responsible for defining eGovernment policies and strategies within their respective spheres of competence, while a common approach is defined by the National eGovernment Strategy. In addition, the national Association of Regions and the Union of Towns and Municipalities develop complementary strategies and promote the exchange of best practices among their members.

Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic

The Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic undertakes support and advisory activities for Czech local authorities and promotes the interests of local administrations in relation to central executive and legislative bodies.



6 Cross-border Digital Public Administration Services

6 Cross-border Digital Public Administration Services

Further to the information on national digital public services provided in the previous chapters, this final chapter presents an overview of the basic cross-border public services provided to citizens and businesses in other European countries. **Your Europe** is taken as reference, as it is the EU one-stop shop which aims to simplify the life of both citizens and businesses by avoiding unnecessary inconvenience and red tape in regard to 'life and travel', as well as 'doing business' abroad. In order to do so, Your Europe offers information on basic rights under EU law, but also on how these rights are implemented in each individual country (where information has been provided by the national authorities). Free email or telephone contact with EU assistance services, to get more personalised or detailed help and advice is also available.

Please note that, in most cases, the EU rights described in Your Europe apply to all EU member countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, and sometimes to Switzerland. Information on Your Europe is provided by the relevant departments of the European Commission and complemented by content provided by the authorities of every country it covers. As the website consists of two sections - one for citizens and one for businesses, both managed by DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) - below the main groups of services for each section are listed.

6.1 Life and Travel

For citizens, the following groups of services can be found on the website:

- Travel (e.g. Documents needed for travelling in Europe);
- Work and retirement (e.g. Unemployment and Benefits);
- Vehicles (e.g. Registration);
- Residence formalities (e.g. Elections abroad);
- Education and youth (e.g. Researchers);
- Health (e.g. Medical Treatment abroad);
- Family (e.g. Couples);
- Consumers (e.g. Shopping).

6.2 Doing Business


Regarding businesses, the groups of services on the website concern:

- Running a business (e.g. Developing a business);
- Taxation (e.g. Business tax);
- Selling in the EU (e.g. Public contracts);
- Human Resources (e.g. Employment contracts);
- Product requirements (e.g. Standards);
- Financing and Funding (e.g. Accounting);
- Dealing with Customers (e.g. Data protection).

The Digital Public Administration Factsheets

The factsheets present an overview of the state and progress of Digital Public Administration and Interoperability within European countries.

The factsheets are published on the Joinup platform, which is a joint initiative by the Directorate General for Informatics (DG DIGIT) and the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology (DG CONNECT). This factsheet received valuable contribution from Alena Klimová (Digital and Information Agency).

 *The Digital Public Administration factsheets are prepared for the European Commission by [Wavestone](#).*

An action supported by Interoperable Europe

The ISA² Programme has evolved into **Interoperable Europe** - the initiative of the European Commission for a reinforced interoperability policy.

The work of the European Commission and its partners in public administrations across Europe to enhance interoperability continues at full speed despite the end of the ISA² programme. Indeed, enhanced interoperability will be necessary to unlock the potential of data use and reuse for improved public services, to enable cross-border collaboration, and to support the sector-specific policy goals set by the Commission for the future.

Interoperable Europe will lead the process of achieving these goals and creating a reinforced interoperability policy that will work for everyone. The initiative is supported by the [Digital Europe Programme](#).

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