

## Interoperability Data for Czech Republic, 2012

1. Interoperability as a strategic goal	
1.1. Strategic Priority on Interoperability	<i>Not available</i>
<p>There is no specific mention of interoperability in strategic materials of the Government, such as the <i>Strategy for the implementation of Smart Administration (2007-2015)</i> and the <i>Strategy for the Development of Services for the Information Society</i> [1].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2011) [9]</p>	
1.2. National Interoperability Strategy Status	Not planned (2011)
2. National Interoperability Frameworks	
2.1. National Interoperability Framework Status	
2.1.1. Title	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.1.2. Version	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.1.3. Release Date	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.1.4. Focus / Scope	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.1.5. Audience	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.1.6. Status	Not planned (2011)
<p>The Czech Republic currently does not have a single document providing a national interoperability framework, neither is working on the elaboration of such a document. Two projects have been initiated that can be regarded as a basis for a national interoperability framework as far as the provision of rules and means/tools for facilitating a data interchange within public administration are concerned, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Information System on Data Elements</li> <li>- The Information system on Public Administration Information Systems.</li> </ul> <p>Both projects provide a platform for the introduction, description and provision of access to the public administration's data sources.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2011) [9, 10]</p>	
2.1.7. Responsible Agency	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.2. Compatibility of National Interoperability Framework with the European Interoperability Framework	<i>Not applicable</i>
3. Interoperability Projects and Activities	
3.1. Number of interoperability-related projects of local or national scope	Moderate
<p><b>National-Public Administration Portal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>The Czech Republic Public Administration Portal (PAP)</b>, offering a directory of the various departments of the public administration, Acts – a section that contains all legislation from the Collection of Acts, the official journals of all the regions and links to EU directives, Public administration activity database, which contains detailed descriptions of the administration activities which may be carried out and On-line services (<a href="http://www.portal.gov.cz">http://www.portal.gov.cz</a>) [1].</li> </ul>	

- **Czech Government Gateway** - it is an integral part of the Public Administration Portal, enabling documents to be sent electronically between citizens/businesses (G2B) and public administration entities (G2G) (<http://www.portal.gov.cz>) [5].

#### **E-Government Backbone:**

- **ROWANet** (Regional optical backbone telecommunication network) project, designed primarily for the needs of public administration, with the aim to build backbone optical routes between all major towns in the region using public, private and European financial funds (<http://www.rowanet.cz/>) [2].

#### **Research & Education Network: EU-Funded**

#### **Environmental Geoportal:**

- **MIS MZP** (Czech Environmental Meta-portal) is a unique information system, based on the principle of sharing information, which is stored in different places using web based technologies (<http://mis.cenia.cz>) [6].

#### **Marine Data Management Infrastructure: -**

#### **Legislation & e-Justice System:**

- **Centre of timely intervention of the City of Ostrava** pilot project aiming mainly at the fast exchange of information of delinquent children between police and social workers (<http://www.mvcr.cz/prevence/priority/mladez/pril2.html>) [3].
- **VSCR** (Czech Prison Service information system) (<http://www.vscr.cz>) [4].

#### **e-Health System: EU-Funded**

#### **e-Tax Portal & Infrastructure: -**

#### **Other projects:**

- **CzechPOINT** (CzechPOINT - eGovernment one-stop-shop for all) project to enable citizens and businesses to communicate with the government much more effectively than before (<http://www.czechpoint.cz>) [7].

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

3.2. Number of EU-funded interoperability-related projects

High (2011)

#### 3.2.1. Indicative projects

- **CEMSDI** (Civil-servants Empowerment for Multi-media Service Delivery ICT) regarding the building of the capacities of civil servants and other practitioners that form part of the service delivery chain in five European territories focusing on local areas, so as to empower these practitioners to implement inclusive eGovernment action targeting socially disadvantaged groups, as well as to acquire new skills that improve their competence in the management and use of ICT as a tool for the modernization of their organisations and the delivery of public services (<http://www.cemsdi.eu>) [10].
- **eTENProcure**, aiming to enable the dissemination of the e-tendering platform used in Burgundy in other European regions, to create a first interregional network of shared e-procurement platforms (<http://www.eten-procure.com>) [11].
- **BHL-Europe** (Biodiversity Heritage Library for Europe) with the objective to make available Europe's biodiversity information to everyone by improving the interoperability of European biodiversity digital libraries (<http://www.bhl-europe.eu/en>) [12, 13].
- **eMARKS** project (Sep 2007 – Feb 2009), to optimize the protection of trademarks through image-based searches of trademarks or industrial designs kept by Industrial Property offices to provide among others a new interoperability standard for the harmonization of Intellectual Property Office data collections (<http://emarks.iisa-innov.com/>) [14].

- **EPSOS** (“European Patients Smart Open Services”) project aiming to build and evaluate a service infrastructure demonstrating cross-border interoperability between Electronic Health Record Systems in Europe (<http://www.epsos.eu/>) [15].
- **CALLIOPE** (“CALL for InterOPERability”) project, aiming to promote an effective uptake of and advance eHealth interoperability (<http://www.calliope-network.eu/>) [16].
- **CHRONIOUS** (Chronic disease management platform, Feb 2008 – Jan 2012), aimed at defining an open platform to manage and monitor patients with chronic diseases during their daily life with the help of wearable devices, simple, customized and adaptive interfaces and exploitation of HL7 standards to ensure interoperability with legacy healthcare systems (<http://www.chronious.eu/>) [17, 18].
- **OGE** (OneGeology-Europe, Sep 2008 – Aug 2010) on the development and deployment of a nascent international interchange standard for geology, GeoSciML, enabling the sharing of data within and beyond the geological community, and facilitating thus the re-use of geological data by a wide spectrum of public and private sector users, while addressing licensing and multilingual aspects of access, and moving geological knowledge closer to the end user where it has greater societal impact. The project has brought together a web-accessible, interoperable geological spatial dataset for the whole of Europe at 1:1 million scale based on existing data held by the pan-European Geological Surveys (<http://onegeology-europe.org/home>) [19].
- **NATURE-SDIplus** (Best Practice Network for SDI in Nature, Oct 2008 - July 2011), aiming to improve harmonization of national datasets on nature conservation and make them more interoperable, accessible and exploitable, by developing the NATURE-SDIplus geoportal, to permit recovery of metadata, data and services, and involving stakeholders, data and best practices sharing (<http://www.nature-sdi.eu/>) [20].
- **PICOS** (Privacy and Identity Management for Community Services, Feb 2008 – Jan 2012) whose mission is to investigate mobile communities and their services, especially regarding aspects like privacy and identity management as well as technical and economical aspects (<http://www.picos-project.eu/>) [21].
- **Plan4all** (Plan4all geoportal) focusing on the harmonization of spatial planning data and metadata according to the principles of the INSPIRE Directive (<http://www.plan4all.eu/>) [22].
- **CLARIN** (Common language resources and technology infrastructure, Jan 2008 – June 2011), with the goal to develop and operate a shared distributed infrastructure, making available language resources and technology to the humanities and social sciences research communities, based on data and interoperability standards (<http://www.clarin.eu/external/>) [23].
- **SMARTNETS** (The Transformation from Collaborative Knowledge Exploration Networks into Cross Sectoral and Service Oriented Integrated Value Systems, April 2011 – March 2014) aiming to establish and to prove 'Smart Networks' as an holistic industrial model for sustainable and efficient production in cross-sectoral SME collaboration both in development and production of knowledge-intensive products and services (<https://www.smart-nets.eu/wikis/SmartNets/home>) [24].
- **DITSEF** (Digital and innovative technologies for security and efficiency of first responders operation, Jan 2010 – Dec 2012) aiming to increase the effectiveness and safety of First Responders (fire fighters, police, etc.) by optimal information gathering and sharing with their higher command levels (<http://www.ditsef.eu/>) [25].
- **COIN** (Collaboration and interoperability for networked enterprises, Jan 2008 – Dec 2011) aiming to study, design, develop and prototype an open, self-adaptive, generic ICT integrated solution to support the above 2020 vision, starting from notable existing research results in the field of Enterprise Interoperability and Enterprise Collaboration (<http://www.coin-ip.eu/>) [26].

- **IDIRA** (Interoperability of data and procedures in large-scale multinational disaster response actions, May 2011 – April 2015), to design and develop a set of tools, interfaces and procedures that can be configured, deployed and operated in a flexible manner, to provide interoperable services for data integration, information exchange, resource planning and decision support to local and international disaster response units and decision makers (<http://www.idira.eu/>) [27].
  - **INTERESTED** (Interoperable embedded systems Tool-chain for enhanced rapid design, prototyping and code generation, Jan 2008 – Dec 2010), built to exactly match the goals defined within the Objective ICT-2007-3.3b "Suites of Interoperable design tools for rapid design and prototyping", namely creating a reference interoperable embedded systems tool-chain, fulfilling the needs of the industry for designing and prototyping embedded systems (<http://www.interested-ip.eu/>) [28].
  - **AGRIXCHANGE** (A common data exchange system for agricultural systems, Dec 2009 – Nov 2012) aiming to coordinate and support the setting up of sustainable network for developing a system for common data exchange in agriculture (<http://www.agrixchange.eu/>) [29].
  - **EMI** (European Middleware Initiative, May 2010 – April 2013), to deliver a consolidated set of middleware components for deployment in EGI, PRACE and other DCIs, extend the interoperability between grids and other computing infrastructures, strengthen the reliability of the services, and establish a sustainable model to maintain and evolve the middleware, fulfilling the requirements of the user communities (<http://www.eu-emi.eu/>) [30].
  - **VIRTUOSO** (Versatile InfoRmation Toolkit for end-Users oriented Open Sources exploitation, May 2010 – April 2013) aiming at providing European Security stakeholders with a toolkit that will allow building end-user oriented applications and that will increase user productivity by automating time consuming activities and eliminating current bottlenecks that will be accurately identified with a large panel of users, with the cooperation of various European agencies which will be addressed by proposing a standard, open and Interoperable toolkit, facilitating storage and sharing of information (<http://www.virtuoso.eu/>) [31].
  - **EGEE-III** (Enabling grids for e-science III, May 2008 – April 2010) in order to expand, optimize and simplify the use of Europe's largest production Grid by continuous operation of the infrastructure, support for more user communities, and addition of further computational and data resources and to prepare the migration of the existing Grid from a project-based model to a sustainable federated infrastructure based on National Grid Initiatives (<http://www.eu-egee.org/>) [32].
  - **GS Soil** (Assessment and strategic development of INSPIRE compliant Geodata-Services for European Soil Data) aiming, through state-of-the-art methodologies and best practice examples, to improve harmonization of national datasets and make them more accessible and exploitable within Europe. Therefore, the consortium contributes to the INSPIRE implementation with specific reference to a cluster of data themes on nature conservation (as per the INSPIRE Annexes) (<http://www.gssoil.eu/>) [33].
- (2011) [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34]

#### 4. National Interoperability Practices

4.1. Number of Interoperability Cases with Good Practice Label	No cases (2011)
4.2. Best Interoperability Practice	
4.2.1. Title	<i>Not applicable</i>
4.2.2. Description	
	(2011)
4.2.3. Status	

	<i>(2011)</i>
4.2.4. Indicative interoperability aspects covered	
	<i>(2011)</i>
4.2.5. Impact	
	<i>(2011)</i>

<b>5. e-Government Interoperability</b>	
5.1. Interoperability Level of core e-Government services to citizens / businesses	74.0% (2010) [35]
5.2. Connected Government Status	3.62% (2008) [36]

<b>6. e-Business Interoperability</b>	
6.1. Intra-organizational Integration Level	54.0% [8]
6.2. Cross-organization Integration Level	42.0% [8]
6.3. Cross-organization Application-to-Application Integration Level	16.0% [8]
6.4. e-Invoicing Status	17.0% [8]
6.5. B2B Data Standards Usage	
6.5.1. EDI-based standards	2.0% (2006) [37]
6.5.2. XML-based standards	2.0% (2006) [37]
6.5.3. Proprietary standards	7.0% (2006) [37]
6.5.4. other technical standards	1.0% (2006) [37]
6.6. Interoperability Awareness	
6.6.1. Within their sector	22.0% (2006) [37]
6.6.2. Between sectors	25.0% (2006) [37]
6.6.3. For producing or providing products and services	22.0% (2006) [37]

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