

State Information System in the Czech Republic

Proposal of the new Law on the State Information System

Main premises

- "SIS is a **collection of the information systems** built and/or performed by the **state institutions**"
- **Minimisation of the information duplicities** (information which is used by several institutions will be gathered and stored only once)
- **Collective ownership of the information** (particular information gathered by any state institution is owned by all state institutions - not just by the gathering one (with exceptions according to defined security))
- **Unique responsibility** (responsibility for gathering and changing particular data must lie on one institution only)
- **Minimisation of the requirements for citizens:**
 - simplification of the citizen-state communication
 - identification of the citizen must be
 - unique, secure and simple for the citizen
 - effective for state institution
- **Unified basis for gathering the information** (district is the only level of the information gathering - upper level institutions have to use the information from the lower ones)
- **Standardisation of the IS/IT** (technology and methodical standards)
- **Information security** (impossibility to abuse the information guaranteed by the state)
- **Office for the State Information System** is responsible for the building, supervising and methodical controlling of the SIS

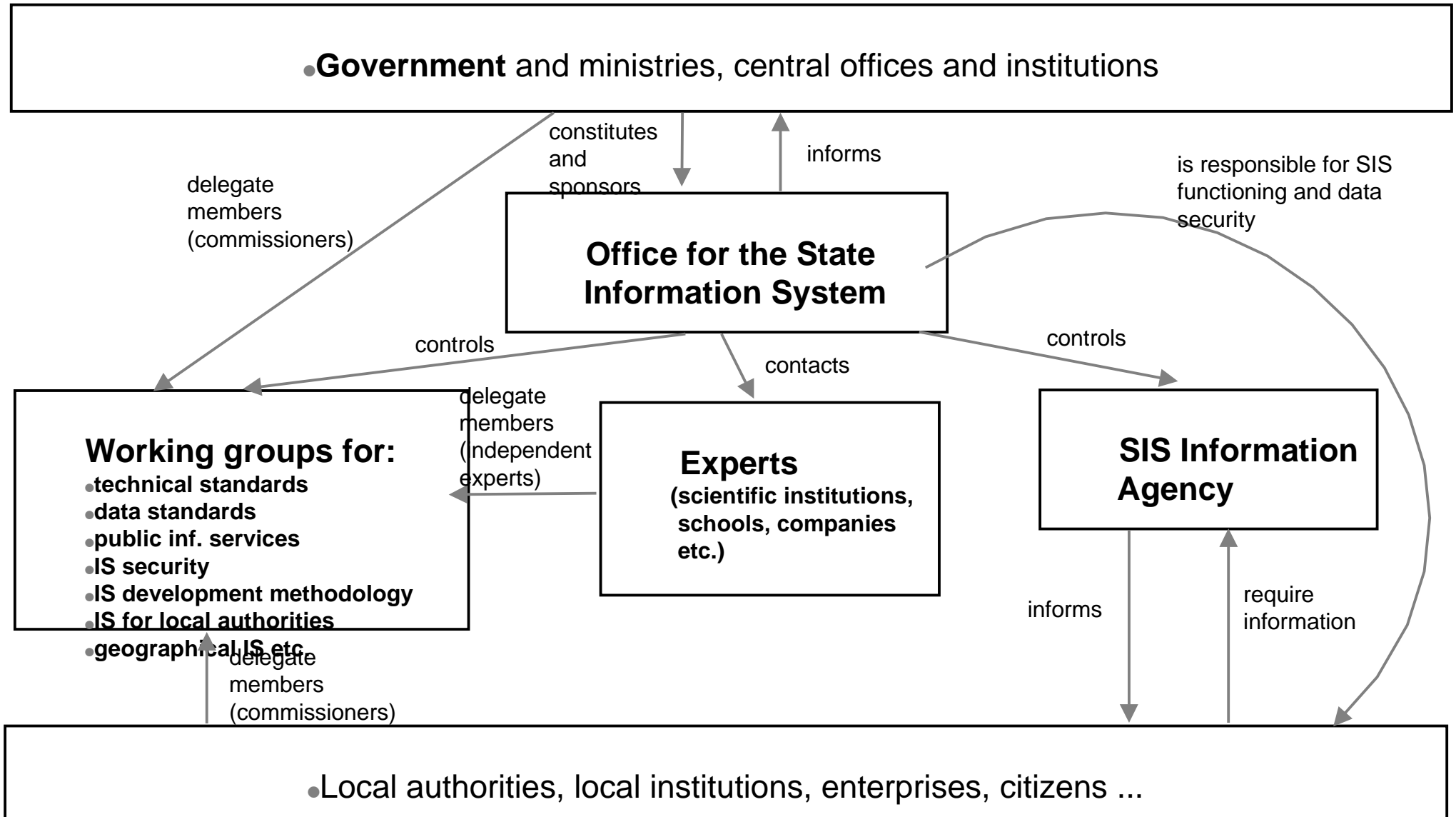
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Short history

- 1992 - first proposal of the Law on the State Information System
Governmental Committee for the State Information System
SIS Working Groups
- 1993 - SIS Data Elements Standard
SIS Geographical Elements Standard
specification of the global architecture of the SIS
- 1995 - SIS Technical Standard (coding, national localisation, application software requirements, acronyms etc.)
first proposal of the SIS Methodical Standard
first proposal of the Standard of the SIS Tenders Management
first proposal of the SIS Security Standard
- 1996 - SIS Communication Standard (technical aspects of the communication among ISs of the state and local institutions)
first proposal of the SIS Standard of the Central Citizens File

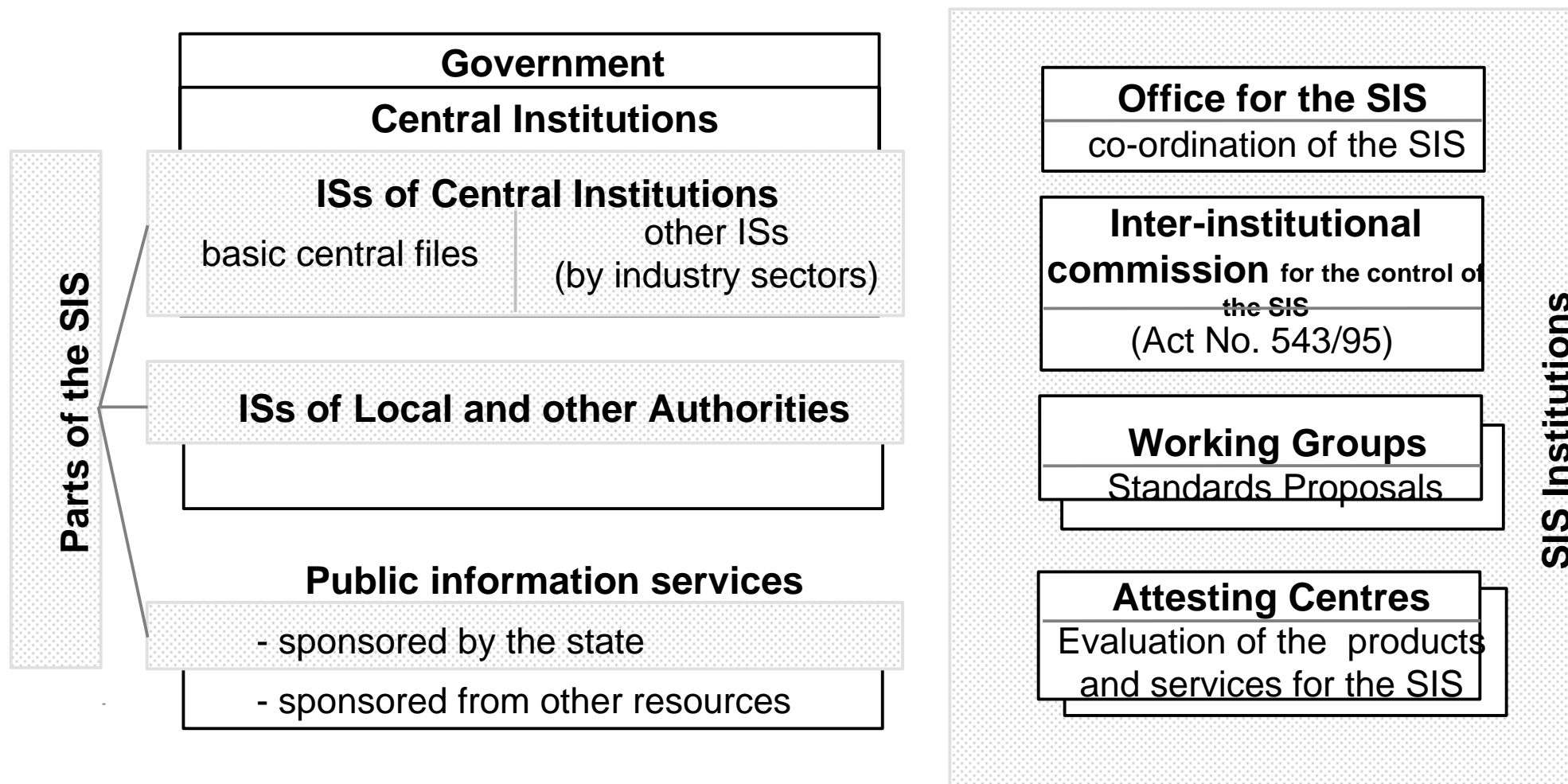
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Organisation Scheme



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Structure of the State Information System



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State Information System Standards

Role of the standards

- to **overcome technical problems** in the communication of state institutions
 - to enable **applications portability** between different parts of the SIS
 - to establish **open policy** in the IS/IT products and services
 - to **unify different points of view** of different institutions on the IS/IT
 - to establish the **same conditions for each IS/IT products and services supplier** for the SIS
- to enable **savings** in the fields of data conversions, IS development etc.

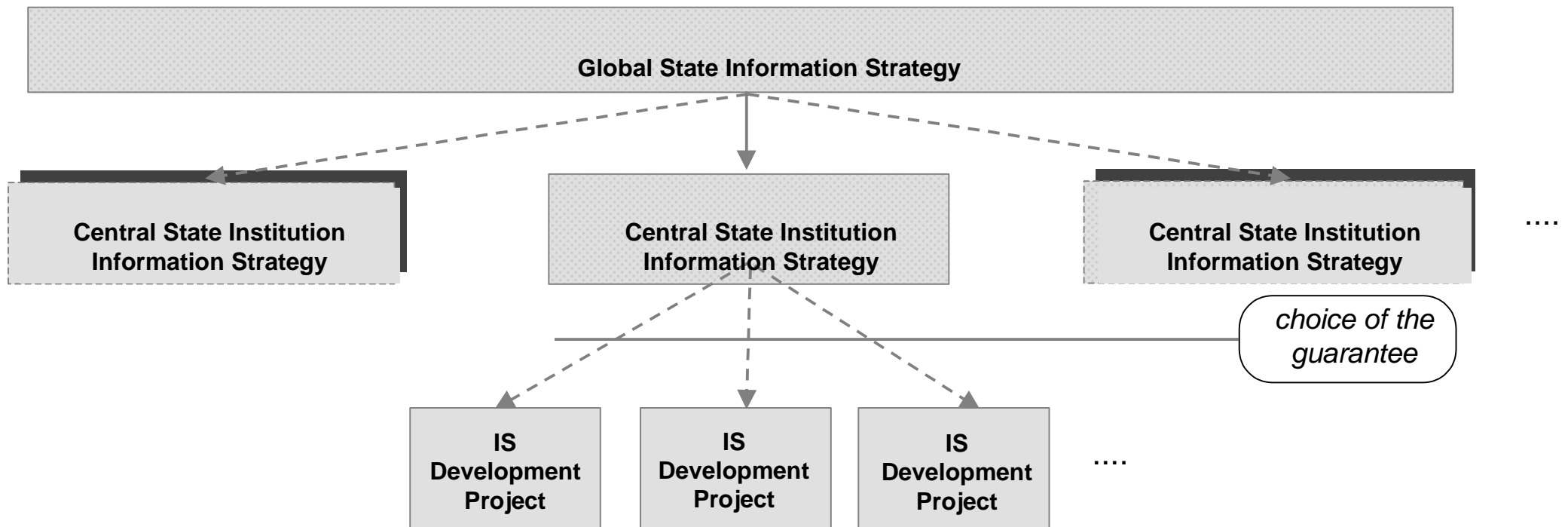
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Methodical Standard - Information Strategy

Goal = vision of the future SIS and its components

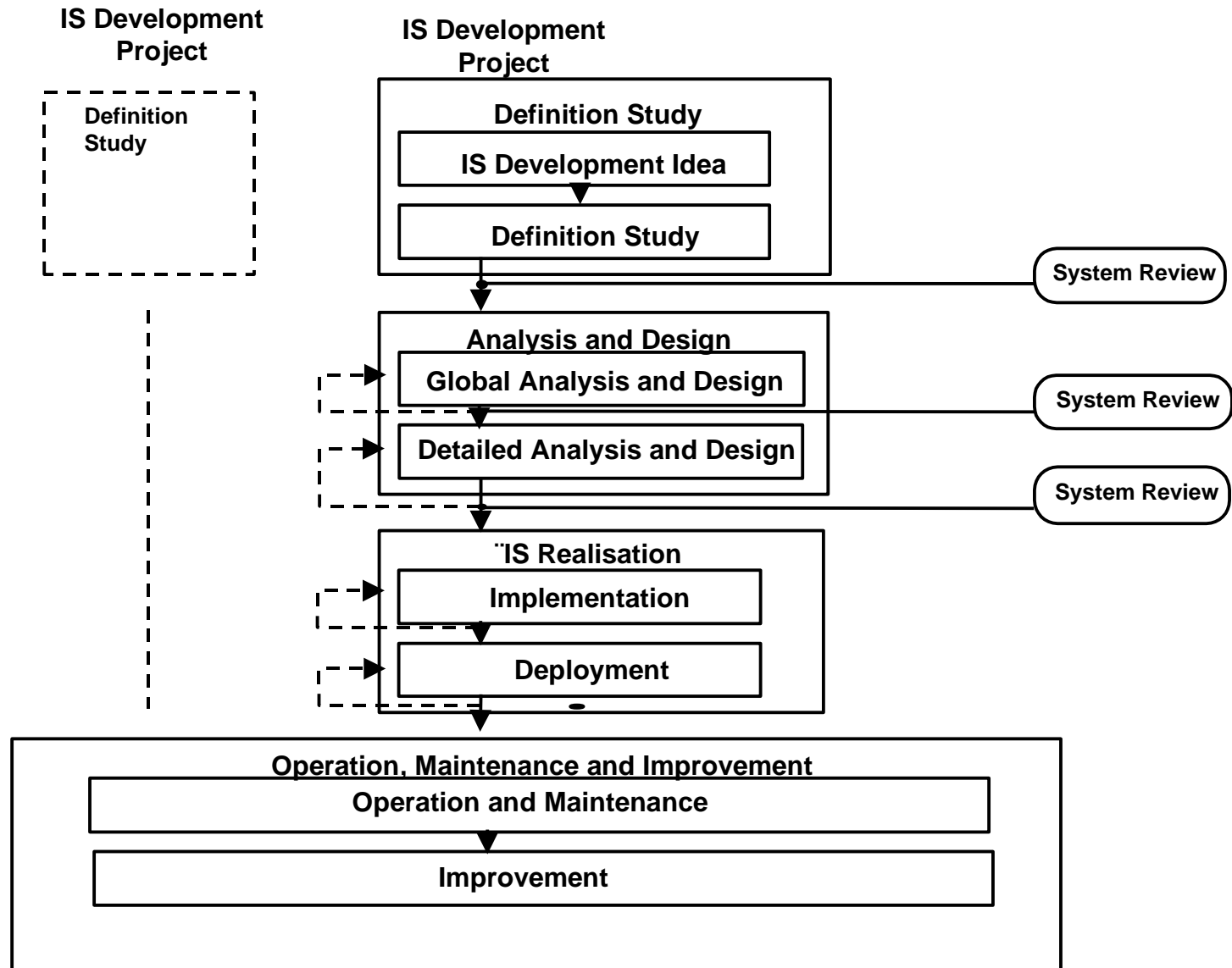
Specification of the main directions of the SIS development from all points of view
so that particular parts of the SIS will be integrated to the whole system
("business architecture" of the SIS)

**Information strategy is independent on the chosen development method
- it is always required**



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Methodical Standard - IS Development Process



The Path to the Information Society in the Central and Eastern European Countries

The Role of Research & Development and Experimentation

CEEC/EU Panel Meeting, 7-8 March 1996, Bled, Slovenia

Summary

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the EU agree that the establishment of pan-European networks and services for a Global Information Society are of mutual interest. R&D is vital in enhancing the innovation process in the CEEC which is necessary to adapt the information and communication technologies to the specific needs of the CEEC as well as to explore new GIS applications and to implement them in the marketplace. In order to achieve this, the Working Group proposes an action plan with the following elements:

A. To prepare the CEEC successfully for the GIS, there is need for action, both at national and European levels. At national level, it is important:

A1: to establish forums and national panels on the GIS

A2: to develop and adopt national action plans to build the GIS

A3: to strengthen the role of R&D, especially of ICT, in economic modernisation

A4: to actively support cooperation with the EU on R&D and experimentation, especially by promoting private-public partnerships and joint ventures

B. To strengthen R&D collaboration between the CEEC and the EU, it is proposed:

B1: to establish High Level Expert Groups for consultation on EU R&D programmes on ICT

B2: to improve information on existing programmes, including information on funding possibilities

B3: to promote trans-European R&D partnerships, in particular involving small and medium enterprises

B4: to strengthen trans-European research networks

C. To build the GIS in Europe, experimentation is of great importance in raising public awareness and learning from practical experience. For this, the CEEC and the EU should agree:

C1: to exchange information and expertise on GIS projects

C2: to support the organisation of conferences, workshops and showcases in the CEEC

C3: to extend experimental EU pilot actions to the CEEC

C4: to promote industrial cooperation based on the results of R&D

Second EU/CEEC Forum on the Information Society

Prague, 12-13 September 1996

The Forum recognised

Chairman's conclusions

1. the **vital importance to all European countries** of the global information society made possible by new services and applications based on modern telecommunications and information technologies, which will have an impact on almost all sectors of the economy, the public administration, and the social and cultural life of the citizens, including the contribution that it can bring to the safeguarding of cultural diversity
2. the fact that the **transition to the Information Society is a relevant part of the CEECs socio-economic development**, and an indispensable part of their pre-accession activities towards joining the EU
3. the role of governments in creating a **stable regulatory environment** contributing to a **climate of confidence** which will **stimulate the introduction of these services and applications**
4. the priority that must be given to the **modernisation and expansion of the basic information and communications infrastructures** in CEECs using, inter alia, privatisation schemes as a means to increase investment in the sector, and the need to promote inward investment by making each country "investor friendly"
5. the potential for information and communication technologies to bring the scientific and industrial communities closer together, and to establish **new forms of R&D co-operation between the public and the private sector as well as across national boundaries**
6. the need for actions, including **demonstrations and pilot trials**, to raise the awareness of the potentialities of information and communications technologies and to demonstrate the opportunities in the Information Society to citizens, administrations and business alike; **the role that universities and other research institutions can play in this**
7. the value of **technical and other forms of assistance** in the execution of many of the actions contemplated; the progress that has already been made in the framework of the follow-up to the White Paper on the Preparation of the Associated Countries of Central and Eastern Europe for their Integration into the Internal Market of the Union, the relevant collaborative work already in hand or planned under the auspices of the PHARE multi-country telecommunications programmes as well as national PHARE programmes, the fourth Framework Programme of Research and Technological Development, etc.
8. **the need to make policy in relation to the Information Society** through administrative arrangements that are especially designed or adapted for the purpose **both at national and European level**; the role of accurate statistical information in following the development of the information technology and telecommunications sector

Second EU/CEEC Forum on the Information Society Prague, 12-13 September 1996 Chairman's conclusions

The European Commission is invited

1. **to continue to provide advice in relation to regulatory and standardisation aspects of information and communications**, in order to facilitate the process of liberalisation and harmonisation of legislation, standards, regulatory procedures etc. in the sector, in full co-ordination with the other interested bodies, including the International Financing Institutions, and ETSI
2. **to extend the scope of the Information Technology Observatory as well as the Information Market Observatory** to include all CEECs, and to involve the CEECs in the creation of inventories of existing national and international projects, studies etc., relating to the Information Society
3. through the steering committee of the PHARE multi-country telecommunications programmes, to **urge all CEECs to participate in the relevant PHARE projects planned**, such as the ones on cost based tariff tools, on regulatory authorities, type approval and licensing
4. to introduce **further measures for the adaptation of telecommunications regulations** in particular in the field of type approval and mutual recognition of their conformity
5. to use its influence to **maximise access by CEECs participants to EU programmes**, in particular the specific programmes of the fourth Framework Programme of Research and Technological Development, and for this, to strengthen the institutional contacts at all levels; to encourage, where appropriate, the use of matching PHARE funds for this purpose; to extend experimental pilot actions to the CEECs according to their national priorities

Second EU/CEEC Forum on the Information Society

Prague, 12-13 September 1996

Chairman's conclusions

The CEECs governments are invited

1. to develop **national strategies and action plans for the Information Society**, creating a **favourable and supportive environment** for its development, and to designate **effective official national co-ordinators** for Information Society activities, who could serve as contact points for any party interested in co-operation, and contribute to the development of these strategies
2. to promote the **adoption of a regulatory framework** for the Information Society, and to ensure **rapid implementation of the relevant recommendations** of the White Paper on Preparation of the Associated Countries of Central and Eastern Europe for their Integration into the Internal Market of the Union
3. to develop a **national policy for the telecommunications sector**, including **investment strategies**, taking account of the **necessary tariff evolution, tariff reform, efficiency gains, competitive procurement, deployment of new technology, increases in capital and increases in debt, in conformity with the overall national macro-economic strategies and priorities**, and to take, as soon as practicable, the measures necessary for further development of the regulatory authorities, for the introduction of cost based tariffs, for the adaptation of telecommunications regulations in particular in the field of type approval and mutual recognition of their conformity, as well as licensing regimes
4. to consider the **impact of their telecommunications strategies upon economic disparities between regions** in their countries and take measures aimed at improving access to advanced telecommunications services in their less favoured regions, in order to overcome the vicious circle of low demand and lack of infrastructure and thereby contribute to a **successful liberalisation of the telecommunications market**
5. to establish the **independence of their standardisation organisations and to support their integration into the European system**, to expedite the transposition of European standards by minimizing the need for translating them into the national language, and to establish a single correspondent point for the exchange of information with the EU on draft technical regulations
6. to accept the principle that **accredited testing laboratories should be free to offer services on a pan-European basis** and that plans for any individual testing service must take account of market conditions; the aim being to arrive at a basis for mutual recognition of test reports and certificates
7. to ensure the availability of an **adequate information infrastructure** and facilities to the science system at national level
8. **to strengthen the role of R&D and education and professional training** in the field of information and communications technology, to make effective use of existing schemes for R&D co-operation and other activities relevant to the Information Society, e.g. experimental pilot actions, and to provide support enabling domestic organisations to participate in these activities