

LIFO – Location Interoperability Observatory

Lokalizační údaje digitální veřejné správy v evropském srovnání

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zástupkyně ČR v ISA² GeoSpatial Solutions WG



ČESKÝ ÚŘAD ZEMEMĚŘICKÝ A KATASTRÁLNÍ
CZECH OFFICE FOR SURVEYING, MAPPING AND CADASTRE
TSCHECHISCHES AMT FÜR LANDESVERMESSUNG UND KATASTER

Obsah prezentace

- ISA² a digitální veřejná správa (eGovernment)
- Mezinárodní nároky na interoperabilitu (geo)dat a služeb
- ELISE a **LIFO** – Location Information Framework Observatory
 - Proces přípravy evropského monitoringu LIFO
 - Pilotní ověření LIFO
 - Stav v ČR v mezinárodním srovnání
 - Úpravy monitoringu a rozběh 2. vlny LIFO
- Závěry a doporučení

ISA – interoperabilita veřejné správy v EU

Evolution of interoperability programmes in EU



2005 – 2009
IDABC



2016 – 2020
ISA²

2000 – 2004
IDA II



2010 – 2015
ISA

1995 – 1999
IDA

Prostorová data - mezinárodní interoperabilita

Mezinárodní technické normy a standardy

- ISO, CEN, OGC, W3C aj.

Evropské strategie, právní předpisy a metodiky

- Směrnice **INSPIRE** a její prováděcí předpisy
- Interoperabilita veřejné správy v EU - **ISA²** (EIF, EIRA)
- EC JRC a EC DIGIT: koordinace – **ELISE** a ISA² GS WG; **monitoring a srovnávací zprávy**



Kompetence a koordinace na úrovni států

- **ČÚZK**: mezinárodní harmonizace dat zeměměřictví a katastru (civilní účely)
- Národní kontaktní místa (INSPIRE, ISA) a národní koordinační struktury
- pro NGII/NSDI – od **CAGI**, Nemofores ke **KOVIN**, RZR, GISTR, PV RVIS PI atd.

Evropské a bilaterální projekty

- Zaměřené na mezinárodní harmonizaci dat (EuroGeographics, hraniční komise aj.)
- Zaměřené přímo na INSPIRE
- Zaměřené na ISA/eGovernment s ohledem na INSPIRE, př. EU-Gazetteer i **Pilot LIFO**

EUROPEAN INTEROPERABILITY TIMELINE

EU Directives

1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

Related
EU Initiatives

1985 – 1992
CADDIA Programme,
INSIS Programme

1995 – 1999
Interchange of Data between
Administrations (IDA) Programme

1999 – 2004
The follow-on Programme IDA II

2005 – 2009
IDABC Programme

2010 – 2015
ISA Programme

2016 – 2020
ISA² Programme

1993
Delors paper
1994
Bangemann Report

2000
Lisbon Strategy for growth
and employment
2001
eGovernment Ministerial
Conference in Brussels
2003
eGovernment Ministerial
Conference in Como
2004
Decision 2004/387/
EC Adopting the IDABC
Programme

2005
• Manchester Ministerial
Declaration
• ModinisIDM Programme
• eEurope 2005 Action Plan
• eEurope 2005 Initiative
2006
Commission Communication
on Interoperability for Pan-
European eGovernment
Services
2007
• Lisbon Ministerial
Declaration
• I2010 Initiative

2009
• Decision
2009/922/
EC Adopting
the ISA
Programme
• Malmo
Ministerial
Declaration
2010
• Digital
Agenda
• Europe 2020
Strategy

2011
Commission
Communication
(COM(2011) 882
final) on Open
Data, an engine
for innovation,
growth and
transparent
governance

2012
Regulation (1025/2012) on
European Standardisation
2013
Regulation (1316/2013) establishing
the Connecting Europe Facility
2014
eIDAS Regulation (910/2014)
2015
• DSM Strategy
• Decision 2015/2240 establishing
the ISA² Programme
2016
General Data Protection
Regulation (2016/679)

1998
Standards Directive
(199888/34/EC)

2003
Public Sector
Information Directive
(2003/98/EC)
2004
Public Procurement
(Directive 2004/18/EC)

2006
Service Directive
(2006/123/EC)
2007
Inspire Directive
(2007/2/EC)

2013
Directive 2013/37/EU
amending Directive 2003/98/
EC on the re-use of public
sector information

EIF V1

EIF V2

NEW EIF
(2017)

Cíle a opatření

se týkají všech zemí EU; obsahují klíčová slova a koncepty pro financování



V Bruselu dne 19.4.2016
COM(2016) 179 final

SDĚLENÍ KOMISE EVROPSKÉMU PARLAMENTU, RADĚ, EVROPSKÉMU
HOSPODÁŘSKÉMU A SOCIÁLNÍMU VÝBORU A VÝBORU REGIONŮ

Akční plán EU pro „eGovernment“ na období 2016–2020

Urychlování digitální transformace veřejné správy

{SWD(2016) 108 final}

{SWD(2016) 109 final}

Akce Komise	Cílové datum
1. podpoří přechod členských států k plnému elektronickému zadávání veřejných zakázek a využívání rejstříků smluv;	2019
2. urychlí přijetí služeb eIDAS včetně elektronické identifikace a elektronického podpisu;	2016
3. zaručí dlouhodobou udržitelnost infrastruktury pro přeshraniční digitální služby .	2018
4. předloží přepracovanou verzi evropského rámce interoperability (EIF) a podpoří její přijetí vnitrostátními orgány veřejné správy ;	2016–2019
5. bude koordinovat vývoj prototypu evropského katalogu norem IKT pro zadávání veřejných zakázek;	2017

Akce Komise	Cílové datum
18. posoudí možnost, aby se na občany v přeshraničním kontextu vztahovala zásada „pouze jednou“;	2019
19. urychlí nasazení a přijetí datové infrastruktury podle směrnice INSPIRE ;	2016–2020
20. přemění své webové stránky tak, aby podpořila větší zapojení a účast občanů a podniků na tvorbě programů a politik EU.	2018

Provádění EIF



EVROPSKÁ
KOMISE

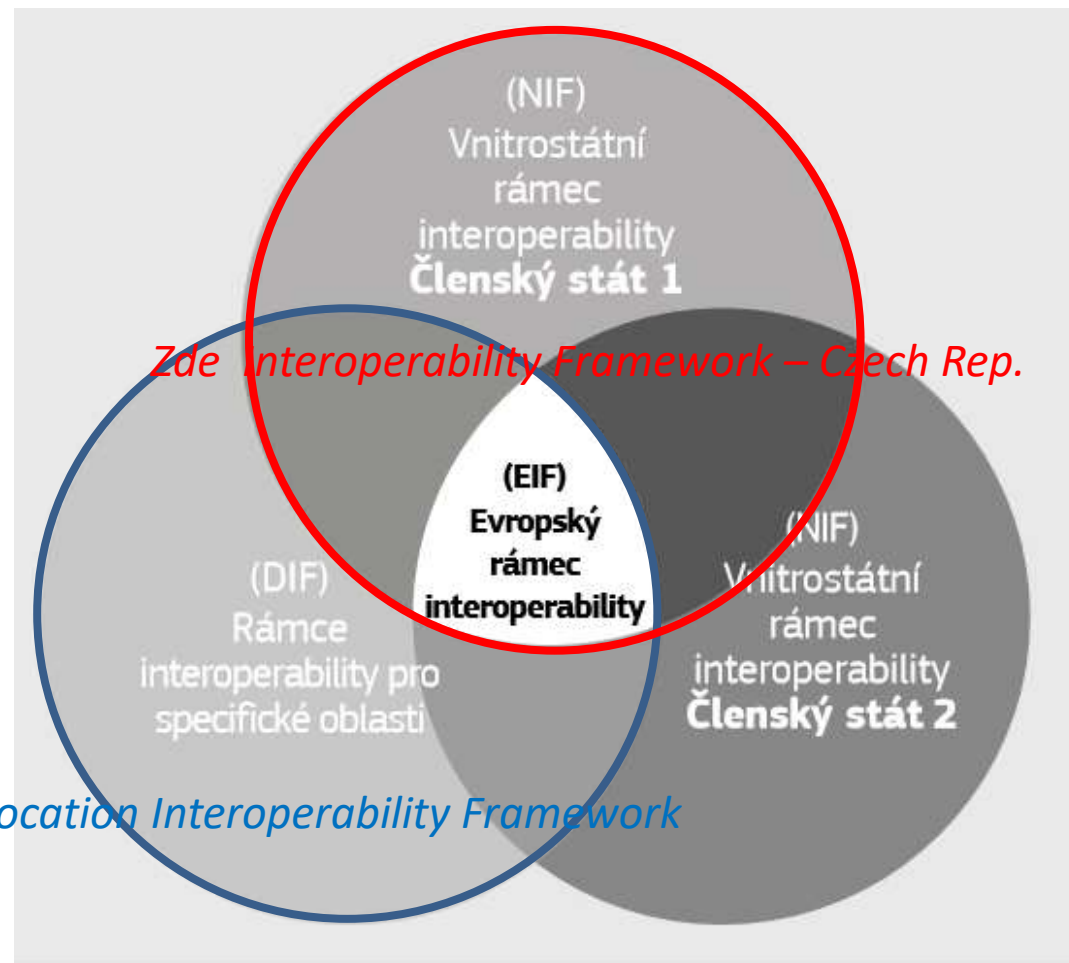
V Bruselu dne 23.3.2017
COM(2017) 134 final

ANNEX 2

PŘÍLOHA

SDĚLENÍ KOMISE EVROPSKÉMU PARLAMENTU, RADĚ, EVROPSKÉMU
HOSPODÁŘSKÉMU A SOCIÁLNÍMU VÝBORU A VÝBORU REGIONŮ

Evropský rámec interoperability - Strategie provádění

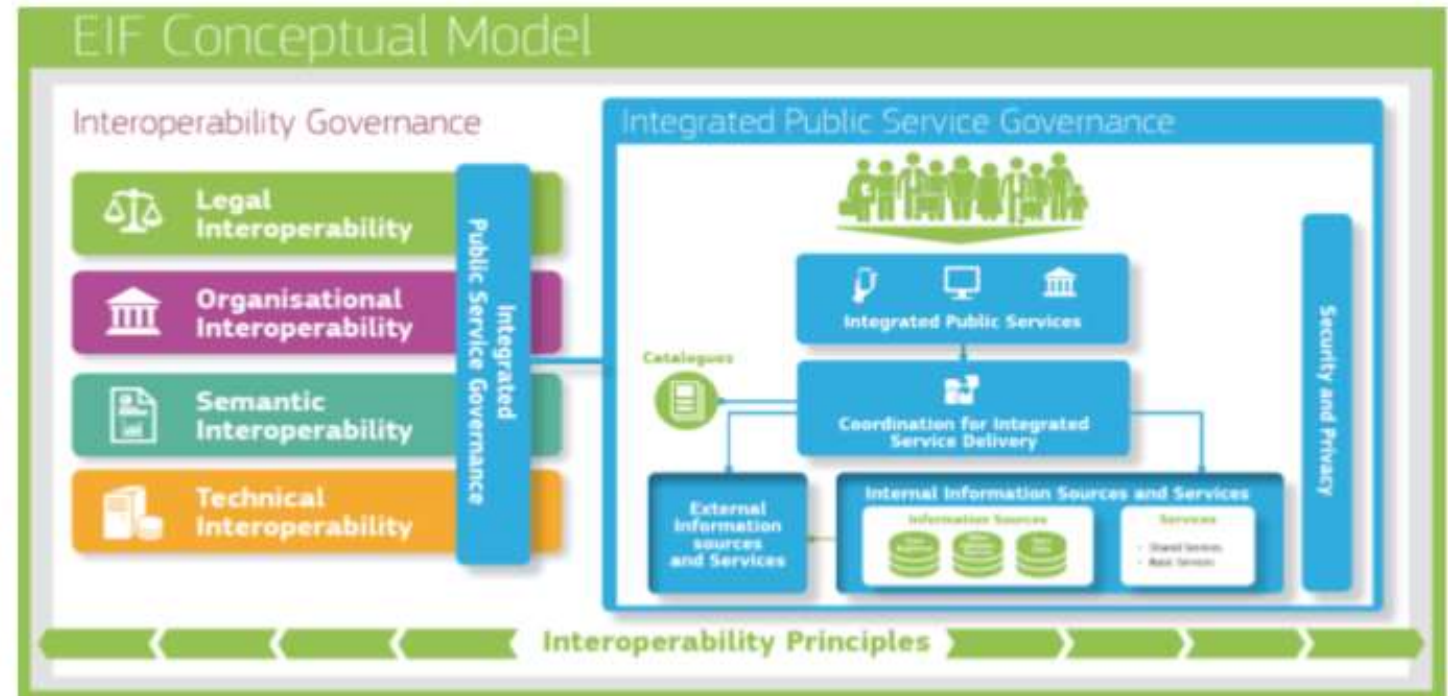


Nový Evropský rámec pro interoperabilitu (EIF) a sledování jeho naplňování (NIFO)

EIF 2017 – structure



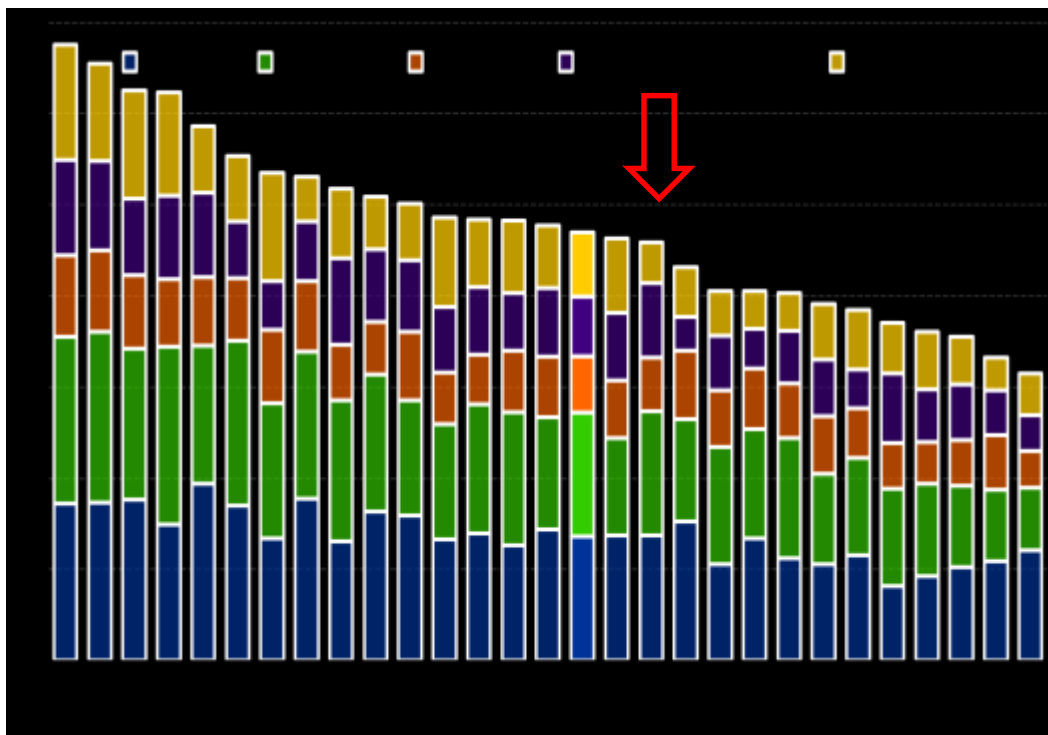
- 1 subsidiarita
- 2 otevřenost
- 3 transparent
- 4 opakované užití
- 5 technol. neutralita
- 6 zaměření na uživatele
- 7 přístupnost
- 8 bezpečnost
- 9 vícejazyčnost
- 10 adm. snadné
- 11 uchování informací
- 12 hodnocení účinnosti**



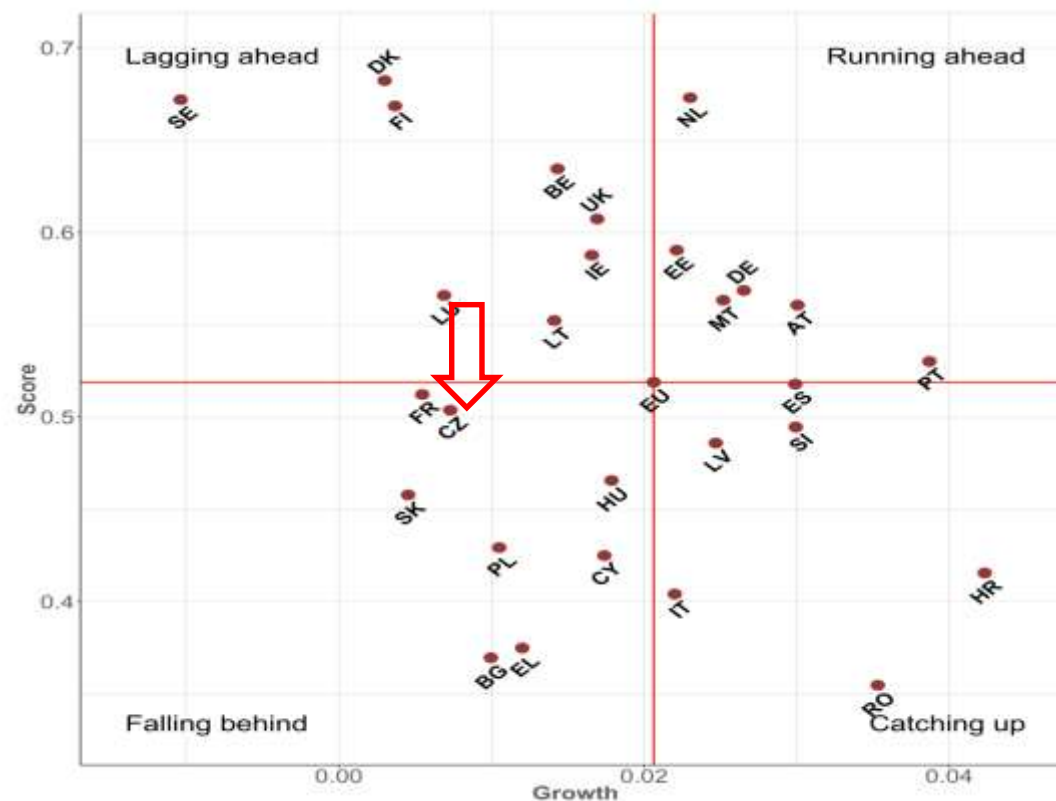
Slabiny ČR – 1) hodnocení zaostávala za realitou

Příklad DESI

Digital Single Market
Srovnání zemí EU za rok 2015



Digital Single Market
– stav a trend vývoje v zemích EU



Lze změnit !

Příklad LIFO – poznatky a výsledky z účasti na
monitoringu interoperability lokalizačních údajů a služeb

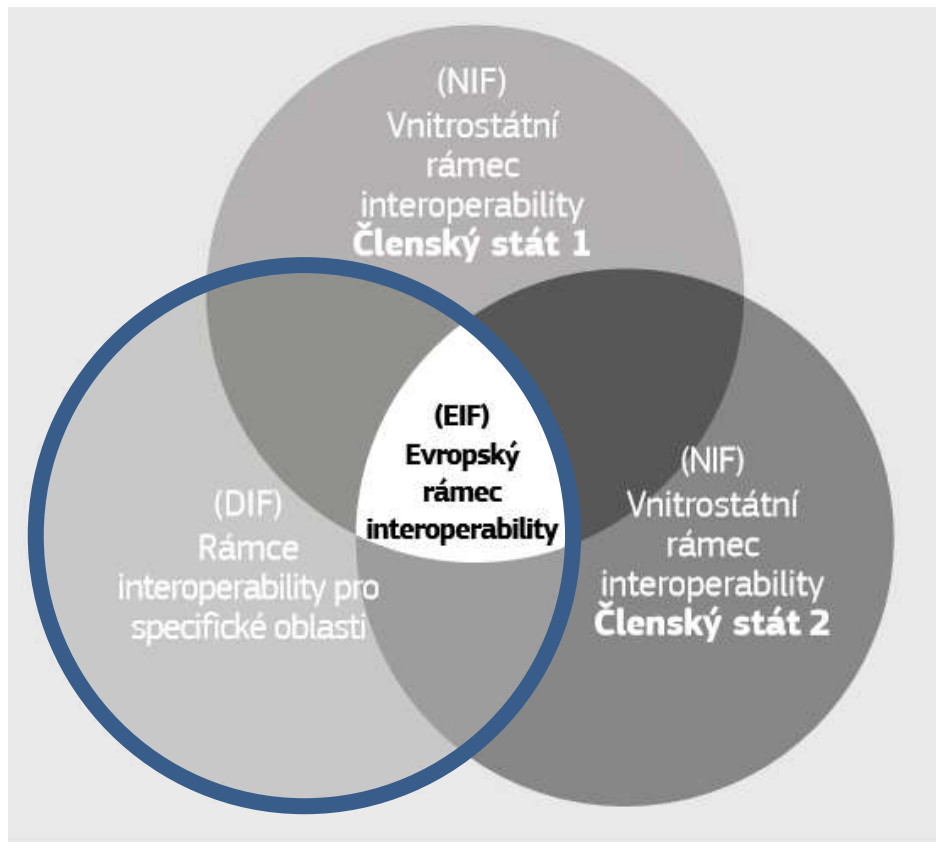
ELISE - hlavní ISA² aktivita Evrop.komise zaměřená na lokalizační údaje pro eGov

ELISE
European
Location
Interoperability
Solutions for
E-Government

ISA² Working Group on Geospatial Solutions
Brussels, BE - 21 March 2018



Metodická východiska ELISE a LIFO



<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/european-union-location-framework-eulf/eulf-blueprint>



JRC TECHNICAL REPORTS

European Union Location Framework Blueprint

Stanovuje 5 hlavních cílů a 18 doporučení pro interoperabilitu lokalizačních dat a služeb. Uvádí zdařilé příklady.

Ray Boguslawski
Ken Van Gansen
Clémentine Valayer
Francesco Pignatelli

Version 2.0
2017



Přípravy monitoringu řešení eGov s užitím LI

2016-2017



POLICY AND STRATEGY ALIGNMENT

Provázat vládní strategie pro LI a digitální správu



1. Connect location information and digital government strategies in all legal and policy instruments
2. Make location information policy integral to, and aligned with, wider data policy at all levels of government
3. Comply with data protection principles as defined by European and national law when processing location data.
4. Effective location-based analysis plays an important role in evidence based policy making
5. Use a standards based approach in the procurement of location data and related services in line with broader ICT standards based procurement

DIGITAL GOVERNMENT INTEGRATION

Integrovat lokalizační údaje a služby do digitální správy



6. Identify where digital government services and processes can be modernised and simplified through the application of location-enabled services and implement improvement actions
7. Use INSPIRE and SDI models, data and services for delivering cross-sector and cross-border digital public services to citizens, businesses, government and other parties
8. Adopt an open and collaborative methodology to design and improve digital public services that are location-enabled
9. Adopt an integrated location-based approach in the collection and analysis of statistics on different topics and at different levels of government

7a. Consider legal + organisational interoperability to develop C-B public services

Přípravy monitoringu řešení eGov s užitím LI (2)



2016-2017

STANDARDISATION AND REUSE

Standardizace a opětovné využívání dat a služeb



10. Adopt a common architecture to develop digital government solutions, facilitating the integration of geospatial requirements

11. Reuse existing authentic data, data services and relevant technical solutions where possible

Data quality

12. Apply relevant standards to develop a comprehensive approach for spatial data modelling, sharing, and exchange to facilitate integration in digital public services

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Návratnost investic



13. Apply a consistent and systematic approach to monitoring the performance of location information activities

14. Communicate the benefits of integrating and using location information in digital public services

15. Facilitate the use of public administrations' location data by non-governmental actors to stimulate innovation in products and services and enable job creation and growth

GOVERNANCE, PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPABILITIES

Organizace, spolupráce, vzdělávání



16. Introduce an integrated governance of location information processes at all levels of government, bringing together different governmental and non-governmental actors around a common goal

17. Effective partnering is key to the successful development and exploitation of location data infrastructures

18. Invest in communications and skills programmes to ensure sufficient awareness and capabilities to drive through improvements in the use of location information in digital public services and support growth opportunities

Location Interoperability Observatory – OVĚŘOVÁNÍ NÁVRHU 2018:

- To improve the observatory indicators taking into consideration the MS feedback. Účast CZ
- NIFO collaboration: continue the good relationship with NIFO to use the observatory as secondary data source to their observatory and State of Play reports.
- Engage the WG on feedback for the new observatory and request volunteer MS for piloting.

2019:

- Be ready in Q1 2019 when NIFO launch their new observatory to also begin our observatory
- Align technically to the new NIFO collection methodology.
- Engage with WG and potential Expert Network in disseminating and completing the new observatory. (Q3/Q4)
- 1st Location Interoperability State of Play 2018 fact sheet from piloted countries. Účast CZ

2020:

Podzim 2020: 2. vlna LIFO jako specifická součást NIFO

- Fully functional, value-added observatory as a useful secondary data source for NIFO.
- 2nd Location Interoperability State of Play 2019 fact sheet from all MS. Účast CZ

Pilotní ověřování modelů pro monitoring - 2018

Location Interoperability Observatory (LIO)

Analytical Model A - LIMO v0-3_CZ									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	Location Interoperability Maturity Observatory (LIMO)		Version 0.3					COMPOSITE	
2								MATURITY	
3	Maturity Levels		1. MINIMAL	2. OPPORTUNISTIC	3. GENERALISED	4. SUSTAINED	5. OPTIMISED	RATING	
4		Poor interoperability - Few examples of alignment with recommendations	Fair interoperability - Occasional but not widespread alignment with recommendations	Essential interoperability - Basic but widespread alignment with recommendations	Good interoperability - Consistently well managed approach, ensuring efficiency and service continuity	Optimised interoperability - Focus on continuous improvement, providing a leading example for others		3,9	
5	Blueprint Recommendations / Indicators							Label	Score
1	Connect location information and digital government strategies in all legal and policy instruments								4,5
7	1,1	The digital government strategy and ICT strategy includes a key role for location information and technologies, to deliver highly effective digital public services supported by and interoperable ICT framework	There is an ICT-focused e-government strategy that has little specific reference to location data and technologies in its architectural framework	The e-government strategy is more focused on digital public service and there some references to location information in the strategic approach.	The digital government strategy has a strong focus on digital public service, with effective information management considered an important part of the strategy. There are some good examples of service transformation involving effective use of location information but the approach is not yet fully developed.	The digital government strategy has a strong focus on digital public service, supported by an integrated ICT framework. Effective information management and optimal use of location information are important in the strategic approach.	The digital government strategy has a strong focus on digital public service, supported by an integrated ICT framework. Effective information management and optimal use of location information are important in the strategic approach. The strategy aims to deliver innovative location-enabled services through multiple channels. The ICT framework incorporates the latest developments in location-based technologies and capabilities. Integration with other Member States on location-enabled digital public services is an important part of the digital government strategy.	4,5	
8	1,2	Location information strategies address the requirements of digital public services, supplying data and supporting links between the public sector and society	The location information strategy is focused on data provision, including mapping data and INSPIRE. The policy intelligence and digital public service aspects of the strategy are not yet well-developed.	The location information strategy covers data provision and use of data to inform policy making. The digital public service aspects of the strategy are slowly evolving.	The location information strategy is well-advanced in its approach to data supply and publication of INSPIRE data. The benefits of using location data effectively in digital public services and supporting processes is well understood and the approach to achieving these benefits built into the location information strategy. Implementation of the location-enabled digital service approach is	The location information strategy addresses the requirements of digital public services in all forms, covering collection, sharing and reuse of this data in the services and supporting processes, intelligence support for policy and operational decision making, and wider use by businesses and society.	The location information strategy addresses the requirements of digital public services in all forms, covering collection, sharing and reuse of this data in the services and supporting processes, intelligence support for policy and operational decision making, and wider use by businesses and society. Cross-border applications are also covered in the strategy. The location information	5	



Following the comments provided by the members of the UP, the review of the model has given the following results:

- Significant reduction in the number of indicators: in particular, primary indicators (that is, those who require the Member States to provide fresh information not already available from other sources) have dropped from 51 to 39, for example by dropping / merging similar indicators

Redukce počtu indikátorů !

	Primary	Secondary	Total		Primary	Secondary	Total	
Indicators (1st level)	51	12	63	➔	Indicators (1st level)	39	6	45

- Indicators referring to general data and solution frameworks have been focused on location aspects

Do you have national guidelines regarding the publication of Public Sector Information?



Do your national guidelines on the publication of public sector data cover location aspects?

- Wording of several questions clarified and made more direct

Přesnější definice i znění dotazů

- Specific terms of unclear meaning to some MS have been included and explained in a glossary

To what extent is an open and collaborative methodology applied to design and improve location-enabled digital public services?

-
-

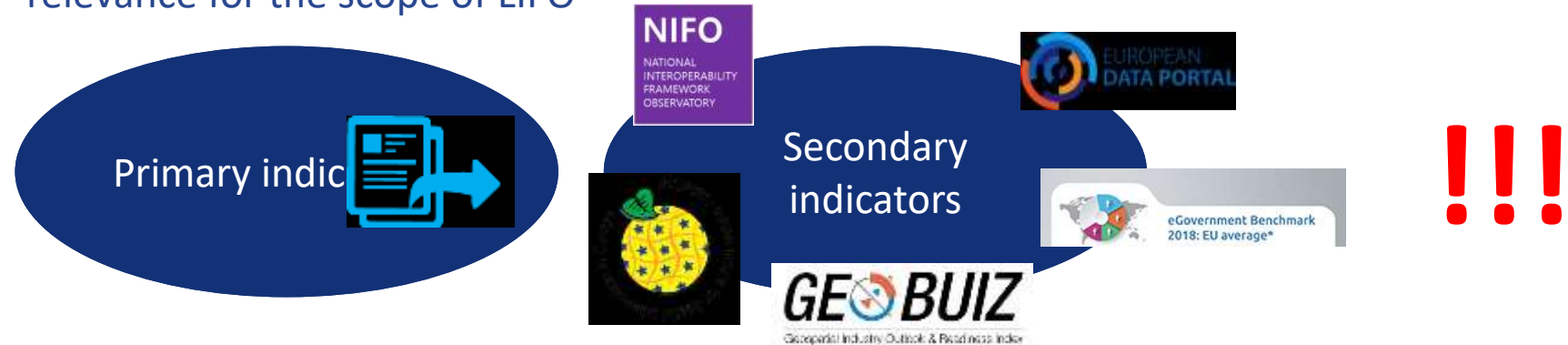
Open and collaborative methodology: System of innovation or production relying on goal-oriented yet loosely coordinated participants who interact to create a product (or service) of economic value, which they make available to contributors and noncontributors alike

e-government, Mikulov 2020



LIFO is:

- Composed of:
 - primary indicators, which are specifically created for LIFO and will be measured through direct questions to the panel of LIFO contact points + **odkazy/reference !**
 - secondary indicators, taken from external sources, following principles of relevance for the scope of LIFO



Note: "primary" and "secondary" is not therefore meant as a statement of relevance, but – in statistical terms – as a sign of the origin of the information from a primary (i.e. direct, with the collection of fresh information) or from a secondary (i.e. already available) source

TREND:

výsledky mezinárodních průzkumů/zpráv **znovu využít** v dalších průzkumech a hodnoceních

LIFO – Focus Areas and Indicators



Each of the 5 Focus Areas is monitored by an almost equal number of indicators, in order to ensure comparable weight among the Focus Areas, taking into account the number of recommendations they are composed of



Pilotní ověřování dotazníků pro monitoring - 2019

Location Interoperability Framework Observatory (LIFO), př.

EULF Recommendation 1

Connect location information strategies and digital government strategies in all legal and policy instruments

Location and digital strategy alignment

* Extent of alignment between location and digital government strategies

Q1.1 Is there a location strategy in your country that is closely connected to your digital government strategy?

- There is no location strategy and only tactical actions are ongoing
- The location strategy exists but there is no reference to the digital government strategy
- The location strategy exists and some elements are aligned with the digital government strategy, e.g. online services, data integration, architecture and standards, governance, private sector engagement, user support
- The location strategy and digital government strategy are aligned in many key elements
- The location strategy and digital government strategy are fully aligned

* Q1.2 Extent to which the use in digital government of authoritative location datasets and services is mandated by legislation

To what extent is the use in digital government of authoritative location datasets and services mandated by legislation (e.g. Digital Government, INSPIRE, SDI or thematic legislation)?

- There is no legislation
- There is thematic legislation
- There is general cross-sector legislation



EULF Recommendation 3

Comply with data protection principles as defined by European and national law when processing location data

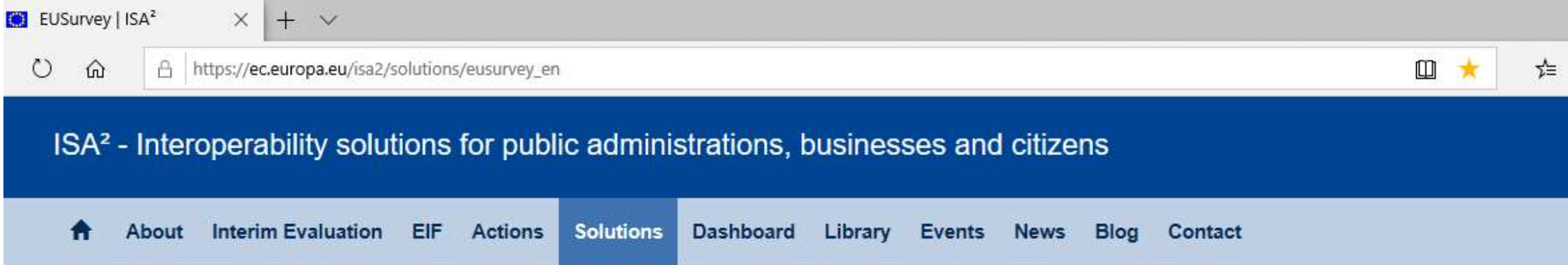
Data protection policy approach



* Extent to which controllers and processors of public sector location data are prepared for GDPR, including awareness of the potential location privacy issues and processes in place to comply with the rights of data subjects

Q3.1 How well-prepared are controllers and processors of public sector location data in your country for GDPR, including awareness of potential location data privacy issues and processes in place to comply with the rights of data subjects?

- Organisations are not prepared
- Some significant gaps in preparations, little awareness or preparedness
- Some organisations fully prepared
- Most organisations fully prepared
- All organisations fully prepared
- Don't know



Využití sdíleného nástroje ISA² pro evropské dotazníky

2019

EUSurvey



A tool for creating, managing and analysing online surveys and public consultations

When is this solution for you?

You would like to create and conduct **multilingual online surveys** or consultations with easy analysis of results.

What can we offer you?

With the EUSurvey online portal or software, available for download on Joinup, we can provide you with a **free, open source and easy-to-use** tool for the creation and management of multilingual surveys and public consultations over the web.

The web-based application makes it easy both for respondents to answer the questions and for survey managers to **analyse the results**.

The **newest EUSurvey version 1.4.1** has been released in November 2017. This version introduces a new **quiz survey type**, has an improved editor and a dedicated reporting server for background tasks.

Pilotní monitoring LIFO *podzim 2019*

Location and digital strategy alignment

• Extent of alignment between location and digital government strategies

Q1.1 Is there a location strategy in your country that is closely connected to your digital government strategy?

5

- There is no location strategy and only tactical actions are ongoing
- The location strategy exists but there is no reference to the digital government strategy
- The location strategy exists and some elements are aligned with the digital government strategy. . e.g. online services, data integration, architecture and standards, governance, private sector engagement, user support
- The location strategy and digital government strategy are aligned in many key elements
- The location strategy and digital government strategy are fully aligned

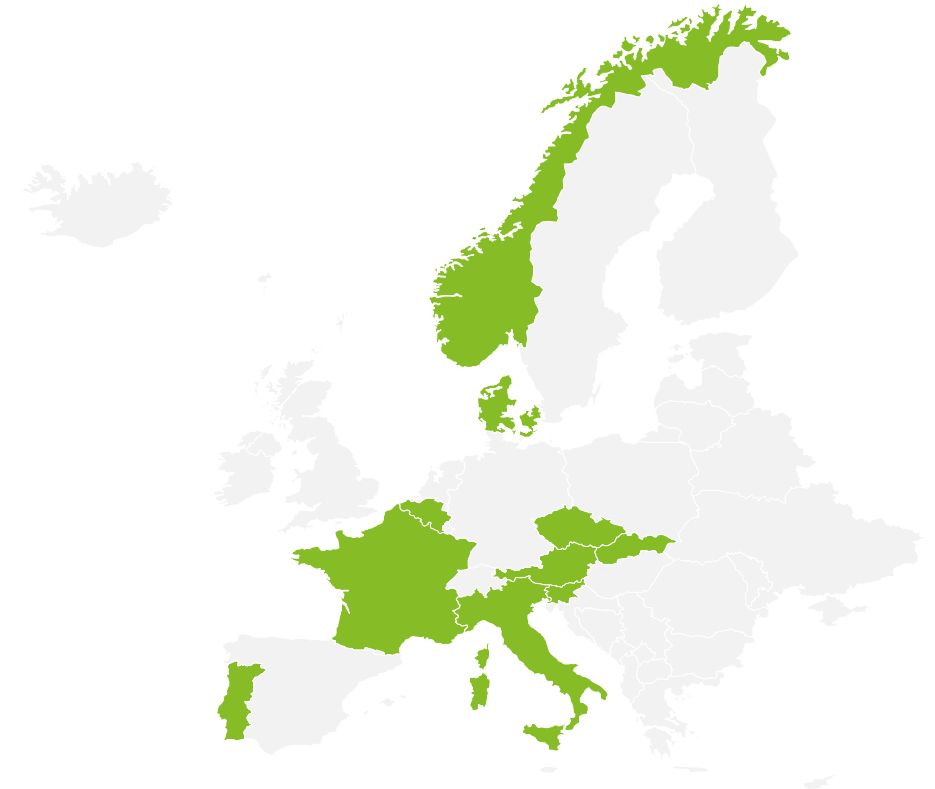
Q1.1.1 Please supply links to location strategy and digital government strategy

- 1) <https://www.databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategie-rozvoje-infrastruktury-pro-prostorove-informace-v-cr-do-roku-2020-2014>; approved by CZ government in October 2014 (followed by the Action plan etc)
- 2) <https://www.databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/digitalni-cesko-2030>; this umbrella strategy was approved by CZ government in October 2018; it goes beyond the geoinfo-strategy scope and period; its follow-up documents outline specific GI/SDI related tasks or define connections to the geoinfo-strategy tasks
- 3) <https://archi.gov.cz/ikcr-dokument:ikcr> - The Information Policy with focus on eGovernment defines generic concepts and rules concerning all ICT solutions, data and services of public bodies, but it considers several specific aspects and tasks related to GI/SDI.

• Q1.2 Extent to which the use in digital government of authoritative location datasets and services is mandated by legislation

To what extent is the use in digital government of authoritative location datasets and services mandated by legislation (e.g. Digital Government, INSPIRE, SDI or thematic legislation)?

- There is no legislation
- There is thematic legislation
- There is general cross-sector legislation



Účast 10-ti států:
AT, BE, CZ, DK, F, IT, NO, PT, SI, SK



První mezivýsledky

3. Location Interoperability State of Play

3.1. Overview

Czech Republic gets very good results in the implementation of actions defined under all focus areas in the EULF Blueprint, scoring significantly better than the European average (intended as the average measured over the sample of 10 monitored countries, indicated as "Europe" in Figure 1).

The widest deviation from the EU average is registered on "Digital Government Integration", which is also the best score of all focus areas. In this regard, the full implementation of the actions under that focus area is almost reached particularly in two topics:

- the use of location information in key digital public services and the assessment of opportunities for improving services and processes through that use;
- the approach for integration of statistical and location information.

Instead, the lowest deviation from the EU average is found on "Standardisation and Reuse", where Czech Republic is particularly strong in the management and the governance of location data quality, while the focus area where Czech Republic gets the lowest score is "Governance, Partnership and Capabilities".

The value of the overall LIFO index is 0,78¹.

**nadprůměrný výsledek CZ
i přes některá úvodní
nedorozumění**



Interpretace editory -> reference a vyjasňování situace, př.

3.2. Policy and Strategy Alignment

The location and digital government strategies in Czech Republic are aligned in many key elements ([Recommendation 1](#)).

The reference documents for those strategies are:

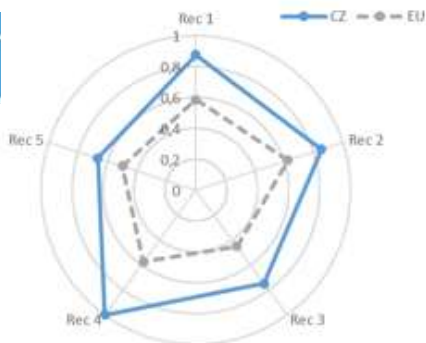


Figure 2 – Policy and Strategy Alignment – scores by recommendation

- for digital government, 'Digital Czech Republic'², an umbrella strategy realised through *Implementation Plans* that outline specific location-related tasks or define connections to the location tasks;
- the 'Information Policy'³, with focus on eGovernment, that defines generic concepts and rules concerning all ICT solutions, data and services of public bodies, but also considers several specific aspects and tasks related to location information;
- for location information, 'Strategy for the Development of Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the Czech Republic until 2020'⁴ that defines the main objectives and key themes in the area under consideration, with concrete measures defined in a follow-up *Action Plan*.

This set of policy and strategy documents represents the general cross-sector legislation that also mandates the use in digital government of authoritative location datasets and services.

The integration and alignment of location information policy with wider data policy ([Recommendation 2](#)) is implemented through several actions:

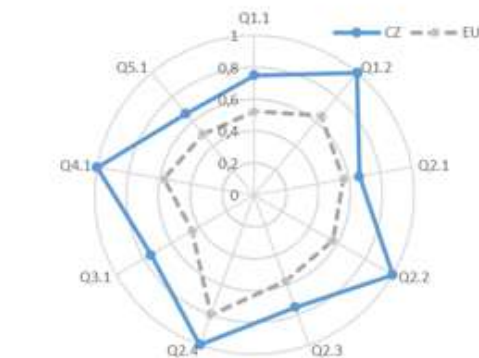


Figure 3 - Policy and Strategy Alignment – scores by indicator

- core location reference datasets are incorporated in a national scheme of core datasets

public private partnerships) under the [Recommendation 18](#).

Both the formal agreements (between public authorities in the country or with public authorities in other countries) and public-private partnerships only exist for a limited number of services / examples.

The formal agreements between public authorities in the country are limited because law-based actions of public administrations are supposed by the Constitution in Czech Republic and consequently no need to formalise those agreements.

As for the formal agreements with public authorities in other countries, they are used in EU pilot projects or bilateral cooperation activities. Bilateral agreements concern, for example, revisions of state boundaries, needed to reach seamless datasets for INSPIRE.

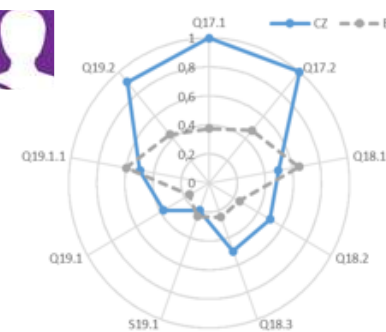


Figure 11 - Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities – scores by indicator

Finally, public private partnerships are applied mostly at municipal level.

With reference to [Recommendation 19](#), a high degree of adoption of the geospatial competency framework is reached either through recognition of its value or national law / regulation. That geospatial competency framework is standalone and not part of a broader ICT or data competency framework.

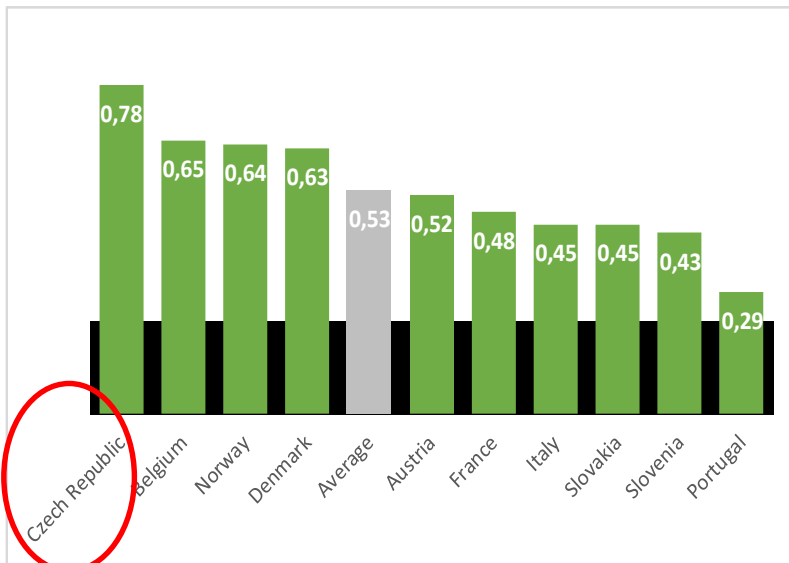
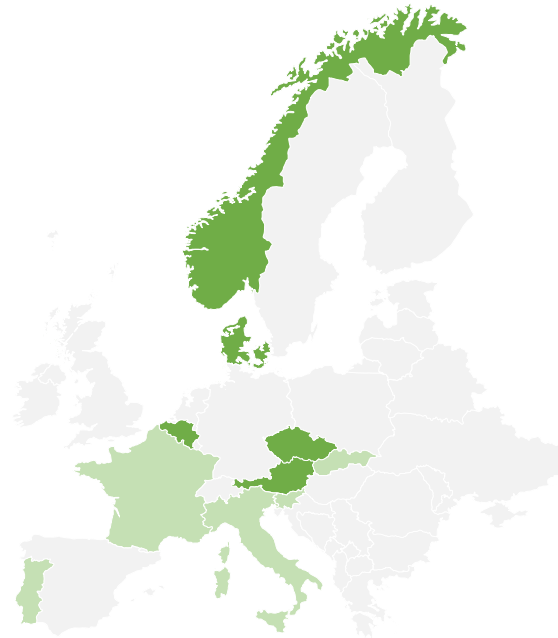
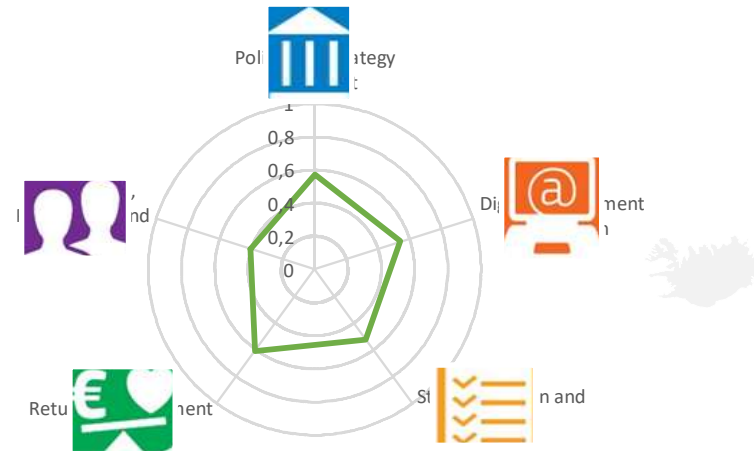
In this context, many initiatives are organised to raise awareness and develop geospatial skills: a public sector location information / GI champion; spatial literacy awareness raising for non-specialists, e.g. policy makers, legal advisers, project managers; training of specialists, e.g. developers, data analysts; spatial literacy / GI elements in Digital Innovation Hubs; special interest group for knowledge sharing within the geospatial community; public or cross-government events specialising in location information / GI topics; structured training programmes to obtain accreditation under a competency framework; INSPIRE training modules; online self-learning tools.

Revize -> DMVS a DTM ve finalní verzi

Souhrnné výsledky LIFO 2019 *(publ. V.2020)*

LIFO Index values are significantly dispersed, ranging from 0.29 to 0.78. However, specific good practices and gaps are present across all surveyed countries. The average LIFO Index is 0.53.

Zdařilé praktické příklady



likely due to the finalization of the factsheets revision in the next weeks

An infographic titled 'Zdařilé praktické příklady' (Successful practical examples) featuring five examples of good practices:

- RUIAN**: The Register of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estates is an integral part of the whole system of public administration base registries. The main benefit of the system of basic registers is the creation of a set of reference data, which are binding for the performance of agendas in public administration.
- eportugal.gov.pt**: Citizen Map offers information on all points of assistance of Public Administration, namely hospitals, police stations, tax offices... with: location, service terms, service reservations, waiting time...
- BRUGSTEDET.dk**: A common communication platform for the entire Danish geodata domain. It serves as a communication and marketing platform and is everyone's access to ideas, solutions and ready-made examples.
- STAGE**: An interactive tool for presenting and disseminating geospatial data viewing statistical content in thematic maps at the 10 spatial scales. Based on spatial queries, spatial units can be freely combined and statistics customized.
- Standardized Geographic Information professional profiles**: Some technical standards, defining in a detailed way the requirements related to the GI professional activity.

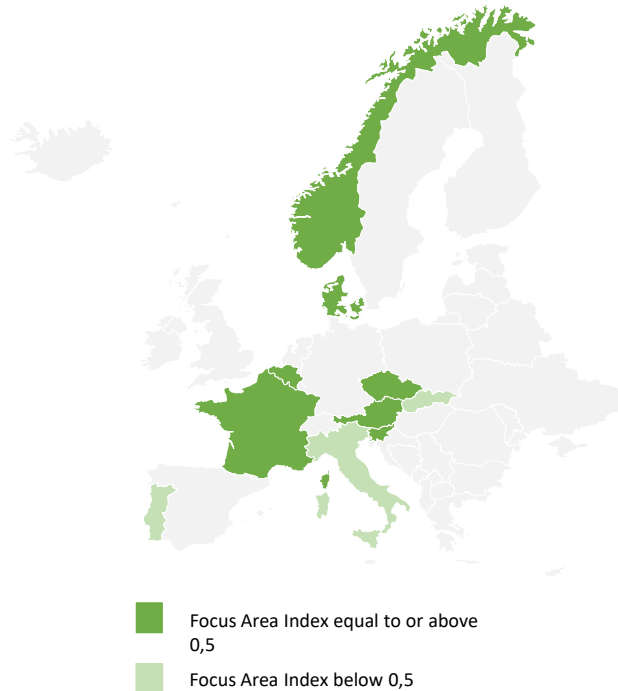
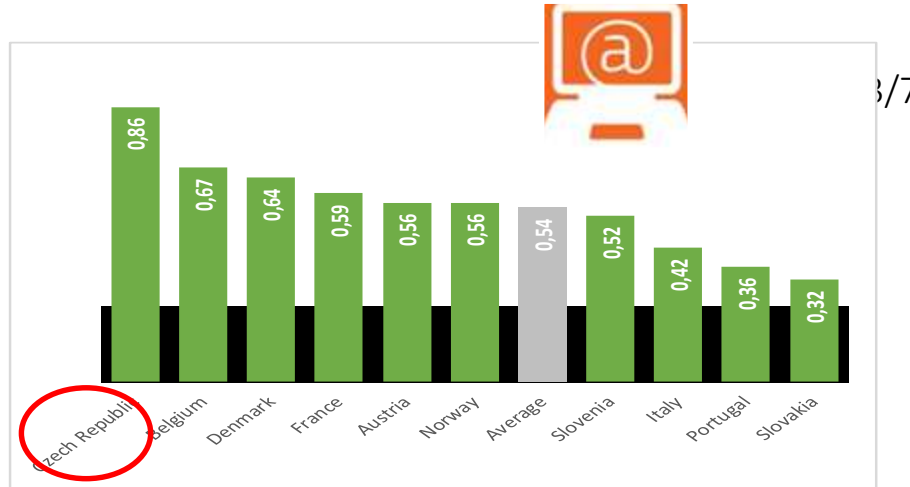
Příklady výsledků

Extensive usage is made of location data and solutions but, in average, without a real breakthrough approach.

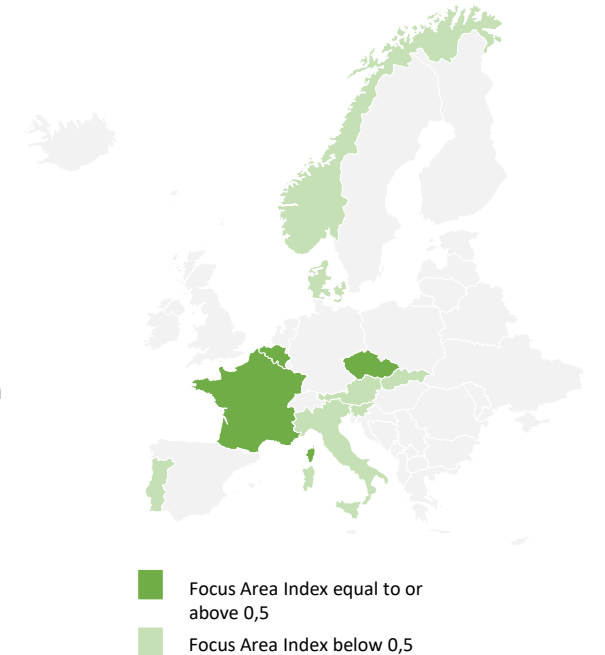
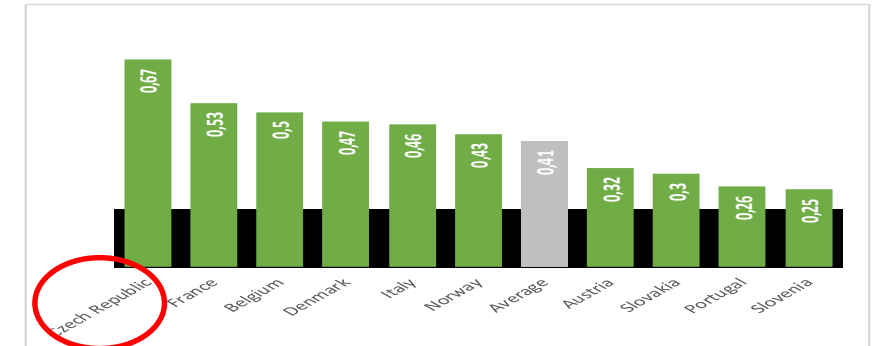
Main highlights:

- INSPIRE as reference framework for cross-border harmonisation of location data and services but not for the delivery of cross-sector public services (Rec. 7)
- open and collaborative methodologies are not extensively used for the design and improvement of location-enabled digital public services; on the other hand, a more collaborative approach is adopted for the delivery of services, with quite an active involvement of the private sector (Rec. 8)
- only in few countries location data is used to develop innovative models of digital public services (Rec. 6)
- a limited number of actions are undertaken to fully exploit the integration of location and statistical information in producing location-based statistics (Rec. 9)

“Digital government integration”



“Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities”



This area shows the lowest maturity, possibly reflecting limited engagement particularly in communication and skills / awareness building.

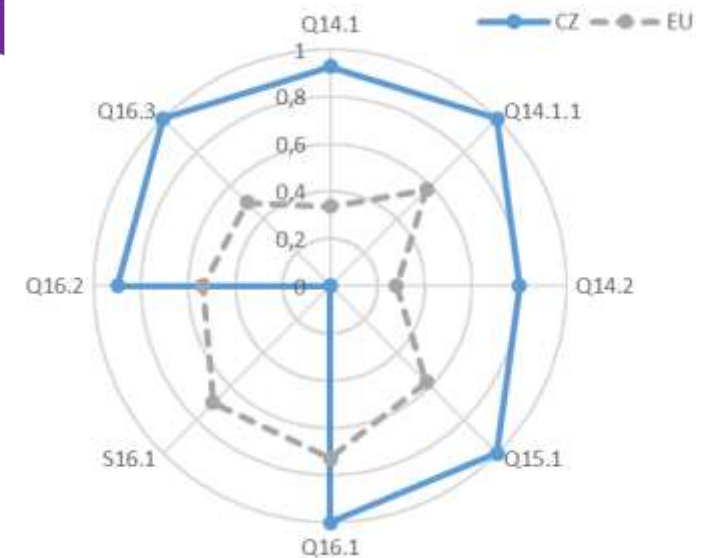
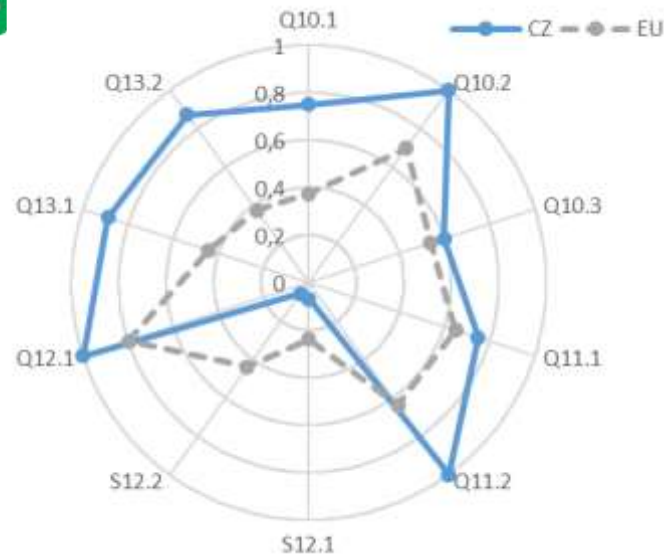
Main highlights:

- positive coordination of national bodies overseeing location information / SDI, on one side, and digital government on the other; governance of location information processes at all levels of government does not effectively involve all relevant stakeholders (Rec. 17)
- a few examples of formal agreements between public authorities, both within the country and cross-border, but less examples of public-private partnerships, for providing location data services or digital public services (Rec. 18)
- no significant investments generally made in communications and skills concerning the use of location information in digital public services, with few exceptions (Rec. 19)

Slabiny ČR – 2) nekonzistence info.zdrojů o stavu

Druhotné indikátory (označené S)
odkazují na další publikované zprávy a
tematické monitoringy, **ALE**

- neúčast ČR v některých průzkumech;
- zastaralé informace; málo textů v odpovídající angličtině;
- zúžený resortní pohled/zájem namísto popisu situace v ČR;
- nefunkčnost nebo malá výkonnost příslušného národního portálu – kontaktního místa pro ČR



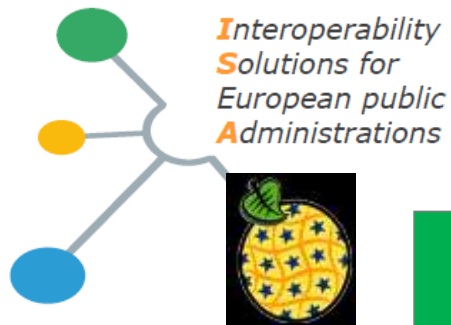
Závěry

- Zajišťování mezinárodní interoperability i vytváření přeshraničně poskytovaných služeb se staly realitou
- V letech 2019-2020 probíhal **pilotní monitoring LIFO** za účasti 10 států, vč. ČR
 - Situace v ČR je v mnoha ohledech nadprůměrná, navíc
 - praktické poznatky z ČR byly využity při revizi monitoringu:
 - k úpravě modelů, nástrojů i procesu LIFO.
 - Ale zbytečné propady ČR kvůli sekundárním indikátorům !
- LIFO bude **tematicky specifickou součástí** nového monitoringu NIFO – National Interoperability Observatory (*na podzim 2020*)

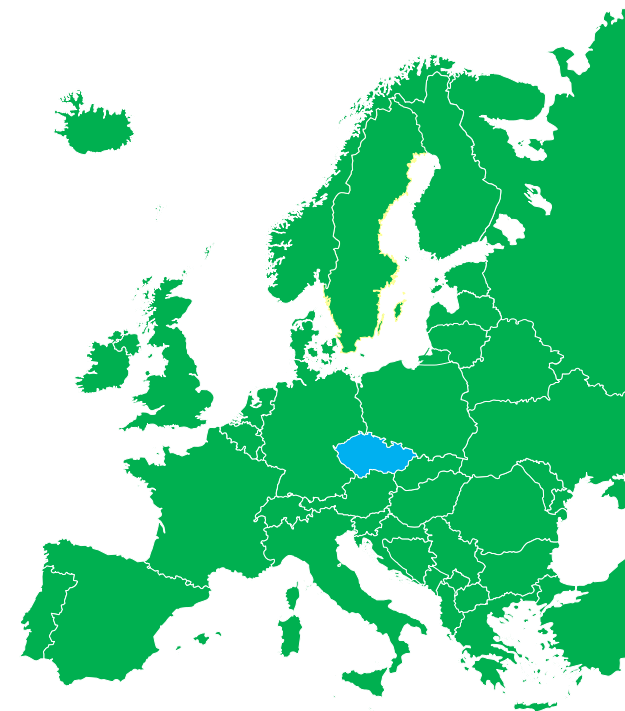


Doporučení

- Právní i technická opatření GISTR/DIGIGOV koncepčně a terminologicky sladovat s mezinárodními požadavky.
 - Pomáhá: účast ČR v mezinárodních pilotních projektech; využívání mezinárodních norem; národní koordinační orgán typu KOVIN.
- Odpovídající = úspěšná prezentace stavu v ČR vyžaduje:
 - „systemizaci“ mezinárodního monitoringu jako rozpoznané, kvalifikované práce a
 - kapacitní podporu – erudovanými odborníky i časem na průběžné sledování mezinárodní scény a analýzu dopadů;
 - podpůrné nástroje na zjišťování, ujasňování a hodnocení situace v ČR;
 - koordinovanou spolupráci a vzájemné informování mezi resorty i sektory v ČR;
 - zdravou sebedůvěru.



Interoperability
Solutions for
European public
Administrations



Děkuji za pozornost

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<https://ec.europa.eu/isa2>

https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/actions/elise_en

<http://inspire.ec.europa.eu>



ČESKÝ ÚŘAD ZEMEMĚŘICKÝ A KATASTRÁLNÍ
CZECH OFFICE FOR SURVEYING, MAPPING AND CADASTRE
TSSCHECHISCHES AMT FÜR LANDESVERMESSUNG UND KATASTER

