

DIGITÁLNÍ A INFORMAČNÍ AGENTURA_

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Interconnected Data Fund

Interconnected Data Fund Description



The information provided here on the [Interconnected Data Fund \(PPDF\)](#) and all its subdomains (ISZR, eGSB/ISSS, etc.) is based on

Global Linked Data Architecture
, which is an annex to the [NAP](#) itself in [extending knowledge base](#).

The Interconnected Data Fund (also referred to as PPDF) is a subject area consisting primarily of [Basic Registry Information System](#) and [eGON Service Bus/Shared Service Information System](#), whose services are published through the [Central Service Point](#). The PPDF and its systems/services are the physical representation of the [public administration reference interface](#). The basic function of PPDF is to implement the principles of "Once-only" and "Data circulate, not people" into the common practice of public administration in the Czech Republic. PPDF is the primary source of valid and legally binding data for legal entities and for all OVMs and SPUUs in the exercise of their competences. Thus, the PPDF will lead to the replacement of manual interactions between authorities by automated data exchange between different Agenda Information Systems.

Agenda Information System is a term from Act 111/2009 Coll. and refers to such Public Administration Information Systems that are used for the execution of an agenda. Therefore, the PPDF texts contain both the terms Public Administration Information System and Agenda Information System. It also includes the term Private Data Use System, which is equal to the Agenda Information System, but has a different administrator than a traditional public authority.

The interconnection between the Agenda Information Systems and the basic registers is provided by [Basic Registers Information System](#), the interconnection between the Agenda Information Systems and each other is provided by [eGON Service Bus/Shared Services Information System](#). All links made within the PPDF are always linked to the basic registers by means of reference links to reference data on subjects of law (natural persons, legal persons and OVMs) and reference data on objects of law (territorial elements and rights and obligations). For the reference links of data on natural persons, the Agency Identifier of Natural Persons (AIFO) is used, for the reference links of legal persons the Person Identification Number (PIN), for the reference links of territorial elements their respective identifiers assigned by RUIAN. In addition to the development and support of the linked principles of data stem management and pseudonymisation, the main objective of the PPDF is the development of additional agenda sources of non-public data from key areas of public administration (transport, health, social services...) by a clearly defined guarantor and editor. There is a greater emphasis on interoperability between EU Member States and PPDF will be ready to provide services for cross-border data exchange. In the realities of 2020, about 3,500 information systems out of a total of about 7,000 are connected to PPDF services. In addition to connecting all public administration information systems, the basic objective of the PPDF is to ensure that the connection for the relevant ISVS is not only reader-type (draw data) but also publisher-type (provide their data). It is only when all relevant public administration information systems are drawing on and providing PPDF services that we can speak of a interconnected data fund.

The basic services of the PPDF for authorised PPDF readers are:

- Identification (assignment of an identifier) of the subject/object of the right held in the AIS and thus support pseudonymisation
- Issuing data on the subject/right object according to the required context within the scope of the authorisations held in the RPP for the relevant AIS-supported agenda
- [Notification](#) of changes to reference and agency data for data held in AIS
- Support for claiming erroneous data

View of the Interconnected Data Fund



Interconnected Data Fund Rules

Data, documents, outputs and extracts

Central to the proper use and understanding of the meaning of the Interconnected Data Fund is an understanding of the difference between **Data Provision/Use, Document Provision/Use, Information System Outputs and Information System Extract.**

Data Provision/Use

At the business layer, a public authority that carries out the exercise of public administration, operates in an agenda that it has duly reported in the RPP, is obliged to use for these purposes the current state-guaranteed data from the RoW and furthermore to publish and draw on agenda data via the [eGon Service Bus / Shared Service Information System](#). A private law entity (also as a SPUU) may also, subject to the legal authorisation to exercise public administration and to act in a certain agenda announced by the OVM, draw data from the basic registers, but only via the OVM AIS or Czech POINT forms. In Act No. 111/2009 Coll. - Act on Basic Registers, a new global authorisation for drawing OVM data from the RR will be established, while the RPP serves as a source of information for the information system of the RR in controlling user access to data in individual registers and agency information systems. This means that whenever a given subject attempts to retrieve a certain data or even to change (edit) it, the system assesses whether the subject will be allowed to work with the data provided by the public administration on the basis of the legal authorisation. In the RPP as a meta-information system for public administration performance, the authorisations within the agendas for extracting data from the RoI are listed, but also all data published by the state and local government using the [eGon Service Bus / Shared Service Information System](#) across the public administration. An important factor at the business layer in the extraction of data from the RoW and also the publication and extraction of data within the individual OVM AIS is to have a properly reported agenda in the RPP, which is a prerequisite.

The list of agendas maintained in the RPP is available at: <https://rpp-ais.egon.gov.cz/gen/agendy-detail/>

At the application layer, through the web services of the individual reference interfaces, which include the basic registers management information system, [eGon Service Bus / Shared Services Information System](#), Czech POINT and the form-based agency information system FAIS, the institution is obliged to draw reference data from the RO by its AIS and to further provide and use the data via [eGon Service Bus / Shared Services Information System](#) across the public administration. In addition, it is also possible to draw reference data from the CR via data repositories.

One of the rules of [retrieving reference data](#) by web services is to first identify your data trunk against the ZR and then log in to receive [notifications](#) of changes. Another option, but in extreme cases if the institution's data trunk is not very large, is to perform periodic updates of the entire data trunk to identify the subject of the RR in the exercise of public administration.

Another rule for the handling of personal data is pseudonymisation of data, which means storing the data using the technique of separating the agenda and identification data and linking them by means of an agenda identifier of natural persons (also referred to as AIFO), in order to meet the conditions of security and the various laws and regulations that arise from these circumstances. The retrieved AIFO must not under any circumstances leave the AIS that retrieved it from the ISZR services and must always use the ISZR services when transmitting it (for the purpose of transmitting information about the natural person). More information on how AIFO is used in the context of pseudonymisation is provided in [here](#).

- For information on ZR, see: <http://www.szrcr.cz/vyvojari>
- Information on how to connect your AIS or communication bus to the ISZR is available at: <http://www.szrcr.cz/file/170/>
- Information on how to use [notifications](#) from ZR is available at: <http://www.szrcr.cz/spravny-postup-prace-s-notifikacemi-a-udrzovani-datoveho>
- Information on the description of the services of the ZR: <http://www.szrcr.cz/file/175/display/>
- Detailed description of the ZR services: <http://www.szrcr.cz/vyvojari/podrobny-popis-egon-sluzeb-zakladnich-registru>

In terms of the technology layer, it is purely up to the individual institution what platform they choose within the internal workings of the authority to connect to in order to use the services of the Interconnected Data Fund, whereby access to the ZR can be via the ISZR directly via AIS or the communication bus.

At the communication layer, the institution is obliged to use the CMS in the exercise of public administration. The CMS is a system whose primary purpose is to provide a controlled and registered connection of information systems of public administration entities to services (applications) provided by information systems of other public administration entities with defined security and SLA parameters, i.e. access to eGovernment services. CMS can thus be called a private network for the performance of public administration on the territory of the state. CMS as a private network of public administration uses dedicated or leased network resources for secure interconnection of public administration officials (also referred to as OVS) working in public administration agencies with their remote agency information systems, for secure network interconnection of agency systems with each other and for secure access of individual OVS to the Internet.

Provision / Use of documents

Documents are transferred through a reference interface in relation to a subject or object of law via the [eGON Service Bus / Shared Service Information System](#), or also via the [data box information system](#). Documents are created by output from the public administration information system according to [law no.365/2000 Coll.](#)

Extracts from the public administration information system

An extract from the public administration information system is a document that is created from public and non-public records. An extract may take the form of a partial or full extract of all data held in the public administration information system.

- Extraction from a public record: the extract is not intended for a specific person and all the information contained is public.
- Extraction from non-public records: the extract is intended for a specific person who is the subject of a right or another authorised person and includes non-public information.

Extracts are created according to [Law No. 365/2000 Coll.](#)

Outputs from the public administration information system

An output from the public administration information system is an electronic document which is an extract from the public administration information system, but which is also secured in a way that ensures data integrity. That is to say, it is an extract from a public administration information system that is electronically sealed/signed and time-stamped by the issuing public administration information system.

There is also a special variant of the output from the public administration information system, the so-called **verified output**, which is created by a complete conversion of the output from the public administration information system from electronic to documentary form and contains the elements according to [Act](#)

No.365/2000 Coll.. The certified output is therefore always in documentary form.

Public document

According to the [Civil Code](#), a public document is a document issued by a public authority within the limits of its powers or a document declared a public document by law. If a fact is certified in a public deed, it establishes against everyone full proof of the origin of the deed from the authority or person who established it, of the time of the creation of the deed, and of the fact which the originator of the public deed certified to have occurred or been performed in his presence, until the contrary is proved. Where a public instrument records the manifestation of the will of a person in a legal act and is signed by the actor, it shall constitute full proof against anyone of such manifestation of will. This applies even if the signature of the actor has been substituted in the manner provided by law.

A public instrument is all:

- **listic** extracts from the public administration information system,
- outputs from the public administration information system,
- verified outputs from the public administration information system.

[PPDF](#), [Linked Data Fund](#), [Basic registers](#), [ISZR](#), [FAIS](#), [eGSB](#), [ISSS](#), [Reference interface](#), [Subject area](#)

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