The new system of public registers in the Czech Republic

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Abstract: This paper discusses the basic principles of data-sharing as defined in the Basic Registry Act, No. 111/2009 Coll. Basic registers of public administration should become a new source of data for public authorities and for private entities. Authors describe the architecture of the basic registers’ system and discuss some possible technical solutions for each of the four basic registries (Registry of Inhabitants, Registry of Persons, Registry of Territorial Identification, Registry of Rights and Obligations). Special interest is put on the management of access permissions and the rules for providing the data to various clients.

Key words: basic registers of public administration, Registry of Inhabitants, Registry of Persons, Registry of Territorial Identification, Registry of Rights and Obligations, data-sharing, personal data security, access rights management

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Preamble
The aim of this paper was to discuss the impact of adoption of basis registers on future changes in data flow and data updates in databases of public authorities as well as in databases of private entities. Our study is novel in two aspects. Firstly, it could be the first English written process analysis of the Basic Registry Act implementation. Secondly, it shows how data in a remote database (Registry of Rights and Obligations) can be used to verify user permissions to access several different databases.

Our paper is divided into 9 sections. Section 1 introduces the current system of public registries in Czech Republic with some of its shortcomings – specifically big fragmentation and small interoperability by data-updating or by re-using the same data. Section 2 shortly reviews literature focussed on the concept of basic registries and shortly describes all of the four basic registers according to the Basic Registry Act. In Section 3 the relations of the reference attributes and their legal significance are presented. Section 4 presents functions of so-called Agenda information systems. Section 5 defines requirements for personal data security and discusses some possible solutions. The proposed complex solution of the basic registers system is described in Section 6; this section also includes the scheme of request processing in the system. Relations to other important databases are presented in following sections. In Section 7 connections to Information System of Data Mailboxes are discussed. Section 8 describes data providing to public entities and importing of the data to Document Management Systems (“DMS”). Section 9 concludes this paper.

1. Introduction
In the Czech Republic, the activities of public authorities consist of a large number of redundant operations. This is also reflected in data processing and in data management of various public administration information systems.
The largest duplication in data processing (redundant data collection, duplicate notification-duty with every change of data) occurs in the databases of legal persons and individual entrepreneurs. These registrations are fragmented into about 120 separate registers [6] (e.g. Commercial Register, Trade Register, Register of Economic Entities, various registers of taxpayers and various sectoral databases such as Register of Foundations or Pension Fund’s Index), which largely overlap.

Due to various faults in the process of data-update, the data of the same subject can be different in two registers. Because of these differences, administrators of an official database do not rely too much on data from another existing official registers. In this situation, each administrator of a public register performs the data-updates separately.

The aim of the basic registers (hereinafter referred as “BR”) is to create a common source of important data that could be shared with many different databases in the public sector and with certain restrictions also with databases of private entities. Currently similar properties can be found e.g. in IS ARES (http://wwwinfo.mfcr.cz), which provides data about legal persons and individual entrepreneurs. Furthermore, IS ARES combines data of various public registers and compares the differences.

![Figure 1 – Comparison of data in different registers using IS ARES (translated to English by authors).](translated to English by authors)

Figure 1 shows a comparison of data, which are kept in various registers about a legal person with a registration number IČ=26606224. In each register this legal person is kept with a different name (RES/Register of Economic Subjects – there is a typing error in the company name, RŽP/Trade Register – company name with appendix „civic association“, OSS/List of Civic Associations, Guilds and Clubs – company name without appendix and without typing error), fundamental differences have been found also in postal address (has this company its headquarters in Praha, or in Hartmanice?). Differences are shown underlined in Figure 1.

Even though Figure 1 shows relatively an extreme case of data mismatch (change of address was probably reported only to the Trade Register), we can derive conclusion that the reliability of data in existing registers is not 100%. IS ARES is much more reliable than it might appear from Figure 1, but the data in IS ARES have no support in law as an official unified database. Consequently, IS ARES is used only by some subjects as a source of data about legal persons and individual entrepreneurs.

2. Sharing of data and definition of basic registers

Requirements for a more intensive data-sharing and for establishment of basic registers have been discussed in the Czech literature many years before its enactment by parliament. E.g. P. Mates [7] in 2004 defined public administration basic register as an Information System of Public Administration
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... (hereinafter referred as “ISPA”), which is used for the primary registration of important data, is intensively used by public authorities, transmits its data to many other ISPAs and provides some data also to private entities.

Sharing of data in the system of basic registers may lead to savings both on the side of public sector and on the side of private entities. The largest savings can occur by sharing the most frequently used data: data on inhabitants, individual entrepreneurs, legal persons, real estates and territorial units2.

The Basic Registry Act (No. 111/2009 Coll.), which was approved in the spring of 2009, follows similar objectives. The adoption of the Basic Registry Act (hereinafter referred as “BaRA”) is a part of the modernisation processes in the Czech public administration. The BaRA requires public authorities to use data from the basic registers obligatory. This way the number of redundant or overlapping activities (such as repeated requesting of the same official documents by different public authorities, or duplicate acquisition of data on the same subject in different ISPAs) should be reduced.

Most paragraphs of BaRA should come into force on 1st July 20103 and full functionality of the basic register system should be achieved by 1st July 2012. The originally scheduled start date of the full functionality (1st July 2011) has been postponed by the April amendment of BaRA. It didn’t seem realistic to verify the accuracy of data and prepare them for full-value use in the four designed basic registers in time.

On the basis of BaRA four basic registers should be established:

- **Registry of Inhabitants (RoI)** will collect data about Czech citizens, citizens of other countries residing in the Czech Republic (CR) and other physical persons related to the CR.
- **Registry of Persons (RoP)** should store data on legal persons and individual entrepreneurs.
- **Registry of Territorial Identification and Real Estates (RoTIaRE)** will be based on the data of Land Register and on the data of territorial units created for statistical, administrative or local authority purposes.
- **Registry of Rights and Obligations (RoRaO)** has significantly different logic compared to the other basic registers. The BR system could work without this registry, but the establishment of the RoRaO was finally also enacted. RoRaO will include mainly details on the official agendas of public authorities and access permissions to data of different ISPAs within each registered agenda. In addition RoRaO will be used to record details about legal acts which led to registration or change of reference data in basic registers.

An important feature of the BR system is the fact that an attribute from a specified basic register has relationships to attributes in another basic register. **Entrepreneur** registered in the RoP is also a **natural person** referred to in the RoI, resides at a defined home address (represented as a single address point). This address point is located on a ground (RoTIaRE) and also can be assigned to several hierarchical territorial units4 (again RoTIaRE).

With each change of data (typically by change of home address or family name), it is necessary to update all ISPAs where the changed data was stored before. However, an obligatory procedure to transfer the changed data to other ISPAs has not yet been determined (with certain exceptions5), and therefore citizens and businesses often have to report the same change of data repeatedly to different public authorities.

### 3. Reference attributes of basic registers

To understand the logic of the basic registers, it is necessary to define some concepts. One of key concepts of the BaRA is reference attribute (Sections 4 and 5 of the BaRA).

Reference attribute (hereinafter referred as "RA") is attribute stored in a basic registry, which is marked in the BaRA as a reference attribute of a BR. E.g. in the RoI the following reference attributes are defined6: surname, given names, home address (optionally also a selected postal address), date...

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2 Similarly, with minor differences, P. Toth [8] defined the content of the basic registers in 1993.
3 Exceptions are paragraphs about the establishing of the Basic Registry Office, which became effective already on January 1st, 2010.
4 The logic of these relations may fail primarily for foreigners (they need not to have a permanent home address in the Czech Republic) and in some other, rather extraordinary cases.
6 According to Section 18 Paragraph 1 of the Basic Registry Act
of birth, place of birth, date of death, place of death, nationality, identification numbers of electronically-readable personal documents and information about availability of the data mailbox.

**Principle of good faith** states that the accuracy of reference attributes will not be verified, nor should it be proven by any document (such as affidavit, birth certificate, land certificate or statement from the commercial register)\(^7\). It will not be allowed to argue against someone, who relies on the accuracy of RA, that the reference data does not match reality\(^8\). The principle of good faith is currently being applied only for Business Register data and for Land Register data, but in the future it should be applied for all reference attributes of the BRs.

**Reference link** (Section 4 Par. 1 of the BaRA) is a link to a reference attribute of another BR, mostly in the form of a numeric identifier. E.g. in reference attributes of the RoI and RoP, the whole record of address will be represented only as a numeric identifier of the specified address point. Details of referred address points (municipality, street, house number, sequence number, etc.) could be found using the link to RoTiaRE. From the point of database logic it would be redundant to store these attributes also in RoI and RoP. For this reason, the data in the catalogue of address points will be updated separately from the other reference attributes of RoI and RoP. Using the reference link to RoTiaRE the places of birth and death will also be referenced. However this will only be possible for places in the CR, because the identifiers of IS RoTiaRE are allocated only to places on the Czech soil.

**Figure 2 – Reference links to the reference attributes of a different basic register.**

Source: Elaborated according to the text of the future Basic Registry Act [15] using the existing Registry of Address Points [18].

Figure 2 shows a record in the Registry of Inhabitants. Three reference attributes of RoI are registered in the form of a reference link to RoTiaRE (birthplace, home address, postal address). In the bottom part of Figure 2 we can see data from the RoTiaRE showing these three linked address points, including data needed for the delivery of letter post items.

4. Functions of Agenda information systems

Data from the basic registers will be used in various existing information systems.

**Agenda information system** is an ISPA serving to a specified official agenda, for example the National Register of Driver Licenses. After the creation of basic registers these agenda information systems (hereinafter referred as "AIS") will not be liquidated. However, the data flow will change. The public authority will work with the basic registers’ data through its own AIS.

In the system of BRs, it was necessary to set some rules for updating data. Permission to edit the values of RA in a basic register will only be granted to its editor – the public authority, which is listed in the BaRA as an editor of reference attributes for a specified basic registry.

If any public authority finds some inaccuracies in the reference data, it will be required to report this discrepancy to the editor of these RAs. Editor marks this data with a flag “incorrect entry”\(^9\) and

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\(^7\) However, some of these documents will be stored in basic registers (respectively in the RoRaO) and an authorised user could view these documents.

\(^8\) Exception from this regulation would be situations, when RA is incorrect and the subject of data proves that the inaccuracies in the reference attributes are not caused by his fault (Section 4 Par. 7 of the BaRA).

\(^9\) Reference attributes flagged “incorrect” will have a different legal significance than the reference data without this disputing flag. The principle of good faith will not be applied to data flagged “incorrect” and it will be necessary to prove the accuracy of data with some relevant documents.
verifies the correctness of data. Then he updates the verified reference attributes and removes flags “incorrect entry”.

BaRA has determined that the data update in the BR will always be performed through the AIS. The editor writes changed data to its own AIS (e.g. Commercial Register) and then the changed data will be used to update the corresponding basic register (e.g. the Register of Persons). Although this technical process is not explicitly described by law, we assume that the data update will be based on exchange of XML-based forms.

No historical values of reference attributes (previous surname, previous residence, names of the former statutory bodies or historical names of a street) will be kept in basic registers. Only the current attribute values will be stored. Historical values of reference data, if necessary, could be found in the relevant agenda information systems (Commercial Register, Trade Register, Land Register, Population Register, etc.).

5. Requirements for personal data protection in basic registers

Basic registers will also contain personal data, so it is necessary to apply appropriate security measures. In the past, e.g. the Population Register has been protected by operating the database in a separate government network and by splitting the data into 77 separate local databases at the level of individual districts. Basic registers, however, will contain information on all subjects in the Czech Republic (citizens, legal persons, etc.), therefore they require a different approach to data protection.

In the basic registers public data and non-public data will be kept. This is an opportunity offering the option to split the database into some different security zones with different levels of protection and different procedures for providing the data. In a similar manner the data in Trade Register are being protected since 2005 [5].

Figure 3 shows possible scheme of registry with three-layer architecture according to the logic of the Trade Register. Each layer has different data content, user rights and access technology to the register data. The data layer A (application administration) could be accessed only by administrators. Access to data in layer B (non-public zone of the registry) could be granted only to entities that demonstrate a legitimate authority. Data of these two layers must be strictly protected. Conversely, the data layer C (the public part of the registry) may have less stringent protection regime, because this part of the data is provided to the general public.

Example of the Trade Register database confirms that the division of the database into several levels can meet the information needs of public authorities and this technical solution is also compatible with the legal requirements for the protection of personal data. When providing the data, it would also be possible to store information about all accesses to the registry (to whom the data were provided and when), or eventually infer the responsibility of a specified user in breach of the rules for handling personal data10.

The above method would enable providing of data from different ISPAs and storing all accesses to data. Unfortunately the situation is a bit more complicated. Basic registers’ data sometimes can’t be clearly divided into public and non-public. E.g. data from the Population Register are non-public and a public authority may always ask for only some personal data attributes needed to perform a specific task.

Amendment to the Population Register Act (published as Act No. 342/2006 Coll.) defined several dozens of different situations, in which any personal data may be provided to a public authority. The above mentioned amendment also defined the detailed list of attributes that may be provided to a specific public authority in a specific situation. Table 1 presents some examples of providing the data from the Population Register to a public authority. In addition to some typical examples of a data export into very large databases (into the evidence of drivers, cadastre, registrations of insured persons and the school’s register) there are also listed other official agendas, which process personal data in much smaller range (register of ship-owners, evidence of nuclear radiations of persons).

10 The Czech legal system describes these activities as unauthorized use of personal data under Section 180 of the Criminal Code [14] or as an offense under Sections 44-46 of the Act on the Protection of Personal Data [9].
Table 1 – Legal reasons for providing personal data from the Population Register.
Source: Elaborated according to the Amendment of the Population Register [12].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To which public authority</th>
<th>Legal reason / Agenda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining offices</td>
<td>Scope of the Act on the Mining Activities, Explosives and the State Mining Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs authorities</td>
<td>Scope of the customs authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Social Security Administration</td>
<td>Scope of social security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Statistical Office</td>
<td>Scope of the Act on State Statistical Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Regulatory Office</td>
<td>Scope under the Energy Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Office for Nuclear Safety</td>
<td>Evidence of licensees and declarants, evidence of nuclear radiations of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td>Evidence of Driver Licenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Authority</td>
<td>Scope of the Maritime Shipping Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Compensation for forced labour during the Second World War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Management of restitutions, compensation to emigrants from Carpathian Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Government Representation in Property Affairs</td>
<td>Administration of the state property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Audit Office</td>
<td>Scope of the Supreme Audit Office Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Culture</td>
<td>Management of the State Culture Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County offices, Ministry of Education</td>
<td>Management of the School’s Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
<td>Scope of the Water Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping and cadastre authorities</td>
<td>Scope of the Cadastral Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Scope of public health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from the Population Register are provided to almost all ministries and to other central bodies of the state administration, in matters falling within their competence. The list referred in Table 1 is certainly not complete, because data from the Population Register may be provided to a large number of other institutions as required by law.

From the point of view of systems integration it is crucial to note that access cannot be reduced to two ways of providing the data (one way for public data, one way for non-public data). Instead, there are tens or hundreds of allowable combinations, because for each agenda different attributes from the Population Register are provided. That is also why the authors of basic registers took more complex solution that will be described in the following paragraphs. Chosen solution will enable to verify the
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6. The proposed solution to the system of basic registers

On the basis of the BaRA The Information System of Basic Registers (hereinafter referred as “ISBR”) will be build. ISBR should be used for data-sharing between the basic registers and agenda information systems, or between the basic registers themselves. All requests to access the data of basic registers would be routed through the ISBR. All the accesses will be recorded, including the identification of the user who requested the data.

An important role in the concept of data protection has the planned Register of Rights and Obligations. Gradually all official agendas, which will use some data of basic registers and possibly also data of an agenda information system, will be registered in the RoRaO. Every registered agenda defines different user roles to access the data (list of attributes, authorization to view, edit, delete, etc.), assigns particular public authorities for this agenda, and finally assigns specific access roles to users.

Another security measure in the field of personal data protection will be a gradual retreat from using the existing personal identification number (birth number). Birth number will not be a reference attribute of Rol. BaRA also assumes that it should be used (for unambiguous identification of persons) only in the opening phase of building the basic register system.

The existing birth number in the system of BRs should be substituted by different agenda identifiers of natural person (AINP). For each of the official agendas there should be defined a unique ID=AINP with the characteristics of the primary key (each person may have in a specified agenda only one AINP, under the same agenda the same AINP cannot be assigned to more persons). The same person will not be using one AINP for several agendas, for each agenda he should therefore have a different AINP.

Figure 4 shows the planned procedure for the provision of data from the basic registers. Provision of data should be based on the usual client-server request (user’s request – reply of the remote computer), but in fact the request will be broken down into several consecutive client requests and several consecutive responses of remote computers.

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Since the creation of this figure by the original author (January 2009) certain changes occurred. We took these changes into account through modification of several labels.
The request processing can be explained using the example of driving licenses agenda. First, a unique personal identifier must be used to identify a person under a relevant agenda (1). In future AINP personal identifiers contained in electronically readable documents (electronic identity card or “eID”) might be used. Currently eID cards are still not being issued, and thus it is not possible to use the electronic code of eID (2). Before the start of eID distribution12 another unique identifier of a person, such as birth number must be used.

A clerk enters an electronic form with a list of required data (3) on the specified car-driver and sends the request to provide the data through ISBR. The ISBR records all details of the request and forwards the request to the Register of Rights and Obligations (4). The RoRaO verifies access permissions and returns the result back to the ISBR (5).

If the verification finishes with a positive result, then the AINP identifier for the corresponding agenda should be requested (6). The calculation of AINP should take place in the convertor of personal identifiers IS ORG, which will be controlled by the Office for the Protection of Personal Data. In the convertor IS ORG, there will be included a non-public identifier SINP (Source Identifier of Natural Persons). The AINP of a specific citizen for a specific agenda will always be calculated in the IS ORG as a function of the SINP and the code of the specified agenda. Convertor IS ORG returns as a result all necessary identifiers AINP and records all outputs again to ISBR (7).

After calculating person’s AINP for the Registry of Inhabitants, it is now possible to send a request to the RoI (8). The Registry of Inhabitants forwards in response all information, accessible for this clerk in the agenda of driving licenses (9). These data would probably contain also the home address of specified car-driver13.

The audit records about providing the data have been written to the ISBR. All the data related to the person, which have been identified in previous steps and which the clerk is entitled to access will be transferred through the ISBR to the agenda of driving licenses (10). The clerk receives information about the person, including its identifier for the agenda of driving licenses.

If we compare the simple system of dividing to public and non-public data with the presented architecture to data protection in the system of basic registers, we can see that the basic registers will use three other information systems:
1. ISBR is used as an intermediate stage to separate data layers and to store detailed records of all accesses to registers’ data.
2. IS ORG serves for conversion of personal identifiers. ORG is designed so that the clerk learns the AINP value only for his agenda. He cannot find out any other ID of the same person (AINP for other agenda or the source identifier SINP).
3. IS RoRaO will be used primarily for verification of user rights. It will verify whether the relevant agenda is registered in the RoRaO, whether the user comes from a public authority, registered in the RoRaO for the execution of the agenda and what access rights the user has to a specified attribute of the basic registers (or related AIS).

The proposed solution is very complex and only practice will show how long it will take to handle a request, divided into about five partial requests and about five partial responses of the remote systems. Considering the complexity of the architecture, even a short-term technical problem in one IS (or large volume of demands at any given time) may avoid finishing some administrative act while the user waits.

7. Relation to information system of data mailboxes

There will be various links between the basic registers and other information systems. Figure 4 does not show (for simplification) the relation to information system of data mailboxes. This is also an

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12 Distribution of electronic identity cards should have been launched by 1st January 2012, but the Ministry of the Interior was not satisfied with the fact, that the eID would contain the same information as the current identity cards. The government is therefore preparing an amendment of law that would remove some data from the eID. Firstly, some data in eID should receive the status of reference data of a basic register and their evidence in the eID would be redundant. Secondly, the eID should include fewer details, because a change in an attribute could lead to expiration of identity card. As for statistics from our country, the changes of home address or marital status led in 2008 to expirations of about 400,000 identity cards [1].

13 The complete list of data will be influenced by the structure of data that will be placed on the electronic identity cards. If the address of permanent residence will not be written in the eID (forthcoming amendment of the Identity Card Act supposes to remove the address from the eID), it would be necessary to request it from the Registry of Inhabitants.
important aspect of the whole system. For each person in the RoI and for each entity in the RoP it must be indicated if the subject has an accessible data mailbox. According to existing law, the unique identifier of data mailbox of a person is not a reference attribute of BRs\(^{14}\). However, for practical reasons this identifier should be written to the basic registers as well.

Given that under the E-Government Act (No. 300/2008 Coll.) all official documents are primarily delivered to the data mailbox. Therefore before sending any official document, it is necessary to check if the data mailbox is accessible for delivery. The information about a data mailbox for a person (whether that person has a mailbox, whether it is currently available for delivery and what is its identifier) should be provided in a less strict regime, or separated from the system of basic registers.

If any user requests some information about the data mailbox, this information should be provided regardless of access permissions for that user. Information about the data mailbox can be obtained without the use of basic registers (e.g. existence and accessibility of data mailbox can be also checked after logging into the information system of data mailboxes, or by calling the web service FindDataBox\(^{2}\) in a DMS system), so it is not necessary to limit the access to information about a mailbox only for a specific user role in a specific agenda.

8. Providing data to private entities

Data kept in the BRs will be provided to public authorities as well as to private entities. Normally the data will be provided to the subject of the data, to its lawyer or agent and in some cases (e.g. data from cadastre) also to a person who demonstrates a legal interest.

Selected data from the basic registers will be provided also into the databases operated by private entities. Almost without restrictions the information from the public part of the basic registers will be provided. Some data will be provided free of charge, even in electronic form.

The fee for providing the data should be derived from the time consumption required to obtain them. E.g. issuing a certified extracts from a registry or preparing outputs on physical data carriers requires labour of a clerk; so these methods of data provision should require payment\(^{15}\). On the other hand, data provision using a remote access will be free of charge because the data is automatically transmitted and it requires no time of a clerk.\(^{16}\)

BaRA allows public and private entities the remote access to current data of RoTIaRE, allowing them to extract the contents of the database (according to Section 90 Paragraph 2 of the Copyright Act\(^{10}\)), which could also cover the graphical part of the register. It is expected that using information obtained this way will be allowed even for commercial purposes. Details of how to provide the data should be enacted by a decree of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre. This legislation could lead to a greater availability of sources for the creation of map services and of various databases on legal persons and business individuals.

The great novelty is the possibility of providing the reference data of RoI and RoRaO to any other person (natural or legal), which has an accessible data mailbox (Section 58 Par. 9 of the BaRA). This way, a person could disclose information even to private entities (e.g. to banks, to pension funds, to its own employee, etc.).

The subject of data will be entitled to grant access to a selected attribute of its own personal data to entities of its choice (according to Section 58 Par. 9 of the BaRA). The subject of data can also apply that any changes in these attributes (typically a change of address or change of family name) would be also relayed to the above mentioned entity. If this data will be delivered to the mailbox of the chosen entity as a XML form (IS of Data Mailboxes is based on XML technologies), the data could be imported into the company’s DMS. That way the data would remain up-to-date and the subject of data would not need to spend time with reporting these changes repeatedly to different entities. This way the effectiveness of re-using the data of public registries could be increased.

\(^{14}\) Current version of the BaRA declares as reference data only the indication, if the data mailbox is accessible at the moment.

\(^{15}\) Providing data on data carriers will be free only if used for processing the analytical documents for spatial planning.

\(^{16}\) The same reasoning was included in the explanatory memorandum to the Bill on the Basic Register of Territorial Identification and Real Estates \([3]\). The bill was withdrawn, but a substantial part of its text was later used in the approved Basic Registry Act \([15]\).

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9. Conclusion

The implementation of the basic registers is a revolutionary innovation in the processes of data acquisition and updating. The benefits of basic registers should appear both in the work of public authorities and private entities. If the data from basic registers will be provided in a similar manner as the data from the existing Registry of Address Points (regular updates with files from site http://forms.mpsv.cz/uir/), the public authorities and private entities would not need to spend time with updating basic data on their partners.

Parts of the public data from the Registry of Persons and from the RoTiaRE will be loaded to the databases of various business entities. Under the assumptions of the explanatory memorandum to the Basic Registry Act, data obtained by automated access to basic registers should be provided free of charge, because they place no demands on the labour of clerks. However, it is questionable whether the free providing will include the graphical part of RoTiaRE.

Regarding the proposed procedure of providing the basic registers’ data, the proposed solution will be very time-consuming, as it will require regular updates of data access permissions in the Register of Rights and Obligations. The advantage of this solution may be a uniform approach to the management of access rights within the system of public administration information systems.

Further advantages of the proposed system are storing of records on all accesses to data of the register and handling the requests so, that the requesting clerk doesn’t get any personal identifiers for a different agenda, or any source identifiers of natural persons.

10. References


Czech regulations (in chronological order)


[10] Copyright Act (No. 121/2000 Coll.)


[12] Amendment to the Population Register Act (No. 342/2006 Coll.)


[16] Amendment to the Basic Registry Act (No. 100/2010 Coll.)

Used Databases


JEL Classification: H83, K23, L86, O33, O38