

**Small RIA on
Act No 123/1998 Sb.
on the Right to Environmental Information,
as Amended**

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1. The grounds for submitting

The title

The amendment to Act No 123/1998 Sb., on the right to environmental information, as amended, aiming to implement the European INSPIRE Directive.

The identification of the problem, the objectives to be accomplished and the risks associated with inaction

The need to amend Act No 123/1998 Sb., on the right to environmental information, as amended, stems mainly from the necessity of implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE), hereinafter "the Directive".

The objective of the proposed amendment is to create the legal framework for creating a geoportal that will allow for central access to all spatial geodata about the Czech Republic and that will be a part of a broader European spatial information network. Under clearly defined conditions, this information will be provided to public and private bodies.

The amendment should thus regulate the existing situation with which there is no general approach or rules for data sharing or mediation. Both public and private sector bodies create data according to their own needs, with no linkage to other users' needs. As a result, there are unnecessary duplicate data and data of varying quality. This increases the costs for data administration and storage in multiple locations. Furthermore, data sets that are created and administered by public administration bodies are available under differing conditions depending on each body.

In the Czech Republic, support for better coordination of the system for spatial data collection, administration and use was identified as early as 2001, when the National Geoinformation Infrastructure (NGII) programme was adopted by both professional associations and the private sector aiming to achieve that level of coordination. Unfortunately, it has never been completely fulfilled. The programme was stopped in 2005, with INSPIRE being implemented to continue to same course.

The NGII's achievements include initiating cooperation between the private and public sectors that had not been very common up until then, for example in creating standards and the MIDAS metainformation system together with the former Ministry of Informatics and the Czech Association for Geoinformation (CAGI). In addition, standards for creating metadata are being harmonised, i.e. they are being gradually converted from the original ČSN and CEN standards to ISO standards.

The preparation of the amendment began in the autumn of 2007. The organisations that are the most affected by these issues (the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Interior, the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, CENIA, the Czech Environmental Information Agency) created a subgroup whose draft acts were subsequently approved by an oversight group into which the representatives from almost all ministries and their subordinate organisations were delegated.

The acts connected with the proposed amendment are:

- Act No 106/1999 Sb., on free access to information;
- Act No 121/2000 Sb., on copyright law;
- Act No 101/2000 Sb., on personal data protection;
- Act No 365/2000 Sb., on public administration information systems.

The risks associated with inaction follow from the Treaty establishing the European Community, which obligates the Czech Republic to implement European directives under the veil of tough sanctions. Pursuant to Article 228 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, if the Member State concerned fails to fulfil an obligation, the Commission may bring the case before the Court of Justice and specify the amount of lump sum or penalty that it considers appropriate under the circumstances. The Court of Justice then may impose a lump sum or penalty on the Member State concerned.

Proposed alternatives

Alternative 0: The Directive of the Parliament and the Council will not be implemented and the Act will not be amended. Only the existing geoportal will exist.

Alternative 1: Due to the geoportal's unsatisfactory parameters, a new one will be set up that will not, however, be interconnected with the European INSPIRE geoportal.

Alternative 2: The Directive of the Parliament and the Council will be implemented and the Act will be amended. The national INSPIRE geoportal will be set up (hereinafter Geoportal) that will be accessible via the public administration portal. The producers of spatial data that correspond to exactly specified themes and whose procurement was paid by the state budget will be obligated to hand over the data to the geoportal administrator or to make them available via the geoportal and subsequently keep both the data and the metadata current. Searching and browsing services will be provided free of charge (except for viewing metadata), downloading, data transformation and spatial-data based services may be charged for.

2. Cost benefit analysis

Affected bodies

Public administration bodies – as both Geoportal data users and providers, including – above all – the ministries, other public administration bodies and the organisations established by them, self-government bodies with the exception of those at the lowest level, i.e. municipalities.

The change will be felt the most at the self-government level, because the information concentrated in one location will save time that is otherwise spent searching for spatial data and information.

The business sector – the companies that operate in the following sectors: land-use planning and civil engineering, tourism, the environment, logistics and transport, telecommunications, the energy sector, investment opportunities, the real estate market, the insurance sector, property development activities, marketing, consulting services and others.

In most cases, information from this area is used as important groundwork for their work; it is sometimes the very focus of the services they provide. The information is needed the most in the sectors that are connected with building or selling buildings (the property development market, civil engineering, the construction sector, the real estate market) and for consulting sectors (investment opportunities, the environment).

Educational facilities – while the benefits in the education sector are indisputable, assigning them value is difficult. Spatial data and information can be used for supporting students' ability to work independently for both curricular and extracurricular projects. At universities, it will allow for real-life data to be used in teaching, thus facilitating the students' transition into practice.

The operator of the geoportal – there will be costs for the operator in connection with building the geoportal, the technical equipment, costs for the software and payroll costs for the employees that maintain the Geoportal.

The greatest advantage is significant savings in time and money, provided that the information is available in one location. If the information used is difficult to obtain, the costs associated with searching for and obtaining data from civil servants and providers will be dramatically reduced. This will also save time on the other side. Along with the available data, this should allow for the further development of business and new opportunities, thus also increasing income for all affected groups.

There will be significant costs mainly for the geoportal's operator that will develop the geoportal in line with the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive and will ensure its further operation. However, there will also be costs for data providers, especially in connection with metadata modifications according to the INSPIRE implementing rules. If the data provider operates its own geoportal from that it will make data accessible to the INSPIRE geoportal, it will incur costs in connection with creating network services according to the INSPIRE implementing rules.

3. An evaluation and comparison of the individual alternatives' impacts

The introduction of the INSPIRE geoportal will generate the greatest savings at the municipal level of municipalities with extended competence and municipalities with a delegated municipal authority. These municipalities will be the obligatory providers only if obtaining spatial data is imposed on them by another legal regulation. (For example the Building Act – collecting spatial and analytical groundwork data and creating the new layer entitled “Functional land use”).

The establishment of the geoportal shall reduce the amount of time needed for obtaining spatial data in general, as every employee of an authority will be able to personally find, view and even download the data he or she needs.

At the same time, the licence agreement concerning the given data will be known (mandatorily indicated in the metadata), which will save a considerable amount of time in contacting the data provider. According to the research presented below, access to spatial data is most difficult for the employees of the lowest-level authorities – they are the ones who spend the most time searching for and obtaining data. Making data available in one location should significantly impact time savings; the time saved will be available for the actual work with the data.

The time savings at the self-governing region level was lower, especially because all self-governing regions of the Czech Republic have already been successfully operating their own geoportals in which they already display some data from state administration authorities (e.g. the cadastral areas of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre). In addition, the communication between regional authorities and public administration authorities works better and the employees know who specifically to turn to with their data requests. However, the geoportal is still going to save time through making the process of obtaining information automatic. Regional authorities will make the data from their geoportals available to the geoportal using a network service. Also, self-governing regions spend a lot of time providing data for their citizens, who visit the authority and request data (and other information) via written applications. Time would be saved here as there would be less time required for searching for and for providing spatial data.

In the case of state authorities and the organisations established by them, there will be minimum of savings, if any. These organisations are already operating their geoportals and since these are thematically-oriented organisations (e.g. the Research Institute of Ameliorations and Soil Conservation, the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection, the Czech Geological Survey, etc.), their employees work – most of the time – with data that are produced and administered by their organisation and they often do not even need any other data. They will make these data available on the geoportal using a network service, so that the most recent data is displayed at all times. If they need data from other state organisations, the flows have already been established and obtaining data is easier – but, it still could function automatically via the geoportal. However, there would be significant time savings for these authorities in providing data. As these organisations create quality data for which there is high demand, they spend a lot of time disseminating the data. Despite the fact that the amount of the disseminated data is large and that the data is often charged for, none of the organisations has yet established an e-shop that would include credit card payment.

Alternative 0: The status quo will be preserved, i.e. there will continue to be the existing geoportal. However, this will put the Czech Republic at risk of EU sanctions for non-compliance with its obligations. The MoE has been operating its geoportal since 1998. Pursuant to a 2003 agreement between the Ministry of Informatics (now the Ministry of the Interior – the MoI) and the MoE, this geoportal has become a part of the Public Administration Portal with a reserved primary link in the central navigation bar as the National geoportal.

This geoportal fulfils the need to make public administration information available to the public and, at the same time, it serves as a primary tool for publishing territory-bound information of the Department of the Environment. Today, this portal underlies all environmental geoportals and most public administration geoportals. The existing geoportal operates on the technology that was designed in 2005 and even though it has consistently been kept updated, the implementation of all required technical services cannot be performed without a fundamental update to the system.

Alternative 1: The equipment of the existing geoportal will be updated, both hardware and software. This step would be inevitable since the existing geoportal no longer meets the requirements. Such a geoportal would meet the existing needs with regards to making spatial data available and providing it,

yet it would use national as opposed to European standards and it would not mandatorily contain data for environmental policies as is required by the INSPIRE Directive. Furthermore, it would not be linked to the European geoportal, meaning that sanctions could be imposed by the EU.

Alternative 2: The general benefit of establishing the INSPIRE geoportal lies in collecting spatial data in one location and subsequently making it available to all target groups. Currently, the number of geoportal users is growing. The primary users of these services are from public administration; the services are used daily by users from 2 000 unique IP addresses, mainly including the ministries, self-governing regions and universities. Every day, approximately 150 000 maps are generated and about 50 GB of data are transmitted. Each map is generated through dynamic rasterisation that often includes as many as several dozens of vector layers. The portal is therefore operated on a scalable Blade system that is fitted with 10 machines, each with two Xeon processors. The average monthly unavailability of services is about 5 hours which corresponds to a reliability of approximately 99%. The rules laid down by the INSPIRE Directive also require 99% availability, which just satisfies the requirement and – given the anticipated growing number of users – it will be necessary to strengthen the infrastructure with respect to both the ICT and system design.

Concentrating data in one location will allow for making decisions as to which body will produce what kind of data, which entity will focus on creating other data etc., thus eliminating duplicate activities and improving the quality of the data as such.

4. Consultations, obtaining data for analysis

Sociological analysis – Mgr. Úlehlová

The study was carried out by Mrs. Úlehlová using the basic method of qualitative research – in-depth individual interviews with persons from the target groups that had been pre-selected as adequate for the given theme.

The number of interviews: 22

The duration of the in-depth interview: approximately 60 minutes (the list of the questions for the in-depth interviews can be found in Annex 1). The in-depth interview was divided into three parts. In the first part, the respondents were interviewed about the current use of information (15 minutes). The second part focused on presenting the INSPIRE project and its perception by the respondents (30 minutes). In the third part, the questions focused on the respondents' opinion on the directive's implementation (15 minutes).

A 2007, sociological research found out that there was low, almost nonexistent awareness of the INSPIRE Directive's existence, impacts and advantages. In general, however, the representatives from the interviewed sectors agreed that they needed spatial data for their work. They mostly did not know how to get the data and complained about the price. At present, they obtain most of their information from commercial servers that display maps. Everyone thus agrees that the geoportal, once it is completed, would have unequivocally positive benefits (their representation is indicated in the table in Annex 2).

An Internet questionnaire

The questionnaire focused mainly on public administration bodies that exercise the delegated authority of state administration, i.e. on regional authorities, municipalities with extended competence and delegated municipal authorities. In addition, a random sample of state-managed organisations was approached. The Internet questionnaire was prepared by CENIA in August 2008 and distributed to several state administration authorities, to all regional authorities within the Czech Republic, to a sample of municipalities with extended competence and to a sample of municipalities with a municipal authority. The authorities had 15 working days to complete the questionnaire. The questions from the questionnaire are listed in Annex 3.

The number of respondents: 62, including 11 regional authorities;

23 municipalities with extended competence;

25 municipalities with a delegated municipal authority;

3 organisations.

The main output was the time required for searching for and providing spatial data and the number of employees performing the task. The resultant figures were recalculated for one year and multiplied by the average annual costs for one employee. This annual number of hours for individual self-governing regions and for municipalities with extended competence was averaged out and subsequently multiplied by the total number of self-governing regions and municipalities with extended competence. The result was the total number of hours per year that a self-governing region and a municipality with extended competence spend searching for and providing data. The hours were multiplied by the costs for a public administration employee. These costs were provided from the data of the Czech Statistical Office, namely from the report entitled "Annual Labour Costs in State Administration for 2006". The costs for one employee were increased to include the overheads. The resultant figures were interpreted as possible savings due to the creation of the central INSPIRE geoportal.

So, the benefits are expressed in the table as the total costs for the hours that will be saved by the employees if they search for data using the geoportal and if they spend less time providing data. The questionnaire survey put the resultant benefits at CZK 210 275 000. However, the result included all data for municipalities and organisations. However, since not all the data fall under the INSPIRE

themes, they will continue to be provided by the authorities and not via the INSPIRE geoportal. According to our estimates, the amount of data that will not be provided via the INSPIRE geoportal accounts for about 20%, which is why the table indicates a number that corresponds to 80% of the original result. The costs are the estimates for the construction of the new geoportal that is fully in line with the INSPIRE implementation rules.

5. The table of costs and benefits:

Benefits		[thousand CZK]	Costs	[thousands CZK]		
Alternative 0						
		---	infringement by the EU	*****		
Total		0	Total	0		
Alternative 1						
		---	infringement by the EU	*****		
			The geoportal operator – equipment renewal costs	12 000		
Total		0	Total	12 000		
Alternative 2						
Regions	Annual savings in searching for data	2 800	The geoportal operator – the costs for establishing the INSPIRE geoportal including 10 employees for its administration (in contrast to alternative 1, the geoportal will also include: the payment portal, the metadata portal, the implementation of the INSPIRE rules)	58 000		
	Annual savings in providing data	6 000				
	Annual savings through the centralised administration of spatial data	170				
MEC	Annual savings in searching for data	54 000				
	Annual savings in providing data	87 900				
	Annual savings through the centralised administration of spatial data	2 000				
DMA (excl. MEC)	Annual savings in searching for data	11 700			Metadata modifications according to the INSPIRE implementing rules	93
	Annual savings in providing data	44 600				
	Annual savings through the centralised administration of spatial data	1 800				
ANCLP	Annual savings in searching for data	0	405			
	Annual savings in providing data	25				
	Annual savings through the centralised administration of spatial data	0				
COSMC	Annual savings in searching for data	0	280			
	Annual savings in providing data	2 200				

Benefits		[thousand CZK]	Costs	[thousands CZK]
	Annual savings through the centralised administration of spatial data	0		
MGHO	Annual savings in searching for data	550	Organisations (presumed that 10 employees spend one week modifying the metadata)*	99
	Annual savings in providing data	500		
	Annual savings through the centralised administration of spatial data	0		
Total		214 245	Total	58 877

*for organisations, the number of employees is a rough estimate; however, the metadata is mostly administered according to ISO standards so that the modification does not require so much time.

6. Implementation and enforcement

The implementation of Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community into the Czech legislative system will be performed in the form of an amendment to Act No 123/1998 Sb. on the right to environmental information.

The responsibility for implementing the regulation will rest with the ME, which will – in accordance with Article 18 of the Directive – set up a consulting body managed by the Minister of the Environment for coordinating INSPIRE. The consulting body will be part of the Coordination Committee for the national geoinformation policy.

The costs for the implementation (especially for the technical and personal aspects) are indicated in Chapter 3.

7. A review of the regulation's effectiveness

No sanctions will be introduced for mandatory geodata providers since these are public administration bodies and there is no point in their imposing sanctions on each other. If sanctions were required from public administration bodies, the only effect would be the transfer of state budget funds from one organisation to another, the side effect being the loss of both time and financial resources spent on administration. In addition, the directive's implementation will benefit all components of public administration – it should therefore be in the interest of the individual bodies to supply data. Individual suppliers will be responsible for their metadata to be true and up-to-date.

Pursuant to Article 21 of the Directive, the member states shall monitor the implementation and use of their infrastructures for spatial information, and no later than 15 May 2010 send a report including summary descriptions to the Commission. These descriptions shall include:

- a) how public sector providers and users of spatial data sets and services and intermediary bodies are coordinated, and of the relationships with third parties and of the organisation of quality assurance;
- b) the contribution made by public authorities or third parties to the functioning and coordination of the infrastructure for spatial information;
- c) information on the use of the infrastructure for spatial information;
- d) data-sharing agreements between public authorities;
- e) the costs and benefits of implementing this Directive.

In addition, every three years, and starting no later than 15 May 2013, the member states shall send to the Commission a report providing updated information in relation to the above items.

8. The list of acronyms used

ANCLP	Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CAGI	Czech Association for Geoinformation
COSMC	Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
EU	European Union
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MIDAS	Metainformation Database System CAGI
Mol	Ministry of the Interior
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
NGII	National Geoinformation Infrastructure of the Czech Republic
MEC	Municipalities with extended competence
DMA	Delegated municipal authorities
MGHO	Military Geographical and Hydrometeorological Office

9. Annexes

Annex 1

The text of the in-depth interview:

The introductory block (5 minutes)

- The interviewer's introduction.
- I am conducting a survey for CENIA on the availability of information in companies. Thank you very much for your willingness to participate in the survey.
- We are interested in your personal opinions on this theme.
- The survey is highly confidential. The opinions that you share with us will be processed together with the opinions of other respondents. If they are cited in the research report, they will be cited anonymously in a way that makes it impossible for them to be connected with any specific person. Any recordings made and notes taken serve solely as research groundwork.
- We therefore ask you to be absolutely open. The survey is only useful if the answers we obtain are true and if they accurately represent the respondents' opinions.

The present situation in using information (15 minutes)

1. Can you tell me more about your job, about your company? What do you deal with/ What does it deal with?
2. What information do you normally need to do your job, for your business activity, for doing your work well?
3. What is the most common way you obtain that information? Why this way? What ways do you never obtain it? Why?
4. To what degree is this information important to you? Is it essential to you or could you do without it? (*separately for the listed categories of information*)
5. What information do you use only rarely, even though it is also important to you? Where do you get that information?
6. Which information do you currently have the most problem obtaining? Why this information specifically? On the contrary, which information have you recently noticed some progress or improvement? How did it come about?
7. Are you currently using any information produced by the public administration? If yes, why? If no, why not? If so, what? How do you obtain it? In what form? What do you need it for?
8. Do you know what information the public administration produces? What are your opinions about it? What problems have you heard about in the past?
9. Do you use any environmental information? If yes, why? If no, why not? If so, what? To what extent is it important to you? If not, do you know of any that would be useful to your work/your business activity, but that you don't have access to or that you don't know where to find?

The introduction of the INSPIRE project, its perception (30 minutes)

10. (Read to the respondent:) Last year, the European Parliament approved the INSPIRE Directive (its European website is available at <http://inspire.jrc.it>), which was based on the European Commission's initiative. The directive is intended to ensure that there is sufficient European legislation necessary for producing consistent spatial information that would allow for better decisions to be made with respect to the environment.
11. The directive's objective is to ensure that all citizens have access to data about the environment and related themes that are provided by information sources in the Czech Republic and other EU member states.
12. The objective is that the Commission will set up the European geoportal (a uniform website on which all the data will be available) and the Czech Republic (along with other EU member states)

will establish a national geoportal in order to provide access to the services to both the European geoportal and the public.

13. You will then be able to use the portal to search for, view and download information from both the Czech Republic and the European Union. The data will be regularly updated and the sources will be identified and described there (metadata).
14. Work is currently in progress on how to implement the directive into our legal system.
15. Have you ever heard of this activity? if so, what and where? What can you think of in connection with this theme? Is everything understandable to you?
16. Can you foresee any way in which sharing information might be beneficial to you? In what way? What do you find the most appealing about this idea?
17. I am now going to present to you a list of themes/information that will be available at the geoportal (present the annexes to the respondent). Please, scan through the list. ... Please, tell me which themes are interesting to you, which could be useful to you. Why these?
18. **Sample:** Now, I am going to show you what the geoportal might look like (probably various printed maps related to one area – show the selection menu, the map layers, etc.) What can you think of in connection with this sample? Has your opinion on the possibilities for use changed in any way? How and why?

The impacts of the directive's implementation (15 minutes)

19. Perhaps now you have a clear idea what the INSPIRE Directive is about. How do you evaluate its significance for you personally/your business activity? In your opinion, what impact could it have on the Czech economy?
20. Can you foresee any financial benefits for you, for your business activities, for your company, if you could use the geoportal? If you cannot think of anything now, try to think about it – what savings could it produce for you? What opportunities could it open for you? How realistic do you feel these ideas are?
21. Could using the geoportal save you time? How? In what way?
22. Do you think these data should be available free of charge? Or should it be charged for? Would you be willing to pay for any of these data? For which types? Up to what amount?
23. To conclude, I'd like to ask you, when you take into account everything that has been said here, what are – in your opinion – the greatest advantages of the INSPIRE project, what do you see as the most significant opportunities it brings?
24. What disadvantages can you see? What drawbacks? In your view, could those be corrected somehow? How?

Conclusion (5 minutes)

25. Is there anything you would like to say to the geoportal's creators? What is it? Is there anything else you would like to say, to add, something that has not been previously mentioned?
26. Thank the respondent, say good bye and hand over the reward.

Annex 2

Respondents of the sociological analysis – Mgr. Úlehlová

Sector	Company	The number of employees	The respondent's position
Land-use planning, civil engineering	Self employed	---	Civil engineer
Land-use planning, civil engineering	Municipality with a population of 1200	5	Mayor
Tourism	Travel and incoming agency	15	Manager
Tourism	Regional Tourist Authority	6	Marketing and PR manager
The environment	Centre for Regional Development	130	Head of Project Support Unit
The environment	Consulting and engineering company in the environmental sector	50	Head of Environmental Division projects
Logistics and transport	Forwarding and logistics company	40	Head of dispatching centre
Logistics and transport	International and domestic transport	10	Logistics officer, co-owner
Telecommunications	Telecommunications company	750	Head of network construction
The energy sector	Gas company, a subsidiary specialising in engineering and installation	790	Senior civil engineer
Investment opportunities	Investment and Business Support Agency	130	Head of business real estate project financing
Investment opportunities	Regional Development Agency	25	Head of Investment and Innovation Support Department
The real estate market	Real estate agency, employee-owned	5	Real estate broker
The real estate market	Real estate and property development company	approximately 30	Project manager
The insurance sector	Insurance company	3630	Head of Property and Liability Insurance Division, Head of Division in the Czech Insurance Association
The insurance sector	Insurance agency	163	Insurance broker

Sector	Company	The number of employees	The respondent's position
Property development companies	Property development company	200	Officer in the Real Estate Purchase Division
Property development companies	Construction and property development company	7249	Head of Management System Department
Marketing	Communication and marketing company	28	Activation Marketing Director
Marketing	Consultancy company	38	Internal consultant
The education sector	Primary school		Teacher – geography, civics
The education sector	Secondary school		Teacher – geography, political science

Areas where interviews were held:

- Prague: 11 respondents
- Brno: 5 respondents
- The Southern Moravia Region: 2 respondents
- Pardubice: 1 respondent
- Ústí nad Labem: 1 respondent
- Central Bohemia: 2 respondents

Annex 3

The Internet questionnaire:

THE INSPIRE QUESTIONNAIRE – THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

The Ministry of the Environment has prepared a draft amendment to Act No 123/1998 Sb., on the right to environmental information, that is connected with the adoption of the Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (www.cenia.cz/inspire). Along with the proposal for the amendment to the act, a report is being prepared evaluating the financial impacts of the regulation that is being implemented ("RIA") – in order to be able to prepare it objectively, we need to know the answers to the questions in this brief questionnaire. Your answers will be considered confidential information and will only be used as groundwork information for preparing the RIA report.

THE LIST OF QUESTIONS:

1. The name of the organisation:

2. How many employees use spatial data?

Please state the number of employees in the individual divisions in your authority that need spatial data for their work.

3. How much time is required for searching for and obtaining spatial data?

Please state the number of hours a week that are spent by these employees searching for and obtaining these data (for example the time spent by an employee travelling to the cadastral office to obtain map data, the time spent searching for a source of another spatial data sources – sending e-mails, telephoning, filling in applications for map data etc.).

4. Does your organisation currently have its own geoportal?

Yes/No/I don't know *(please tick one option)*

5. Is your organisation obligated to provide spatial data to interested parties from the public, private companies or other components of public administration?

6. How many employees are kept busy selling/providing spatial data?

7. How much time is required for providing spatial data?

If you answered YES to questions no. 5, please indicate how many hours a week these employees spend on average performing activities that are connected with selling/providing data (for example processing applications and dealing with correspondence, working with licence agreements, transforming data, etc.)

8. Savings through centralising spatial data administration

If a central INSPIRE geoportal is set up, spatial data would be administered by the MoE and the individual organisations would only send in updates. Do you think that this would reduce your costs for purchasing and administering HW and SW? Would you be able to evaluate these savings? Your estimate (CZK):