



DG DIGIT

Unit.B2 (Interoperability & Digital Government Unit)

Open Source Software Country Intelligence Report

Czechia

2026

This research by OpenForum Europe, was carried out for the Interoperable Europe initiative of the Digital Europe Programme under the SPECIFIC CONTRACT No 300149113 implementing framework contract No SLG.AVT.DI0792902 with the consortium DELOITTE CONSULTING & ADVISORY, WAVESTONE. The report provides an overview of open source software (OSS) in the Czech Republic as of March 2026 and is based on publicly available information that was gathered through desk research. This report has been enriched with the kind contribution of Petr Pavlinec, CIO at the Vysocina Regional Office; Michael Zelený, Head of Analysis and Research Department, Competence Centres Division at the Digital and Information Agency; Alena Klímová, International Relations Officer at the Digital and Information Agency; and Ivan Bartoš, member of the Parliament, former Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalisation and former Minister of Regional Development.



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Updated in March 2026

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Czechia

Executive summary

Since 2023, the Digital and Information Agency (DIA) has been responsible for coordinating selected aspects of the digital transformation of public administration in the Czech Republic, taking over these responsibilities from the Ministry of the Interior. Sectoral ministries remain in charge of their own information systems and ICT budgets. Meanwhile, the DIA develops shared digital services and supports the reuse of digital solutions across public administration. The DIA oversees the development of electronic identification, the implementation of the EU Digital Identity Wallet¹, trust services, and selected shared public administration information systems. In 2021, the Ministry of the Interior set up cooperation mechanisms with the NGO Open Cities (Otevřená města). The DIA has continued this collaboration, formalising it in 2025 by signing a Memorandum of Collaboration with Otevřená města. The main area of cooperation remains the code.gov.cz repository, which facilitates the sharing of open source projects across the public sector in the Czech Republic.

In general, the main developments in open source projects since 2023 have been ecosystem-oriented rather than driven by a single national policy initiative. As of March 2026, the Czech Republic does not have a standalone national strategy or policy dedicated specifically to open source software in public administration. Instead, open source is addressed implicitly within broader digital government, interoperability and innovation frameworks. The two main umbrella strategies that indirectly govern open source adoption in the public sector are the Digital Czechia programme and the Strategic Plan for the Digitalisation of Czechia by 2030. While these frameworks do not explicitly advocate the adoption of open source software, they promote principles such as interoperability, reuse of digital solutions, technological neutrality and development of shared digital services. The Czech procurement framework also allows for the acquisition and development of open source software.

In practice, adoption is considered case by case within broader legal, security, and operational governance requirements. Overall, while the Czech policy framework does not mandate open source, it creates an enabling environment for the consideration, development, and reuse of open source solutions as part of wider digital government modernisation efforts.

At the implementation level, recent initiatives in open source development and community engagement in the Czech public sector have been driven largely by municipal associations, civic technology initiatives, and developer communities. Otevřená města and BISON are the two leading associations promoting and developing open source software initiatives at both state and local levels. Cross-border collaboration on open source technologies is similarly led by community initiatives, innovation actors, and regional cooperation projects. As a result, open source activity in the Czech Republic appears to be decentralised and community-driven, developing through a bottom-up rather than centrally coordinated approach.

¹ See [link](#) for more information on the EU Digital Identity Wallet

At the implementation level, recent initiatives in open source development and community engagement in the Czech public sector have been driven largely by municipal associations, civic technology initiatives, and developer communities. Otevřená města and BISON are the two leading associations promoting and developing open source software initiatives in the public sector at both state and local levels. Cross-border collaboration around open source technologies is primarily driven by community initiatives, and regional cooperation projects. Overall, this points to a decentralised, bottom-up model rather than a centrally coordinated approach.

Actors

This section presents the key governmental bodies and strategic players influencing awareness and uptake of open source software within the Czech government and public sector.

Policymakers

- The Digital and Information Agency² (DIA) is the Czech central administrative authority for electronic identification, trust services, and selected shared public administration information systems. Established on 1 January 2023, it has since assumed full responsibility for the administration of the base registers³ containing master data on entities, the administration of the Czech POINT⁴ network of assisted public administration centres where citizens can access information held about them by the state in its central registers, and the Ministry of the Interior's Citizen's Web Portal. The DIA promotes open source software primarily through interoperability activities, the reuse of digital solutions and cross-government collaboration. Since 2023, the Agency has continued to develop and improve digital services for citizens, including the introduction of new services such as the eDocuments (eDoklady)⁵ mobile application to store citizens' ID information on their phones, as well as enhancements to existing platforms, such as the Public Administration Portal. The Agency also contributes to the development of shared ICT services for public authorities, coordinates methodologies and legislative activities (such as the launch of the European Digital Identity Wallet), and provides support and assistance to public administrations in their digitalisation efforts. It was established by amendment 471/2022 of Act No. 12/2020 Coll² on the Right to Digital Services.
- The Government Council for the Information Society (RVIS)⁶ is the permanent governing, advisory, initiating, and coordinating body of the government for the development of digital services in public administration and for the area of eGovernment. Until 27 August 2022, the Council operated under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. Then, until September 2024, it was chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalisation.
- The Ministry of the Interior⁷ remains the central authority in Czechia responsible for home affairs and for the overall coordination of public administration and its modernisation. Within the Ministry, the Department of Strategic Development and Coordination of Public Administration is responsible for coordinating reforms aimed at improving the organisation, performance and quality of public administration. Until 2023, the Ministry also held key competences related to the development of eGovernment and the public sector digitalisation. These responsibilities were subsequently transferred to the Digital and Information Agency (DIA), which now operates major shared digital infrastructures and supports the development of digital public services. Before this institutional

² <https://www.dia.gov.cz/cs>

³ See definition [here](#)

⁴ <https://www.czechpoint.gov.cz/public/>

⁵ <https://edoklady.gov.cz/>

⁶ <https://vlada.gov.cz/en/ppov/government-council-for-information-society-203535/>

⁷ <https://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/public-administration-in-the-czech-republic.aspx>

change, activities related to the promotion of open source solutions in the public sector were mainly carried out by the Ministry's eGovernment Department.

- The National Cyber and Information Security Agency (NÚKIB)⁸ is the central administrative authority responsible for cyber and information security. Its mandate includes the protection of classified information in information and communication systems, cryptographic protection and the coordination of national cybersecurity policies under the Cyber Security Act (Act No. 181/2014 Coll.). NÚKIB also acts as the national authority responsible for the Public Regulated Service of the European Union's Galileo satellite navigation system. The Agency was established as an independent central administrative authority on 1 August 2017 by Act No. 205/2017 Coll., amending the Cyber Security Act. In the context of digital government and public sector ICT development, NÚKIB provides cybersecurity guidance and recommendations that are relevant for the secure development and operation of digital public services, including solutions based on open source software.⁹ Recommendations issued by NÚKIB are relevant for the secure development and deployment of digital solutions in the public sector, including projects shared through repositories such as code.gov.cz.
- The National Agency for Communication and Information Technology (NAKIT)¹⁰ was established on 1 February 2016 as a state enterprise, founded by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. It provides information and communication technology services through a network of regional offices across the country. NAKIT's mandate covers a wide range of ICT activities, including the development and operation of IT infrastructure and applications supporting public administration. Many of these services have been developed and are maintained to meet the needs of security and emergency services, as well as other public administration authorities.
- The Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TAČR)¹¹ is a public research and innovation funding body supporting applied research and innovation projects. Through its programmes, TAČR funds research cooperation, experimental development and innovation activities, including projects related to digital technologies. While not an open source software policy coordinator, TAČR funding activities are aligned with broader national digitalisation priorities, including the Digital Czechia framework and the Strategic Plan for the Digitalisation of Czechia by 2030.

Strategic players

- Otevřená města (Open Cities)¹² is an association of 20 municipalities and regions which cooperate on open source solutions to save municipal resources and tackle common problems that public administrations face. Otevřená města has many priorities, including promoting open data and open source solutions, online citizen participation, disclosure of contracts and good practices, and cooperation in digitalisation across the public sector. Otevřená města was also a strategic partner

⁸ <https://nukib.gov.cz/cs/uvodni-stranka-1/>

⁹ See [link](#)

¹⁰ <https://nakit.cz/en/>

¹¹ <https://tacr.gov.cz/en/technology-agency-of-the-czech-republic/>

¹² <https://www.otevrenamesta.cz/>

of the Ministry of the Interior, and is now a partner of the Digital and Information Agency, in the development and promotion of the state code repository, code.gov.cz, within the public sector. In 2025, the DIA formalised cooperation with the municipal association Otevřená města through a Memorandum of Cooperation¹³ aimed to strengthen knowledge exchange, the reuse of digital solutions, and collaboration on open technologies between central and local government levels.

- Czech National OSPO¹⁴: Established by the Brno Declaration in 2022¹⁵, the emerging OSPO was officially launched in April 2024. The OSPO is expected to provide a networking and knowledge-exchange platform linking public administration, academia and open source practitioners, contributing to community building and professionalisation of open source governance practices. Through this network of experts, it aims to encourage the use of open source in the public sector and higher education, and to build a community around this. Open Cities acts as the secretariat for its headquarters, which are located in Brno.
- BISON¹⁶ is a non-governmental organisation whose name is short for “Building and Implementation of Shared open source tools”. In early 2024, BISON was formally recognised by Czech procurement authorities as a public sector entity by meeting the criteria for in-house procurement, clarifying its legal position and enabling public authorities to work with it directly without requiring full competitive tendering. BISON's mission to develop, curate and share open source software tools for public administration has remained steadfast, reinforcing its role in the wider open source and digital government ecosystem. The organisation aims to improve public sector performance by promoting the development and sharing of proven open source software solutions within public administration, while providing support, expertise, and knowledge transfer to help public bodies reuse effective tools and minimise costs.
- Česko Digital¹⁷ is a community of over 6,500 IT professionals, i.e. developers, graphic designers, or producers. This community is part of the global network Code for All¹⁸ and aims to support the state and non-governmental organisations with digitisation on a pro bono basis.
- The Czech Open Society Foundation¹⁹ was founded in 1992 by the American philanthropist George Soros to advocate for the development of a free society, transparency and equality of all people without distinction. In 2012, the Czech branch became financially independent and now focuses on nurturing democracy in the Czech Republic. Between 2012 and 2023, the foundation has been intensively working to promote open data in Czechia and the improvements to services in public administrations. They provide grants to organisations or people working to enhance the transparency and efficacy of public administrations. They also meet with citizens with an interest in open source software solutions for eGovernment services, organise events, and generally work to promote digital participation across Czechia.

¹³ See [link](#)

¹⁴ <https://otevrenamesta.cz/czech-ospo>

¹⁵ <https://otevrenamesta.cz/declaration>

¹⁶ <https://www.spolek-bison.cz/>

¹⁷ <https://cesko.digital/about>

¹⁸ <https://codeforall.org/our-global-network>

¹⁹ <https://osf.cz/en/>

- The Czech Centre for Science and Society (CCSS)²⁰ is an independent non-profit association that cooperates with organisations and individuals in Czechia and abroad. Their work focuses on the implementation of new communication and information technologies, which have the potential to aid environmental protection efforts, risk management, agriculture, and rural sustainable development. They raise awareness of open source software solutions that have been financed by European Union initiatives and emphasise the importance of open data and OSS.
- Open Content²¹ acts as an educational and integrative institution in the area of open aspects of society, in particular open data, education, research, access to state administration, as well as issues of the Creative Commons licence family, which represents an accessible option to contribute to the open culture through licensing one's own works.

Policy and legal framework

This section summarises the main digital and public services policies relating to open source software in the Czech Republic, including landmark strategy documents and implementation frameworks. The list is presented in chronological order, starting from the most recent milestone.

- Published in 2023, the Strategic Plan for the Digitalisation of Czechia by 2030 is designed to align the Czech Republic's digital transformation efforts with the broader goals set forth by the European Union's Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030.²² It maps the country's objectives in the areas of digital skills, digital infrastructures, digital transformation of businesses and digitalisation of public services. The plan also outlines how the Czech Republic intends to meet the targets of the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030. One of the measures (Measure 4ac.5) addresses the development of software for the national integration platform for spatial information, with emphasis on open source principles and suitability for state use. Alongside the Digital Czechia programme, the plan forms part of the broader national strategic framework for digital transformation. While these frameworks do not mandate the adoption of open source solutions, they promote principles such as interoperability, the reuse of digital solutions, technological neutrality, and the development of shared digital services. These principles create favourable conditions for considering and adopting open source approaches.
- The Czech transposition of the European Directive 2019/1024²³ on Open Data and the Reuse of Public Sector Information (the "Open Data Directive") was adopted in August 2022. One of its objectives is to support the provision of public sector information and data in a way that facilitates their reuse, notably through open data. To implement these requirements, several amendments to existing legislation were adopted.²⁴

²⁰ <http://www.ccss.cz/en/zkusebni-stranka/profil-ccss/>

²¹ <https://www.opencontent.cz/>

²² As of the time of writing, the document is not available online.

²³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/1024/oj>

²⁴ <https://data.gov.cz/%C4%8DI%C3%A1nky/implementace-sm%C4%9Brnice-o-otev%C5%99en%C3%BDch-datech>

- On 1 February 2022, the Act No. 261/2021²⁵ Coll. entered into force, introducing amendments to over 160 legal regulations to facilitate and accelerate the digital transformation of national public administration and remove legal barriers to the electronic delivery of public services.
- In 2019, the Right to Digital Services Act (law nr. č. 12/2020 Sb.)²⁶ was passed. The act establishes the legal framework for the digitalisation of public administration services in Czechia and introduces the right of citizens to communicate with public authorities digitally. The Act requires public authorities to progressively digitalise their services and maintain a catalogue of public services available in digital form. It also stipulates, in §14, the principle of technological neutrality in the provision of public services. This principle prevents digital public services from being locked into specific technologies, thereby enabling the adoption of open source approaches.
- Enacted in 2018,²⁷ the government programme Digital Czechia (Digitální Česko)²⁸ builds on previous policy initiatives aimed at modernising public administrations through eGovernment initiatives. Its main objectives are to ensure that the public sector is prepared to respond to rapid digital transformation, to improve digital infrastructure, and to foster connectivity and trust in the digital environment. The programme includes a chapter dedicated to open source solutions entitled “Action Plan against vendor lock-in using open source solutions”. Together with the Strategic Plan for the Digitalisation of Czechia by 2030, the programme forms part of the broader strategic framework guiding the country’s digital transformation and aligning national priorities with the objectives of the EU Digital Decade. While these frameworks do not mandate the adoption of open source, they promote principles of interoperability, the reuse of digital solutions, technological neutrality, and the development of shared digital services.
- Adopted in 2016, the Act No. 134/2016 Coll., on Public Procurement (ZZVZ)²⁹ establishes a technology-neutral framework based on transparency, equal treatment, and non-discrimination. It requires contracting authorities to formulate specifications that allow open source solutions to compete fairly with proprietary alternatives where functional requirements are met.
- The Czech Open Government 2006 Initiative³⁰ was launched to examine the potential of open source software solutions within Czech public administrations. It explored the possibility of the public administration acting as a producer of open source software solutions, rather than merely a user. At the time, however, there were legal issues to be addressed regarding the validity of open source software licences in light of Czech copyright regulations, the civic code, and contractual laws. The last Action Plan for the Czech Republic was published in 2025³¹ and covers the years 2024 to 2026. Although the plan does not refer to open source software explicitly, it covers transparency in public procurement.

²⁵ <https://wipo.lex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/21272>

²⁶ <https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2020-12>

²⁷ See [link](#)

²⁸ <https://vlada.gov.cz/cz/ppov/rvis/rada-vlady-pro-informacni-spolecnost-198607/>

²⁹ https://sovz.cz/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/act-no.-134_2016-coll.-on-public-procurement.pdf

³⁰ <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/czech-republic/#documents>

³¹ <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Czech-Republic-Action-Plan-2024-2026-EN.pdf>

- The Czech Information and Communication Policy 2004³² already encouraged the use of open standards to facilitate interoperability between and within Czech public administrations. Recognising open standards as essential for open source solutions, the government began supporting their use through methodological guidance and information sharing.
- Enacted in 2000, the Act No. 365/2000 Coll. on Information Systems of Public Administration³³ provides an important legal foundation for digital governance in the Czech Republic. This Act lays down the rights and obligations related to the creation, administration, operation, use and development of public administration information systems managed by state authorities or bodies of territorial self-governing units. In accordance with this Act, the Czech Republic's Information Concept defines the strategic principles and objectives for developing public-sector ICT. These principles include technological neutrality, and within the national architecture and ICT governance framework, they establish requirements that support the sharing and reuse of publicly funded software components, including open source code where appropriate.

Open source software initiatives

This section presents an overview of the main open source software-related initiatives in the Czech Republic. The list is presented in chronological order, starting with the most recent initiative.

- Hackathon of Public Administration³⁴: Hackuj stát is organising the annual Hackathon of Public Administration for the seventh time in 2026. The hackathon is divided into two categories. In the first category, participants can complete and improve regional project competitions. The second category is intended for those wanting to start a new project using the National Open Data Catalog³⁵ or the hackathon institution dataset. The result of the event was required to be an app or visualisation that could be accessed via a public website or software repository like GitHub. This kind of initiative promotes civic technology and developer engagement, as well as open source software development for the public sector.
- Memorandum of Cooperation, 2025³⁶: The Digital and Information Agency and Otevřená města signed a Memorandum of Cooperation. This formalises and establishes the institutional basis for cooperation between the two organisations on open technologies and solution reuse. The aim of it is to promote knowledge sharing, the development of modern tools and the creation of a space for wider use of open source solutions across public administration.
- Open Code Portal, 2025³⁷: Within the framework of their collaboration, the Digital and Information Agency and Otevřená města developed the Open Code Portal.³⁸ The portal serves as a central library of open source software for use by public institutions. Although it is still in the pilot phase,

³² See [link](#)

³³ <https://www.e-sbirka.cz/sb/2000/365/2021-01-01?zalozka=text>

³⁴ <https://www.hackujstat.cz/>

³⁵ <https://data.gov.cz/datov%C3%A9-sady>

³⁶ See [link](#)

³⁷ <https://otevrenamesta.cz/news/97>

³⁸ <https://code.gov.cz/explore>

the portal has successfully completed the initial testing stage and is expected to evolve further. In future, it is expected to provide not only the code itself, but also practical information on the potential applications of individual solutions and recommendations for their implementation.

- Central European Open Source Policy Forum, 2025³⁹: In 2025, Otevřená města coordinated the launch of an annual open source policy conference in the Central European region: the Central European Open Source Policy Forum. Organised in Brno, the conference aims to connect policymakers, businesses, developers, and open source enthusiasts from across Central Europe and to strengthen collaboration among academia, businesses and municipalities.
- PAROZ Participatory budget, 2024⁴⁰: The PAROZ Participatory budget was released in 2024 by Otevřená města in cooperation with the Central Bohemian Region. Initiated in 2019⁴¹, the tool aims to encourage active involvement of citizens in project development and implementation and to identify those that are most in demand and are most beneficial. The software covers the whole process of project development, from the collection of proposals through the presentation of projects to the voting mechanism.
- Interreg Austria-Czechia project Open Source Innovation Hubs (OSIH), 2024-2027⁴²: The Interreg Austria-Czechia project Open Source Innovation Hubs (OSIH) aims to establish cooperating open source innovation hubs in Brno and Vienna and to strengthen collaboration between SMEs, research institutions, public administration, and innovation actors across the border regions. Czech partners include the South Moravian Innovation Centre (JIC) and the municipal association Otevřená města, while Austrian partners include the Vienna Business Agency and the University of Applied Sciences Technikum Wien.
- Prague Open Data Portal, 2023⁴³: Led by the Golemio data platform team, the city of Prague developed and implemented a local open data platform to make the city's data easily and clearly accessible to its citizens. The catalogue of open data of the capital city of Prague is used for the publication of data sets of the municipality, contributory organizations, city districts and other entities. The portal uses the open source solution CKAN to operate.⁴⁴
- Brno Declaration, 2022⁴⁵: Four associations published the Brno Open Source Declaration, which laid the path for the creation of the Czech National OSPO, which officially launched in 2024. The declaration also outlined plans for signing cooperation memorandums with public and NGO actors, such as the one signed between Otevřená města and the DIA in 2025. Additional objectives included signing the EU public services OSPO Manifesto, fostering collaboration between Czech and international open source communities on specific projects, developing the Czech National open

³⁹ <https://pretix.eu/om/ceospf25/>

⁴⁰ <https://paroz.otevrenamesta.cz/>

⁴¹ <https://otevrenamesta.cz/en/projects/5>

⁴² <https://www.jic.cz/cz/projekt-open-source-innovation-hubs>

⁴³ <https://opendata.praha.eu/>

⁴⁴ <https://smartprague.eu/news/prague-launched-its-new-local-open-data-catalog-and-also-published-the-source-codes>

⁴⁵ <https://cityvizor.cesko.digital/declaration>

source portal code.gov.cz in collaboration with the DIA, and monitoring and promoting Czech open source activities and case studies to the public sector and academic institutions.

- Design systém gov.cz, 2021⁴⁶: The Digital and Information Agency is developing a Design System (Design systém gov.cz). This system is a set of components and standards aimed at facilitating the creation of digital products more efficiently. It provides a reusable set of user interface components, design standards and accessibility guidelines intended for adoption across public digital services. The design system has been developed in accordance with Act No. 99/2019 Coll., on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications, and meets the requirements of the international methodology WCAG 2.1.
- TECHNET, 2020⁴⁷: Released by the BISON association, TECHNET is a tool developed for public administrations for the registration and management of IT assets, including applications, servers, instances and databases. It allows users to easily record all objects and related information, such as notes, contacts, accounts, passwords, links, operating logs, libraries, and documents.
- Dotační Software 2 (DSW2), 2020⁴⁸: Developed in 2020 from a Digital subsidy software first deployed to the Prague 3 City Hall in 2013, Dotační Software 2 (DSW2)⁴⁹ is a tool that enables the receipt, processing, and management of subsidy applications in open data. In 2021, the project's development began in several parts of Prague and other municipalities across the country.
- CityVizor, 2020⁵⁰: First established in 2015 by the Ministry of Finance and redesigned in 2020 by Otevřená města, CityVizor is an online visualisation platform used by 18 Czech municipalities and some city districts in Prague. The platform enables municipalities to show citizens how their money has been invested in their locality. CityVizor was developed as an open source software application by employees of the Ministry of Finance, maintained by Česko Digital, and it is now operated by the Otevřená města association. The source code is available on GitHub.⁵¹
- CSGOV.cz, 2019⁵²: Initiated in 2019 and released in 2023, CSGOV.cz helps small municipalities and organizations create flexible, low-cost websites that can be expanded according to their needs. Their software is open source and based on Drupal. They have also been developing it for Slovak local governments. In 2024, the second version of the project was released with the Czech design system and was added in 2025 to the Otevřená města portfolio.
- Prague Data Platform Golemio, 2018⁵³: The City of Prague has developed a data platform to promote the reuse of data and find smarter solutions. The platform is a one-stop shop providing

⁴⁶ <https://designsystem.gov.cz/>

⁴⁷ <https://www.spolek-bison.cz/technet-c231>

⁴⁸ <https://otevrenamesta.cz/projects/2>

⁴⁹ <https://otevrenamesta.cz/projects/2>

⁵⁰ <https://otevrenamesta.cz/projects/1>

⁵¹ <https://github.com/otevrenamesta/cityvizor>

⁵² <https://otevrenamesta.cz/projects/7>

⁵³ <https://golemio.cz/>

information about the city, including transport, microclimate, and mobile operators, for further analysis. The code is available on GitLab.⁵⁴

- Open Data Portal, 2018⁵⁵: In 2018, the Digital and Information Agency released the Open Data Portal⁵⁶ to promote the practical reuse of published datasets. The portal curates a catalogue of applications developed by public authorities, municipalities, academia, and private actors. The portal increases the visibility of reuse cases and facilitates knowledge exchange across the ecosystem.
- OpenDataLab, 2018⁵⁷: The OpenDataLab is an open laboratory at the Czech Technical University. It was established in cooperation with Profinit EU. It is primarily intended for students, but people with an interest in open data are also welcome to visit us by prior arrangement. The lab's main goal is to provide students with ideas, assistance and topics for their course projects and theses. Completed projects are available on the website⁵⁸ and the source code can be found on GitHub⁵⁹.
- Red Hat and the Czech Technical University, 2017⁶⁰: In 2017, one of the providers of open source software solutions, Red Hat, opened an open source laboratory at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering at the Czech Technical University in Prague. While it was operating, engineering students had the opportunity to work in collaboration with Red Hat's engineering teams on community-based open source software projects and research.
- Czech Public Broadcaster, 2015⁶¹: The Czech government-owned radio broadcaster, Český rozhlas, switched from using a proprietary content management system to using the open source software, Drupal, on its website. The website uses Drupal with the aim of lowering costs.
- Supervisor, 2015⁶²: Supervisor is an application used for the visualisation of expenses in institutions and public administrations, helping to provide transparency about government spending.⁶³ It was developed by employees of the Ministry of Finance of Czechia and is available on GitHub.
- Kramerius, 2014⁶⁴: The Kramerius system is an open source digital library software primarily for digitised library collections, monographs and periodicals. It can also be used for other types of documents, such as maps, music scores, old prints and electronically created documents. The Kramerius system has been continuously developed by the National Library of the Czech Republic since 2014. The source code is available on GitHub.⁶⁵

⁵⁴ <https://gitlab.com/operator-ict/golemio>

⁵⁵ <https://data.gov.cz/>

⁵⁶ <https://data.gov.cz/>

⁵⁷ <https://fit.cvut.cz/en/science-and-research/facilities/laboratories/4951-open-data-laboratory-opendatalab>

⁵⁸ <https://opendatalab.cz/projekty/>

⁵⁹ <https://opendatalab.cz/zadani/>

⁶⁰ <https://www.redhat.com/en/about/press-releases/red-hat-opens-open-source-lab-czech-technical-university-prague>

⁶¹ <https://www.root.cz/zpravicky/rozhlas-prevadi-weby-na-open-source/>

⁶² <https://github.com/otevrena-data-mfcr/Supervisor>

⁶³ <https://data.europa.eu/en/publications/use-cases/supervisor>

⁶⁴ <https://system-kramerius.cz/en/>

⁶⁵ <https://github.com/ceskaexpedice/kramerius>

- SpisovaSluzbaOnline.cz, 2013⁶⁶: In 2013, dozens of schools, municipalities, and other public administrations implemented Spisovka, an open source electronic filing system. The software proved to be cost-effective, prevents vendor lock-in, and encourages the reuse of both the software itself and good practices. It was developed as a joint project of the Open Source Alliance and the Ministry of the Interior of Czechia.⁶⁷ Notable Czech public institutions using this open source software-solution include the National Gallery in Prague and the Moravian Library in Brno.
- CzechPOINT, 2007⁶⁸: Since 2007, the Czech government has used a central information system that makes use of open source software solutions. CzechPOINT allows citizens and enterprises to access certified documents and communicate directly with public administrations, while public administrations can use it to share data among themselves. These services are provided at public administration contact points, identifiable by the blue CzechPoint logo. Aside from SUSE Linux, CzechPOINT uses the Tomcat Java application server. Open source tools such as Mrtgm Zabbix and Nagios are used to monitor and safeguard the system.
- Vysocina Tourism, 2007: In 2007, an allowance organisation of Czechia, Vysocina Tourism, implemented a tourist web portal using open source software. Zero-cost implications and the excellent functionality of open source software were the main motivations for this selection. In this instance, Apache 2, PHP4/5, Google API, MySQL database server, Mozilla Firefox web browser, GIMP 2.6 graphical software, and Open Office were used.
- Open source in schools, 2006⁶⁹: In 2006, an elementary school in the city of Šumperk began using GNU/Linux, an open source software solution, to reduce costs. With the money saved, the school was able to increase the number of PCs, pay for a projector, a central server and improved networking facilities. The PCs are running entirely on GNU/Linux and other open source software. Another Czech school, the Boženy Němcové Gymnasium, started using GNU/Linux as early as 1994.⁷⁰
- Grygov, 2006: Starting in 2006, this municipality adopted open source software solutions for most administrative applications, free public Internet access, and an SMS information system for its 1,400 citizens. As a less-funded municipality, open source offered a financially viable approach. While this initiative is no longer active, it demonstrated the potential of open source for small municipalities.

⁶⁶ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/open-source-observatory-osor/news/czech-public-administrations>

⁶⁷ <http://www.spisovasluzbaonline.cz/spisova-sluzba>

⁶⁸ <https://www.czechpoint.cz/public/verejnost/sluzby-pro-verejnost/>

⁶⁹ <https://www.linuxexpres.cz/business/linux-a-open-source-resi-potreby-zakladni-skoly-v-sumperku>

⁷⁰ <https://www.linuxexpres.cz/business/gymnazium-bozeny-nemcove-pouziva-open-source-technologie>

