NIFO Factsheet – Poland

Main interoperability highlights

Poland has created a National Interoperability Framework which was set out as a regulation of the Council of Ministers. This is a legislative document[1] which enforces the interoperability for the public administrations.

Summary of the NIF

The Polish NIF is created in the form of a regulation with 5 chapters. The first chapter contains general provisions which highlight the scope of the regulation and a glossary with the used terminology. The second chapter introduces the national interoperability framework and explains further what interoperability is on the different interoperability levels, how it can be achieved and what the goals and objectives are. The third chapter gives an overview of the regulation for the minimum requirements for public records and information in electronic form. The fourth chapter provides an overview of the regulation for the minimum requirements for communication systems. The fifth chapter deals with the transitional and final provisions of the regulation.

In addition, four annexes are added to the regulation:

1. Identifiers of objects present in the architecture of public registers.

2. Data formats and standards to ensure access to information resources through ICT systems to perform public services.

3. Data formats processed by public services in read mode.

4. The requirements for ICT systems in regard for the disabled of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0)[2] of W3C[3].

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[1] http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf
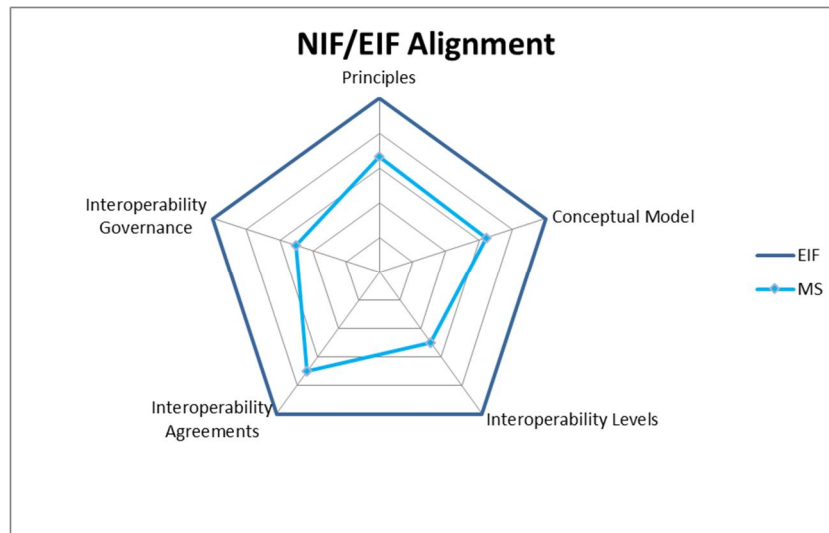[2] http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG/
[3] http://www.w3.org/

Alignment NIF/EIF

The Polish NIF is overall fairly aligned with the EIF as shown in the figure below.

The Polish NIF mentions the **principles** of user-centricity, inclusion and accessibility, security and privacy, administrative simplification, openness, effectiveness and efficiency, technological neutrality and adaptability and partially the principles of multilingualism and preservation of information. The other principles are not observed in the regulation.

No **conceptual model** is observed in the regulation, yet the SOA-based approach is promoted. To interconnect loosely coupled service components and to develop interfaces between authentic sources Poland promotes Web Service Definition Language (WSDL)[4]. This partially provides for the infrastructure to connect base registers. There is enforcement of access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation.

The Polish NIF mentions explicitly 3 **interoperability levels**: organisational, semantic and technical. The legislative level is not mentioned but the regulation refers to the applicable law and the NIF itself is a law. The references in the legal text also comprise the references to other applicable legislation related to security and privacy.

On the dimension of **interoperability agreements** the regulation states that the public administrations have to take into account the existing standards and it gives also an overview of the minimum requirements for information security. The change management process used should be based on Polish Standard PN-ISO/IEC 20000-1 and ISO / IEC 20000-2. The regulation is partially aligned with the recommendations to foresee a common taxonomy, to agree on formalised specifications and to support communities related to semantic interoperability.

The **interoperability governance** is in the hands of the role of the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Digitization[5] that holds regular meetings[6] and is in charge of:

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[4] See: http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl
[5] See: http://bip.kprm.gov.pl/kpr/bip-rady-ministrow/organy-pomocnicze/inne-organy-doradcze-po/1725,Komitet-Rady-Ministrow-do-spraw-Cyfryzacji.html
[6] For meeting agendas and minutes, see: http://krmc.mac.gov.pl/

1) government documents in the field related to IT in public administration, development of information society, broadband networks, implementation of solution in particular for education, health and e-Signature, public registers, etc.,

2) national strategic documents or planning, including the National Operational Programmes related to European funds intended for computerization and development of the information society.

The Committee also gives its opinion on ICT projects whose value exceeds 5 000 000 PLN, the documentation ICT projects submitted for funding is passed to the Committee before being considered by the relevant authorities and before deciding on their financing. The entity implementing the project takes into account the request of the Committee to the extent possible

In addition, the Committee coordinates the activities related to the preparation of the government administration to fulfil its obligations under the European Digital Agenda and the activities of these bodies associated with the implementation of the State Informatization Plan.

More detailed information on NIF / EIF alignment is provided on the NIFO Community on JoinUp on the Compare NIFs page.

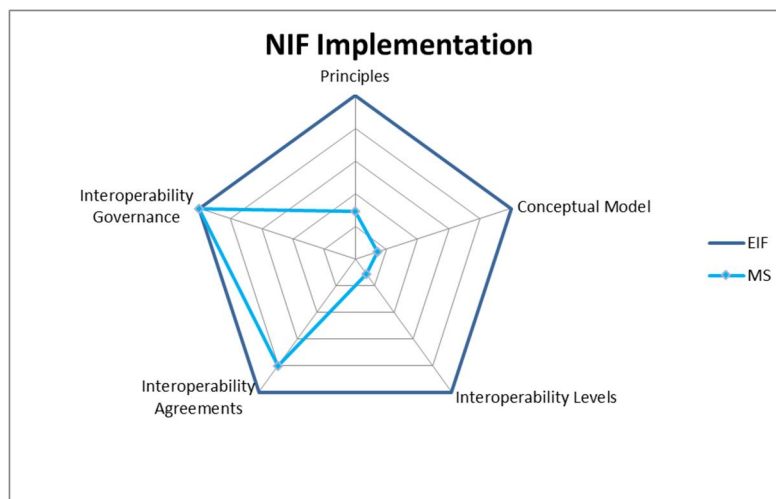> **Example of alignment –EIF principle Inclusion and Accessibility**
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> In Poland, the Inclusion and Accessibility principle is described as follows:
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> - The Polish Regulation on the National Interoperability Framework mentions that access to public services should be provided in an electronic form and that equal access to market information and supplies should be guaranteed. In the annex 4 the regulations refer to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 for which the public administrations have to meet the requirements.
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> See Chapter II, § 3 1.1.a; Chapter II, § 3 1.1.f; Annex 4 (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf)

Implementation of NIF

Poland has some practical implementation examples in all areas.

In both the Interoperability Agreements and Interoperability Governance, the practical implementation provided is the adoption of the National Programme of Integrated Informatisation (NPII). The goal of the Programme is to build a coherent, logical and efficient state information system, providing e-services at national and European level.

Three elements are implemented through the "Principles of Enterprise Architecture of Public Entities"[7]. The enterprise architecture principles – describing the way electronic government services should be designed, built and provided were already implemented in a broader set of criteria for the projects that aim to be co-financed the action "E-government and Open-government" of the Operational Program Digital Poland." Organisational interoperability is implemented through the principle "Process approach to the provision of services" which addresses documentation of business process documented. The component based service model is implemented through the principle of service interoperability. The element of efficiency and effectiveness is implemented through the architecture principle of service design based on a model of efficiency.

The principles of transparency, user-centricity and openness are implemented by respectively the portal Obywatel.gov.pl on administrative procedures, the eGovernment portal ePUAP which centralises communications between enterprises, citizens and various public administrations, and the open data portal DanePubliczne.gov.pl.

Example of implementation: Interoperability Governance

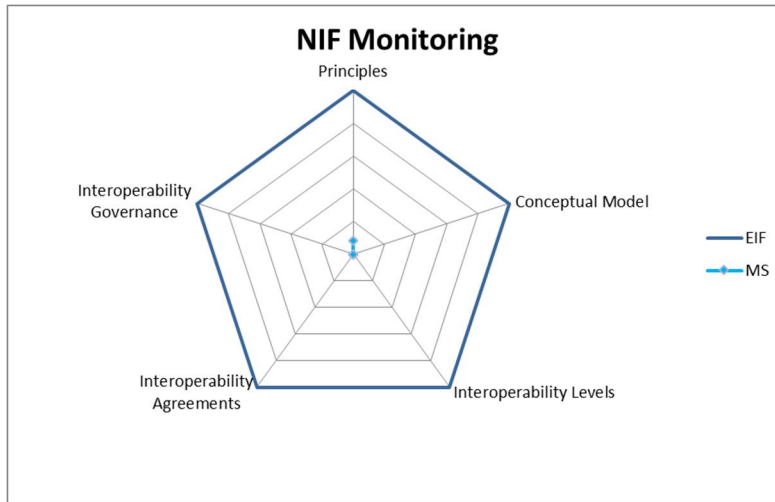In Poland, the Interoperability Governance is implemented in the following way:

- On January 8, 2014, the Council of Ministers adopted the National Programme of Integrated Informatization (NPII). The goal of the Programme is to build a coherent, logical and efficient state information system, providing e-services at national and European level. The NPII introduces a programme management level in Polish public administration – integration and consolidation of ICT projects implemented by the public administration entities. The coordinating Program Management Office is created in the Ministry of Administration and Digitization. One of the most important NPII tasks is the active monitoring of the NIF implementation.

See http://www.epractice.eu/en/news/5421419

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[7] https://mac.gov.pl/aktualnosci/pryncypia-architektury-korporacyjnej-podmiotow-publicznych-skrocone-opisy-plen#A Summary of Principles

Monitoring of NIF

Poland has implemented monitoring in one area.

The principle of effectiveness and efficiency is monitored through the principle of service measurability of the Principles of Enterprise Architecture of Public Entities.

More information on all the implementation and monitoring examples is provided on the NIFO Community on JoinUp on the Compare NIFs page.

Other initiatives on interoperability

Since 2014, the Ministry of Administration and Digitization runs the Government Enterprise Architecture project. At the end of 2014, the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Digitization accepted the document "Principles of Enterprise Architecture of Public Entities" and recommended the use of principles in government entities. The enterprise architecture principles – describing the way electronic government services should be designed, built and provided – refer to four domains: business, data, application and general domain. They were already implemented in a broader set of criteria for the projects that aim to be co-financed the action "E-government and Open-government" of the Operational Program Digital Poland.". A shortened version of the aforementioned enterprise architecture principles are available in English[8].

On 10 February 2014, the Official Gazette publishes[9] changes in the Computerisation Act, helping citizens and businesses to communicate electronically with public authorities and administrative courts, and ultimately increasing the number and quality of eServices.

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[8] https://mac.gov.pl/aktualnosci/pryncypia-architektury-korporacyjnej-podmiotow-publicznych-skro-cone-opisy-plen#A Summary of Principle

[9] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/124173

The eGovernment portal - Electronic Platform of Public Administration Services (ePUAP http://www.epuap.gov.pl/) centralises communications between enterprises, citizens and various public administrations. The aim is to simplify government services, cut red tape, and make government services more available and at lower costs. The first generation of the platform was developed between 2004 and 2008. A new version which will be in production in September 2015, adds more eGovernment services and integrates external services, such as those for social security and local public administrations.

DanePubliczne.gov.pl (https://danepubliczne.gov.pl/) is the Polish open data portal that provides access to national datasets. The portal is currently providing access to 259 datasets (https://danepubliczne.gov.pl/en/dataset), grouped in different categories facilitating their search. The datasets are also available via ODIP (http://data.opendatasupport.eu), the pan-European single point of access to European datasets.

NIF responsible contact person for Poland

Jarosław Pasek (jaroslaw.pasek@mac.gov.pl)

Michał Bukowski (michal.bukowski@mac.gov.pl)