

NIFO Factsheet – Poland

The main online source is the Polish National Interoperability Framework that was published in May 2012 as a regulation of the Council of Ministers.

- See <http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf>

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 document¹ 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 W3C³.

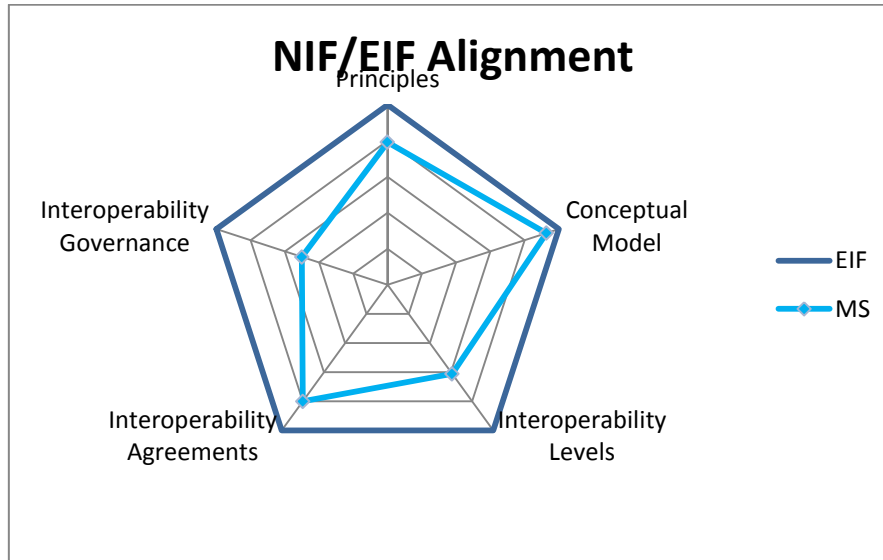
¹ <http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf>

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 all the principles listed in the EIF.

The conceptual model is fully aligned with each criterion, except for the interconnections of components, for which only a partial alignment is observed.

The Polish NIF mentions all the interoperability levels, except the documentation of business processes and the clarification of their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a public service.

On the dimension of **interoperability agreements** all the components of the EIF are mentioned by the Polish interoperability framework.

The **interoperability governance** is in the hands of the role of the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Digitization⁴ that holds regular meetings⁵ and is in charge of:

- 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

⁴ See: <http://bip.kprm.gov.pl/kpr/bip-rady-ministrow/organy-pomocnicze/inne-organy-doradcze-po>

⁵ For meeting agendas and minutes, see: <http://krmc.mac.gov.pl/>

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 Informatisation 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

In Poland, the Inclusion and Accessibility principle is described as follows:

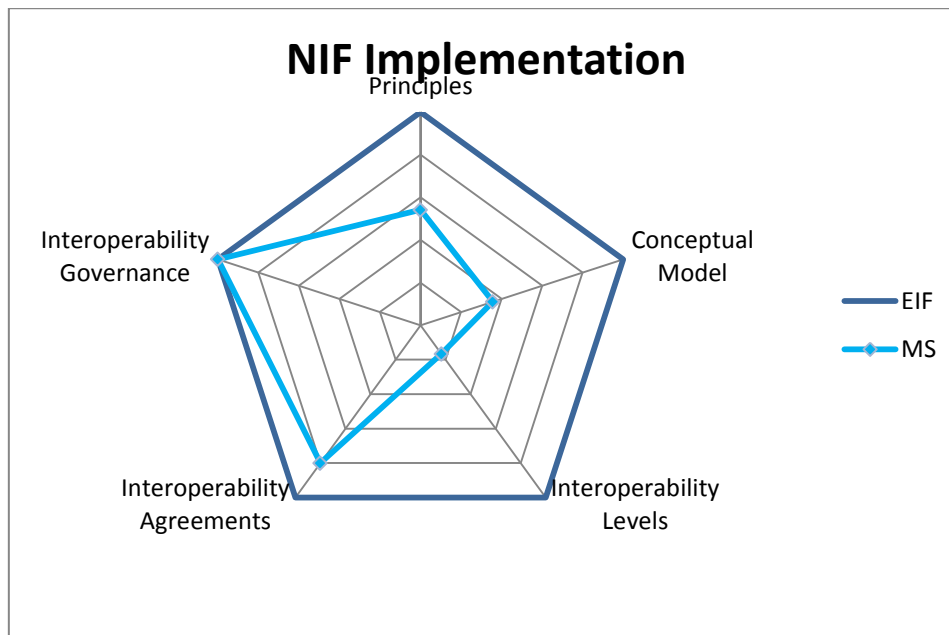
- The Polish Regulation on the National Interoperability Framework mentions that access to public services should be provided in an electronic form and that equal access to market information and supplies should be guaranteed. In the annex 4 the regulations refer to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 for which the public administrations have to meet the requirements.

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



(NP II). 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”⁶. The enterprise architecture principles describes the way electronic government services should be designed, built and provided. They are englobed 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. 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.

The Polish NIF implements in total 9 out of 12 principles, as well as most of the conceptual model through the NP II project and mDocument project. This also drives the implementation of two of the interoperability levels (namely the legal and organisational interoperability) and 4 out of 5 criteria on interoperability agreements. The governance responds about implementation directly to the relevant ministerial body that put in place the alignment abovementioned (Committee of the Council of Ministers for the Digitization).

Example of implementation: Interoperability Governance

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

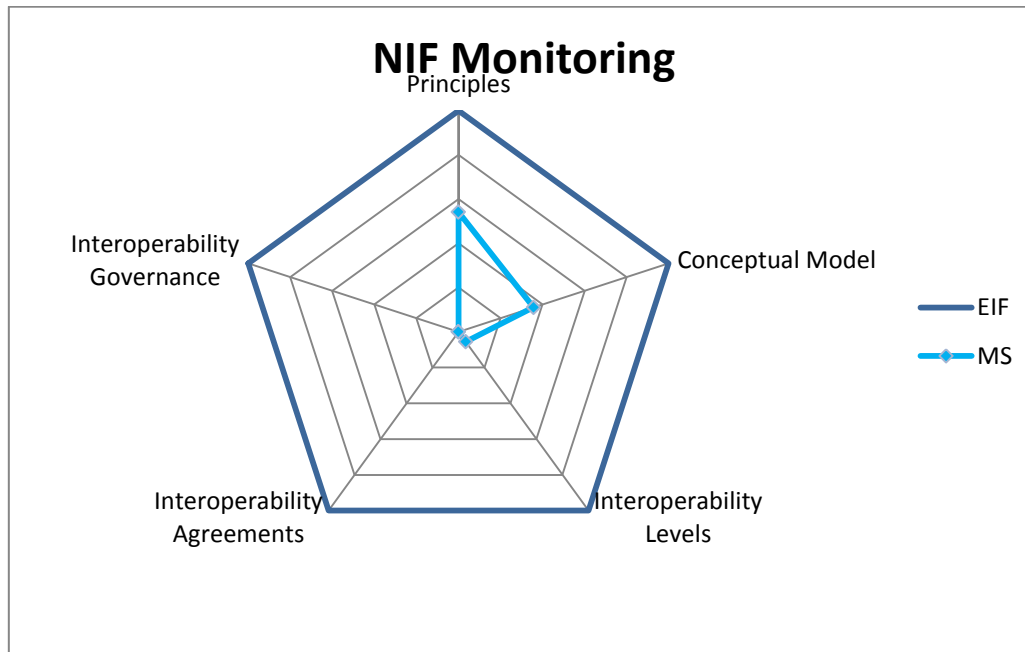
- On January 8, 2014, the Council of Ministers adopted the National Programme of Integrated Informatization (NP II). The goal of the Programme is to build a coherent, logical and efficient state information system, providing e-services at national and European level. The NP II introduces a programme 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 NP II tasks is the active monitoring of the NIF implementation.

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

⁶ https://mc.gov.pl/#A_Summary_of_Principles

Monitoring of NIF

Poland has implemented monitoring in one area.



The law on “efficient state strategy” provides several mechanisms of monitoring that are applied in some principles and elements of conceptual model and interoperability levels.

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

A new plan for implementing the digitalization has been presented on June 2016, titled “from paper to digital Poland”. It refers to government simplification, to the creation of a single portal for eGovernment services, and to the provision of a central messaging (mailbox) facility to manage interactions between citizens and the public administrations.

Work will start with a first batch of 50 eGovernment services. A second wave of 30 other such services will first require changes to laws and regulations. Important objectives are set in this context, such as a five-year goal targeting a 60% rate of electronic invoices⁷. Another step on the digitisation of the easy access of the eGovernment service is the transpose rules on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS Regulation). Already agreed upon by the European Union Member States, it aims to make sure that people and businesses can use their country’s electronic identification schemes (eIDs) to access public services in other EU countries where eIDs are

⁷ For more details, see <https://mc.gov.pl/aktualnosci/bez-cyfrizacji-nie-ma-rozwoju>



2016 update.

ble⁸.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 494 datasets (<https://danepubliczne.gov.pl/en/dataset>), grouped in different categories facilitating their search, 261 of which are also available on the pan-European single point of access to European datasets (<https://www.europeandataportal.eu/data/en/organization/dane-publiczne>)

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 is in production since late 2015, adds more eGovernment services and integrates external services, such as those for social security and local public administrations.

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⁸ <https://mc.gov.pl/aktualnosci/prezydent-podpisal-ustawe-o-uslugach-zaufania-oraz-identyfikacji-elektronicznej>