



NATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK OBSERVATORY

Analytical Model *POLAND*

The content of this Analytical Model reflects the status as collected in 2016.

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Directorate-General for Informatics

ISA² Programme

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Informatics

Directorate B — Interoperability Solutions for public administrations, businesses and citizens

Unit B6 — ISA² Programme

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Analysis of the NIFs

[See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox](#)

[See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox](#)

EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	NIF-EIF Alignment		NIF implementation		NIF monitoring		
		NIF element present - Reference - (Text in English)	NIF-EIF alignment scoring 2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned	Large scale implementation <i>[describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]</i>	Only implementation examples <i>[describe an implementation example specific to each element]</i>	Implementation scoring 2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed	NIF monitoring	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed
Subsidiarity and proportionality EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Ref: Does the NIF contain the 'subsidiarity and proportionality' principle?	Introduction of the Efficient State Strategy 2020 (top medium-term strategy for PL): "An optimal state is a state model presented in this Strategy. In practice, the optimal state means: 1. only as much regulation as is necessary for the everyday efficient performance of public institutions, 2. only as much intervention as is necessary for development and a high rate of return on investment, also in people and their skills, 3. only as many restrictions as are necessary for the security of the state defence structures and the everyday security of the inhabitants of the country, 4. as much welfare as is necessary so as not to make anyone feel excluded, 5. only as much involvement at the central level as is necessary to help solve problems at lower levels of the organisation of public life, 5. only as much administration as regards resources as is actually necessary in specific areas. The subsidiarity and proportionality principle (optimal state) is underpinned and put first in the underlying medium term national development strategy: Efficient State Strategy 2020 (SSP - implemented since 2013). The top eGov development strategy which is the revised National Integrated Informatisation Programme (NPI), adopted September 2016) is the executive administration-wide document for the Efficient State Strategy (SSP).	1			0	1. Efficient State Strategy, part. 7. Realisation, implementation and monitoring: Mode, manner and form of monitoring will be determined by the Coordinator. The coordinator will prepare on annual basis the report on the progress of implementation of the strategy for the previous year based on the information received from the entities involved in realization of the SSP. Reports shall be submitted to the Coordination Committee for the Policy Development Affairs and minister responsible for regional development affairs, which coordinates development of annual report on the realisation of the National Development Strategy 2020. Active society, competitive economy, efficient state. A large number of monitoring indicators were proposed too. 2. The NPII also has a monitoring mechanism: the Minister of Digital Affairs has been made responsible for monitoring of the programme. Apart from a number of performance indicators that were proposed the minister has also been scrutinizing on the overall progress of the projects and emerging risks.	2
User-centricity EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'user-centricity' principle?	§ 3.1 National Interoperability Framework specify: 1) the procedures the entity performing public tasks in the selection of means, methods and standards used for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving the communication system used to perform the tasks of the entity and organizational procedures designed to: a) To provide citizens and businesses access to services provided by entities performing public tasks in electronic form, See Official Gazette - 3 - Pox 526 b) Increasing the efficiency of the services provided by the public administration, c) To provide citizens and businesses to reduce the burden of implementation of rights and obligations provided for in separate regulations, d) Providing for public entities to reduce costs of operation, e) To ensure the sound management of public funds, f) Ensuring that economic freedom and equal access to market information on services and supplies during the procurement for all participants, g) The effective implementation of cross-border electronic public administration services; See Chapter II, § 3.1.1 (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D201200052601.pdf)	2	Top level horizontal national agenda (NPII). Its approach is to provide an ecosystem for deployment of specialised, digital solutions in all areas of public life. The projects, which are to form this ecosystem include the RP Portal – primary gateway for accessing digital services in Poland. The RP Portal project is the critical component of bringing Polish digitalisation up to speed. Importantly, it will be the most tangible outcome of the programme from the perspective of end users – the public. The project aims to address a range of obstacles faced by citizens and institutions who are already accustomed to engaging with the digital reality in everyday public, private and business life. The RP Portal will streamline their interaction with public administration, it will save their time and will improve the perception of public administration in general. The RP Portal (in form of a comprehensive website) will enable searching and using public information through consolidation of decentralised digital resources. In essence, it will become the data and information portal of the country and a knowledge base about the administration. Through the re-use of existing solutions and incorporation of existing e-services systems, the Portal will offer e-services in the 4th and 5th stages of sophistication maturity. The Portal will focus on eradicating services provided through digitalised forms and instead will provide end-to-end services, which correspond to particular life events and business needs. Hence, in terms of e-services delivery, the Portal will become the vessel for launching end-to-end e-services far into the future beyond the completion of the project itself. A further development brought about by the project is a public administration call centre, providing an entirely new and effective channel of communication between the citizens and the state. The project itself entails the development of a back-end for the portal. This software engine will be integrated with the products of the Digital ID projects to enable user authorisation. The RP Portal project will be a beneficiary of all the other horizontal projects of the IT ecosystem.	The RP Portal will build on already existing systems and IT applications such as https://obywatel.gov.pl , biznes.gov.pl , ePUAP and others.	2	see Cell B8	2
Inclusion and accessibility EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 2 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'inclusion and accessibility' principle?	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/D201200052601.pdf)	2	In April 2012 Polish government issued an order on National Interoperability framework, minimal requirements for public registers and information exchange in the electronic form, and minimal requirements for IT systems. These act imposes on entities fulfilling public tasks that their IT systems for presenting information comply with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0) with regard to the AA level criteria. The regulation regarding the accessibility of public entities websites entered into force on 30 May 2015. Since then all public administration websites must be accessible for people with disabilities.		2	There is no government led monitoring process in place. Though the Wdzialni Foundation carries periodical audits that comprehensively check the public websites for their accessibility: http://wcag20.wdzialni.org/juszye-strom-interretowych_new_ng_143.html#42 According to survey conducted by the Wdzialni Foundation there was 22.9% of public institutions' websites that fulfil the minimal requirements of accessibility for the disabled (12.8% in 2015)	0
Security and privacy EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 3 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Security and privacy' principle?	§ 20 1 Entity implementing public tasks develop and establish, implement and operate, monitor and viewing, and maintains and improves information security management system to ensure the confidentiality, availability and integrity of information including attributes such as authenticity, accountability, non-repudiation and reliability. 2. Information security management is carried out in particular by ensuring the management of the public the conditions for implementation and enforcement of the following actions: 1) Provide updated internal control in relation to the changing environment; 2) A maintenance hardware and software inventory information processing include -more their type and configuration; 3) Conduct a periodic review of the risk of losing the integrity, availability or confidentiality of information and undertaken action to minimize this risk, according to the results of the analysis; 4) take measures to ensure that persons involved in the processing of information have the appropriate permissions and participate in the process at a level equivalent to the performance of their duties and responsibilities to ensure the security of information; 5) The immediate change permissions for changing responsibilities of persons referred to in paragraph 4; 6) To provide training for people involved in the processing of information with particular emphasis on issues such as: a) The risk of information security, b) The effect of information security breaches, including liability, c) Taking measures to ensure the security of information, including hardware and software minimum potential for human error; 7) Ensure the protection of information processed before theft, unauthorized access, damage or interference by: a) Monitoring of access to information, b) Operations in order to detect unauthorized activities relating to the processing of information, c) Provide the means to prevent unauthorized access to operating system level services, net-qualitative and applications; 8) To establish basic principles to ensure the safe operation of the mobile computing and teleworking; 9) Information security to prevent the unauthorized disclosure, modification, removal or destruction; 10) The conclusion of the service agreements signed with third parties provisions guaranteeing adequate safety information; 11) The arrangements for the handling of information, to ensure the minimization of the risk of theft of information and information processing resources, including mobile devices; 12) To ensure an adequate level of security in ICT systems, involving in particular of: a) Care for a software update b) Minimizing the risk of information loss due to accidents, c) Protection against errors, loss, unauthorized modification, d) The use of cryptographic mechanisms in a manner appropriate to the risks, or the requirements of the law for e) ensuring the security of system files f) Reduction of risks arising from the use of published technical vulnerabilities of IT systems g) Promptly take action after noticing undisclosed vulnerability of ICT systems to the possibility of a security breach, h) Monitoring the compliance of IT systems to appropriate standards and security policies; 13) Report promptly to information security incidents in a specific and predetermined manner for rapid corrective action; 14) Provide periodic internal audit of information security, not less than once a year.	2		1. NPII provides for the implementation of the Digital ID – national and pan-European standard for electronic identification and trust services – a multi-faceted project, which will deliver identification tools for citizens and businesses, required to access e-services on the RP Portal and other local government websites. It will also provide public officials with a standard mode of authorisation when accessing the country's informational resources. 2. Cyberspace Protection Policy Of The Republic Of Poland - now binding - currently (January 2017) - under revision. Draft new cybersecurity strategy for the period 2016-2020 was prepared and publicly consulted in autumn. It will be finally adopted by the Council of Ministers till the middle of 2017. National cybersecurity Center created on July 4th, 2016	1	1. NPII monitoring mechanism - see CELL B8 2. Cyberspace Protection Policy's chapter 4.1: Due to the international nature of the Policy the body supervising its implementation is the Council of Ministers. The entity coordinating the implementation of the Policy, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, is the minister responsible for informatization.	2
Multilingualism EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 4 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Multilingualism' principle?	In its list of services recommended for development, the PZiP mentions that there will be the Single Point of Contact for entrepreneurs available also in English. It also mentions there that there will be a multilingual www platform for touristic information developed.	1		<i>[describe here]</i>	1	PZiP (National Integrated Informatisation Programme) monitoring procedure	1
Administrative simplification EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Administrative simplification' principle?	The Regulation mentions the reduction of the administrative burden for citizens and businesses as one of the objectives. See Chapter II, § 3.1.1.c (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D201200052601.pdf) 1. Top level horizontal national agenda (NPII). Its approach is to provide an ecosystem for deployment of specialised, digital solutions in all areas of public life. 2. The Strategic Action Priorities of the Minister of Digital Affairs in computerization of Public Services (the PZiP's background document) state the five principles of digital state with no. 1 being: The state should serve the citizen. Thank to digital technology the state should connect dispersed institutions and change complex procedures into consistent and simple services.	2			1	NPII (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1

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Transparency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Transparency' principle?	<p>Principle of Transparency</p> <p>You refer to §4</p> <p>The following is the translated paragraph:</p> <p>§ 4.1 Interoperability is achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) standardized, defined as the use of compatible norms, standards and procedures by different entities implicating public functions, or 2) interchangeability, defined as the possibility of replacing the product, process or service without simultaneous interference exchange of information between providers of public functions or between these entities and their clients, while meeting all the requirements of functional and non-functional co-operating systems, or 3) compliance, defined as the suitability of the products, processes or services intended for common use, under specific conditions ensuring compliance with the essential requirements and the absence of adverse effects. <p>2 The rules referred to in paragraph. One is dependent on the circumstances resulting from the risk assessment and the draft's properties</p> <p>§ 20.1 Entity implementing public tasks develop and establish, implement and operate, monitor and viewing, and maintains and improves information security management system to ensure the confidentiality, availability and integrity of information including attributes such as authenticity, accountability, non-repudiation and reliability.</p> <p>2 Information security management is carried out in particular by ensuring the management of the public the conditions for implementation and enforcement of the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide updated internal control in relation to the changing environment; 2) A maintenance hardware and software inventory information processing include - more their type and configuration; 3) Conduct a periodic review of the risk of losing the integrity, availability or confidentiality of information and undertaken action to minimize this risk, according to the results of the analysis; 4) take measures to ensure that persons involved in the processing of information have the appropriate permissions and participate in the process at a level equivalent to the performance of their duties and responsibilities to ensure the security of information; 5) The immediate change permissions for changing responsibilities of persons referred to in paragraph 4; 6) To provide training for people involved in the processing of information with particular emphasis on issues such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The risk of information security, b) The effect of information security breaches, including liability, c) Taking measures to ensure the security of information, including hardware and software minimum potential for human error; 7) Ensure the protection of information processed before theft, unauthorized access, damage or interference by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Monitoring of access to information, b) Operations in order to detect unauthorized activities relative to the processing of information. 	1	A serious effort has been made in Poland to increase transparency understood as the ability of citizens and businesses to understand administrative processes. A recent example of this is the portal obywatel.gov.pl , launched in August this year, which contains a detailed description of 102 most popular administrative procedures, 28 of which can be accessed online. The procedures were described in a simple, non-technical terms and can be easily understood by all citizens. Also other portals contain information describing various services available to citizens. On the portal Biznes.gov.pl one can find simple step-by-step procedures how to register as self-employed and an ePUAP.gov.pl nearly 900 central and local online services has been described. Though the situation is still far from being perfect, Poland has made a substantial progress in this particular area. The NPI's RP Portal will feature information that will be communicated in simple language, easy to understand by every citizen regardless of their education and place of residence. Within the framework of actions aiming to the unification of the way public administration information is presented, measures will be taken in order to make public information available as Open Public Data.	RP Portal is in preparation. The https://obywatel.gov.pl/ may serve as example of transparency	2	NPI (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1
Preservation of information EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 5 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Preservation of information' principle?	<p>§ 20.1 Entity implementing public tasks develop and establish, implement and operate, monitor and viewing, and maintains and improves information security management system to ensure the confidentiality, availability and integrity of information including attributes such as authenticity, accountability, non-repudiation and reliability.</p> <p>2 Information security management is carried out in particular by ensuring the management of the public the conditions for implementation and enforcement of the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide updated internal control in relation to the changing environment; 2) A maintenance hardware and software inventory information processing include - more their type and configuration; 3) Conduct a periodic review of the risk of losing the integrity, availability or confidentiality of information and undertaken action to minimize this risk, according to the results of the analysis; 4) take measures to ensure that persons involved in the processing of information have the appropriate permissions and participate in the process at a level equivalent to the performance of their duties and responsibilities to ensure the security of information; 5) The immediate change permissions for changing responsibilities of persons referred to in paragraph 4; 6) To provide training for people involved in the processing of information with particular emphasis on issues such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The risk of information security, b) The effect of information security breaches, including liability, c) Taking measures to ensure the security of information, including hardware and software minimum potential for human error; 7) Ensure the protection of information processed before theft, unauthorized access, damage or interference by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Monitoring of access to information, b) Operations in order to detect unauthorized activities relative to the processing of information. 	1	Some of the crucial NPI's elements are the Integration Platform and National Registers System. Both in development.	<p>National Registers System: the project aims to create a model of reference for data collection, maintenance, processing and sharing (with citizens and service providers) within a well-functioning National Registers System. Integration Platform: the project goal is the delivery of a secure, centralised and standardised platform for disseminating data contained in national registries with the aim of providing services of all available types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A2C – public administration to citizens, • A2A – public administration to public administration, • A2B – public administration to business <p>The Platform will comprise of a number of integrated components, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • API management layer (API management bus) • Secure data dissemination layer (API gate) • Routing layer (data bus) • Audit layer (audit base) • Active and passive monitoring layer (platform monitor) 	1	NPI monitoring procedure and the CYBERSPACE PROTECTION POLICY monitoring mechanism described above (Cell I11)	2
Openness EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 6 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Openness' principle?	<p>§ 4.1 Interoperability is achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Standardized, defined as the use of compatible norms, standards and procedures by different entities implicating public functions, or 2) Interchangeability, defined as the possibility of replacing the product, process or service without simultaneous interference exchange of information between providers of public functions or between these entities and their clients, while meeting all the requirements of functional and non-functional co-operating systems, or 3) Compliance, defined as the suitability of the products, processes or services intended for common use, under specific conditions ensuring compliance with the essential requirements and the absence of adverse effects. <p>2 The rules referred to in paragraph. One is dependent on the circumstances resulting from the risk assessment and the draft's properties information and communication system, its scope and the available solutions on the market for goods and services in the field of computer science.</p>	2	The Ministry, having adopted legislative changes, also drafted a strategic document: The Program for Opening Public Data (document was adopted on 20 September 2017 by the resolution of the Council of Ministers). This is the first governmental document in Poland dedicated to the opening of public data. Previous actions were dispersed and missed a cohesive, horizontal vision for opening access to data. The program's preparation was preceded by the study of needs of those shareholders that use the data for a variety of purposes: commercial, scientific, research, etc. Main aim of the document is the improvement of quality and quantity of available data via single website		1	<i>[describe monitoring procedure here]</i>	0
Reusability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 7 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Reusability' principle?	<p>The Ministry, having adopted legislative changes, also drafted a strategic document: The Program for Opening Public Data (document was adopted on 20 September 2017 by the resolution of the Council of Ministers). This is the first governmental document in Poland dedicated to the opening of public data. Previous actions were dispersed and missed a cohesive, horizontal vision for opening access to data. The program's preparation was preceded by the study of needs of those shareholders that use the data for a variety of purposes: commercial, scientific, research, etc. Main aim of the document is the improvement of quality and quantity of available data via single website (danepubliczne.gov.pl). It will also increase transparency of public administration and facilitation of citizen participation in governance, analysis and public data re-use.</p>	1		<i>[describe project here]</i>	0	<i>[describe monitoring procedure here]</i>	0
Technological neutrality and adaptability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 8 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Technological neutrality and adaptability' principle?	<p>§ 4.1 Interoperability is achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Standardized, defined as the use of compatible norms, standards and procedures by different entities implicating public functions, or 2) Interchangeability, defined as the possibility of replacing the product, process or service without simultaneous interference exchange of information between providers of public functions or between these entities and their clients, while meeting all the requirements of functional and non-functional co-operating systems, or 3) Compliance, defined as the suitability of the products, processes or services intended for common use, under specific conditions ensuring compliance with the essential requirements and the absence of adverse effects. <p>2 The rules referred to in paragraph. One is dependent on the circumstances resulting from the risk assessment and the draft's properties information and communication system, its scope and the available solutions on the market for goods and services in the field of computer science.</p> <p>3 Used by the public on tasks means of achieving interoperability can not infringe the principle of technological neutrality.</p> <p>See § 4 (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D201200052601.pdf)</p> <p>See also Chapter II, § 3.2 & Chapter II, § 4.3</p> <p>Technological neutrality is embedded in the Act of 17 February 2005 on the Informatization of Entities Executing Public Tasks (revised 2014)</p>	2		<i>[describe project here]</i>	0	<i>[describe monitoring procedure here]</i>	0
Effectiveness and efficiency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Effectiveness and efficiency' principle?	<p>The Regulation mentions that the efficiency and effectiveness should be increased by implementing interoperability and cross-border electronic public services.</p> <p>See Chapter II, § 3.1.1.b & Chapter II, § 3.1.1.g (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D201200052601.pdf)</p>	2	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 in English can be accessed at: https://mac.gov.pl/aktualnosci/pryncypia-architektury-korporacyjnej-podmiotow-publicznych-skraczone-opisy-plen#A Summary of Principles Principle B12: Service design based on a model of efficiency		2	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2
Conceptual model EIF, Chapter 3 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	<p>The Council of Ministers adopted the revised National Integrated Informatisation Programme (NPI). It features a detailed Action Plan of the Minister of Digital Affairs (PD MC) which provides for measures in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deliver in 8 priority areas: RP Portal, Digital ID, National Registers System, Electronic Documentation Management, Data and service integration platform, Integrated Analytical Platform, Common national IT infrastructure, Open Data; - finally integrate the dispersed resources; - provide standardisation of public information; - provide the basis for public administration projects to be funded through the 2014-2020 EU financial perspective <p>NPI's coordination mechanism is to be based on the concept of the Chief Information Officer (already introduced). CIO is in fact a set of rules governing the state informatization with the Ministry of Digital Affairs in charge of that process and clearly defined roles for other stakeholders. It is based on principles of re-use, shared resources, integration of systems, standardization and seeks cost reduction of provision and maintenance of IT systems.</p>	2		mDocuments Project, now in development: phase one: mobile ID pilot to be launched in May 2017, fully operational at the end of July. Phase two: Mobile Driver's licence in October 2017. Phase three mobile Registration Document and Insurance document - end of 2017	1	NPI (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1

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Public administrations should develop a component-based service model, allowing the establishment of (European) public services by reusing, as much as possible, existing service components. EIF, Recommendation 9 Category: Conceptual model	Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)	§ 4.1 Interoperability is achieved by: 1) Standardized, defined as the use of compatible norms, standards and procedures by different entities implicating public functions, or 2) Interchangeability, defined as the possibility of replacing the product, process or service without simultaneous interference exchange of information between providers of public functions or between these entities and their clients, while meeting all the requirements of functional and non-functional co-operating systems, or 3) Compliance, defined as the suitability of the products, processes or services intended for common use, under specific conditions ensuring compliance with the essential requirements and the absence of adverse effects. 2 The rules referred to in paragraph 1 are dependent on the circumstances resulting from the risk assessment and the draft's properties information and communication system, its scope and the available solutions on the market for goods and services in the field of computer science. 3 Used by the public on tasks means of achieving interoperability can not infringe the principle of technological neutrality. See § 4.1 (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf) § 2 Used in the Regulation: 8) Service model - model of architecture in which the user-defined functions constitute a distinct whole communication system (network services), and describes how to use these functions differently as an oriented system Service (Service Oriented Architecture - SOA); See § 2.8 (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf)	2	The projects, which are to form this ecosystem include (some of them have already been mentioned above): 1. RP Portal - primary gateway for accessing digital services in Poland 2. Digital ID - national and pan-European standard for electronic identification and trust services 3. National Registers System - enabling the archiving of heterogeneous assets in the digital form for easy access to the public 4. Electronic Documentation Management - referential system for the exchange of electronic documents within the public administration 5. Data and service integration platform - central bus for the management of data flows in the IT ecosystem 6. Integrated Analytical Platform - enabling central access to data-driven analytics based on information stored in distributed systems 7. Common national IT infrastructure - centralisation of infrastructure, integration of resources and systems, and their appropriate maintenance 8. Open Data - enabling the re-use of public data in the private sector	mDocuments Project, now in development: phase one: mobile ID pilot to be launched in May 2017, fully operational at the end of July. Phase two: Mobile Driver's licence in October 2017. Phase three mobile Registration Document and Insurance document - end of 2017	2	NPII (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1		
Public administrations should agree on a common scheme to interconnect loosely coupled service components and put in place the necessary infrastructure when establishing (European) public services. EIF, Recommendation 10 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	§ 8.1 For the IT systems used for public tasks apply solutions based on the service model. 2 To describe the protocols and structures for data exchange network service uses the Web Services Description Language (WSDL). 3 Uploader body of a web service, to ensure proper cooperation between data communications systems, provide a description referred to in paragraph 2, for repository interoperability. 4 In cases justified by the specificity of the public body or its service may be another model of architecture. See § 8.1 (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf)	2		Integration Platform The Services and Data Integration Platform stems from NPII. The project goal is the delivery of a secure, centralised and standardised platform for disseminating data contained in national registries with the aim of providing services of all available types: • AZC - public administration to citizens, • AZA - public administration to public administration, • AZB - public administration to business The Platform will comprise of a number of integrated components, including: • API management layer (API management bus) • Secure data dissemination layer (API gate) • Routing layer (data bus) • Audit layer (audit base) • Active and passive monitoring layer (platform monitor) • API consumer platform • API administrator platform The Platform will serve to streamline the National IT Architecture as well as to provide a more transparent IT ecosystem. It will allow for a faster and cheaper deployment of services both in the public and private spheres, directly benefitting the consumers of the project's products. Significance for the IT ecosystem and interoperability The Platform is at the heart of the proposed ecosystem. All the other components of the ecosystem interact with the platform to fulfil their respective purpose within the ecosystem. For instance, once a request for an e-service is triggered by a citizen on the RP Portal, the Portal itself will collect the necessary data from the National Registers System via the Platform. The Digital ID	1	NPII (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1		
Interconnection of service components. EIF, Recommendation 10 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	§ 8.1 For the IT systems used for public tasks apply solutions based on the service model. 2 To describe the protocols and structures for data exchange network service uses the Web Services Description Language (WSDL). 3 Uploader body of a web service, to ensure proper cooperation between data communications systems, provide a description referred to in paragraph 2, for repository interoperability. See http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf § 2. 17) Repository interoperability - Part ePUAP resource designed to share information in order to achieve interoperability;	1	[describe here]	[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0		
Public administrations should make their authentic sources of information available to others while implementing access and control mechanisms to ensure security and privacy in accordance with the relevant legislation. EIF, Recommendation 11 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	[describe here]	As part of NPII Digital ID project the transnational electronic identification hub is to be developed as a separate project. It will fulfil the requirements of the eIDAS Regulation, and which will enable interconnectedness between the Polish electronic identification hub and those of other EU countries	1	NPII (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1		
Access control EIF, Recommendation 11 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	The Regulation stipulates which activities are enforced on public administrations to safeguard information security. § 20.1 Entity implementing public tasks develop and establish, implement and operate, monitor and viewing, and maintains and improves information security management system to ensure the confidentiality, availability and integrity of information including attributes such as authenticity, accountability, non-repudiation and reliability.	2	[describe here]	NPII's Digital ID project	0	NPII (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1		
Public administrations, when working to establish (European) public services, should develop interfaces to authentic sources and align them at semantic and technical level. EIF, Recommendation 12 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?	§ 8.1 For the IT systems used for public tasks apply solutions based on the service model. 2 To describe the protocols and structures for data exchange network service uses the Web Services Description Language (WSDL). 3 Uploader body of a web service, to ensure proper cooperation between data communications systems, provide a description referred to in paragraph 2, for repository interoperability. 4 In cases justified by the specificity of the public body or its service may be another model of architecture. See § 8 (http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf)	2	[describe here]	[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0		
Interoperability levels EIF, Chapter 4 Category: Interoperability levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	Three levels of interoperability are mentioned: organisational, semantic and technical interoperability. The legal act is the supporting document on See Chapter 3, § 5.1, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	2	[describe here]	[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0		
Legal interoperability: Public administrations should carefully consider all relevant legislation relating to data exchange, including data protection legislation, when seeking to establish a European public service. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 14 Category: Interoperability levels, legal artefacts	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	The Polish NIF is established based on Art. 18 of the Act of 17 February 2005 on the computerization of business entities performing public services. The Polish NIF itself will be after approval be enforced as a regulation on the public administrations. See Introduction, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	2	[describe here]	[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0		
Organisational interoperability - business process alignment. Public administrations should document their business processes and agree on how these processes will interact to deliver a (European) public service. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 15 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?		0		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 in English can be accessed at: https://mac.gov.pl/aktualnosci/pyncypia-architektury-korporacyjnej-podmiotow-publicznych-skrocone-opisy-pien Summary of Principles. Principle BIZI Process approach to the provision of services 1. A map of business processes and models of business processes describing the as-is state and to-be state of the service were created. Models of business processes are created using commonly known standards (e.g. Business Process Model and Notation, BPMN). 2. The model of business processes includes also the elements which are outside of the service - in particular human actors and ICT systems providing data to the service or receiving data from the service. 3. For each key process: an owner, a measurable objective, measurable benefits, as well as the time and cost of implementation of the process were indicated. 4. Changes required to provide the service - organizational, legal and technical - were planned on the basis of the differences between the as-is and the to-be state. The elements of the processes which will be supported by the ICT systems were pointed out. 5. Mechanisms for measuring and optimizing processes were designed.	2	[describe project here]	2	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Inter-governmental coordination. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 15 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?		2	[describe here]	NPII's coordination mechanism is to be based on the concept of the Chief Information Officer (already introduced).	1	NPII (National Programme of Integrated Informatisation) monitoring procedure	1		

Analysis of the NIFs

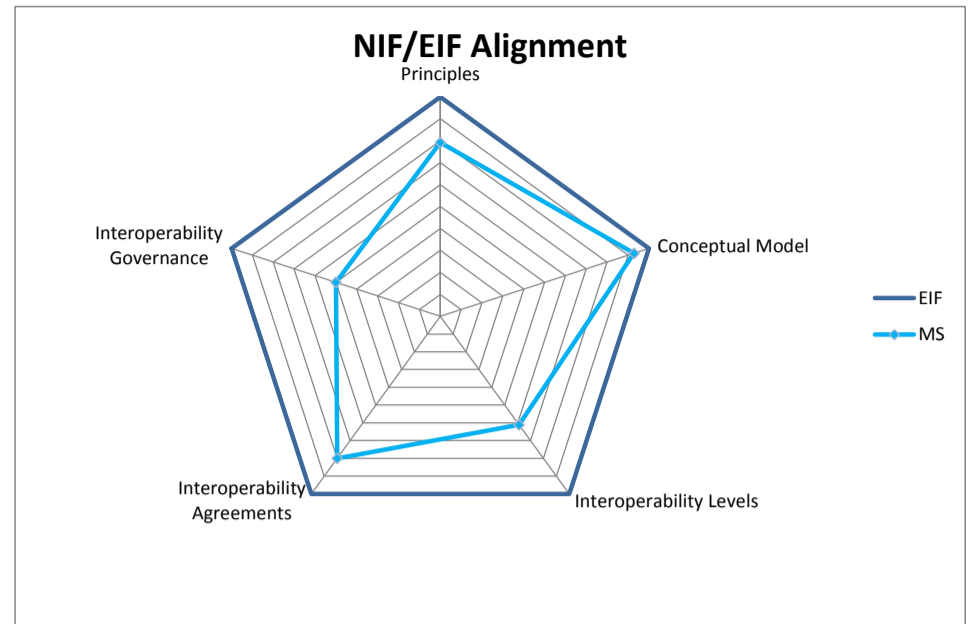
[See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox](#)

[See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox](#)

EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	NIF-EIF Alignment		NIF implementation			NIF monitoring	
		NIF element present - Reference - (Text in English)	NIF-EIF alignment scoring 2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned	Large scale implementation	Only implementation examples specific to each element	Implementation scoring 2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed	NIF monitoring	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed
Organisational interoperability - organisational relationships. Public administrations should clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 16 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?		0		[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Organisational interoperability - change management. Public administrations working together to provide (European) public services should agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 17 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery?	§ 15 1 Electronic systems used by entities performing public tasks designed, implements and operates in terms of their functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, portability, and nurturing, using standard and recognized in the course of professional standards and methodologies. 2 Management services operated by electronic systems is designed to provide these services at the stated level of availability and is based on documented procedures. 3 The requirements of paragraphs. 1 and 2 shall be deemed satisfied if the designing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving service management entity performing public tasks take place with regard to Polish Standards: PN-ISO/IEC 20000-1 and ISO / IEC 20000-2. See §15, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	2		[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Semantic interoperability. Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should use a common taxonomy of basic public services. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 13 Category: Interoperability levels, semantic artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public services?	§ 10 1 The public records stands out in particular, the following types of objects: 1) A natural person; 2) The entity; 3) A spatial object. § 10 2 For each object referred to in paragraph. 1, within a type suitable unique identifier. Official Gazette - 5 - Pos. 526 § 10 3 The structure of the identifiers of object types referred to in paragraph. 1 points 1 and 2, and Section 3 in relation to the address and the plot of land, subject to paragraph. 9 and 10 set out in Annex 1 to this Regulation. § 10 4 The provision referred to in paragraph. 2 in connection with paragraph. 1 point 3 does not preclude the application of measures	1		[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Public administrations should support the establishment of sector specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and should encourage the communities to share results on national and European platforms. EIF, Recommendation 18 Category: Interoperability levels, semantic artefacts	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sector specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms?	§ 9 Minister in charge of information technology provides: 1) The implementation of a public discussion on the recommendations of interoperability with the principle of technological neutrality and compliance with standards approved by a national standardization or standards recommended or may be determined to be applicable by the European Union, carried out in a manner which will provide each stakeholder possibility of real influence on the development of recommendations; 2) Keeping the repository interoperability. See §9, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	1		[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Technical interoperability. Public administrations should agree on the formalised specifications to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services. EIF, Recommendation 19 Category: Interoperability levels, technical artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	The Regulation enforces some formalised specifications on the public administrations. See Chapter IV, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	1		[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Public administrations, when establishing (European) public services, should base interoperability agreements on existing formalised specifications, or, if they do not exist, cooperate with communities working in the same areas. EIF, Recommendation 20 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage: - interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	The Regulation mentions that public administrations that are implementing public services should take into account existing standards. See Chapter IV, § 15 and § 16, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	1		[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Public administrations should use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assessing and selecting formalised specifications. EIF, Recommendation 21 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	§16 1 Electronic systems used by entities performing public tasks shall be equipped with hardware components or software to exchange data with other IT systems using communication protocols and encryption specified in the applicable regulations, norms, standards and recommendations set by a national standardization or standardization body of the European Union. §16 2 Where, in a given case there are no regulations, norms or standards referred to in paragraph. 1, the standards recognized at international level, in particular developed by: 1) The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and published as a Request For Comments (RFC) 2) The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and published as a W3C Recommendation (REC) 3 Adequately to the needs of the tasks performed and the current state of information technology. §16 3 Information on the availability of descriptions of standards referred to in paragraph. 2, the Minister responsible for the computerization published in the Bulletin of Public Information.	2	The Council of Ministers adopted the revised National Integrated Informatisation Programme (NPII). It features a detailed Action Plan of the Minister of Digital Affairs (PD MC) which provides for measures in order to: - deliver in 8 priority areas: RP Portal, Digital ID, National Registers System, Electronic Documentation Management, Data and service integration platform, Integrated Analytical Platform, Common national IT infrastructure, Open Data; - finally integrate the dispersed resources; - provide standardisation of public information; provide the basis for public administration projects to be funded through the 2014-2020 EU financial perspective NPII's coordination mechanism is to be based on the concept of the Chief Information Officer	[describe project here]	2	"One of the reviewed aspects of NIF implementation will be alignment with EIF Recommendation 21".	0
When establishing (European) public services, public administrations should prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support. EIF, Recommendation 22 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	§16 1 Electronic systems used by entities performing public tasks shall be equipped with hardware components or software to exchange data with other IT systems using communication protocols and encryption specified in the applicable regulations, norms, standards and recommendations set by a national standardization or standardization body of the European Union. §16 2 Where, in a given case there are no regulations, norms or standards referred to in paragraph. 1, the standards recognized at international level, in particular developed by: 1) The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and published as a Request For Comments (RFC) 2) The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and published as a W3C Recommendation (REC) 3 Adequately to the needs of the tasks performed and the current state of information technology. §16 3 Information on the availability of descriptions of standards referred to in paragraph. 2, the Minister responsible for the computerization published in the Bulletin of Public Information. See §16, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	2	The Council of Ministers adopted the revised National Integrated Informatisation Programme (NPII). It features a detailed Action Plan of the Minister of Digital Affairs (PD MC) which provides for measures in order to: - deliver in 8 priority areas: RP Portal, Digital ID, National Registers System, Electronic Documentation Management, Data and service integration platform, Integrated Analytical Platform, Common national IT infrastructure, Open Data; - finally integrate the dispersed resources; - provide standardisation of public information; provide the basis for public administration projects to be funded through the 2014-2020 EU financial perspective NPII's coordination mechanism is to be based on the concept of the Chief Information Officer	[describe project here]	2	"One of the reviewed aspects of NIF implementation will be alignment with EIF Recommendation 21".	0
Contribution to the standardisation process Public administrations should lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs. EIF, Chapter 5, Recommendation 23 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	§ 9 Minister in charge of information technology provides: 1) The implementation of a public discussion on the recommendations of interoperability with the principle of technological neutrality and compliance with standards approved by a national standardization or standards about recommended or may be determined to be applicable by the European Union, carried out in a manner that ensures each stakeholder to possibly influence the development of recommendations; 2) Keeping the repository interoperability. See §9, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	1	The Council of Ministers adopted the revised National Integrated Informatisation Programme (NPII). It features a detailed Action Plan of the Minister of Digital Affairs (PD MC) which provides for measures in order to: - deliver in 8 priority areas: RP Portal, Digital ID, National Registers System, Electronic Documentation Management, Data and service integration platform, Integrated Analytical Platform, Common national IT infrastructure, Open Data; - finally integrate the dispersed resources; - provide standardisation of public information; provide the basis for public administration projects to be funded through the 2014-2020 EU financial perspective NPII's coordination mechanism is to be based on the concept of the Chief Information Officer	[describe project here]	2	"One of the reviewed aspects of NIF implementation will be alignment with EIF Recommendation 21".	0
Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange. EIF, Recommendation 13 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	The Regulation stipulates which activities are enforced on public administrations to safeguard information security. See Chapter IV, § 20, http://www.dziennikustaw.gov.pl/du/2012/526/D2012000052601.pdf	2	The Council of Ministers adopted the revised National Integrated Informatisation Programme (NPII). It features a detailed Action Plan of the Minister of Digital Affairs (PD MC) which provides for measures in order to: - deliver in 8 priority areas: RP Portal, Digital ID, National Registers System, Electronic Documentation Management, Data and service integration platform, Integrated Analytical Platform, Common national IT infrastructure, Open Data; - finally integrate the dispersed resources; - provide standardisation of public information; provide the basis for public administration projects to be funded through the 2014-2020 EU financial perspective NPII's coordination mechanism is to be based on the concept of the Chief Information Officer	[describe project here]	2	"One of the reviewed aspects of NIF implementation will be alignment with EIF Recommendation 21".	0
Governance Public administrations should establish a framework for the governance of their interoperability activities across administrative levels. EIF, Recommendation 25 Category: Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	The governance is placed next to NIF document by the role of The Council of Ministers for the digitization. Information about Council of Ministers for the Digitalization you can find on: http://krmc.mac.gov.pl/download/50/8348/ProtokolXXIIposiedzenie15112012.pdf See meeting minutes 15th of November 2012 (http://krmc.mac.gov.pl/download/50/8348/ProtokolXXIIposiedzenie15112012.pdf)	1	Committee of the Council of Ministers for the Digitization It is a subsidiary body of the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister. It includes tasks such as, in particular, consideration of drafts of government documents as it relates, inter alia, the digitalization of public administration and public registers, the development of the information society and the development of broadband networks, audiovisual policy, implementation of solutions, in particular concerning education, health and e-signature and application information technology in the construction of knowledge-based economy. Council for Digitization Council is a think-tank whose members support the knowledge and experience of the Ministry of Digital Affairs and Committee of the Council of Ministers for the Digitization. Council gives its opinion on the strategic documents and other documents related to digitization, connectivity and development of the information society. It works, for example in areas such as digital inclusion, protection of privacy on the network, removal of barriers to the development of the electronic economy, the reform of intellectual property rights on the network.		2	"One of the reviewed aspects of NIF implementation will be alignment with EIF Recommendation 21".	0

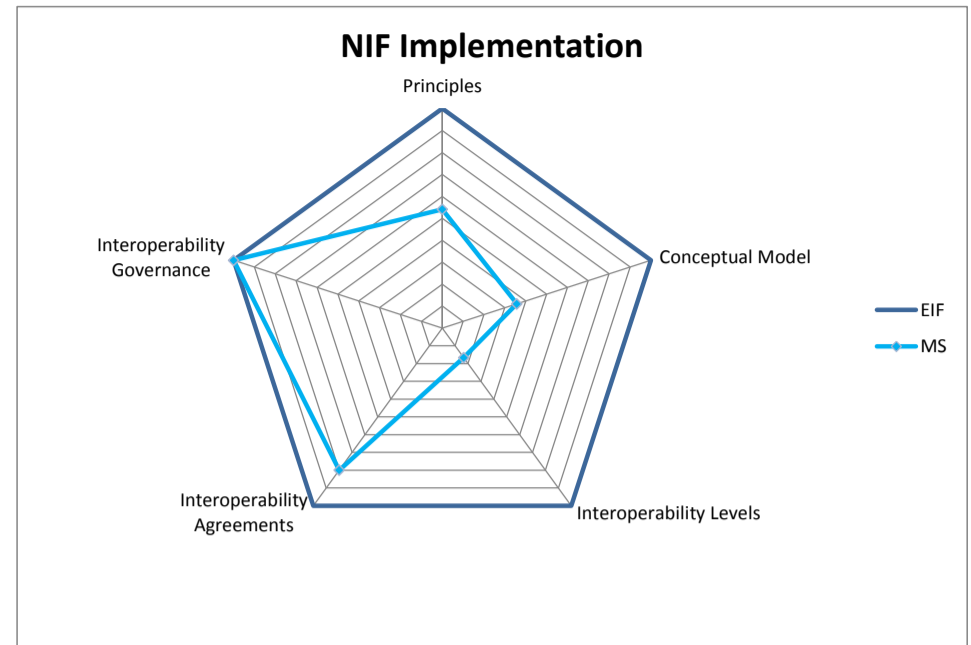
Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	79,2%
Conceptual Model	100%	92,9%
Interoperability Levels	100%	61,1%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	80,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	50,0%

Category	EIF Element	Scoring		
		Max	MS	
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	1	
	User-centricity	2	2	
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2	
	Security and privacy	2	2	
	Multilingualism	2	1	
	Administrative simplification	2	2	
	Transparency	2	1	
	Preservation of information	2	1	
	Openness	2	2	
	Reusability	2	1	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	2	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2	
	Total		24	19
	Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	2
Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?		2	2	
Total			14	13
Interoperability Levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	2	
	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	2	
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	1	
	Total		18	11
Interoperability Agreements	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	2	
Total		10	8	
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	1	
	Total		2	1



Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	54,2%
Conceptual Model	100%	35,7%
Interoperability Levels	100%	16,7%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	80,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	100,0%

Category	EIF Element	Scoring		
		Max	MS	
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	0	
	User-centricity	2	2	
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2	
	Security and privacy	2	1	
	Multilingualism	2	1	
	Administrative simplification	2	1	
	Transparency	2	2	
	Preservation of information	2	1	
	Openness	2	1	
	Reusability	2	0	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	0	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2	
	Total		24	13
	Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	1
Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?		2	0	
Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?		2	0	
Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?		2	0	
Total			14	5
Interoperability Levels		Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	0
		Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	0
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	0	
	Total		18	3
Interoperability Agreements	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	2	
Total		10	8	
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	2	
	Total		2	2



Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	54,2%
Conceptual Model	100%	35,7%
Interoperability Levels	100%	5,6%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	0,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	0,0%

Category	EIF Element	Scoring		
		Max	MS	
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	2	
	User-centricity	2	2	
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	0	
	Security and privacy	2	2	
	Multilingualism	2	1	
	Administrative simplification	2	1	
	Transparency	2	1	
	Preservation of information	2	2	
	Openness	2	0	
	Reusability	2	0	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	0	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2	
	Total		24	13
	Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	1
Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?		2	0	
Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?		2	0	
Total			14	5
Interoperability Levels		Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	0
		Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	0
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	0	
	Total		18	1
Interoperability Agreements	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	0	
Total		10	0	
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	0	
	Total		2	0

