

Factsheet:

Access to Base Registries in Poland

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Poland towards Interoperability

The core of the Polish interoperability is built around the legal dimension through its National Interoperability Framework (NIF) for public administration, directly structured through a Council of Ministers regulation¹. Apart from the NIF, the regulation sets out the minimum requirements for the exchange of information among public base registries and the minimum requirements for electronic systems, including the specification of data formats, communication protocols, encryption to be used in the software interfaces, ways to provide security and technical standards for the exchange of information. Together with this regulation, Poland has come up with several programmes and strategies to improve their e-Government and deliver efficient public services to citizens and businesses.

One of the most important programmes in terms of base registries is the **System of National Registries (SRP)**², which started in March 2015 and is led by the **Ministry of Digital Affairs**. The goal of the programme is to modernise the information systems and to support the integration and reconstruction of public records in Poland. **The System of National Registries**, consists of inter alia: the Population Registry (PESEL), the ID Cards Registry and the Social Security Registry³. Furthermore, it included the creation of a reference data model of natural persons located in the Social Security System.

The need for the SPR programme stems from the fact that each municipality was working on separate systems, the Polish authorities did not properly communicate between each other and the resources already collected in the various registries were not being fully used. This was the situation even though public authorities formally are obliged to obtain data from information and communication systems of other offices. Thus, the programme aims to enable the social security officials and authorised institutions to access all information stored in the base registries. This means that thanks to the System of National Registries, all municipalities will be connected to the system and gain access to the national database. Among the benefits of the programme - what can be highlighted - are the migration of data to common Data Centres and the technical integration with a reference registry put in place, eliminating the storage of the same data in several registries and avoiding the collection of the same information. This initiative aims to eliminate the need for the citizens to provide the same information to multiple offices, hence stepping towards abiding to the **“Once-Only” Principle**⁴.

Officials can work through an application called “Source”, a secure programme that processes the data collected in the System of National Registries. This application is available free of charge to all eligible entities (e.g. municipalities and provincial offices).

Another important strategy was the **National Development Strategy 2020**⁵, which aimed at providing uniform rules for e-Government, electronic access and specific standards for public services, developing a single and interactive IT centre for the entire public administration and the digitisation of the public administration. The Electronic Platform of Public Administration Services (ePUAP) is to be an instrument that allows the achievement of those goals, among others.

¹ Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 12 April 2012 in national interoperability framework <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20160000113&type=2> (unified text)

² <https://mc.gov.pl/projekty/srp-system-rejestrow-panstwowych/opis-projektu>

³ https://www.zus.pl/portal/pomoc/index.html?rejestr_ubezpieczonych.html

<http://www.zus.pl/baza-wiedzy/o-platformie-uslug-elektronicznych-pue/o-platformie-uslug-elektronicznych-pue-informacje-dotyzce-pue>

⁴ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/event/egovernment-and-reduction-administrative-burden-applying-%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%CB%9Conce-only%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%E2%84%A2-principle>

⁵ https://www.mr.gov.pl/media/3336/Strategia_Rozwoju_Kraju_2020.pdf

However, at the beginning of 2017, the National Development Strategy 2020 was replaced by a new mid-term strategy called the **Strategy for Responsible Development 2020**⁶.

Another important strategy is the **Digital Poland 2014-2020**⁷ programme. Its goal is to strengthen the digital foundation of the country by promoting efficient and user-friendly e-Government and public services. Priority Axis II of the strategy provides specific goals and an action plan towards achieving it. Hence the recommended actions pertain to the organisation of base registries, ensuring their interoperability, optimising the IT infrastructure, all whilst ensuring security of the communication and information systems.

Another objective of the Digital Poland 2014-2020 is the digital availability and usefulness of public sector information (PSI). The actions to be implemented in this field are linked to describing the public sector information with the use of metadata according to standards proposed by the minister responsible for informatisation. It is also necessary to adapt the information to machine-readable formats, linking thematic systems with national and foreign central systems (e.g. CRPI37), improving the quality of data, making information available online with the use of professional tools, especially programming interfaces (API) and raw data repositories. Other actions include the improvement of the accessibility of PSI according to at least WCAG 2.0 standards, ensuring electronic online access to national registries, ensuring security of systems making PSI available, ensuring an adequate level of sharing services, digitisation of PSI, especially cultural heritage resources and scientific resources, and building or extending infrastructure for storing the shared information.

Additionally, support will be provided to the areas related to data from administrative sources, e.g. demographic data, data concerning the production and consumption of energy, budget and tax data, data concerning business activity, environment protection and pollution data, information about the law and legislative processes.

The **National Integrated Informatisation Programme 2020**⁸, will provide a coherent and efficient flow of information to help the citizens carry out their duties to the state. Other areas of focus are the improvement of processes in public administration, the services it provides, along with accomplishing technological neutrality, so that the access to services for the administration are not restricted and emerge only from functional needs.

Lastly, the **Principles of Enterprise Architecture of Public Entities**⁹ document aims to describe the way electronic services should be designed, built and provided, by recommending the use of a set of principles for the government entities. Among those principles, are proposals regarding standardisation of data, the reuse of data processed by the service, service interoperability, user-centred service design, etc.

⁶ <http://www.monitorpolski.gov.pl/mp/2017/260/1>

⁷ <https://www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/>

⁸ <https://mc.gov.pl/konsultacje/program-zintegrowanej-informatyzacji-panstwa/program-zintegrowanej-informatyzacji-panstwa>

⁹ <https://mc.gov.pl/projekty/architektura-korporacyjna-panstwa/dokumenty>

Legal Interoperability

Legal interoperability, in the context of base registries, is about ensuring that public administrations in charge of the registries operate under a harmonised legal framework. Thus, the policies and strategies included in this common framework enable base registries to cooperate, resulting in cost and time savings.

In this context, the **Regulation on National Interoperability Framework**¹⁰ can be considered as the main legal artefact covering interoperability in Poland, divided into five different chapters. The first chapter describes the general provisions setting the scope of the regulation and a glossary. The second chapter describes the national interoperability framework providing details regarding what interoperability is and how it can be achieved on the different interoperability levels. The third chapter provides a summary of the regulation for the minimum requirements for public records and information in electronic form. The fourth one sets a synthesis of the regulation for the minimum requirements for the communication systems. Finally, the fifth chapter shares the transitional and final provisions of the regulation.

The regulation concludes with four additional annexes. The first annex sets the identifiers of objects which are available in the base registries' architecture. The second annex sets the data formats and standards which ensure access to information resources through the ICT systems that carry out public services. The third annex deals with data formats handled by public services in read mode. The fourth annex places the requirements for ICT systems of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0)¹¹ of W3C¹². The WCAG ensures that the access to public services is available in an electronic form and equal access to market information is guaranteed.

Additionally, of great importance is the **Act on the Computerisation of the Operations of the Entities Performing Public Tasks (2005)**¹³, which sets the principles for the establishment of a National Integrated Informatisation Programme, the adaptation of base registries and electronic data exchange with public bodies, including electronic documents. It covers the selection and publishing of software solutions, which would allow the connection and exchange of information between public and non-public bodies' IT systems. In addition, the Act establishes a set of rules (minimal requirements) for base registries on the basis of sector-specific regulations, guaranteeing openness of computerisation standards for IT systems used to perform public tasks. The Act puts in place the infrastructure programmes for all sectors of public administration and sets up the common interoperability framework for IT systems in the Polish public sector. Finally, the Act defines a public registry as "a register, file, inventory, list, directory or other form of record used to perform public tasks and maintained by public bodies on the basis of separate legal acts". The Act affects inter alia the following central and local registries:

- Population Registry (Powszechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludności - PESEL);
- Central Record of Vehicles (Centralna Ewidencja Pojazdów - CEP);
- Central Record of Drivers (Centralna Ewidencja Kierowców - CEK);
- Registry Office Record (Rejestr Dowodów Osobistych - RDO);
- Central Record of Issued and Invalidated Passports (Centralna Ewidencja Wydanych i Unieważnionych Dokumentów Paszportowych);
- Central Registration And Information On Business (Centralna Ewidencja i Informacja o Działalności Gospodarczej - CEIDG);
- Central Record of Parking Card Holders (centralnej ewidencji posiadaczy kart parkingowych – CEiIKP);

¹⁰ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU2016000113&type=2> (unified text)

¹¹ <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG/>

¹² <http://www.w3.org/>

¹³ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20050640565&type=3> (unified text)

- Tax Registry (Numer Identyfikacji Podatkowej – NIP);
- National Court Registry (Krajowy Rejestr Sądowy – KRS).

The **Act on Access to Public Information¹⁴ (amended in 2004)** permits anyone to request access to public information held by public and private bodies exercising public tasks. Public institutions are required to publish information on their policies, legal organisation and principles of operation, public assets, contents of administrative acts and decisions. The Act requires an official electronic journal to keep public information - the Public Information Bulletin – and access to its information through computer networks.

The **Law amending the Law on Access to Public Information and related laws (2011)¹⁵** is the main one transposing into national law the Directive 2013/37/EU of 26 June 2013 amending Directive 2003/98/EC on the re-use of public sector information. The Law introduces the obligation to provide public information intended for reuse. The amendment also improves the means for obtaining reused public information. When the public information is published in the Public Information Bulletin, there is no need to submit an application anymore. In 2014, the open data portal¹⁶ was launched. It aims at being the single point of contact for public open data.

The **Act on the Protection of Personal Data¹⁷** (1997, amended three times in 2004) ensures there is no breach of provisions on personal data. The Inspector General for the Protection of Personal Data supervises the observance of the Act.

None of the legislations above mention the “Once-Only” Principle, demonstrating that Poland still has some way to go towards implementing it. Furthermore, with regards to base registries, as was mentioned before, the **Act on the Computerisation of the Operations of the Entities Performing Public Tasks (2005)¹⁸** is the only piece of legislation which defines public registries, as specific regulations do not provide a separate definition of what a concrete (population, business) registry is:

- The **Act of 20 August 1997 on the National Court Registry¹⁸** sets out the provisions for the legal entities. According to the Act, the registry is divided into the registry of entrepreneurs, the registry of associations, other social and professional organisations, foundations and independent public health care institutions and the registry of insolvent debtors. The Ministry of Justice, through the Central Information National Court Registry (the Central Information), is managing the registry. The registry is open, meaning that everyone has the right to access the data contained in the Registry via the Central Information National Court Registry and everyone has the right to obtain certified copies, extracts, certificates and information from the registry.
- The **Act of 24 September 2010 on Population Registry¹⁹** sets out the principles of the registry, the scope, the enrolment of data and the principles of data sharing collected in the Universal Electronic System of Population Registry, which is the national identification number used in Poland. It also provides the rules and procedures of assigning the number of the Universal Electronic System for Registration of the Population and the rules for the registration obligation for Polish citizens and foreigners.

The Act of 24 September 2010 on the Population Registry, together with the Act of 6 August 2010 on Personal Identity Cards, and the draft of the new Law on civil status (prepared by the Government Legislation Centre, currently in the legislative process) form the main legal basis for the implementation of the E-Dowód Programme and therefore the System of National Registries.²⁰

¹⁴ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20011121198&type=3>

¹⁵ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20112041195>

¹⁶ www.DanePubliczne.gov.pl

¹⁷ <http://isip.sejm.gov.pl/Download;jsessionid=859B7F0D43D212314033697A842D9C70?id=WDU19971330883&type=3>

¹⁸ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU19971210769&type=3>

¹⁹ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20102171427&type=3>

²⁰ <http://plid.obywatel.gov.pl/zmiany-prawa-urzednik>

- The Land Registry System is regulated under the **Land Registries and Mortgages Act**²¹ and the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 15 February 2016 r. on the establishment and operation of Land Registries in the IT system²². The Land Registry System is kept to establish the legal status of real estate. It contains information such as the designation of the estate, details of the owner of the estate or the holder of perpetual usufruct, information on other parties' rights in rem and the type and amount of the mortgage charged against the estate. The registries are public and anyone may consult them.
- Additionally, the **Regulation on the manner, scope and mode of access to data stored in a Public Registry (2005)**²³ sets out the terms under which the public can access to data stored in a public registry.

²¹ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20170001007&type=3> (unified text)

²² <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20160000312>

²³ <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/Download?id=WDU20052051692&type=2>

Organisational Interoperability

Organisational interoperability is achieved by public operators when the information is shared in ways that allow for effective review, social access and the terms of use of the services are provided by those very same entities/operators. A clear indication of which Ministry is responsible for the information technology for the publication of information is also necessary. There is also ongoing standardisation and harmonisation of procedures, which takes into account the need to ensure proper cooperation among the bodies pursuing public tasks. The publishing and updating of the descriptions of procedures in the Bulletin of Public Information is also to be considered when dealing with cases from the scope of its electronic properties.

The **Ministry of Digital Affairs**²⁴ is focused on the informatisation of the public sector, reinforcing the creation of digital services and promoting digital competences among citizens and businesses. The Ministry determined 18 areas for further development, among which are the integration and development of public registries, a public administration heading toward digital services through one portal of information and services, a standard and unified digital identification of citizens, the development of e-administration data processing centres and the adoption of standard electronic circulation of documents in administration, among many others.

The interoperability governance, on the other hand, is under the control of the **Committee of the Council of Ministers for Digitisation**²⁵, which is responsible for the digitisation of the public administration and registries, progress of information society, as well as national strategic documents or plans. Examples of these are the Principles of Enterprise Architecture of Public Entities or the National Operational Programmes, which are related to European funds aimed at the computerisation and development of the information society. The Committee also ensures the public administration's compliance with its obligations under the European Digital Agenda.

Regarding the base registries, the following table gathers the main ones in Poland, together with the public administration bodies to which they belong and the master data type/s they handle:

Base Registry	Authority	Master Data
Population Registry	Ministry of Digital Affairs	PERSONAL DATA (NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS)
Vehicle Registry / Central Record of Vehicles	Ministry of Digital Affairs	VEHICLES
National Court Registry	Ministry of Justice	BUSINESS
Land Registry	Ministry of Justice	LAND, REAL ESTATE AND PARCELS

The registries are centralised and managed at national level.

²⁴ <https://mc.gov.pl/aktualnosci/nowa-koncepcja-wdrozenia-polskiego-dowodu-osobistego-z-warstwa-elektroniczna>

²⁵ <https://mc.gov.pl/en/the-areas-of-our-activity>

Semantic Interoperability

In the area of e-Government, information interoperability has to face a recurrent issue. Due to the still non-electronic nature of many public sector services, there is a lack of common fields, standardisation and adherence to common definitions.

In Poland (and according to the NIF), interoperability at the semantic level is achieved by the use and application of structured data. Whereby its meaning is to be published on the inter-operational repository as well as by the use of public reference records kept by the operators containing reference data.

In line with the previous, the regulation recommends to use a common taxonomy, to agree on formalised specifications and to support communities related to semantic interoperability.

On the other hand, the **Principles of Enterprise Architecture of Public Entities**²⁶ document has a section on data as well. It recommends the creation of a: (1) unified data model which will be compatible with the National Interoperability Framework, (2) the classification standards laid down by the law, as well as (3) the schema contained in the interoperability repository ePUAP. Regarding the data available for re-use, it has to be published together with their metadata and compliant with the data standards set by law.

The information from the System of National Registries can also be accessed by authorised external entities. In order to maintain the needed level of safety and quality of data, a specific **Canonical Data Model**²⁷, used as a guideline, was implemented.

Three different packages were created, which are: WSDL files describing web services interfaces, XSD files presenting the data model used in web services and rules for WSDL and XSD files. This information can be accessed only by contacting the Ministry of Digitisation, where the access procedure will differ for the different entities.

A well-structured technical document that describes the **Data Models to be used in the System of National Registries**²⁸, is also available. The document provides a detailed description of the project assumptions concerning the construction of the data and service model for the System of National Registries. It also lays out (1) a description of the procedure and versions of the data and service model, (2) a description of the data model divided into 4 domains along with the XSD schema to define the data model and their documentation, (3) a description of the service model divided into domain together with WSDL files defining the service model and their documentation and (4) a description of the architecture of the System of National Registries (SRP) from the point of view of an external consumer along with technical information on how to connect external systems to the SRP.

In order to ensure the quality of data, the “**Source**”²⁹ tool was created, which is a free and safe program for editing and processing of data collected in the System of National Registries. Some basic features of the “Source” tool are online access to data, editing of data by the authorised institution with automatic adjustment of the information, intelligent forms based on the data available in the system, automatic data verification, dictionaries checking the correct spelling, additional descriptions of the editable fields, etc.

²⁶ <https://mc.gov.pl/projekty/architektura-korporacyjna-panstwa/dokumenty>

²⁷ <http://plid.obywatel.gov.pl/kanoniczny-urzednik>

²⁸ <https://mc.gov.pl/projekty/portfel-projektow/wizja-architektury-informacyjnej-panstwa>

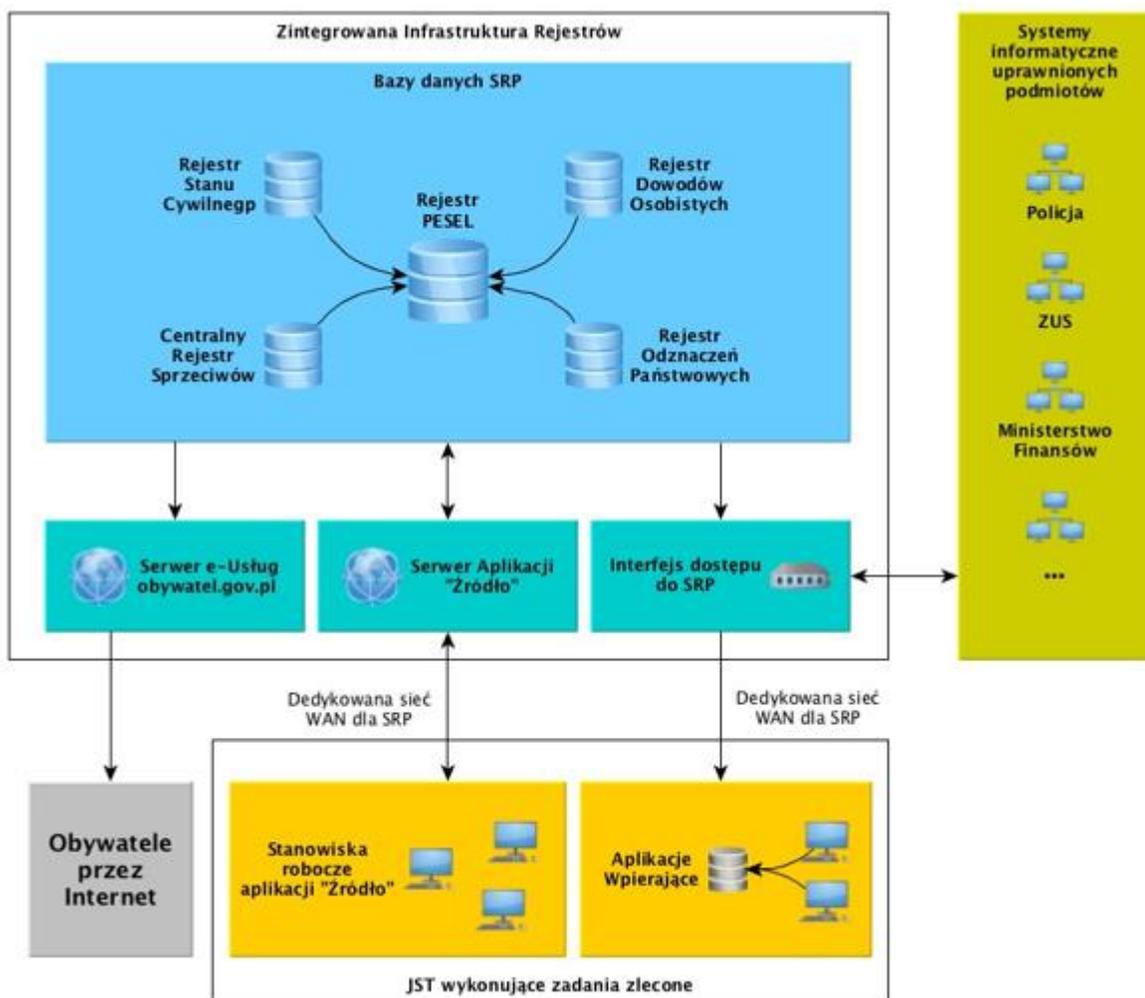
²⁹ <http://plid.obywatel.gov.pl/zrodlo-urzednik>

Technical Interoperability

Technical interoperability covers the applications and the infrastructures linking systems and services including aspects such as interface specifications, interconnection services, data integration services, data presentation and exchange, secure communication protocols etc.

In Poland (and according to the NIF), the technical interoperability is achieved by the application of the minimum requirements for electronic systems, considering the provisions of the relevant Polish and international standards. The regulation, in its annexes, describes the concrete data sets, data formats and standards to be used through ICT systems which carry out public services.

As previously mentioned, the System of the National Registry is the main national initiative aimed at interconnecting specific key base registries. From the technical perspective, it would be important to analyse the system's architecture, summarised in the figure below:



The above diagram schematically shows, the individual components of the System of National Registries (SRP) and the relationship among them.

The main element of the System of National Registries, which stores and provides access to information about citizens, is the Population Registry (PESEL), placed in the middle of the diagram. This registry is associated with 4 other registries. The first one is the Registry of Identity Cards, which collects information

associated with a specific person based on the social security number and its basic data. The Registry of Civil Status collects the information from the civil status offices, such as the births, marriages and deaths, constituting the raw data of the Social Security Registry. The Central Registry of Objections collects information with regards to the citizens' objections to the transplants of organs and tissues, while the Registry of State Awards collects information about the medals and decorations received by Polish citizens.

The SRP is a centralised built-in technology systems, and to support the system, a standard Web browser was used.

The system does not save the data entered by the users, therefore the data is immediately sent and stored on central system servers. The same is applied to the queries about the data.

The system adopted an application called "Source", which allows for the recording of data in the central database and other advanced features. This is an application installed on the central servers, which is called and supported using a Web browser on the workstation of the user.

The municipalities do not have the ability to record directly the data in the central databases. They can only connect to the SRP in a read mode, through a special access interface. These applications are called "Supporting application" and they are responsible for important tasks carried out at municipalities' level, such as voters' registry. Also, the "Supporting applications", from 1 March 2015, must update the data collected in the local municipal registries.

An important front office platform is the **Electronic Platform of Public Administration Services (ePUAP)**³⁰, a Polish IT platform created for the public administration (current version: 2). Its main functionalities are to be a common platform that public administration uses to provide services, to be a tool meant to facilitate interoperability by allowing the institutions to interact, communicate and share information, and to be an Electronic Inbox, which in turn permit public actors to carry out the legal requirements of accepting documents in electronic form.

Therefore, ePUAP can be considered as:

- a public services catalogue, which is a standard for presenting and describing administration services;
- a web platform designed to provide public services online;
- an interoperability portal providing recommendations for electronic documents and forms used within Polish administration systems to assure the uniformity of IT standards;
- and a Central Repository of Electronic Document Models, which is a database for valid document models and electronic forms.

The ePUAP will be connected to national base registries through the System of National Registries (SPR).

The public service catalogue was created to standardise the way in which public administration services are presented. The platform can be used for free incentivising public bodies' exchange of documents and data.

Regarding the standardisation of data, objects specified in the law (including the National Interoperability Framework) and the schemas placed in the repository of interoperability of ePUAP are to be used in the data model.

ePUAP is also the one-stop-shop portal for Polish citizens, as it enables them to perform official and administrative procedures through a single sign-on with the citizen identification number verification.

³⁰ Elektroniczna Platforma Usług Administracji Publicznej originally

Parallel to ePUAP, in order to develop interfaces between authentic sources, the Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) was generated. It also partially provides for the infrastructure to connect base registries.

WSDL is used to standardise communications protocols and message formats by defining an XML format for describing network services as collections of communication endpoints able to exchange messages. It provides documentation for distributed systems and serves as a recipe for automating the details involved in applications communication.

The Web Service Definition Language document describes how to use WSDL in combination with SOAP 1.1, HTTP GET/POST, and MIME, although WSDL can be used regardless of what message formats or network protocols are used to communicate.

Cross-border Interoperability

Poland is a participant of EUCARIS³¹ and is making use of its technology for information exchange based on the EU Prüm Council Decisions, the 3rd Driving Licence Directive and the Road Safety Directive.

Poland is also a member of the ECRIS³² and ELRA³³ through the Polish Association of Registrars.

³¹ <https://www.eucaris.net/countries/poland/>

³² https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_criminal_records-95-pl-en.do?member=1

³³ <http://www.elra.eu/geographic-search/elra-members/>

E-Government Public Services making use of Base Registries data

As mentioned before, the one-stop shop for citizens and businesses to access all the public services is the Electronic Platform of Public Administration Services (ePUAP)³⁴. The portal is divided in two, a part for services directed to citizens and businesses and the other one related to public bodies.

Regarding the services aimed at citizens, a catalogue of services is available divided by themes:

 500+ Family 500- Most often settled matters	 Recent services Recent central services Most often settled matters	 citizenship Family Identity documents Elections Civil status Birth of a child Most often settled matters	 Work and employment Job search Activities involving job placement and professional activation Electronic services provided by labor offices Pensions Most often settled matters
 entrepreneurship business registers Economic activity Permits and licenses Measuring instruments Running and starting a business Most often settled matters	 Education The education system The enrollment of students Awards and scholarships, professional promotion Funding trips, camps, school workshops, educational costs recognition of qualifications Most often settled matters	 Taxes, fees, customs duties taxes Charges Declarations and customs declarations The settlement of income tax from individuals The settlement of income tax from legal persons Most often settled matters	 Health Prevention and health Medical records Medical records Financing benefits disabled Most often settled matters
 social security social benefits Social activity Funding from the National Fund for Rehabilitation Receipt of social benefit social insurance Most often settled matters	 Governing Law and Jurisdiction mediation Most often settled matters	 Execution enforcement orders coincidences Most often settled matters	 Other official matters public procurement Correspondence with the office Obtaining data from the census Enforcement of receivables (conducting enforcement proceedings) Processing of personal data Most often settled matters

There are other portals that offer similar services as ePUAP, especially when it comes to providing information.

Among those is the portal for the **central registration and information on business**³⁵ - the business registry portal - where all individuals with a trusted profile or electronic signature can access all the formalities required to start up, suspend or renew a business.

In addition, information regarding companies, foundations, associations and other entities can be accessed via the Ministry of Justice portal³⁶. The companies can be searched by its National Court Registry ID number (KRS ID number - **Krajowy Rejestr Sądowy – National Court Registry**), or by its entities' name.

Moreover, a beta portal that is useful for citizens concerning the administrative procedures, is **Obywatel.gov.pl**. It was created in 2015 and it only provides information and application forms for

³⁴ <https://epuap.gov.pl/wps/portal/strefa-klienta>

³⁵ <https://prod.ceidg.gov.pl/CEIDG.CMS.ENGINE/?D:f124ce8a-3e72-4588-8380-63e8ad33621f> (English version)

³⁶ <https://ems.ms.gov.pl/start>

services such as driver's license, change of address, certificates (birth, death, marriage), car registration, etc.

The difference between this portal and ePUAP is that the former allows the citizens to do electronically many official matters, for example, get an ID card, while Obywatel.gov.pl is just for information matters.

<p>Documents and personal data</p> <p>Driver's license, identity card, passport. Change and access to personal data</p>	<p>Drivers and Vehicles</p> <p>Driver's license, vehicle registration and deregistration</p>	<p>Trip abroad</p> <p>EHIC, passport, passport for the child, notification of departure and return</p>
<p>Marriage</p> <p>Civil marriage and religious, marriage, change of name</p>	<p>Children</p> <p>Birth, kindergarten, Large Family Card, tax and benefits</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>School, college, certificate, funding for textbooks</p>
<p>Death</p> <p>Funeral allowance, death certificate, death notification</p>	<p>Certificates and copies</p> <p>Criminal records, land registers, copy of birth certificate and other</p>	<p>Property and the environment</p> <p>Building a house, apartment for Young, felling of trees, geodetic and cartographic</p>
<p>Benefits and financial aid</p> <p>Parental leave, subsidies, relief, benefit ZUS</p>	<p>Health and social insurance</p> <p>Pensions, rehabilitation services and other services ZUS and NFZ</p>	<p>Report</p> <p>Join interim report steady, check the foreigner</p>

The portal of Ministry of Digital Affairs³⁷ also provides information regarding services related to the Population Registry, although the majority of them can be accessed via the platforms mentioned above too.

The Central Vehicle and Drivers Registry in Poland are also placed in a dedicated website³⁸.

³⁷ <https://obywatel.gov.pl/>

³⁸ <http://www.cepik.gov.pl/>