

Polish State Information Architecture Roadshow

Michał Bukowski

MINISTRY OF DIGITAL AFFAIRS 22-11-2024

Digital government

Service delivery between government and the public - as well as within government using information and communication technologies.



Digital government scope: supranational (e.g. EU), national, regional and local.

have

Ξ

Latvia

Poland

Digital government: challenges

- Lack of single cross-government vision of digital government: silo-based views.
- Lack of top-level ownership and effective crossgovernment decision-making.
- Failure to provide services with a real value to citizens.
- Lack of cooperation in creation and use of shared digital government services.
- Lack of required skills at all levels to implement the coherent digital government program.

Based on: OASIS "Avoiding the Pitfalls of eGovernment" 2010

... and more challenges

- Electronic services are provided by thousands of public organizations of varied digital maturity.
- A significant number of datasets is collected multiple times (duplicated) at central, regional and local level.
 It is not reused sufficiently, resulting in excessive data collection costs and information inconsistency.
- Lack of consistent identification of the state's information resources and the inability to assign reference status to public registers' data.



Digital government is served by public administration



Public administration

"System made up of people, organized for the purpose of constant, systematic, futureoriented realization of the common good as a public mission, consisting mainly (though not exclusively) on the ongoing implementation of laws, equipped for this purpose with state authority and material and technical means".

I. Lipowicz, PhD

administration Public





"A system is a whole separated from the environment, composed of elements (subsystems) that are directly or indirectly related to each other."

System







Systems thinking

"Systems thinking is a way of

making sense of the complexity of the world

by looking at it in terms of <u>wholes</u> and <u>relationships</u> rather than by splitting it down into its parts."

M. Ramage and K. Shipp



Systems thinking



Systems thinking approach to the development of effective, interoperable and inclusive digital government





Effective

- Effective: able to reach the goals.
- + Efficient: long term benefits are greater than efforts (including costs).







Interoperable

Capable of effective co-operation: organizations, people, regulations, processes, data, applications, and infrastructure.

Inclusive

Providing equal opportunity for individuals and groups to participate.





Architecting the government

- Public administration is a <u>complex system</u>: cultural, legal, organizational, semantic, and technical aspects.
- The best way to understand the system and address its challenges is to use systems thinking methods.

State Information Architecture



In Poland we use State Information Architecture - **enterprise architecture** (systems thinking) approach to <u>public administration digital transformation</u>.

Digital government transformation

<u>Comprehensive improvement in **quality of services**</u> provided by public entities is possible due to organizational transformation.



Enterprise architecture

Enterprise architecture approach is required when the complexity of the organization is high, and the organization operates in a rapidly changing environment.





high complexity

rapidly changing environment

State Information Architecture

Public administration

- very high complexity: complex structure of a very large number of entities,
- moderate speed of changes: due to the digitalization the environment changes quickly, while the law changes slowly.



State Information Architecture

uses principles and **visual models**, which reflect Polish public administration organization and development.



Example: ICT system co-operation model





Principles and models

- Lead to <u>better understanding</u> of digital government, which allow further reduction of administration complexity.
- Contribute to increase in interoperability, re-use and effectiveness of whole system of public administration.

Ministry of Digital Affairs goals

- To create a coherent, logical and efficient state information system which provides <u>high-quality</u> <u>digital services</u> for citizens and entrepreneurs in a cost-effective way.
- To ensure the <u>interoperability</u> of existing and new ICT systems of public administration (including the elimination of duplicate functions).

PL National Interoperability Framework domain model



State Information Architecture

Definition

State Information Architecture –

government digital transformation methodology,

implementing the objectives of the digital strategy,

based on architecture models,

including principles, standards, guidelines and architecture recommendations.

Digital state: cascade





Source: Sobczak, A. "Zastosowanie pryncypiów architektury korporacyjnej w organizacjach publicznych", 2008

State Information Architecture

Target enterprise architecture cascade:





What is State Information Architecture about?

State Information Architecture layers





metamode GAF





DEVELOPMENT

Development of architecture artifacts

- Development of SIA products: metamodel, model, vision, universal model for implementing e-services, method for building an interoperable IT system, cascade of architectures, etc.
- Improving artifacts by obtaining feedback from stakeholders (PDCA).

SUPPORT

Support for public entities in the use of SIA and building domain architectures

- Support for the Minister of Digital Affairs in the creation and operationalization of the Digital Strategy (SIA Vision -> Project portfolio).
- Support for public entities in planning, development and withdrawing public e-services - based on SIA artifacts from the SIA repository in architecture layers.

EDUCATION

Gaining/improving competences and sharing architectural knowledge

- Building awareness of the existence and benefits of SIA, as well as building the segment architecture in line with the strategic SIA.
- Mutual learning with the commercial environment where the architectural approach is applied.

ASSURANCE

Assuring the compliance of key public digital services with SIA artifacts

- Conducted for the entire life cycle of the public digital service.
- Self-control of SIA stakeholders based on the shared SIA artifacts (planned).



Interoperability and State Information Architecture Portal



Interoperability and architecture portal

- Launched in February 2021.
- Purpose
 - to increase the degree of regional, national and transeuropean interoperability,
 - ensure a widespread use of the State Information Architecture.





Interoperability and architecture portal

Information on:

- Strategies and programs, legislation, interoperability and architecture frameworks, standards and recommendations, and document structures, as well as on public IT systems and public registers.
- State Information Architecture, including its principles, vision, models and management processes.
- New videos and presentations on the State Information Architecture and interoperability are regularly published.



Academy focuses on the architectural approach and interoperability aspects of government information systems.

- **Mission**: To enhance the <u>practical knowledge</u> of government administration regarding the public information resources, for their utilization in the digital transformation processes.
- Vision: To achieve a high level of digital maturity in the Polish administration, consequently consolidating, standardizing, and improving the efficiency of digital services, as well as the quality of planning and implementation of public projects.

More than 600 public servants has been trained online and onsite.



All presentations and recordings are available online: www.gov.pl/web/ia/studium-aip



Interoperability: an introductory course

First European Commission and Polish joint educational venture. <u>Course published</u> on the official civil service e-learning platform.





Polish State Information Architecture: past and present

SIA: past and present

before 2014: humble beginnings

2017-2024: reaching maturity

eGov Portal Development Vision: Government Enterprise Architecture as a prerequisite for an effective and efficient digital state development

2014-2016: preliminary phase

- Stakeholder identification and analysis
- Communication based on stakeholder analysis
- Government EA visual identification
- Government enterprise architecture principles: developed during cocreation process
- Government enterprise architecture vision: prototype

EA repository

- Architecture vision
- Architecture metamodel
- Architecture governance
 processes
- LOST-layers models for public IT systems and public registers, incl. cooperation and data flow models
- Reference data models
- SIA assurance process
- Interoperability and State Information Architecture Portal
- SIA Study

2025+: looking for the future

- SIA one of the pillars of state digital transformation
- Hard law SIA conformance requirements
- SIA in support for crossborder and national interoperability assessments

Polish regulations on State Information Architecture and interoperability

PL regulations: present



Digital Strategy

- First State Information Architecture definition.
- Basis for architecture principles, as-is and to-be architecture models to be used in government digital transformation.
- Architecture assurance proces by Committee of the Council of Ministers on Digitization.
- Basis for central government Public IT Systems and Public Registers Inventory.

PL regulations: present

Act on the Computerisation of the Operations of the Entities Performing Public Tasks



The Regulation on the National Interoperability Framework, minimum requirements for public registers and information exchange in electronic form, and minimum requirements for ICT systems, adopted on 12 April 2012 by the Council of Ministers, was further amended in 2014, 2016 and 2017.

PL NIF: systems, registers and entities



PL NIF: conformance



Each entity performing public tasks must adapt its IT systems and registers so that they meet the minimum requirements specified in Polish National Interoperability Framework.

PL NIF: key aspects



- Interoperability: organizational, semantic & technical.
- Guiding principle: technology neutrality.
- IT systems architecture: incl. SOA, web-services, encryption protocols for data interchange.
- IT systems minimal requirements, incl. information security, file formats, digital signature formats.
- Public registers minimal requirements, including structures of reference data objects.

PL regulations: present



Internal Ministry of Digital Affairs regulations

• Project management methodology: project charter is verified against State Information Architecture.

IT Projects assessments



Enterprise Architecture Board assesses IT projects descriptions:

- for compliance with State
 Information Architecture,
- against Polish National Interoperability
 Framework requirements.

Compliance with the State Information Architecture

QUALITÀ

TALY'S FAVOUR

... supports **re-use of existing e-government solutions** and design in accordance with the government enterprise architecture vision.

Strategies & legislation drafts



Policymakers also receive opinions on the drafts of their digital strategies or legal acts drafts, which are verified for compliance with State Information Architecture.



New Digital Strategy

• State Information Architecture as a one of the pillars of state digital transformation.



New act on the Computerisation of the Operations of the Entities Performing Public Tasks:

- Basis for State Information Architecture preparation and development.
- New SIA definition.
- Public IT systems and public registers must conform to SIA principles, standards, and recommendations.
- Public IT systems share data via API.



New regulation on the National Interoperability Framework, minimum requirements for public registers, and minimum requirements for ICT systems and data exchange in electronic form – additions:

- National interoperability assessments.
- API requirement for central government public registers.
- Public register's single point of contact.
- API standard: default REST, SOAP supplementary.



The Regulation on the Interoperability Repository

- Register of public registers.
- Public registers metadata.
- Information about public IT systems APIs.
- National interoperability assessment reports.
- Cross-border interoperability assessment reports.
- Reports on interoperability standards and specification peruse.



Thank you!

Michał Bukowski michal.bukowski@cyfra.gov.pl