

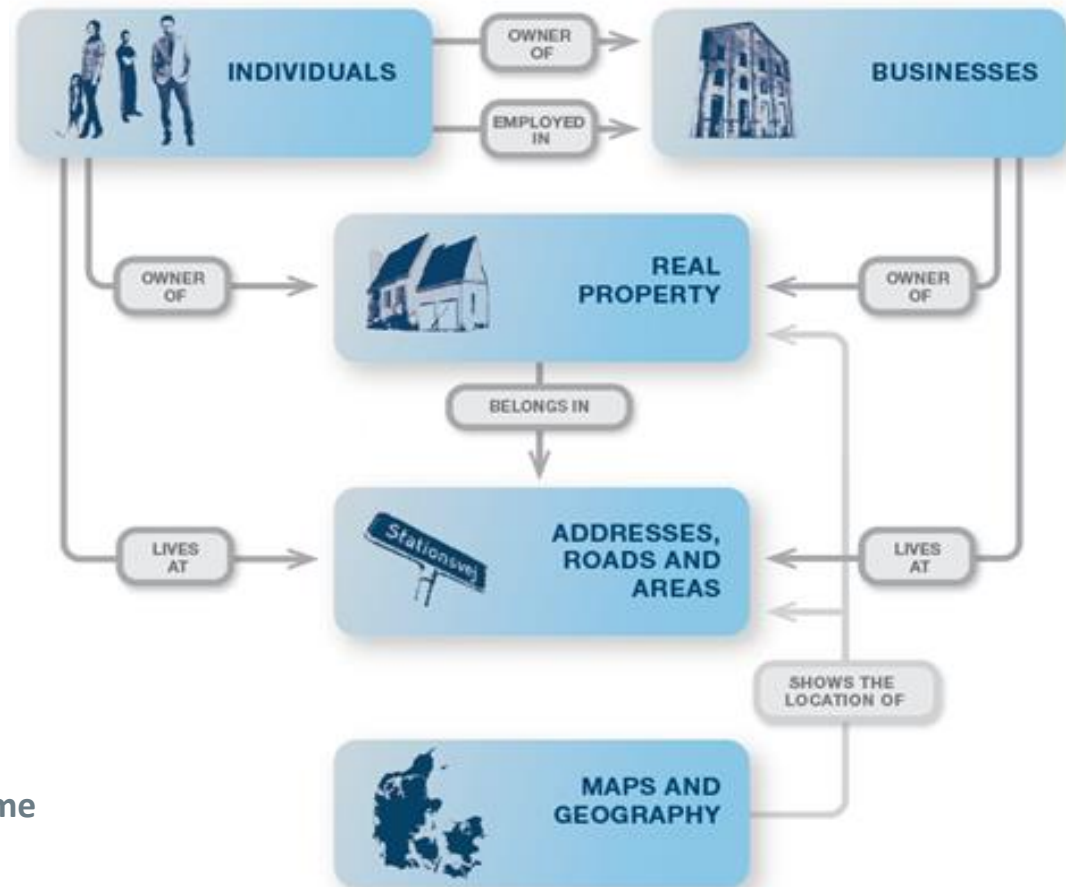


The importance of Base Registries in the implementation of the "once-only" principle

Warsaw, Poland

Vassilios Peristeras
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In order to carry out its tasks, any public authority needs access to data. Some of this data is required by several authorities in different administrative areas and levels. This is basic data.



From the Danish Basic Data Programme

Base registry refers to a trusted authentic source of information under the control of an appointed public administration or organisation appointed by government. According to the European Interoperability Framework, base registries are:

*“reliable sources of basic information on items such as **persons, companies, vehicles, licences, buildings, locations and roads**” and “are **authentic and authoritative** and form, separately or in combination, the cornerstone of public services”.*

Source: European Interoperability Framework

Base registry owner refers to the organisation that is the appointed controller of the data in the base registry.

Basic data: base registries' data is sometimes referred to as 'basic data'.

Electronic record, a record which is in electronic form as a result of having been created by a software application or as a result of digitisation, e.g. by scanning.

Why access to Base Registries is important?



- Most of the information about a Business or a Citizen needed by Public Administrations is held in one or more Registries
- Registers are highly specialised (One type of Registry -> one type of information; e.g. Cadastre, Criminal, Business, Census, etc.)
- Public Administrations should get any information from one or another Base Registry without having to request it from the Business or Citizen

Accessibility and Interoperability of Base Registries are **enablers of the Once-Only Principle**



RECOMMENDATION 11

“Public administrations should ***make their authentic sources of information available to others*** while implementing the appropriate access and control mechanisms to ensure security and privacy as foreseen in the relevant legislation.”

Source: European Interoperability Framework

RECOMMENDATION 12

“Public administrations, when working to establish European public services, should ***develop interfaces to authentic sources and align them at semantic and technical level.***”

Source: European Interoperability Framework



Good practice #1: Equivalence of paper and electronic base registries records is formalised in legislation

Estonia (X-Road), Spain (Intermediation Platform) and Belgium (Magda)

Good practice #2: Principles of data sharing across sectors are formalised to bridge differences in legislation

Belgium (Fedict), Netherlands (I-NUP)



Good practice #6: Cross-organisational committees, with decision-making power, coordinate the interconnection between base registries

Denmark (Grunddata), Estonia (X-Road), Finland (Registry Based Census), Belgium (Fedict)

Good practice #7: Collaborative processes are put in place to design interoperable interfaces used for interconnecting base registries

Finland (Registry Based Census), Belgium (Fedict)
Estonia (X-Road), Netherlands (I-NUP)

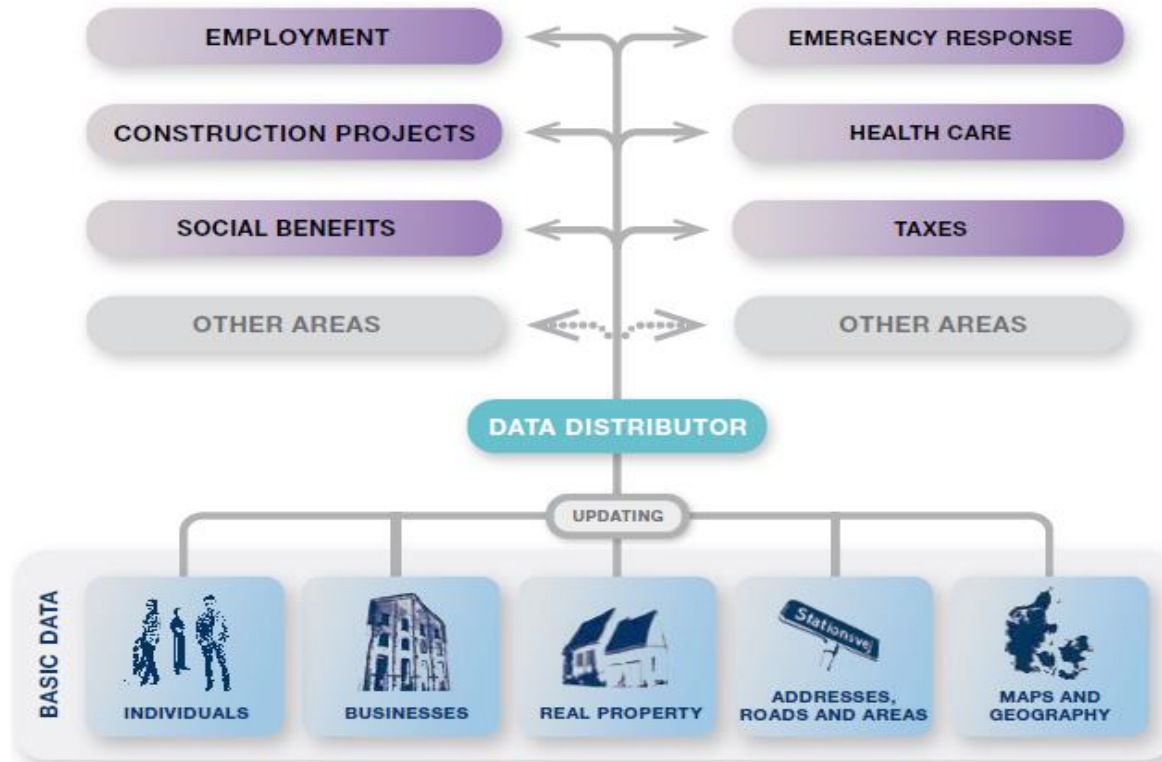
Good practice #8: The conditions for exchanging data between base registries are formalised in interoperability agreements which are respected

Spain (Intermediation Platform)

Good practice #10: All base registries have data management in place

Denmark (Grunddata)

System of Base Registries in the Denmark



From the Danish Basic Data Programme



Some key obstacles

- Quality of the data: outdated, inconsistent, incomplete...
- Non harmonised data definitions and descriptions
- Unclear (or undefined) responsibilities as to data delivery, data usage, data maintenance...
- Technical barriers
- Organisational and Legal barriers
- ...



Obstacles or difficulties in using basic data from other public entities (leading to the multiplication of registers)?

Legal constraints (i.e. data protection of personal data) ...

Lack of governance

No guarantees about the data quality (completeness, correction, updates, ...)

No guarantees about the service quality

No harmonisation of the data descriptions (no semantic alignment)

Lack of awareness of existing registers (no catalogue) and correspondent service offerings (service guarantees)

Absence of ICT systems supporting these exchanges

.....

Obstacles or difficulties in using electronic data instead of paper?

Legal constraints...

Absence of legal value of electronic data

No guarantees on the preservation of the data

...



Questions ?

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