



Base Registries

**ISA action 1.2-
State of play
and next steps**

10/03/2015

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- 1** **What is a Base Registry?**
- 2 Why access to Base Registries is important?
- 3 What is this action about?
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What is a Base Registry?



Base Registry

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, licenses, buildings, locations and roads” and “are authentic and authoritative and form, separately or in combination, the cornerstone of public services”.

http://ec.europa.eu/isa/documents/initial-report_en.pdf

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Why access to Base Registries is important?



Recognition Registries are acknowledged **Authorities**

Trustworthiness Registries account for the **quality and accuracy** of their data

Legal certainty In case of conflict the most **valid source of information** are the Registries

The **Authentic Data** necessary to the attestation of **Identity, Rights and Obligations** are kept in Registries

Why access to Base Registries is important?



Most of the information on 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 could (should) get any information from one or another Base Registry without having to require it to the Business or Citizen

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

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What is this action about?



Access and Interoperability of Base Registries

Cooperation between registries and other Authorities could considerably reduce the administrative burden for businesses and citizens.



Identify needs and requirements for an interoperability framework that will enable access to authentic data sources at Member State and EU level.

The interfaces between these registries need to be defined, published and harmonised, at both semantic and technical levels.

Benefits

More efficient and effective access to information across borders when establishing European public services

Quicker and easier European public service establishment

Reduced administrative burdens

What is this action about?



Objectives

- ◆ Achieve interoperability between different types of base registries in order to be able to deliver cross-border and cross-sector public services within Member States, EU bodies and EC services.
- ◆ Provide acceleration in new designs and increase efficiency via interoperability.
- ◆ Allow savings via Rationalisation and Reusability.

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What has been done?



- **Inception**

http://ec.europa.eu/isa/actions/01-trusted-information-exchange/1-2action_en.htm



- **BR3**

17 Initiatives analysed

- 8 Cross-sector
- 9 Cross-border

17 Good Practices

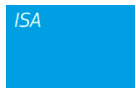
Legal – Organisational
Semantic - Technical

- **BR4**

7 European Initiatives investigated

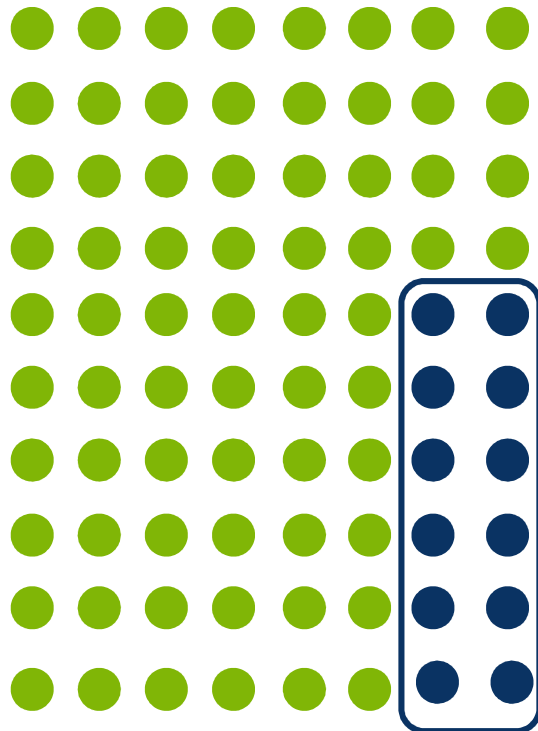
88 business needs specific to the European initiatives

EIRA mapping





Business Needs



Unmet BNS

Identified unmet BN

Data Management

Electronic Payment

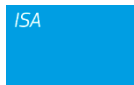
Electronic Signature

Secure data exchange

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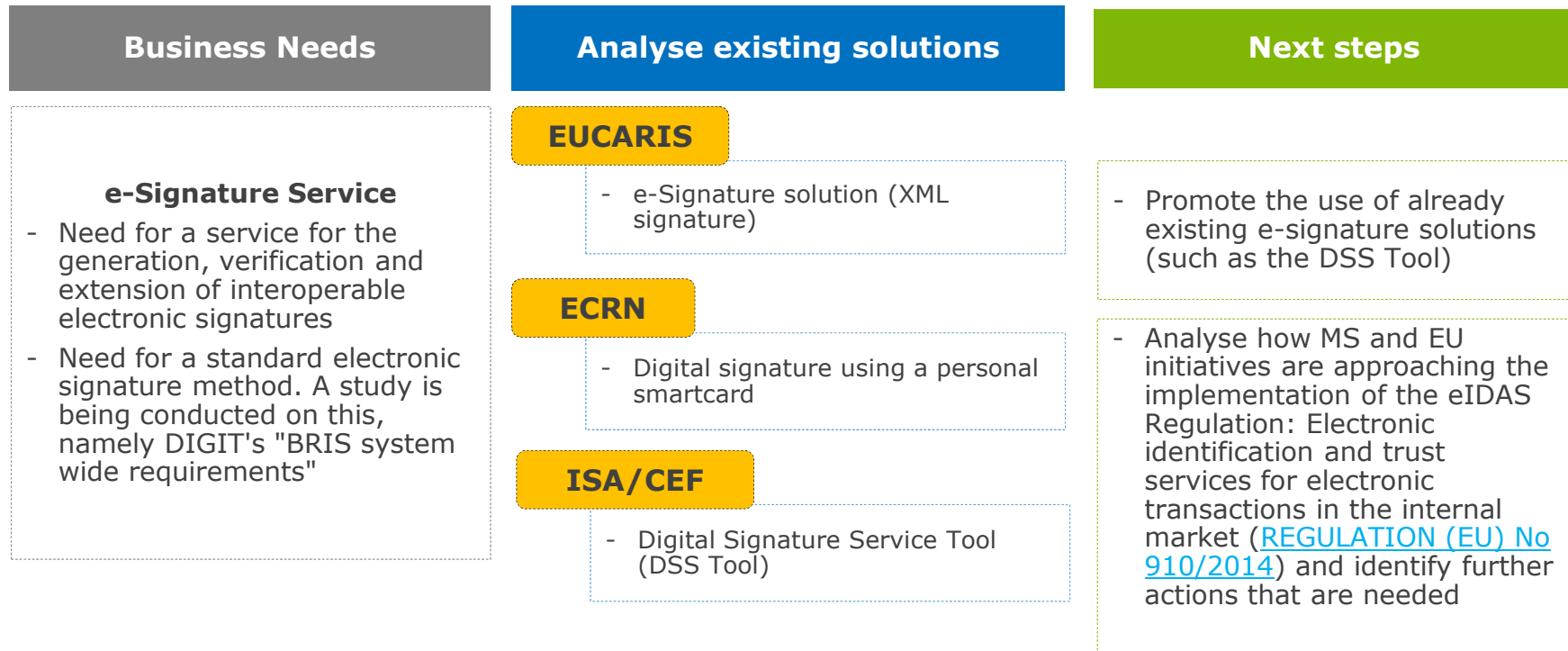


Data Management

Business Needs	Analyse existing solutions	Next steps
<p>Data Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for controlled vocabularies to be obligatory to use - Need for a model of land registries including a semantic model for the key land registries 	<p>ECRIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECRIS list of terminology and concepts - Code list for offences and penalties - Domain Model - Reference Tables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formally enforce the use of standardised schemas and multilingual forms with reference data, including code lists
<p>Reference Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for reference data for query services - Need to implement more Reference Data, among which unique identifiers - Need for code lists and identifiers 	<p>EUCARIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code lists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote existing reusable and extensible data models, such as Core Vocabularies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Person: potential for ECRIS and ECRN • Core Business: potential for BRIS and IRI • Core Location: potential for EULIS/ELRA
	<p>EULIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EULIS Glossary of key terms and template for reference data - Reference data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methodology for master data management • methodology for reference data management (exists) • methodology for metadata management (exists)
	<p>IRI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rendering Catalogue - Insolvency Glossary 	
	<p>ECRN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Hague Convention-multilingual predefined forms 	



Electronic Signature





Electronic Payment

Business Needs

e-Payment Service

- Need for a common charging method
- Need for a payment service

Analyse existing solutions

Private Sector

- Private Sector solutions are available but Legal and Organisational challenges are still hampering the implementation of Trans-European payment systems.
- These challenges are being addressed by different Trans-European projects (e.g. BRIS).

Next steps

- Identify an existing or develop a new interoperable and reusable payment solution which allows Base Registries to charge for accessing data (when required).

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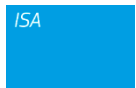
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- 5 What are we doing?
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Base Registries

Areas of work



- Actors
- Identified Challenges





Questions ?

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<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/abr/>