



European  
Commission

# **Factsheet:**

## Access to base Registries in Netherlands

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## Netherlands towards Interoperability

The Netherlands has a high e-Government performance, stemming from almost two decades of e-Government policy. Current policies are the **Digital Government 2017**<sup>1</sup> and the **Digital Agenda 2020**<sup>2</sup>. The Digital Government 2017 vision paper<sup>3</sup> fosters the digital-by-default approach, elaborating on the need for digital communication between citizens and government, the optimal use of the data by the government and the improvement of the common infrastructure.

An important factor in the development of the Dutch e-Government has been the **System of Base Registries**, implementing the **Once-Only Principle**. This does not only make the government more efficient and effective, but also reduces administrative burdens for citizens and businesses. From 2000 and onwards, work has been done in order to realise the current operational system of 12 base registries, each anchored in legislation according to 12 agreed common principles. Already in 2003, principles were agreed to the selection of base registers, and the requirements for the legislation<sup>4</sup> to be proposed by the minister responsible for that base register since then.

As part of the **National Implementation Programme (NUP)** from 2010, the paper **Vision of the System of Base Registries** (2010), described the System of Base Registries as *"the totality of agreements and provisions aimed at achieving effectiveness and efficiency within the management of data which is necessary for carrying out the tasks of the government, enshrining datasets with legal basis (the Base Registries) and including their interdependence and common facilities required for collection, dissemination and use"*.<sup>5</sup>

In 2011, a sequel to the National Implementation Programme (NUP), **the i-NUP**<sup>6</sup>, was published. The i-NUP had a time frame from 2011-2015, and its main goal was to implement a single transparent and accountable digital government. To achieve this goal, requests from citizens, businesses and institutions were managed in a more efficient way. The purpose was to remove the need for the government to ask for information that is already in the base registries, hence, implementing the **Only-Once Principle**. Together with this revision of the NUP, the Digital Agenda was published, setting the **ICT strategy**<sup>7</sup> for the timeframe of 2011- 2015. The main actions included in this agenda were focused on the actualisation of an easier digital exchange, a smarter ICT work-process through a quick and open infrastructure, the availability of open government data and more innovation in ICT.

A common factor in the successive policies has been the development and sustainability of a common infrastructure to be used in public administration, to stimulate better services in a standardised way. The **Generic Digital Infrastructure** (GDI) was a natural evolution of the information infrastructure that was developed under the i-NUP. The infrastructure has matured over the years, and is now a collection of services, provisions, standards, interfaces, authentication mechanisms, base registries for re-use of data and interconnectivity<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2013/05/23/visiebrief-digitale-overheid-2017>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/ict/documenten/rapporten/2016/07/05/digitale-agenda-vernieuwen-vertouwen-versnellen>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2013/05/23/visiebrief-digitale-overheid-2017>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/stelselinformatiepunt/stelselthemas/twaalf-eisen>

<sup>5</sup> <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/blg-67295>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2011/05/30/aanbiedingsbrief-overheidsbrede-implementatieagenda-voor-dienstverlening-en-e-overheid-i-nup.html>

<sup>7</sup> <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-29515-331.html>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/voorzieningen/>

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GDI implementation is monitored on a regular basis<sup>9</sup>. Legislation, gradually arranging mandatory usage of elements of the GDI, is foreseen. The operational GDI, to a large extent managed by Logius<sup>10</sup> (an agency under the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations), can be regarded as the foundation of the Dutch interoperability efforts. NORA (the Dutch reference architecture), is in fact is an element of the GDI.

The Dutch NIF is called **NORA**<sup>11</sup> (Dutch Government Reference Architecture). The latest version of NORA 3.0, builds further on NORA 1.0 (2006) and NORA 2.0 (2007). NORA is intended to give direction and to be a supporting instrument for Public Administrations. It contains policy frameworks and arrangements for setting up the ICT systems of the Dutch government. These frameworks and agreements ensure that these ICT systems work well together and make optimal re-use of existing solutions. NORA also provides principles, standards, and building blocks grouped in various themes at operational level (Use Case, Digital Preservation, Semantics, etc.). NORA can be applied when starting a project. The framework can be used as an assessment tool to check whether the design adequately reflects the ICT system's objectives and that it is aligned with the digital infrastructure of the Dutch government. The apply-or-explain approach applies to the recognition of the design choices.

In terms of open data, another important example of the Dutch electronic-leading position is the **Open Data portal**<sup>12</sup>, officially launched in 2011. At the moment, the portal references up to 10.281 data sets, while paying special attention to the quality of the data by monitoring the availability and improving the visibility of the data. The portal not only offers access to open data, enabling citizens to identify and re-use Government data related to the environment, infrastructure, population, and other. It also provides support to consumers, producers and especially to the government. In the Netherlands, the publication of open data by public administrations is a common trend, as the results of the inventory of datasets have been approved in autumn of 2015<sup>13</sup>.

The interconnection between Dutch registries have been established through the Stelselcatalogus<sup>14</sup>, and the data exchange is steadily increasing. The GDI monitor<sup>15</sup> visualises the number of connected users of the base registries and the amount of messages sent per year. Furthermore, the consistency between the registries is being monitored<sup>16</sup>.

Through the programme "data landscaping" a community of experts has been established to broaden the scope of reusing data from base registries to sectorial databases<sup>17</sup>. The programme focus on three objectives: obtainability, quality, and transparency. The approach is pragmatic and aims at identifying barriers preventing re-use of data and finding solutions to tackle these barriers.

Finally, the Netherlands provides a selection of websites for citizens and businesses through **Overheid.nl**<sup>18</sup> - the central access point to all information about government organisations. **MijnOverheid.nl**<sup>19</sup> provides the personal space for citizens, offering mail and personal information within government organizations (Municipalities, Tax Office, Land Registry, etc.). 5,97 million people who had activated their account on the website by ultimo 2016.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/document/gdi-monitor-2016/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/>

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.noraonline.nl/wiki/NORA\\_online](http://www.noraonline.nl/wiki/NORA_online)

<sup>12</sup> <https://data.overheid.nl/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://data.overheid.nl/inventarisatie-departementen-2015>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/stelselcatalogus/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-binnenlandse-zaken-en-koninkrijksrelaties/documenten/rapporten/2017/06/01/rapport-monitor-generieke-digitale-infrastructuur-2017>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatwerk/2016/50/eenmeting-kwaliteit-basisregistraties-in-samenhang-2016>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/beleid/naar-een-gegevenslandschap/themas/sectorregistraties/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.overheid.nl/>

<sup>19</sup> <https://mijn.overheid.nl/>



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## Legal Interoperability

The e-Government legislation framework is composed of a set of different legal provisions, which set the basis for the provision of e-Government infrastructure, products and services. There is no specific e-Government law in the Netherlands. Legislation is under preparation to arrange elements of the GDI. As part of the preparations, a public consultation was held in early 2017.

- The **Open Government Act**<sup>20</sup> and the **General Administrative Law Act**<sup>21</sup> are the most generic legal instruments, mainly focusing on the Government's adaption to the principles of transparency and openness, while emphasising the idea that anyone can request information on any administrative matter from the Public Administrations.
- The **Personal Data Protection Law**<sup>22</sup> describes the conditions governing the processing of personal data, the codes of conduct around personal data and the rights to the data among others. This law will be replaced by the European GDPR. Personal data protection is ensured by the Dutch **Data Protection Authority**<sup>23</sup>, which mainly performs supervision, provision of advice, provision of information, education and accountability, and manage international assignments on this matter.
- **Re-use of Public Sector Information law**<sup>24</sup> is the national transposition of the Directive on the re-use of Public Sector Information (PSI)<sup>25</sup>. With multiple direct references to the Directive, this piece of legislation includes information about conditions of use, rights on the information, pricing and a list of amendments in other laws, such as the Business Registry law or the Land Registry law.
- The 2004 **Legislative note on base registries**<sup>26</sup> (Wetgevingsnota basisregistraties) was the first time when the Once-Only Principle was mentioned, and served as the starting point for base registries' development in the Netherlands up to today. The legislative note signified the first exploration for a legislation on base registries related to the concept of one-time data provision for persons, companies, buildings, real estate, addresses and geographic basic maps.
- The **Unique Identifying Numbers Law**<sup>27</sup> introduces a unique personal number in order to increase the efficiency of the administration and to improve the services to the citizens. To achieve this, the legislation includes information about the management, creation and assignation of the numbers.

In the Netherlands, each base registry is arranged by law. A few examples are as follows:

- The **Base Registry Persons and the BRP law**<sup>28</sup>, applicable from 2015, set the objectives: 1) to promote efficient provision of personal data; 2) modernise the registry itself; 3) manage the corresponding legal protection and privacy of individuals<sup>29</sup>. It describes, how the registration is organised, who is responsible for the management of the data and the central facilities. Additionally, the legislation also describes what specific information the personal records must include, and the registration process. This law also details what information the registry can provide and how.

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<sup>20</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0005252/2015-07-18>

<sup>21</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0005537/2016-07-01>

<sup>22</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011468/2016-01-01>

<sup>23</sup> <https://autoriteitpersoonsgegevens.nl/en>

<sup>24</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0036795/2015-07-18>

<sup>25</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013L0037>

<sup>26</sup> <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-29362-20-b1.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022428/2014-01-06>

<sup>28</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0033715/2015-09-01>

<sup>29</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31995L0046:en:HTML>

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- The **Business Registry**, the registry for companies and legal persons, is accompanied by a specific law - **the Trade Registry Act**<sup>30</sup>. This act describes the fundamentals for the creation of the Business Registry (for instance, to promote legal certainty in trade), who is in charge of the registry (the Chamber), and what kind of companies are registered. It details the information about a company, the person to whom the company belongs, legal persons, and other data, which the registry contains. The Act also includes articles regarding the provision and the use of data (the use by administrative bodies, one-time data provision, etc.), the change of data already entered in the registry (this part) and regarding the quality of data (controls to ensure the availability, performance, security, accuracy and completeness of the data).
  - The **Basic Registry of Addresses and Buildings Act**<sup>31</sup> describes the obligation of keeping an automated registration process for both addresses and buildings. The law introduces the documentation and metadata needed within the records and the registration process itself. It also describes, how any data processed or modified at municipal level has to be electronically communicated for inclusion in the national registry within one working day. In addition, specific information related to distribution, provision and use of data is provided, such as copyright restrictions, fees on non-commercial and commercial data, etc.

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<sup>30</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0021777/2016-07-01>

<sup>31</sup> <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023466/2012-10-01>

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## Organisational Interoperability

Organisational interoperability covers how public administrations align their responsibilities and expectations to achieve commonly agreed and mutually beneficial goals. The main Dutch entities within the Public Sector interoperability context are organised as described in this chapter.

The Netherlands organisational landscape can be characterised by strong decentralisation both horizontally and vertically, with a culture of joint decision-making (polder model). Sectorial ministers are responsible for ICT in their own domains and for the delivery of services, which to a large extent are executed by strong and largely independent executive agencies. Some of these agencies are also responsible for the management of base registries. Local and regional governments have their comparable responsibilities in their domains. Municipalities cooperate on ICT issues via the Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG).

The Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations<sup>32</sup> has the responsibility for the overall coordination of digital government policy and is responsible for the ICT measures, which accompany the reform of the central government and the coordination of large scale ICT projects (separate departments). The Ministry of Economic Affairs coordinates the broader digital agenda policy and digital government for businesses.

The GDI's governance is comprised of directing boards (service delivery, data and interconnectivity) involving the main stakeholders (ministries, executive agencies, local and regional governments).

Logius, an agency under the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, is responsible for the management of most GDI components. Logius provides digital government services (like *DigiD* and *mijnoverheid.nl*) and maintains standards (like Digikoppeling, digmelding, eherkenning). Logius also accommodates the Standardisation Forum Desk. The ICT Implementation Service (DICTU)<sup>33</sup> and the National Office for Identity Data (RVIG)<sup>34</sup> also operate some GDI components.

The Government ICT Unit (ICTU)<sup>35</sup> is a non-profit organisation supporting the implementation of e-Government projects. When it was created, the ICTU was primarily assigned to develop the GDI components. However, later they were accepted by Logius as a mature component ready for operations. Nowadays, the ICTU provides services, such as: advice on applicable frameworks within the government, software realisation by developing registries and data standards, complex cross-organisational project implementation, and support on architecture decisions. The ICTU is also the administrator of NORA, the national interoperability framework.

Municipalities have commissioned the VNG to implement the VNG Digital Agenda, containing priorities regarding GDI implementation and municipal standardisation.

Regarding base registries' organisational interoperability, the Data Directing Board is responsible for the further development, implementation, use and the coherence of the system of base registries. A solid set of **criteria for selecting data sources as a base registry**<sup>36</sup> was agreed in 2003 under a separate steering board for the programme 'streamline basic data'. The criteria were composed by 12 requirements that any source of data must meet in order to become "authentic". Some examples of the criteria are:

- *The base registry is regulated by law;*
- *The base registry is compulsory and used by the entire government;*

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<sup>32</sup> <http://english.minbzk.nl/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.dictu.nl/>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.rvig.nl/>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.ictu.nl/>

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/stelselinformatiepunt/stelselthemas/twaalf-eisen>



- There are agreements and procedures between the base registry and the suppliers (and consumers);
- There is a strict regime of data quality assurance in the base registry.

Sectorial ministers were responsible for preparing legislation and appointing an organisation to manage the base registry. Agencies, municipalities and other public service providers were obliged to comply with the re-use principle of the data, except for definition of discrepancies.

Four system services were developed to stimulate the data exchange and quality of the data: **Digikoppeling**<sup>37</sup>, **Digilevering**<sup>38</sup>, **Digimelding**<sup>39</sup>, and the **Stelselcatalogus**<sup>40</sup>. Stelselcatalogus is a data catalogue, providing insight on the data in registers, what they mean and how they are interconnected. More specifically, the **Stelselcatalogus** describes the structure of the System of Base Registries and their definitions. It also provides information on how the authentic sources in the Netherlands are organised, the types of objects they manage, as well as information on data and message exchange. This **catalogue** represents a solid foundation for high-quality information management within the government, and allows the access to essential data, which can be re-used government-wide. Furthermore, in order to further promote the catalogue, the data system of the Dutch government will focus on opening up its data to parties outside the government as well. Six base registres are partly or fully available as open data: BAG, BRV, BRK, BRT, BGT.

The Stelselcatalogus makes it possible to distinguish between the official base registries and determine who is responsible for administering the different base registries (handled by different public bodies in the Netherlands). The following table depicts the 12 official base registries in the country, the public administration bodies to which they belong, and the master data type/s they handle:

Base Registry	Authority	Master Data
Registry of Persons (BRP)	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations	PERSONAL DATA (NATURAL PERSONS)
Vehicle Registry (BRV)	Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment	VEHICLES
Business Registry (HR)	Ministry of Economic Affairs	BUSINESS AND LEGAL ENTITIES
Land Registry - Cadastre (BRK)	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations	LAND AND PARCELS
Registry of Addresses and Buildings (BAG)	Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment	ADDRESSES AND BUILDINGS
Topography Registry (BRT)	Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment	MAPS
Base Registry of Wages, Benefits and Employment Relations (BLAU)	Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment	WAGES, BENEFITS AND EMPLOYMENT
Base Registry Income (BRI)	Ministry of Finance	TAXES
Registry of Valuation of Immovable Property (WOZ)	Ministry of Finance	TAXES
Registry Large Scale Topography (BGT)	Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment	MAPS
Base Registry Substrate (BRO)	Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment	geological and soil

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digikoppeling/>

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digilevering/>

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digimelding/>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/stelselcatalogus/>

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BRP: A decentralised database of natural persons, where personal data (name, address, etc.) are collected and stored. This data is managed by municipalities in the context of the statutory duty<sup>41</sup>. The National Office for Identity Data (RVIG), a division of the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, is responsible for the central gateway for sharing the data to the subscribers.

BRV: The Vehicles Base Registry records data on vehicles and their owners. The data are available nation-wide for government agencies, including the police and the tax authorities.

HR: The Business Registry records data on companies and legal entities. The registry also contains all other organisations that participate in economic transactions. It is the base registry of all legal entities and companies in Netherlands.

BRK: The Cadastre Base Registry contains information on land, property, mortgages, limited rights (such as leasehold, building and usufruct) and pipe networks. In addition, there are cadastral maps with parcel, parcel number, area, land border, the borders of the state, the provinces and municipalities.

BAG: An Addresses and Buildings Base Registry includes municipal basic data of all addresses and buildings in municipalities. Copies of these data have been collected in a national gateway (BAG LV). Cadastre manages the BAG LV and makes the data available to institutions, businesses, individuals and organizations for public purposes.

BRT: The Land Registry holds the Base Registry Topography. BRT consists of digital topographic maps at different scales. All government bodies must use data from the BRT, when exchanging information with a geographic base (as long as this data is available). The collection of topographic maps is available as open data.

BRI: The Income Base Registry records aggregate income or taxable annual income of around 13 million citizens. Government organizations use the BRI to determine fees, subsidies or benefits. The income included in the BRI is called the registered income. The registered income (from last year) is available for citizens in mijnoverheid<sup>42</sup>.

WOZ: The Registry of Valuation of Immovable Property records various data necessary to relate value to either a property or a stakeholder.

BGT: The Large Scale Topography Base Registry (BGT) is a detailed digital map of the Netherlands. All physical objects such as buildings, roads, water and green areas are included.

BRO: The Substrate Base Registry (underground) (BRO) contains data on geological and soil structure and, where relevant for the use of natural resources in the ground, underground constructions and their usage.

BLAU: The BLAU was originally intended as a base registry for Wages, Benefits and Labour. BLAU is made up of the data of the current Policy Administration of UWV. UWV collects and manages data for all employees in the Netherlands in a central administration.

The GDI monitor reports on the number government organisations connected to the base registries and the number of messages sent to users. Retrieval of data from base registries can differ : incidental deliveries,

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<sup>41</sup> <https://www.government.nl/topics/identification-documents/contents/the-municipal-personal-records-database>

<sup>42</sup> <https://mijn.overheid.nl/>

subscription (automatic notification of changes), consultations, and through alternative channels like webservices and open data. For latter the use is not registered. Geodata are made publicly available through PDOK<sup>43</sup>.

Base Registry	Number of connected organisations	Number of messages
Registry of Persons (BRP)	100%*	337 mln messages
Vehicle Registry (BRV)	100%	4,4 bln consultations, messages and file transfers
Business Registry (HR)	100%	1,8 mln messages (digilevering)
Land Registry - Cadastre (BRK)	642	2,5 mln information products, 106 mln objects, 31 mln parcels
Registry of Addresses and Buildings (BAG)	1417 registered users of national BAG gateway (666 gov)	661 active subscriptions, 1265 single deliveries, 997 mln consultations through PDOK.
Topography Registry (BRT)	Fully open data	2,1 bln consultations through PDOK
Income Registry (BRI)	4	128,8 mln signals
Registry of Valuation of Immovable Property (WOZ)	207 government organisations use national gateway WOZ	8,7 mln WOZ decisions (of which 50% in gateway)
Registry Large Scale Topography (BGT)	319 (source owners)	100 mln views and downloads through PDOK

\* in case of 100%: all municipalities, provinces, water boards, ministries and large executive agencies united in the 'manifesto group' are connected tot the base registry.

NORA also brings policy frameworks worth mentioning at an organisational level. These are: the National Enterprise Architecture (**EAR**)<sup>44</sup> at national level, the Provincial Enterprise Reference Architecture (**PETRA**)<sup>45</sup> for provinces, the General Municipal Model Architecture (**GEMMA**)<sup>46</sup> for municipalities, and the Water boards & Logical Information Model Architecture (**WILMA**)<sup>47</sup> for water boards.

EAR establishes the information of the State and describes the current situation. Whereas, PETRA is designed to be a generic provincial reference architecture, closely linked to the Dutch government Reference Architecture. PETRA is an integrated set of design principles and models for the provincial organization of work and is based on provinces' mission, strategy and policy.

GEMMA is a comprehensive set of architecture and standards to help Dutch municipalities accomplish their e-Government goals. GEMMA consists of several interconnected parts. From the architectural perspective, it has core strategic principles, process architecture and information architecture. From the standards point of view, it contains e-form specifications, standard process descriptions, a catalogue of products and services, data exchange format and standard data models.

WILMA is a set of architectural models and principles important for all water boards. The models and principles can be used to make agreements, and the models and principles can be used by water boards as a starting point to complete an enterprise architecture for the private water board.

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.pdok.nl/en/about-pdok>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.earonline.nl/>

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.wikixl.nl/wiki/petra>

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.gemmaonline.nl/>

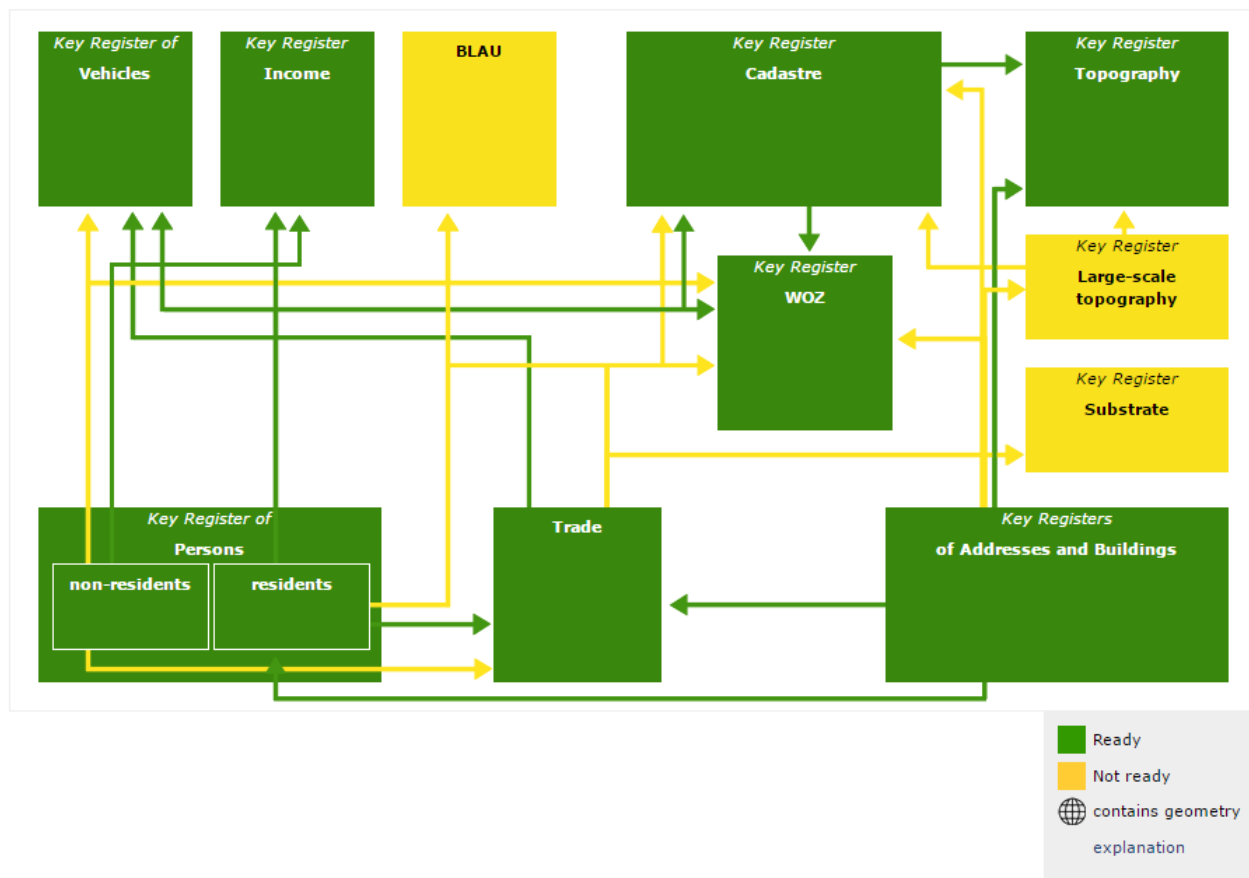
<sup>47</sup> <http://www.wikixl.nl/wiki/wilma/index.php/Inleiding>

## Semantic Interoperability

In terms of semantic interoperability there exists a national semantics' framework<sup>48</sup>. This national semantics framework is used to establish whether a concept already exists, if it is defined by law, if it is already in a data dictionary and other. It contains a set of terms for the Dutch services and information management systems relevant to the government, their definition, relationships and the context in which they are used.

The definitions is a description of the concept including the legislation where the term is defined. The relationships are between two or more concepts (when one concept is required to complete the definition of another). The context indicates where the terms are used (and the data dictionaries the terms are included in), the processes, the information models and in what systems they are being used.

For the re-use of data within the government, the Stelselcatalogus (System Catalogue) show the available data and their legal definition. Thus, potential users are able to determine whether data is available and under which conditions it may be used. It serves therewith the implementation of the Once-Only Principle.



<sup>48</sup> [http://www.noraonline.nl/wiki/Nationaal\\_Semantisch\\_Vlak](http://www.noraonline.nl/wiki/Nationaal_Semantisch_Vlak)

As briefly mentioned in the organisational interoperability section, the Stelselcatalogus is an **online and interactive catalogue**<sup>49</sup> of all data and definitions that are included in the Dutch base registries and related to legislation. The catalogue presents the available (authentic) data and concepts of the base registers to the relevant stakeholders (lawyers, civil servants, citizens and companies). The Stelselcatalogus is available as a Linked Open Data Store, and is therefore accessible to everyone. Based on the data in the Stelselcatalogus, users are able to define whether data of the base registers can be re-used in their own processes.

### Screenshot from the Stelselcatalogus about the Business Registry

The image displays two screenshots of the Stelselcatalogus interface for the Business Registry (NHR).

**Top Screenshot: NHR Overview**

- Trade** (NHR) | concepts | data | Also see
- Mandatory use per: 1-1-2015 (phases)
- NHR uses:** BRP-ni, BRP i, BAG
- NHR:** not individual, Enterprise social activity, settlement
- NHR is used by:** BRV, BLAU, BRK, WOZ, BRO
- NHR biedt the Following information:** BSN, Addressable object ID, No. Designation ID, address
- Dispatch is ready (green) When the supp song data is included in the regular products of the basic registration

**Right Panel: address**

- > address
- > visiting Legal
- > address abroad
- > Mailing Address Legal
- > Address Name Person
- > visiting Branch
- > location
- > postal Plant
- > Visiting Foreign Not Natural Person
- > domestic Address
- > Postal Foreign Not Natural Person
- > Residential Address Natural Person

**Abroad**

- > Visiting Foreign Not Natural Person
- > address abroad
- > Postal Foreign Not Natural Person

**Power**

- > ( Equity

**Child**

- > Legally competent

**A natural person**

- > A natural person

**Bottom Screenshot: Data View**

- Trade** (NHR) | concepts | data | Also see
- The Following overview shows the data in the Key Register. The original data and the non-authentication data are shown separately.
- authentic information**
- > (Statutory) Name (Not Natural Person)
- > BSN (/ Id) (Natural Person)
- > Commercial -NUMBER (Social Activity)
- > postal Plant
- > Residential Address Natural Person
- > Visit address (Establishment)
- > commencement date (function fulfillment)
- > commencement date (Not Natural Person)
- > date of commencement (Establishment)
- > end date (Not Natural Person)
- > end date (Establishment)
- > Date continuation (Enterprise)
- > date of birth (Natural Person)
- > birthplace (Natural Person)
- > surname (Natural Person)
- > trade name (a) one (Enterprise)
- > number (Domestic Business)
- > country (Foreign Address)
- > date of death (Natural Person)
- > address
- > visiting Branch
- > A natural person
- > RSIN (Not Natural Person)
- > (Address)
- > End date (Function fulfillment)
- > commencement date (Social Activity)
- > commencement date (Company)
- > end date (Social Activity)
- > end date (Company)
- > date of deregistration (Not Natural Person)
- > Function (function fulfillment)
- > Homeland (Natural Person)
- > gender designation (Natural Person)
- > trade name name (s) (s) (Establishment)
- > House letter (Domestic Business)
- > Address Addition (Domestic Business)
- > name (Establishment)
- > place (Domestic Business)

**Right Panel: Also see**

- For information about roles, products and services and connect, check out the page NHR in a nutshell .
- The Following overview shows the references to related legislation, its catalog and the website of the Key Register.
- ↳ Law: Trade Arrangement
- ↳ Law: Trade Register Act, Article 1
- ↳ Catalog Basic registration: Data Trade catalog (PDF, 2.6 MB)
- ↳ Home Registry key: Visit the homepage or NHR

The purpose of Stelselcatalogus is to better show the available data and its meaning. This should lead to an increased understanding of the available data (definition, context), the usability for other purposes and the ground for harmonisation of data in some cases. It helps the Dutch government to follow a principle of

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<https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/stelselinformatiepunt/stelselthemas/verbindingen/verbindingen-tussen-basisregistraties#>

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'single registration, multiple usage'. This means that organisations have to re-use data (comply) or explain why data cannot be re-used.

This catalogue is part of the System of Base Registries, which plays an important role in the data system of the government. Data from registers is the hub for multiple uses of data within the Government. Due to the one-time collection of this data, it not only reduces the administrative burden for citizens and businesses, but simultaneously there are significant quality improvements and cost savings for the government itself. The catalogue is the primary source of information on the availability of data in the System of Base Registries and on what the data means. In the near future the Stelselcatalogue will be re-scoped to contain the data from all registries.

Additionally, it is important to highlight that NORA also contains a specific theme on **preservation of information**<sup>50</sup> and the conceptual model to be implemented with the basic architecture for public sector organisations<sup>51</sup>.

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<sup>50</sup> [http://noraonline.nl/wiki/Digitale\\_Duurzaamheid](http://noraonline.nl/wiki/Digitale_Duurzaamheid)

<sup>51</sup> See page 43 [http://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/images/stories/architectuur/nora\\_maart%202010-eng.pdf](http://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/images/stories/architectuur/nora_maart%202010-eng.pdf)

## Technical Interoperability

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

The key Dutch technical asset in the case of base registries is the **System of Base Registries**<sup>52</sup> with its four building blocks: **Digikoppeling**<sup>53</sup>, **Digilevering**<sup>54</sup>, **Digimelding**<sup>55</sup>, and the **Stelselcatalogus**<sup>56</sup>.



**Digilevering**<sup>57</sup> is for receiving timely and accurate notifications on base registries events: to receive immediate notification about events on the records from all of the connected base registries. Identify which events you want to be informed about.

**Digimelding**<sup>58</sup> is for reporting incorrect data in the base registries: to report back supposedly incorrect data, withdraw the notification, if it turns out that the data is correct and track the status of the correction. Digimelding offers online access where it is possible to specify the application in which inaccuracy has been noticed. The source container of the relevant basic registration receives the message and puts it to work.

**Digikoppeling**<sup>59</sup> is for digitally exchanging messages with other governments: to transfer and exchange data between systems and government organizations. As the format of the data, the manner of transport

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/stelselinformatiepunt/stelsel-van-basisregistraties>

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digikoppeling/>

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digilevering/>

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digimelding/>

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/stelselcatalogus/>

<sup>57</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digilevering/>

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digimelding/>

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/digikoppeling/>

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and the package or envelope in which the message is sent must be agreed, Digikoppeling is the standard interface set by the government. Digikoppeling is about the 'envelope' and the content of a message reserved to the recipient, ensuring that the sender puts the message in a standard envelope so it can be transported in a uniform manner, the recipient can extract it in a standardized way and process the information.

**Stelselcatalogus**<sup>60</sup>, the System of Basic Registries providing information of what they contain, what they mean and how they are interconnected. The source code for Stelselcatalogus can be found as an open source software in Github through the **OSSG**<sup>61</sup> (OpenSourceSoftwareGegevenscatalogus). It is ready for install/use once the access to a SPARQL endpoint containing the data is set up. The technologies and specifications behind this solution are:

- PHP 5.3 (pdo, mysql, mcrypt, memcached, curl, xsl);
- MySQL Server 5.x;
- Apache 2.x (php, rewrite, memcache);
- W3C LOD standard;
- NORA.

In regards to the interoperability agreements, the **Standardisation Forum**<sup>62</sup> promotes interoperability and the use of open standards within the Dutch government. The board manages the list of recommended and mandatory open standards that apply to the entire public sector. Some of the standards used within the Dutch government are:

- StUF (message standard for municipalities and information chains which operate municipalities);
- SuwiML (sector-specific standard for the employment and income domain);
- Geostandards (for exchange of geographical data);
- Aquo (for exchange of water data);
- SIKB (for exchange of soil data).

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<sup>60</sup> <https://www.logius.nl/diensten/stelselcatalogus/>

<sup>61</sup> <https://github.com/Logius-Stelselcatalogus/OSSG>

<sup>62</sup> <http://forumstandaardisatie.nl/>



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## Cross-border Interoperability

The European Single Market drives the need for more cross border exchange of data. Next to initiatives at European Level, Member States sometimes also enter in close cross-border cooperation. Accordingly, the Netherlands is a member of **EUCARIS**<sup>63</sup> (European CAR and driving license Information System), utilizing the EUCARIS technology for information exchange based on:

- the EU Prüm Council Decisions (2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA);
- the 3rd Driving Licence Directive (2006/126/EU);
- the Road Safety Directive (2015/413/EU);
- legislation concerning the European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU), the regulations (EU) No 1071/2009, 1072/2009, 1073/2009 and 1213/2010;
- a bilateral agreement with Germany on the exchange of owner/holder information for traffic fines;
- interoperable EU-wide e-Call (Delegated Regulation (EU) No 305/2013).

Furthermore, in relation to the EUCARIS, the Netherlands are working towards the implementation of the tachograph card data exchange, the exchange of mileage information based on bilateral agreements and data exchange between vehicle type approval authorities (currently as a pilot).

In the context of the European Business Register<sup>64</sup> (EBR), the Dutch Chamber of Commerce manages the National Business Registry on behalf of the Netherlands.

Moreover, the Netherlands is a member of the **ECRIS**<sup>65</sup> (European Criminal Records Information System) and of the ELRA<sup>66</sup> (European Land Registry Association) through Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency.

Additionally, the **Standardisation Forum**<sup>67</sup> fosters cross-border interoperability with its motto “*Exchange of information does not stop at the border*” together with direct references to European Multi-Stakeholder Platform on ICT<sup>68</sup>, the ISA<sup>2</sup> Programme<sup>69</sup> and e-SENS<sup>70</sup>.

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<sup>63</sup> <https://www.eucaris.net/countries/the-netherlands/>

<sup>64</sup> <http://www.ebr.org/index.php/member-countries/european-interactive-map/netherlands/>

<sup>65</sup> [https://ejustice.europa.eu/content\\_criminal\\_records-95-en.do](https://ejustice.europa.eu/content_criminal_records-95-en.do)

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.elra.eu/geographic-search/netherlands/>

<sup>67</sup> <https://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl/thema/internationaal>

<sup>68</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/european-multi-stakeholder-platform-ict-standardisation>

<sup>69</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/isa/>

<sup>70</sup> <http://www.esens.eu/home/>

## E-Government Public Services making use of Base Registries data

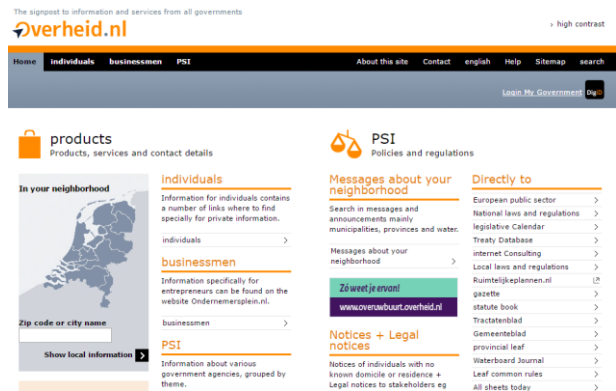
Better access to data in base registries allows governments to deliver public services more efficiently in a user-friendly and effective way. Services to the citizens and businesses are based on life events and data in base registries often serve as input or output to these services. The three main portals offering electronic e-Government services to citizens are:

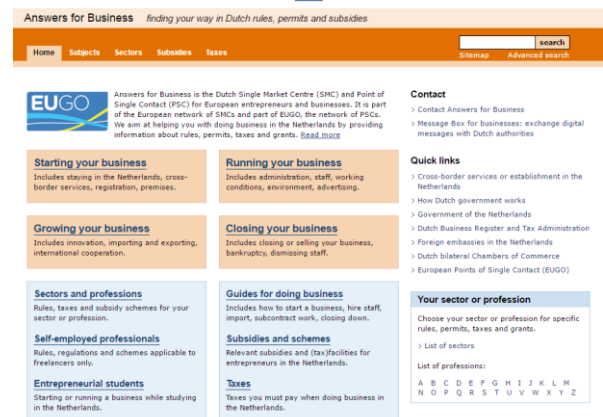
- **Overheid**<sup>71</sup>, the central access point to all information about government organisations. The Netherlands provides a selection of websites for citizen based on subjects:

 Taxes, benefits and allowances	 undertake
 Abroad: working, living and traveling	 Education
 consumer Affairs	 Government and Democracy
 Culture, sports and leisure	 Justice and security
 Family, youth and family	 Traffic, vehicles and roads

- **MijnOverheid**<sup>72</sup> offers Message Box and personal information within government organizations (Municipalities, Tax Office, Land Registry, etc.). The website also provides the list of government organizations that are connected to the service Message box.

- For business, there is also a specific portal<sup>73</sup> available with the purpose of helping entrepreneurs in areas such legislation, subsidies and permits. All levels of government are covered, offering interaction through various channels (websites, email, telephone and chat). The focus is on the issues and needs of the business community.





<sup>71</sup> <https://www.overheid.nl/>

<sup>72</sup> <https://mijn.overheid.nl/>

<sup>73</sup> <http://www.answersforbusiness.nl/>

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Some other examples of services related **common life events** that will result in interaction with Dutch base registries are:

- Certificates (birth, marriage): request and delivery<sup>74</sup>;
- Announcement of moving (change of address)<sup>75</sup>;
- Unemployment benefits<sup>76</sup>;
- Driver's licence<sup>77</sup>;
- Car registration (new, used, imported cars)<sup>78</sup>;
- Registration of a new company<sup>79</sup>.

Large national executive agencies are mainly connected to the base registries, reusing data from the base registries to supply their services. A study published in 2014 calculated a potentially annual € 160-173 million reduction in administrative burden<sup>80</sup>.

Citizens can login with their DigiD (the national authentication solution for citizens) to access many of the services, including student grants, unemployment benefits, old age pension, child allowance, local parking permits. Citizens get presented data from the base registries and are asked only to add additional information. Good practices are the prefilled income tax declaration, where all relevant data available from base registries (name, address, income, house, mortgage etc.) is already filled in; and the request for a parking permit using DigiD, where all relevant data are checked in base registries (persons, cars) and payment can be done online with the e-banking system.

The basic data from the base registries are also used for performing other public tasks such as emergency services (e.g. fire brigades having access to data about the buildings and the persons living there) or child health care services (being informed about new born or about the age of children for periodic vaccination schemes).

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<sup>74</sup> <http://www.overheid.nl/>

<sup>75</sup> <http://www.overheid.nl/>

<sup>76</sup> [https://www.werk.nl/portal/page/portal/werk\\_nl/werknemer](https://www.werk.nl/portal/page/portal/werk_nl/werknemer)

<sup>77</sup> <http://www.rijbewijs.nl/>

<sup>78</sup> <http://www.rdw.nl/>

<sup>79</sup> <http://www.kvk.nl/>

<sup>80</sup> <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2014/05/22/sira-consulting-rapport>