



European
Commission

Factsheet:

Access to Base Registries in Spain

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Spain towards Interoperability

The political and administrative landscape in Spain is complex due to the distribution of competences in three government levels: central, regional (autonomous governments) and local. In many ways, the European Union and the Spanish public administrations share similar complexities caused by the existence of multiple governments and authorities, different legal and organisational systems, languages, administrative processes and traditions.

Because of the complexity of the Spanish system, the core ideas underlying interoperability were already present in the Law as early as 1992 through the computer-based interconnections of base registries (Law 30/1992¹, Article 38.4.e), and citizens' right not to provide information that is already kept by public administrations (Law 30/1992, Article 35.f).

However, in 2007 Spain started investing great efforts and budgetary allocations into three main initiatives:

1. The adoption and enforcement of innovative laws for the transformation of the public administrations into electronic administrations (the term e-Government is never used in the legal texts)²;
2. The development of horizontal measures and infrastructures³;
3. The provision of inter-administrative, nationwide, electronic platforms for specific ("vertical") purposes⁴.

These legal efforts resulted in a new law gathering these principles (Law 39/2015, Art 28.2⁵), which forces all public bodies to obtain data without requesting paper certificates from citizens. The article 155 from Law 40/2015 states that "each Administration shall facilitate access to other Public Administrations regarding the data related to the interested parties, specifying the conditions, protocols and functional or technical criteria necessary to access such data with the maximum guarantees of security, integrity and availability".

The Ministry of Finance and Public Function, the Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda and the Ministry of Justice lead this process. In particular, the Directorate General of Registers and Notaries is responsible within the Ministry of Justice, for the regulation, organisation and coordination of some base registries in Spain regarding birth, marriage and death.

As a result, Spain is one of the most advanced countries in the European Union in terms of interoperability implementation and monitoring⁶. Improvements, however, are sought in areas related to the interconnection of base registries, their interoperability for the delivery of public services and global strategies and principles around the role of the base registries in the e-Government of the Central State, the Autonomous Communities and the Local Entities.

¹<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1992-26318>

²E.g. Law 11/2007 on the access of the citizens to the Public Administration by electronic means (and mandating the development of the National Interoperability Framework); Law 37/2007 on the Reuse of the Public Sector Information; Law 30/2007 on Public Procurement and e-Procurement, etc.

³E.g. the SARA network (Sistema de Aplicaciones y Redes para las Administraciones, Software Applications and Networks for the exchange of information between the Spanish and European Public Administrations); the Technical Interoperability Norms defining common policies, protocols, models and standards; and the Interoperability Platform (Plataforma de Intermediación) a general semantic asset and infrastructure for the verification and attestation of data.

⁴E.g. the central Civil Registry (InfoReg), the central Cadastre services (Catastro), the e-Procurement Platform (PLACE) or the Tenderers Register (ROLECE); eHealth-related platforms for the electronic pharmaceutical prescription and shared clinical history; Central and Regional eInvoice platforms (Facturae); horizontal e-signature and digital certificates platforms and devices (@firma), and many more.

⁵ https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10565

⁶ "2015 State of play on interoperability implementation and monitoring": <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/150278>.

Legal Interoperability

There is no specific legislation covering exclusively base registries, but each type of registry has its own normative context⁷. There is also no official definition of “base registry”. The registry-specific legal norms deploy the general legal framework applicable to any type of administrative procedure and public administration: Law 39/2015⁸ (on the common administrative procedure) and 40/2015 (on the legal regime of the public administrations) supersede Law 30/1992 (on the legal regime of the public administrations) and repeal the Law 11/2007⁹ (on the access of the citizens to the public administrations by electronic means). These laws also state the main concepts behind the “Once-Only” principle.

The Law 40/2015 includes large sections on base registries and their interactions. The most relevant sections for base registries and the public services they interact with, are:

- Title II, Chapter VI, defining inter-administrative agreements and the types of agreements;
- Title III, Chapter III, establishing the cooperation relationships and mechanisms between administrations;
- Title III, Chapter IV, covering the interaction and exchange of information amongst public administrations by electronic means.

One important initiative with significant impact on base registries, was the establishment of the Commission for the Reform of the Public Administrations ¹⁰(CORA) in 2012. This Commission aimed at administrative rationalisation and the removal of duplications of information between the Central State’s administration and the 17 Autonomous Communities’ Administrations. CORA planned to interface databases, as well as public state and regional registries in different fields. The three main factors are obtaining certification to carry out an activity across national territory, accessing information on public activities in each sector (assistance benefits, grants, entrepreneurial assistance, among others) and ensuring adequate knowledge required by authorities about the procedures being processed in other areas (especially, important to judicial affairs). The official deadline to have all the Communities interconnected and sharing these data was planned for the end of 2017¹¹.

The Law 19/2013 on **Transparency, Access to Public Information and Good Governance** aims at expanding and enhancing the transparency of public and regular activities, and guarantees the right of access to information concerning that activity. It also establishes the obligations of good governance that must be met by public officials. The Law applies to all Public Administrations and to the entire public sector in Spain.

Many simultaneous factors such as the transposition of the Directive 2003/98/EC in Law 37/2007 on the re-use of Public Sector Information (PSI), modified by Law 18/2015¹² (transposing the new PSI Directive 2013/37/EU), the Sebastopol declaration of the 8 Open Data principles¹³, the start of the economic crisis in 2008, the Obama’s Memorandum in 2009, and the momentum generated by the e-transformation sponsored by the public and public-private¹⁴ collaborative initiatives, provoked an outburst of Open Data projects and

⁷E.g. the Law 20/2011 ruling the Civil Registry, for full deployment in 2017: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2011-12628>

⁸http://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10566

⁹https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2007-12352

¹⁰<http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/dam/jcr:16c7ed96-bab3-4adb-943e-6c1730dd5785/reforma-AAPP-ingles.pdf>

¹¹Special economic sanctions have been announced to those Autonomous Governments that do not share the data before the deadline.

¹²<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2015/07/10/pdfs/BOE-A-2015-7731.pdf>

¹³<http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/internet/Documents/UNPAN042947.pdf>

¹⁴E.g. CTIC in Asturias working for/with many Spanish, EU and international initiatives: <http://www.fundacionctic.org/en>

developments in Spain. The study on “Open Data Maturity in Europe 2016”, which includes Spain in the group of leaders concerning the European framework, is one of them.

However, base registries were covered only by few of these initiatives. Law 37/2007, focused on the reuse of public sector information, refers to Law 19/2013 which regulates the access right, so it takes into account the limits of the access to some data of register entities (Article 3.3.a).. Ultimately, each register authority is responsible for deciding the conditions for the reuse of the base registry data.

In general, base registries’ authorities are reluctant to deliver their data as open data. In the case of Spain, this is mainly due to its legal and organisational models. First, the protection of personal data and privacy is used as a strong argument to disclose data under the premises of the Open Government Data paradigm¹⁵. Second, some key data (e.g. data on companies or part of the data about real estate, etc.) are managed by organisations that base their business-model on selling the data (see the section “Organisational Interoperability below”).

However, there are examples of base registries that provide data freely and in Open Data formats. The Spanish Cadastre¹⁶ facilitates massive downloads for any type of data users, including large infomediary companies which obtain important benefits from it. Mostly private companies create new content out of the available public information and compose the infomediary industry. They offer this content via added value services for different purposes (re-purposing) the ones for which the public information was originally produced. A study regarding which types of companies dedicate 100% or part of their activity to the re-using/re-purposing of the public sector data was drafted in 2011 (updated in 2016) following the mandate of the Spanish government. For more information, see the “Study of Characterization of the infomediary Sector 2016”, available on the Spanish open government data portal¹⁷.

The Data Protection Law is often presented as one of the arguments against sharing base registries’ data with citizens, and sometimes even between administrations. The recent adoption of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679¹⁸) introduces new challenges and impacts¹⁹ on the base registries’ and public administrations’ systems. In relation to the sharing of information of base registries, the new Law 39/2015 (Article 28) foresees that the data can be shared unless the citizen explicitly specifies the opposite. The “non-consent” specification by the citizen is overruled if a legal system superior to the GDP Regulation exists. This possibility of sharing is conditioned to the requirements of the powers to be exercised by the entities, which require the information to be shared as stated in article 155 of the Law 40/2015. This new approach is perceived as a rational measure that unburdens both the administration and the citizens.

¹⁵See, for one instance, the OECD definitions in <http://www.oecd.org/gov/digital-government/open-government-data.htm>

¹⁶[http://www.epsa-projects.eu/index.php?title=The spanish cadastre, an example of open public administration](http://www.epsa-projects.eu/index.php?title=The_spanish_cadastre,_an_example_of_open_public_administration)

¹⁷<http://www.ontsi.red.es/ontsi/es/content/estudio-de-caracterizaci%C3%B3n-del-sector-infomediario-2016>

¹⁸<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679>

¹⁹See impact assessment report and executive summary on the DG Justice portal: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/reform/index_en.htm

Organisational Interoperability

European Interoperability Framework²⁰ (EIF) inspired Spanish National Interoperability Framework - “*Esquema Nacional de Interoperabilidad*”²¹ (ENI). Even though the ENI does not refer to base registries as specified in the EIF, the Spanish authorities acknowledge and promote the essential role of registries as the cornerstone of the public services²².

In Spain all base registries are under the authority of a concrete public body. Nonetheless, some base registries are managed by private organisations acting on behalf of a public body. This model entails important legal, organisational and technical differences between publicly and privately managed registries²³. They are mostly distributed²⁴ in local and regional jurisdictions. Their data, however, is in most cases centralised at state-level key base registries or authoritative national databases. The table below reflects this situation for some key base registries:

Base Registry	Authority	Master Data	Organisation
Civil registry	Ministry of Justice	Natural personal data, birth, legal capacity, absence or death, nationality, marriage	Distributed in 431 local registries plus local courts and other authorities. All data is centralised in a Central state’s system (InfoReg) managed by the Ministry.
Person Identification	Ministry of Interior (Home Affairs)	Natural person ID data	Central State’s national police database.
Cadastral	Ministry of Finance and Public Function	Land and real estate property description for taxing purposes	Central State-level; managed by the Ministry. ²⁵ Some provinces (Euskadi’s “Diputaciones” and Navarra) manage their own Cadastral
Real State	Ministry of Justice	Land and real estate property, for legal purposes	Distributed in the autonomous communities, but the data is accessible through a central platform privately managed by the Registrars of the Property and the members of the College of Registrars.
Vehicle Registry	Ministry of Interior (Home Affairs)	Vehicles owners, vehicle description (like plate)	Directorate General of Traffic (DGT) Central State database

²⁰<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/files/57b2ecd5-effa-4594-9ef2-47e7ecc67047>

²¹http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/ctt/eni#.V5o0q_mLSUk

²²See Director General of Registries and Notaries’ presentation (page 5) about the central civil registry system (InfoReg2.0) in <http://www.mjusticia.gob.es/cs/Satellite/Portal/1292338958117>

²³The current government recently attempted to handover the management of a key base registry (the civil registry) to a private organization (the College of Registrars), but the Constitutional Court firmly rejected this operation: <http://www.publico.es/politica/tc-declara-inconstitucional-privatizacion-decreto.html>

²⁴The Cadastral is a notable exception as the Spanish Law dictates that only one public Cadastral can exist at the State level.

		number), driver licences, etc.	
Business Registry	Ministry of Justice	Business identification, activity description, foundational data and documents, financial and economic information	Mercantile registries distributed in the autonomous communities, although the data is accessible through a central platform privately managed by the Mercantile Register and the members of the College of Registrars.
Residence data	Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness	Large range of data about natural and legal persons, agriculture, economy, climate, science and technology, employment, etc.	The residence registries are local, however the information is aggregated by the National Institute of Statistics (INE, Instituto Nacional de Estadística) and offered through the Intermediation Platform for consultation by the authorised administrations connected to the platform.
Tax Agency database	Ministry of Finance and Public Function	Data on natural person's and legal entities' taxes, fiscal obligations and fiscal status.	One single central database and services. ²⁶ Some provinces (Euskadi's "Diputaciones" and Navarra) manage their own Tax database
Social Security Agency database	Ministry of Employment and Social Security	Data on natural and legal persons related to their labour history, social security rights, obligations, aids, etc.	One single central database and services.

These are only a part of key base registries. However, there are hundreds of different types of registries spread all over Spain. An exhaustive catalogue of registries is not available, but the existence of a "registry of registries" is perceived as a need by the authorities, especially the technical responsible officers at the Ministry of Finance and Public Function and the policy makers at the Ministry of Justice. For example, Article 82, Law 40/2015, orders the development of the "inventory of entities from the State, Autonomous (regional) and Local Public Sector to be set up as a base registry for the facilitation of public information and the organisation of all the public sector entities regardless of their legal nature".

The Ministry of Justice holds responsibilities regarding certain base registries. On one hand, it is responsible for key master data about natural and legal persons, and on the other hand its Directorate General of Registries and Notaries is responsible for the policy, legislation and organisation of the private communities of professionals acting on behalf of the Ministry (in the case of base registries like the Business Registers and the Property of Real State Registries). It also cooperates with other Ministries for the rationalisation of the base registries. This is particularly the case of the harmonisation efforts²⁷ initiated between the Property

²⁶

²⁷<http://www.catastro.meh.es/esp/CoordinacionCatastroRegistro.asp>

of Real Estate Registry (Justice) and the Cadastre (Finance and Public Administrations), which keep similar data about the same entities (land and real estate), although for different purposes (rights ensuring and taxation obligations).

The Ministry of Finance and Public Function identified similar duplication issues when deciding where to obtain the master data about natural persons. Internal data quality²⁸ and efficiency assessments determine the use of authoritative national databases or secondary data providers, e.g. the national police database for natural person ID verification, or the statistics institute's data to verify the residence data. Thus, in the case of the identity of persons it is the policy (i.e. a non-base registry) that keeps the data, because the Civil Registry does not record data about the foreigners and births are not always registered in digital or structured way. See the section "e-Government Public Services making use of Base Registries data" for a more exhaustive list of services and master data provenance.

Data Mediation Protocols

The "Technical Interoperability Standard for Data Mediation Protocols"²⁹ defines the roles of the actors involved in mediated data exchanges. It also sets the requirement for mediated data exchange processes with the mediation platform of the Ministry of Finance and Public Function, which can apply to the mediation platform of other Public Administration agencies too.

These roles and requirements are defined in terms of technical interoperability and shall be applied together with the provisions suitable to the information being exchanged or the data being transferred, in compliance with the regulations in force.

Chapter II of the "Technical Interoperability Standard for Data Mediation Protocols" clearly states the actors (transferors, issuers, transferees and requesters) involved in mediated data exchanges and their functions.

²⁷https://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/dms/pae_Home/documentos/Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/Normas_tecnicas/Data_Mediation_Protocols_Interoperability_Standard-NIF_Spain/Data_Mediation_Protocols_Interoperability_Standard_NIF_Spain.pdf

Semantic Interoperability

The Spanish National Interoperability Framework³⁰ approached the semantic interoperability layer for inter-administrative semantic and syntax interoperability from the very early stages of the Technical Interoperability Norms (NTI) design. These norms deploy the technical implementation of the Spanish National Interoperability Framework. The term “norm” is not aleatory as it is part of the legislative deployment of the Law 11/2007, the Royal Decree 4/2010 and other subsequent legal dispositions.

The complete list of norms can be accessed on the central State’s e-Administration Portal³¹ (PAE). It covers a wide range of aspects, mainly related to the information governance and interoperability, such as the **catalogue of standards**, the electronic document, the electronic file (i.e. administrative case), the digital signature and certificates for all the Spanish Administrations, the list of **common data models**, XML Schema URL design and use, the records management policy, and others. As stated in the organisational part, the norm on data intermediation protocols³² defines the roles of the agents involved in the intermediated data exchanges, as well as the conditions related to the exchange processes through the Data Intermediation Platform, also applicable to intermediation platforms of other public administrations.

The data **intermediation platform** is the main service of the central State’s inter-administrative infrastructure (**PID- Plataforma de Intermediación de datos – Data Intermediation Platform**)³³. The Intermediation Platform is responsible for performing critical functions, such as managing the transferees and requesters actions, deleting the citizens’ personal information obtained during data exchanges once they are finished, ensuring data confidentiality and integrity, etc. It also establishes the **system, information governance and standards** for operating the platform. Roles and responsibilities, authorisation and access workflows, together with standard protocols for the data exchange are some relevant examples. The NTIs contain detailed information about the governance of the public services, including the steps for auditors and inspectors to access the routing logs (the intermediation platform keeps only data about the transfers, but not business data payloads).

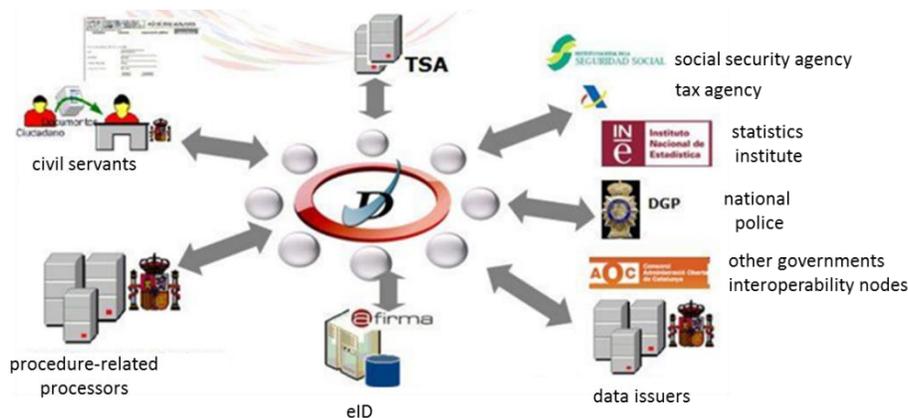


Figure 1: The Spanish intermediation platform

³⁰See Royal Decree 4/2010: <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2010-1331>

³¹Modelo de Datos para el intercambio de asientos entre Entidades Registrales:

https://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae/Home/pae_Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/pae_Normas_tecnicas_de_interoperabilidad.html#.V5tKMvmlLSUk

³²http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae/Home/pae_Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/pae_Normas_tecnicas_de_interoperabilidad.html#PROTOCOLOSINTERMEDIACION

³³<http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/ctt/svd>

The intermediation protocol ensures personal data protection at the data level, as it enables the traceability and audit of the data, e.g. who asked for the data, when they asked for the data, what was the purpose, where the data came from, etc.

The intermediation platform and the NTIs are used for the exchange and verification of data from publicly managed base registries and data providers towards public administration's services. The base registries that are privately managed do not interconnect to the intermediation platform yet, but use their own private platforms.

The Data Intermediation Platform service is a horizontal service and intends to simplify administrative procedures, reducing fraud in applications and related procedures. As a result, citizens or businesses do not have to deliver data or documents already held by public authorities. This service has been expanded to other information besides identity and residence. It serves as an intermediation platform for over 80 verification data types, including: unemployment situation and grants; cadastral information; checking of the fulfilment of tax and social security obligations; academic degrees; civil registries for birth, death and marriage; pension information and others.

Technical Interoperability

The Red SARA network ('Red SARA'³⁴ –systems and networks for administrations, administered by the Ministry of Finance and Public Function) is Spain's Government intranet. It interconnects ministries, all Autonomous Communities (17) and Autonomous Cities (2), as well as around 4000 local entities, representing more than 90% of the population. Red SARA network's objective is to increase collaboration and interoperability among the information systems of the various levels of Government. It therefore aims to save both development costs and time, facilitate the integration of systems and the exchange of data/software, while easing the development of new eGovernment services and enhancing the re-use of solutions. The network is designed with the latest VPLS (Virtual Private LAN Services) technology, thus providing high-capacity data transmission.

The main services over the Red SARA infrastructures are:

- The verification of the data through the intermediation platform;
- Validation of the e-signature ('@firma');
- Payment gateway;
- Common electronic registration of incoming and outgoing data;
- Administrative procedure status verification;
- Catalogue of e-Administrative procedures;
- Videoconference and IP-voice;
- Centre for the Technological Transference;
- Advanced mechanism (e.g. VPLS technologies) aiming at ensuring high reliability, availability, security and quality of service.

Red SARA uses the COM's Testa network³⁵ for the interconnection with the EU institutions' and Member States when high security and reliability are required (e.g. ECRIS, European Criminal Records Interconnection System, see section "Cross-border interoperability" below).

The data intermediation platform, one of the main services provided by the Red SARA, offers data verification and certification services directed to public bodies. Thus, the Central Administration portal³⁶ implements a citizen's workspace ("la Carpeta Ciudadana") allowing any natural person with a trusted certificate (e.g. the national e-ID card) to verify and print their own data (in some cases certificates or receipts with the same value) originated from the base registries. Those are interconnected to the Central Administration portal through the intermediation platform.

However, the majority of certificates and documents are still directly delivered from both publicly and privately managed base registries. For this, the registries' system delivers the data through their own portals (manual interaction) or web-services developed ad-hoc for specific purposes, and in a few cases based on standard syntaxes and protocols (e.g. XBRL for annual accounts in the case of business registers; UBL-2.1 XML-based certificates in the case of the tenderer's registry; RDF-based datasets and INSPIRE specifications in the case of the Cadastre, etc.; the web-services use mainly SOAP and RESTful protocols; a few old services (e.g. in some State Agencies) still use FTPS for certain operations).

³⁴ SARA Network is a set of communications infrastructure and basic services connecting networks of Public administrations Spanish and European Institutions to facilitate the exchange of information and access to services <https://administracionelectronica.gob.es/ct/redsara?idioma=en#.WRrgS-uGPIU>

³⁵STESTA. Secure Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations: <http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/en/document/2097/5644.html>

³⁶<https://administracion.gob.es/>

Cross-border Interoperability

Spain actively participates in different European initiatives involving cross-border and cross-sector interoperability, namely:

- Large Scale Pilots such as:
 - epSOS (sharing of medical data and pharmaceutical prescriptions provided by the regional governments through Red SARA and Testa);
 - Stork, about identity federation and digital identification; data provided from the national police database through the Data intermediation platform (SVD);
 - e-Codex, information provided by the Ministry of Justice and the regional governments' justice departments through Red SARA and Testa;
 - e-Procurement (Spain defined CODICE, the specification used to base the OASIS UBL-2.1, the e-tendering model currently used by EU Member States and institutions).
- Trans-European Interconnection Systems like:
 - EULIS, European Land Information Service, providing direct access to the Spanish Real Estate;
 - ECRIS, European Criminal Records Interconnection System, sharing data that is obtained directly from the Spanish Criminal Records Registry (Registro de Antecedents Penales), and indirectly (through the intermediation platform) from the recently created registry of sexual offences;
 - BRIS, Business Registries Interconnection System, sharing data and documents directly obtained from the Central Mercantile Register platform (privately developed and managed by the College of Registrars);
 - ERRU, European Register of Road Transport Undertakings, data provided by the Directorate General of Traffic (DGT) through the intermediation platform (Red SARA + Testa);
 - RESPER, Réseau permis de conduire / Drivers License Network, data provided by the Directorate General of Traffic (DGT) through the intermediation platform (Red SARA + Testa);
 - Other.
- ISA and ISA² programme actions and reusable developments: Spain has been very active in the development of common data models and specifications, such as the Public Services Core Vocabulary, ADMS for the description of semantic assets, or the DCAT-AP for the federation of Open Government portals;
- Member State-joint consortia tendering and developing proposals for the DG CNECT funded projects, e.g. about e-Invoicing, the European Single Procurement Document, etc. where initiatives like Facturae³⁷ (Factura electronica – electronic invoice) or the tenderer's registry ROLECE are perceived as pioneers.

³⁷<http://www.facturae.gob.es/Paginas/Index.aspx>

E-Government Public Services making use of Base Registries data

The national “intra-operability” main services are the ones offered through the data intermediation platform. The Spanish e-Administration Portal lists and describes approximately one hundred services organised around a few data providers, in which the latest services come from coordinating all the regions. They offer a common service from distributed sources for each type or data (e.g. critical registries such as the Register of Handicapped Persons, Large-Families (3 or more children) Register, etc., which in Spain proceed from the Regional Governments).The complete list is updated constantly and can be check on the e-Administration Portal³⁸. The table below lists those services, indicates the origin of the data and categorises its source as base registries, authoritative data bases and secondary data providers, where:

- Base registry is to be understood as defined by COM's ISA programme³⁹;
- Authoritative database refers to a database that is not managed following a typical data registration methodology and practices and is not ad-hoc independent system *per se*, but part of a larger system and therefore may keep more than one type of master data (i.e. data on more than one essential conceptual entity). Nevertheless, it is trusted, authentic, and it has sources of data under control;
- Secondary data providers as intermediate services that aggregate data from different sources and generate added-value data. They can also provide (raw) master data coming from base registries and national data bases, e.g. the national statistics institute (INE) or the tenderer's registry (that aggregates and reformats data coming from the business registry).

Service	Provenance	Management	Type of data source
1. Verification of the identity of natural persons	National Police	Public	Authoritative database
2. Verification of data about the residence of natural persons	National Statistics Institute	Public	Secondary data provider
3. Verification of unemployment aids	Public Employment Service (Ministry of Employment and Social Security)	Public	Authoritative database
4. Verification of official diplomas	Registry of Universities, Centres and Diplomas (RUCT), Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	Public	Base registry
5. Verification of Social Security Data	Social Security Treasury Agency	Public	Authoritative database

³⁸<http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/es/ctt/svd>

More information can be check at <http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/PAe/intermediacion>

³⁹See document “ISA Access to Base Registries D1.2 Base registry definition” in http://ec.europa.eu/isa/actions/documents/isa_1.2_d1.2_base_registry_definition.pdf

6. Verification of tributes and taxes-related data	National Tax Agency, Ministry of Finance and Public Function	Public	Authoritative database
7. Verification of cadastral data and Cadastre certificates	Central State's Cadastre, Ministry of Finance and Public Function	Public	Base Registry
8. Queries about the level and degree of (health) dependency	IMSERSO (older people and social services registry) Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equity	Public	Authoritative database
9. Queries on public aids	Registries of Social Aids and Maternity leaves	Public	Base Registries
10. Queries on personal data/status	InfoReg2, Central Civil Registry, Ministry of Justice, Criminal Records	Public	Base Registry
11. Queries on insurance companies	Directorate General of Insurances and Pensions (DGFSP), Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness	Public	Base Registry
12. Queries on the Navarra's Autonomous Community Tax on Economic Activities	Government of Navarra	Public	Authoritative database
13. Large families and Handicaped Certificates among others	Regions	Public	Base registry (Distributed)