

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a city street. The street is lined with buildings that have red-tiled roofs. A semi-transparent dark blue rectangle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text. On the right side of the image, a white line network is overlaid, representing a cadastral map or a digital overlay on the aerial view.

Economic Impact of Cadastre

PCC Conference
Bucharest, Romania
6/7 June 2019

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Preparation of Questionnaire

- based on topic of conference: "Economic Impact of Cadastre for the Society"
- idea was to get a first overview with some basic indicators and to gain knowledge

Space for improvement:

- some clarifications in the definitions and questions would be necessary
- some misunderstandings to be clarified
- therefore probably some data errors

Structure of Questionnaire

1. Basic Indicators

2. Key Indicators


2.1 Characteristics

2.2 Size and Level of Activities


2.3 Economic Indicators

2.4 Issues and Opportunities


3. Participation at Conference



PCC
Permanent Committee
on Cadastre in the
European Union



EuroGeographics
Cadastral and Land Registry
Knowledge Exchange Network



CLRKEN
Cadastral and Land Registry
Knowledge Exchange Network

Economic Impact of Cadastre

Questionnaire in preparation for the «PCC Conference jointly organized with support from CLRKEN of EuroGeographics» in June 2019 in Bucharest

In preparation for the PCC Conference jointly organized with the CLRKEN in June 2019, we are looking for input from all PCC as well as EuroGeographics member countries. The topic of the conference will be about the economic impact of the cadastre, a topic of high relevance in many countries. With this questionnaire, we would like to get an overview of the status in the member countries and their possible willingness to contribute to the conference. We plan to summarize all the replies and produce a report, which then will be publicly available.

We kindly ask you to fill out the questionnaire for your country. If the data are not applicable or available for the whole country, it is also possible to fill the questionnaire out for a second level unit, e.g. a state. If you do not feel to be the right person to do so, we would be grateful when you can pass the questionnaire on to another suitable expert in the cadastral field.

Economic Impact of Cadastre

Most cadastral systems traditionally document private-law land ownership rights in order to sustain a transparent and fair land market. As De Soto (2000)¹ put forward, the formal recognition and registration of landownership potentially increases the value of the properties themselves. Therefore, an effective land administration system is a crucial element for the economic development of a country.

Questionnaire

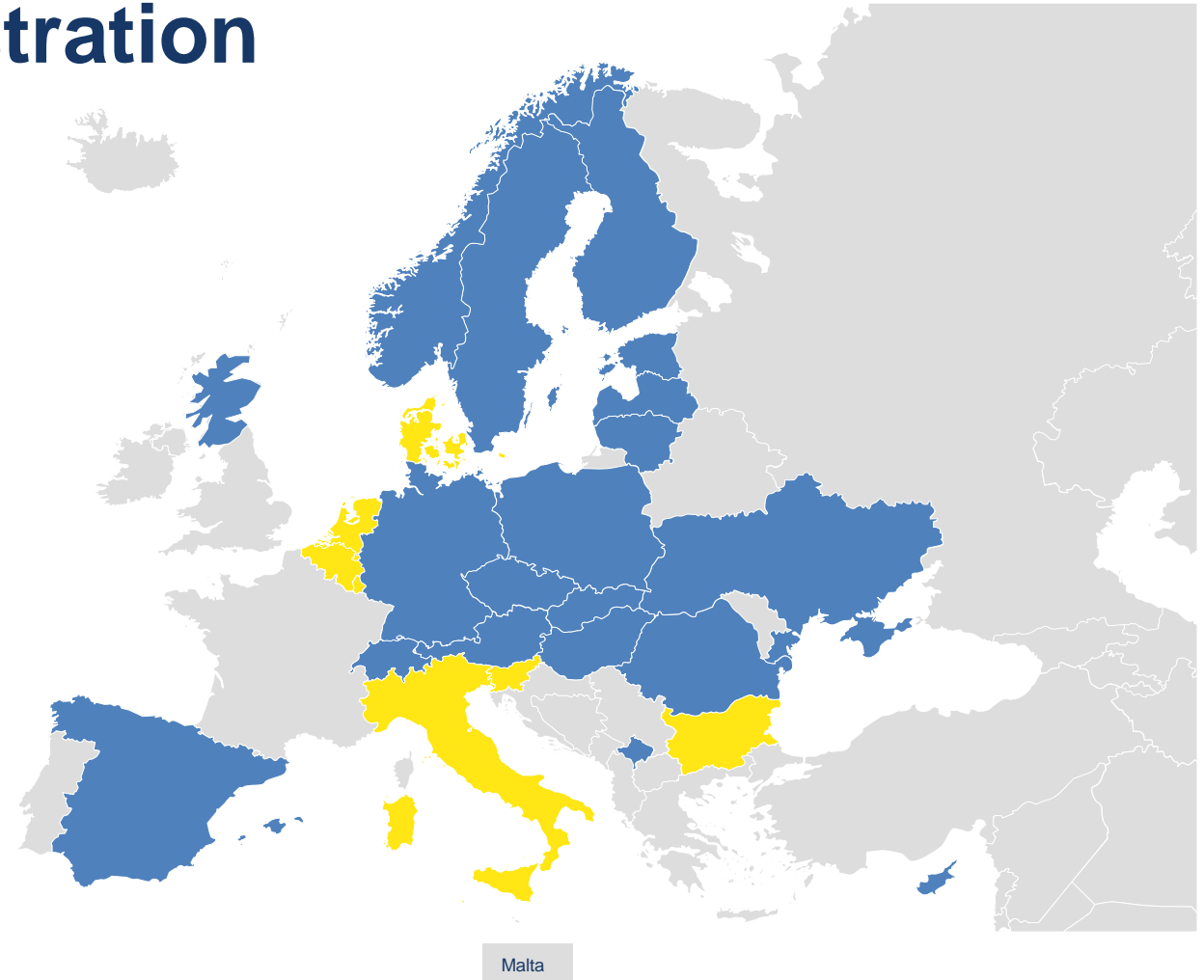
For the following questions, we ask you to make a best guess rather than no indication. The aim of the questionnaire is not to get highly accurate data, but to get a general overview of the situation.

- Basic Information**
 - Country or jurisdiction for which the following answers are valid:
→
- Key Indicators**
 - Characteristics of the Cadastral System**
 - Is your cadastral system based on deeds registration or on title registration?
→ ☐ deeds registration / ☐ title registration / ☐ other:
 - By law, is registration of land ownership compulsory or an option?
→ ☐ compulsory / ☐ optional / ☐ other:
 - Is the cadastral system in your country being operated by one integrated cadastre and land registry organization or by separate organizations?
→ ☐ integrated CLR organization / ☐ separate CLR organization / ☐ other:

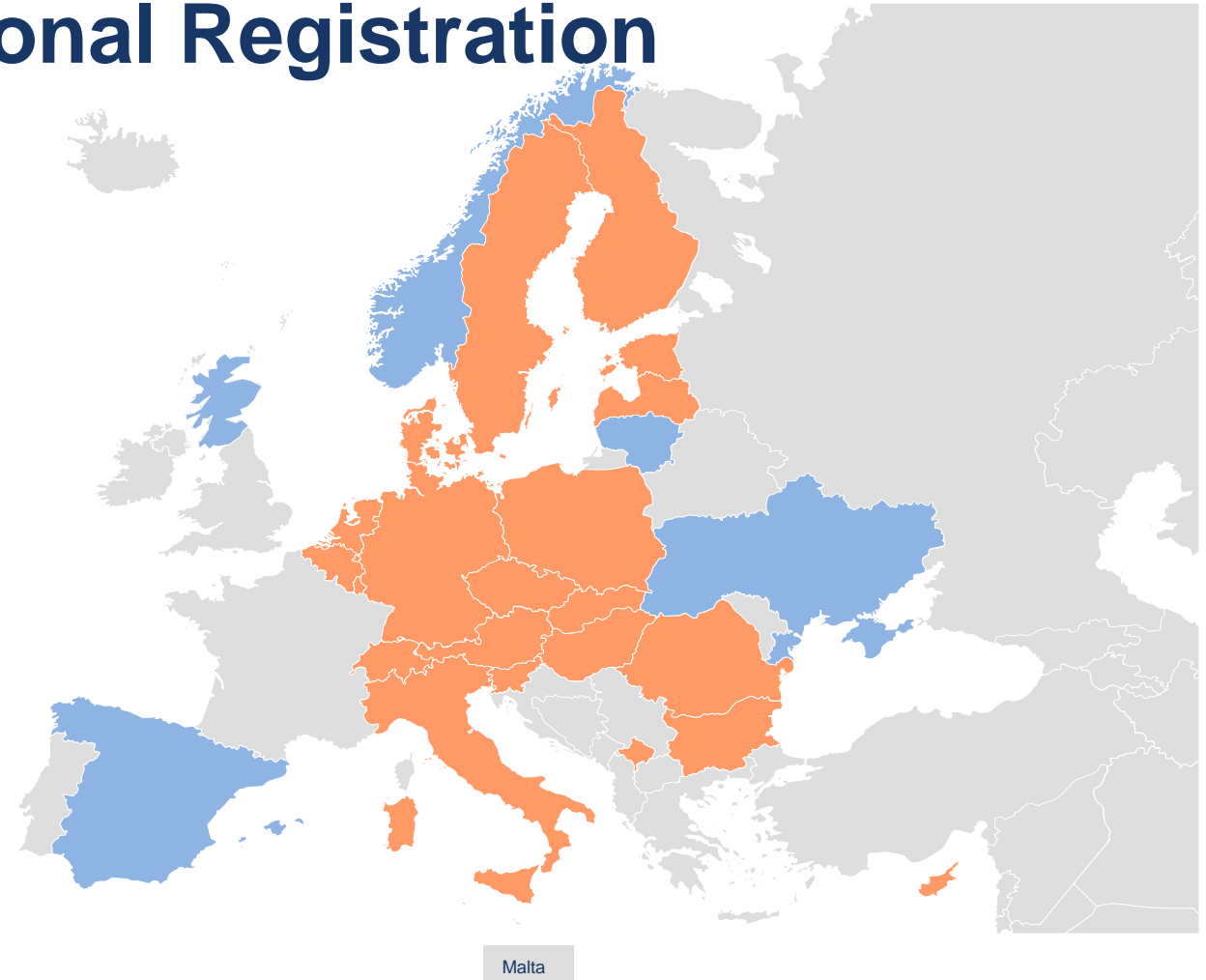
¹ De Soto (2000). "The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else".

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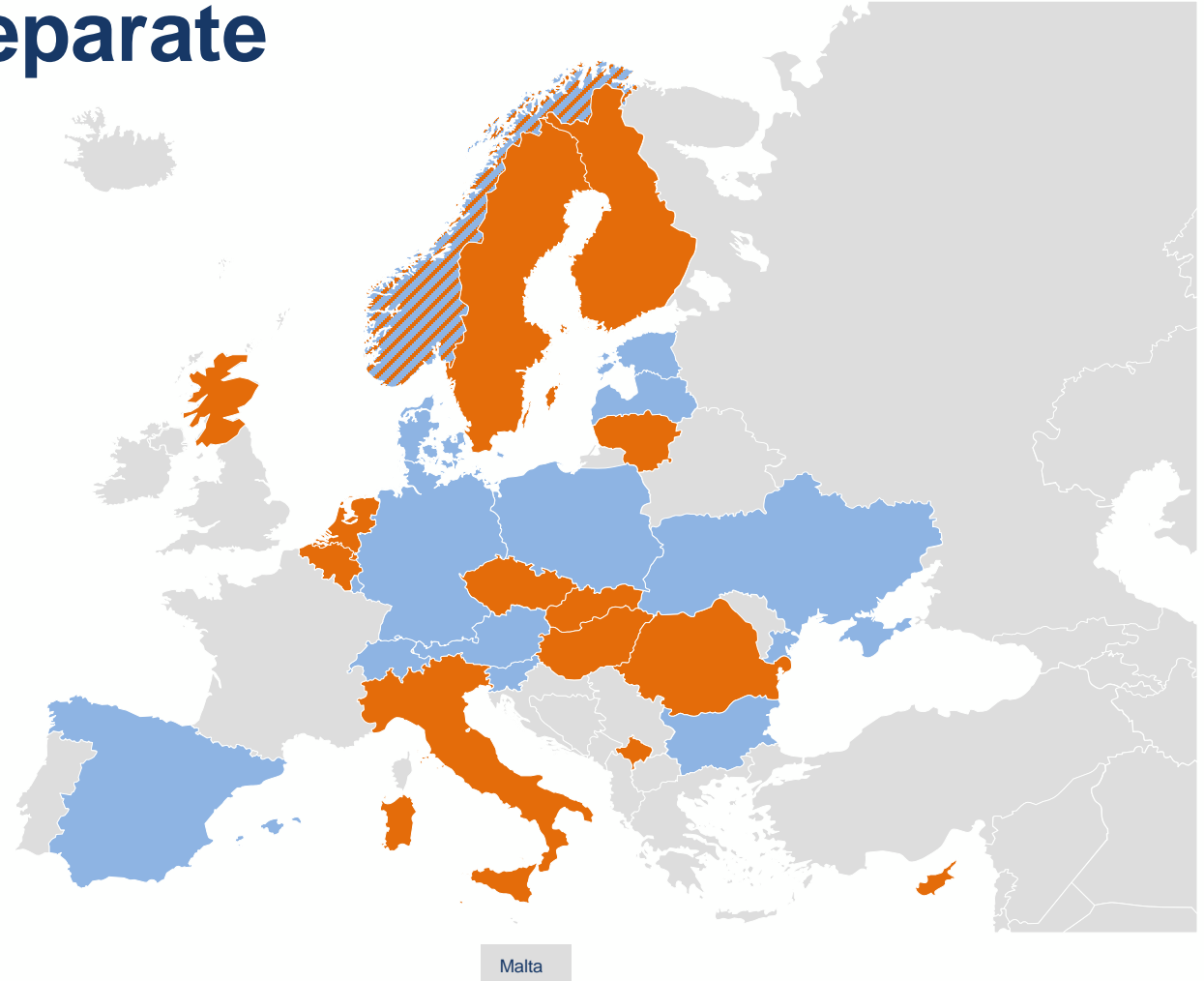
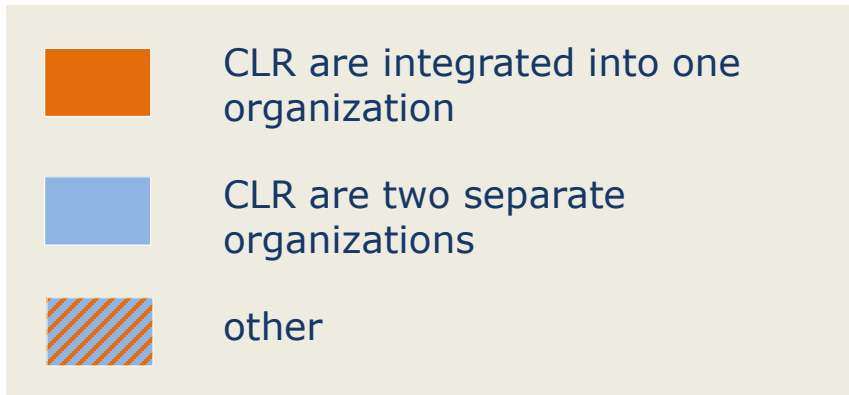
Page 1 / 3



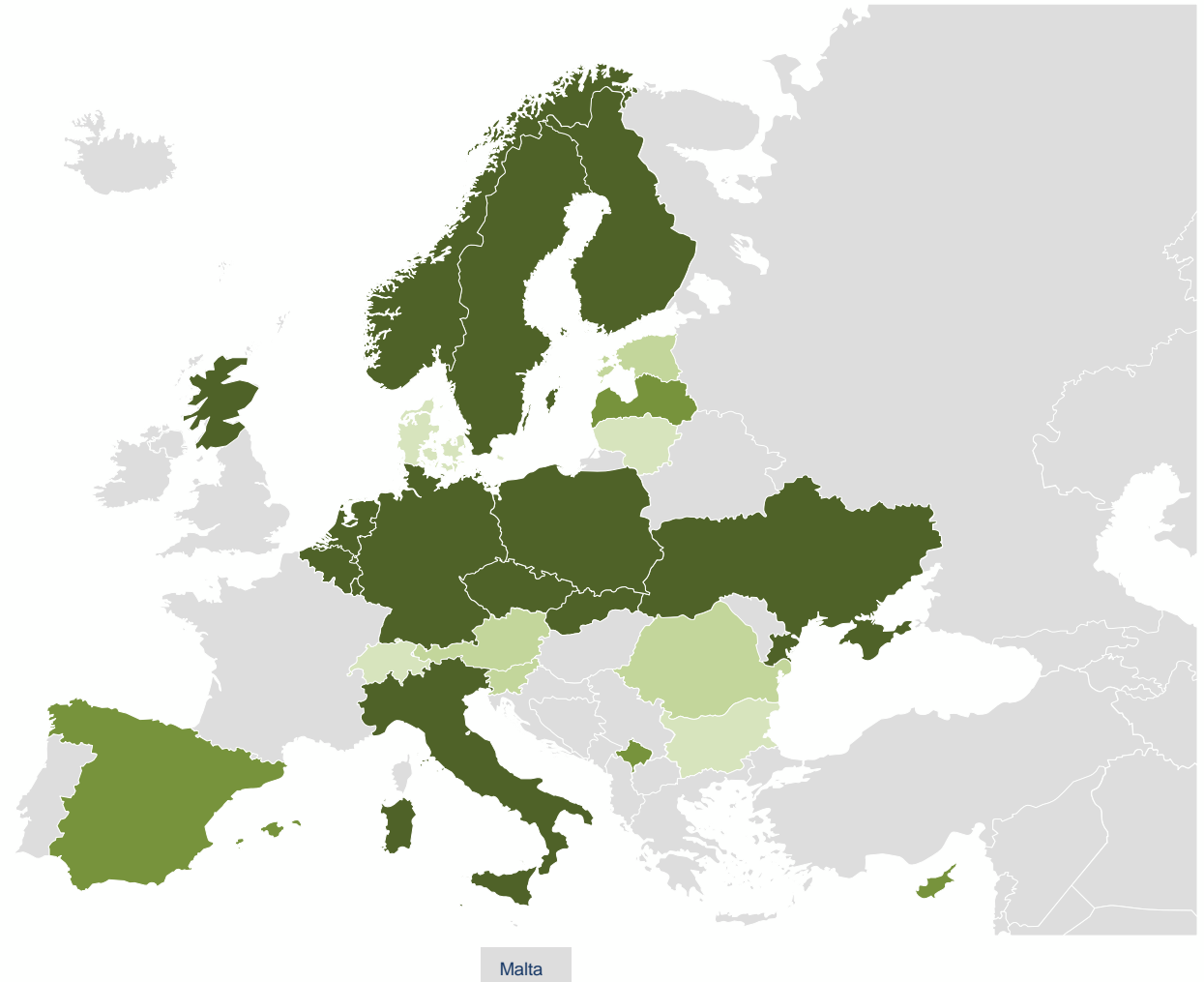
Q3) Compulsory vs. Optional Registration



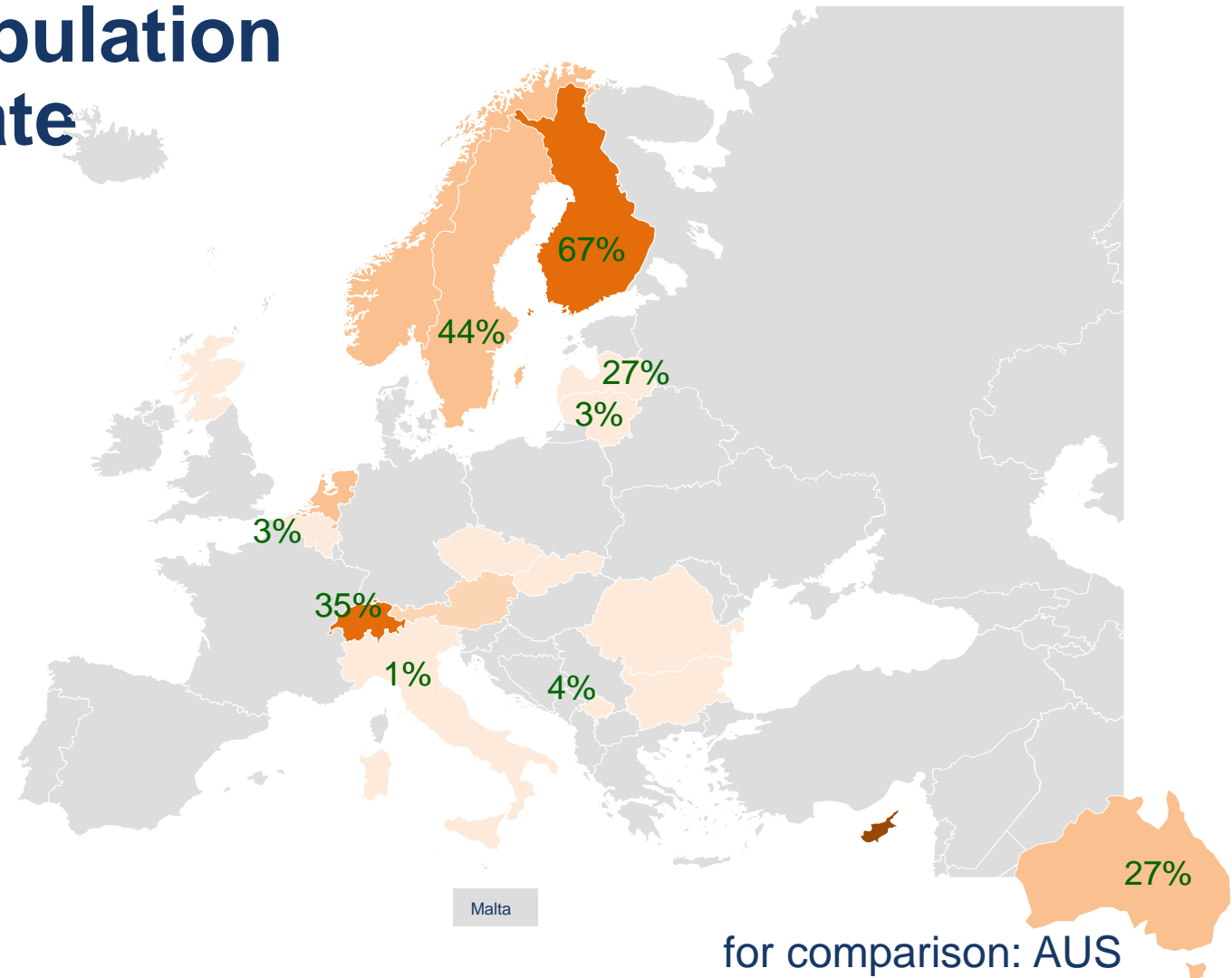
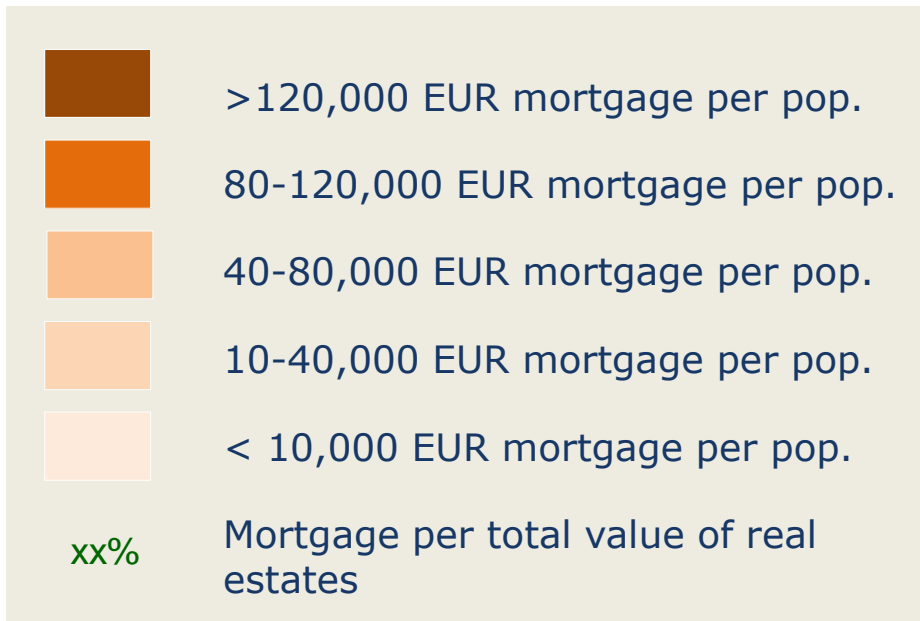
Q4) CLR integrated vs. separate organizations



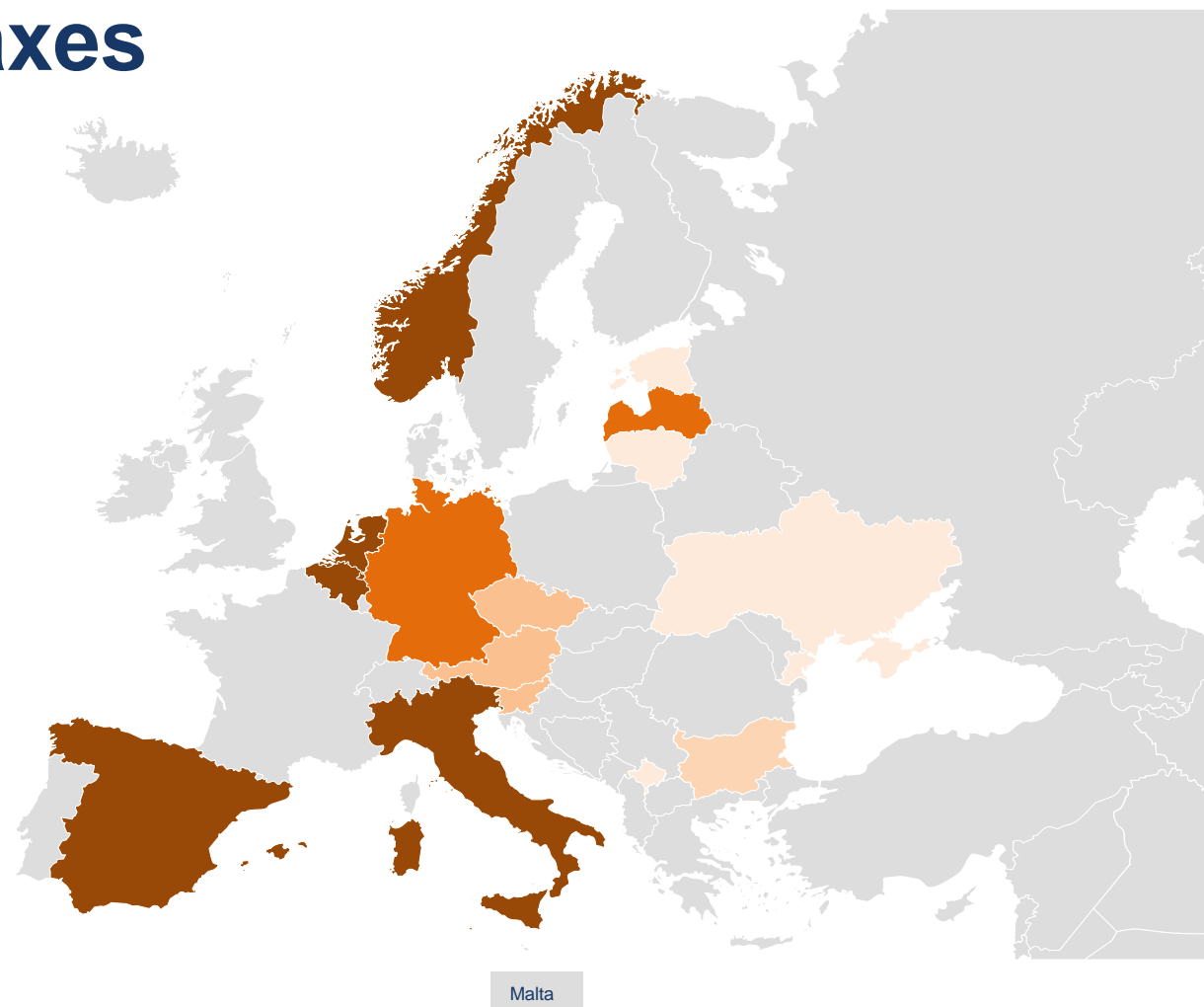
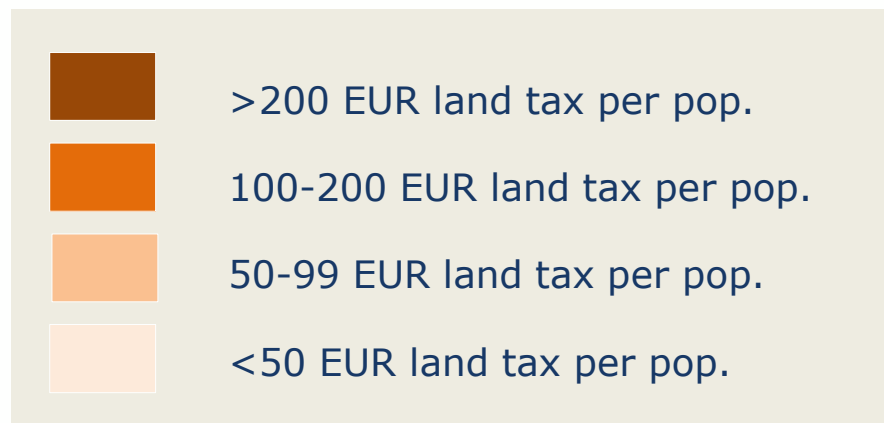
Q5) PPP in Cadastre



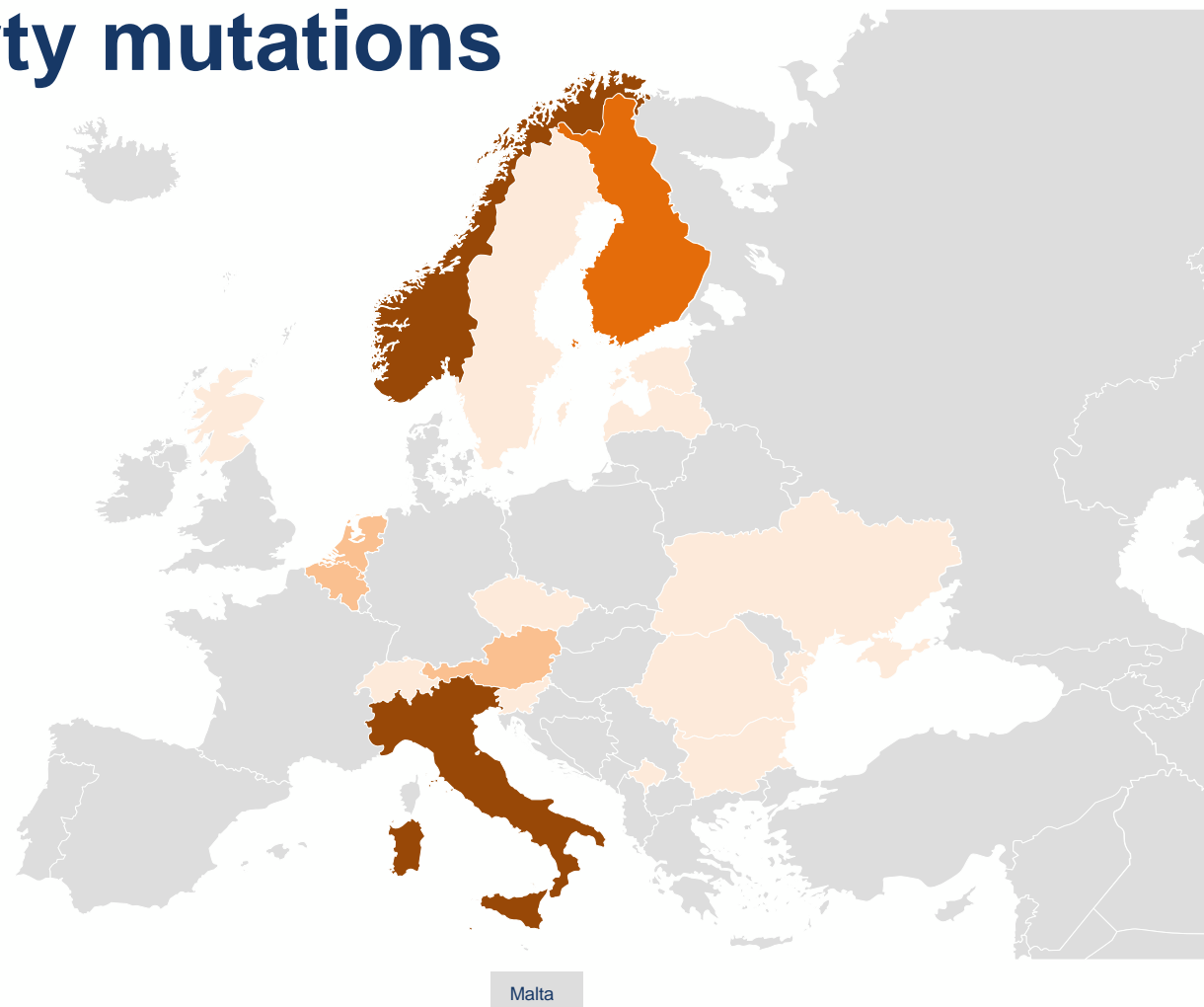
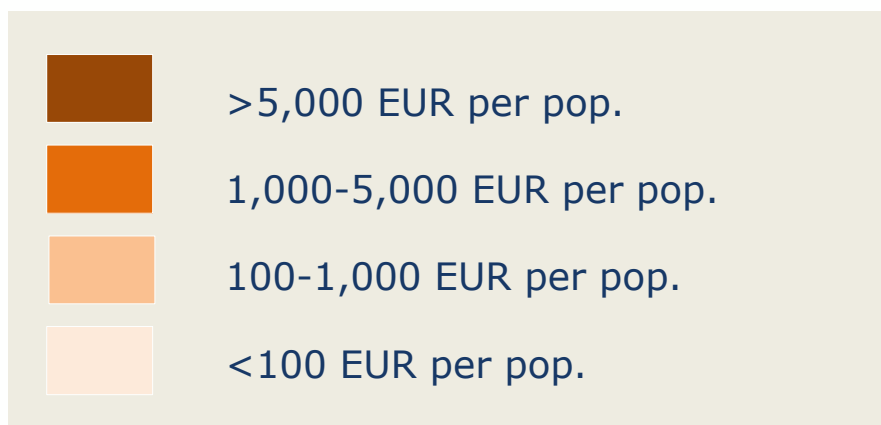
Q11/12) Mortgage per population and per value of real estate



Q13) Income from land taxes



Q14) Income from property mutations and land transactions



Q16) Economic benefits

- transparency in land market
- legal certainty for land tenure
- safe transactions → safe investments
- higher investment in land
- foundation of land market and mortgage system, i.e. national economy
- positive impact on national economy
- better results of spatial planning and development plans
- better management of land resources
- key link to information in other registries
- security in legal, economic, social terms providing stability

Q17) Issues that hamper benefits

- too long procedure times for registering land rights
- quality of data and information
- double storage of information in some cases
- lack of marine information in relation to real properties
- outdated legislation
- lack of efficiency
- cadastre needs to provide full coverage of the territory
- lack of data interoperability
- lack of personnel in public sector, slow and bureaucratic workflows
- privacy and GDPR
- federalism
- insufficient accuracy of parcel boundaries, lack of updated information
- improved digitization and services would raise the level
- lack of synchronization between data of cadastre and land registration

Q18) Developments that improve economic relevance

- full computerization of all records, fully integrated systems
- more secure identification of all properties and better coherence across public records
- registration of 3D real estates
- Open Government Data
- to increase the accuracy of cadastral data
- digital solutions, electronic registration
- digital solutions, electronic registration
- extension of content, i.e. public-law restrictions
- additional layers of information, e-services
- smart contracts, automation of the processes (fully digital), smart planning and building process including national platform for geodata

Q19) Opportunities to enhance benefits

- creation of an address register
- interconnection between relevant state information systems
- Spatially Enabled Society as an objective of a Government Programme
- OpenData for all planning and political belongs
- climate change will require investments to improve the sustainability of the built environment; these need to be financed and will/might lead to new financial-juridical options related to the object itself rather than the rights holder
- moving towards a more circular economy will require that also the physical characteristics of built objects will be either integrated in or connected to the cadastre and/or land register
- electronic exchange of information will give benefits to private, municipal and gov. bodies
- cadastre is foreseen to be the part of NSDI providing the official reference for the users

Conclusions

- questions and definitions must be formulated clearer and in a more consistent way
- some statistics are hard to get, but it would be beneficial to get estimates rather than no answer at all
- results would be more representative when more countries participate

Next Steps

- to rectify the results report
- if there are countries that would like to correct or provide their data, they still can do so
- to publish the results report
- to decide if – at all and how – to take the project forward