Sharing Data
Bridging the Gap between Personal and Cadastral Dataspaces

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Basic Legal principles underlying Cadastre/LR

Booking  Consent  Speciality  Publicity

Legal registers are open for public inspection

Trend has been to open up registers

Underpinned by Digitization and Digitalisation

Increasing Legal Security and transparency

Personal Data Protection
Introduction and overview

• Digitalisation has given a boost to availability and accessibility of spatial, cadastral and land register information.
• Data sharing is key (.dataspace is the new ‘buzz word’).
• Balancing personal data spaces with access to data by governments and private sector has become an issue.
• This requires a rethinking on sharing information.
A wealth of accessible information on real-estate

- Fiscal value €285,000
- Sales price 1-7-1998 €230,000
- Zoning plan
- Mortgage RABO-bank €230,000
- Urban area 6m above sea level
- Energy efficiency label C
- Parcel Arnhem C4231 230m²
- Volume building 450m³
- Monument
- Right of way
- Highstreet 15d
- Preferential Right Municipality

Cadastral Data
Public Data provided through Kadaster
Open Access Data brings many benefits

- Transparent land market (legally and financially)
- Shared information base for all parties
- Efficient land market open to all parties
- Prevention of fraud
- Legal security (rights, restrictions, responsibilities) for all

How does this fit in the digital age?
How can we accommodate personal and land market dataspaces?
European Digital Rights and Principles

People at the centre
Digital technologies should **protect people’s rights, support democracy, and ensure that all digital players act responsibly and safely.** The EU promotes these values across the world.

Freedom of choice
People should benefit from a **fair online environment**, be safe from illegal and harmful content, and be empowered when they interact with new and evolving technologies like artificial intelligence.

Safety and security
The digital environment should be **safe and secure**. All users, from childhood to old age, should be empowered and protected.

Solidarity and inclusion
Technology should **unite, not divide, people**. Everyone should have access to the internet, digital skills, digital public services and to fair working conditions.

Participation
Citizens should be able to **engage in the democratic process** at all levels and have control over their own data.

Sustainability
Digital devices should support sustainability and the green transition. People need to know about the environmental impact and energy consumption of their devices.
Rules of the Game

Digital strategy

Digital Markets Act  Digital Services Act  AI Regulation  Data Governance Act

Data strategy

Data Act  Open Data Directive  GDPR
Real estate transaction chain in the Netherlands

CITIZENS (buyer, seller)

- Intermediaries
- Real Estate Agencies
- Banks
- Valuators
- Notaries
- Kadaster
  - land registry
  - cadastral surveying
  - cadastral registration

Inland Revenue

Sharing data; bridging the gap between personal and cadastral data spaces
## Guiding principles of the future ecosystem (largely in agreement with EU digital principles)

<table>
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<th>(legal) security at earlier stage</th>
<th>insight and overview</th>
<th>control of data</th>
<th>interoperability</th>
<th>security</th>
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<tr>
<td>By retrieving validated data directly from the source, we offer (legal) security at an earlier stage</td>
<td>Citizens and chain partners have insight into information and process and know what is expected of them</td>
<td>We enable the citizen and chain partners to actively control their data</td>
<td>The guiding principle is that the system of agreements is open to everyone and relies as much as possible on existing standards</td>
<td>Information exchange only takes place at a high security level</td>
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- ✔️ Buyer OK
- ✔️ Seller OK
- ✔️ Property OK
- ✔️ Financing OK
Resulting information eco-system for carefree dealings in real-estate

Focal points: legal and financial based on a shared trust framework
How “fair” are cadastral/LR data in other domains?

Cadastral/LR-data have many uses and serve many needs

FAIR
Accessible  Re-usable
Findable  Interoperable
Cadastral/Land Registry-data in other domains

Findable: OK

Accessible: API’s, Data at the source  
cadastral parcels HVD (open); LR: open access

Interoperable: Semantics, Currency

Re-usable: Partly  
Metadata  
Semantic Interoperability  
European Data Policies  
data governance act, data act, open data directive
Concluding remarks

- Openness of cadastral/LR data brings many benefits: it is the basis for an effective land market, provides legal security for all and also serves societal issues at large
- At the same time digital rights and principles are key and citizens should be able to control their personal dataspace
- Cooperation between all parties based on trust frameworks is a good basis for balancing these issues