

DLS / PCC 2026 SURVEY: Questionnaire Findings

 Speaker

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Questionnaire Structure

The questionnaire consists of eight main sections

1 Governance & Institutional Integration

2 Digital / IT Infrastructure

3 Digital Services & Capabilities

4 Innovation & Emerging Technologies

5 Data Quality & Cybersecurity

6 Strategic Priorities & Challenges

7 Land Registry / Cadastre Integration & Services

8 A Unified Operational and Coherent Ecosystem of Cadastre / Land Registry

Participating Countries

■ PCC Members ■ PCC Observers and Other Participants

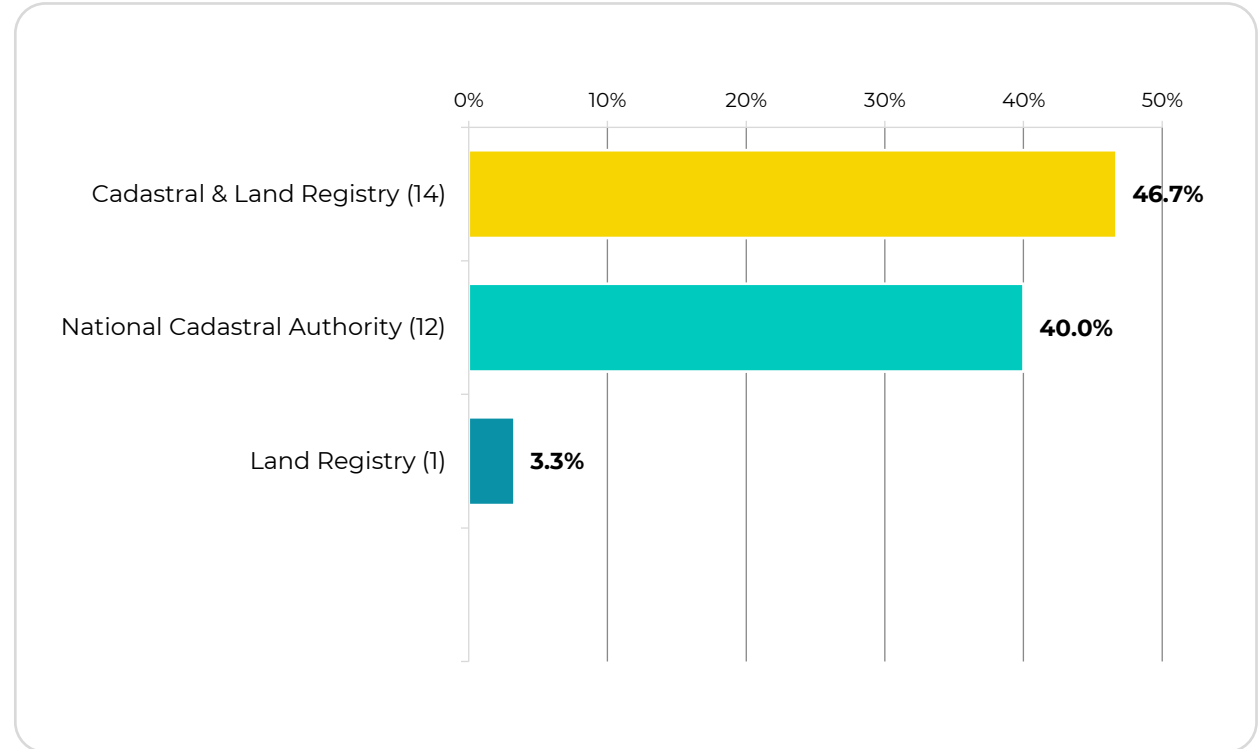
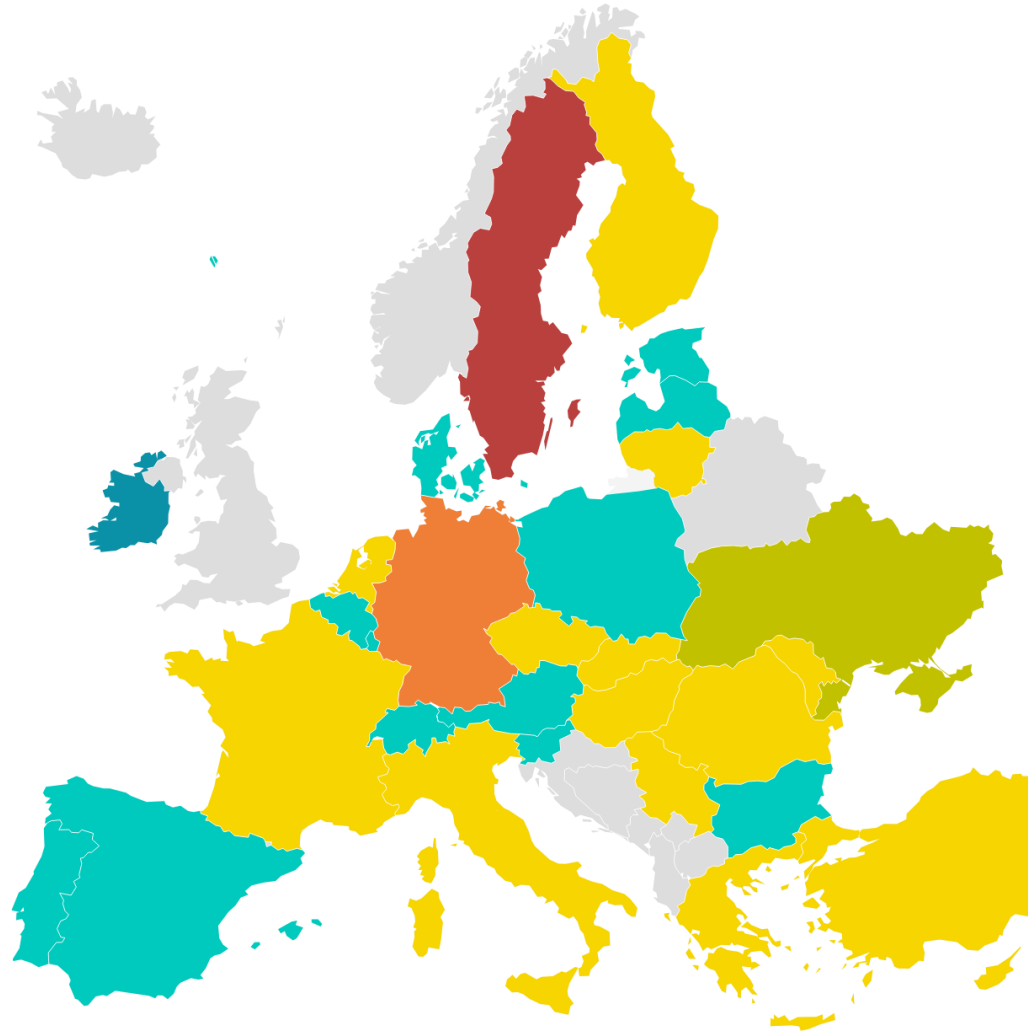


A total of **30 responses** were received, including **25 of the 27 “PCC Members” (EU Member States)** and **5 “PCC Observers” and “Other Participants.”**

Country	Organization
Austria	BEV- Federal Office Form Metrology And Surveying
Belgium	Belgian Cadastre (Federal Public Service Finance)
Bulgaria	Geodesy Cartography Cadastre Agency
Cyprus	Department of Lands and Surveys
Czech Rep.	Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
Denmark	Danish Geodata Agency
Estonia	Estoniand Land and Spatial Development Board
Finland	National Land Survey of Finland
France	General Directorate of Public Finances
Germany	The Working Committee of the Surveying Authorities of the Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany (AdV)
Greece	Hellenic Cadastre
Hungary	Ministry of Agriculture
Ireland	Tailte Eireann
Italy	Agenzia delle entrate
Latvia	The State Land Service of the Republic of Latvia
Lithuania	State Enterprise Centre of Registers
Luxembourg	Administration du cadastre et de la topographie Luxemburg
Moldova	Agency for Geodezy, Cartography and Cadastre
Netherlands	Netherlands' Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency (Kadaster)
Poland	The Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography
Portugal	Direção-Geral do Território (Directorate-General for Territory)
Romania	National Agency for Cadastre and Land Registration
Serbia	Republic geodetic authority of Serbia
Slovakia	Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic
Slovenia	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	General Directorate for Cadastre
Sweden	Lantmäteriet, Sweden
Switzerland	Federal Office of Topography
Türkiye	General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre
Ukraine	State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography, and Cadastre

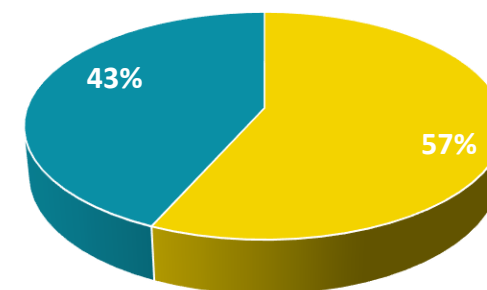
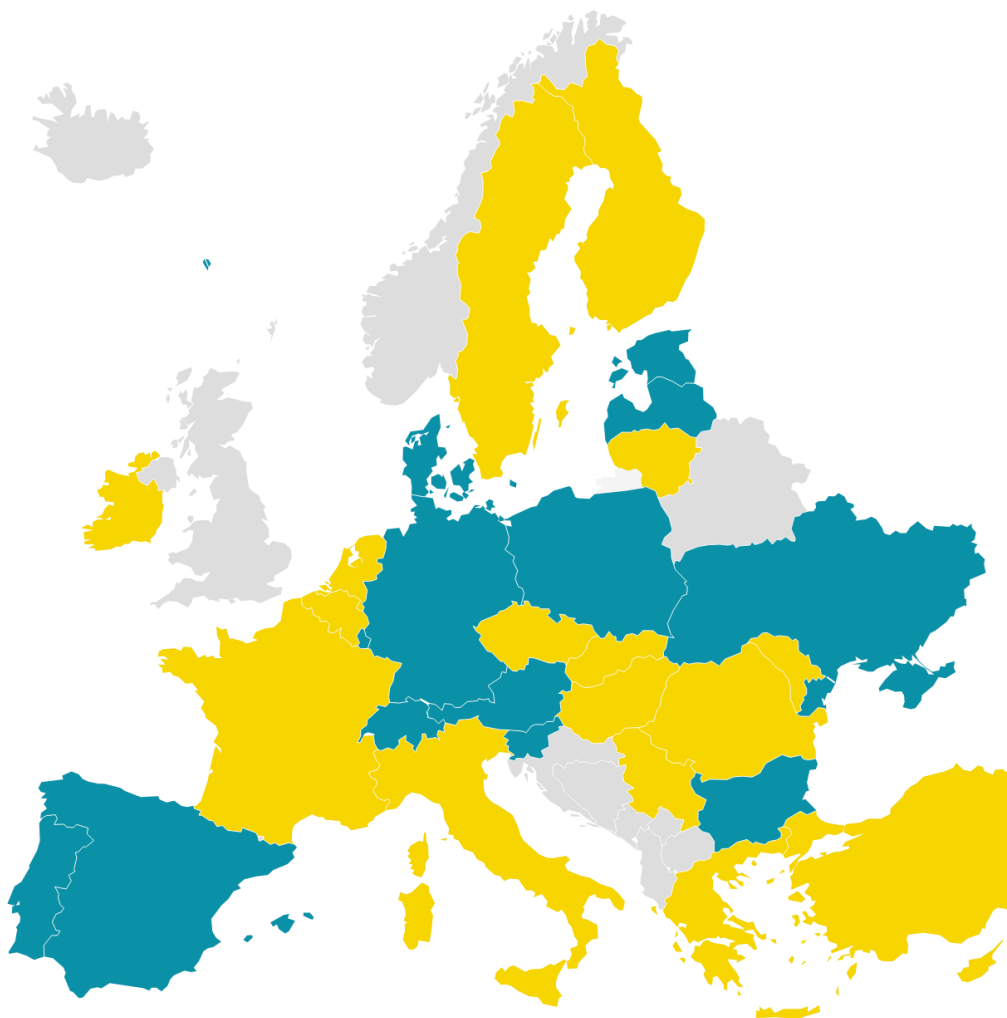
Type of Organization

■ Cadastral & Land Registry ■ Land Registry ■ National Cadastral Authority ■ State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography, and Cadastre ■ The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority ■ The Working Committee of the Surveying Authorities of the Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany (AdV)



Is the cadastre institutionally integrated with the land registry?

■ Fully integrated ■ Separate systems

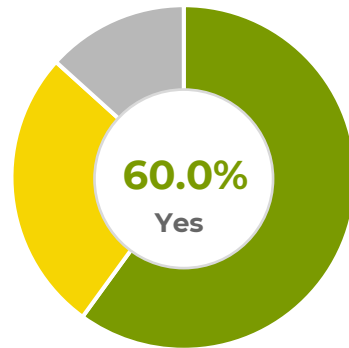


Key Insight

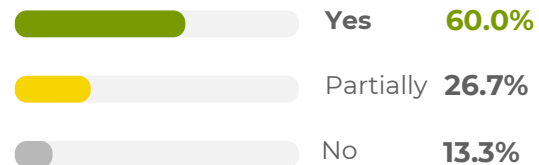
57% of organizations have **fully integrated** cadastre and land registry systems, indicating strong institutional cohesion across European countries.

Does your organization enable fully digital transactions in the following areas?

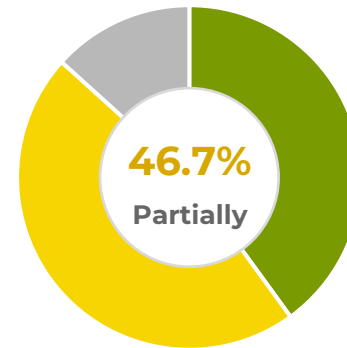
Cadastral services



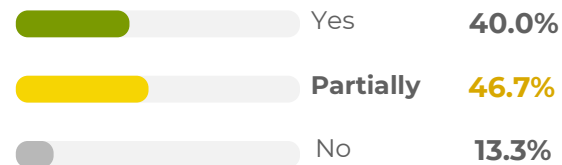
Breakdown



Land Registry / Property Registration Services



Breakdown

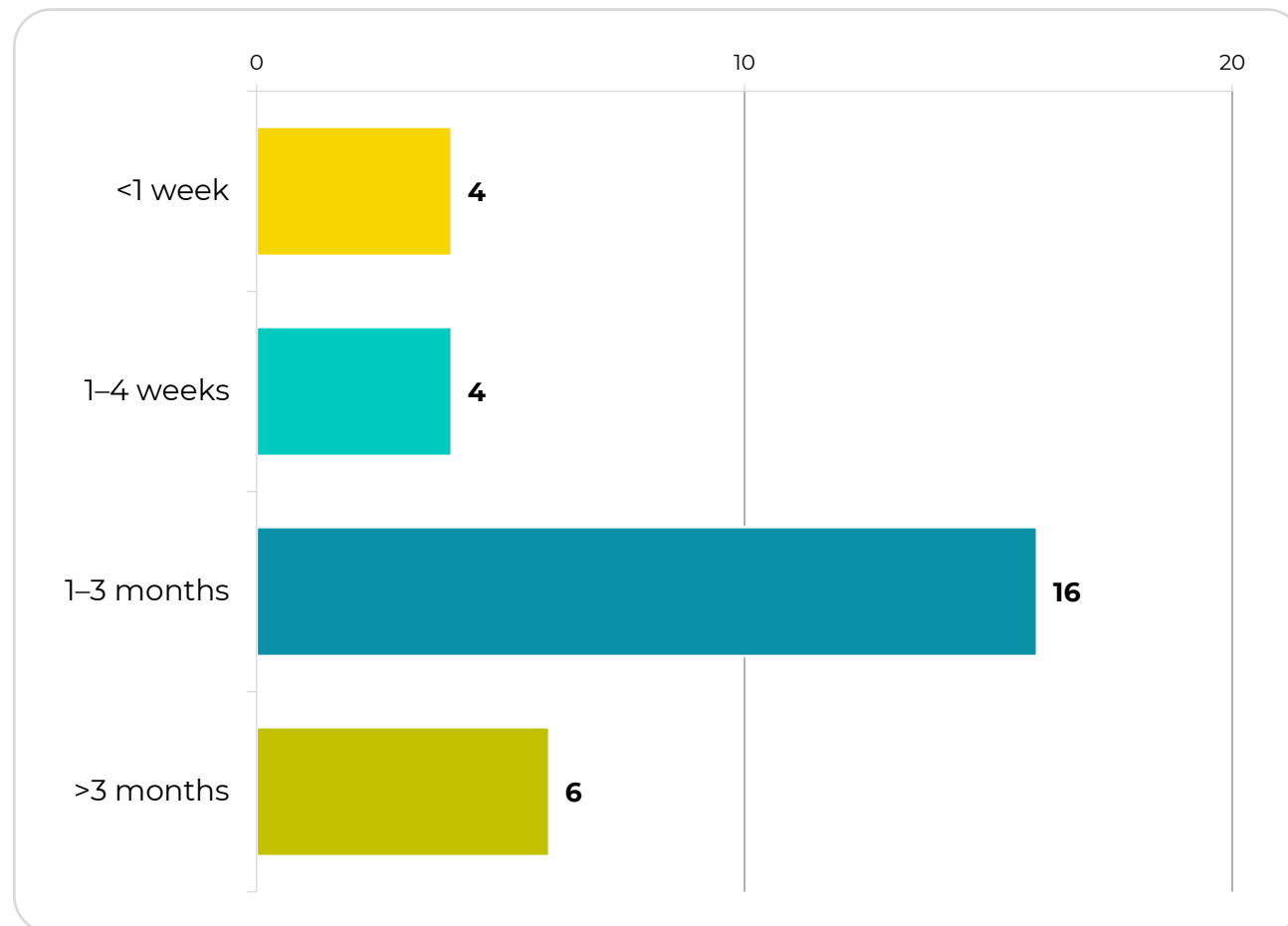
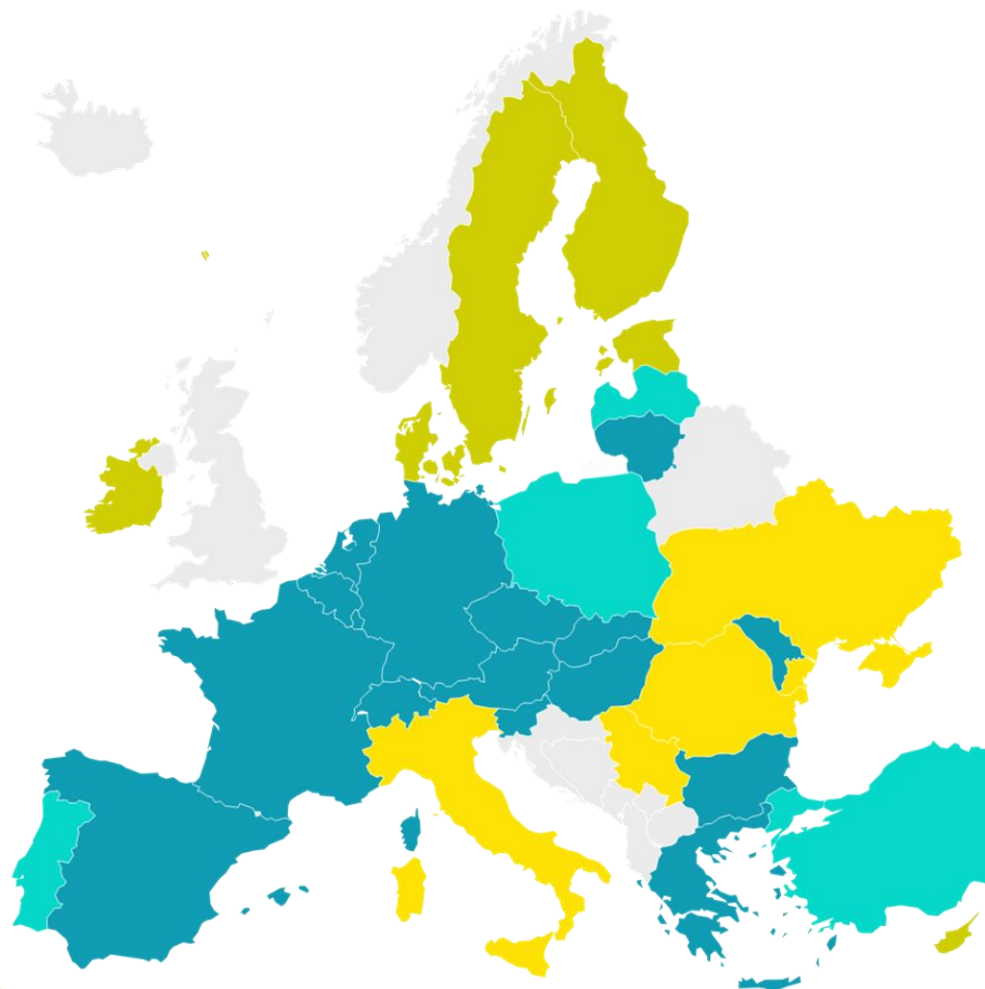


Key Insight

Cadastral services are more often fully digitalized, with **60.0%** reporting **“Yes”**. In contrast, land registry services are more likely to be only **partially** digitalized, at **46.7%**. The share reporting **“No”** is the same in both areas: **13.3%**.

What is the average processing total time (from submission application to registration) to final survey applications, such as demarcation and subdivision?

■ <1 week ■ 1-3 months ■ 1-4 weeks ■ >3 months



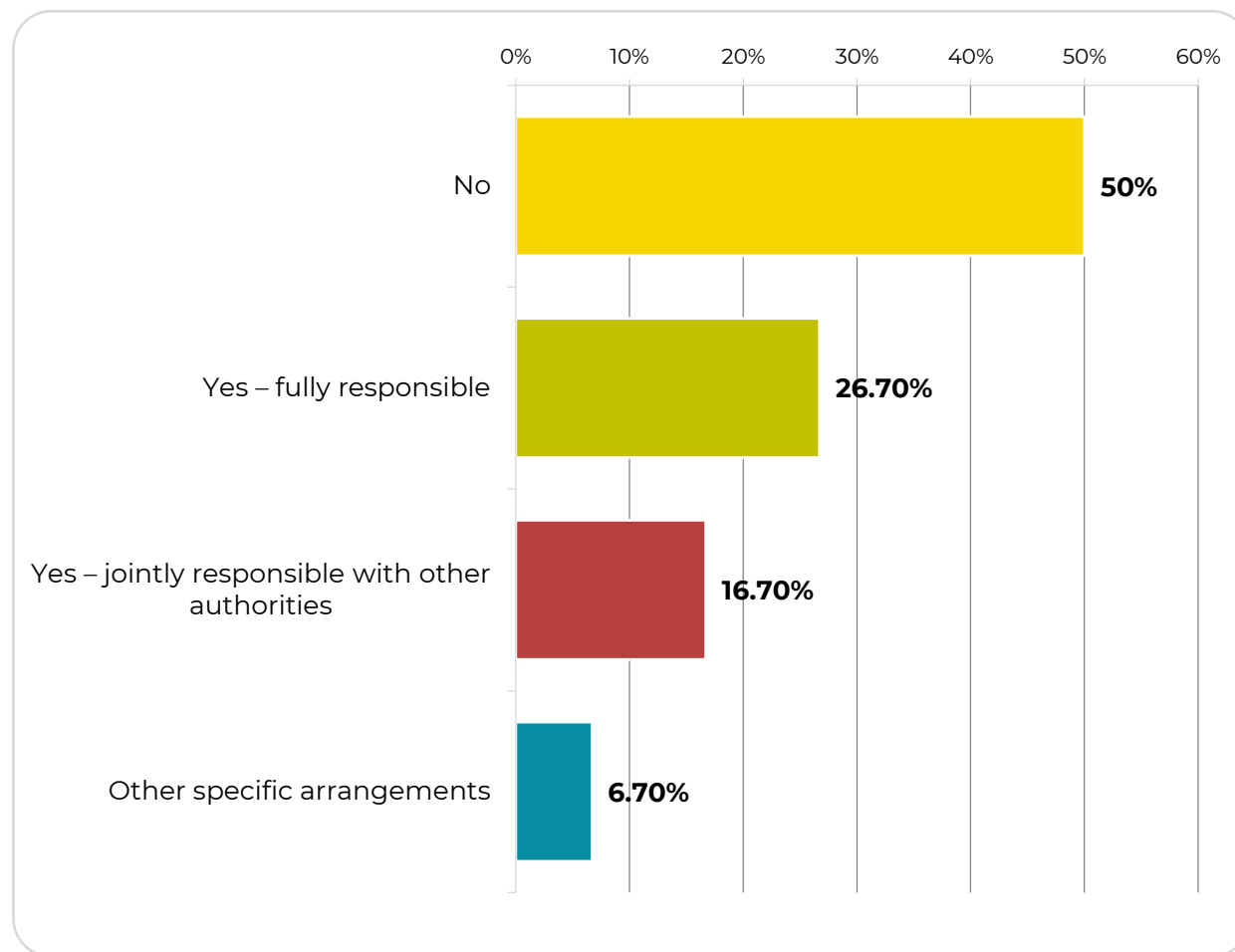
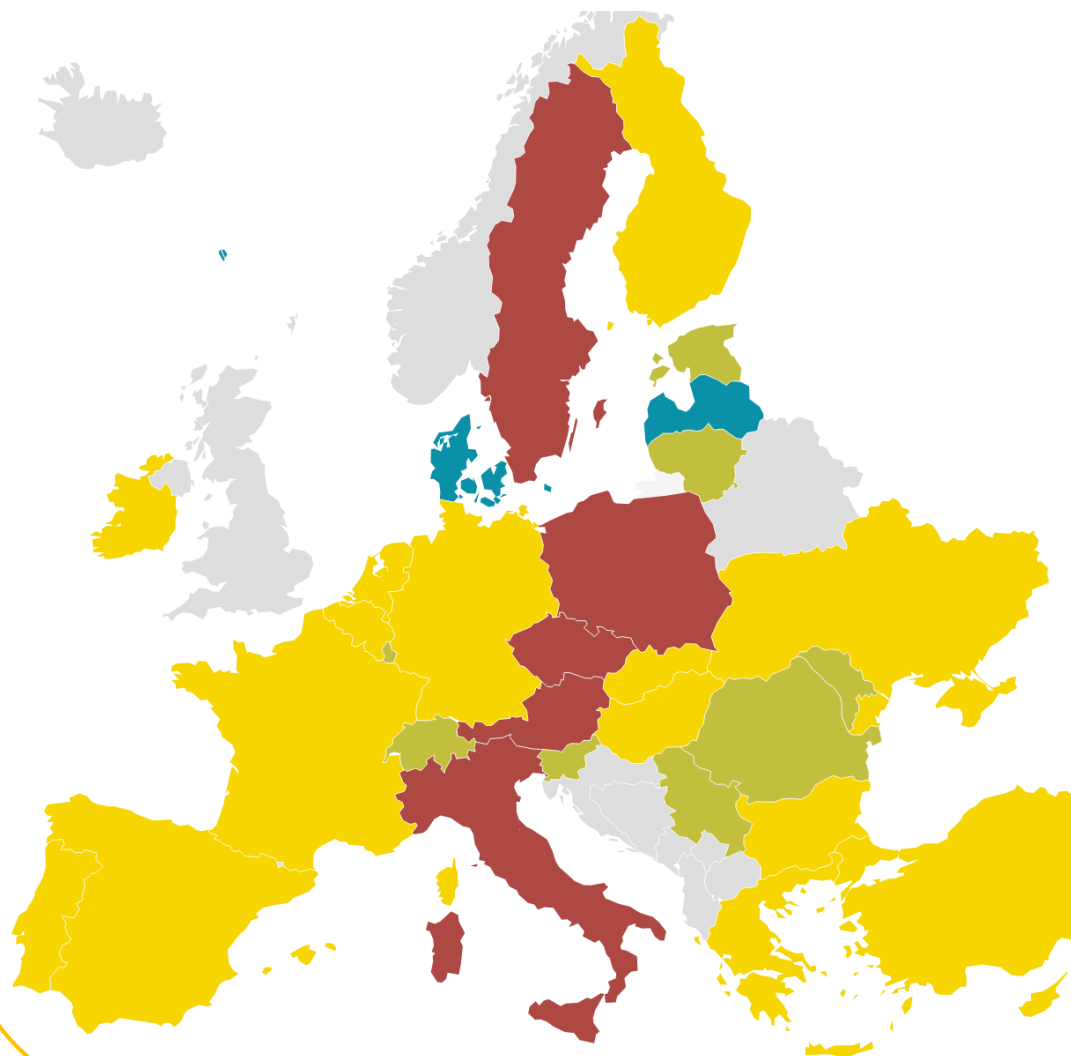
What is the average processing total time (from submission application to registration) to final survey applications, such as demarcation and subdivision?



Key Insight

1-3 months (53.3%) is the most common total processing time for final survey applications, while **20.0%** take **more than 3 months**, indicating that completion timelines are still measured mainly in months rather than weeks.

Is your organization responsible for maintaining the official street and address register?



Is your organization responsible for maintaining the official street and address register?



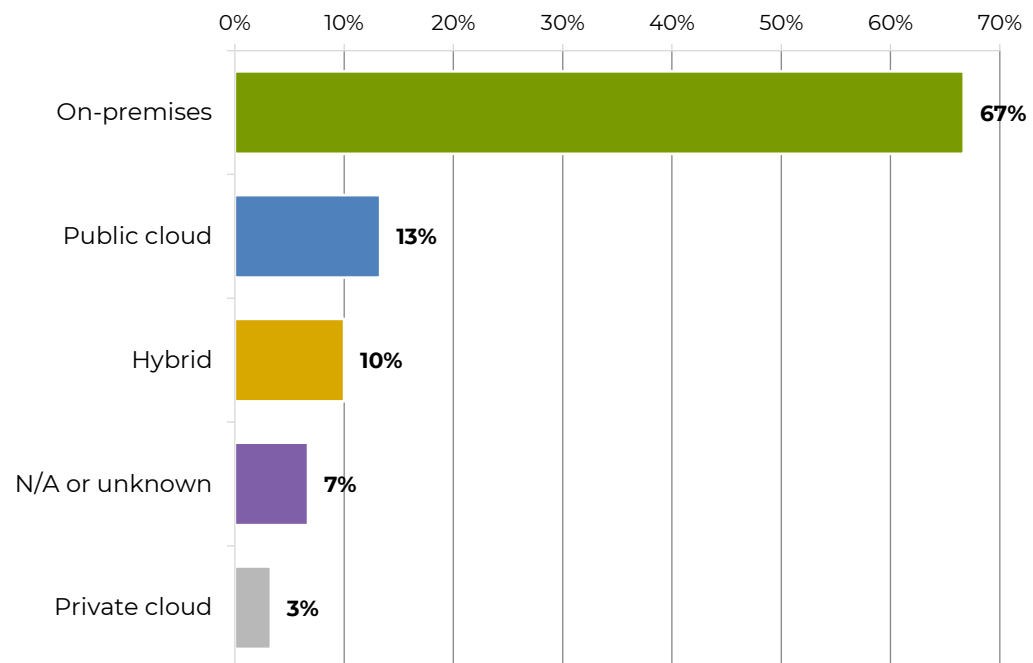
Key Insight

50.0% of respondents are **not responsible** for maintaining the official street and address register, while **26.7%** are **fully responsible** and **16.7%** are **jointly responsible with other authorities**; where responsibility is shared, it is mainly with **municipalities**, the **Ministry of Interior / Basic State Registries** and **local communities providing address information**.

Which components of your organization use cloud-based infrastructure?

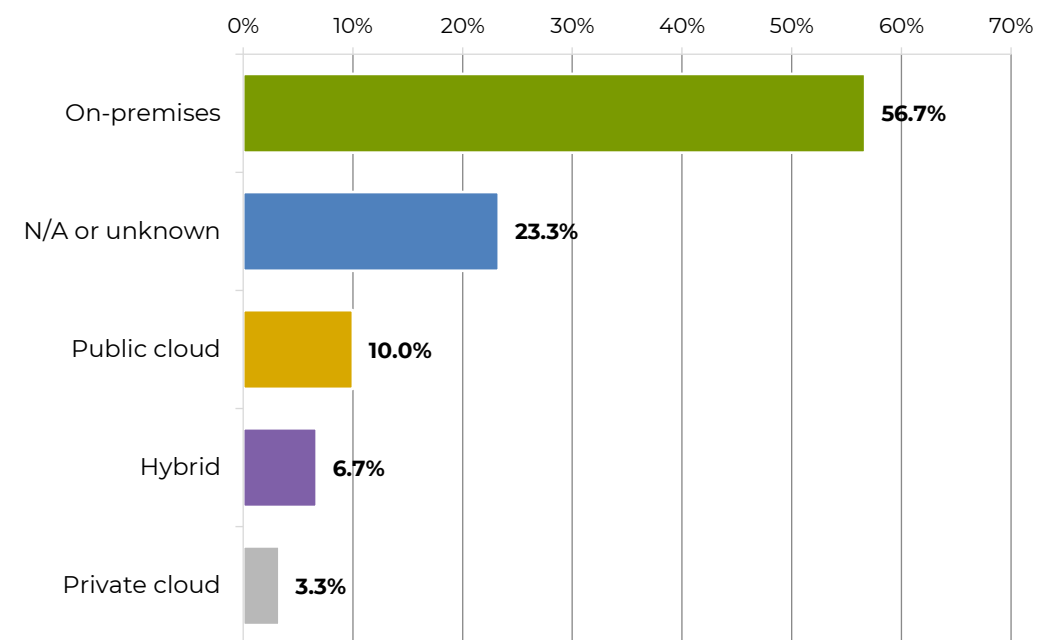
Cadastral Map

Top: 66.7% on-premises



Land Registry

Top: 56.7% on-premises



Which components of your organization use cloud-based infrastructure?



Key Insight

Cloud adoption remains measured, with **on-premises infrastructure** still the dominant model for both the **Cadastral Map** and the **Land Registry**, while **public cloud** and **hybrid solutions** continue to play a secondary role.

Which of the following best describes your organization's technical and operational infrastructure?

Registration System

Most frequent system
Torrens (Title) 40% (12)

Country	Registration system	Country	Registration system
Austria	German style system	Lithuania	Torrens (Title)
Belgium	Deeds	Luxembourg	Deeds
Bulgaria	Property registration	Moldova	Mixed
Cyprus	Torrens (Title)	Netherlands	Deeds
Czech Rep.	Torrens (Title)	Poland	Torrens (Title)
Denmark	Mixed	Portugal	Not known
Estonia	Mixed	Romania	Deeds
Finland	Torrens (Title)	Serbia	Deeds
France	Mixed	Slovakia	Mixed
Germany	Mixed	Slovenia	Torrens (Title)
Greece	Torrens (Title)	Spain	Mixed
Hungary	Torrens (Title)	Sweden	Torrens (Title)
Ireland	Torrens (Title)	Switzerland	Torrens (Title)
Italy	Mostly Transcription / Deed system	Türkiye	Torrens (Title)
Latvia	Cadastral object registration	Ukraine	Registration of geospatial objects

Which of the following best describes your organization's technical and operational infrastructure?

Data Status

Most frequent status
Hybrid (digital+paper) **50% (15)**

Most frequent status
Fully digital records **46.7% (14)**

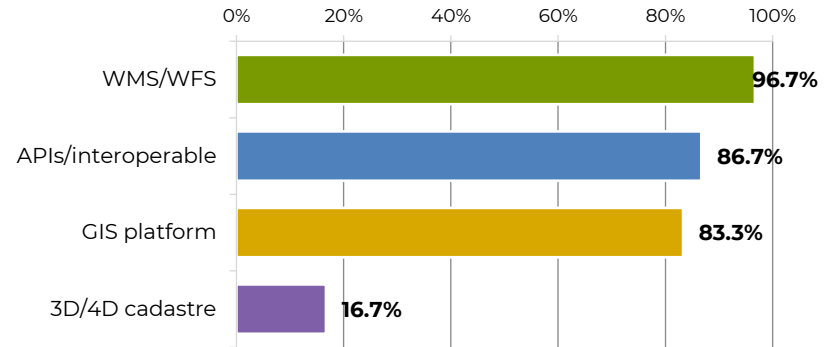
Country	Data status	Country	Data status
Austria	Fully digital records	Lithuania	Hybrid (digital + paper)
Belgium	Fully digital records	Luxembourg	Fully digital records
Bulgaria	Fully digital records	Moldova	Hybrid (digital + paper)
Cyprus	Fully digital records	Netherlands	Fully digital records
Czech Rep.	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Poland	Hybrid (digital + paper)
Denmark	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Portugal	Fully digital parcels / execution platforms
Estonia	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Romania	Hybrid (digital + paper)
Finland	Fully digital records	Serbia	Fully digital records
France	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Slovakia	Hybrid (digital + paper)
Germany	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Slovenia	Fully digital records
Greece	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Spain	Fully digital records
Hungary	Fully digital records	Sweden	Fully digital records
Ireland	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Switzerland	Hybrid (digital + paper)
Italy	Fully digital records	Türkiye	Fully digital records
Latvia	Hybrid (digital + paper)	Ukraine	Hybrid (digital + paper)

Which of the following best describes your organization's technical and operational infrastructure?

Geospatial Infrastructure

Country	GIS	WMS	API	3D	Other	Country	GIS	WMS	API	3D	Other
Austria	✓	✓	✓	—	—	Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	—	—	Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Bulgaria	✓	✓	—	—	—	Moldova	✓	✓	—	—	—
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	—	—	Netherlands	—	—	✓	—	—
Czech Rep.	—	✓	✓	—	—	Poland	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	Portugal	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	—	—	Romania	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	Serbia	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
France	✓	✓	—	—	—	Slovakia	—	✓	✓	—	—
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	Slovenia	—	✓	✓	✓	—
Greece	✓	✓	✓	—	—	Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Hungary	—	✓	✓	—	—	Sweden	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Ireland	✓	✓	—	—	—	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Italy	✓	✓	✓	—	—	Türkiye	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	—	—	Ukraine	✓	✓	✓	—	—

Top options

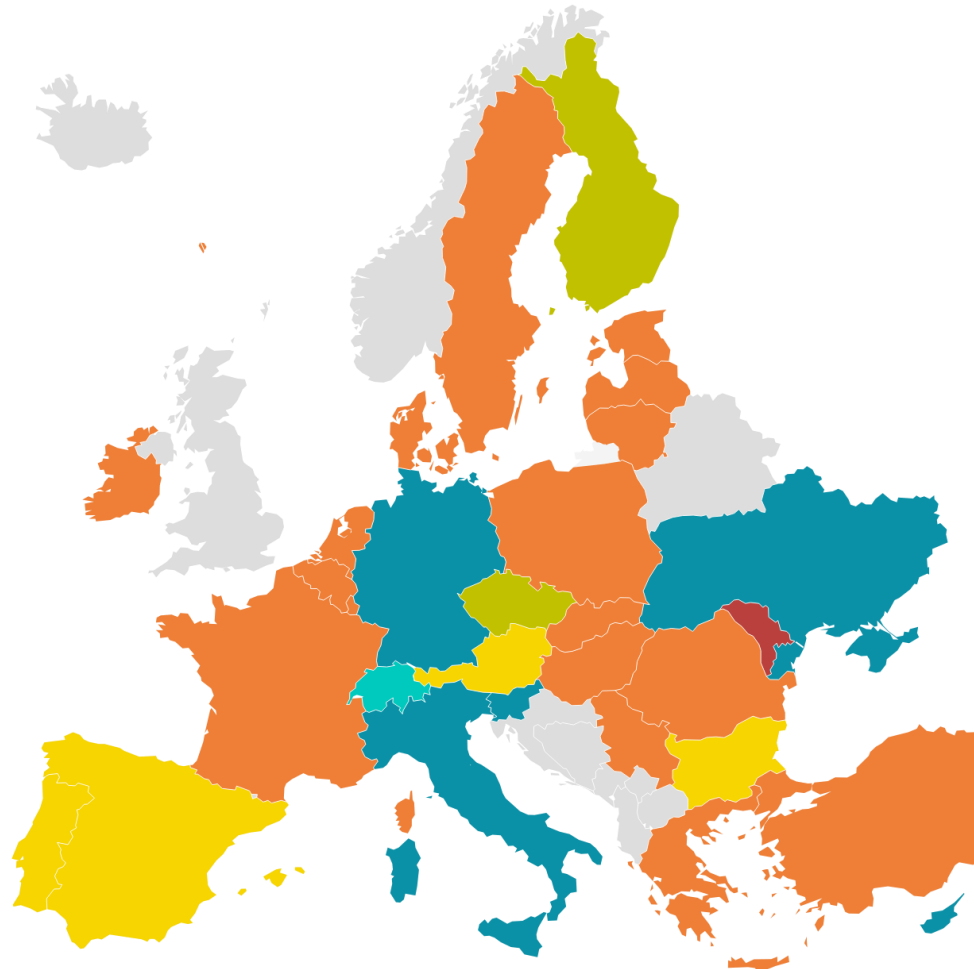


Key Insight

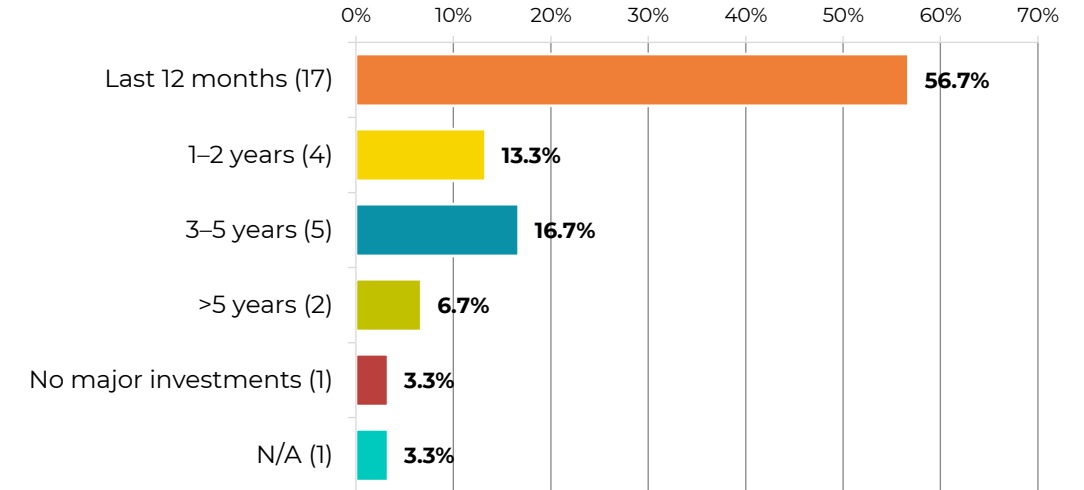
WMS/WFS is nearly universal (29/30, **96.7%**), followed closely by **APIs (86.7%)** and **GIS platforms (83.3%)**. Advanced **3D/4D** cadastre is still limited (**16.7%**).

When did your organization most recently invest in major cadastral system infrastructure?

1-2 years ago 3-5 years ago Don't know / N/A More than 5 years ago No major investments to date Within the last 12 months



Response distribution

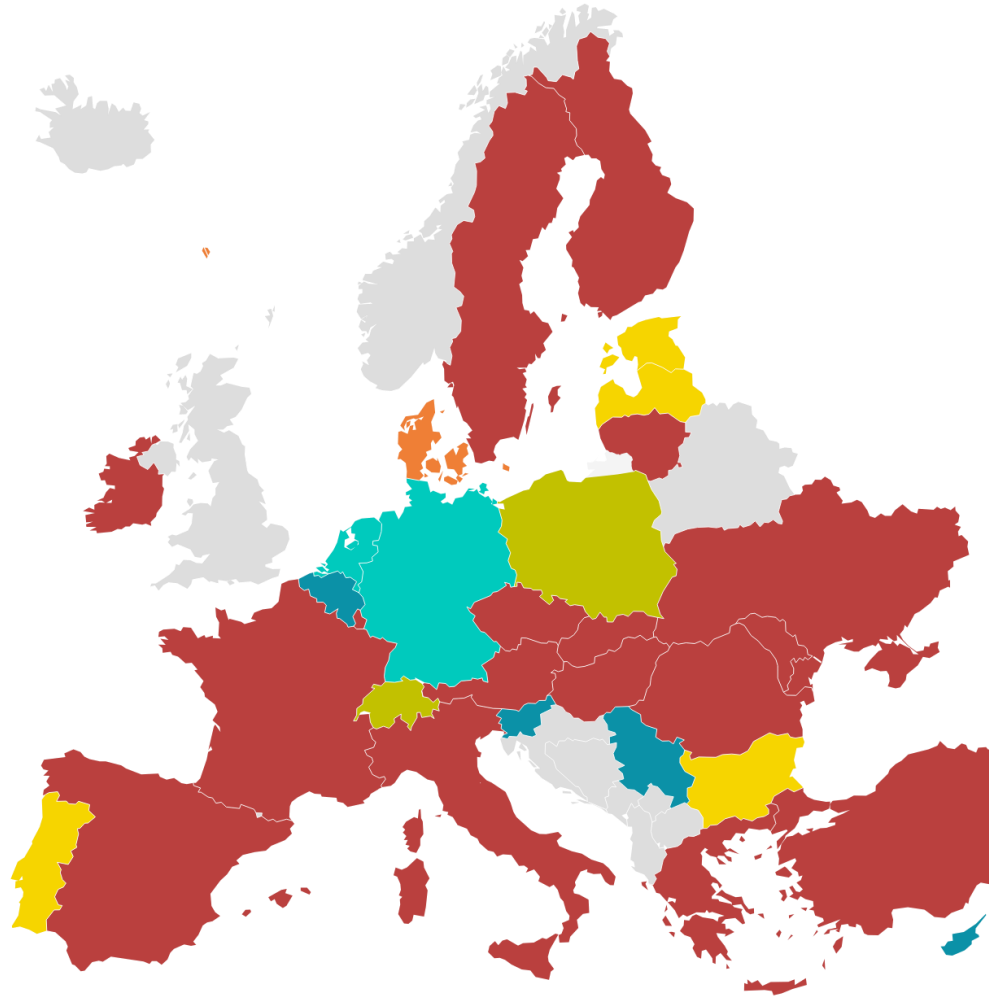


Key Insight

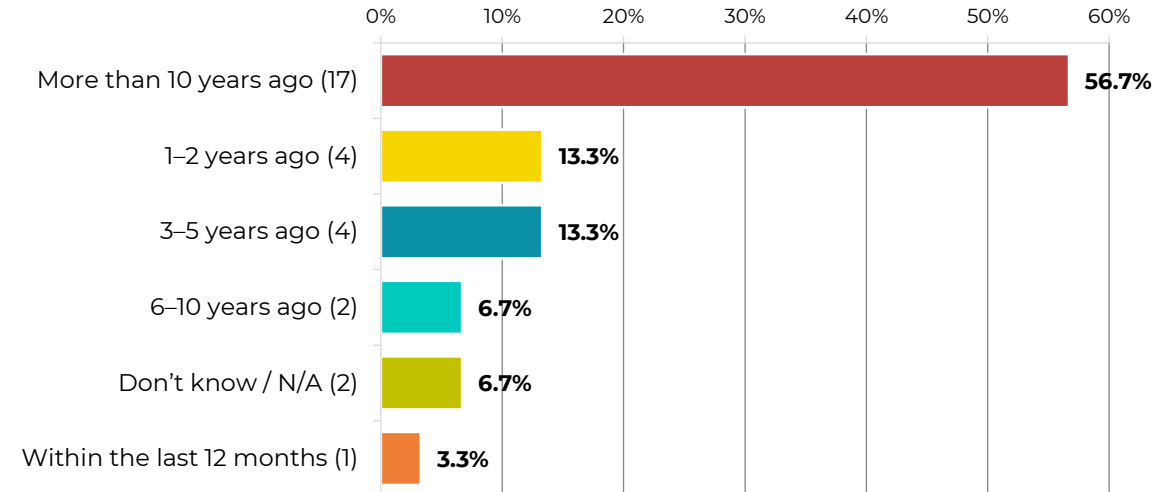
Recent investment activity appears strong, with a clear majority of respondents (**56.7%**) reporting a **major cadastral system infrastructure investment within the last 12 months.**

When was your organization's current cadastral system implemented?

1-2 years ago 3-5 years ago 6-10 years ago Don't know / N/A More than 10 years ago Within the last 12 months



Response distribution

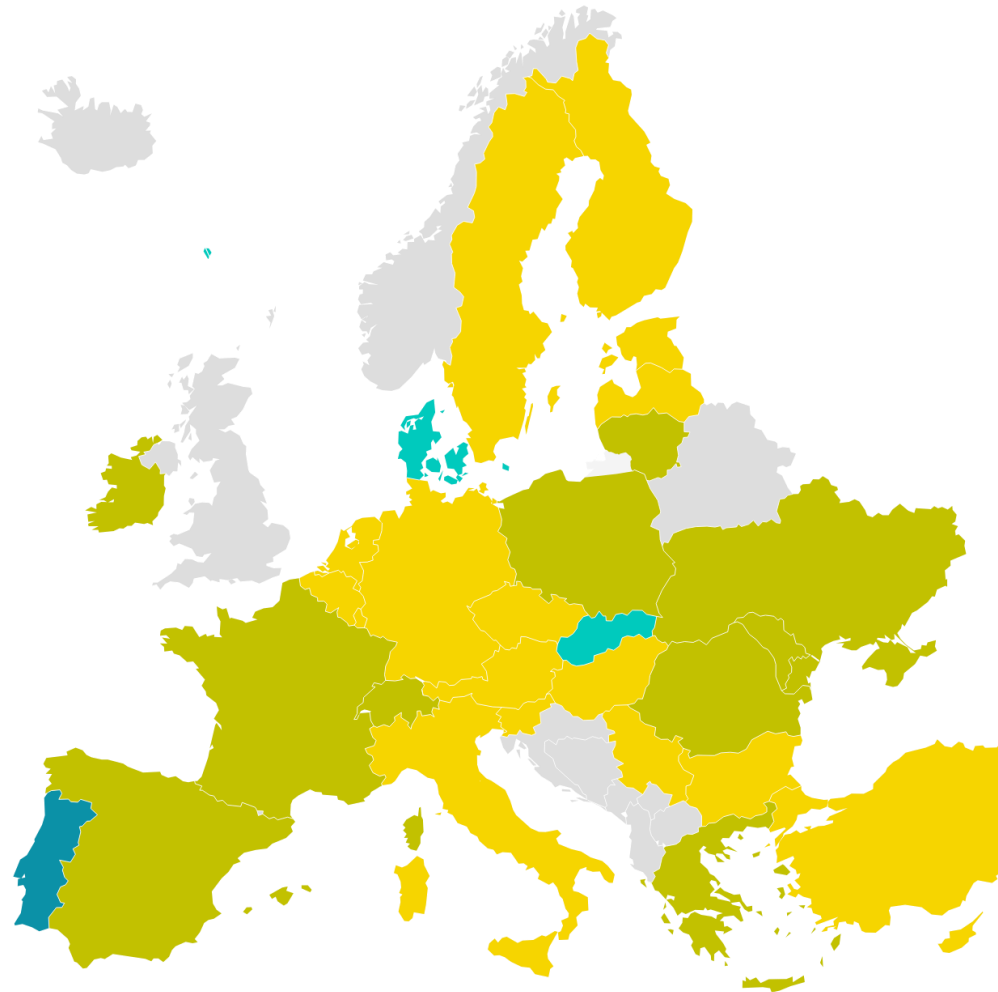


Key Insight

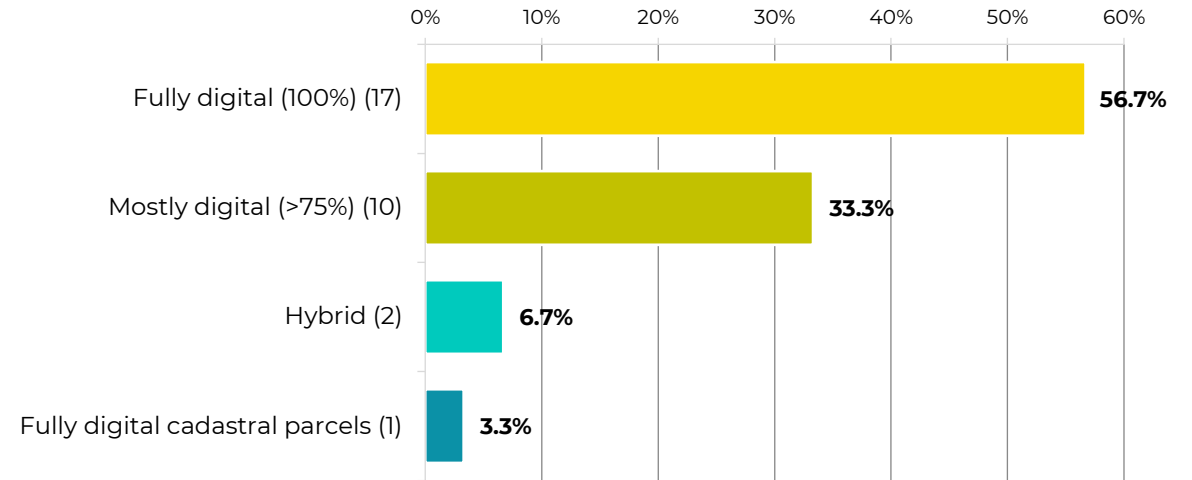
The results suggest that most organizations are operating on **mature legacy cadastral platforms**, with **56.7%** reporting that their current system was implemented **more than 10 years ago**.

What is the level of digitalization of cadastral records

Fully digital (100%) Fully digital cadastral parcels Hybrid Mostly digital (>75%)



Response distribution

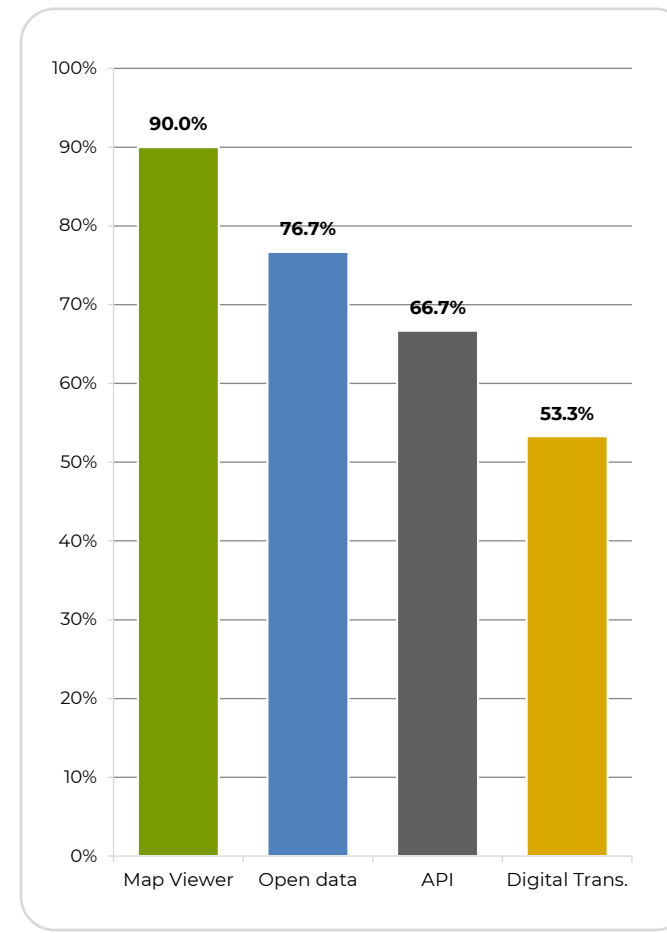


Key Insight

The overall level of digitalization appears to be high, with **90.0%** of respondents reporting that their cadastral records are **at least mostly digital**, including **56.7%** that are already **fully digital**.

Which of the following online services (cadastral/land registry) are currently available?

COUNTRY	MAP VIEWER	DIGITAL TRANS.	API	OPEN DATA	NONE	COUNTRY	MAP VIEWER	DIGITAL TRANS.	API	OPEN DATA	NONE
Austria	✓		✓	✓		Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Belgium	✓		✓	✓		Luxembourg	✓		✓	✓	
Bulgaria	✓	✓		✓		Moldova	✓				
Cyprus	✓		✓	✓		Netherlands	✓		✓		
Czech Rep.	✓	✓	✓	✓		Poland	✓		✓	✓	
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓		Portugal	✓		✓	✓	
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓		Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓		Serbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	
France	✓	✓	✓	✓		Slovakia	✓		✓		
Germany	✓			✓		Slovenia		✓	✓	✓	
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓		Spain	✓	✓		✓	
Hungary					✓	Sweden	✓		✓	✓	
Ireland	✓					Switzerland	✓				
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓		Türkiye	✓	✓		✓	
Latvia	✓	✓		✓		Ukraine		✓			



Which of the following online services (cadastral/land registry) are currently available?



Key Insight

Public cadastral map viewers **are nearly universal (90.0%)**, while fully digital transaction processing is available **in just over half of respondents (53.3%)**

Which of the following online services (cadastral/land registry) are currently available?

Country	Map viewer URL	Digital transaction URL	API URL	Open data URL
Austria	kataster.bev.gv.at/	—	antrag.bev.gv.at/	data.bev.gv.at/
Belgium	www.minfin.fgov.be/ecad-web/#/	—	www.geo.be/#!/catalog/details/468289ec-95b3-473f-be81-928b7be20b51?l=fr	financien.belgium.be/nl/experten-partners/open-patrimoniumdata/datasets/downloadportaal
Bulgaria	kais.cadastre.bg	kais.cadastre.bg	—	kais.cadastre.bg
Cyprus	eservices.dls.moi.gov.cy/#/national/geoportalmapviewer	eservices.dls.moi.gov.cy/#/signinscreen	portal.dls.moi.gov.cy/en/alles-ypiresies/katalogos-apis/	www.data.gov.cy/en
Czech Rep.	nahlizenidokn.cuzk.gov.cz/	portal.cuzk.gov.cz/	portal.cuzk.gov.cz/	geoportal.cuzk.gov.cz/(S(cvtwexxvmxe4llancqkomwi))/Default.aspx?lng=EN&head_tab=sekce-02-gp&mode=TextMeta&text=dSady_uvod&menu=20&news=yes
Denmark	www.matriklen.dk	www.erpo.dk	www.datafordeler.dk	www.datafordeler.dk
Estonia	minu.kataster.ee/	minu.kataster.ee/	x-tee.ee/catalogue/EE/GOV/70003098/mtp-kataster	www.kataster.ee/avaandmed/katastriuksuste-allalaadimine
Finland	—	—	—	—
France	www.cadastre.gouv.fr/scpc/accueil.do	www.impots.gouv.fr/accueil	—	cadastre.data.gouv.fr/
Germany	www.geoportal.de/	—	—	www.govdata.de/

Which of the following online services (cadastral/land registry) are currently available?

Country	Map viewer URL	Digital transaction URL	API URL	Open data URL
Greece	maps.ktimatologio.gr	akinita.gov.gr/profile-selection www.ktimatologio.gr/e-services/citizen www.ktimatologio.gr/e-services/professional	via the National Interoperability Center- Ministry of Digital Governance, service-specific access www.gsis.gr/dimosia-dioikisi/ked	data.gov.gr/
Hungary	—	—	—	—
Ireland	www.landdirect.ie/index	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italy	wms.cartografia.agenziaentrate.gov.it/inspire/wms/ows01.php (wms service) geoportale.cartografia.agenziaentrate.gov.it/age-inspire/srv/ita/catalog.search#/home (Geoportale Cartografico Catastale) wfs.cartografia.agenziaentrate.gov.it/inspire/wfs/ows01.php (wfs service) www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/portale/accedi-al-servizio-cartografici (bulk download)	www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/portale/professionisti/fabbricati-terreni/aggiornamento-dati-catastali-e-ipotecari	api.gov.it/it/catalogo/36af9198-34e9-4261-be89-653158f97c0b (Boolean search - Existence of cadastral ownership by tax code) api.gov.it/it/catalogo/009112b7-ebe7-4dc3-8b3e-d382838e18c6 (Boolean search - Existence of property by cadastral identification number)	www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/portale/accedi-al-servizio-cartografici www.dati.gov.it/
Latvia	www.kadastrs.lv	www.kadastrs.lv	—	www.data.gov.lv
Lithuania	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	map.geoportail.lu	—	api.geoportail.lu	data.public.lu
Moldova	geodata.gov.md/_v/2026031814/#/viewer/openlayers/99	—	—	—
Netherlands	www.pdok.nl	—	www.pdok.nl	www.pdok.nl
Poland	mapy.geoportal.gov.pl	—	uld.gugik.gov.pl	https://dane.gov.pl

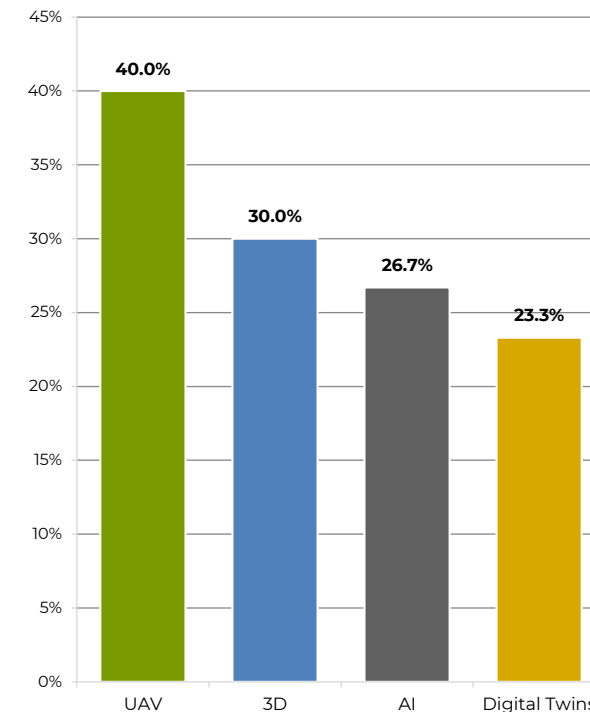
Which of the following online services (cadastral/land registry) are currently available?

Country	Map viewer URL	Digital transaction URL	API URL	Open data URL
Portugal	snic.dgterritorio.gov.pt/visualizadorCadastro	www.dgterritorio.gov.pt/snic (only changes on boundaries. Not include registry)	ogcapi.dgterritorio.gov.pt/	dados.gov.pt/pt/
Romania	geoportal.ancpi.ro/portal/home/	epay.ancpi.ro/epay/	myeterra.ancpi.ro/landing	data.gov.ro/
Serbia	portal.rgz.gov.rs/rgz-portal/map	esalter.rgz.gov.rs/login	rest-tmp.geosrbija.rs/rest-geosrbija/login	katastar.rgz.gov.rs/eKatastarPublic/PublicAccess.aspx# data.gov.rs/sr/
Slovakia	zbgis.skgeodesy.sk/mapka/sk/kataster	—	Only accessible by contract	—
Slovenia	ipi.eprostor.gov.si/jv/	eprostor.gov.si/imps/srv/slv/catalog.search#/metadata/a1af8b13-2a5d-45d3-ae50-62069a2d2713	eprostor.gov.si/imps/srv/slv/catalog.search#/metadata/6b84ac7e-39e6-483c-af03-3c5e97ca5d2e	ipi.eprostor.gov.si/jgp/data
Spain	docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSekxQ7kwQewLflW_uG19M2x9KezPTcHJHP5m4gutrLjQM8qvw/viewform	docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSekxQ7kwQewLflW_uG19M2x9KezPTcHJHP5m4gutrLjQM8qvw/viewform	—	docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSekxQ7kwQewLflW_uG19M2x9KezPTcHJHP5m4gutrLjQM8qvw/viewform
Sweden	minkarta.lantmateriet.se/	—	apimanager.lantmateriet.se/devportal/apis	www.geodata.se/geodataportalen/srv/swe/catalog.search#/home
Switzerland	map.geo.admin.ch/#/map?lang=fr&center=2657723.79,1171526.39&z=0.711&topic=cadastre&layers=ch.kantone.cadastralwebmap-farbe&bgLayer=ch.swisstopo.pixelkarte-farbe&featureInfo=default&catalogNodes=cadastre,2482	—	—	—
Türkiye	parselorgu.tkgm.gov.tr/	webtapu.tkgm.gov.tr/	—	parselorgu.tkgm.gov.tr/
Ukraine	—	e.land.gov.ua/	—	—

Which of the following technologies are currently implemented or piloted?

Country	UAV	3D	AI	DT	ABD	4D	Country	UAV	3D	AI	DT	ABD	4D
Austria							Lithuania	✓	✓				
Belgium	✓				✓		Luxembourg						
Bulgaria	✓						Moldova						
Cyprus	✓						Netherlands		✓	✓		✓	
Czech Rep.	✓	✓					Poland	✓		✓	✓		
Denmark				✓			Portugal					✓	
Estonia				✓			Romania	✓					
Finland		✓	✓				Serbia	✓		✓			
France							Slovakia	✓					
Germany				✓		✓	Slovenia		✓	✓	✓		
Greece			✓				Spain		✓			✓	✓
Hungary	✓						Sweden		✓	✓	✓		
Ireland			✓				Switzerland	✓	✓				
Italy							Türkiye	✓	✓		✓		✓
Latvia							Ukraine						

Top technologies



Legend / decoding: **UAV** = UAV / drone mapping | **3D** = 3D cadastre | **AI** = AI / Machine learning for parcel validation | **DT** = Digital twins | **ABD** = Automated boundary detection | **4D** = 4D cadastre (temporal dimension)

Which of the following technologies are currently implemented or piloted?



Key Insight

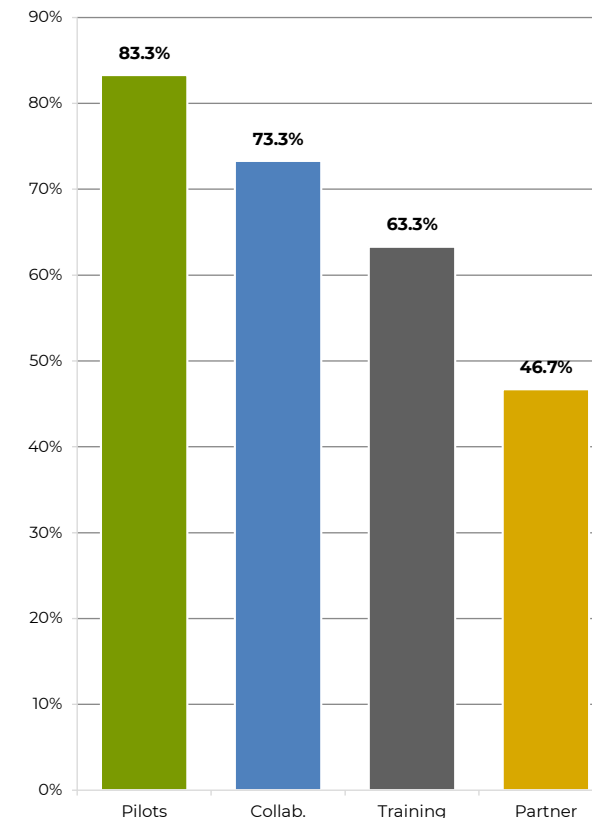
UAV/drone mapping is the most established technology currently implemented or piloted, while **3D cadastre** and **AI/ML** follow at lower levels

How does your organization support the adoption of emerging technologies?

Country	PIL	COL	TRN	PAR	R&D	NOF
Austria	✓		✓			
Belgium	✓	✓			✓	
Bulgaria		✓				
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓			✓
Czech Rep.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Estonia	✓	✓	✓			
Finland	✓		✓			
France	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Germany	✓			✓		
Greece	✓	✓		✓		
Hungary						✓
Ireland	✓		✓		✓	
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Country	PIL	COL	TRN	PAR	R&D	NOF
Lithuania	✓		✓			
Luxembourg	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Moldova		✓				
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Poland	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Portugal	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Serbia	✓	✓				
Slovakia		✓				
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spain	✓					
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Switzerland	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Türkiye	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Ukraine		✓				

Top mechanisms



Legend / decoding: **PIL** = Pilot projects / experimentation platforms | **COL** = Collaboration with other public authorities | **TRN** = Staff training / capacity building programs | **PAR** = Partnerships with universities or private sector | **R&D** = Dedicated innovation / R&D budget | **NOF** = No formal support

How does your organization support the adoption of emerging technologies?

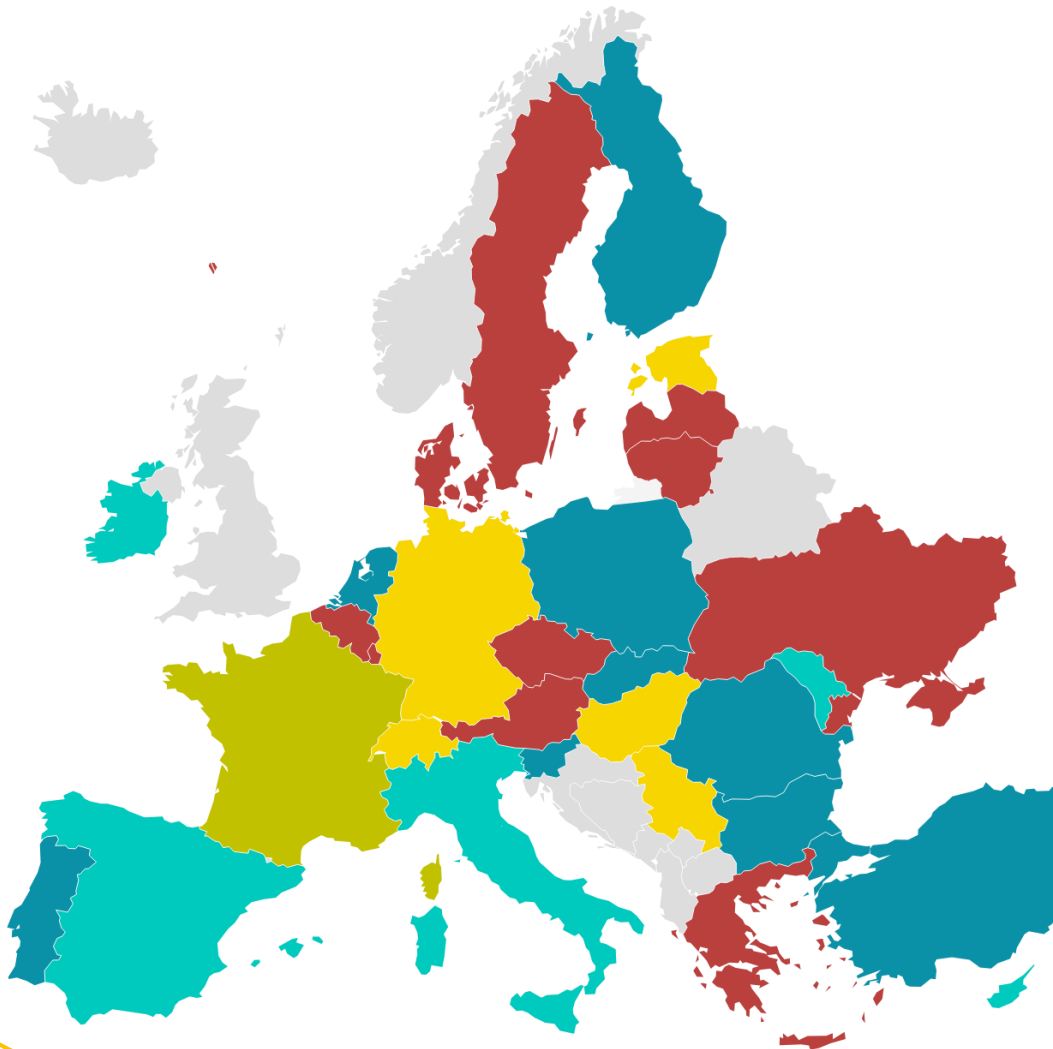


Key Insight

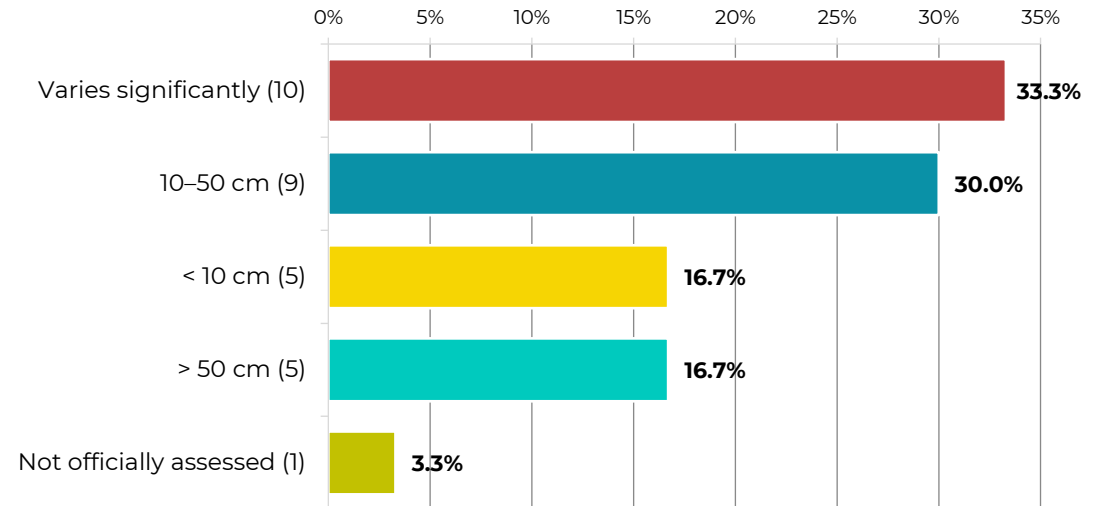
Pilot projects (**83.3%**) and collaboration with other public authorities (**73.3%**) are the main mechanisms supporting emerging technology adoption, while dedicated R&D budgets remain less common (**33.3%**)

What is the average positional accuracy of cadastral parcel boundaries?

■ < 10 cm ■ 10–50 cm ■ > 50 cm ■ Not officially assessed ■ Varies significantly



Response distribution



Key Insight

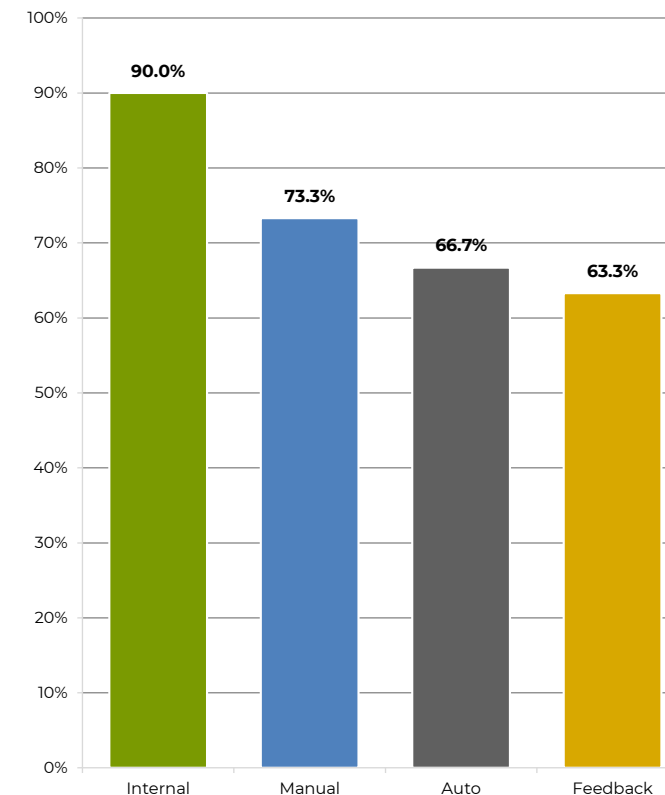
Positional accuracy remains mixed across respondents: **33.3% report significant variation**, while **30.0% achieve 10–50 cm**, showing that accuracy levels are improving but remain uneven across cadastral systems.

How is cadastral / geospatial data quality monitored?

Country	INT	MAN	AUTO	USER	ISO	AUD
Austria	✓	✓		✓		
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bulgaria		✓		✓		
Cyprus	✓	✓		✓		
Czech Rep.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Denmark	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Finland		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓		✓		
Germany	✓	✓	✓			
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Italy	✓	✓	✓			
Latvia	✓		✓	✓	✓	

Country	INT	MAN	AUTO	USER	ISO	AUD
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓			
Luxembourg	✓		✓			
Moldova	✓					
Netherlands	✓			✓		✓
Poland	✓			✓		✓
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Romania	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Serbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Slovenia	✓		✓			
Spain		✓			✓	
Sweden	✓	✓		✓		
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓			
Türkiye	✓	✓				
Ukraine	✓		✓	✓		

Top methods



INT = Internal consistency checks (topology / attributes) | MAN = Manual verification / field inspections | AUTO = Automated GIS / IT validation | USER = User feedback mechanisms | ISO = Compliance with ISO / INSPIRE | AUD = Periodic external audits

How is cadastral / geospatial data quality monitored?



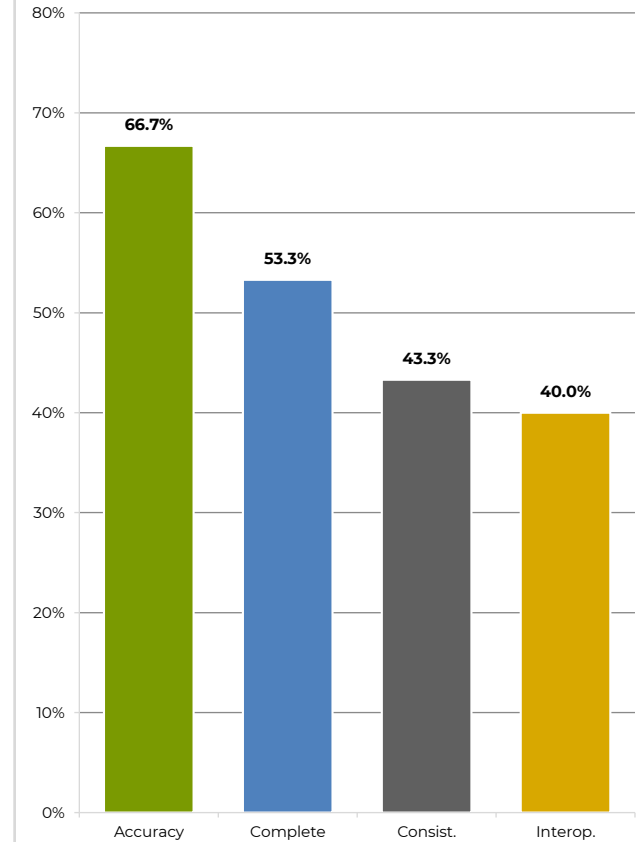
Key Insight

Cadastral/geospatial data quality is monitored primarily through **internal consistency checks (90.0%)**, complemented by **manual verification (73.3%)** and **automated GIS/IT validation (66.7%)**, while **external audits** remain limited (**13.3%**).

Which cadastral data quality dimensions are most challenging?

Country	ACC	COM	CON	INT	TIM	SEM	AVA	OTH	Country	ACC	COM	CON	INT	TIM	SEM	AVA	OTH
Austria	✓								Lithuania	✓	✓						
Belgium		✓	✓	✓					Luxembourg	✓	✓						
Bulgaria		✓				✓			Moldova	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Cyprus	✓		✓						Netherlands		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Czech Rep.	✓								Poland	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Denmark	✓								Portugal	✓			✓				
Estonia	✓								Romania			✓	✓		✓		
Finland	✓								Serbia					✓			
France	✓	✓		✓	✓				Slovakia		✓	✓	✓				
Germany				✓			✓		Slovenia	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			Spain	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Hungary	✓		✓						Sweden	✓							✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓		✓				Switzerland		✓	✓			✓		
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		Türkiye			✓					
Latvia	✓	✓			✓				Ukraine		✓	✓		✓			

Top challenges



ACC = Accuracy / positional correctness | COM = Completeness | CON = Consistency / logical integrity | INT = Interoperability / standard compliance | TIM = Timeliness / currency | SEM = Semantic harmonisation / standardisation | AVA = Accessibility / availability | OTH = Other

Which cadastral data quality dimensions are most challenging?

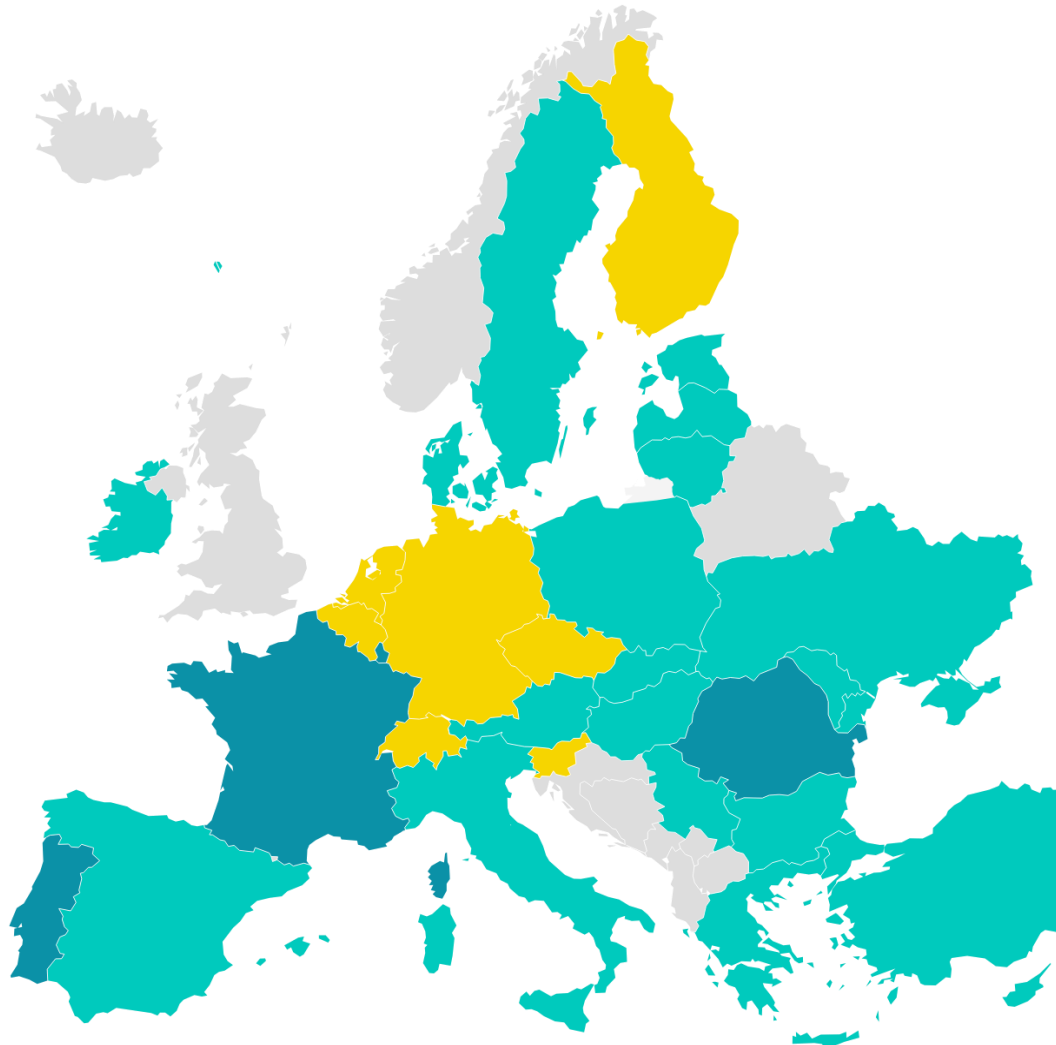


Key Insight

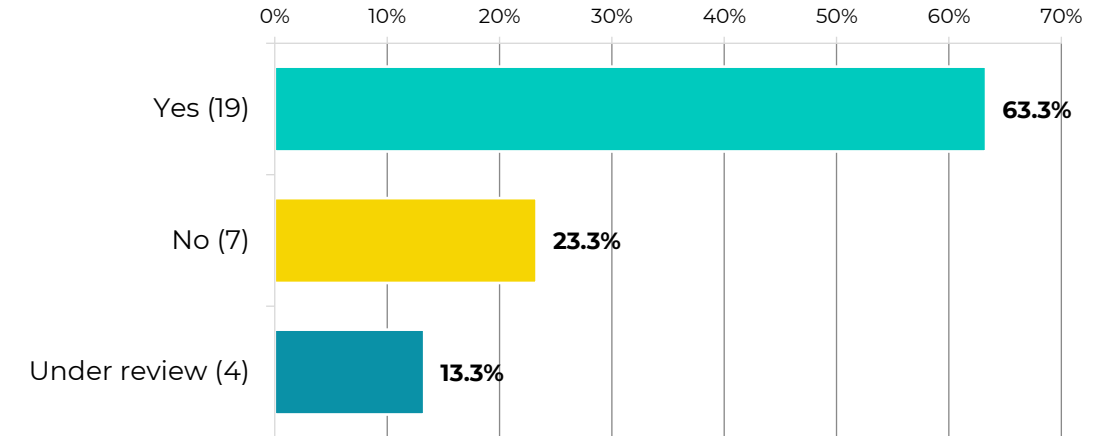
Accuracy / positional correctness (66.7%) is the most challenging cadastral data quality dimension, followed by **completeness (53.3%)** and **consistency / logical integrity (43.3%)**

Is your organization formally classified as critical infrastructure?

■ No ■ Under review ■ Yes



Response distribution

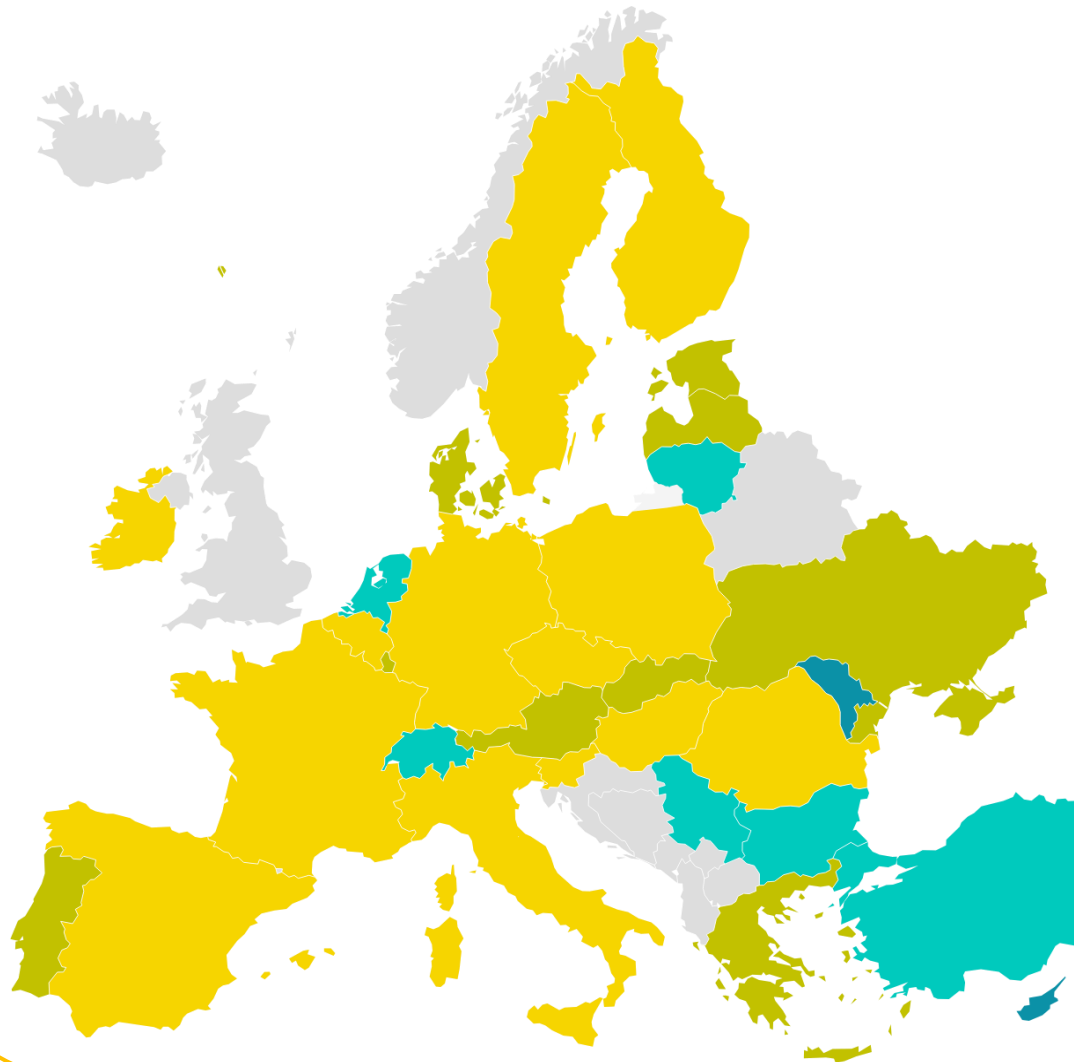


Key Insight

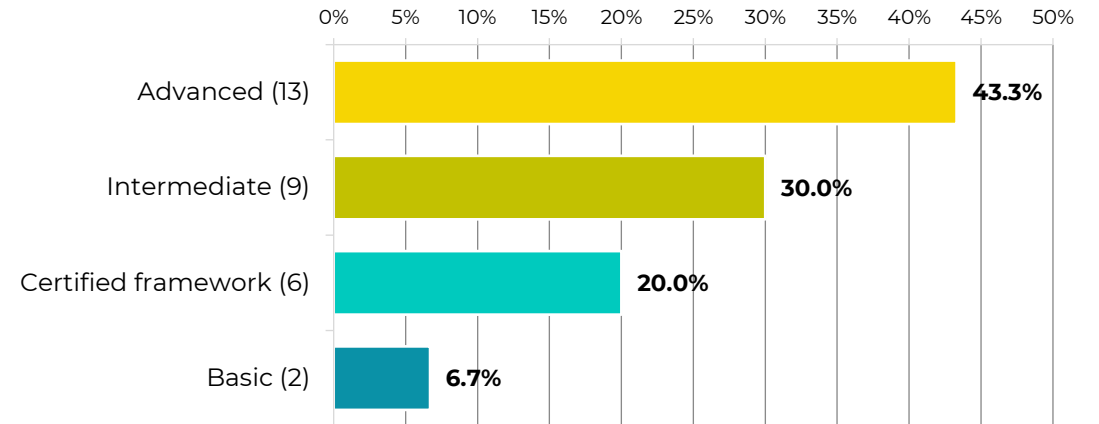
63.3% of respondents report that their organization is formally classified as **critical infrastructure**, while **23.3%** are not and **13.3%** remain under review, indicating that critical-infrastructure status is already the prevailing model but not yet universal.

Please indicate your organization's cybersecurity maturity level

Advanced Basic Certified framework (e.g., ISO 27001) Intermediate



Response distribution

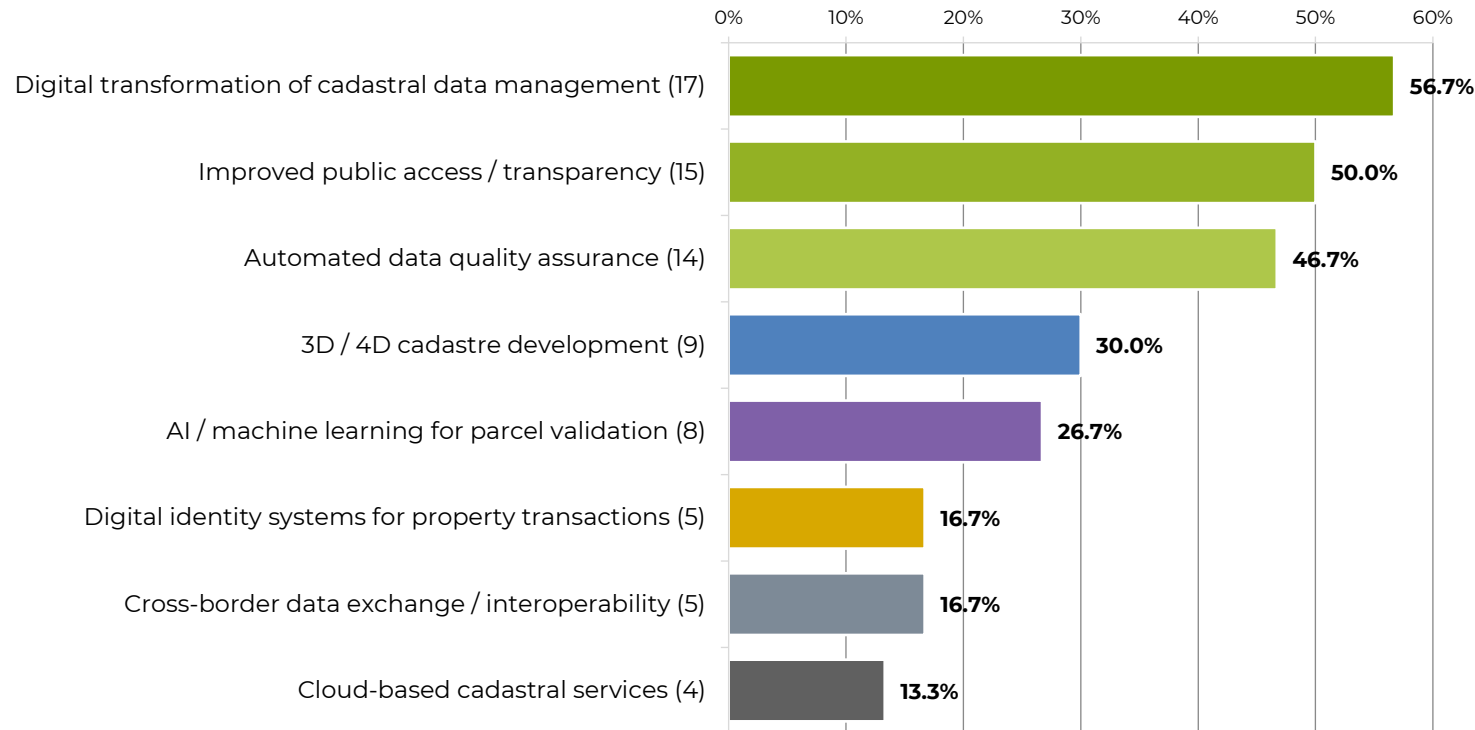


Key Insight

Advanced (43.3%) and **intermediate (30.0%)** cybersecurity maturity levels dominate, while **20.0%** report a **certified framework** and only **6.7%** remain at a **basic** level, indicating generally strong cybersecurity maturity across respondents.

Which are your organization's top three innovation priorities?

Priority ranking

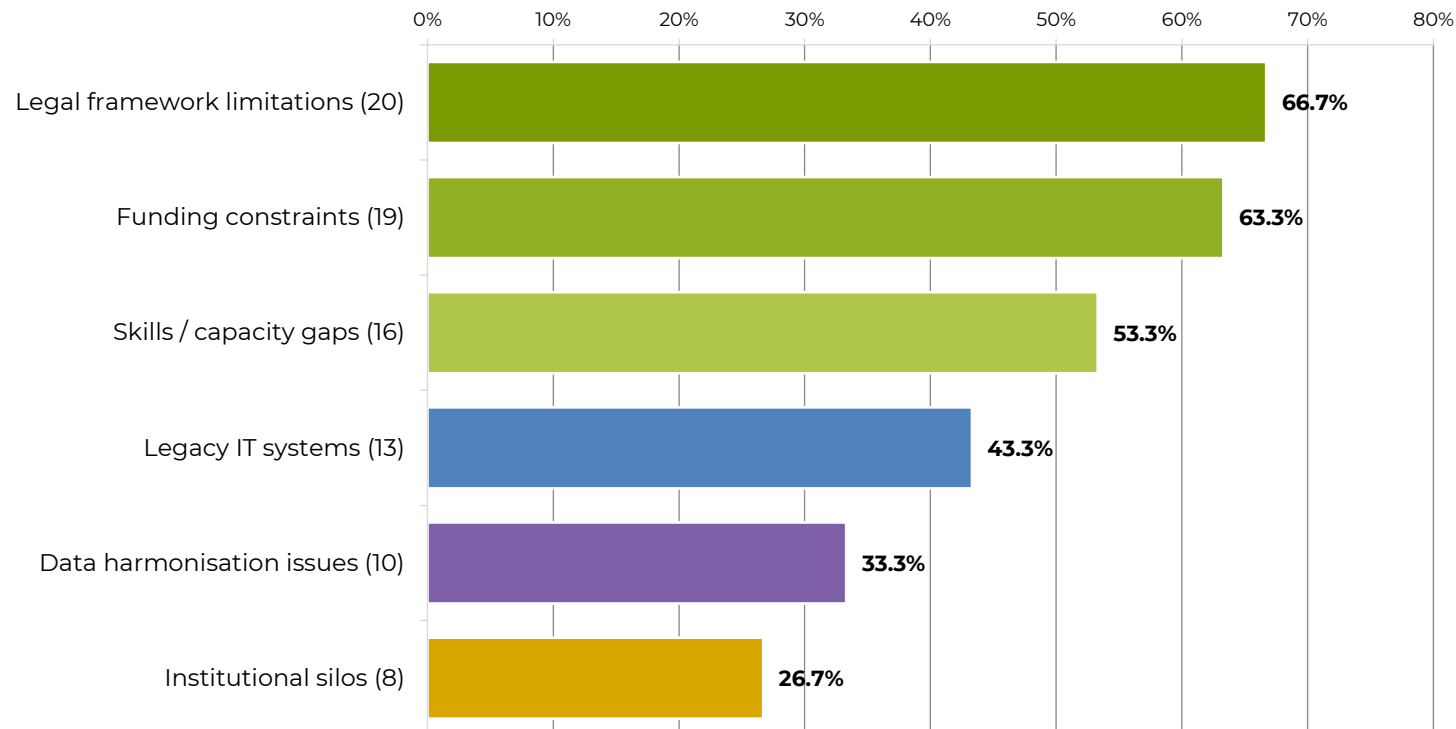


Key Insight

Digital transformation of cadastral data management (56.7%) is the leading innovation priority, followed by **improved public access / transparency (50.0%)** and **automated data quality assurance (46.7%)**, showing that innovation is focused primarily on modernizing core systems, strengthening service delivery, and improving data reliability.

What are the main challenges to integrating emerging technologies (e.g AI)?

Challenge ranking

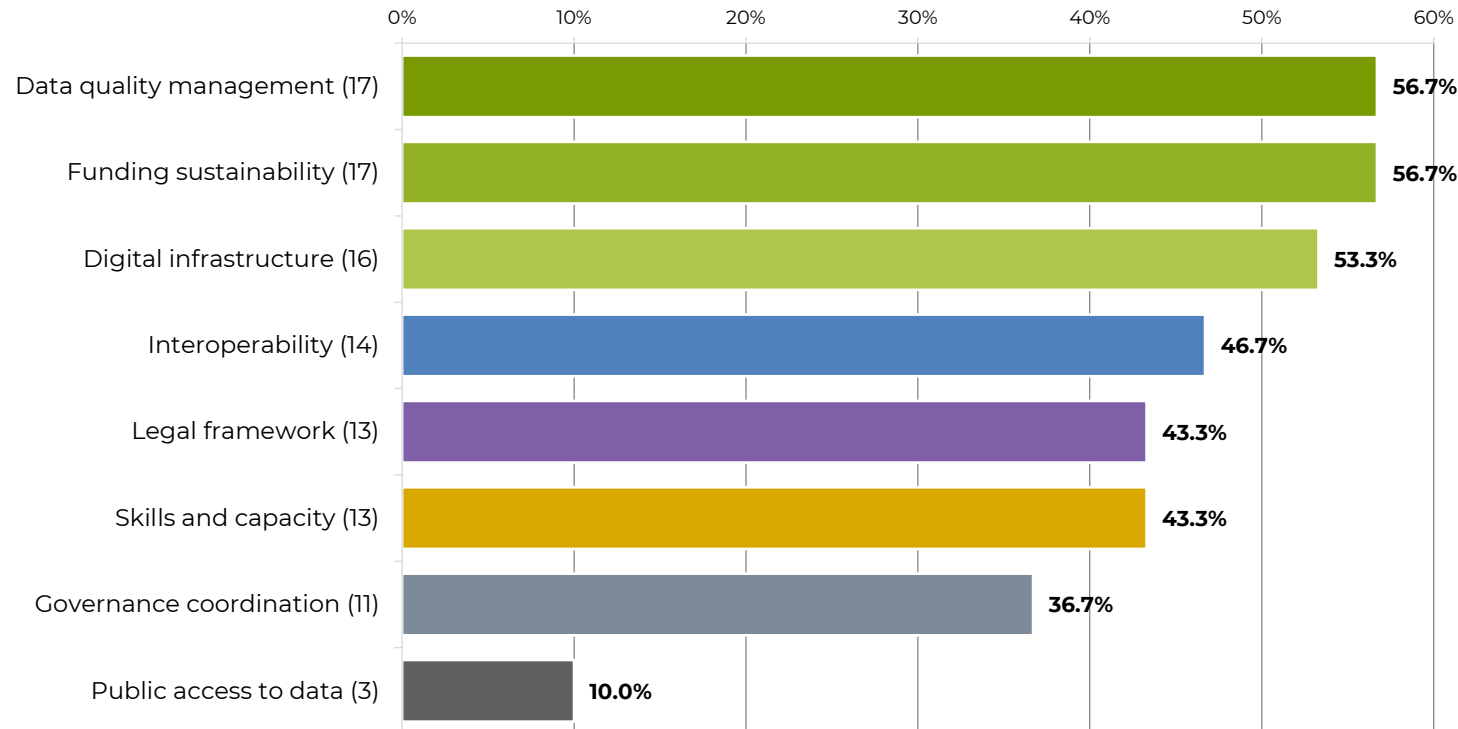


Key Insight

Legal framework limitations (66.7%) and **funding constraints (63.3%)** are the main barriers to integrating emerging technologies, followed by **skills / capacity gaps (53.3%)**, showing that the challenge is driven more by enabling conditions than by the technologies themselves.

Which elements require the most improvement?

Improvement ranking

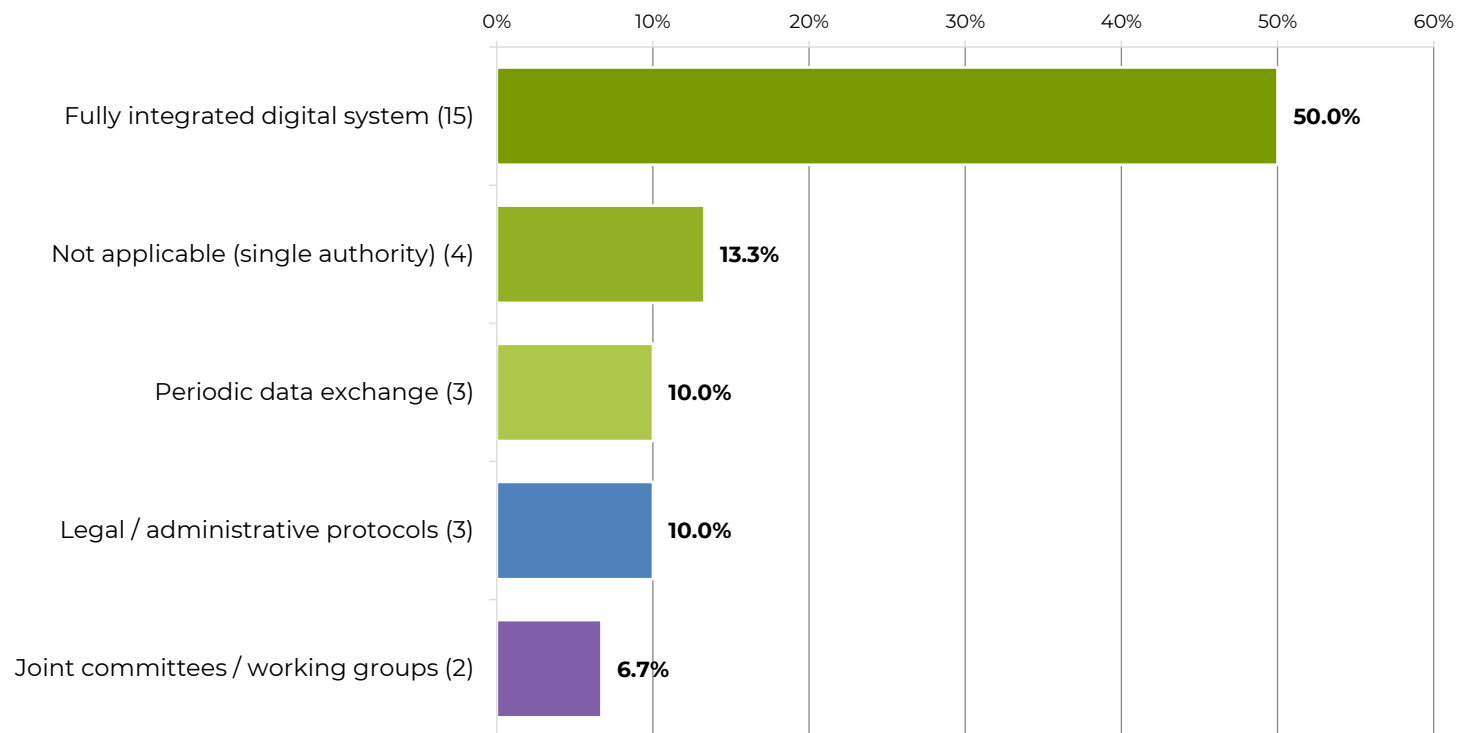


Key Insight

Data quality management (56.7%) and **funding sustainability (56.7%)** are the most frequently cited improvement needs, followed closely by **digital infrastructure (53.3%)**, indicating that the main priorities are strengthening data reliability, securing long-term investment, and modernizing core systems.

Which mechanisms enable coordination between cadastre and land registry?

Mechanism ranking

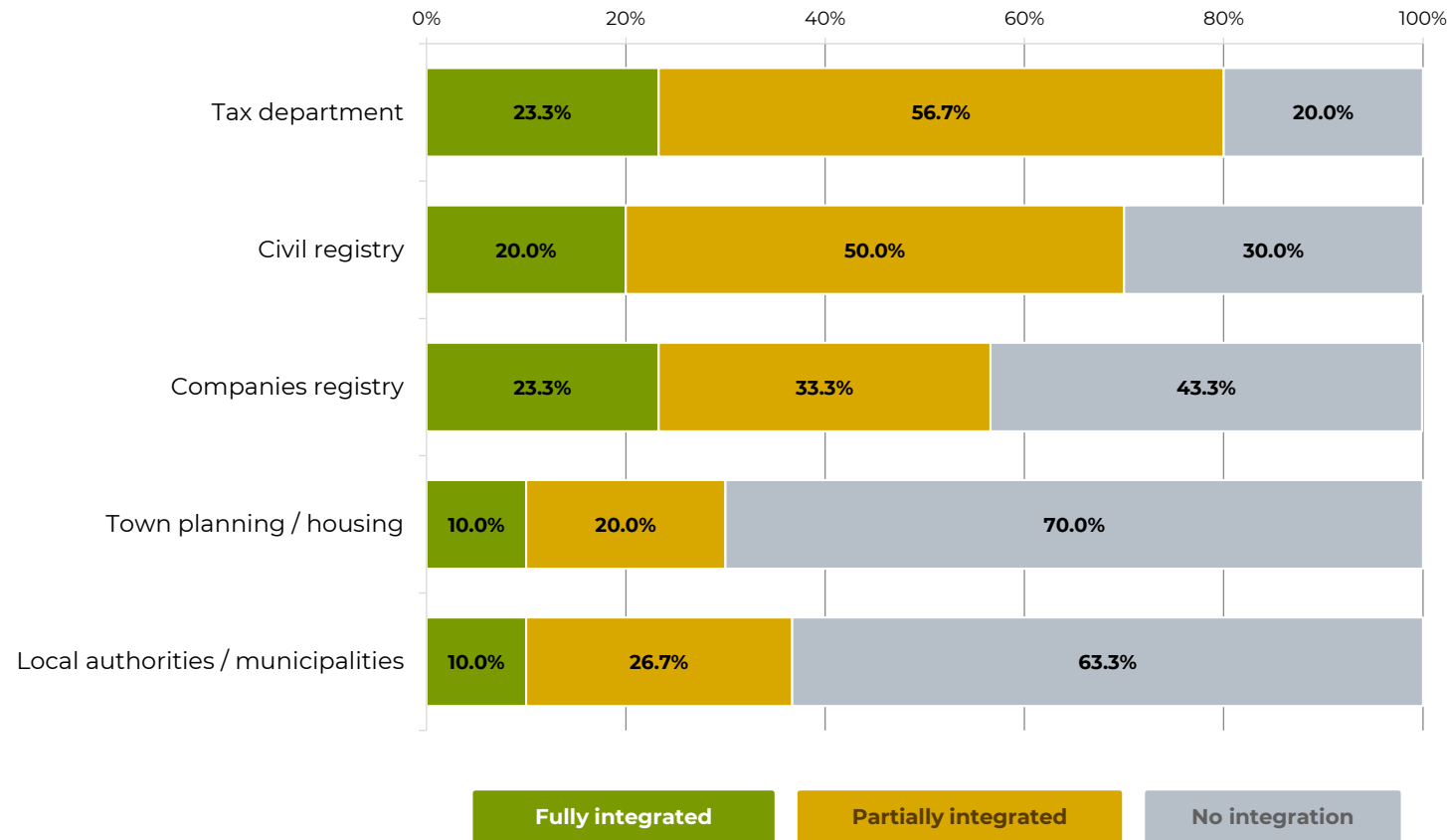


Key Insight

Fully integrated digital systems (50.0%) are the main mechanism enabling coordination between cadastre and land registry, while **not applicable / single authority (13.3%)**, **periodic data exchange (10.0%)** and **legal / administrative protocols (10.0%)** play a secondary role.

Is the land registry digitally integrated with other national databases?

Integration profile by database

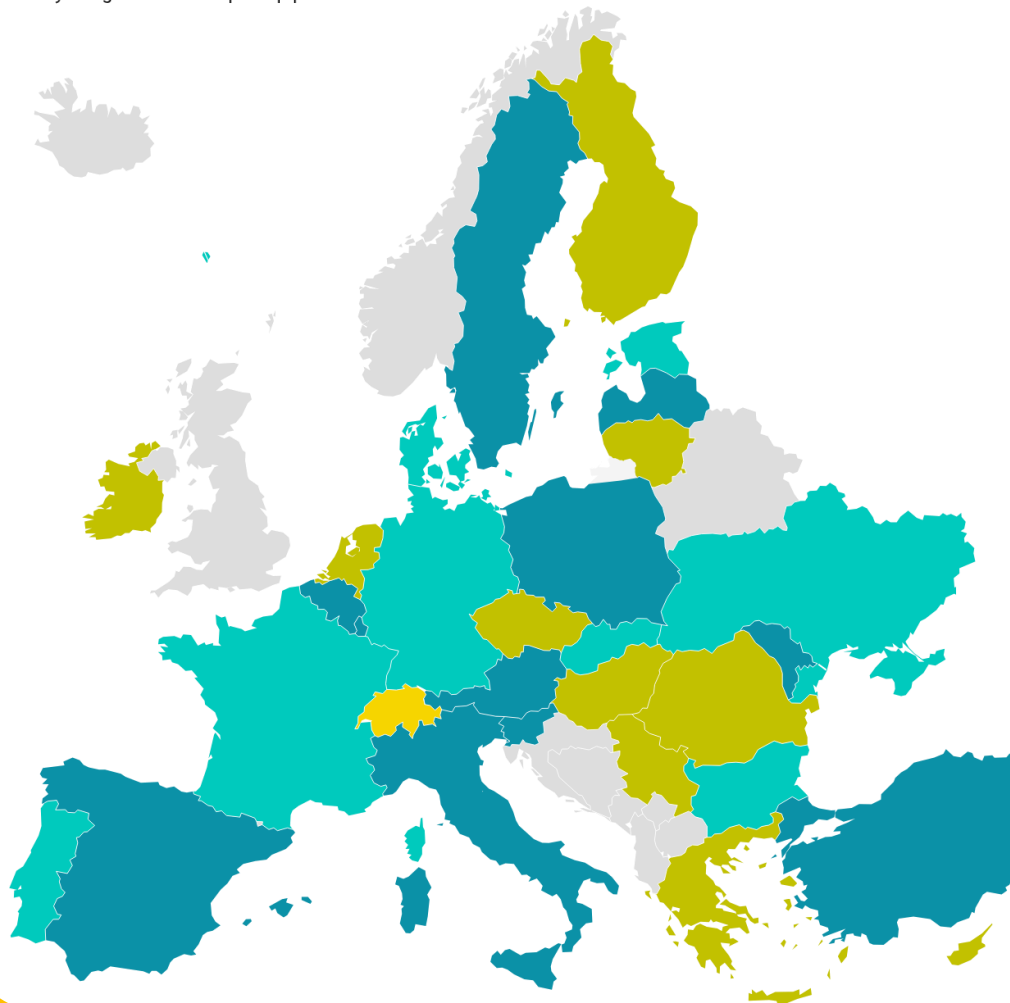


Key Insight

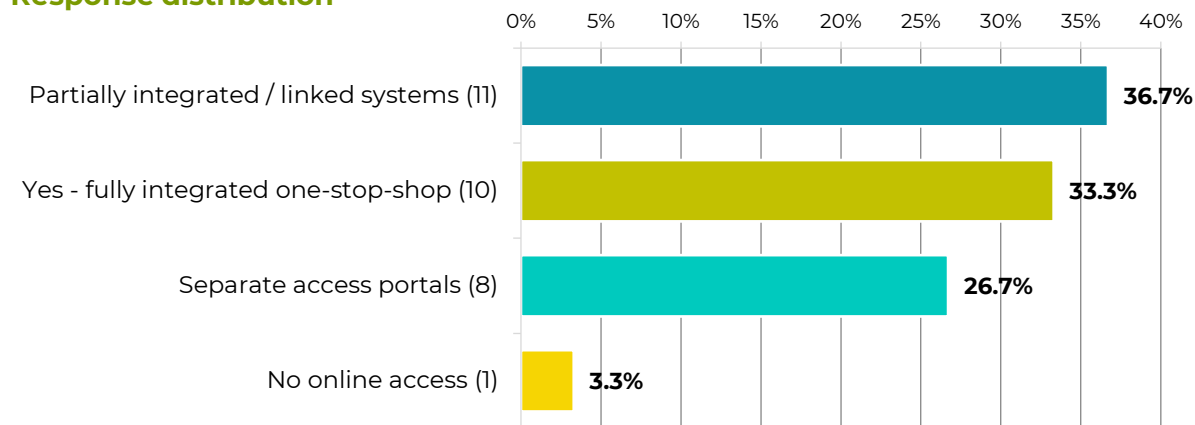
Partial integration is the prevailing model, strongest with the **tax department (56.7%)** and **civil registry (50.0%)**, while **no integration** remains highest with **town planning / housing (70.0%)** and **local authorities / municipalities (63.3%)**.

Is there a single access point (portal/platform) providing integrated cadastral and land registry information and services?

■ No online access ■ Partially integrated (linked systems) ■ Separate access portals
■ Yes – fully integrated one-stop-shop platform



Response distribution

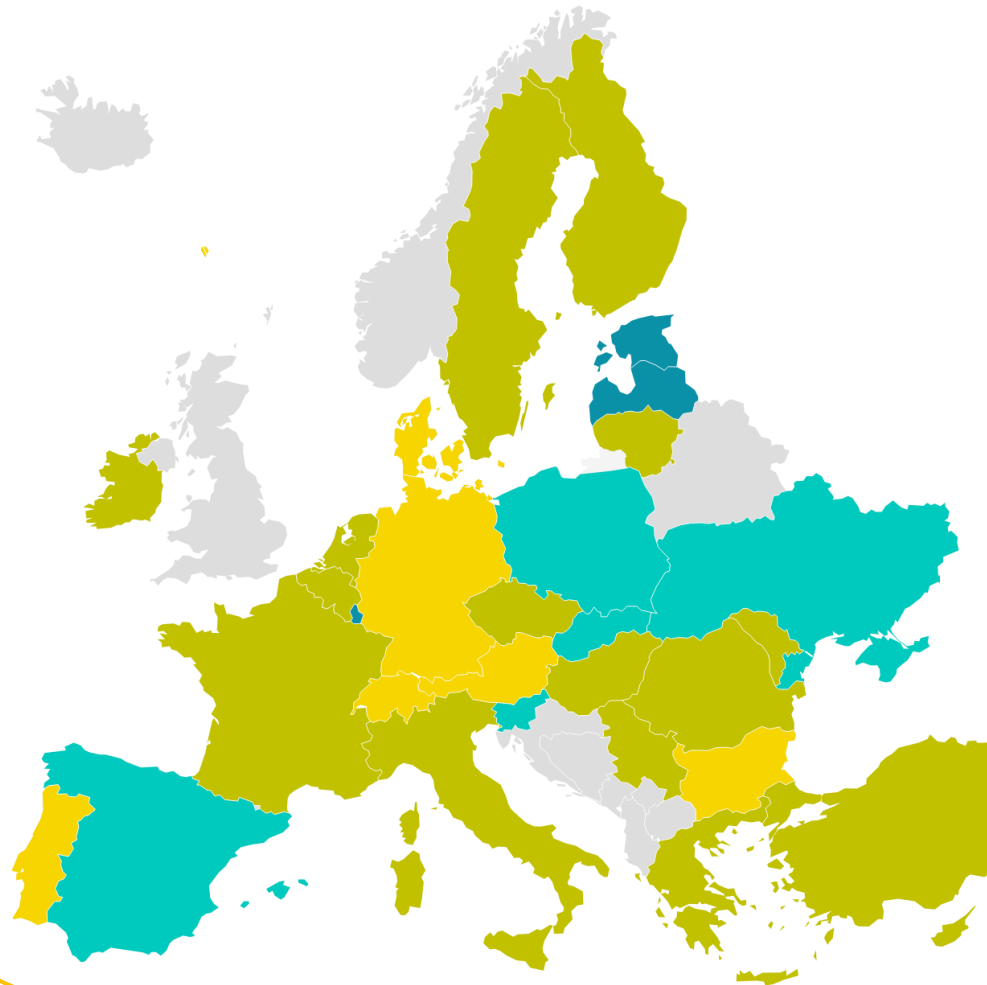


Key Insight

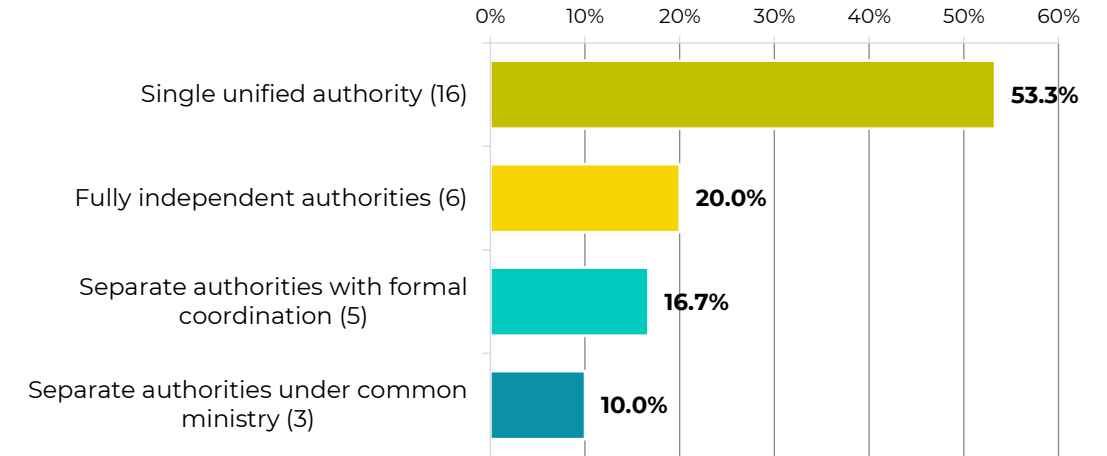
Partially integrated linked systems (36.7%) are the most common model, closely followed by **fully integrated one-stop-shop platforms (33.3%)**, while **separate portals (26.7%)** remain significant, showing that integrated access is advancing but is not yet the universal standard.

Which governance model best describes the cadastre-land registry ecosystem in your country?

■ Fully independent authorities ■ Separate authorities under common ministry ■ Separate authorities with formal coordination framework ■ Single unified authority



Response distribution

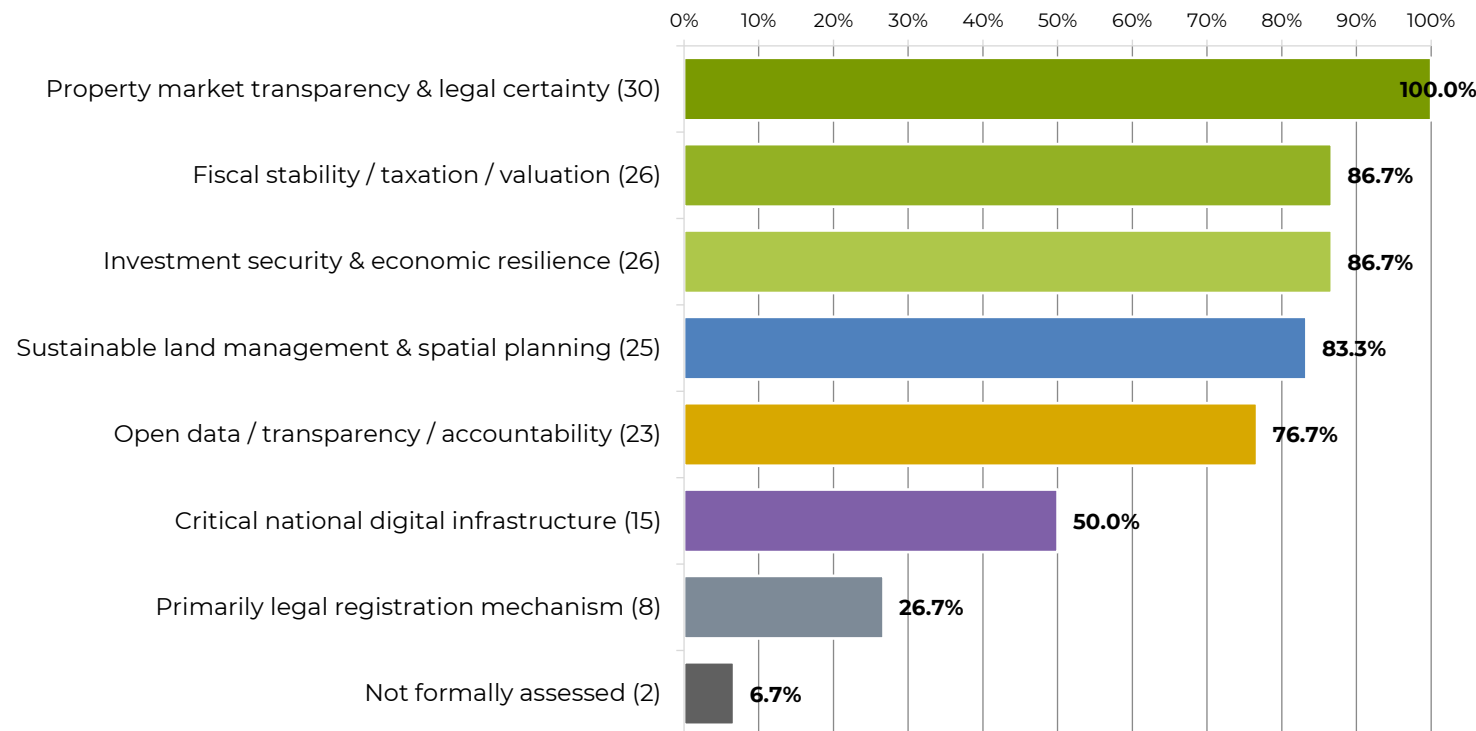


Key Insight

Single unified authority (53.3%) is the prevailing governance model, while **46.7%** of respondents still operate through **separate institutional structures**, indicating that governance integration is common but not yet universal.

In which ways do your cadastral / land registry system contribute to economic resilience, transparency and sustainable development?

Contribution ranking

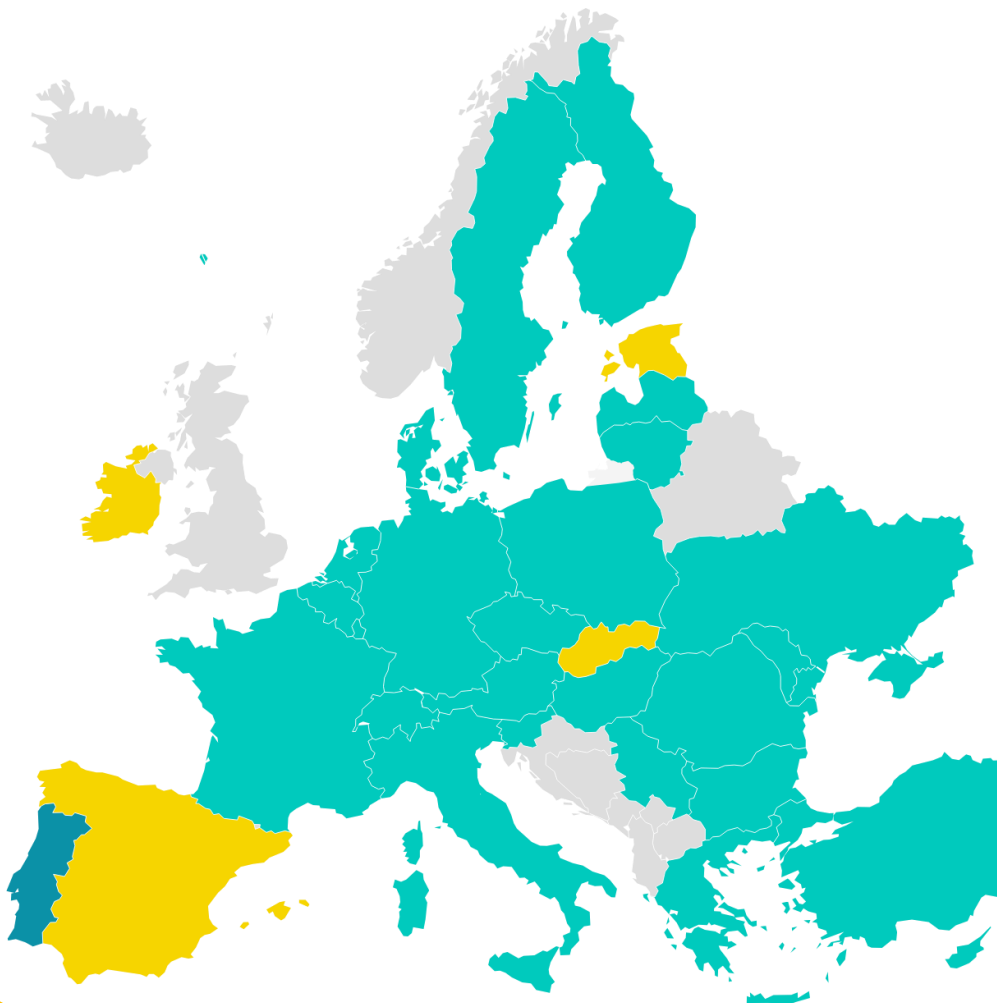


Key Insight

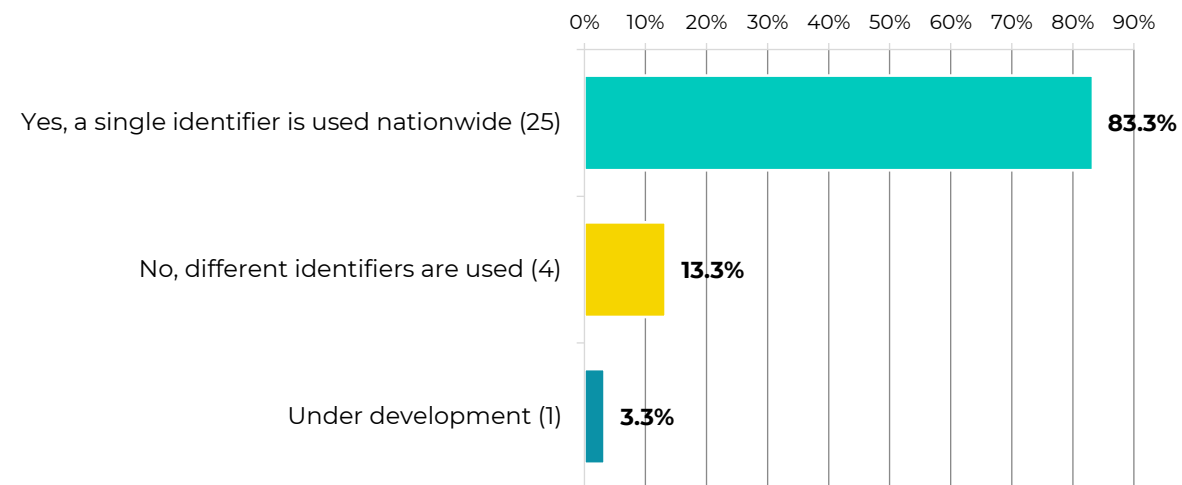
Support for property market transparency and legal certainty (100.0%) is the strongest perceived contribution of cadastral and land registry systems, followed by fiscal stability (86.7%) and investment security (86.7%), confirming their role as core public infrastructure for economic resilience and sustainable governance.

Is there a common unique property identifier used consistently by both Cadastre and Land Registry?

■ No, different identifiers are used ■ Under development ■ Yes, a single identifier is used nationwide



Response distribution

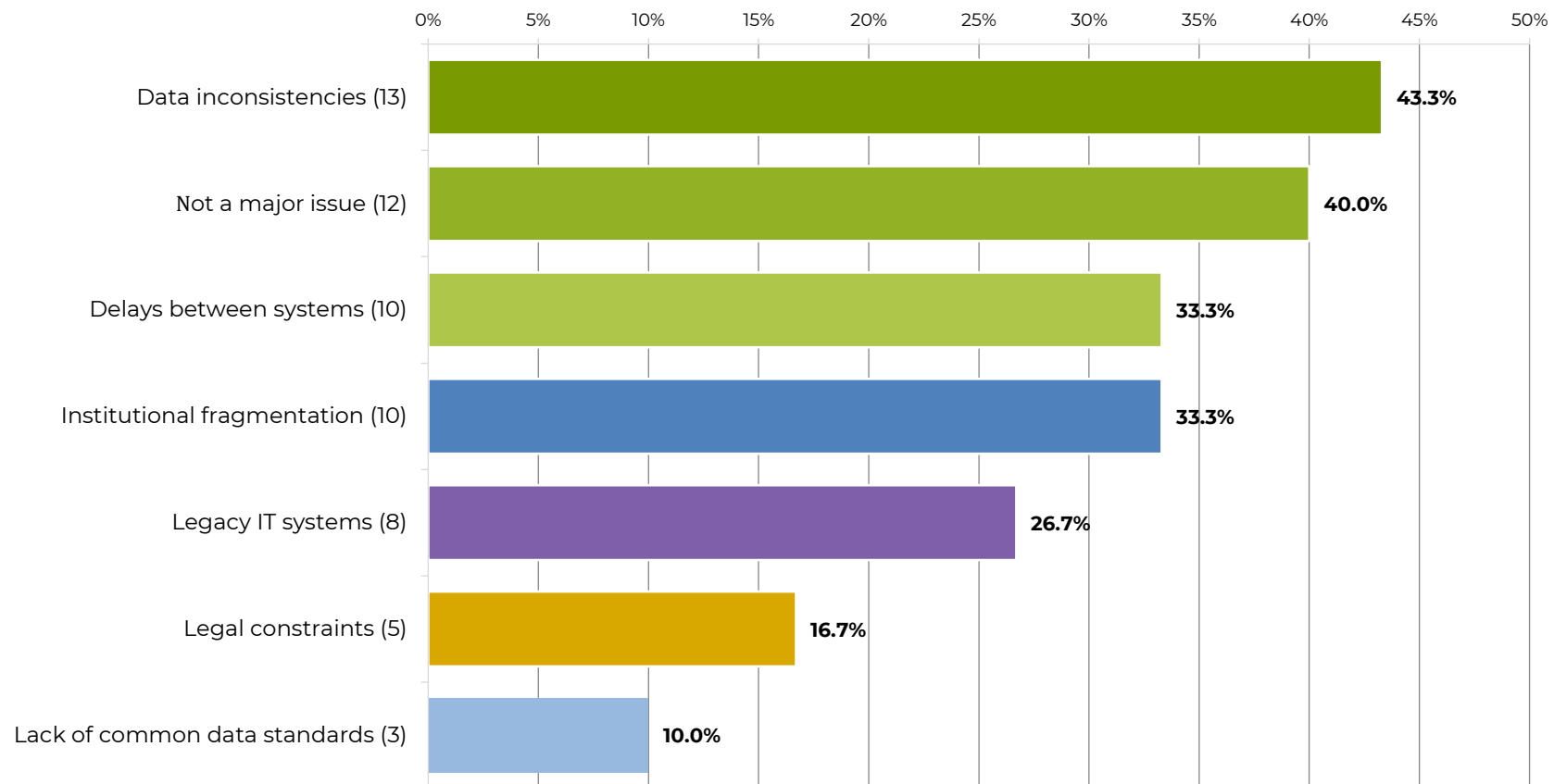


Key Insight

A common unique property identifier is already the standard model, with **83.3%** of respondents reporting consistent use across both Cadastre and Land Registry, while only **13.3%** use different identifiers and **3.3%** remain under development.

What are the most frequent operational challenges in cadastre-registry coordination?

Challenge ranking



What are the most frequent operational challenges in cadastre-registry coordination?

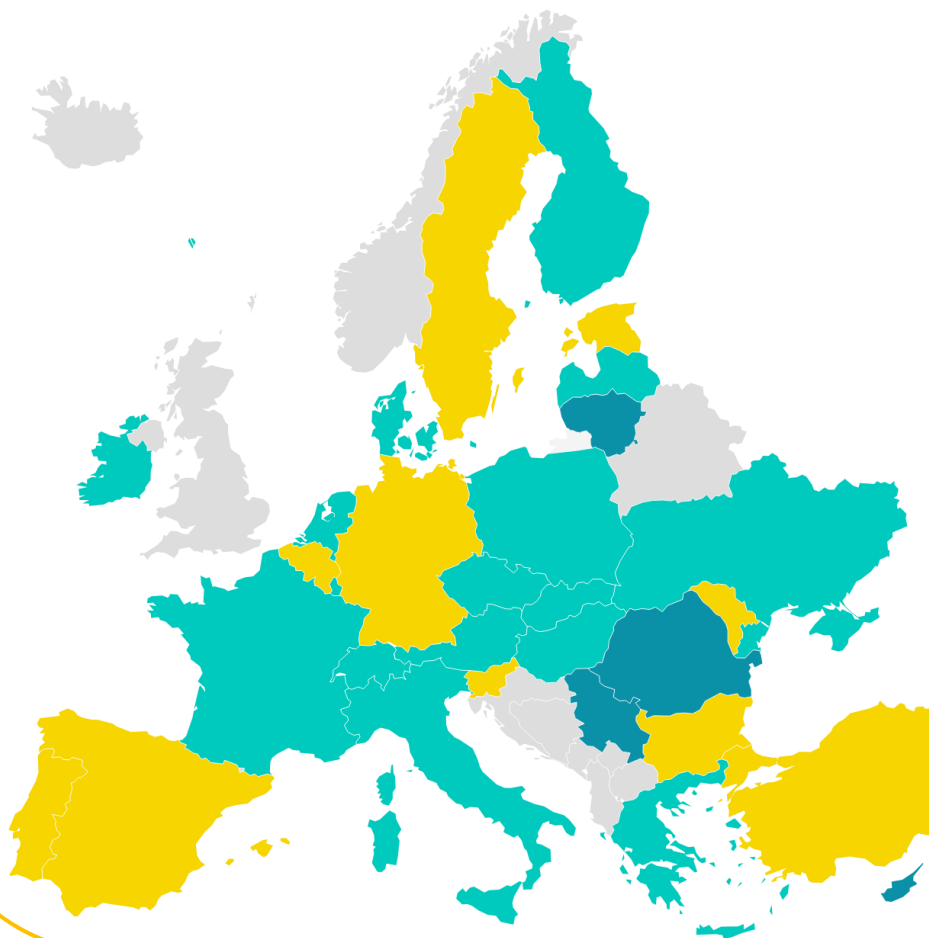


Key Insight

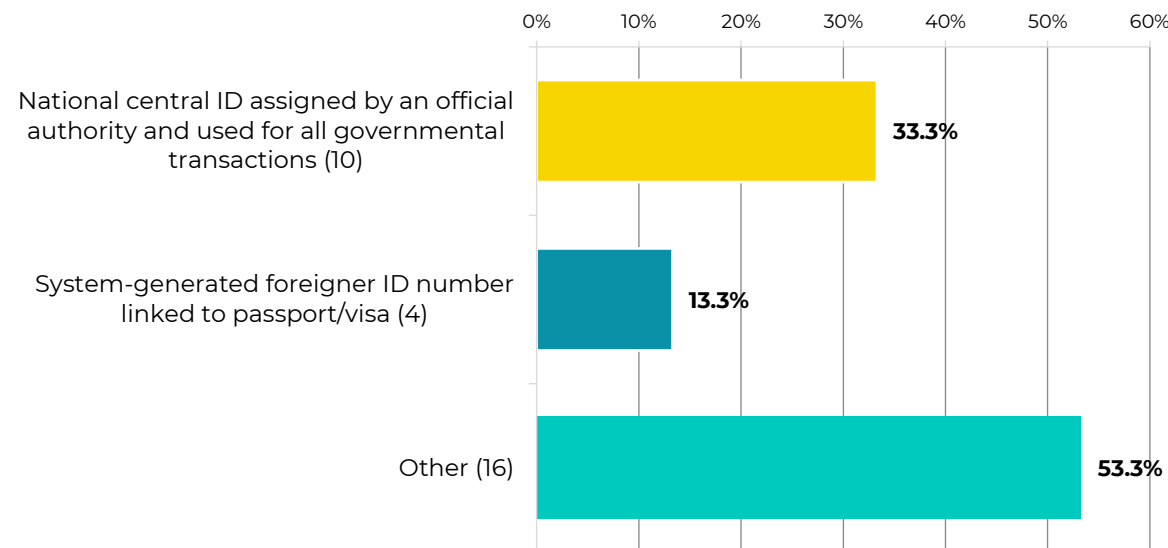
Data inconsistencies (43.3%) are the most frequent operational challenge in cadastre-registry coordination, followed by **delays between systems (33.3%)** and **institutional fragmentation (33.3%)**, showing that where bottlenecks exist they are mainly operational and system-related rather than purely legal; however, **40.0%** of respondents also report that coordination is **not a major issue**, indicating uneven experience across countries

For individuals who do not have a national ID or eID from your country or another European country, which type of unique identifier is currently used in your land administration system?

■ National central ID assigned by an official authority and used for all governmental transactions (10)
■ System-generated foreigner ID number linked to passport/visa (4)
■ other (16)



Response distribution



For individuals who do not have a national ID or eID from your country or another European country, which type of unique identifier is currently used in your land administration system?



Key Insight

National central IDs assigned by an official authority (33.3%) are the most common approach, followed by **system-generated foreigner IDs linked to passport/visa (13.3%)**, while the majority of remaining responses **(53.3%)** are dispersed across country-specific models

For individuals who do not have a national ID or eID from your country or another European country, which type of unique identifier is currently used in your land administration system?

Country	Response - Other
Austria	No Identifier Used
Czech Rep.	date of birth
Denmark	Fictive person/company identifier (fiktivt P/V-nummer) in Ejerfortegnelsen, with foreign-address fields where relevant
Finland	Temporary resident number issued by local authorities
France	An unique internal tax ID specific to our administration (n° SPI)
Greece	Tax Identification Number (TIN) issued in Greece (AFM)
Hungary	Passport or national ID, tax identification and government office permission in certain casesin
Ireland	The majority of applications are lodged by solicitors who verify the identity of their client. A small number of cases are lodged by personal applicants and these personal applicants have to prove their identity to the satisfaction of Tailte Éireann. A unique identifier is not used.
Italy	None, only national IDs or eIDAS identity
Latvia	ID generated by the Land Registry
Luxembourg	Temporary ID assigned by cadastral administration
Netherlands	We have a separate ID for non-residents
Poland	In such a case, no unique identifier is used. General information about preson is collected, e.g. first name, last name, fathers' name, etc.
Slovakia	we register an identifier that is official in their country
Switzerland	unique identifier for each parcel (not for the owners)
Ukraine	Not in use

DLS / PCC 2026 SURVEY: Questionnaire Findings

Thank you!

Mr. Neoclis Neocleous
DLS Director

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