

Organisational perspectives of the Austrian Cadastre - Challenges and trends

**EuroGeographics C+LR and Swiss Think Tank Workshop
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BEV - Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying



Topics

- Clients influence
- Basic principals of the Cadastre
- Development of the Cadastre
- Institutional approach
- Conclusions, Future aspects



“ ...simplifying the access
to cadastral and land
registry data for
professionals and
citizens..”

Digital Agenda for Europe

Clients influence, they demand for...

- a fast process of property building
- legal certainty
- traceability
- accessibility and availability of information
- information up to date and even from the past
- additional information in digital form
-

Cadastral changed, from a documentation system ...

- Cadastral served primarily the representation of the relative position of parcels
- the cadastral map was a picture with very little legal relevance
 - the archive of documents was legally significant
- updating of the Cadastral therefore of low priority and was carried out only once a year.



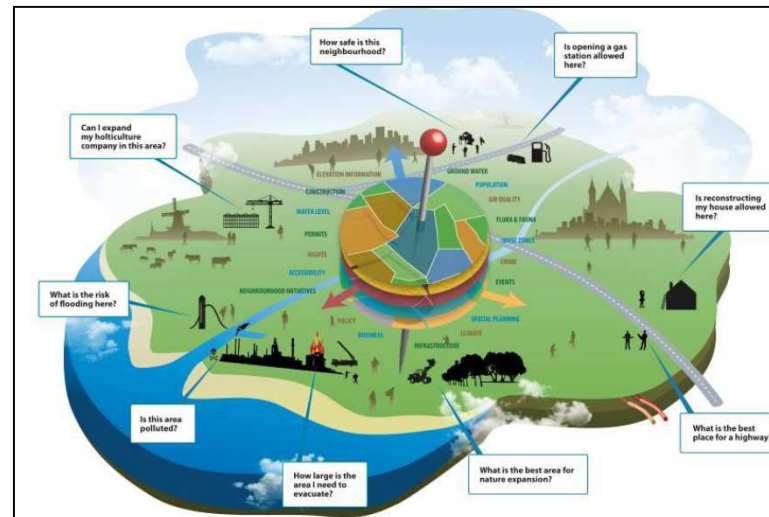
....to an information system ...

- Public authorities and infrastructure companies started using the Digital Cadastral Map as an information system
- topological structures enabled the intersection and integration with other data (e.g. Real estate database, zoning, ...)
- problem: Distribution and up-to-date-ness of data



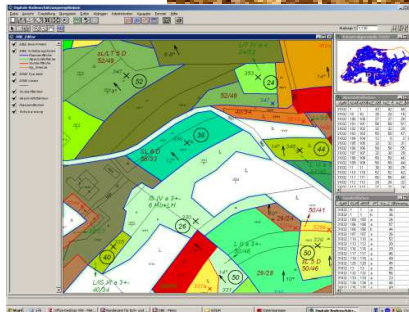
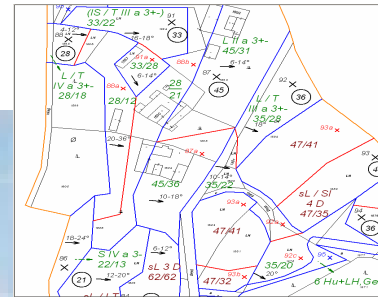
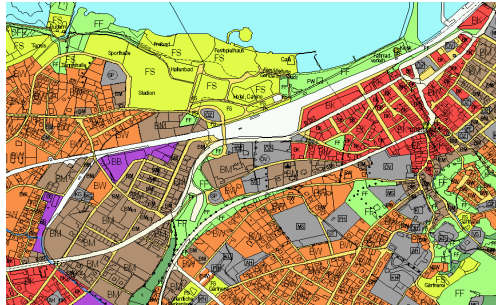
... integrated Planning and Decision Support System

- Online availability of official data
- Web services for online integration in customer systems
- fast and reliable maintenance of data
- Traceability, process documentation
- Individual data requests on single objects and entities



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Use of the Cadastre

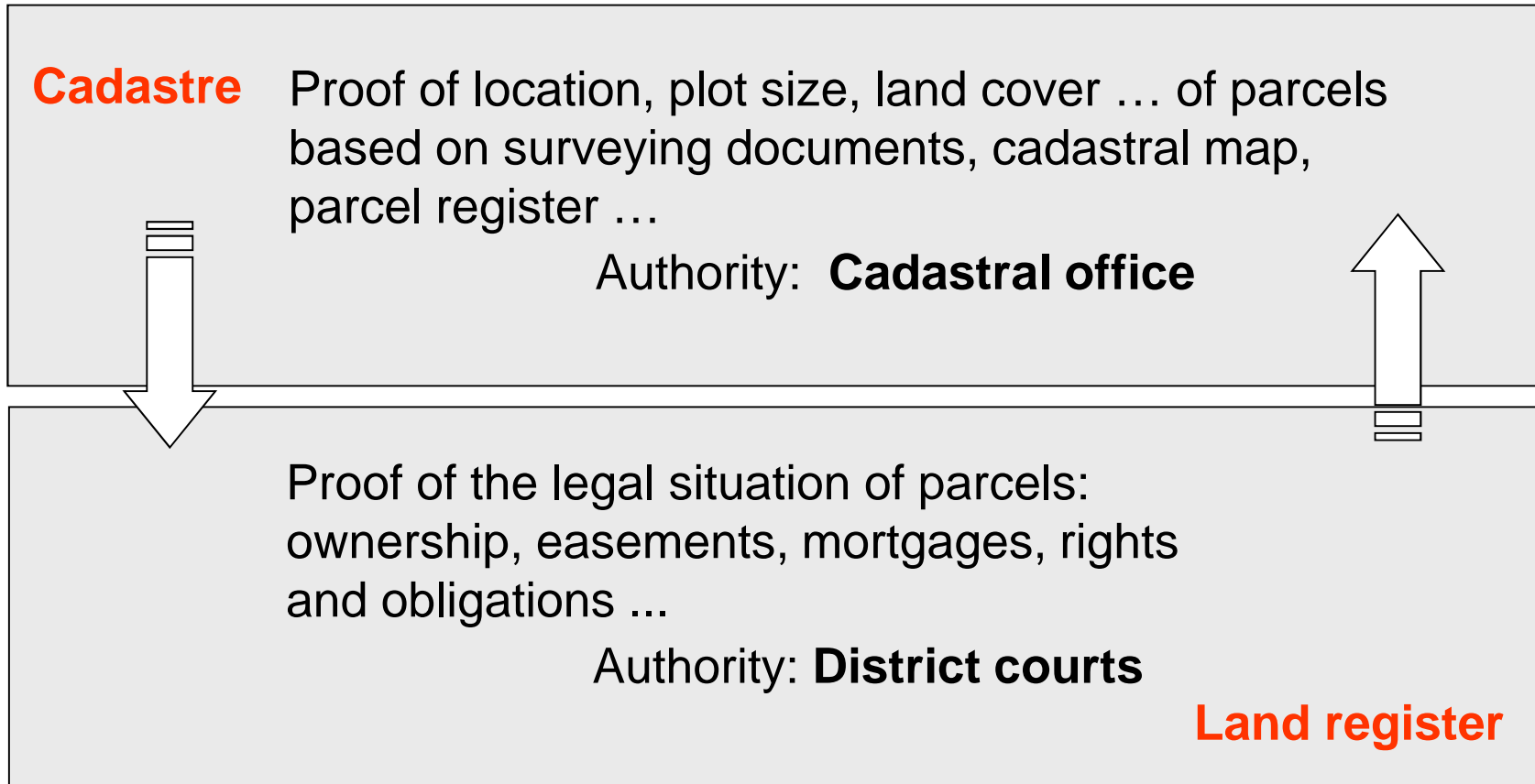


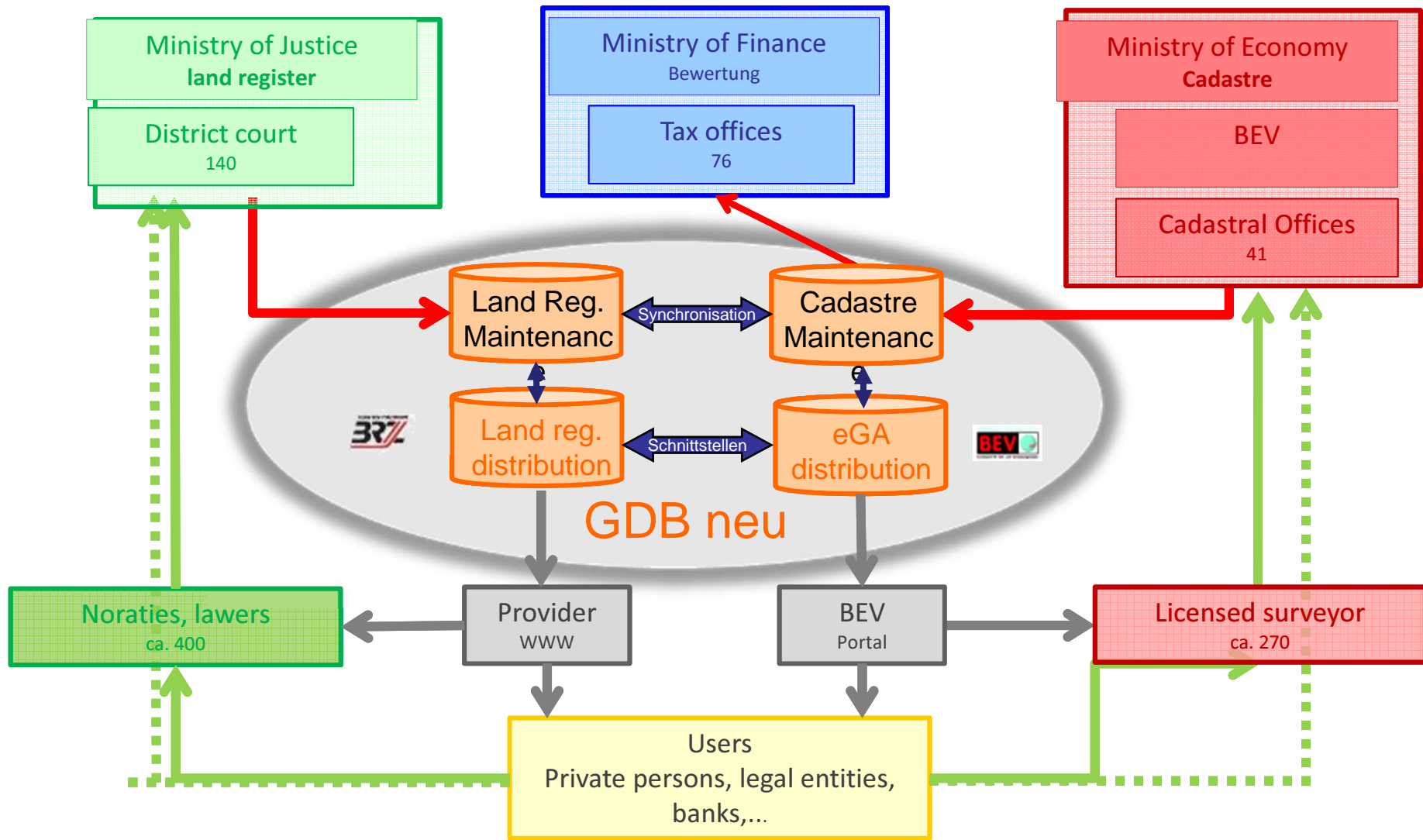
Characteristics of the Austrian Cadastre

- Federal law!
- Cadastral offices are responsible for setup and maintenance
- Any data available in digital form
- Data are public and accessible to everyone (open data!)
- Legal Cadastre

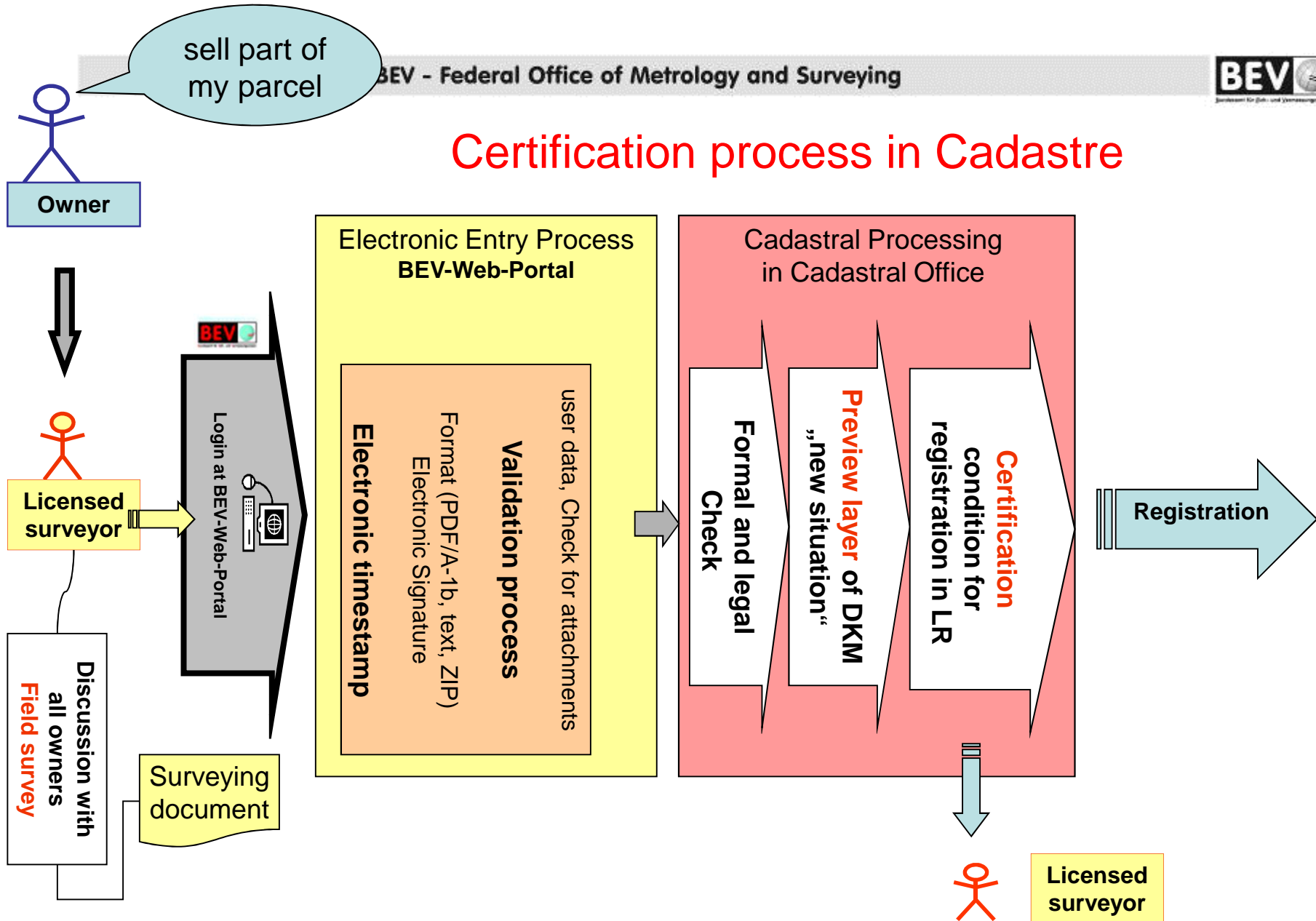


Cadastral and Land Register (Grundbuch)

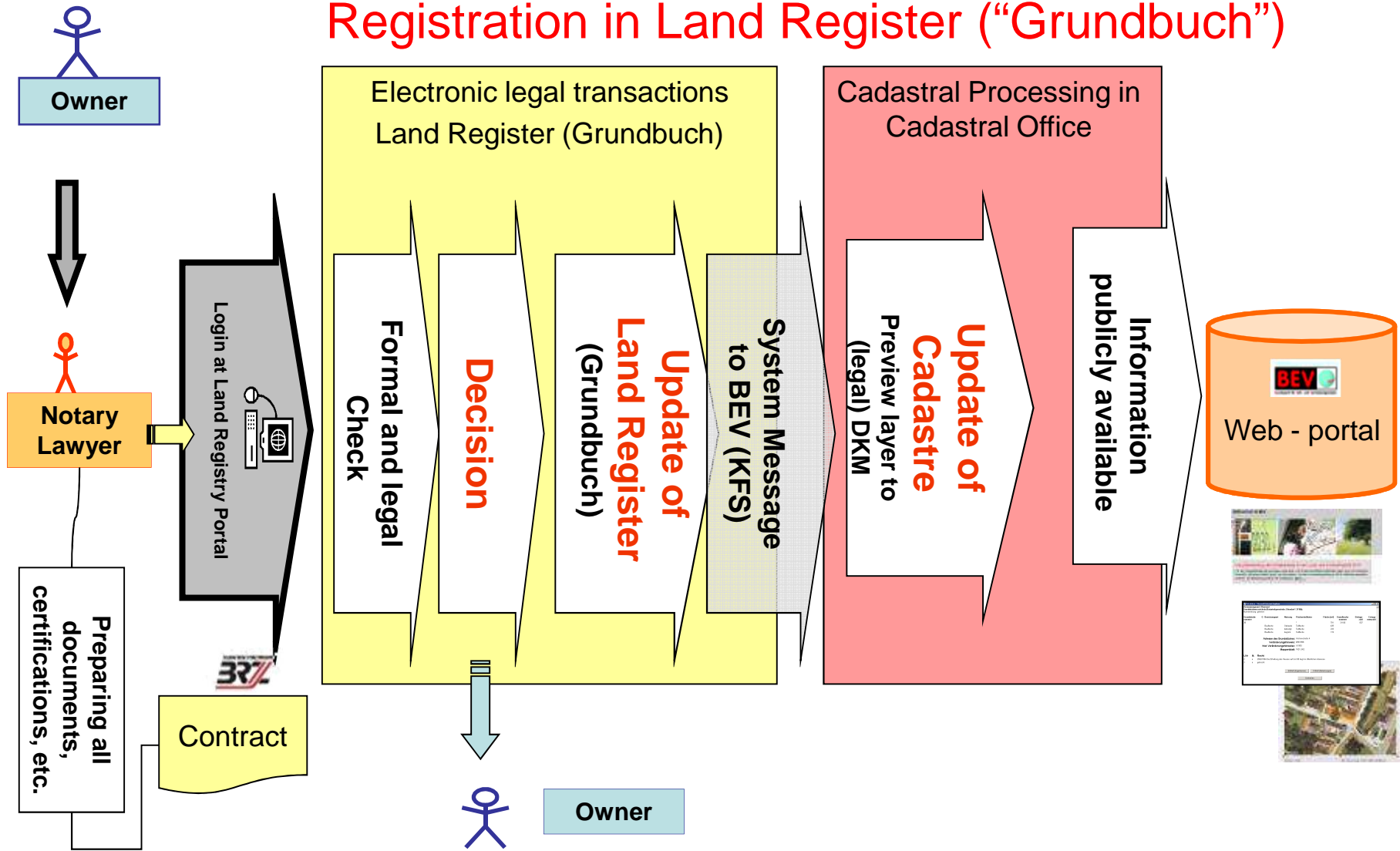




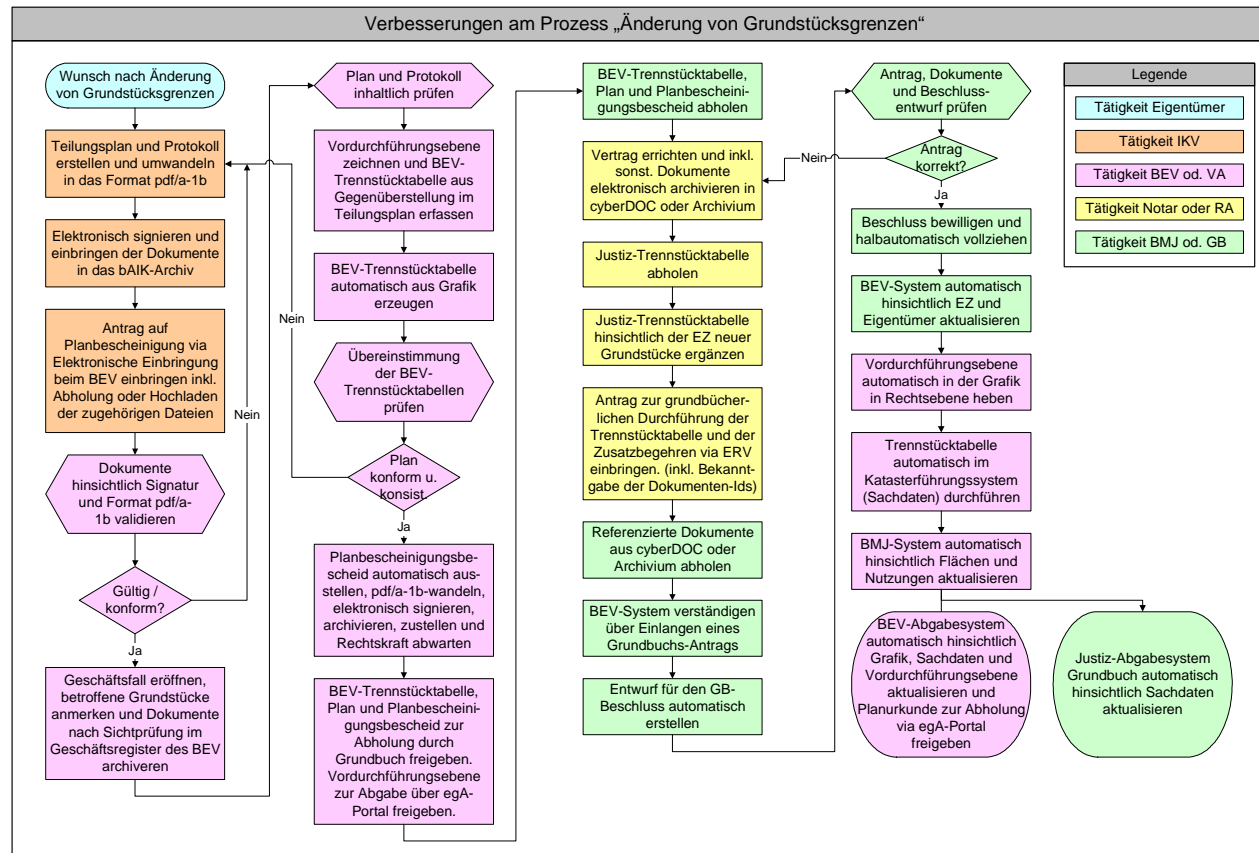
Certification process in Cadastre



Registration in Land Register ("Grundbuch")



Process to change parcel boundaries



Organisational perspectives

- Cadastre and LR are separated organisations, but
 - ...
 - Local offices
- completely centralised system (cloud?)
 - Data and applications (maintaining system, etc.)
- any information available in digital form
 - except: surveying documents in archives
 - digitisation project started (scanning~ 5 Mill. Surveying sheets)
 - flexibility with personnel resources
 - “Lets move the tasks and not the people..”

Main issues of the process

- Fully digital workflow from
 - surveyor ↔ Cadastre
 - Cadastre ↔ Land registry (Grundbuch)
 - Notary ↔ Land registry (Grundbuch)
- All stakeholders are involved
- updating process significantly reduced

Conclusions

- Increasing use of cadastre
 - cadastral data support different purposes
- Organisational challenges solved by
 - Cooperation
 - Electronic processes
 - Technical solutions



developments, challenges

- Finish scanning of archive
- electronic surveying document (XML,..)
 - Validation process
 - Highly automated updating process
- Increasing use demands sufficient /appropriate quality
- New reference system
 - ETRS/UTM
- Lack in financial resources versus demand for **free data**



Thank you for your attention!



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