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
Economic Impact of Cadastre

Structure of Questionnaire

1. Basic Indicators
2. Key Indicators
   2.1 Characteristics
   2.2 Size and Level of Activities
   2.3 Economic Indicators
3. Participation at Conference
Participation

- response from 25 countries

- replied

- no feedback or out of scope
Q2) Deeds vs. Title Registration

- title registration
- deeds registration
- deeds and title registration
- no feedback received
Q3) Compulsory vs. Optional Registration

- **Compulsory registration of landownership**
- **Optional registration of landownership**
Q4) CLR integrated vs. separate organizations

- CLR are integrated into one organization
- CLR are two separate organizations
- other
Q5) PPP in Cadastre

100% public

50-99% public

20-49% public

<20% public
Q11/12) Mortgage per population and per value of real estate

- >120,000 EUR mortgage per pop.
- 80-120,000 EUR mortgage per pop.
- 40-80,000 EUR mortgage per pop.
- 10-40,000 EUR mortgage per pop.
- < 10,000 EUR mortgage per pop.

For comparison: AUS
Q13) Income from land taxes

- >200 EUR land tax per pop.
- 100-200 EUR land tax per pop.
- 50-99 EUR land tax per pop.
- <50 EUR land tax per pop.
Q14) Income from property mutations and land transactions

- >5,000 EUR per pop.
- 1,000-5,000 EUR per pop.
- 100-1,000 EUR per pop.
- <100 EUR per pop.
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
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- 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