Denmark

Increased use of the cadastral map also requires quality improvements in terms of information about the coastline.

In Denmark, the coastline is constantly changing because of natural growth and reduction. The Cadastre contains more than 7,300 km of coastal boundary lines and many do not match the actual coastline. This is a problem for users of cadastral data.

Only chartered surveyors can change coastal boundary lines in the cadastral map. However, before a change can be registered, a request from the landowner and a signed declaration is required. Furthermore, the landowner has to pay all the costs.

The Danish Geodata Agency launched a test project in 2018 to provide useful information about improving the quality of coastal boundary lines without any cost to the landowners. The project included 411 km of coastline and 78% of the real properties participated (135 out of 172). As a result, it is necessary to make changes in the Act of Subdivision if all coastal boundary lines are to be corrected without accept from the landowners.

In 2019, the Danish Cadastre took over the basic registration of condominiums from the Land Registry. The handover is part of Denmark’s Real Property Data Reform, where the basic registration of all real property types will take place at the Cadastre as the authoritative register.

To meet user need for harmonised property information that is available and accessible via interoperable networks, a new unique property identification called the BFE-number has been established and is used in the property registers. This makes it possible to re-use data in the Cadastre, Building Register, Property Ownership Register and Land Registry.

In February 2019, the Danish Geodata Agency received data for 337,199 condominiums from the Land Registry, and since then has registered 5,000 new condominiums. All have been provided with a BFE-number.

Private licensed land surveyors prepare the data for new condominiums, including changes to condominiums. They deliver the data to the cadastral authority for registration upon scrutiny of the legal basis for the proposed changes. The data then continues to the Land Registry Verification Loop to ensure that an approved and registered change will not be in violation with a registered ownership or mortgage.