

Preparing Kadaster for the Future and Contribute to Sustainable Economic Development

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SUMMARY

Intelligent and effective land administration systems are a solid condition for a sustainable and healthy economy. If such a system does not exist in a country, development chances are far from optimal. For instance, regarding legal security (a basic requirement for investors), access to credit (mortgage), spatial planning (in support of economic and environmental development) and effective and efficient land taxation. As a result, there may be many disputes, frustrating efficient land use. Therefore, protection of ownership through property registers is an important condition for sustainable economic development. The national and international context in which this must be done is dynamic, and asks for permanent adjustment and improvement of products, services and business models. This also counts for land administration and cadastre in the Netherlands. As a result the products, services, the area of application and business models of Dutch Kadaster change, whether we like it or not. There is a clear movement in the requirements of our users, from data deliverance activities towards (integrated) information and knowledge supply. To meet up to this requirements and to be prepared for our future role, Kadaster restructured it's organisation from a registration and a mapping division, to two new divisions: Data collection and Information services. This paper gives examples of the concrete recent activities at Kadaster, that contribute to these developments. With respect to data collection the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and a web based customer application for the identification of preliminary borders (SPLITS) are good examples. Groundbreaking is the new approach for automatic generalisation of (topographic) maps. But also giving room to small innovations by employees, is part of the used approach. In the domain of information services our contributions to a national system of key registers is important, as new services like public web map services (PDOK), in which many national organisations work together. The provision of information to excavators on cables and pipelines (KLIC) has become a success, and land consolidation processes in the Netherlands are supported with new information products, such as 'the agricultural report'. New business models like governmental open data policy influences our way of work and the area of application changes both in theme and in geography. In Europe, cross border developments become more important. Also the role of the user is changing (both professionals and the general public), resulting in self service and crowd sourcing initiatives. Meanwhile, the collaboration between governmental organisations, universities, NGO's and private companies is becoming more and more a prerequisite for keeping pace with developments and user demands. Finally, being part of an international context is considered