The General Administration of the Patrimonial Documentation of Belgium
Turned Towards The Future (2782)

THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

Federal State
3 Regions
3 Communities
10 Provinces
589 Communes
- Population density: 339 inhabitants / km²
- Head of State: King Albert II
- National Day: 21 July
- Currency: Euro (EUR)
- Annual growth rate: 2.7 % (2004)
- Time zone: GMT + 1 hour, summer time: GMT + 2 hour
- Maximum distance between two points: 280 kms
- Peak: Signal de Botrange (694 m)
- Average temperature: 9.8° Celsius
- Precipitation: 780 mm (annual average)
- Sunshine: 1,555 hours (annual average)
The Integrated Data Processing of the « Patrimonial Documentation » Administration of Belgium (STIPAD)

Program objective:

- To manage in a rational and regular way the portfolio of projects having the same objective:

« Integrated system of the Patrimonial Documentation »

- Modification of working methods;
- Modification of the computer infrastructure;
- Organisational reorganisation in order to match with the technical and business evolution.
**Implementation of STIPAD**

**Objective**

STIPAD has the ambition to provide to the numerous potential users, as well public as private, the movable and real estate data, but also data about the value of the patrimony of all natural persons and legal entities according to agreed authorizations and with ensured protection of privacy.

**Present situation - Weaknesses**

- Different information processing systems
- Different data storage systems
- Incompatible information systems – independent sites
- Different level of computerisation (computerised and non-computerised information)
- Manual information interchange
- Inconsistency and non-reliability of data
Implementation of STIPAD

Present situation – Weaknesses (2)

- Redundant data
- Various updates
- Non-updated data
- Difficulties to meet the needs of the expanding amount of users (research and communication of information)
- Important response time (numerous data media)
Implementation of STIPAD

Objectives of STIPAD

- Computerise process and documentation
  → to process and distribute data computerised;
  → to permit quick and easy consultations which are connected to a completeness of information.

- Interactive collaboration with the external partners

- To respond to the evolution and needs of those partners

- To adapt and to evolve according to the new social, economic and environmental elements

- To improve service delivery
  → to reduce deadlines;
  → to improve juridical security;
  → to improve accessibility and availability of information;
  → to guarantee confidentiality of information.
Functional objectives of STIPAD

• To implement COPERFIN process established due to the BPR (Business Process Reengineering)
  → to collect taxes
  → to acquire, manage and transfer goods
  → to evaluate goods
  → to write and draw up an authentic deed
  → to update the patrimonial documentation
  → to deliver patrimonial information
  → to handle discrepancies
  → process «Non-fiscal taxes»
The central element of STIPAD is the patrimonial database, called PATRIS (PATrimony Information System).

- The principal objectives are:
  - to collect, to manage, to update and to communicate all the information related to a natural person or legal entity (active and passive);
  - to ensure the juridical security of data.

Other concept

- Central social security data bank of the Patrimonial Documentation

  To create connections with other existing databases concerning the same areas, managed by other management levels.
**Around PATRIS: 7 GENERIC PROCESSES**

1. Process 10: to ask duties;
2. Process 11: to purchase, to manage an to alienate immovables;
3. Process 12: to value im(movables);
4. Process 13: to draw up and to come up deed;
5. Process 14: to retain and to update the data of the Patrimonial Documentation included the cadastral map of parcels;
6. Process 15: to deliver patrimonial data;
7. Process 16: to settle the disagreements.

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**The thought processes of the Integrated Data Processing have been developed around new concepts within the framework of e-Governance**

- The only file;
- Single counter;
- Risk Management;
- Authentic source;
- Unified formality;
- Priority of the patrimonial mission;
- Regulation;
- UNIDENT;
- Preliminary cadastration.

-> 3 phases
The last concepts run to the graphic projects within the context of the integrated data system

- Digitizing of the cadastral map of parcels
  - CADMAP
  - CADMAP Extension
  - CADGIS

The changeover to digital maps offers numerous perspectives

- Centralization of the geographic information;
- Provision of the cadastral maps to the municipalities;
- Creation of a continuous map;
- Creation of links between the data of the map and those of the land register;
- Implementation of STIPAD;
- Improvement of the quality of the maps;
- Creation of a large-scale national referential map;
- Creation of a referential map for the subsoil cadastre;
- Start of the Best Address project.
Change Management Team

Conclusion

Richness of the data of the « Patrimonial Documentation » Administration + New IT Technologies

= A better juridical security
= A better accessibility of the patrimonial data