Cadastre 2014 –
Case Studies from Newly Renovated Land
Administration Systems in the Emerging
Economies

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Cadastre 2014 --- and beyond

Contents:

- Summary of Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Experience
- The Six Statements of Cadastre 2014 – progress in ECA
- Conclusion
The World Bank/FAO Support to Land Administration in ECA Region

- 43 Projects that include Land Administration
- US$ 1.3 billion in loans and grants
- 23 Countries covered by Bank funded projects
- 15 ongoing projects - US$635.22 million
- 3 New projects in the pipeline
- 15 Research and Knowledge programs

Green and blue the support started before 2000, Brown and red – after 2000

New project will start soon in Uzbekistan

Land area: 27,381,299 sq km
Population 893,314,335
Properties registered: 350-400 million

56% of Bank funds utilized for ICT

Three Stages of Land Administration in ECA

Progression of reforms of land administration and property rights in ECA:

1. **Assign property rights** to individuals and companies (farm restructuring, privatization, restitution)  - Mostly done
2. **Protect property rights and encourage real estate markets** to operate efficiently (est. cadastres and property registers, systematic registration, improve service, legal framework)  - Mostly done
3. **Efficiency in the management and administration of property** (improve planning systems, municipal finance and property tax, efficient management of state/municipal property, land consolidation, spatial data infrastructure and e-government)  - Underway
Doing Business 2014 Report
(189 economies surveyed)

Section: Where is it easy to register property?

11 ECA countries ranked among the top 20 economies

Ukraine made the biggest jump in 2014 - 61 places up to #97 from #158 in 2013

1. Georgia
3. Belarus
5. Armenia
6. Lithuania
9. Kyrgyzstan
11. Slovakia
13. Azerbaijan
15. Estonia
17. Russia – 46 in 2013
18. Kazakhstan
19. Moldova

In the early 1990’s many of ECA countries did not have basic laws, institutions, trained personnel or even a vision of what they wanted to achieve in Land Administration and Land Management.

Russian Property Registration System is one of the biggest in the world

DATABASE:
over 137.4 million land parcels, real estate units

over 253 million registered titles, restrictions (encumbrances)

1,5 petabytes
(about 17 million IPADs)

Daily – over 450 thousand applications
Every year – over 50 million registry actions

Slide from Vadim Andropov, Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography
Russia – New Cadastre and Registration System in operation since 2012

- Extracts issued on-line with digital signature or from any office for the entire territory of Russia in several minutes.
- e-services represent 34% of overall services and the plan is to reach 70% by 2018.
- Reduced steps from 4 to 1 or 2

Standard forms introduced for all transactions. Cost and time reduced, in case of used standardized forms

- Citizens do not need to bring documents, issued by Government or Municipal authorities

Over 140 thousand applications have been installed with App Store;
Over 60 thousand applications have been installed for Android.

More than 300,000 metadata

The Six Statements of Cadastre 2014 – progress in ECA
Statement 1 – Cadastre 2014 will show the complete legal situation in land, including public rights and restrictions.

Only partially achieved

1. Started from ‘scratch’ and focus has been on private land and property.
2. State land might be included but rare to see public rights of way, utility lines, etc.
3. In several countries ‘informal development’ not yet included in cadastre.

Statement 2 – The separation between maps and registers will be abolished.

Largely achieved

1. Many countries had the opportunity to look afresh at institutional arrangements and concluded that a single agency made sense. This made it simpler to integrate maps and registers.
2. Countries that retained dual agency status integrated through their IT systems.
Statement 3 – Cadastre Mapping will be dead – long live modelling.

Half way there!

1. Countries with established geodetic profession have been slow to change and only used automation to automate manual processes.
2. Links to other government agencies and true modelling approach still in its infancy in most countries of the region.

Statement 4 – Paper and Pencil Cadastre will have gone.

Nearly there!

1. Virtually every country of the region utilizes automated systems. It is getting quite rare to see people updating on paper.
2. Survey records usually delivered electronically and often on-line, with Surveyors having on-line access to cadastral records.
Statement 5– Cadastre 2014 will be highly privatized! Public and private sector working closely together.
Nearly there!

1. Most countries needed the private sector to complete mass registration, digitizing, etc. because government did not have the resources themselves.
2. Projects often required private sector involvement in order to build up a fledgling private sector.

Statement 6 – Cadastre 2014 will be cost recovering

Very good progress

1. When reliable, efficient, fast and cheap registration services are provided there is no problem to be cost recovering because the public use the system.
2. Single agency systems have less trouble being fully cost recovering.
3. Many countries have established self-funding agency status.
Some additional thoughts for cadastre 2014

1. The distinction between “deeds” and “title” systems is not noticeable with modern automated systems.
2. When the agency focuses on the customer instead of the technology, the end result is by far the best.
3. Countries without legacy systems or established legal and survey professions for cadastre and registration developed systems much faster and more ‘fit-for-purpose’.
4. The desire for membership of the EU has been a great driving force for establishing new efficient systems.

Thank You

And congratulations to the authors of Cadastre 2014 – who got it right!