

Appendices 1:

The analysis of the existing cadastre system by Kaufman and Steudler 1998

Basic elements of cadastral systems			
Questions	Answers		
Registration is based on:	titles: 23	deeds: 5	both: 5
Unit of Cadastre is:	parcel: 26	property: 4	name: 1
Legal basis is:	common law: 7	civil law: 23	statutory law: 2
Registration of property rights is:	optional: 4	compulsory: 24	both: 3
Registration is based on adjudication process ?	yes: 10	no: 17	

Basic legal aspects of the cadastral systems			
Questions	Answers		
Legal force of registration has negative effect (unregistered rights are assumed to be non-existent) ?	yes: 21	no: 7	both: 1
Legal force of registration has positive effect (registered rights are assumed to be correct) ?	yes: 27	no: 3	both: 1
Protection of a persons rights by the registration ?	yes: 28	no: 2	both: 1
Liability of state for damage caused by faulty registration ?	yes: 23	no: 5	both: 1
Extent of Cadastre:	land registration: 29	cadastral mapping: 28	other: 10
Are the cadastral maps part of the register ?	yes: 20	no: 9	both: 1
Included interests in land:	rights: 31 special rights: 10	restrictions: 26 mortgages: 4	responsibilities: 20 others: 4
Boundary concept:	fixed boundaries: 27	unfixed boundaries: 5	
Legal value of boundaries lies on:	monuments: 19 measurements: 16	cadastral maps: 13	coordinates: 14 other: 5

Continued of appendices 1:

Link to topographic mapping and completeness of cadastre		
Questions	Answers	
Is there a technical, legal, or organizational link between cadastral and topographic mapping?	yes: 25 same organization: 9	no: 6
Does the cadastre cover the whole territory of the jurisdiction?	yes: 25	no: 6
Is the cadastre of complete character (i.e. are the parcels or land units introduced in the cadastre in a systematic, or in a sporadic, piecewise way)?	yes (systematic): 28	no (sporadic): 4

Responsibilities of planning and control in the cadastral system		
S = Strategic Planning M = Management Control O = Operational Control	Cadastral Mapping	
	Land Registration	
SMO in 1 public organization	15	16
SMO in 1 semi-public organization	1	1
SM in 1 public org. / O in a public org.	7	1
S in a public org. / MO in 1 public org.	3	4
S in a public org. / M in a public org. / O in a public org.	5	6
S in a public org. / M in a public org. / O in a private org.	-	2

Purposes served by the cadastre			
The Cadastre serves the following purposes:		legal basis exists:	
		yes	no
legal purpose	27	27	2
fiscal purpose	27	19	7
facilities management	24	17	11
base mapping	26	17	10
value assessment	23	16	7
land use planning	25	14	11
environmental impact assessment	26	10	9
other	3	2	-

Strengths of existing cadastral systems

State guarantee of title, legal security	10
fast service for users	9
complete coverage	9
comprehensive, liable, secure system	7
system is computerized and automated, digital data	6
system serves other purposes (i.e. as basis for LIS)	4
integration of different systems	3
land reg. & cad. mapping in one organization	3
legal support, legal basis	3
good base mapping	2
meeting local needs / flexibility in market adaptation / decentralized / structures / private sector involvement / cheap system to handle / involvement in economy / centralized management / profession	1

Weaknesses of existing cadastral systems

limited computerization	9
link land reg.-cad. mapping not efficient enough or inappropriate	9
national consistency could be greater	3
administrative control over land by different organizations	3
low budget funds	3
incomplete legal framework	3
little accuracy of maps	3
slow updating, slow customer service	3
financing model unsuitable	3
expensive, costly / duplication of data, work / weak def. of parcel	2
system not efficient enough / low degree of coverage / high investment cost / rigid structure, little flexibility / low level of integration with other purposes	1

The analysis of Cadastre reform and trends by Kaufman and Steudler 1998

Purposes of reforms			
Reform Purpose	very important	important	not important
customer service	27	1	–
to improve the quality of data.(timeliness)	22	5	1
efficiency of cadastre	20	8	–
to improve the quality of data.(accuracy)	18	10	–
aspect of multipurpose cadastre	16	9	2
economical aspect of the cadastre	14	11	1
to involve more the private sector	6	12	8
other	–	–	11

Technical trends	
▪ automation of system, scanning, digitizing	16
▪ networking, linkage of different systems	8
▪ setting-up of data bases	7
▪ GPS / DGPS	4
▪ standards for data exchange	2
▪ orthophoto	1

Legal trends	
▪ setting-up of multipurpose cadastres (LIS)	8
▪ new legislation	3
▪ new financing model	2
▪ privacy aspects	1
▪ conversion deed to title registration	1
▪ change of fee structure	1

Continued of appendices 2:

Organizational trends	
▪ integration of land administration organizations	6
▪ deregulation of rigid public structures, private sector more involved	5
▪ reduction of personnel	4
▪ better or complete cost recovery	3
▪ link with environmental data, resources monitoring	3
▪ decentralization of system	2
▪ better support for decision-making	2
▪ blurring of "professional boundaries"	1