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# Sharing Data Bridging the Gap between Personal and Cadastral Dataspaces

Martin Salzmann

Netherlands' Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency

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# Basic Legal principles underlying Cadastre/LR

Booking Consent Speciality Publicity

Legal registers are open for public inspection

Trend has been to open up registers

Underpinned by Digitization and Digitalisation

Increasing Legal Security  
and transparency



Personal Data Protection



# Introduction and overview

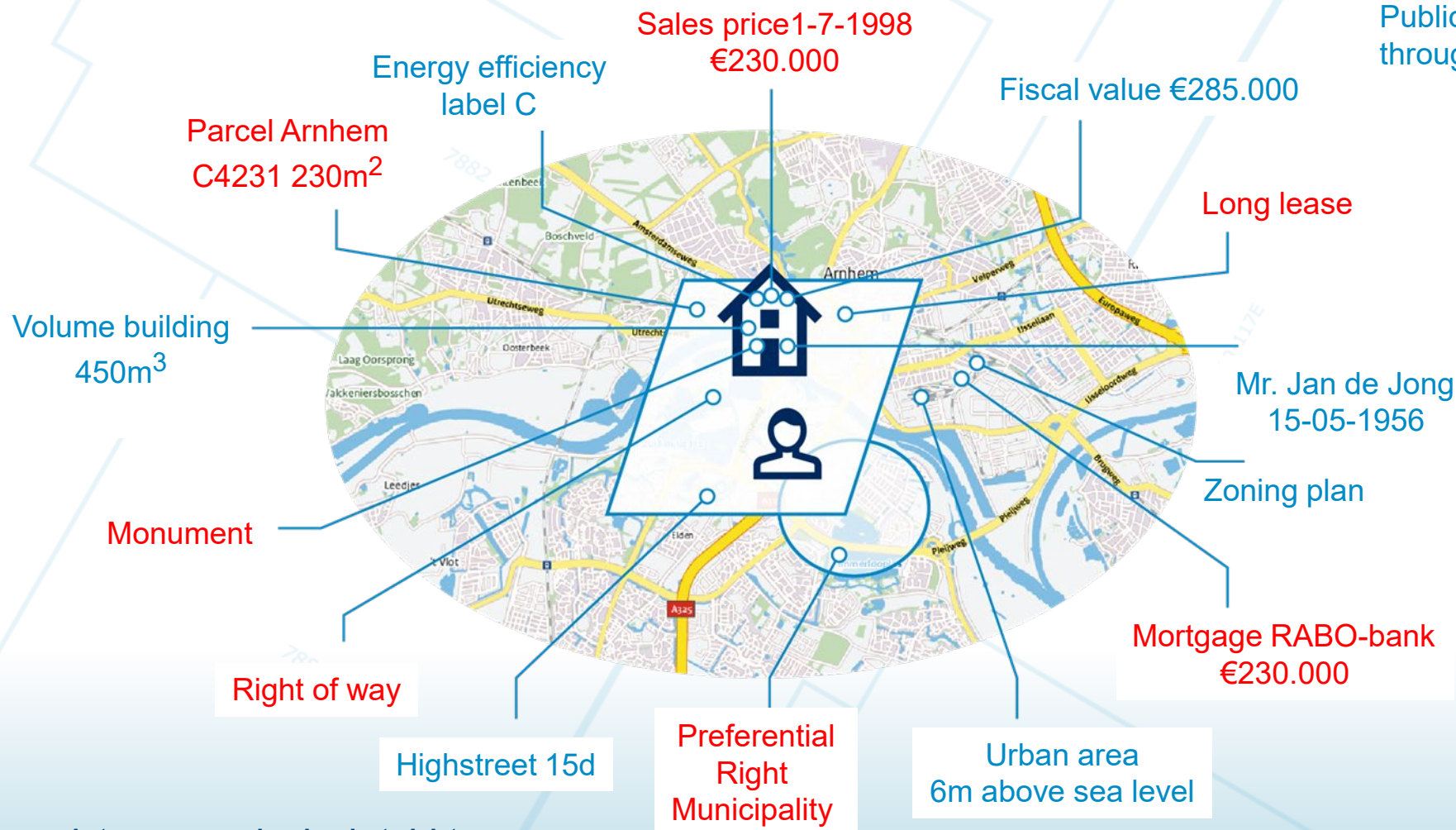
- Digitalisation has given a boost to availability and accessibility of spatial, cadastral and land register information
- Data sharing is key (dataspace is the new ‘buzz word’).
- Balancing personal data spaces with access to data by governments and private sector has become an issue
- This requires a rethinking on sharing information



# A wealth of accessible information on real-estate

Cadastral Data

Public Data provided through Kadaster





# Open Access Data brings many benefits

- Transparent land market (legally and financially)
- Shared information base for all parties
- Efficient land market open to all parties
- Prevention of fraud
- Legal security (rights, restrictions, responsibilities) for all

How does this fit in the digital age?

How can we accommodate personal and land market dataspace?



# European Digital Rights and Principles



## People at the centre

Digital technologies should **protect people's rights, support democracy, and ensure that all digital players act responsibly and safely.** The EU promotes these values across the world.



## Freedom of choice

People should benefit from a **fair online environment, be safe from illegal and harmful content,** and be empowered when they interact with new and evolving technologies like artificial intelligence.



## Safety and security

The digital environment should be **safe and secure.** All users, from childhood to old age, should be empowered and protected.



## Solidarity and inclusion

Technology should **unite, not divide, people.** Everyone should have access to the internet, to digital skills, to digital public services and to fair working conditions.



## Participation

Citizens should be able to **engage in the democratic process** at all levels and have **control over their own data.**



## Sustainability

Digital devices should support **sustainability** and the **green transition.** People need to know about the environmental impact and energy consumption of their devices.



# Rules of the Game

Digital strategy

Data strategy

Digital  
Markets Act

Digital  
Services Act

AI  
Regulation

Data  
Governance  
Act

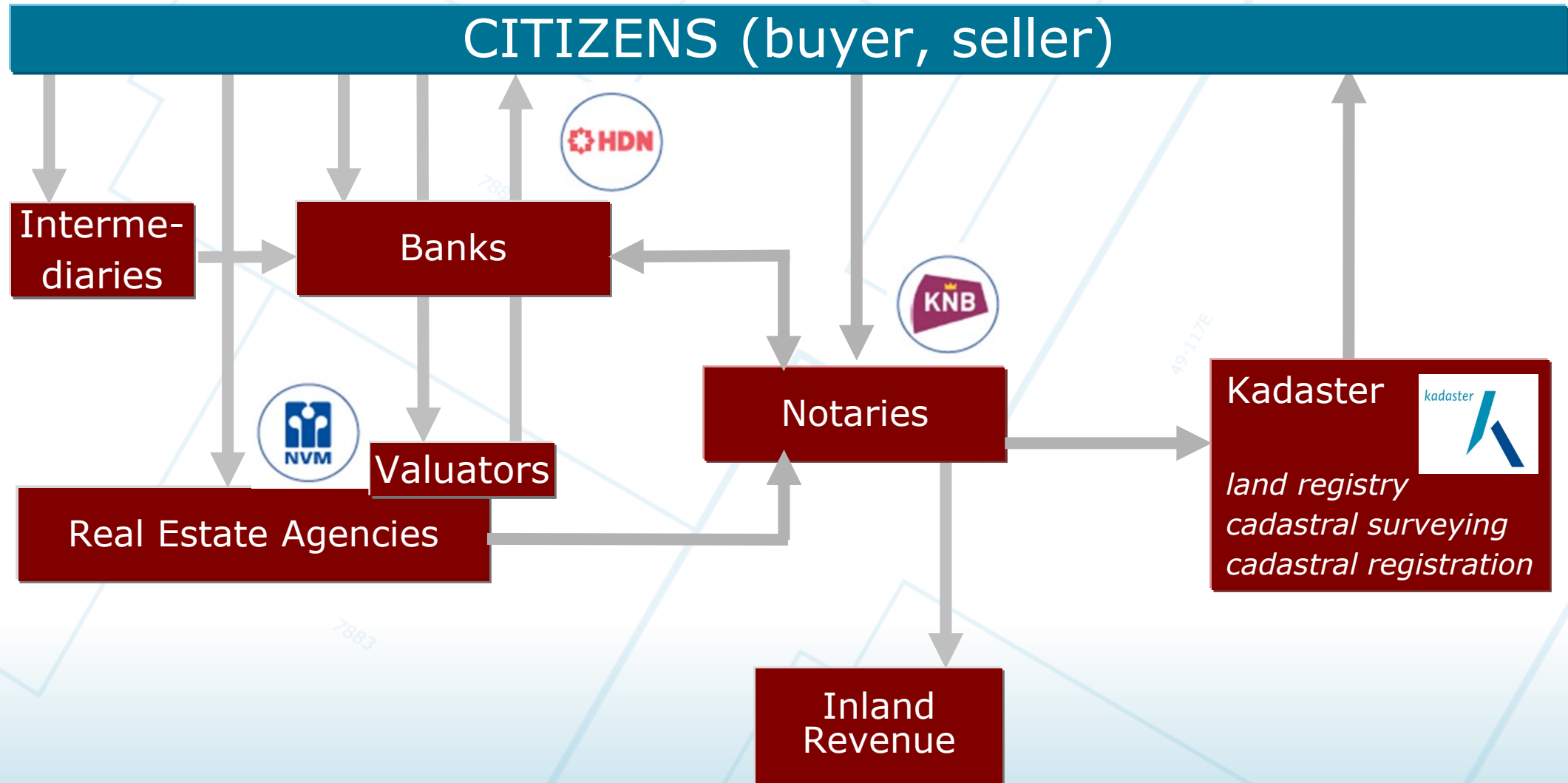
Data Act

Open Data  
Directive

GDPR



# Real estate transaction chain in the Netherlands







# Guiding principles of the future ecosystem (largely in agreement with EU digital principles)

(legal) security  
at earlier stage



By retrieving  
validated data  
directly from the  
source, we offer  
(legal) security at  
an earlier stage

insight and overview



Citizens and chain  
partners have insight  
into information and  
process and know  
what is expected of  
them

control of data



We enable the  
citizen and chain  
partners to  
actively control  
their data

interoperability



The guiding principle is  
that the system of  
agreements is open to  
everyone and relies as  
much as possible on  
existing standards

security



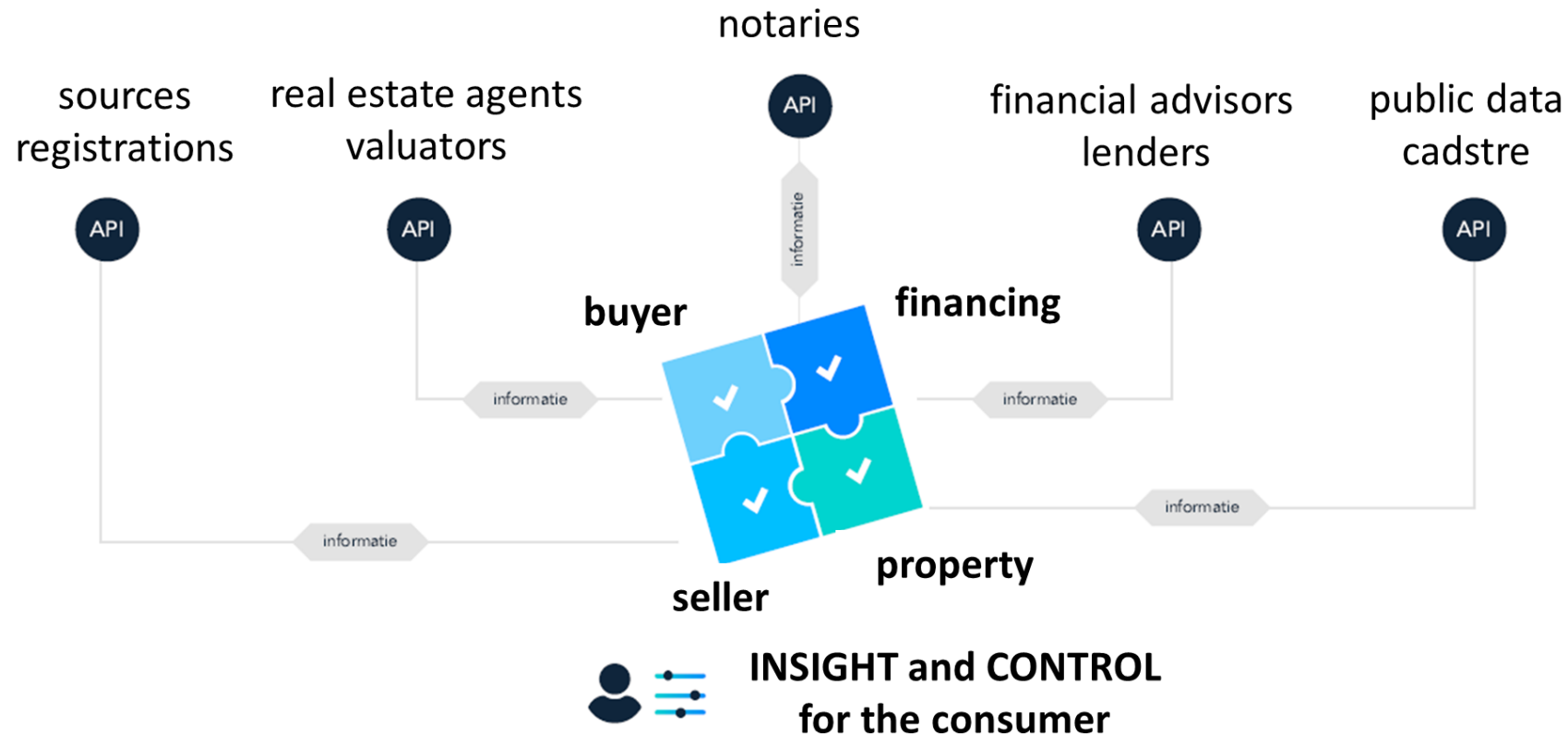
Information  
exchange only  
takes place at a  
high security level



- ✓ *Buyer OK*
- ✓ *Seller OK*
- ✓ *Property OK*
- ✓ *Financing OK*



# Resulting information eco-system for carefree dealings in real-estate



**Focal points: legal and financial  
based on a shared trust framework**

# How “fair” are cadastral/LR data in other domains?

Cadastral/LR-data have many uses and serve many needs

Accessible Re-usable  
**F A I R**  
Findable Interoperable





# Cadastral/Land Registry-data in other domains

Findable

OK

Accessible

API's, Data at the source

cadastral parcels HVD (open); LR: open access

Interoperable

Semantics, Currency

Re-usable

Partly

Metadata

Semantic Interoperability

European Data Policies

data governance act, data act, open data directive



## Concluding remarks

- Openness of cadastral/LR data brings many benefits: it is the basis for an effective land market, provides legal security for all and also serves societal issues at large
- At the same time digital rights and principles are key and citizens should be able to control their personal dataspace
- Cooperation between all parties based on trust frameworks is a good basis for balancing these issues