



## “Valorisation of Digital Cadastral Data – Towards a More Sovereign, Effective, and Ecological European Model“

Questionnaire in preparation for the French PCC Conference jointly organized with the CLRKEN of EuroGeographics on 31<sup>st</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 in Paris

The overall topic of the next PCC Conference will be about the **“Valorisation of Digital Cadastral Data – Towards a More Sovereign, Effective and Ecological European Model”**.

In line with the European Green Deal and the past Slovenian Presidency, the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union has set itself the objective to promote a more united, more sovereign, more democratic and more innovative Europe; a Europe, which defends its interests and values, while moving the digital and ecological transition forward.

In the context of the French PCC, this means that we observe and keep an eye on our different cadastral systems and digital datasets, in order to learn from each other and to increase the quality, completeness, and correctness of the available documentation (location, including by address, identification, geo-referencing, topographical accuracy), interoperability and accessibility. With the multiplicity of data sources and formats, it has become possible to combine the data, to enhance the value of the data, to make better use of it, and to also control the flow of data.

In addition, the implementation and deployment of new management solutions and the improvement of existing tools such as digital platforms will require and advance the sharing and exchange of data between the cadastral database and other types of data.

The digital transition also involves the development of innovative technologies to acquire a better knowledge of the territory in areas with urban, forestry, agricultural, ecological, and industrial issues. These new technologies also aim to automate the creation and updating of our cadastral data.

In order to guarantee the efficiency and relevance of cadastral data in the interaction with other data, cadastral authorities have and will have a crucial role in enhancing and adapting their own data for making them available within a broader geoinformation infrastructure. Such strategic concepts will help to valorise – i.e. to add value to – the cadastral data, and thus contributing to move forward towards a more sovereign, efficient and ecological European model.

This current questionnaire seeks input for the next PCC Conference looking at these developments. Therefore, we look for the support from all the PCC and EuroGeographics members and ask you to complete the questionnaire for your country. If the data is not applicable or available for the whole country, it is also possible to fill in the questionnaire for a second level

unit. If you do not think that you are the right person to do this, we would be grateful if you could pass the questionnaire on to another expert in the cadastral field.

This questionnaire consists of the following three parts:

Part **2.1** – Innovations in the Field of Cadastre: New Technology and Tools, and Improvement of its Management

Part **2.2** – Interoperability and Accessibility of Cadastral Data in interaction with Other Data (ecological, forestry, agricultural, urban, and industrial)

Part **2.3** – The Cadastre and its Contribution to a More Sovereign, Effective, and Ecological European Model.

## Questionnaire

For the following questions, we ask you to make a best guess rather than no indication. The aim of the questionnaire is not to get highly accurate data, but to get a general overview of the situation.

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### 1. Basic Information

Q1) Country or jurisdiction for which the following answers are valid:

→ .....

### 2. Valorisation of Digital Cadastral Data

The digital transition involves the use of innovative technologies to acquire a better knowledge of the land in terms of urban, forestry, agricultural, ecological, and industrial issues. New technologies will also impact on the automated creation and updating of cadastral data.

In order to guarantee the efficiency and relevance of cadastral data in the interaction with other data, cadastral authorities have and will have a crucial role in enhancing and adapting their own data for making them available within a broader geoinformation infrastructure. Such strategic concepts will help to valorise – i.e. to add value to – the cadastral data, and thus contributing to move forward towards a more sovereign, efficient and ecological European model.

#### 2.1 Innovations in the Field of Cadastre : New Technology and Tools, and Improvement of its Management

New technologies such as LiDAR, AI, robotic Systems, digital technology supply chain, telemetry technology, 3D reconstruction of environments, etc. are new ways to improve our cadastral systems and datasets in various fields (cadastral parcels, buildings, natural areas, forestry and agricultural uses, ground elevation description, risk mapping, modelling of topographic changes, ...).

Q2) Do you have any examples for the use of new technologies in your cadastral systems or datasets?

→  yes /  no

If yes, please describe them, and tell us about your first experimental or production results.

→ .....

## 2.2 Interoperability and Accessibility of Cadastral Data in interaction with Other Data (ecological, forestry, agricultural, urban, and industrial)

Interoperability and accessibility of cadastral data consist in producing a relevant digital public service accessible to a majority of people by guaranteeing the reliability, availability and interoperability of the data, by guaranteeing the reciprocity and balance of exchanges between all voluntary actors around the data, and by creating the conditions necessary for the restitution of produced data.

“**Smart City**” refers to the particular creation of new services based on innovative technologies, mainly digital, to facilitate the daily life of inhabitants.

Although this concept originated in the private sector, the local authority also has a role to play, not only in the provision and use of data, but also in terms of services provided in the framework of public infrastructures (buildings, street furniture, home automation, ...), networks (water, electricity, gas, telecoms, ...), transport (public transport, roads, carpooling, cycling, ...), environment (water, energy, waste management, natural areas, ...), tourism, the local economy, etc. The issue is how to provide quality service, in real time, with that much data and to provide equal access for all.

Examples for such technological developments might be:

- setting up of an "open data" web platform;
- creating a first metropolitan public data service to promote the sharing and use of digital data of general interest in order of using it to create innovative urban applications and services, which would be built on cadastral data;
- developing a 3DCity platform to have a virtual territory fed by multiple data sets to simulate and predict what will happen.

Q3) Examples of specific situations and experiences in your country:

What tools are made available by the cadastral authorities to the various users to access and use cadastral data?

→ .....

Q4) How does your cadastral system implement technical processes and workflow between the different kinds of users who access and work with cadastral data?

→ .....

Q5) Are there any current “**Smart City**” development projects or management situations?

→  yes /  no

Please, can you specify how the “**Smart City**” strategy has been implemented in your country and how cadastral data are interacting with other urban data:

→ .....

## 2.3 The Cadastre and its Contribution to towards a More Sovereign, Effective, and Ecological European Model

The valorisation of digital cadastral data could lead to a European model with an added value data which would be recognised by its quality, reliability, accuracy, freshness and documented nature (documented nature means that data are qualified by specific attributes). The availability of this authentic data would condition the possibility of public decision-making in ecological or other fields, i.e. it would be of real critical importance to the public authorities.

Efficiency gains therefore suggest the cadastral systems for such data would be interoperable with other independent systems, in order to create a network and facilitate the transfer of data.

Q6) Do you think that your cadastral authorities are contributing to the valorisation of digital cadastral data – Towards a more sovereign, effective and ecological European model?

Please rate the contribution on a scale from 1 (no contribution at all) to 5 (very relevant contribution):

1 |  2 |  3 |  4 |  5 |  not sure

Your comment or remark related to this issue.

→ .....

### 3. Participation at the Conference

Q7) Is your country/jurisdiction prepared to contribute to the conference and give a presentation about the topics mentioned above?

→  yes /  no

Q8) If yes, can you please indicate a contact person (with email address) and maybe even a tentative title for the presentation (depending on the number of positive responses, we will have to make a choice and will get back to you in time for the actual presentation):

Name of presenter: → .....

Email address for contact: → .....

Possible title of presentation: → .....

Q9) Do you have any other remarks or suggestions (to this questionnaire, to the topic in general, or for the planned conference):

→ .....

Please send your answers back by email to «[Daniel.Steudler@swisstopo.ch](mailto:Daniel.Steudler@swisstopo.ch)». We are grateful for your contributions and look forward to get your feedback until 11 April 2022.

With kind regards,

Ministry of the Economy, Finance  
and the Recovery  
Public Finances General Directorate (DGFIP)  
GF-3A – French Cadastral Office  
Head of GF-3A Office  
**Marina Fages**

EuroGeographics CLRKEN  
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