

A more accessible and a more secure property register

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The legislative process

- The need?
- Directives from the cabinet
- Parliamentary committee or enquiry?
- Enquiry led by chair (experienced in public administration) supported by secretariat (1 fulltime – several) with different skills, and a group of experts with special knowledge representing important stakeholders
- Time – at least one year, but up to several years
- At least a final report (400 pages and upwards)
- Public hearing
- Preparation of bill to Parliament with legislation



Background

- Present law on property register based on report from 1997
- In effect from 2000
- No major changes
- Mainly on handling of personal data
- Out of date
- Difficult from a practical viewpoint
- Different security situation
- Cyber threats etc.



Our task

- Easier access
- More predictable
- Clearer roles, eg. concerning distributors
- Responsibilities
- Sweden's security
- Is there "sensible" information on specific properties?
- Aggregated information?
- Special issue concerns transfer of property where "sensitive activities" take place

Issues that are general

- Probably discussed in many jurisdictions
- Situation will continue to change
- Who is responsible for what?
- Questionnaire answered by Denmark, Finland, Norway and the Netherlands

Some conclusions

- Publicity vs secrecy
- How can the information be used?
- How much control? By who?
- Responsibility for bad decisions on access to land rights?
- The role and responsibility for distributors?
- Need for flexibility
- Push regulations downwards

Time frame

- Report of Minister of Justice September 1 2023
- Have asked for extension to January 31 2024
- All background parts written
- Meetings with a large number of stakeholders and other enquiries
- Thinking well on the way



Thank you for your attention!

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