



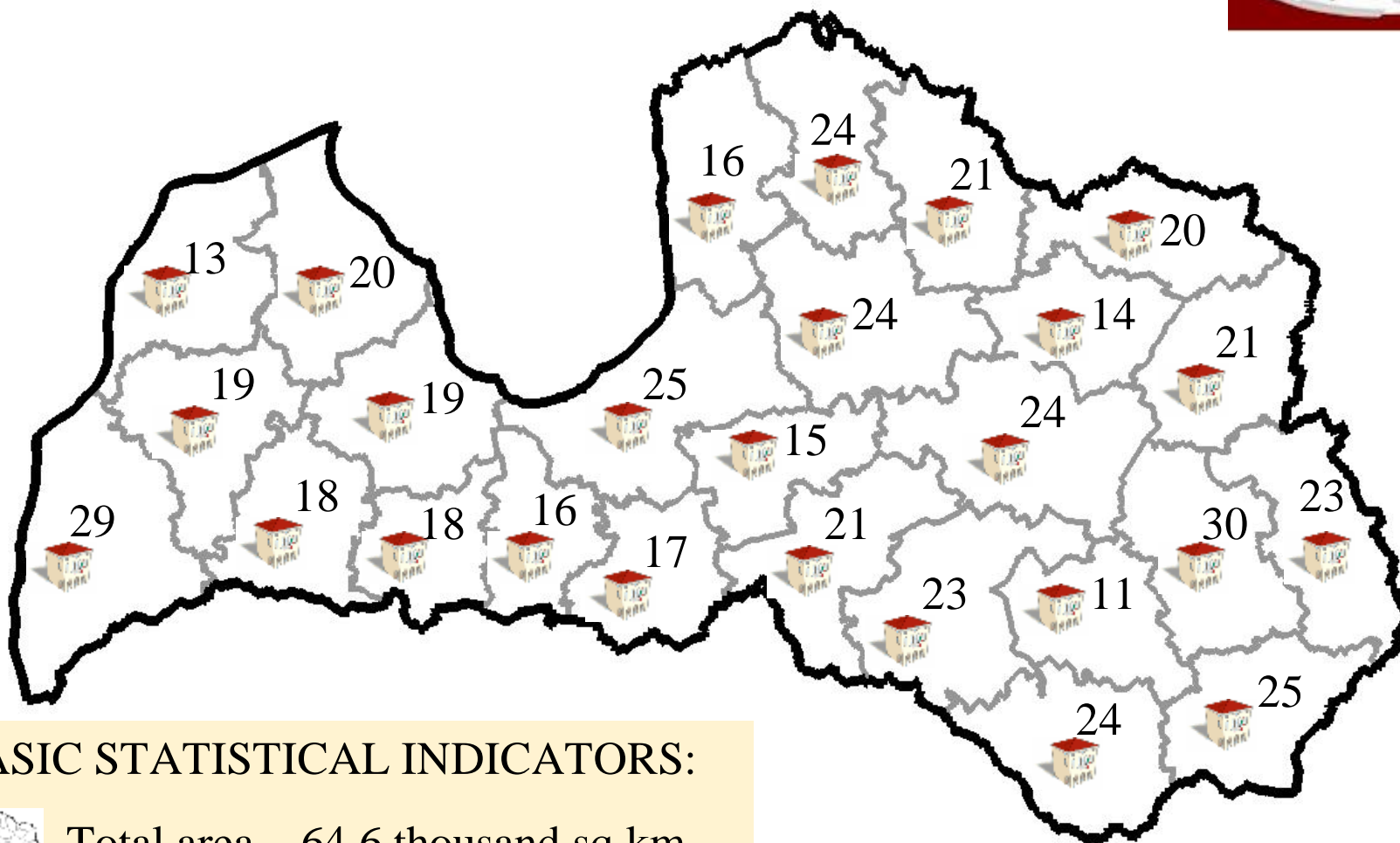
Cadastral in Latvia

State Land Service of Latvia
Department of Cadastral and Registers

Head of Cadastral and Registers Data Exchange Division
SIGNE RUDZITE

2006

LATVIA



BASIC STATISTICAL INDICATORS:



Total area – 64.6 thousand sq.km



Population – 2.3 million



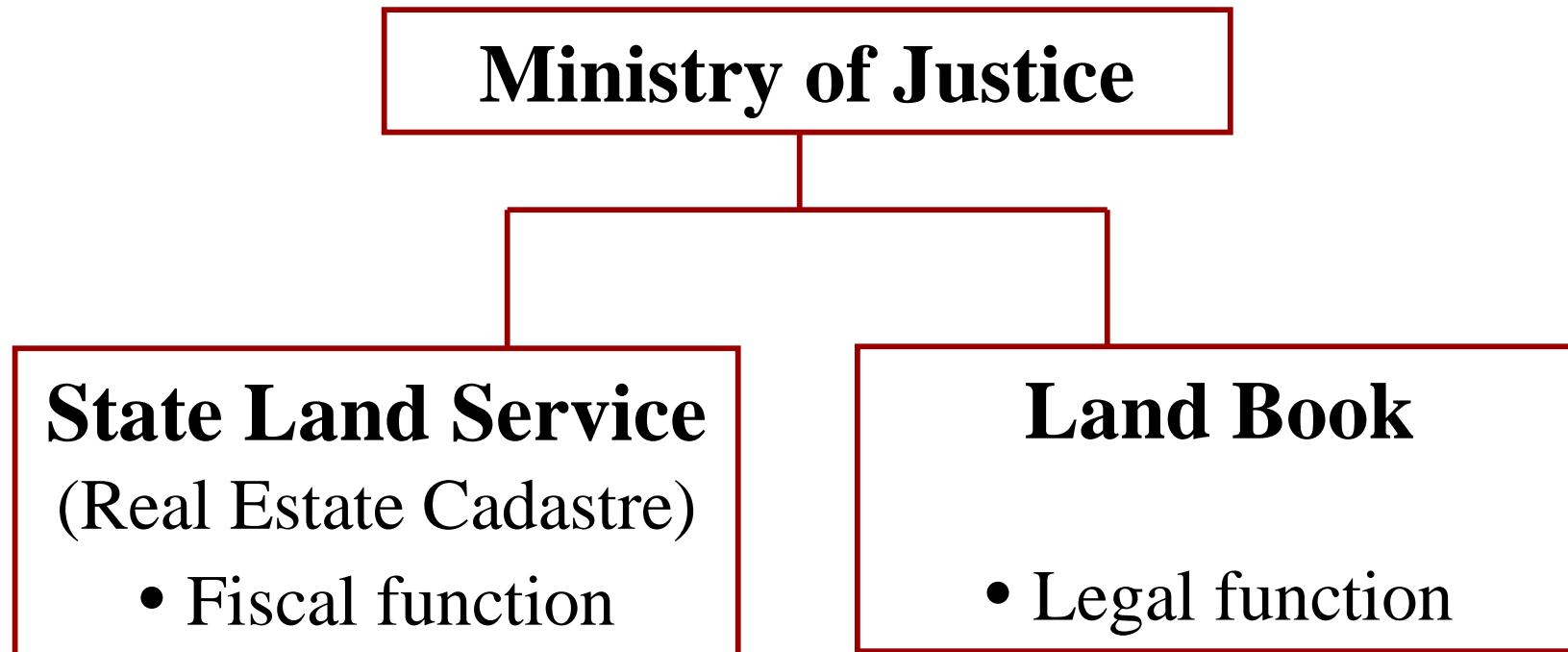
Districts – 26



Municipalities – 530

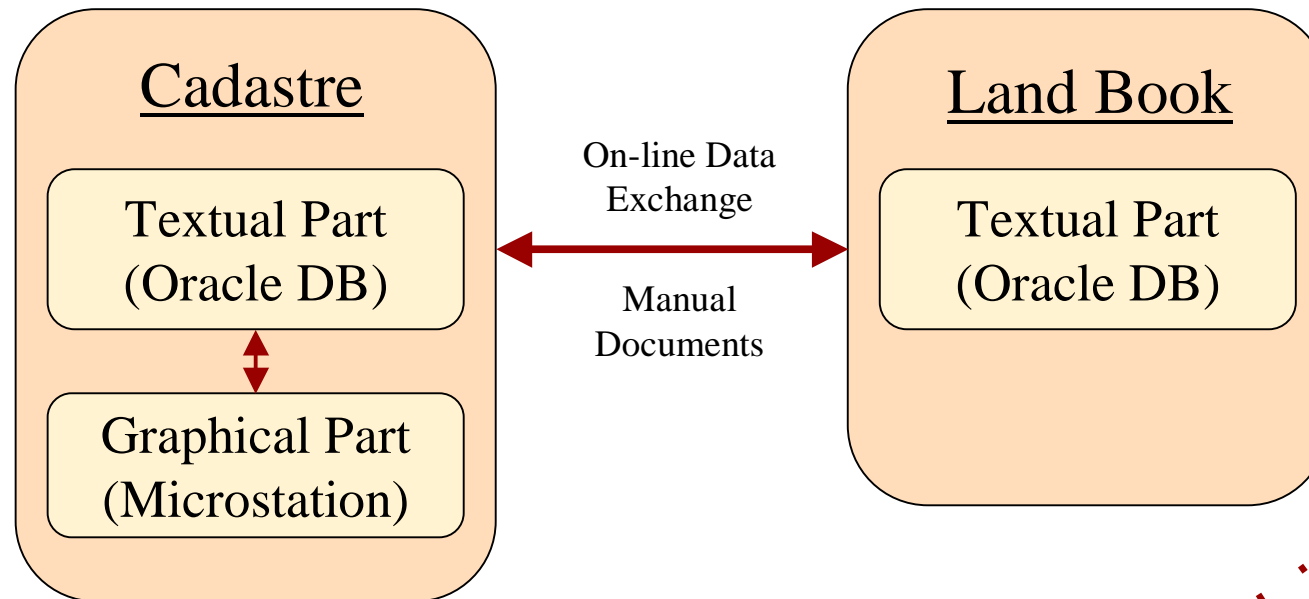


Real Property Registration System





Real Property Registration System





Changes in the structure of State Land Service since 2006

- Since 2006 surveying and mapping functions are not performed by State Land Service any more
- Surveying function has been delegated to private sector and to State Limited Company “Latvia State Surveyor”
- Functions of geodesy, mapping and of producing basic data of state geographic information and building and maintaining its infrastructure are performed by government agency “Latvian Geospatial Information Agency”, which was established in 2006



Changes in the structure of State Land Service since 2006

- Since 2006 the main function of State Land Service is maintenance of **Cadastral** and **Address register**



Cadastral Functions

- fiscal function - to serve as basis for property taxation
- juridical function - to secure data of real estates
- economical function - to promote land management and planning
- documenting function - to provide references to documents of land transactions
- technical function - to provide spatial information on real estates



Changes in legislation regulating Cadastre

- Till the end of 2005 the operation of National Real Estate Cadastre was regulated by Regulations of 1996 issued by the Cabinet of the Republic of Latvia “Regulations of the Real Estate State Cadastre”
- On January 1, 2006 Law on National Real Estate Cadastre came into force.

Work on preparation of this law started already in 1994



Law on National Real Estate Cadastre

- The purpose of this Law is to define the operation of the National Real Estate Cadastre



Chapters of Law (1)

- General Provisions of Cadastre
- Formation of Cadastral Object
- Formation of Real Estate
- Registration of Cadastral Object
- Identification System of Cadastral Object
- Cadastral Valuation

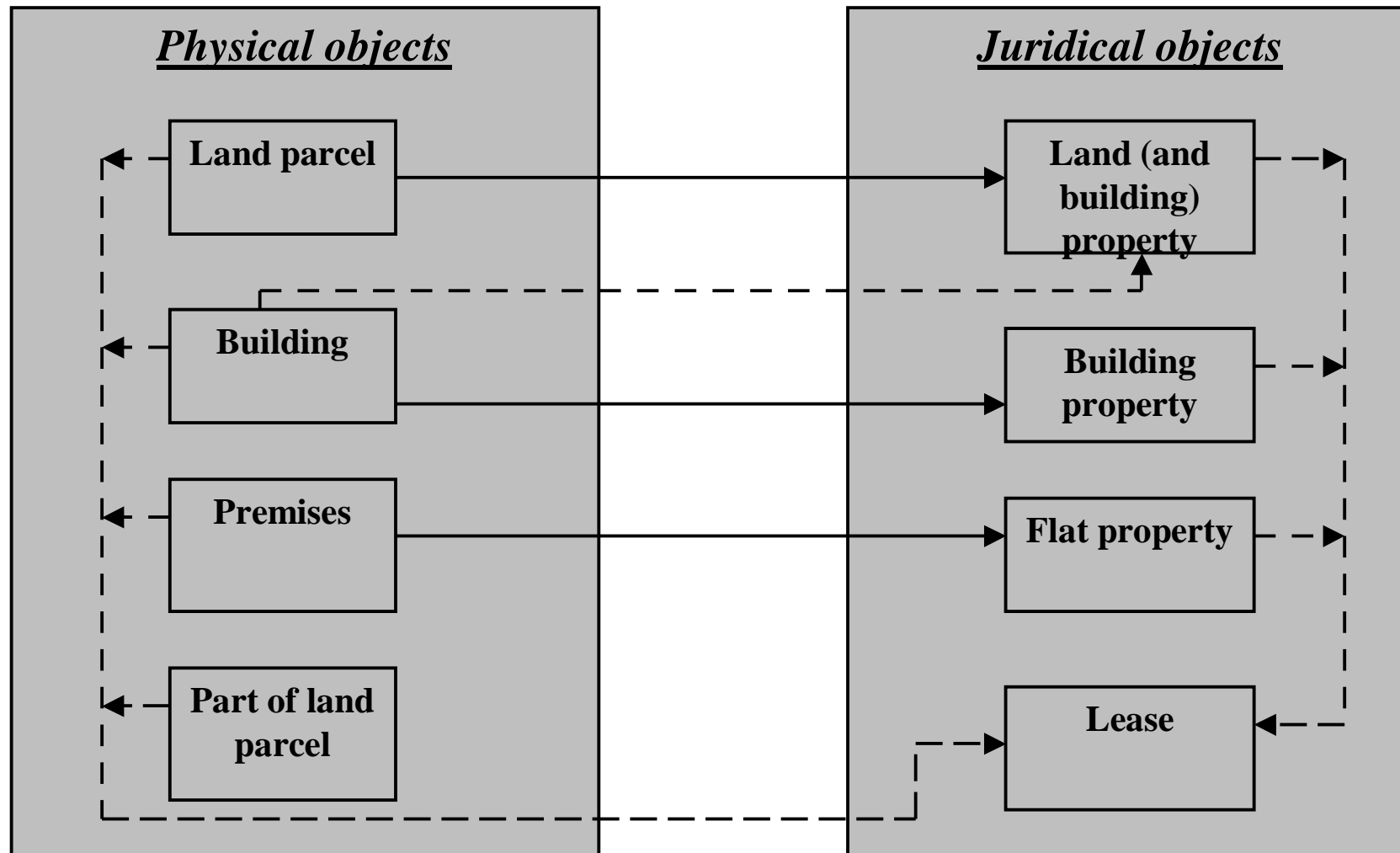


Chapters of Law (2)

- Cadastral Data for Real Property Tax Administration
- Storage of Cadastre Documents and Data
- Receipt of Information Necessary for Operation of the Cadastre
- Delivery of Cadastral Information
- Processing of Disputes
- Funding of Cadastre



Relationship of Cadastral objects





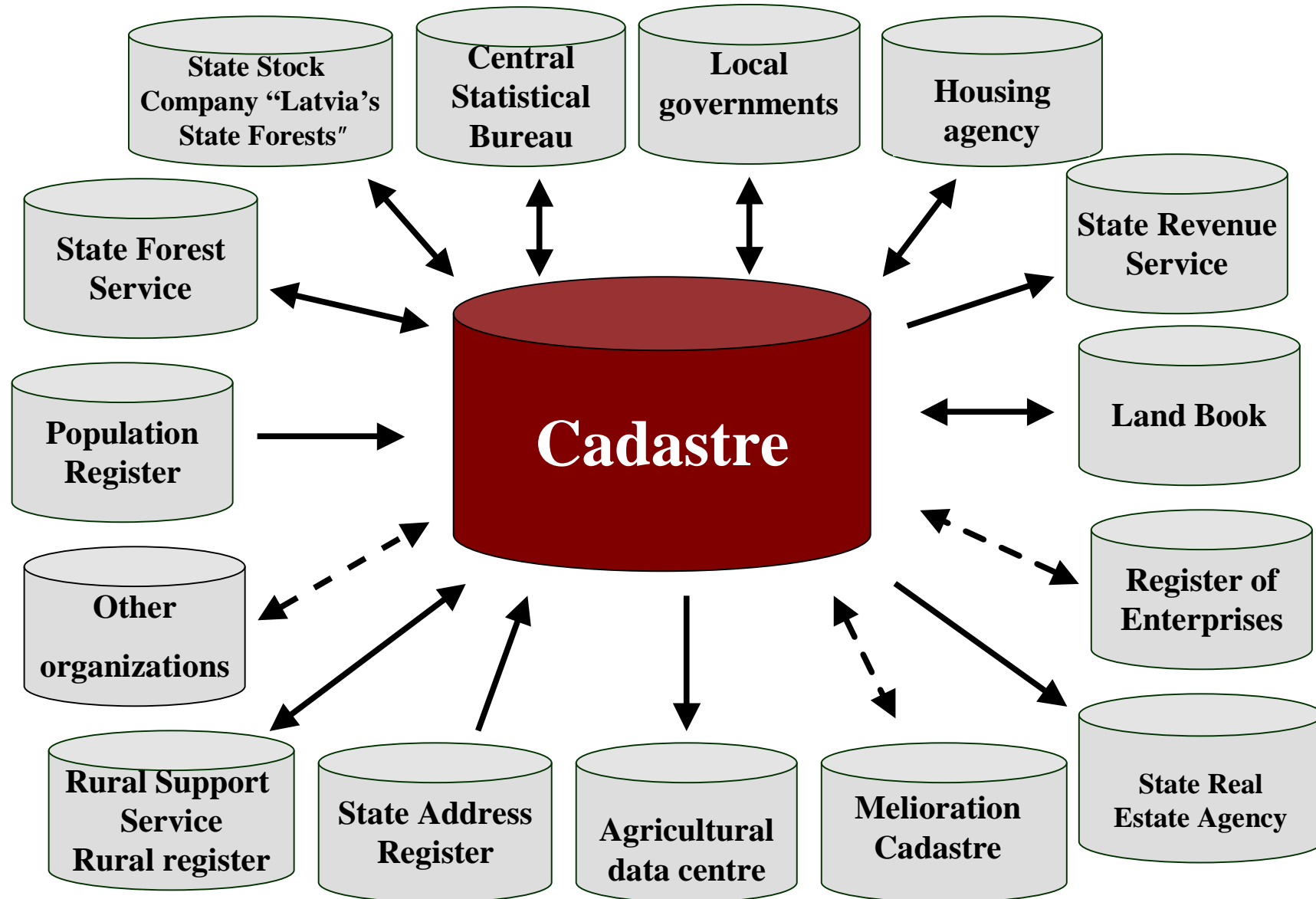
Objects registered in Cadastre 1995 – March 2006

Cadastral Objects	Registered in total	Secured in Land Book	
Land properties, land assigned for use, adjudgements and free state (unclaimed) land	668 124	438 285	65,6%
that is	99,9 % of total area of Latvia		
Land properties	479 032	438 285	91,5%
Building properties	36 569	28 742	78,6%
Flat properties	475 323	329 294	69,3%



Physical objects	Textual part of cadastre	Graphical part of Cadastre	
Land parcels	940 332	939 074	99,9%
Buildings	1 327 110	1 316 583	99,2%
Groups of premises	1 616 990		

Data Exchange of Cadastre with Other Information Systems





State Land Service has developed a system for publishing data on the Internet:

- On the web page <http://krp.riga.vzd.gov.lv/krp2/default.htm> anyone can access cadastral number, address, section number in Land Book, cadastral numbers of physical objects and location on the map of any real estate free of charge.
- System for publishing data on the Internet is available also against payment, by concluding a contract with SLS and thus receiving much more comprehensive set of data and graphical information.

System for publishing Cadastral data on the Internet (free of charge)



<http://krp.riga.vzd.gov.lv/krp2/default.htm>

The screenshot displays the KRP (Kadastrālā informācija) system interface. The main window is titled "KRPārļūks - Publiskā versija - Īpašumu forma - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The interface is divided into two main sections:

- ĪPAŠUMI (Properties):** A tree view on the left lists various cadastral parcels. The selected item is "Brīvības iela 10B, Dobeles, Dobeles rajons, bez adreses [46010072920]". Other listed items include parcels on Brīvības iela 1, 10, 10A, 10B, 11A, 12, 13, 14, 14A, 15, and 15A, as well as "BŪVES" (Buildings) and "ZEMES VIENĪBAS" (Land Units).
- Karte (Map):** A map window on the right shows the geographical context of the selected parcel. The map is centered on the "Liepziedi" area, with the "Dobeles pilskaļns" (Dobele River) visible. Other labeled areas include "Rožlauki", "Kalna Stīļi", "Cīngas", "Zaļkalni", "Kamaras Māliņi", "Leimaņi", "Pīļēni", "Lullīši", "Laučiņi", "Kalnāri", and "Švinti". A scale bar at the bottom right indicates a distance of 0.7434 Kilometers. The copyright notice "Copyright 2003 VZD" is visible in the bottom left of the map area.



Problems

s At the moment Cadastre does not have a central database. Cadastre is maintained in 8 regional databases. It is planned to set up the central database till the end of 2006

s The lack of clear vision regarding Cadastre, since there is no consensus yet on the issue of merger of Cadastre and Land Book, which would improve customer services and data quality.



Benefits

- Repeated input of same data in two systems would be eliminated
- Process of formation, registration and securing ownership of real estate would be simplified
- Flow of paper documents which burdens the owner at present would be eliminated
- A joint system of customer service would be established between SLS and Land Book
- A complete and unified set of data on stages in formation of the real estate and securing ownership would be available



Benefits

- Formation, registration and securing ownership of real estate would be less expensive and not so time consuming for customers
- Reduced public expenditures by financing only one information system instead of two
- Flow of paper documents between Cadastre IS and State Unified Computerised Land Register would be eliminated
- Receiving of newly compiled registration documents in Cadastre IS from The State Unified Computerised Land Register would be eliminated



Thank You!

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