

Is it necessary to have the same information in several/multiple public register?

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SUMMARY

In Sweden, there are several public registers that contain the same information on plans, protected areas, ancient monuments and other regulations that limits the property owner's ownership. This information is reported in each of the responsible authority's original register but also in the Real Property Register.

Lantmäteriet looks at a new principle about digital processes with a more efficient exchanging of geodata between authorities, with the aim that property-related information is only registered once in the original register. A digital information flow between authorities, instead of duplicate storing of geodata, contributes to more efficient use of geodata in the society with faster access to accurate property information with minimized quality deficiencies.

For this new principle to be implemented, some changes to laws and regulations that govern the content of the Real Property Register may be required. In addition, development of processes, information models and technical solutions is required by the collaborating authorities with information responsibility for environmental related geodata.

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1. DOUBLE REGISTRATION

The Swedish Real Property Register has for many years been the only official digital register in Sweden with national cover of information about plans, protected areas, ancient monuments and other regulations that limits the property owner's ownership. Over time, some other authorities, that are responsible of some of these regulations, have created new public digital registers with information about their specific regulations. For example, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's register of protected areas or the Swedish National Heritage Board's register of ancient monuments.

A selection of information on plans, protected areas, ancient monuments and other regulations that limits the property owner's ownership shall be registered in the Real Property Register by law. The new digital registers on protected areas and ancient monuments contain full information about the objects but no information about the real property units that are being concerned. As the information in the Real Property Register is stored in databases with old technique it is important that property-related information from other authorities are duplicated and stored in the Real Property Register with a connection to the real property units concerned.

The responsible authorities must notify the Cadastral Authority about every decision on new or changed object, since it is the Cadastral Authority that holds the responsibility to enter data about regulations in the Real Property Register. The notified decisions are in most cases manually interpreted and information are manually registered in the Real Property Register, with the text information separated from the geometry information.

The duplication of the same information in more than one public register have resulted in inefficient information management, but also that the various registers diverge regarding completeness and information content. One object can for example have different geometry extent in the two registers or objects can be missing in the Real Property Register due to different interpretation of decisions or insufficient notifications.

2. THE VISION OF A COMPLETE DIGITAL PLANNING AND BUILDING PROCESS

Swedish authorities that are responsible for national geodata has agreed on The National Geodata Strategy that describes how they jointly create a well-functioning infrastructure for geodata in Sweden. The strategy highlights important areas and talks about what should be prioritized. According to this strategy public geodata producers will work together to eliminate versions of public geodata created by double registration in various public registers.

Correct and up-to-date real property information is important to reduce the risk of wrong decisions in the planning and building process. Lantmäteriet therefor looks at the possibilities of digital processes with a more efficient exchanging of geodata between authorities, with the aim that property-related information is only registered once in the original register.

A digital information flow between authorities, instead of duplicating storage of geodata, contributes to more efficient use of geodata in the society with faster access to accurate property information with minimized quality deficiencies. In addition, information management can be more effective while minimizing shortcomings in quality and timeliness.

A digital information flow requires a new interface for the exchange of information between authorities that produce property-related geodata so that current stakeholders can have access to coordinated digital geodata for the planning and building process.

The vision of a simpler, more open and more efficient planning and construction process is for the benefit of citizens, companies and other actors.

3. SOLUTIONS

The solution is that information on plans, protected areas, ancient monuments and other regulations that limits the property owner's ownership is no longer stored in the Real Property Register. The information can instead be combined and provided together with real property information through direct access of digital services. Lantmäteriet's digital services with information on real property units can for example be combined with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's digital services with information on protected areas.

3.1 Connection to the real property unit concerned

If information on plans, protected areas, ancient monuments and other regulations are no longer stored in the Real Property Register, real property units that are concerned needs to be handled in a different way than today. One way is to, as it is done today, manually analyze which real property units that are concerned of, for example, a protected area and to register minimal information about it on the concerned real property in the Real Property Register. The minimum information should in that case be at least the identification number, or UUID, of the protected area so it can be found in the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's register of protected areas where full information about it can be found.

Alternatively, the connection between the protected area and the real property unit is generated automatically by intersect geometries at the time of delivery of data. This imposes greater demands on the geometric quality of plans, protected areas, ancient monuments and other regulations and that they are in line with the quality of the real property unit geometry.

3.2 Processes, informations models and technical solutions

A prerequisite for the principle about digital processes with a more efficient exchanging of geodata between authorities is that processes, information models and technical solutions are being developed by all co-operating authorities.

By specifying the information that the authorities need from each other to fulfill their legal obligations, the basis for an effective exchange of information is laid. Lantmäteriet must specify what information on protected areas that is needed for the Real Property Register and the authority that take decisions about protected areas should specify the information they need from Lantmäteriet to make the right decision, e.g. real property units.

Authorities need to co-operate on which spatial data services should be used to get automatic data transfer. They need to look at the technology of the future and what is best given the authorities' own development projects.

3.3 Change of regulations

Some changes to laws and regulations that govern the content of the Real Property Register may be necessary. Instructions for how the Cadastral Authority complies with the statutory requirements may also need to be amended.

4. CONCLUSION

The assessment is that it can take many years for this new way of providing property-related geodata to be fully implemented. Therefore, it is important that the involved authorities are already commencing collaborative efforts to reach it. By making the change step by step, in relation to the authorities' respective development efforts, we can reach the vision.

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