

Survey of Land Administration Systems



Report of the UN Working Party
on Land Administration

WPLA Benchmarking Survey 2016

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Introduction

On the basis of detailed discussions held by the Working Party on Land Administration (WPLA) during meetings and workshops, a formal decision was made in 2010 to carry out an in depth comparative study of Land Administration systems in the UNECE region.

A Detailed Survey was drawn up which contained a large number of questions covering a diverse range of topics. The survey was published in 2012 and circulated electronically to all member States in the UNECE region. The responses were based upon 2011 data, with responses were accepted throughout 2012. The response rate was of the order of 45% to 50% in terms of the countries participating, although not every state was in a position to answer each question. The results of the survey were published in 2014.

The Bureau of WPLA consider that it is of critical importance that the information gathered in the Survey on Land Administration Systems be updated on a regular basis. It was therefore decided that WPLA should continue to carry out surveys on a smaller scale, on a rolling basis.

As a result, in December 2016 a questionnaire was sent to UNECE member States, to gather updated and additional information on the specific topics of speed of registration, and online and electronic access. The survey remained open for input until the beginning of February 2017. Out of 56 potential respondents from the UNECE region, 28 completed the survey. This gives a response rate of 50%, which surpasses the response rate recorded after the 2012 survey.

The aim of this report is to present the results of the survey and highlight any changes over the course of the five years since the previous analysis took place. The collated responses to each of the twenty survey questions are presented in the following pages, along with selected key comments and trends.

Section 1: Contact Details

Q1. In this section, respondents were asked to provide their contact details, including name, address, email, job title and jurisdiction.

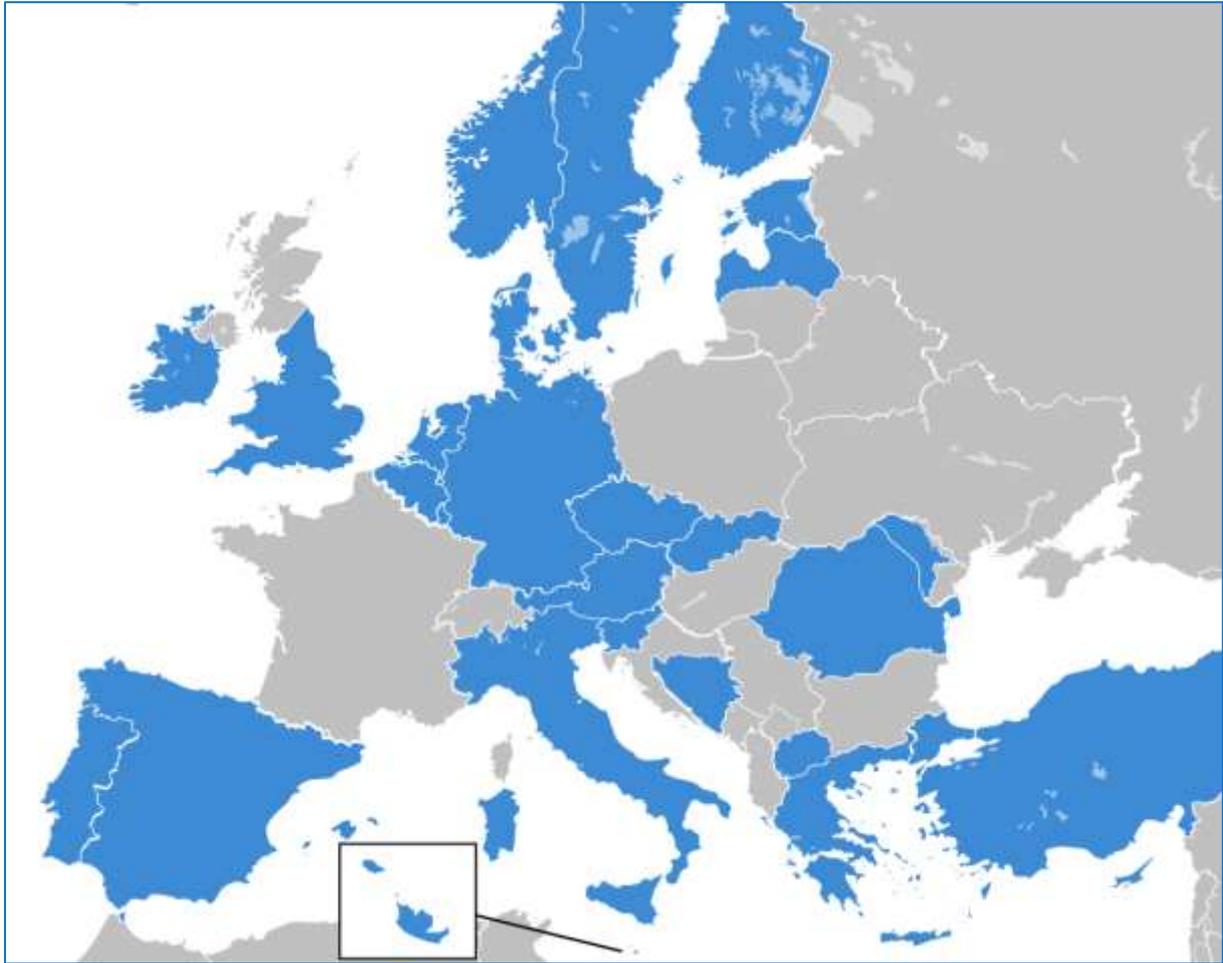


Figure 1 - Participating Countries

Responses were received from 28 jurisdictions, as shown in the map above and the table below. This represents a response rate of 50%.

Austria	Germany	Portugal
Belgium	Greece	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Ireland	Republic of Moldova
Cyprus	Italy	Romania
Czech Republic	Latvia	Slovakia
Denmark	Luxembourg	Slovenia
England & Wales	Malta	Spain (x2 jurisdictions)
Estonia	The Netherlands	Sweden
Finland	Norway	Turkey

Section 2: Speed of Registration

In this section, participants were asked questions to assess the time taken to complete registrations of title in UNECE Region.

Definitions Relevant to this Section

- **"Charge/mortgage/hypothec"** means a debt instrument that is secured by the collateral specified real estate property.
- **"Jurisdiction"** means the area within which your organization has responsibility for land administration services. This may be a region or an entire State.
- **"Parcel"** means "a single area of land or more particularly a volume of space, under homogenous real property rights and unique ownership".
- **"Title map"** relates to the cartographic representation of the object to which the transaction refers. If the transactions refer to the objects as identified and represented in cadastre, the "title map" is the cadastral map.
- **"Title registers"** relates to the legal title which may, but does not necessarily, include the map. "Title registers" includes the registers of land, ownership and interests against land and the boundaries map and also includes cases where these are not all held on a single integrated register.
- **"Transaction"** means all actions of the processing and registrations effecting a change in the register in the land registry/cadastre agency in respect of a single application such as a transfer of ownership and recording of any associated rights contained in the transfer deed. Each transaction such as a transfer of ownership, or a mortgage/charge/hypothec, or a cancellation of a mortgage/charge/hypothec should count as a single transaction, irrespective of the number of actual registration changes required.

Clarifications

- The timeframe to obtain a copy (questions 4 and 5 below) should include the average timeframe required for delivery by post (if applicable).
- The timeframe for registration in questions 6-10 below is the date the application is received in the land registry up to the date that the application is completed and the updated register in the land registry may be relied upon for inspection.

Q2. “In your jurisdiction, what percentage of the Title Register is available online?”

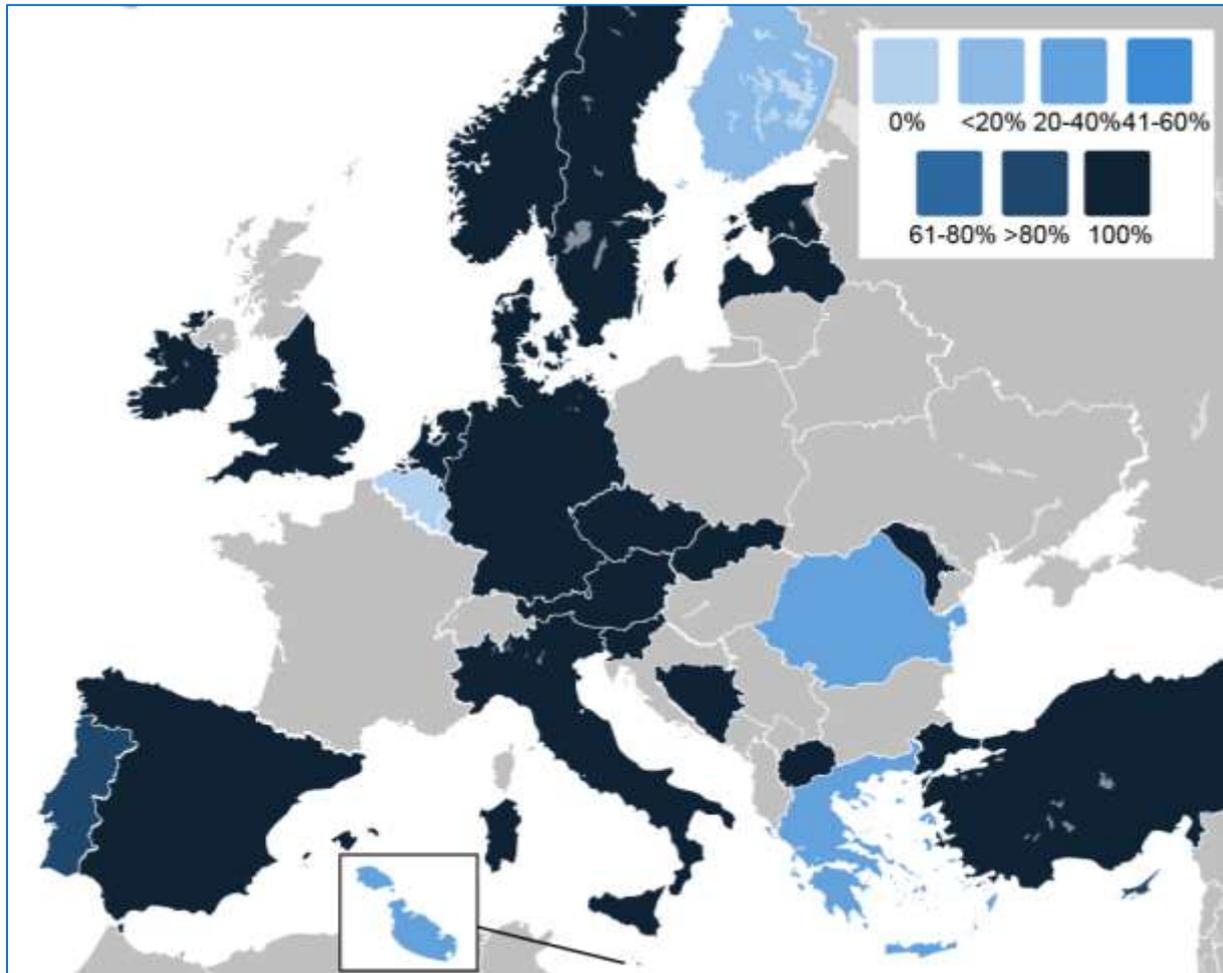


Figure 2 - Percentage of Title Register available online

- The results show that in 19 of the 28 jurisdictions polled, 100% of the Title Register is available online.
- Portugal and Cyprus reported that greater than 80% of the Title Register is currently available online.
- On the lower end of the scale, 6 jurisdictions have less than 40% of the Register available online, including 2 countries that have no online availability (Luxembourg and Belgium).
- The results show very little “middle ground” – all of the responses fall into the <40% or >80% categories.

Q3. “In your jurisdiction, what percentage of the Title Map is available online?”

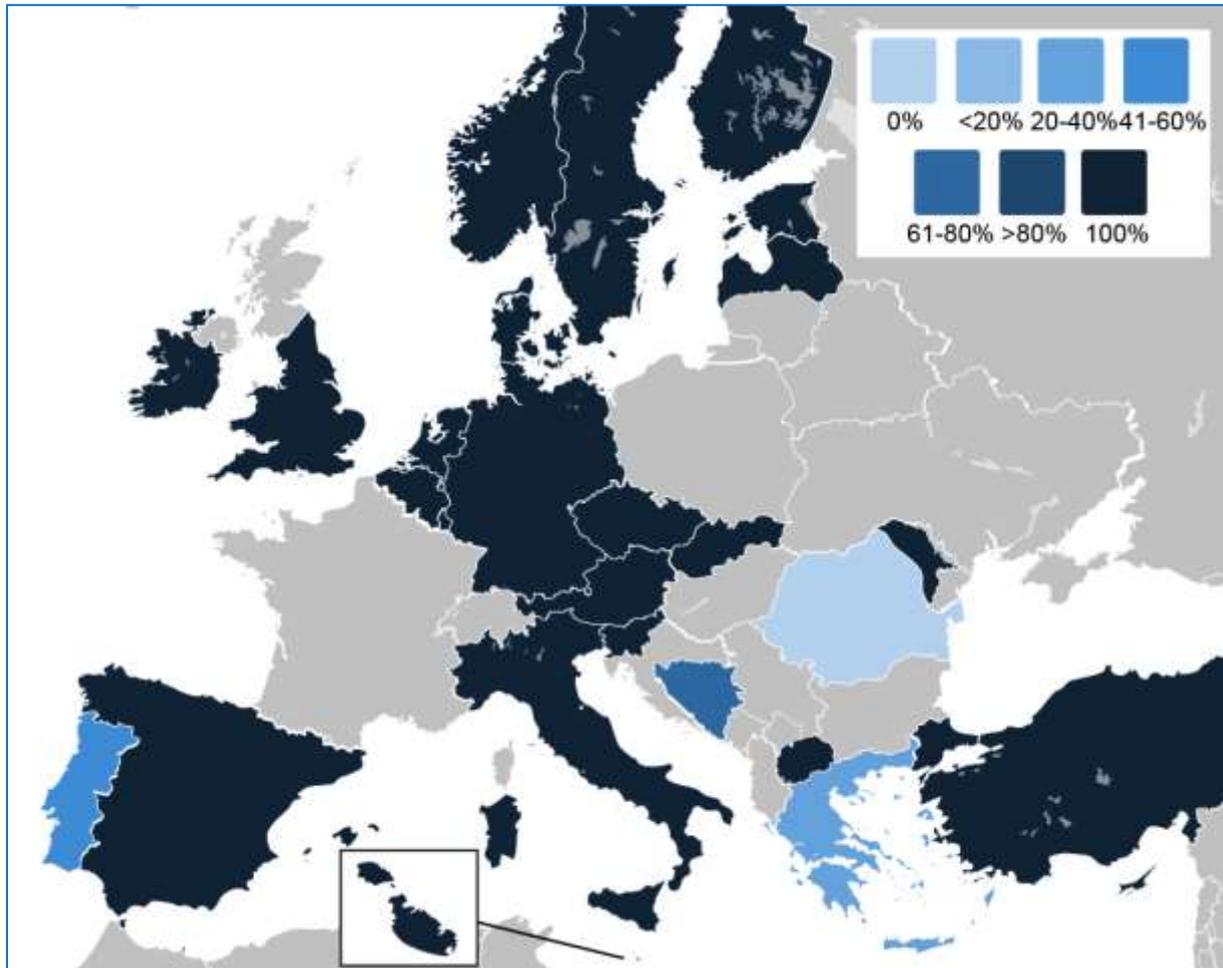


Figure 3 - Percentage of Title Map available online

- 24 jurisdictions (86% of the total) state that 100% of their Title Map is available online.
- 3 countries indicate that between 20-80% is available through online channels – Greece, Portugal and Bosnia & Herzegovina.
- Only one jurisdiction (Romania) reported that their Title Map is not online to any extent.

In comparison with the 2012 findings, the percentage of online availability has improved. Only 7 respondents reported 100% availability in 2012, compared to 24 respondents in this survey.

Q4. “What is the average timeframe to obtain an officially certified extract of a Title Register?”

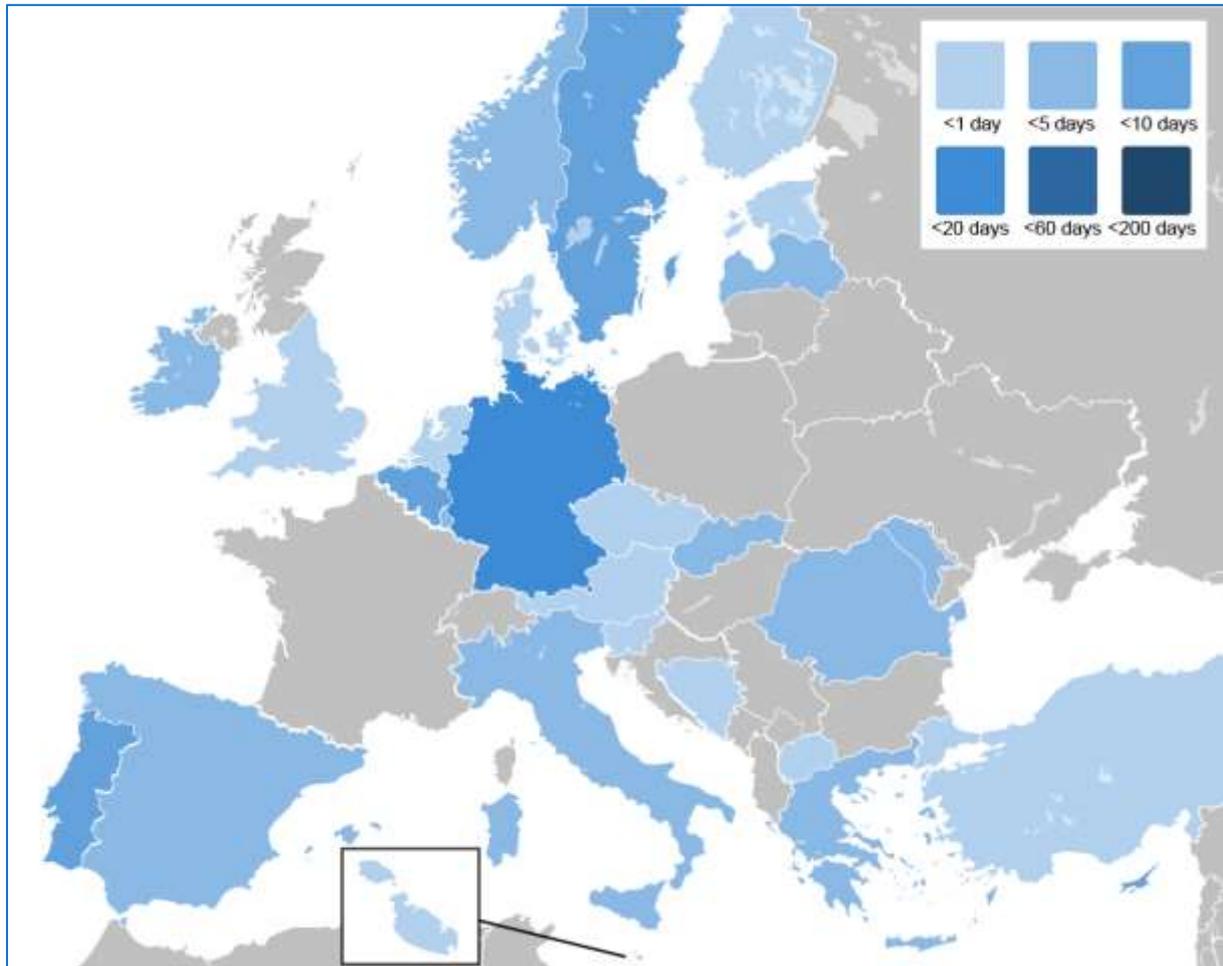


Figure 4 - Average timeframe to obtain officially certified extract of Title Register

- 12 jurisdictions can issue an officially certified extract of a Title Register within one day, and a further 10 within 1-5 days. Therefore, in all 81% of jurisdictions issue certified extracts in 5 days or less.
- As regards the remainder, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium and Sweden say extracts are issued in less than 10 days, and the timeframe in Germany is within 20 days.
- No jurisdiction reported extracts taking longer than 20 days to issue.
- In terms of comparison with previous survey results, the median time to obtain a certified extract remains unchanged since 2012 at less than five days.

Q5. “What is the average timeframe to obtain an officially certified extract of a Title Map/Cadastre?”

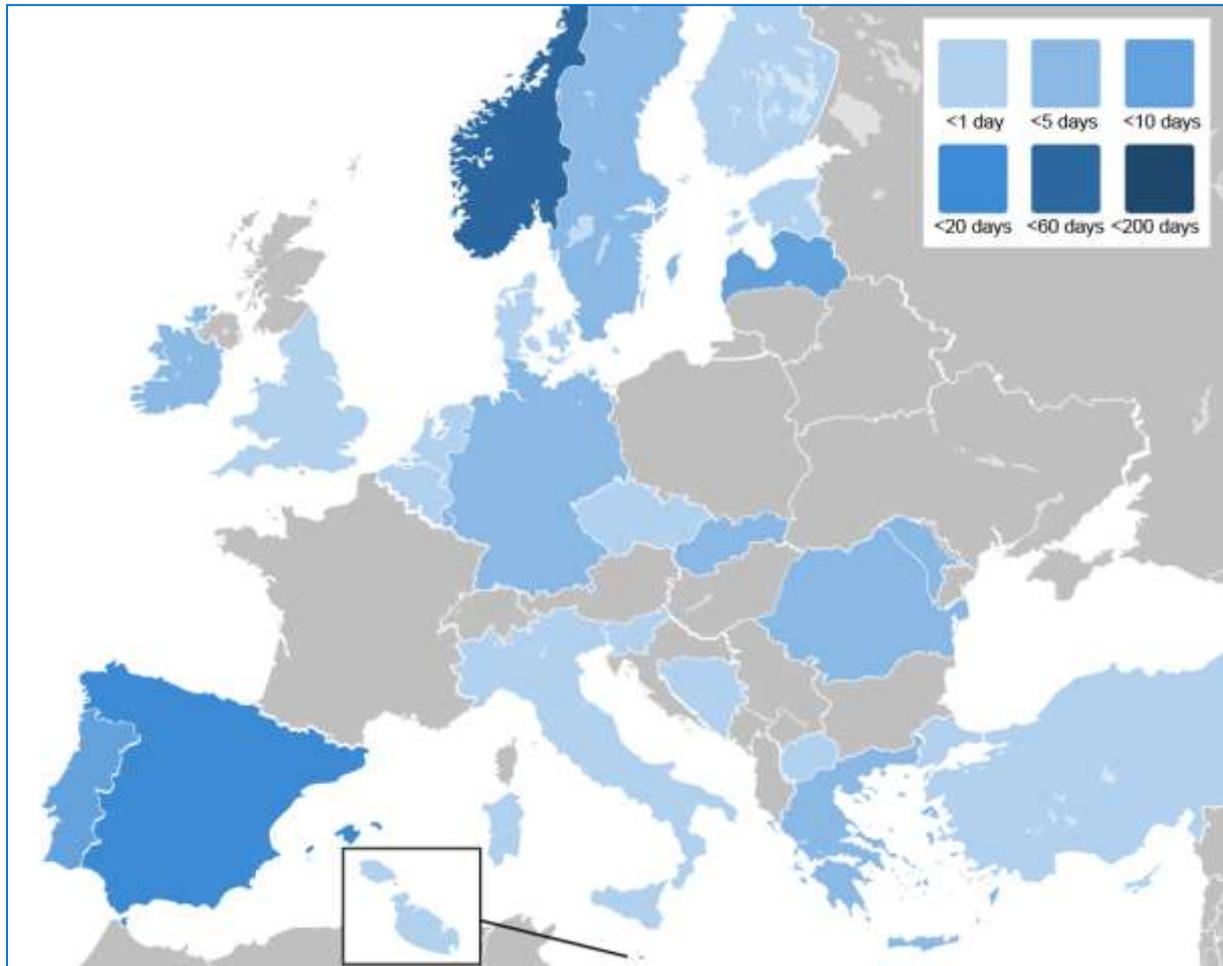


Figure 5 - Average timeframe to obtain officially certified extract of Title Map/Cadastre

- 14 of jurisdictions can issue an officially certified extract of a Title Map/Cadastre within one day, and a further 8 countries within 1-5 days. Therefore, in all 85% of jurisdictions issue certified extracts in 5 days or less.
- As regards the remainder, Portugal & Latvia say extracts are issued in less than 10 days, and Norway reports that these documents issue within 60 days.
- No jurisdiction reports extracts taking longer than 60 days to issue.

Q6. “What is the average timeframe to register a mortgage or charge or hypothec?”

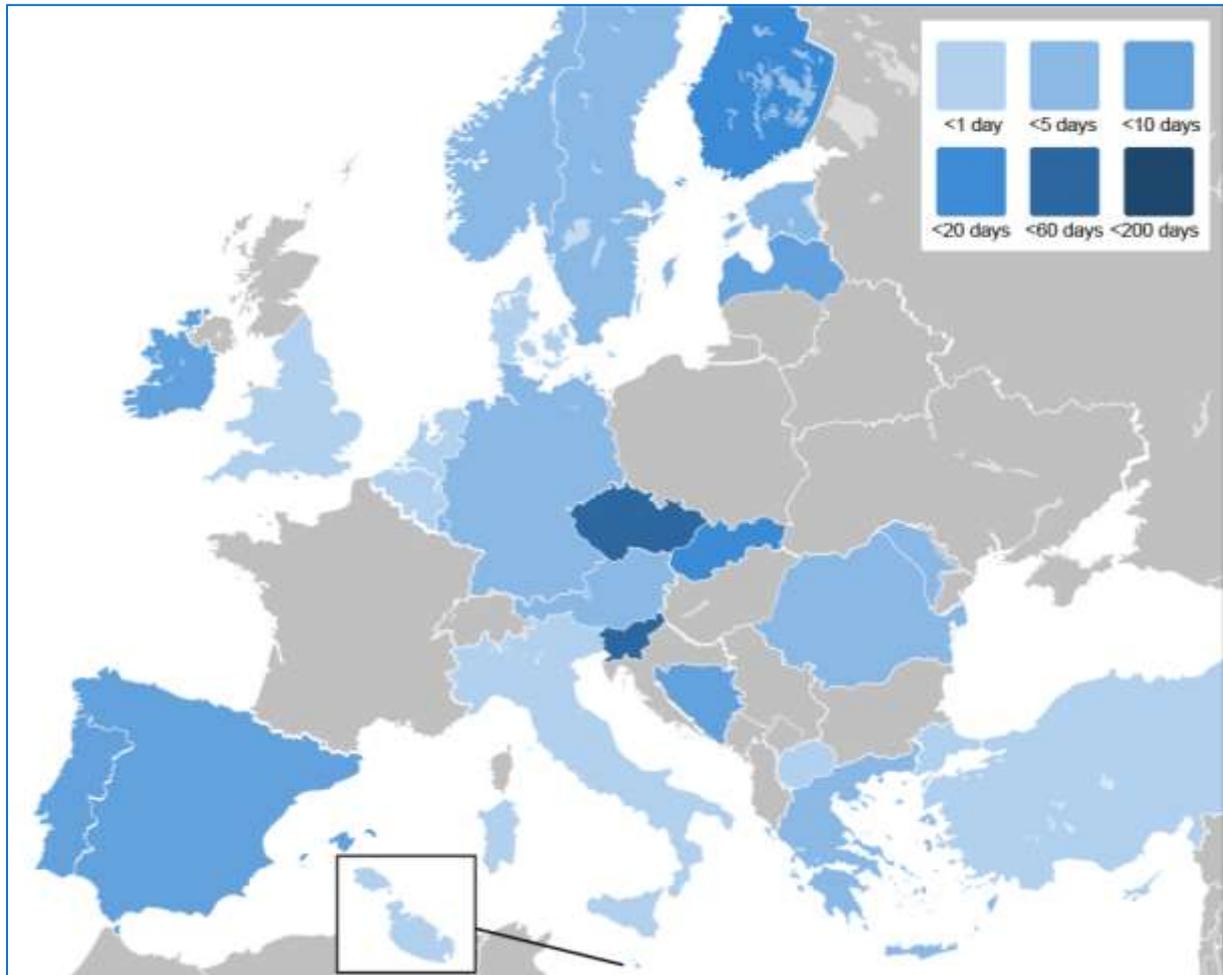


Figure 6 - Average timeframe to register a mortgage/charge/hypothec

- One third of jurisdictions can register a mortgage/charge/hypothec within one day, and a further third within 1-5 days. Therefore, in all 66% of jurisdictions can register a mortgage/charge/hypothec in 5 days or less.
- In 5 jurisdictions these registrations can be completed inside 10 days, and within 20 days in the case of Finland and Slovakia.
- Finally, Slovenia and the Czech Republic reported that it can take up to 60 days to register a mortgage, charge or hypothec.
- In terms of comparison with previous survey results, the median time to register a mortgage/charge/hypothec remains unchanged since 2012 at less than five days.

Q7. “What is the average timeframe to register a change of ownership to a full parcel (viz a title to an existing property)?”

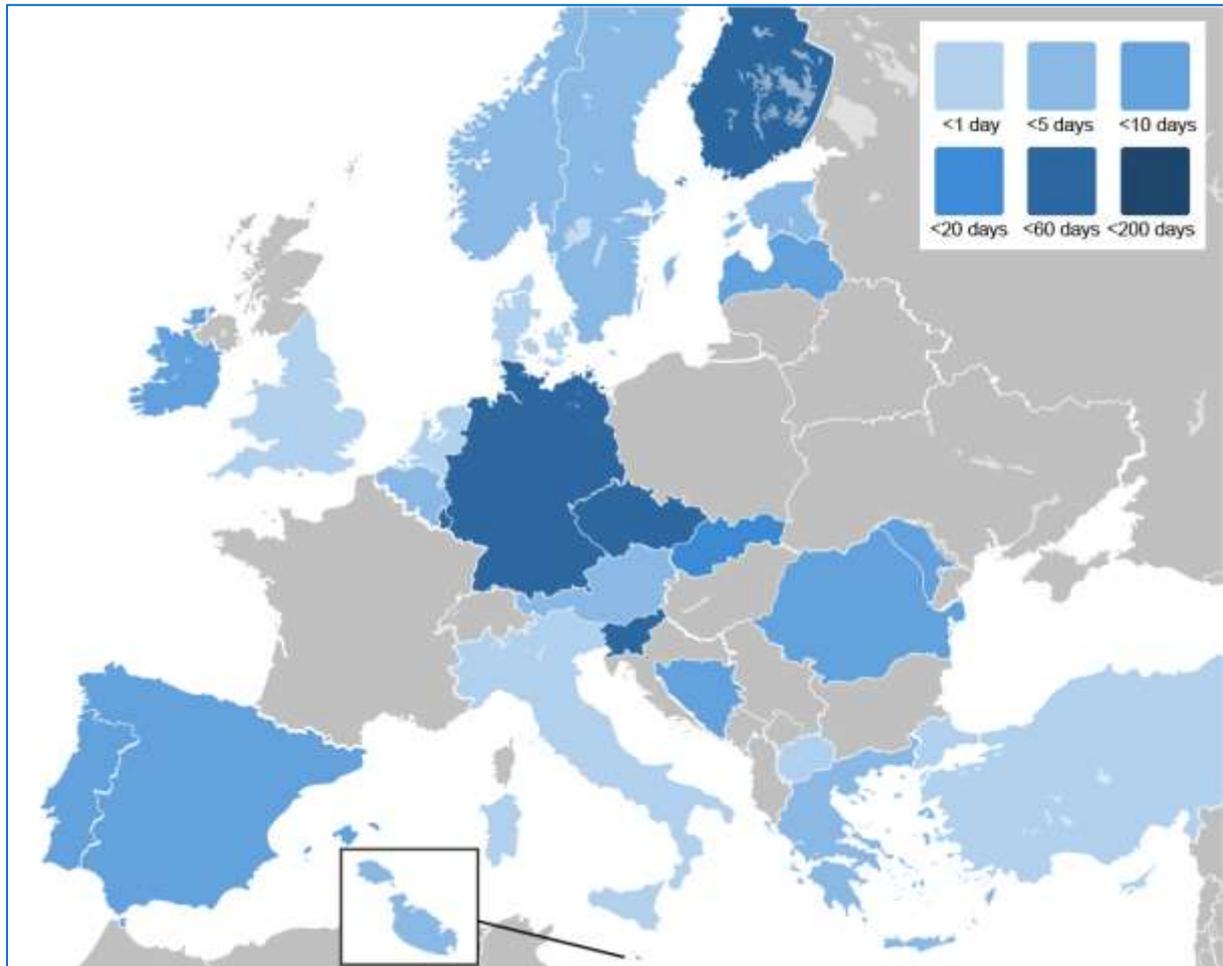


Figure 7 - Average timeframe to register a change of ownership to a full parcel

- A quarter of jurisdictions can register a change of ownership to a full parcel within one day, and a further quarter within 1-5 days. Therefore, in all 50% of jurisdictions can register a change of ownership in 5 days or less.
- A further 7 jurisdictions can complete these registrations within 10 days, and within 20 days in the case of Slovakia.
- The final 5 countries reported that it can take up to 60 days to register a change of ownership – these are Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Slovenia and the Czech Republic.
- In terms of comparison with previous survey results, the median time to register a change of ownership to a full parcel in 2012 was less than five days, and has now extended to a median of between 5 and 10 days.

Q8. “What is the average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel where there is no transfer of ownership?”

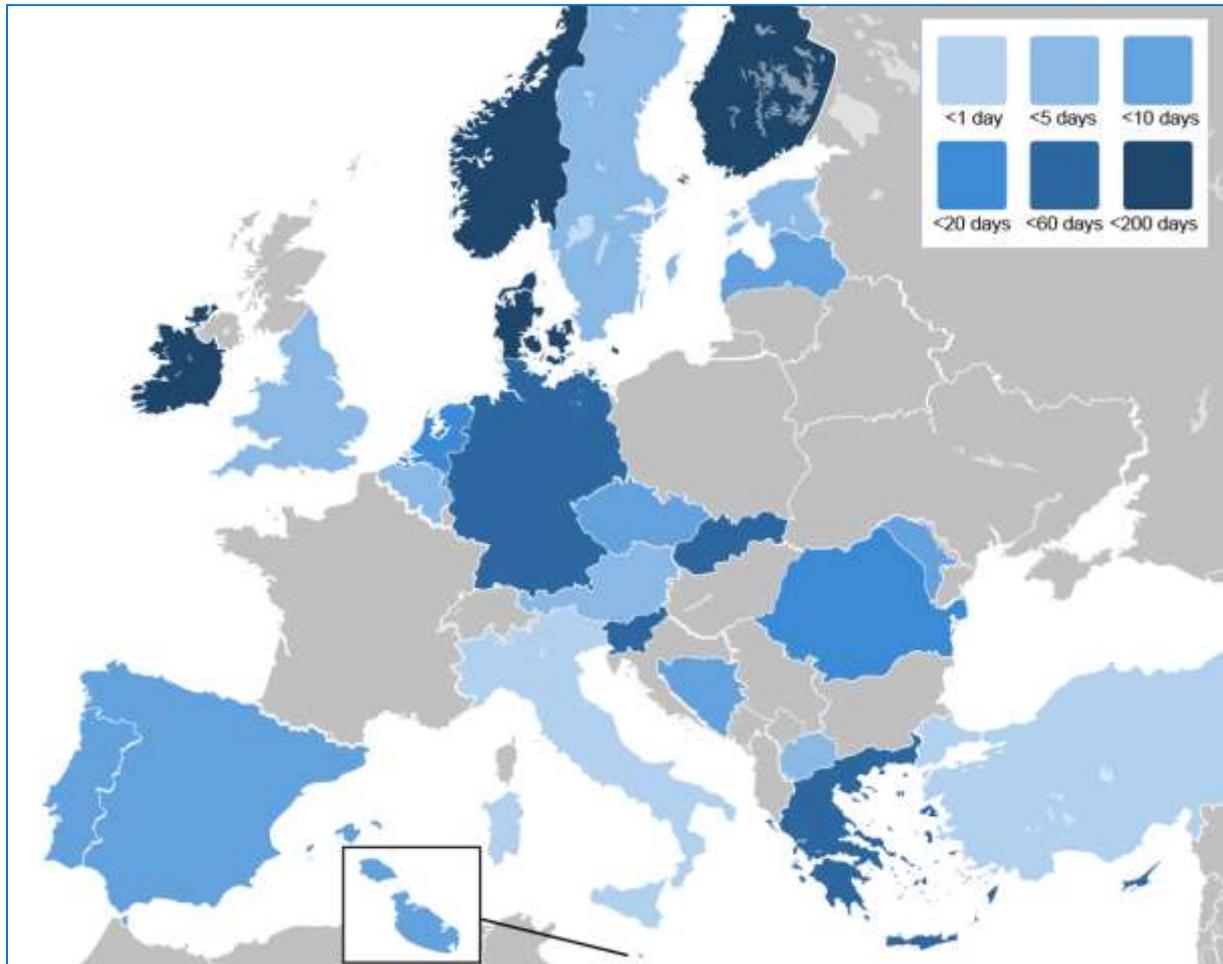


Figure 8 - Average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel where there is no transfer of ownership

- Only Italy and Turkey jurisdictions can register this type of registration within one day, and a further 6 jurisdictions within 1-5 days.
- In 7 jurisdictions these registrations can be completed inside 10 days, and within 20 days in the case of the Netherlands and Romania.
- Finally, 5 countries reported that it can take up to 60 days to complete the subdivision, and 4 more – Finland, Denmark, Norway and Ireland - said it can be done in 200 days or less.

Q9. “What is the average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel and register the associated transfer of ownership?”

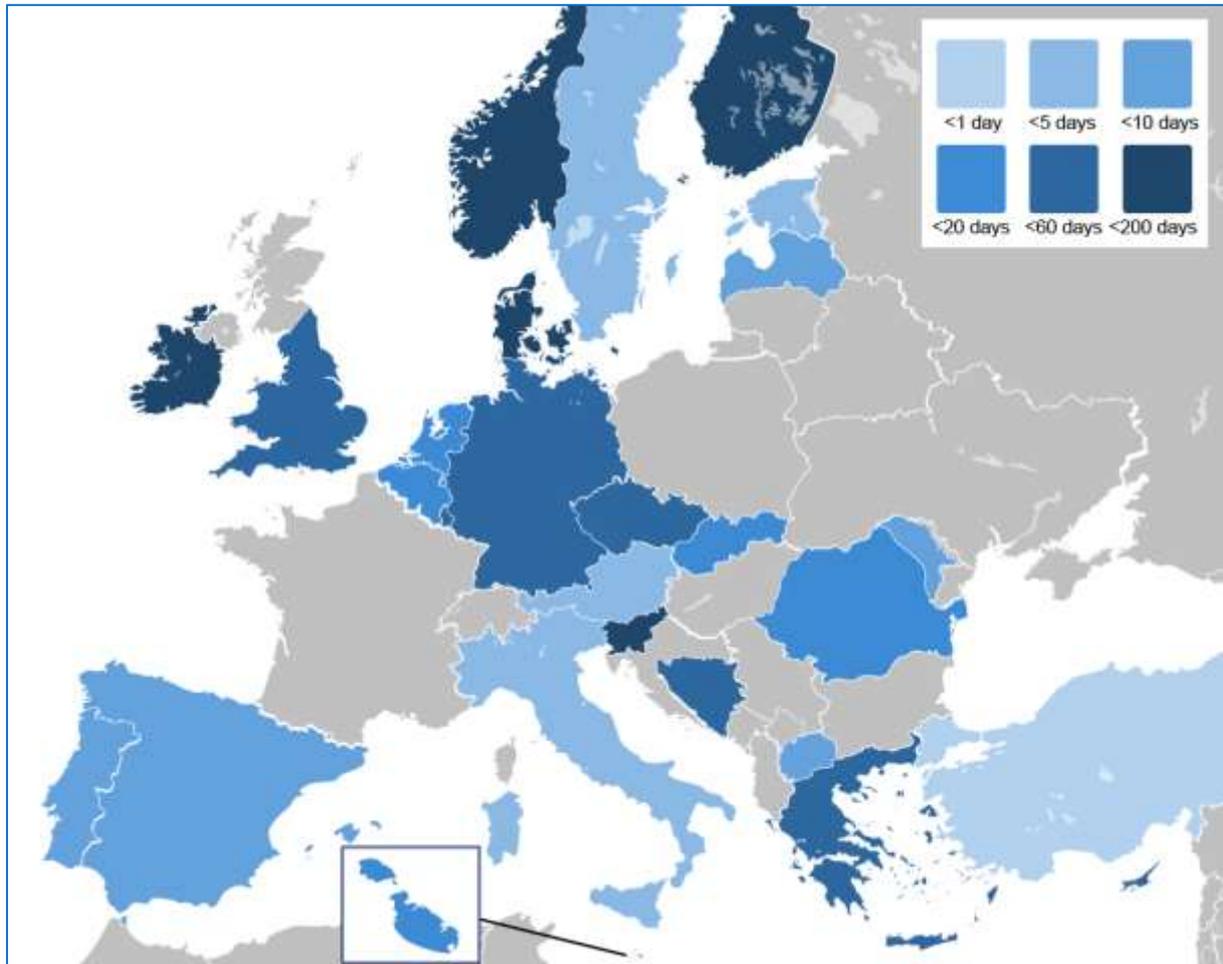


Figure 9 - Average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel and register the associated transfer of ownership

- From the countries polled, only Turkey can register this type of registration within one day, while Italy, Estonia, Sweden and Austria can do so within 1-5 days.
- In 5 jurisdictions these registrations can be completed inside 10 days, and within 20 days in a further 5 cases.
- Lastly, 7 responses reported that it can take up to 60 days to complete the registration, and 5 countries said it can be done in 200 days or less – Finland, Denmark, Norway, Ireland and Slovenia.
- In terms of comparison with previous survey results, the median time to record a subdivision of a parcel and register the associated transfer of ownership in 2012 was five to ten days, and has now extended to a median of less than 20 days.

Q10. “What is the overall average timeframe to record a transaction in the land registry from the time of receipt of the application to the time that the updated register is available for inspection?”

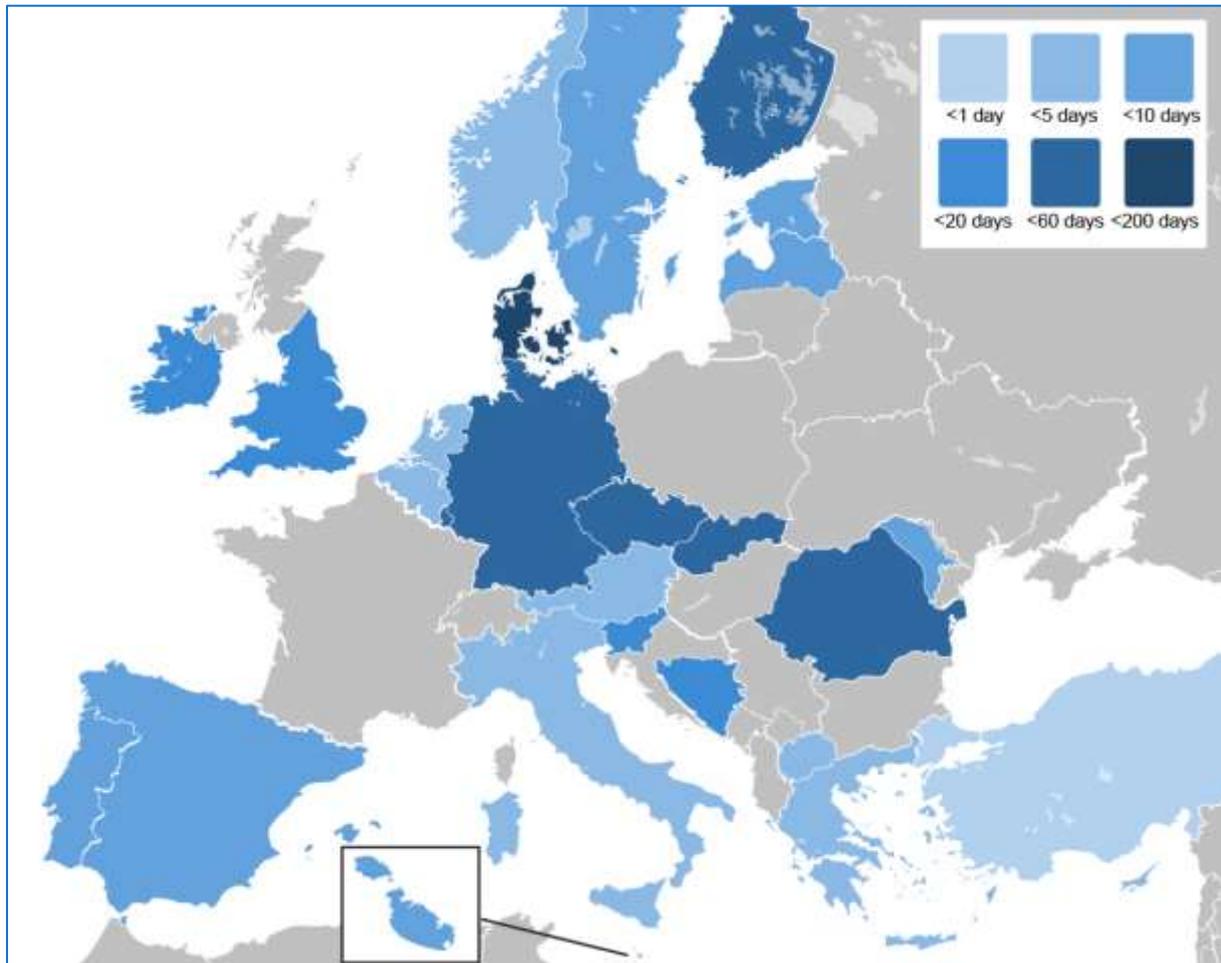


Figure 10 - Average timeframe to record a transaction in the land registry from receipt of application to time updated register is available for inspection

- From the countries polled, only Turkey can register this type of registration within one day, while another 9 jurisdictions can complete the transaction within 1-5 days.
- In a quarter of jurisdictions these registrations can be completed inside 10 days, and within 20 days in a further 4 cases .
- 6 jurisdictions reported that it can take up to 60 days to complete registration, and it is up to 200 days in the case of Denmark.
- In terms of comparison with previous survey results, the median time to record a transaction in the land registry in 2012 was five to ten days, and is now returned as a median of less than 10 days.

Q11. Respondents were asked to leave comments or qualifications on the questions and responses on speed of registration. The comments received are as follows:

Country	Additional Comments
Italy	<p>2. (Percentage of title register available online): as from the year 1982, all the documents included in the title register are available online. Activities are in progress to assure a fully online service going back until the year 1970. 4. (Time to obtain an extract of the title register): The specified timeframe is calculated considering that the 85% of the certified extracts is made available in 3 days, while the remaining - in compliance with specific provisions - must be issued within 20 days. The specified timeframe only refers to officially certified extracts; simple copies are issued within the day of the application. 9. (Time to record a subdivision and transfer of ownership): The subdivision of a parcel and the transfer of ownership are two different and independent activities. Each of them takes one day to be carried out. The specified time is the sum of the time needed to cadastral administration to carry out both the activities, if the interested person submits the second request immediately after the conclusion of the first administrative activity. 10. (Overall average timeframe to process a registration in the land registry): The applications are checked within the day of submission and registered in the data base within the following day.</p>
Portugal	<p>Note that the Institute of Registries and Notariat is the responsible authority for the land registry, but not for the cadastre. Therefore, the information about cadastre should be checked with «Direção Geral do Território» (cf http://www.dgterritorio.pt/contatos/).</p>
Spain	<p>In Spain, and in many Latin-American countries, the system doesn't fit very much with the questions. Registration isn't necessary to have a contractual entitlement. Surveying and marking in the land are neither necessary to segregate a parcel. 2 persons (seller and buyer) can agree to segregate a parcel without official surveying and without register it in the Land Registry. Cadastre and Land Registry are two different organizations, each one of them has specialized in a particular role, and they collaborate to ensure the rights of the citizens. Registration in the Cadastre is mandatory after the contract, for example a segregation. All citizens, Notaries and Registrars, Public administrations that work in the territory, etc.. are obliged by law to submit the information about the changes in the real estate to the Cadastre. If they don't do it the Cadastre penalizes them and obliges them to do it. Cadastre has a continuous homogeneous GIS for the complete territory. It has physical data of the real estate (location, graphic representation, area etc..) and also the owner/ers (usufructuaries, concensionaries etc). The Cadastral Electronic Office offers all these data and many services for free to facilitate the declaration to the cadastre. (In 2015 the Cadastral Electronic Office had more than 53 Millions of visits!) The registration in the Property Rights Registry is not compulsory. The Property Rights Registry is a juridical register with substantive legal effects on private</p>

relationships. As I have said, registration isn't necessary to have a contractual entitlement, but is needed to have them protected against everybody. It serves to ensure legal safety of property rights therefore all the valuable real estates are registered in the Land Registry. But this is not the case with the rural parcels. What do then a seller and a buyer that agree to segregate a parcel? • They can choose to go to the Notary and the Land Registry or not • They can contract a Surveyor, but if it is clear in the cadastre, as it is in the most of the cases, they can use the cadastral services and draw the division in the cadastral maps without contract a surveyor and with zero cost.

1. If they decided not to go to the Land Registry, the new owner is obligate to declare in the cadastre and the civil servants check that the segregation is correct (for example he check that the seller was the previous owner, that the area is correct, that the parcel is not over other parcel, or over public land etc.....)Then he makes the change in the cadastre and notify the result to the new owner.
2. If they decide to go to the land registry, they go first to the notary you can't inscribe your title in property register unless a Spanish notary witnesses the deeds of sale. Under Spanish law a notary's signature is required to 'elevate' a private contract into public deeds that can be inscribed in the land register, so the bottom line in Spain is no notary signature, no inscription in the property register. Notaries are essentially public officials who play a neutral role in drafting and witnessing many types of contracts in Spain. Their job is to ensure that both parties to an agreement understand the terms of the contract, that the terms of the contract do not contravene any laws, and to ensure that the appropriate taxes generated by the transaction are paid. and the process is as follow: The Notary (or the owner) gets through the Cadastral Electronic Office a cadastral certification that included attached a graphic file (GML) with the coordinates of the cadastral parcel. The certificate is used by citizens to describe the parcel in notaries and registry. Citizens must provide then the new representation of the segregation. They use for it the application of the Electronic Cadastral office and it is expressed in the GML cadastral parcel. This geo-referenced representation is used to update the cadastre if it passes the appropriate graphical and technical validations. (The cadastral cartography is the basis. If there are any error in the cadastre, the technicians are required to present another gml with an alternative representation that represent the reality as an overlay on the cadastral cartography, expressing additionally the twists and displacements that they could appreciate). The technicians, the notaries, the registrars need to ensure that the new parcels fit in the continuous cadastral index map. You assure the graphical fit using an interactive service and web service call "Graphical validation report" available in the Electronic Office of Cadastre. The report in any case validates the transactions giving rise to a new configuration of the parcels. Then this graphical georeferenced representation is qualified by de land registrar and if it is legally ok, the land registrar register the new parcel. Automatically, without human supervision in most cases, the information in Cadastre is modified and the documents for the

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citizens are generated. Notary and registrars have a feedback. They can communicate the results to the citizens.

Norway

Concerning question 5 and 8 it's not possible to say something about average timeframe. This is due to the fact that it is the (426) municipalities that record information in the cadastre. Question 5. This will vary a lot from municipality to municipality, this figure (less than 60 days) is therefore very uncertain. Question 8. The deadline to proceed a subdivision according to the cadastre act is 6 weeks. Most municipalities proceed subdivision within this time, therefore we ticked less than 60 days.

The Netherlands

Note at question 8 and 9: this concerns the singular subdivisions (up to a maximum of 50 parcels per assignment).

Ireland

Time taken to record a transfer of ownership, where the application is in order for registration is on average less than 10 days. Time taken to record a transfer and subdivision of a map is on average more than 10 days.

England and Wales

Questions 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 have been answered on the basis that the application has no outstanding issues and there are no pending applications that affect

Turkey

98% SUCCESS IN SATISFACTION SURVEYS

Romania

deadlines may vary from the department where the application is registered (cadastre or land registry)

Slovenia

Data regarding ownership rights registration are in jurisdiction of Slovenian Land registry so we (Surveying and mapping Authority) only estimated average time.

Latvia

The Land Register Law states that requests for corroboration shall be examined not longer than within a time period of 15 days (art. 72).

Czech Republic	The speed of registration cannot be shorter than 20 days, because the Cadastre Act prescribes the 20-day waiting period between delivery of the application to the cadastral office and record of the new state into the land registry. To the question 8 : this time (10 days) means the authorisation of the new state of the cadastral map confirmed by the cadastral office, but the registration of the new state itself is usually connected with the change of the property right to real estate which takes more than 20 days because of the before mentioned "waiting" time
Estonia	Title register and cadastre maps are online. no need to acquire a special certificate on paper. It is prohibited for government institutions to ask the information form the citizens in case the information is already in the hands of government.
Sweden	The average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel is normally five days but the service time for the subdivision itself is longer.
Republic of Moldova	The provided average time is taking into account ordinary length procedure. To obtain an extract of title take in an ordinary procedure 3 days, but in a speed-up procedure it can be obtained in 1 day (for an additional fee). The ordinary time frame for registration of a transfer is 7 day, but it can last only 1 day in an expedite procedure (for additional fee).

Section 3: Online Access & Electronic Registration

In this section, respondents were asked questions relating to the availability of online and electronic services.

Definitions Relevant to this Section

- **“Applications made online”** means that the application must be made electronically, paid for electronically (if a fee is payable), submitted to the land registry electronically and not require any paper application in support.
- **“Digitally certified extracts of the register”** means that the certified copy is issued by the land registry in electronic format and no supporting paper document is required or issued.
- **“Boundary or boundaries”** means the legal boundary to property as defined by vector information on a map.
- **“Digital map”** means a map held in electronic format recording boundary information at accuracy levels that are suitable to support land administration requirements for recording title boundaries with precision. Such maps would have underlying topographic details of relevant physical features and be linked to the geodetic framework.
- **“Fully electronically processed”** means that the application for registration is made online, the fees are paid online and all of the processing is automated or automatic with no paper required at any stage of the process.
- **“Title registers”** relates to the legal title which may, but does not necessarily, include the map. “Title registers” includes the registers of land, ownership and interests against land and the boundaries map and also includes cases where these are not all held on a single integrated register.
- **“Transaction”** means all actions of the processing and registrations effecting a change in the register in the land registry/cadastre agency in respect of a single application such as a transfer of ownership and recording of any associated rights contained in the transfer deed. Each transaction such as a transfer of ownership, or a mortgage/charge/hypothec, or a cancellation of a mortgage/charge/hypothec should count as a single transaction, irrespective of the number of actual registration changes required.

Q12. “What percentage of cadastre maps is available online?”

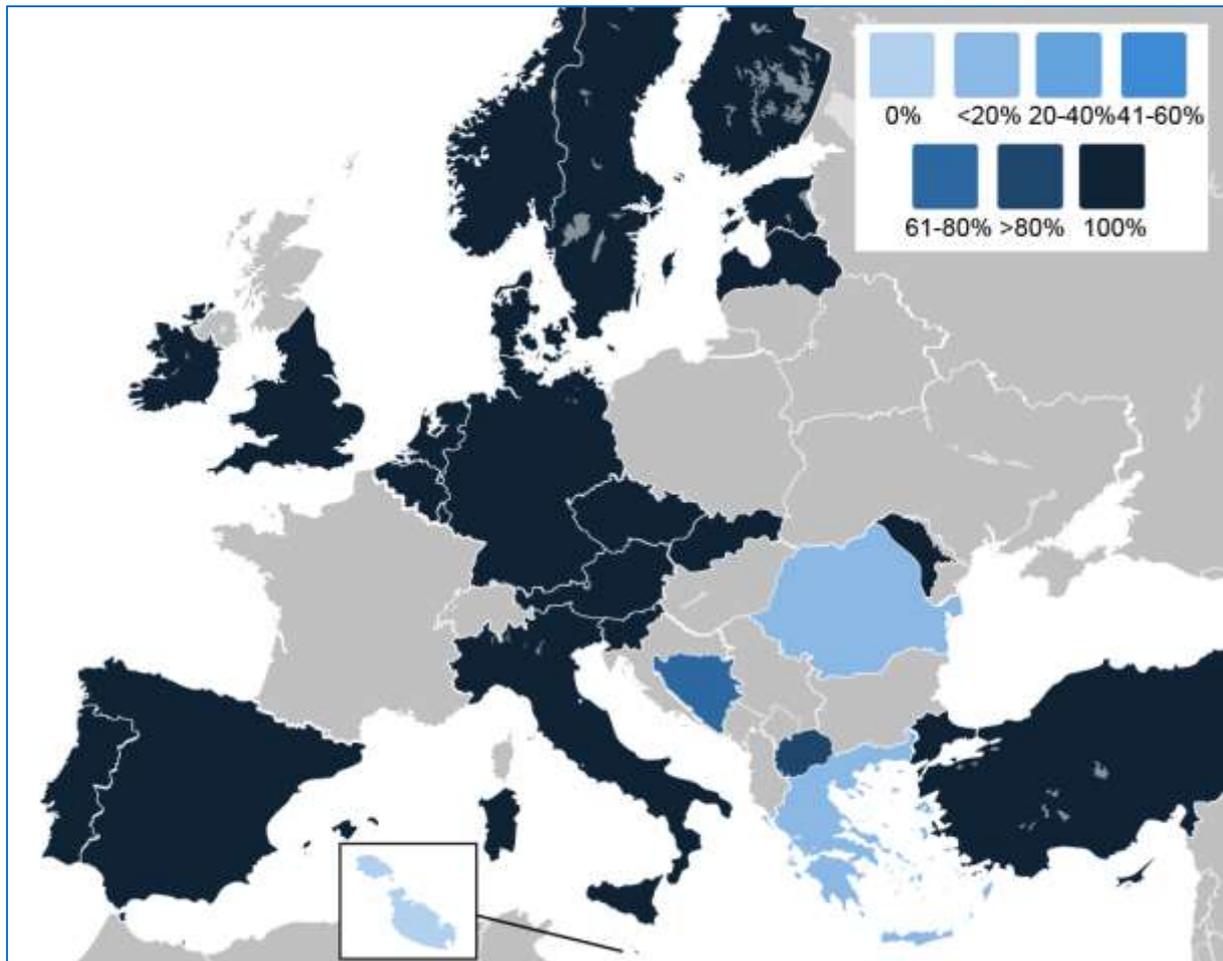


Figure 11 - Percentage of cadastre maps available online¹

- The majority (78%) of jurisdictions report that 100% of cadastre maps are available online.
- In addition, Macedonia reports having greater than 80% of cadastre maps available.
- The remainder are split between 61%-80% (Bosnia & Herzegovina), 20% - 40% (Greece and Romania) and 0% (Malta).

¹ Two responses were received from Spain – one from the Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre and the other from the Colegio de Registradores. The map above and the maps from here on in the document represent the response received from the Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre.

Q13. “What percentage of titles on the digital map is indexed by way of a link to the title registers?”

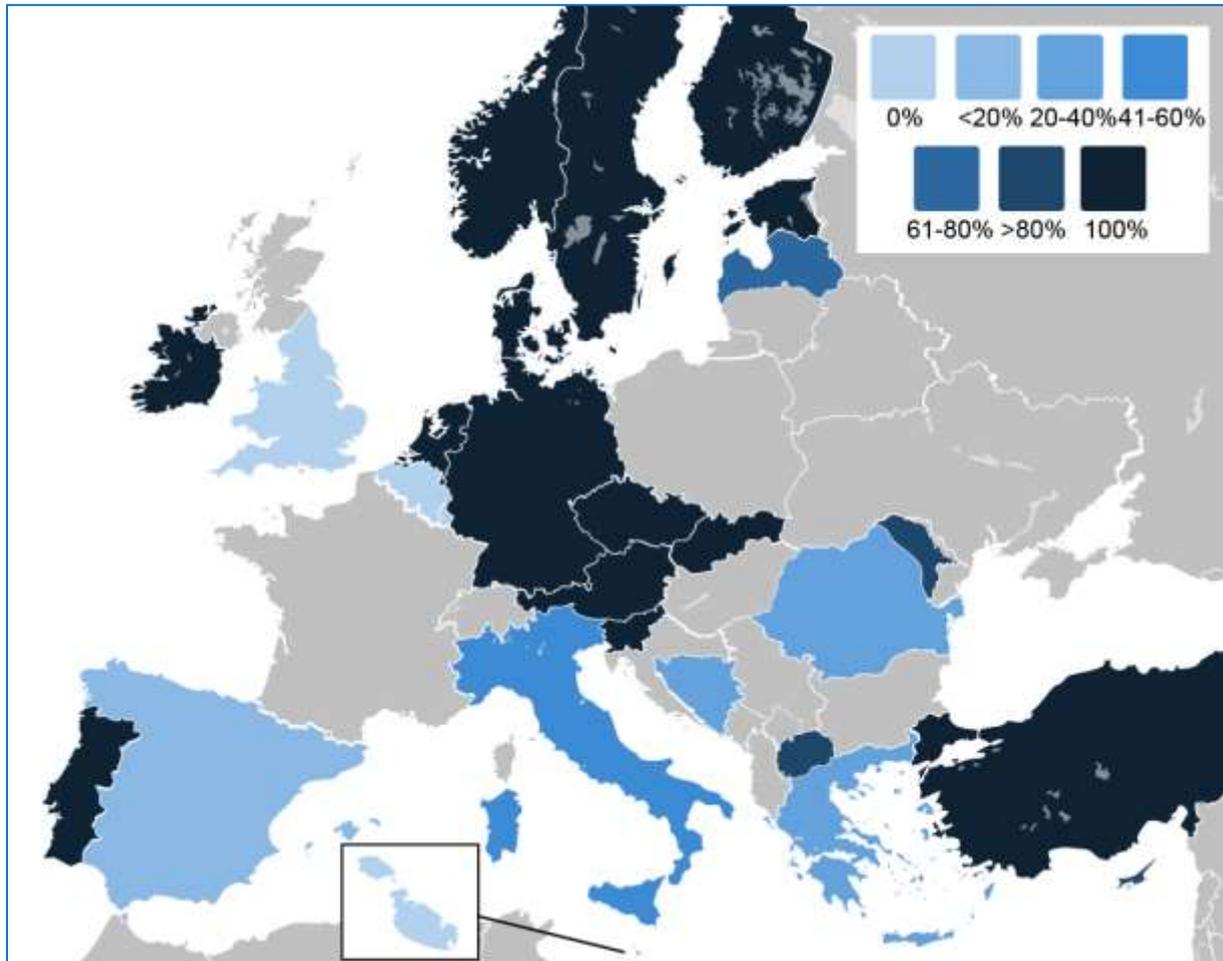


Figure 12 - Percentage of the titles on the digital map that are indexed by way of a link to the title register

- Almost half of jurisdictions report that 100% of titles on the digital map are indexed by way of a link to the title registers.
- A further 3 jurisdictions say that greater than 80% of titles are indexed, and 2 more report that between 41% and 80% are indexed (Italy and Latvia).
- This means that a third of jurisdictions have less than 40% of titles on the digital map indexed by way of a link to the title registers, including 4 countries who report that 0% of titles in their jurisdiction are indexed – Luxembourg, England & Wales, Belgium and Malta.

Q14. “What percentage of inspections of the title registers is made online?”

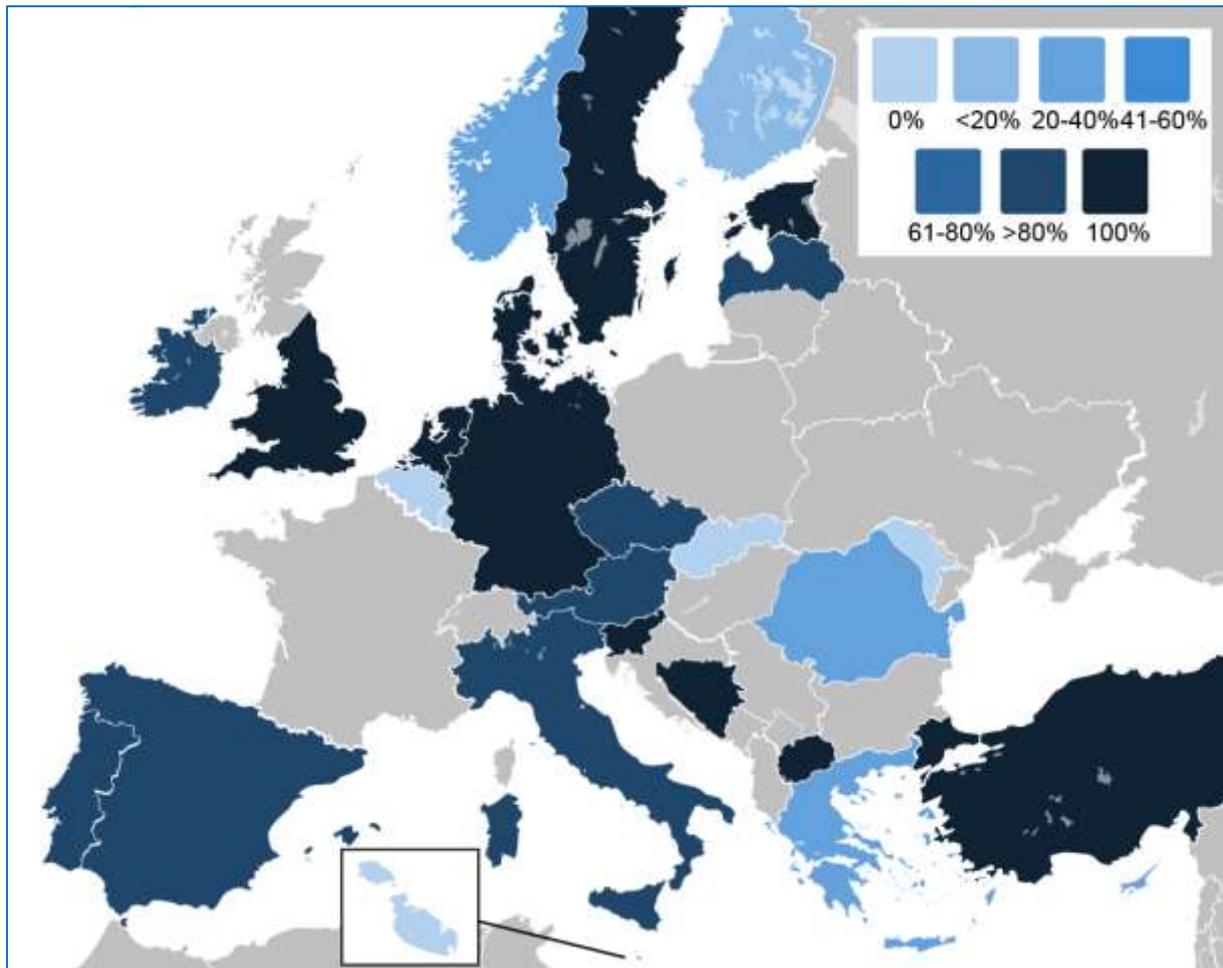


Figure 13 - Percentage of inspections of the title registers made online

- 10 jurisdictions report that 100% of inspections of the title registers are made online.
- 7 jurisdictions report that greater than 80% of inspections are made online.
- Of the remaining responses, the results include between 20% - 40% (Cyprus, Norway, Greece and Romania) and <20% in the case of Finland. 5 jurisdictions report that no inspections of the title registers are made online – Luxembourg, Slovakia, Belgium, Moldova and Malta.
- Rates of online access have improved since the previous survey in 2012.

Respondents were also given the opportunity to leave additional comments:

Country	Additional Comments
Portugal	The answer to this question assumes that by "inspection" you mean availability of the land registry information online.
Norway	It's really not possible to give a figure here. Extracts from the title register and the cadastre is available to all at http://www.seeiendom.no/ . Norwegian Mapping Authority also deliver data electronically to other distributors/registers that again deliver data to their costumars (like banks). These destributers subscribe to the entire title register and/or cadastre and redistribute the data electronically and/or by paper. It is therefore almost impossible to say a reliable figure.

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Slovakia	The checked field is not correct. We do not provide this kind of statistics.
England and Wales	This figure is 99.3%
Greece	Online access is provided from the computers within the pertinent cadastral office.
Estonia	The Title register has leagal value only electronically.
Sweden	The title register contain up to date information on all real properties in Sweden. Property information is also available for business purposes.
Republic of Moldova	The paper document is binding for property transfer. Online inspections are done for information only.

Q15. “What percentage of inspections of boundaries on the map/cadastre is made online?”

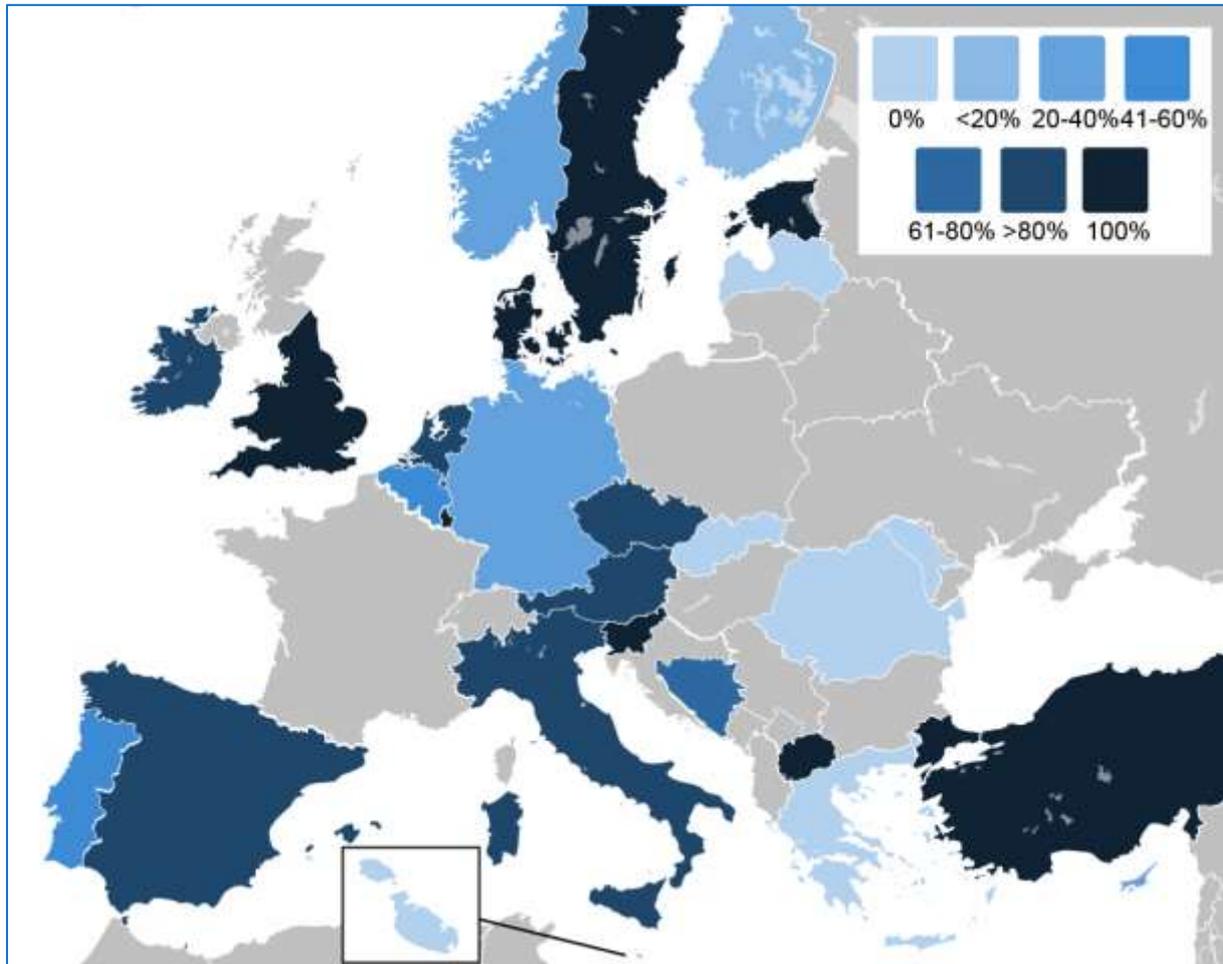


Figure 14 - Percentage of inspections of boundaries on the map/cadastre made online

- 29% of jurisdictions – 8 countries - report that 100% of inspections of boundaries on the map/cadastre are made online.
- 6 jurisdictions report that greater than 80% of inspections are made online.
- Of the remaining responses, the results are split between 61%-80% of inspections (Bosnia & Herzegovina), 41%-60% of inspections (Portugal and Belgium), 20% - 40% (Germany, Cyprus and Norway) and <20% (Finland).
- 6 jurisdictions report that no inspections of the boundaries on the map/cadastre are made online – these are Slovakia, Greece, Romania, Latvia, Moldova and Malta.
- In comparison, in 2012 the results were broadly similar - 6 countries reported processing 100% of boundary inspections online and 4 countries did not facilitate online boundary inspection at all.

Country	Additional Comments
Portugal	Note that the Institute of Registries and Notariat is the responsible authority for the land registry, but not for the cadastre. Therefore, all the information about cadastre should be checked with «Direção Geral do Território» (cf http://www.dgterritorio.pt/contatos/).

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Germany	Due to the federal structure of Germany, it's not possible to give an absolute answer. Percentage is assumed.
Norway	It's really not possible to give a figure here. Extracts from the title register and the cadastre is available at http://www.seeiendom.no/ . Norwegian Mapping Authority also deliver data electronically to other distributors/registers that again deliver data to their costumars (like banks). These destributers subscribe to the entire title register and/or cadastre and redistribute the data electronically and/or by paper. Concerning the cadastre it is the municipalites that handle inspections from the public. It is therefore almost impossible to say a reliable figure.
Slovakia	The checked field is not correct. We do not provide this kind of statistics.
The Netherlands	Appr. 0,1% is analogue because the requested parcel cannot be visualised on a standard (A4) page.
England and Wales	This figure is 99.3% for a copy of the title plan that shows the general boundary. We do not do inspections of boundaries as such.
Belgium	no exact knowledge
Sweden	In Sweden geodata services are "machine to machine" services that allow you to look up, view and retrieve maps, images and property information in your own system.
Republic of Moldova	Can not provided such information.

Q16. “What percentage of applications for certified extracts of the title registers is applied for online?”

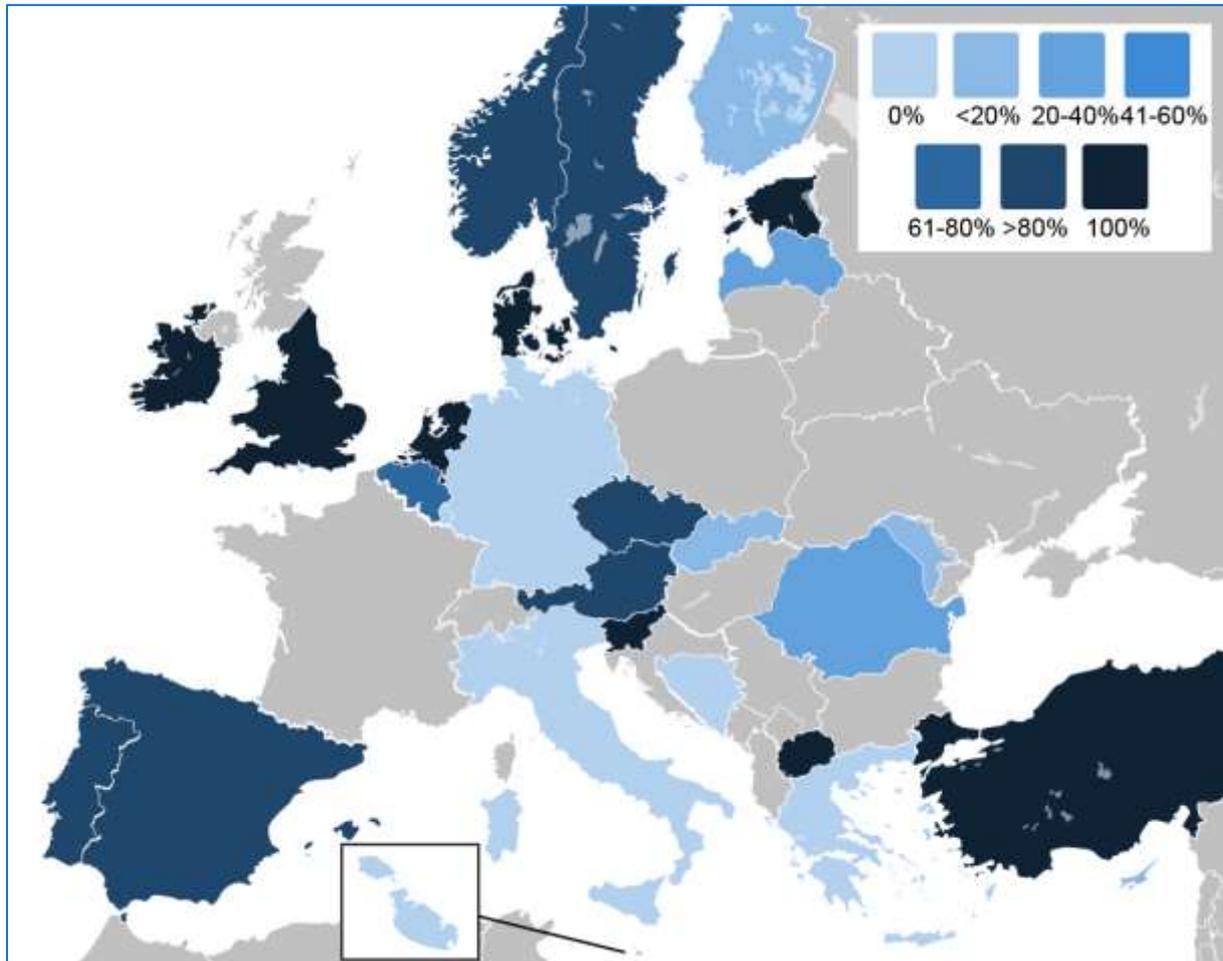


Figure 15 - Percentage of applications for certified extracts of the title registers applied for online

- 8 jurisdictions report that 100% of applications for certified extracts of the title registers are applied for online, and another 6 countries report that greater than 80% of these applications are made online.
- 6 jurisdictions report that no applications for certified extracts are applied for online – these are Bosnia & Herzegovina, Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, Greece and Malta.
- Of the remaining responses, the results are split between 61%-80% of applications (Belgium), 20% - 40% (Romania and Latvia) and <20% (Finland, Cyprus, Moldova and Slovakia).

Country	Additional Comments
Italy	The possibility of online application for certified extracts has just been activated at the beginning of 2017. Data on the percentage of these applications will be available in the next years.
Portugal	Approximate data.
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	This question is for the land registry and we (as cadastre) we don't have the data. I have estimated it because the question is obligatory, but this is only an estimation to can continue.

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Norway	Norwegian Mapping Authority deliver data to other distributors/registers that again deliver data to their customars (like banks). These destributers subscribe to the entire title register and/or cadastre. It is therefore almost impossible to say a figure, but it should be more than 80 %.
England and Wales	This figure is 98.9
Turkey	LAND REGISTRY BOOKS AND OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE LEGALY ARCHIVED ALSO.
Estonia	There is no need to apply for certified extracts as the online title register has legal value. Paper has no value.
Sweden	About 80 % of applications for certified extracts are applied for on-line. The remaining 20% is usually applied for by telephone or by visting one of our offices.

Q17. “What percentage of digitally certified extracts of the title registers is processed paper free and issued electronically?”

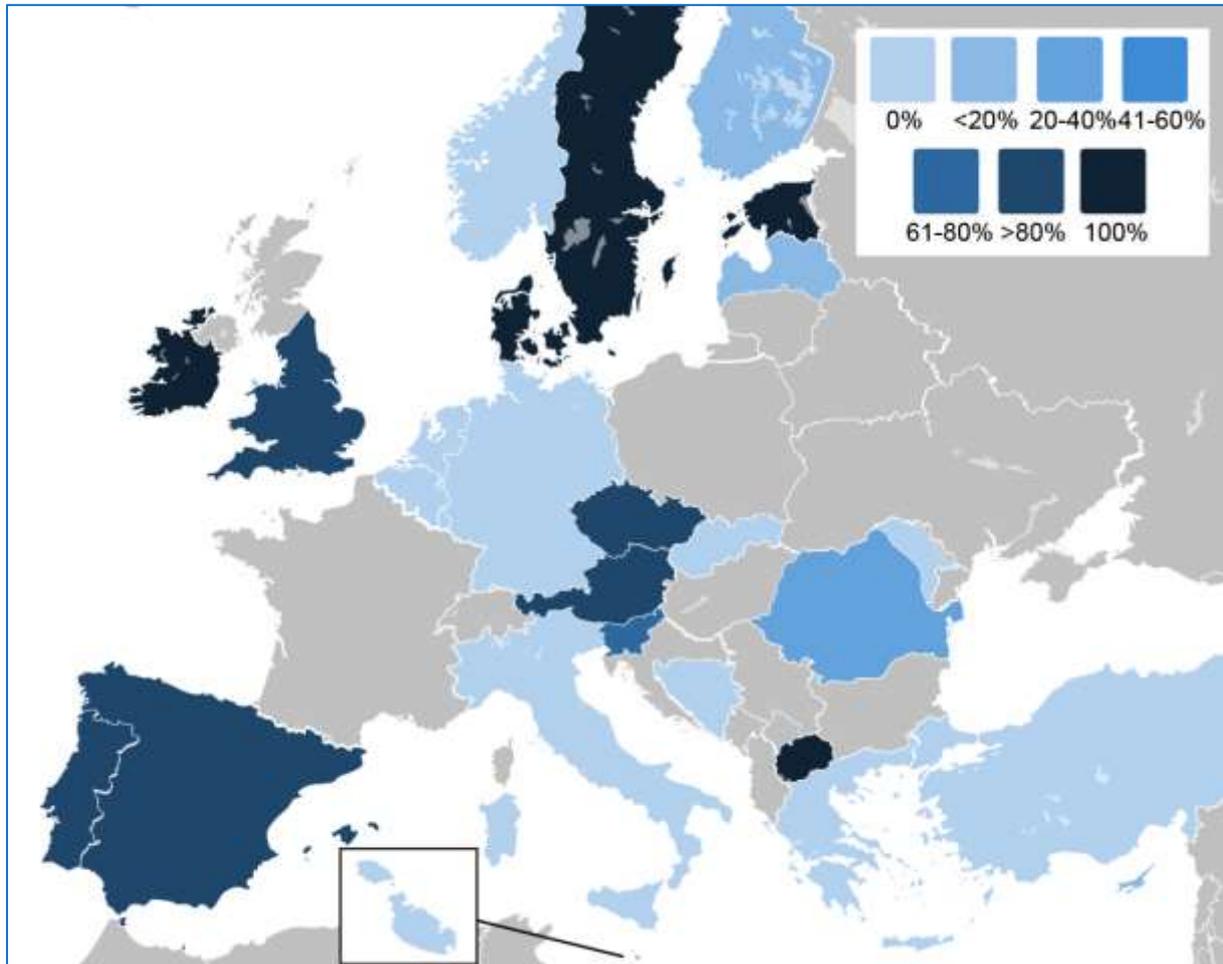


Figure 16 - Percentage of digitally certified extracts of the title registers processed paper free and issued electronically

- Only 5 jurisdictions report that 100% of these applications are processed paper free and issued electronically, and another 5 countries report that greater than 80% of these applications are produced in the same way.
- The largest proportion - 12 jurisdictions or 43% of the total - report that no applications for digitally certified extracts of the title registers are processed paper free and issued electronically.
- Of the remaining responses, the results are split between 61%-80% of applications (Slovenia), 20% - 40% (Romania) and <20% (Finland, Cyprus and Latvia).
- In the 2012 survey, 5 out of 24 respondents processed all extracts in this manner, while seven respondents reported that such extracts could not be processed paper free and issued electronically in their jurisdiction.

Country	Additional Comments
Italy	See the comment related to question n.16.
Portugal	Approximate data.
Norway	A new title system is released easter 2017. In this system certified extracts can be issues electronically.

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The Netherlands	Certified extracts are 100% analogue (though electronically requested for, they are delivered on paper). Regular extracts are issued electronically 100%.
Estonia	There is no need to apply for certified extracts as the online title register has legal value. Paper has no value.
Sweden	About 25 % of all applications are applied for on-line.
Republic of Moldova	Not implemented yet. Will be implemented in 2018.

Q18. “What percentage of digitally certified extracts of the title map/cadastre is processed paper free and issued electronically?”

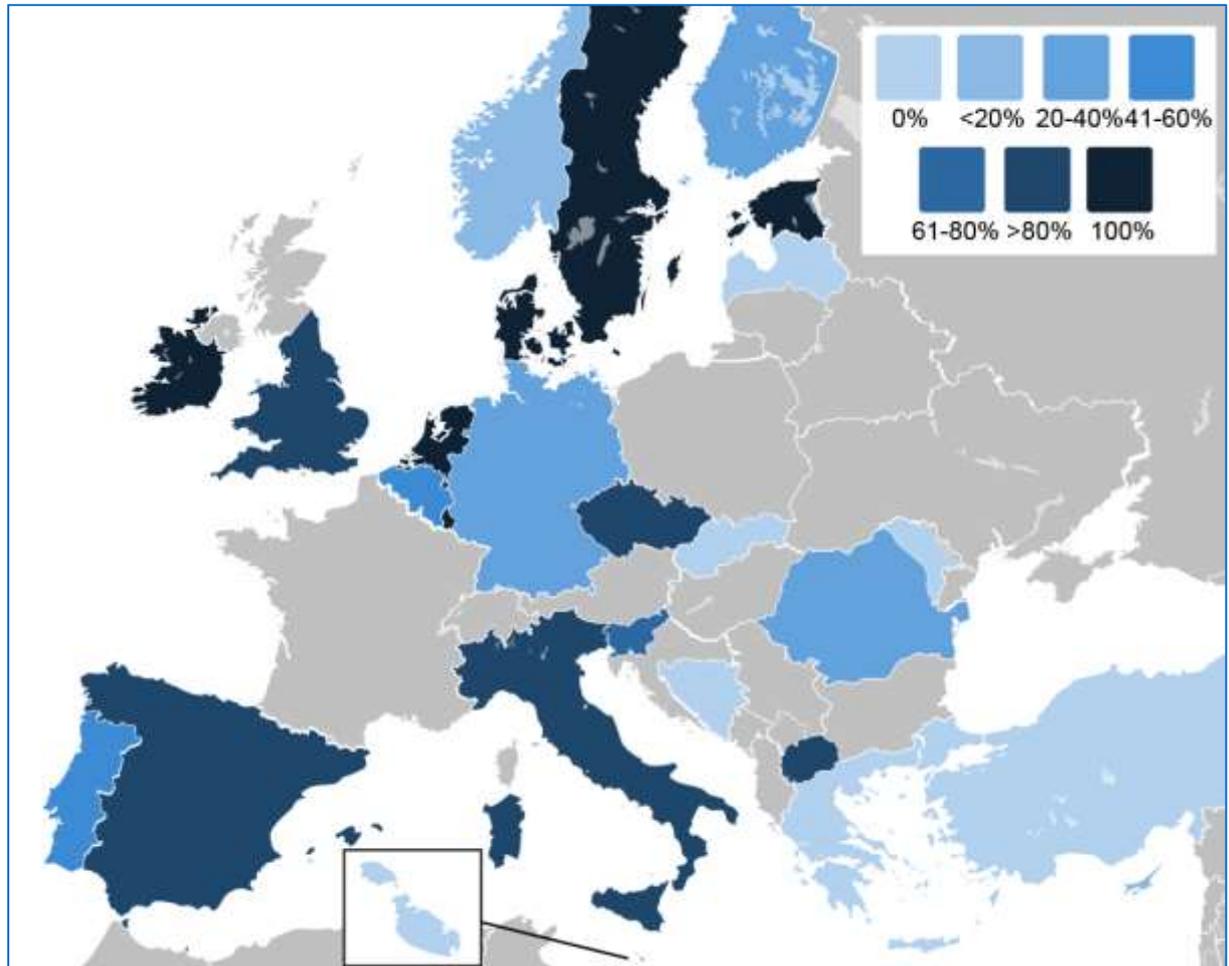


Figure 17 - Percentage of digitally certified extracts of the title map/cadastre processed paper free and issued electronically

- Only 6 jurisdictions report that 100% of these applications are processed paper free and issued electronically, and another 5 countries report that greater than 80% of these applications are produced in the same way.
- 7 jurisdictions report that no applications for digitally certified extracts of the title map/cadastre are processed paper free and issued electronically.
- Of the remaining responses, the results are divided between 61%-80% of applications (Slovenia), 41%-60% (Belgium and Portugal), 20% - 40% (Finland, Germany and Romania) and <20% (Cyprus and Norway).

Country	Additional Comments
Portugal	Note that the Institute of Registries and Notariat is the responsible authority for the land registry, but not for the cadastre. Therefore, we do not have this information. The competent authority is «Direção Geral do Território» (cf http://www.dgterritorio.pt/contatos/)
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	This question is for the land registry and we (as cadastre) we don't have the data. I have estimated it because the question is obligatory, but this is only an estimation to can continue.

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Germany	Due to the federal structure of Germany, it's not possible to give an absolute answer. Percentage is assumed.
Norway	Some municipalities issue certified extracts electronically. How many copies is however uncertain, this figure is therefore uncertain too.
The Netherlands	All extracts of title map/cadastre are issued electronically as we do not supply certified (= hand-signed) extracts of title map/cadastre.
England and Wales	96.2%. Cannot separate out title Registers and title plans
Belgium	no data but most consultations, not for official purpose, are on line
Republic of Moldova	Similar to previous.

Q19. “What percentage of transactions on the register is fully processed electronically?”

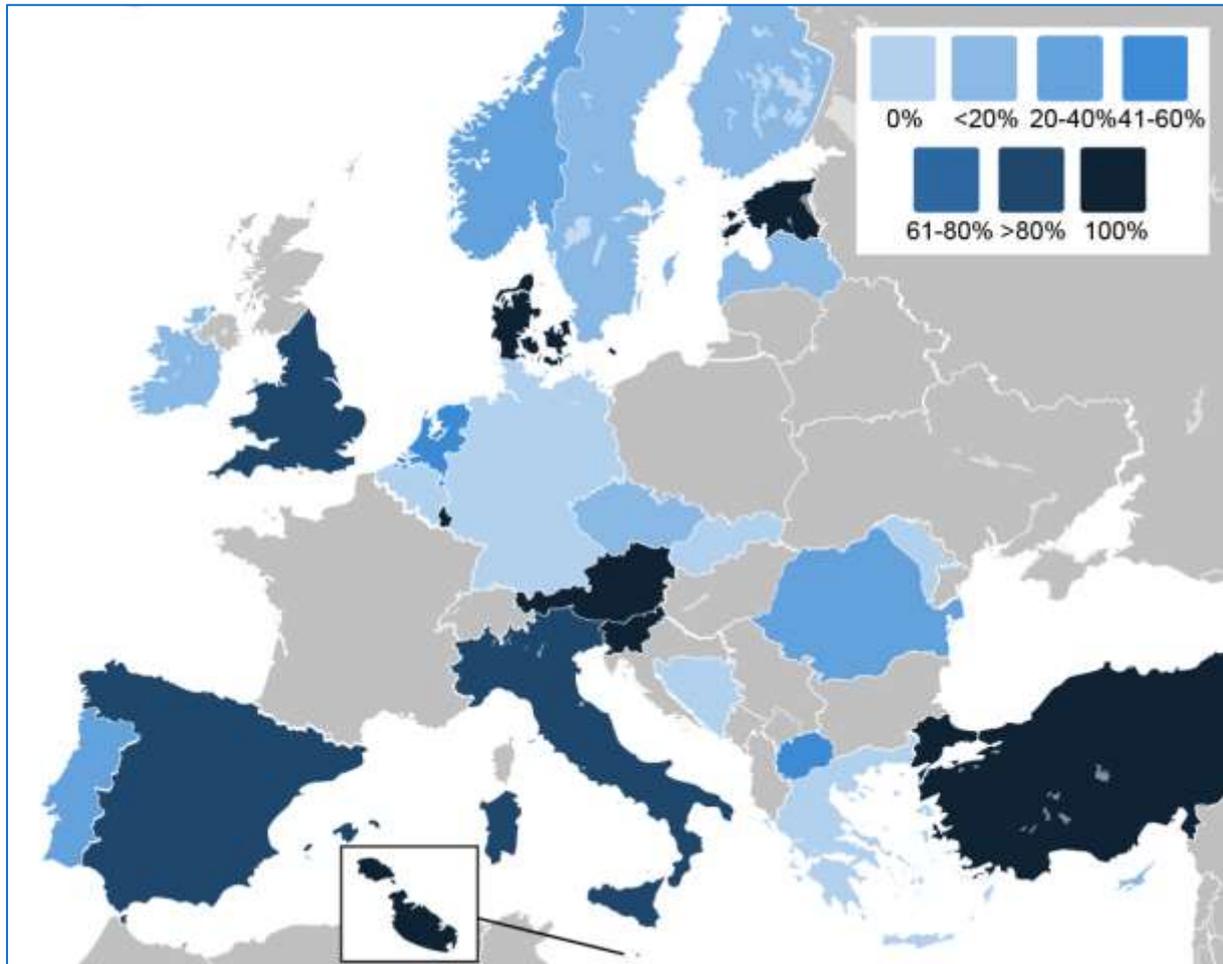


Figure 18 - Percentage of transactions on the register fully processed electronically

- 7 jurisdictions report that 100% of transactions on the register are fully processed electronically, and another 3 countries report that greater than 80% of these applications are processed in the same way.
- 6 jurisdictions report that no transactions on the register are processed electronically in full – these are Bosnia & Herzegovina, Germany, Slovakia, Greece, Belgium and Moldova.
- Of the remaining responses, the results are split between 41%-60% of inspections (the Netherlands and Macedonia), 20% - 40% (Portugal, Norway and Romania) and <20% (6 jurisdictions).
- The results in 2012 were similar – 6 out of 24 respondents reported processing 100% of transactions electronically, whereas 7 out of the 24 did not have this facility at all.

Country	Additional Comments
Portugal	Approximate data.
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	This question is for the land registry and we (as cadastre) we don't have the data. I have estimated it because the question is obligatory, but this is only an estimation to can continue.

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The Netherlands	All deeds are submitted electronically. 50% of them are processed fully automated through our Kadaster Registration Supply Chain (KIK).
Turkey	LAND REGISTRY BOOKS AND OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE LEGALY ARCHIVED ALSO.
Belgium	about 95% is regeistered electroniwally but with control by agents
Estonia	The ful process is online.
Sweden	About 25 % of all applications are in electronic form. About 6% of all transactions are automated and fully electronically processed.

Q20. Respondents were asked to leave comments or qualifications on the questions and about online availability and electronic access

Country	Additional Comments
Italy	<p>13. (Index map to titles): In compliance with special law provisions, in the last years the Italian cadastral administration has started up the implementation of the so-called Integrated Real Estate Register, aimed at fully integrating the cadastral and land registries databases, in order to get an integrated representation and management of all real estate data, both concerning the physical description of the assets (including the possibility to surf and make searches on a geographical basis) and related to the rights and owners. This project is still in progress; the percentage shows the state of the art resulting from the activities already carried out, and refers to a fully integration of information. The integration of the remaining part has still a lower quality level, including cases of partial or missing correspondence.</p>
Portugal	<p>Portuguese immovable property registry system lays on a title system. According to the article 7th of the Land Registry Code the land registry generates the legal presumption (<i>iuris tatum</i>) that the right exists and belongs to the registered holder within the terms on defined by the registry entry. The Portuguese system relays in a national and digital data base, without territorial jurisdiction. The certified information from the Land Registry is a public authentic document, even the one delivered online, which means it provides full proof of the facts contained therein. The land registry informations does not include maps, only tex reference to the cadaster parcel number. Land Registry and Cadaster are distinct authorities. Currently, the information exchange between the land registry and the cadastre implies the contribution of the interested parties, except for some local pilot projects. There is an ongoing project to integrate information between the cadastre and land registry in the future. Pursuant to article 104 of the Land Registry Code (LRC), anyone can apply for certificates of registry information and archived documents, as well as oral or written information about its contents. It is a consequence of the public nature of the land registry. There is no need to prove a legitimate interest. When requesting information, besides the identification of the applicant, one must also indicate the immovable property's number of description (the number in the land registry), parish and municipality where it is located in (article 111 § 4 LRC). In general, the law does not allow requesting information only by indicating the owner's name. This is based on the right to privacy granted by our Constitution and by the principle which establishes that personal data cannot be used for a different purpose from the one for which it has been collected. Portuguese land registry collects personal data to carry out the rights and charges over the public real estate (according to article 106 LRC), and not to publicize the immovable assets of each person. Only courts and judicial authorities can</p>

overcome this rule to protect other fundamental rights. There are several ways to access information from the Land Registry: 1 - Certificates in paper: The land registry certificates contain the reproduction of the description and registry entries in force relating to an immovable property and information about pending requests, unless it has been requested with respect to all registry acts, including those which have ceased its effects, having expired or having been cancelled. 2 - Permanent Certificate (Online): In Portuguese «Certidão Permanente» - made available by the Order 1513/2008. It is an online certificate, with the same content as the one in paper - all registry acts in force and the pending requests. This information is continuously updated, including all the new registries and the pending requests relating to that immovable property. To access the permanent certificate you should enter www.predialonline.pt, fill in the request and the system will provide you an access code. This code allows the visualization of information through the Internet during the time period of the permanent certificate (1 year). Although it is a .pdf format, it is not a frozen image of the registry, it is continuously updated, as the pdf file is generated each time you access the information using the code. 3 - Simplified land registry information (Online): In Portuguese «Informação Predial Simplificada». It was created by the Order 54/5011. This information is not certified. It is automatically obtained from the land registry information system. It shows the essential elements of the description of the immovable property, of the person entitled to the property's rights and charges, and indicates the existence of mortgages, annexes and any other encumbrances, charges or other registered acts, as well as the pending requests. 4 - Uncertified photocopies (on paper or in PDF format): Simple copies of the registry sheet to be obtained at the land registry office.

Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre) 14,17 and 19 are estimate. I am only sure of the question related to cadastre

Germany Concerning question12: The cadastral map is fully available online. Fees can't be payed electronically.

Ireland While all transactions are recorded on an electronic register, only specific transaction types are fully processed electronically; the range of fully electronic transaction types will increase over time.

England and Wales On question 13, the title number is available through the digital map, but there is not actually a direct link to the Register.

Turkey LAND REGISTRY BOOKS AND OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE LEGALY ARCHIVED ALSO.

Estonia All information is online.

Sweden E-services gives private persons free access to detailed information about their own real properties and site leasehold rights. E-identification is required to use this service. if someone wishes to use property information in their business they can connect their own system to any of our services. They can also contact any of our retailers who have ready-to-use applications for searching in the real property register.

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Spain (Colegio de Registradores)

Online availability does not mean that citizens are able to access online y their on. Besides, online availability does not guarantee by itself the best efficiency. Effects and costs should be also taken into account to evaluate the efficiency of the System.

Conclusions

As stated at the outset, the purpose of this survey is to provide an update on the current state of Land Registration systems in the UNECE region, with particular emphasis on speed of registration and on online availability.

Reinforcing the findings of the survey published in 2014, speed of registration and access to information continue to reflect the increased availability of information online. Based upon the level of respondents to the survey, the major findings are very similar to that of the previous survey.

Appendices

The full survey results are reproduced below.

Country	Q2 - In your jurisdiction, what is the percentage of the Title Register that is available online?
Austria	100%
Belgium	0%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	100%
Cyprus	>80%
Czech Republic	100%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	100%
Estonia	100%
Finland	<20%
Germany	100%
Greece	20%-40%
Ireland	100%
Italy	100%
Latvia	100%
Luxembourg	0%
Malta	20%-40%
Norway	100%
Portugal	>80%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100%
Republic of Moldova	100%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	100%
Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	100%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	100%
Turkey	100%

Country	Q3 - In your Jurisdiction, what is the percentage of the Title Map available online?
Austria	100%
Belgium	100%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	61%-80%
Cyprus	100%
Czech Republic	100%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	100%
Estonia	100%
Finland	100%
Germany	100%

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Greece	20%-40%
Ireland	100%
Italy	100%
Latvia	100%
Luxembourg	100%
Malta	100%
Norway	100%
Portugal	41%-60%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100%
Republic of Moldova	100%
Romania	0%
Slovakia	100%
Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	100%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	100%
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	100%
Turkey	100%

Country	Q4 - What is the average timeframe to obtain an officially certified extract of a title register?
Austria	<1 Day
Belgium	< 10 Days
Bosnia & Herzegovina	<1 Day
Cyprus	< 10 Days
Czech Republic	<1 Day
Denmark	<1 Day
England and Wales	<1 Day
Estonia	<1 Day
Finland	<1 Day
Germany	< 20 Days
Greece	< 5 Days
Ireland	< 5 Days
Italy	< 5 Days
Latvia	< 5 Days
Luxembourg	< 5 Days
Malta	<1 Day
Norway	< 5 Days
Portugal	< 10 Days
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<1 Day
Republic of Moldova	< 5 Days
Romania	< 5 Days
Slovakia	< 5 Days
Slovenia	<1 Day
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	< 5 Days

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Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	
Sweden	< 10 Days
The Netherlands	<1 Day
Turkey	<1 Day

Country	Q5 - What is the average timeframe to obtain an officially certified extract of a title map/cadastre?
Austria	
Belgium	<1 Day
Bosnia & Herzegovina	<1 Day
Cyprus	<1 Day
Czech Republic	<1 Day
Denmark	<1 Day
England and Wales	<1 Day
Estonia	<1 Day
Finland	<1 Day
Germany	< 5 Days
Greece	< 5 Days
Ireland	< 5 Days
Italy	<1 Day
Latvia	< 10 Days
Luxembourg	< 5 Days
Malta	<1 Day
Norway	< 60Days
Portugal	< 10 Days
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<1 Day
Republic of Moldova	< 5 Days
Romania	< 5 Days
Slovakia	< 5 Days
Slovenia	<1 Day
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	< 20 Days
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	<1 Day
Sweden	< 5 Days
The Netherlands	<1 Day
Turkey	<1 Day

Country	Q6 - What is the average timeframe to register a mortgage/charge/hypothec?
Austria	< 5 Days
Belgium	<1 Day
Bosnia & Herzegovina	< 10 Days
Cyprus	<1 Day
Czech Republic	< 60 Days
Denmark	<1 Day

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England and Wales	<1 Day
Estonia	< 5 Days
Finland	< 20 Days
Germany	< 5 Days
Greece	< 5 Days
Ireland	< 10 Days
Italy	<1 Day
Latvia	< 10 Days
Luxembourg	< 5 Days
Malta	<1 Day
Norway	< 5 Days
Portugal	< 10 Days
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<1 Day
Republic of Moldova	< 5 Days
Romania	< 5 Days
Slovakia	< 20 Days
Slovenia	< 60 Days
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	< 10 Days
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	
Sweden	< 5 Days
The Netherlands	<1 Day
Turkey	<1 Day

Country	Q7 - What is the average timeframe to register a change of ownership to a full parcel (viz a title to an existing property)?
Austria	< 5 Days
Belgium	< 5 Days
Bosnia & Herzegovina	<10 Days
Cyprus	< 1 Day
Czech Republic	< 60 Days
Denmark	< 1 Day
England and Wales	< 1 Day
Estonia	< 5 Days
Finland	< 60 Days
Germany	< 60 Days
Greece	< 5 Days
Ireland	<10 Days
Italy	< 1 Day
Latvia	<10 Days
Luxembourg	< 60 Days
Malta	< 5 Days
Norway	< 5 Days
Portugal	<10 Days
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	< 1 Day
Republic of Moldova	<10 Days

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Romania	<10 Days
Slovakia	< 20 Days
Slovenia	< 60 Days
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	<10 Days
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	<10 Days
Sweden	< 5 Days
The Netherlands	< 1 Day
Turkey	< 1 Day

Country	Q8 - What is the average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel where there is no transfer of ownership?
Austria	<5 days
Belgium	<5 days
Bosnia & Herzegovina	<10 days
Cyprus	<60 days
Czech Republic	<10 days
Denmark	<200 days
England and Wales	<5 days
Estonia	<5 days
Finland	<200 days
Germany	<60 days
Greece	<60 days
Ireland	<200 days
Italy	<1 day
Latvia	<10 days
Luxembourg	
Malta	<10 days
Norway	<200 days
Portugal	<10 days
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<5 days
Republic of Moldova	<10 days
Romania	<20 days
Slovakia	<60 days
Slovenia	<60 days
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	<10 days
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	<10 days
Sweden	<5 days
The Netherlands	<20 days
Turkey	<1 day

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Country	Q9 - What is the average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel and register the associated transfer of ownership?
Austria	< 5 Days
Belgium	< 20 Days
Bosnia & Herzegovina	< 60 Days
Cyprus	< 60 Days
Czech Republic	< 60 Days
Denmark	< 200 Days
England and Wales	< 60 Days
Estonia	< 5 Days
Finland	< 200 Days
Germany	< 60 Days
Greece	< 60 Days
Ireland	< 200 Days
Italy	< 5 Days
Latvia	< 10 Days
Luxembourg	< 60 Days
Malta	< 20 Days
Norway	< 200 Days
Portugal	< 10 Days
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	< 10 Days
Republic of Moldova	< 10 Days
Romania	< 20 Days
Slovakia	< 20 Days
Slovenia	< 200 Days
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	< 10 Days
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	< 10 Days
Sweden	< 5 Days
The Netherlands	< 20 Days
Turkey	< 1 Day

Country	Q10 - What is the overall average timeframe to record a transaction in the land registry from the time of receipt of the application to the time that the updated register is available for inspection?
Austria	< 5 Days
Belgium	< 5 Days
Bosnia & Herzegovina	< 20 Days
Cyprus	< 5 Days
Czech Republic	< 60 Days
Denmark	< 200 Days
England and Wales	< 20 Days
Estonia	< 5 Days
Finland	< 60 Days
Germany	< 60 Days

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Greece	< 5 Days
Ireland	< 20 Days
Italy	< 5 Days
Latvia	<10 Days
Luxembourg	< 60 Days
Malta	<10 Days
Norway	< 5 Days
Portugal	<10 Days
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	< 5 Days
Republic of Moldova	<10 Days
Romania	< 60 Days
Slovakia	< 60 Days
Slovenia	< 20 Days
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	<10 Days
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	<10 Days
Sweden	<10 Days
The Netherlands	< 5 Days
Turkey	< 1 Day

Country	Q11 - Comments or Qualifications on the Questions and Responses on Speed of Registration
Austria	
Belgium	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	The speed of registration cannot be shorter than 20 days, because the Cadastre Act prescribes the 20-day waiting period between delivery of the application to the cadastral office and record of the new state into the land registry. To the question 8 : this time (10 days) means the authorisation of the new state of the cadastral map confirmed by the cadastral office, but the registration of the new state itself is usually connected with the change of the property right to real estate which takes more than 20 days because of the before mentioned "waiting" time
Denmark	
England and Wales	Questions 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 have been answered on the basis that the application has no outstanding issues and there are no pending applications that affect
Estonia	Title register and cadastre maps are online. no need to acquire a special certificate on paper. It is prohibited for government institutions to ask the information form the citizens in case the information is already in the hands of government.
Finland	
Germany	
Greece	
Ireland	Time taken to record a transfer of ownership, where the application is in order for registration is on average less than 10 days. Time taken to

	record a transfer and subdivision of a map is on average more than 10 days.
Italy	2. (Percentage of title register available online): as from the year 1982, all the documents included in the title register are available online. Activities are in progress to assure a fully online service going back until the year 1970. 4. (Time to obtain an extract of the title register): The specified timeframe is calculated considering that the 85% of the certified extracts is made available in 3 days, while the remaining - in compliance with specific provisions - must be issued within 20 days. The specified timeframe only refers to officially certified extracts; simple copies are issued within the day of the application. 9. (Time to record a subdivision and transfer of ownership): The subdivision of a parcel and the transfer of ownership are two different and independent activities. Each of them takes one day to be carried out. The specified time is the sum of the time needed to cadastral administration to carry out both the activities, if the interested person submits the second request immediately after the conclusion of the first administrative activity. 10. (Overall average timeframe to process a registration in the land registry): The applications are checked within the day of submission and registered in the data base within the following day.
Latvia	The Land Register Law states that requests for corroboration shall be examined not longer than within a time period of 15 days (art. 72).
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Norway	Concerning question 5 and 8 it's not possible to say something about average timeframe. This is due to the fact that it is the (426) municipalities that record information in the cadastre. Question 5. This will vary a lot from municipality to municipality, this figure (less than 60 days) is therefore very uncertain. Question 8. The deadline to proceed a subdivision according to the cadastre act is 6 weeks. Most municipalities proceed subdivision within this time, therefore we ticked less than 60 days.
Portugal	Note that the Institute of Registries and Notariat is the responsible authority for the land registry, but not for the cadastre. Therefore, the information about cadastre should be checked with «Direção Geral do Território» (cf http://www.dgterritorio.pt/contactos/).
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Republic of Moldova	The provided average time is taking into account ordinary length procedure. To obtain an extract of title take in an ordinary procedure 3 days, but in a speed-up procedure it can be obtained in 1 day (for an additional fee). The ordinary time frame for registration of a transfer is 7 day, but it can last only 1 day in an expedite procedure (for additional fee).
Romania	deadlines may vary from the department where the application is registered (cadastre or land registry)
Slovakia	
Slovenia	Data regarding ownership rights registration are in jurisdiction of Slovenian Land registry so we (Surveying and mapping Authority) only estimated average time.
Spain	In Spain, and in many Latinamerican countries, the system doesn't fit very much with the questions Registration isn't necessary to have a

contractual entitlement. Surveying and marking in the land are neither necessary to segregate a parcel 2 persons (seller and buyer) can agree to segregate a parcel without official surveying and without register it in the Land Registry. Cadastre and Land Registry are two different organizations, each one of them has specialized in a particular role, and they collaborate to ensure the rights of the citizens Registration in the Cadastre is mandatory after the contract, for example a segregation. All citizens, Notaries and Registrars, Public administrations that work in the territory, etc.. are obliged by law to submit the information about the changes in the real estate to the Cadastre. If they don't do it the Cadastre penalizes them and obliges them to do it. Cadastre has a continuous homogeneous GIS for the complete territory. It has physical data of the real estate (location, graphic representation, area etc..) and also the owner/ers (usufructuaries, concensionaries etc). The Cadastral Electronic Office offers all these data and many services for free to facilitate the declaration to the cadastre. (In 2015 the Cadastral Electronic Office had more than 53 Millions of visits!) The registration in the Property Rights Registry is not compulsory. The Property Rights Registry is a juridical register with substantive legal effects on private relationships. As I have said, registration isn't necessary to have a contractual entitlement, but is needed to have them protected against everybody. It serves to ensure legal safety of property rights therefore all the valuable real estates are registered in the Land Registry. But this is not the case with the rural parcels. What do then a seller and a buyer that agree to segregate a parcel? • They can choose to go to the Notary and the Land Registry or not • They can contract a Surveyor, but if it is clear in the cadastre, as it is in the most of the cases, they can use the cadastral services and draw the division in the cadastral maps without contract a surveyor and with zero cost. 1. If they decided not to go to the Land Registry, the new owner is obligate to declare in the cadastre and the civil servants check that the segregation is correct (for example he check that the seller was the previous owner, that the area is correct, that the parcel is not over other parcel, or over public land etc.....)Then he makes the change in the cadastre and notify the result to the new owner. 2. If they decide to go to the land registry, they go first to the notary you can't inscribe your title in property register unless a Spanish notary witnesses the deeds of sale. Under Spanish law a notary's signature is required to 'elevate' a private contract into public deeds that can be inscribed in the land register, so the bottom line in Spain is no notary signature, no inscription in the property register. Notaries are essentially public officials who play a neutral role in drafting and witnessing many types of contracts in Spain. Their job is to ensure that both parties to an agreement understand the terms of the contract, that the terms of the contract do not contravene any laws, and to ensure that the appropriate taxes generated by the transaction are paid. and the process is as follow: The Notary (or the owner) gets through the Cadastral Electronic Office a cadastral certification that included attached a graphic file (GML) with the coordinates of the cadastral parcel. The certificate is used by citizens to describe the parcel in notaries and registry. Citizens must provide then the new representation of the segregation. They use for it the application of the Electronic Cadastral office and it is expressed in the GML cadastral

parcel. This geo-referenced representation is used to update the cadastre if it passes the appropriate graphical and technical validations. (The cadastral cartography is the basis. If there are any error in the cadastre, the technicians are required to present another gml with an alternative representation that represent the reality as an overlay on the cadastral cartography, expressing additionally the twists and displacements that they could appreciate). The technicians, the notaries, the registrars need to ensure that the new parcels fit in the continuous cadastral index map. You assure the graphical fit using an interactive service and web service call "Graphical validation report" available in the Electronic Office of Cadastre. The report in any case validates the transactions giving rise to a new configuration of the parcels. Then this graphical georeferenced representation is qualified by de land registrar and if it is legally ok, the land registrar register the new parcel. Automatically, without human supervision in most cases, the information in Cadastre is modified and the documents for the citizens are generated. Notary and registrars have a feedback. They can communicate the results to the citizens.

Spain

Sweden

The average timeframe to record a subdivision of a parcel is normally five days but the service time for the subdivision itself is longer.

The Netherlands

Note at question 8 and 9: this concerns the singular subdivisions (up to a maximum of 50 parcels per assignment).

Turkey

98% SUCCESS IN SATISFACTION SURVEYS

Country	Q12 - What percentage of cadastre maps is available online?
Austria	100%
Belgium	100%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	61%-80%
Cyprus	100%
Czech Republic	100%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	100%
Estonia	100%
Finland	100%
Germany	100%
Greece	20%-40%
Ireland	100%
Italy	100%
Latvia	100%
Luxembourg	100%
Malta	0%
Norway	100%
Portugal	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	>80%
Republic of Moldova	100%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	100%

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Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	>80%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	100%
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	100%
Turkey	100%

Country	Q13 - What percentage of titles on the digital map is indexed by way of a link to the title registers?
Austria	100%
Belgium	0%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	20%-40%
Cyprus	>80%
Czech Republic	100%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	0%
Estonia	100%
Finland	100%
Germany	100%
Greece	20%-40%
Ireland	100%
Italy	41%-60%
Latvia	61%-80%
Luxembourg	0%
Malta	0%
Norway	100%
Portugal	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	>80%
Republic of Moldova	>80%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	100%
Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	20%-40%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	<20%
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	100%
Turkey	100%

Country	Q14 - What percentage of inspections of the title registers is made online?
Austria	>80%
Belgium	0%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	100%

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Cyprus	20%-40%
Czech Republic	>80%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	100%
Estonia	100%
Finland	<20%
Germany	100%
Greece	20%-40%
Ireland	>80%
Italy	>80%
Latvia	>80%
Luxembourg	0%
Malta	0%
Norway	20%-40%
Portugal	>80%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100%
Republic of Moldova	0%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	0%
Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	61%-80%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	>80%
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	100%
Turkey	100%

Country	Q15 - What percentage of inspections of boundaries on the map/cadastre is made online?
Austria	>80%
Belgium	41%-60%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	61%-80%
Cyprus	20%-40%
Czech Republic	>80%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	100%
Estonia	100%
Finland	<20%
Germany	20%-40%
Greece	0%
Ireland	>80%
Italy	>80%
Latvia	0%
Luxembourg	100%
Malta	0%
Norway	20%-40%
Portugal	41%-60%

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Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100%
Republic of Moldova	0%
Romania	0%
Slovakia	0%
Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	61%-80%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	>80%
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	>80%
Turkey	100%

Country	Q16 - What percentage of applications for certified extracts of the title registers is applied for online?
Austria	>80%
Belgium	61%-80%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0%
Cyprus	<20%
Czech Republic	>80%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	100%
Estonia	100%
Finland	<20%
Germany	0%
Greece	0%
Ireland	100%
Italy	0%
Latvia	20%-40%
Luxembourg	0%
Malta	0%
Norway	>80%
Portugal	>80%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100%
Republic of Moldova	<20%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	<20%
Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	41%-60%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	>80%
Sweden	>80%
The Netherlands	100%
Turkey	100%

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Country	Q17 - What percentage of digitally certified extracts of the title registers is processed paper free and issued electronically?
Austria	>80%
Belgium	0%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0%
Cyprus	<20%
Czech Republic	>80%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	>80%
Estonia	100%
Finland	<20%
Germany	0%
Greece	0%
Ireland	100%
Italy	0%
Latvia	<20%
Luxembourg	0%
Malta	0%
Norway	0%
Portugal	>80%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	100%
Republic of Moldova	0%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	0%
Slovenia	61%-80%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	20%-40%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	>80%
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	0%
Turkey	0%

Country	Q18 - What percentage of digitally certified extracts of the title map/cadastre is processed paper free and issued electronically?
Austria	
Belgium	41%-60%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0%
Cyprus	<20%
Czech Republic	>80%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	>80%
Estonia	100%
Finland	20%-40%
Germany	20%-40%
Greece	0%

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Ireland	100%
Italy	>80%
Latvia	0%
Luxembourg	100%
Malta	0%
Norway	<20%
Portugal	41%-60%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	>80%
Republic of Moldova	0%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	0%
Slovenia	61%-80%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	61%-80%
Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	>80%
Sweden	100%
The Netherlands	100%
Turkey	0%

Country	Q19 - What percentage of transactions on the register is fully electronically processed?
Austria	100%
Belgium	0%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0%
Cyprus	<20%
Czech Republic	<20%
Denmark	100%
England and Wales	>80%
Estonia	100%
Finland	<20%
Germany	0%
Greece	0%
Ireland	<20%
Italy	>80%
Latvia	<20%
Luxembourg	100%
Malta	100%
Norway	20%-40%
Portugal	20%-40%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	41%-60%
Republic of Moldova	0%
Romania	20%-40%
Slovakia	0%
Slovenia	100%
Spain (Colegio de Registradores)	20%-40%

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Spain (Spanish Directorate General for Cadastre)	>80%
Sweden	<20%
The Netherlands	41%-60%
Turkey	100%

Country	Q20 - Comments or qualifications on the questions and responses on OnLine Availability and Electronic Access
Austria	
Belgium	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
England and Wales	On question 13, the title number is available through the digital map, but there is not actually a direct link to the Register.
Estonia	All information is online.
Finland	
Germany	Concerning question12: The cadastral map is fully available online. Fees can't be payed electronically.
Greece	
Ireland	While all transactions are recorded on an electronic register, only specific transaction types are fully processed electronically; the range of fully electronic transaction types will increase over time.
Italy	13. (Index map to titles): In compliance with special law provisions, in the last years the Italian cadastral administration has started up the implementation of the so-called Integrated Real Estate Register, aimed at fully integrating the cadastral and land registries databases, in order to get an integrated representation and management of all real estate data, both concerning the physical description of the assets (including the possibility to surf and make searches on a geographical basis) and related to the rights and owners. This project is still in progress; the percentage shows the state of the art resulting from the activities already carried out, and refers to a fully integration of information. The integration of the remaining part has still a lower quality level, including cases of partial or missing correspondence.
Latvia	
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Norway	
Portugal	Portuguese immovable property registry system lays on a title system. According to the article 7th of the Land Registry Code the land registry generates the legal presumption (iuris tatum) that the right exists and belongs to the registered holder within the terms on defined by the registry entry. The Portuguese system relays in a national and digital data base, without territorial jurisdiction. The certified information from the Land Registry is a public authentic document, even the one delivered online, which means it provides full proof of the facts contained therein. The land registry informations does not include maps, only tex reference to the cadaster parcel number. Land Registry and Cadaster are distinct

authorities. Currently, the information exchange between the land registry and the cadastre implies the contribution of the interested parties, except for some local pilot projects. There is an ongoing project to integrate information between the cadastre and land registry in the future. Pursuant to article 104 of the Land Registry Code (LRC), anyone can apply for certificates of registry information and archived documents, as well as oral or written information about its contents. It is a consequence of the public nature of the land registry. There is no need to prove a legitimate interest. When requesting information, besides the identification of the applicant, one must also indicate the immovable property's number of description (the number in the land registry), parish and municipality where it is located in (article 111 § 4 LRC). In general, the law does not allow requesting information only by indicating the owner's name. This is based on the right to privacy granted by our Constitution and by the principle which establishes that personal data cannot be used for a different purpose from the one for which it has been collected. Portuguese land registry collects personal data to carry out the rights and charges over the public real estate (according to article 106 LRC), and not to publicize the immovable assets of each person. Only courts and judicial authorities can overcome this rule to protect other fundamental rights. There are several ways to access information from the Land Registry: 1 - Certificates in paper: The land registry certificates contain the reproduction of the description and registry entries in force relating to an immovable property and information about pending requests, unless it has been requested with respect to all registry acts, including those which have ceased its effects, having expired or having been cancelled. 2 - Permanent Certificate (Online): In Portuguese «Certidão Permanente» - made available by the Order 1513/2008. It is an online certificate, with the same content as the one in paper - all registry acts in force and the pending requests. This information is continuously updated, including all the new registries and the pending requests relating to that immovable property. To access the permanent certificate you should enter www.predialonline.pt, fill in the request and the system will provide you an access code. This code allows the visualization of information through the Internet during the time period of the permanent certificate (1 year). Although it is a .pdf format, it is not a frozen image of the registry, it is continuously updated, as the pdf file is generated each time you access the information using the code. 3 - Simplified land registry information (Online): In Portuguese «Informação Predial Simplificada». It was created by the Order 54/5011. This information is not certified. It is automatically obtained from the land registry information system. It shows the essential elements of the description of the immovable property, of the person entitled to the property's rights and charges, and indicates the existence of mortgages, annexes and any other encumbrances, charges or other registered acts, as well as the pending requests. 4 - Uncertified photocopies (on paper or in PDF format): Simple copies of the registry sheet to be obtained at the land registry office.

**Former Yugoslav
Republic of
Macedonia
Republic of Moldova**

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Romania	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain	14,17 and 19 are estimate. I am only sure of the question related to cadastre
Spain	Online availability does not mean that citizens are able to access online y their on. Besides, online availability does not guarantee by itself the best efficiency. Effects and costs should be also taken into account to evaluate the efficiency of the System.
Sweden	E-services gives private persons free access to detailed information about their own real properties and site leasehold rights. E-identification is required to use this service. if someone wishes to use property information in their business they can connect their own system to any of our services. They can also contact any of our retailers who have ready-to-use applications for searching in the real property register.
The Netherlands	
Turkey	LAND REGISTRY BOOKS AND OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE LEGALY ARCHIVED ALSO.
