



# XXVII FIG CONGRESS

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Volunteering  
for the future –  
Geospatial excellence  
for a better living

## Open Access Data:

Why we want Access to All Data, but are Hesitant to Share Our Own Data.  
The Issue of Trust Revisited, with a focus on the Land Market

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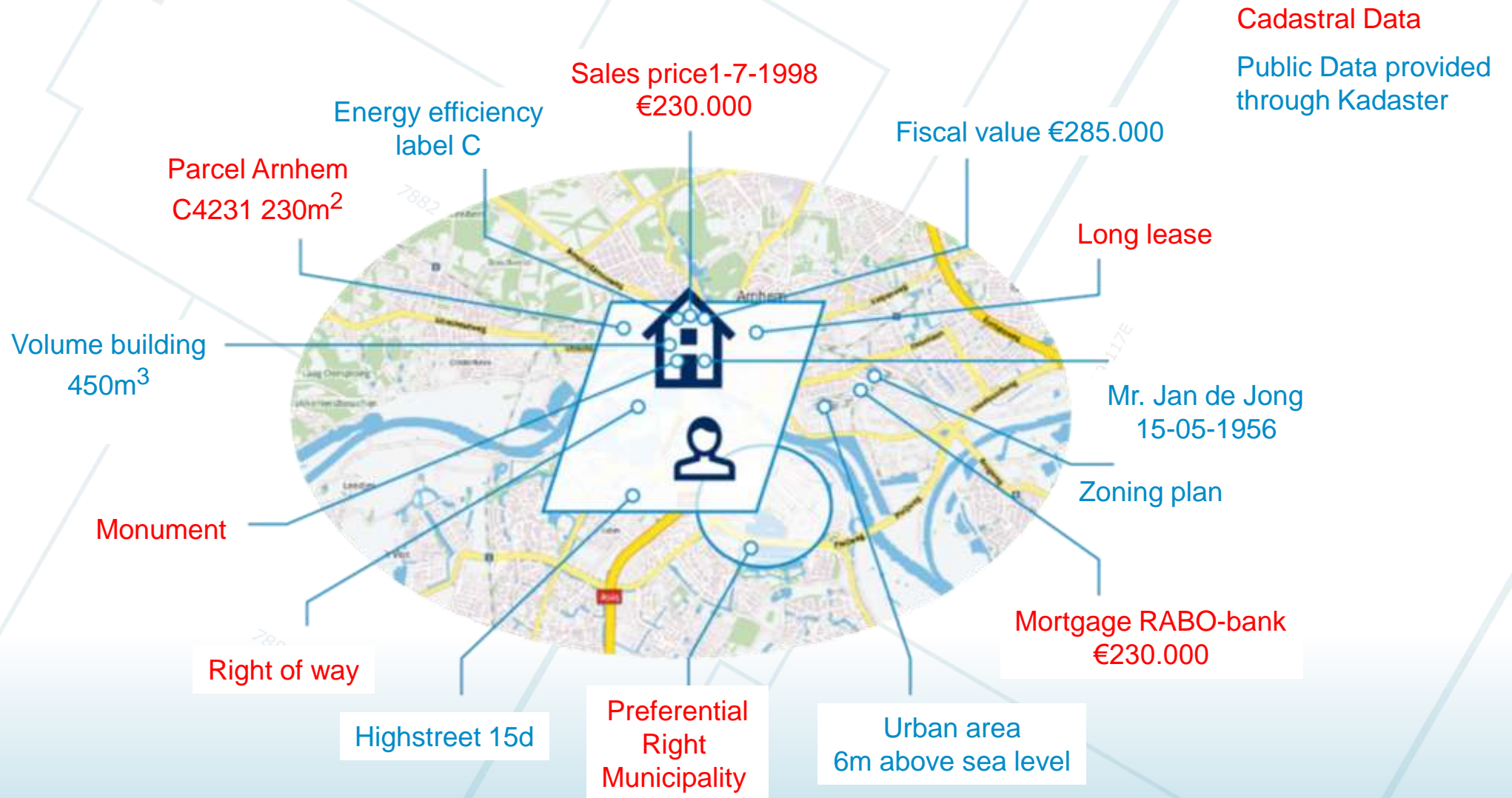


# Introduction and overview

- Digitalisation has given a boost to availability and accessibility of spatial, cadastral and land register information
- Data sharing is key (dataspace is the new 'buzz word').
- Balancing personal data spaces with access to data by governments and private sector has become an issue
- This requires a rethinking on sharing information



# A wealth of accessible information on real-estate







# Open Access Data brings many benefits

- Transparent land market (legally and financially)
- Shared information base for all parties
- Efficient land market open to all parties
- Prevention of fraud
- Legal security (rights, restrictions, responsibilities) for all

How does this fit in the digital age?

How can we accommodate personal and land market dataspace?



# European Digital Rights and Principles



## People at the centre

Digital technologies should **protect people's rights, support democracy, and ensure that all digital players act responsibly and safely.** The EU promotes these values across the world.



## Freedom of choice

People should benefit from a **fair online environment, be safe from illegal and harmful content,** and be empowered when they interact with new and evolving technologies like artificial intelligence.



## Safety and security

The digital environment should be **safe and secure.** All users, from childhood to old age, should be empowered and protected.



## Solidarity and inclusion

Technology should **unite, not divide, people.** Everyone should have access to the internet, to digital skills, to digital public services and to fair working conditions.



## Participation

Citizens should be able to **engage in the democratic process** at all levels and have **control over their own data.**



## Sustainability

Digital devices should support **sustainability** and the **green transition.** People need to know about the environmental impact and energy consumption of their devices.



# Rules of the Game

Digital strategy

Data strategy



Digital Markets Act

Digital Services Act

AI Regulation

Data Governance Act

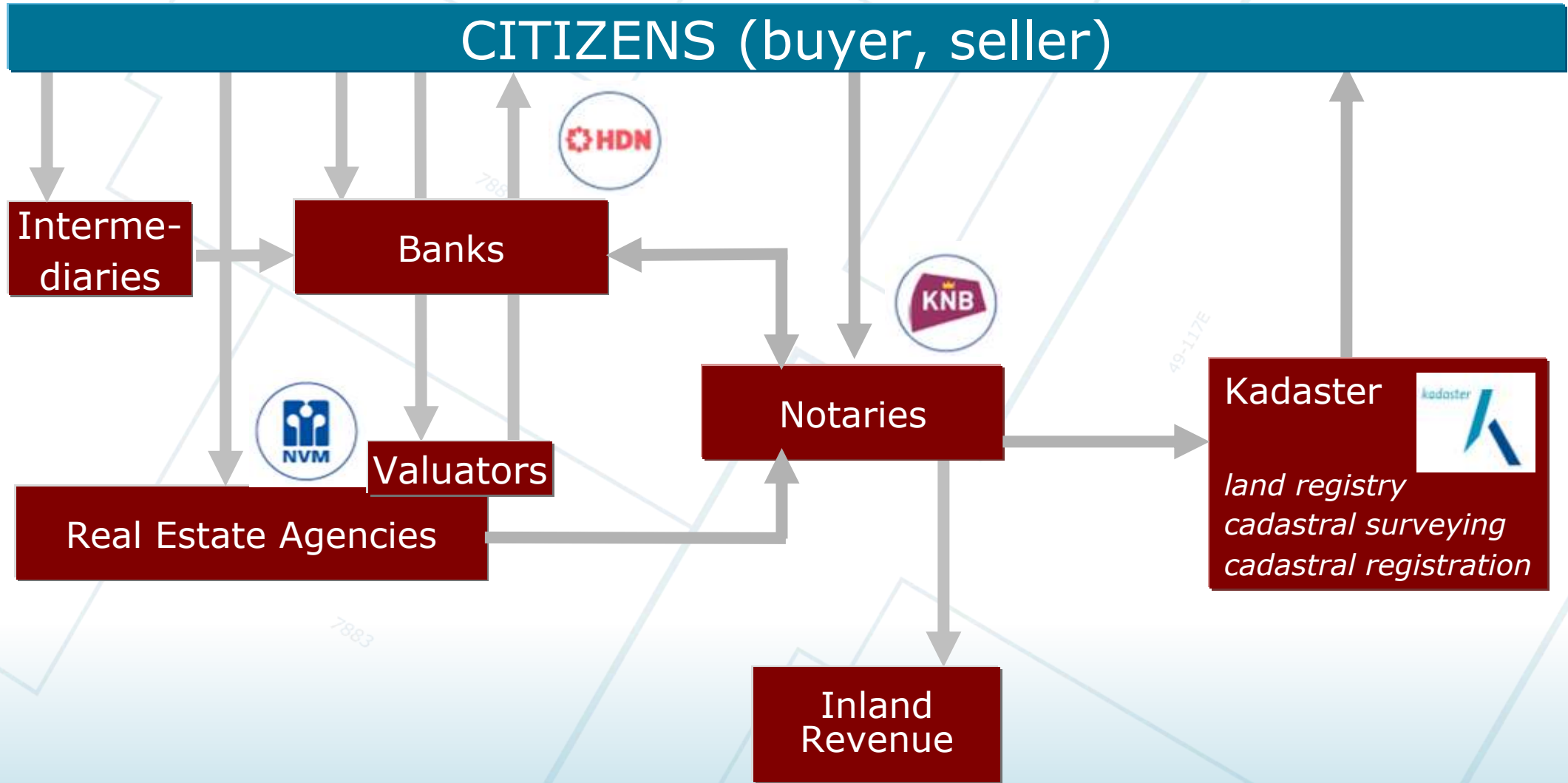
Data Act

Open Data Directive

GDPR



# Real estate transaction chain in the Netherlands





# Guiding principles of the future ecosystem (largely in agreement with EU digital principles)

(legal) security  
at earlier stage



By retrieving validated data directly from the source, we offer (legal) security at an earlier stage

insight and overview



Citizens and chain partners have insight into information and process and know what is expected of them

control of data



We enable the citizen and chain partners to actively control their data

interoperability



The guiding principle is that the system of agreements is open to everyone and relies as much as possible on existing standards

security



Information exchange only takes place at a high security level



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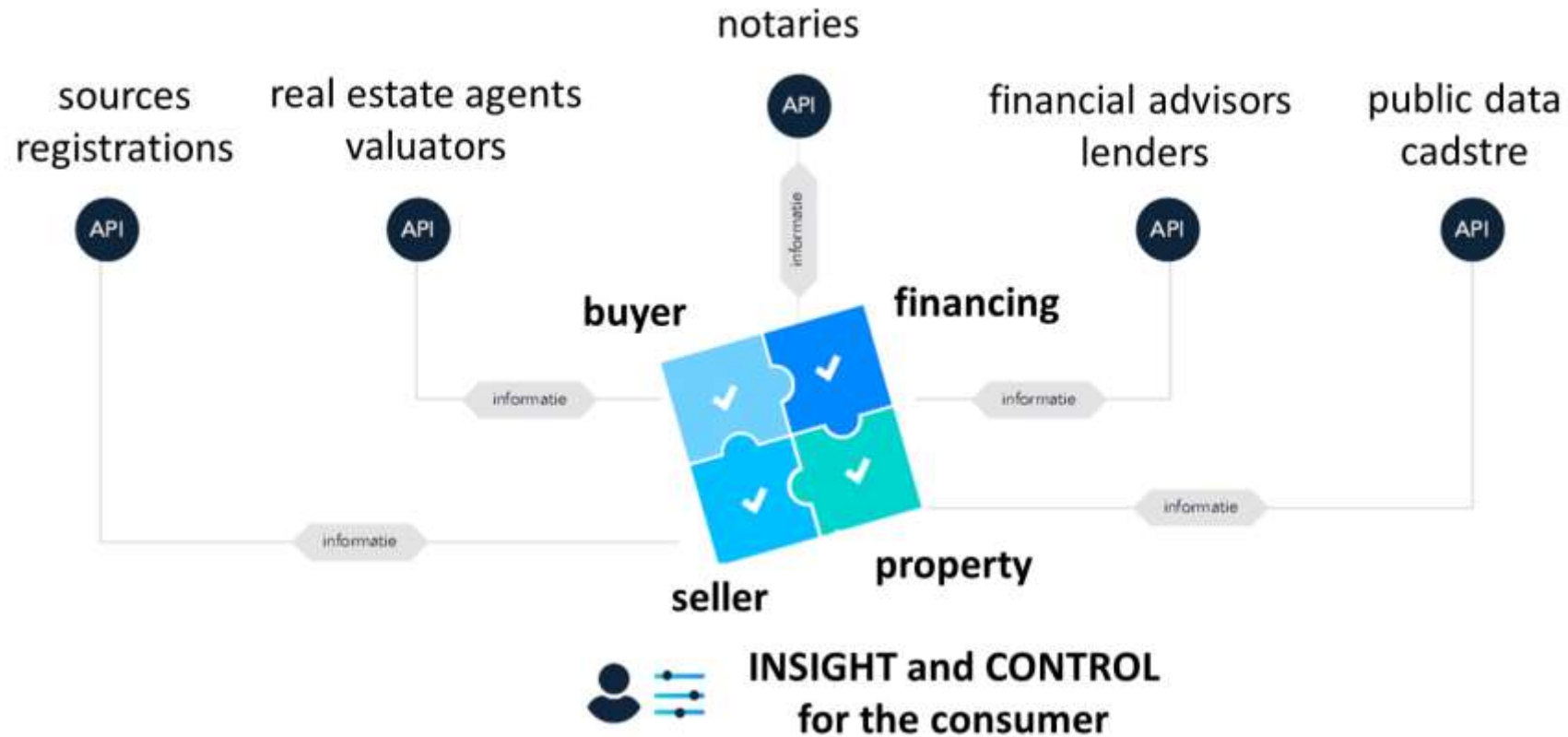


- ✓ Buyer OK
- ✓ Seller OK
- ✓ Property OK
- ✓ Financing OK





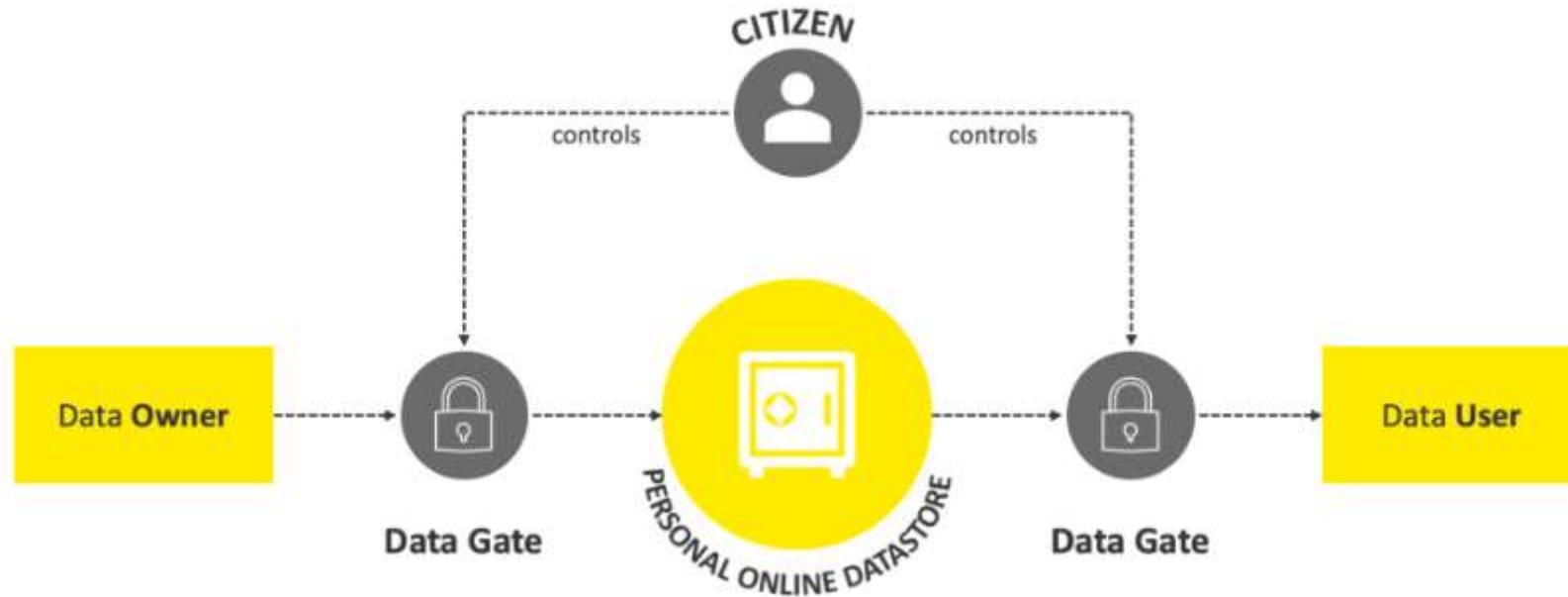
# Resulting information eco-system for carefree dealings in real-estate



Focal points: legal and financial based on a shared trust framework



# Flemish information platform (Flemish Data Utility Company)

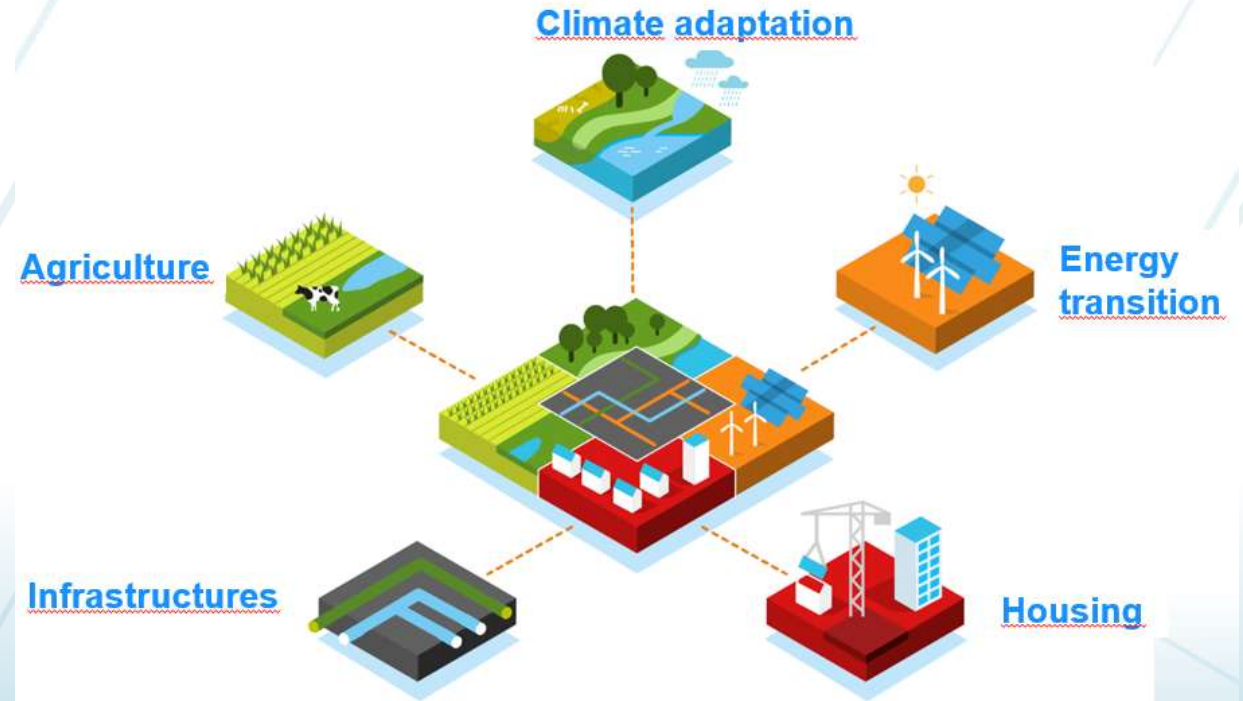


Focal point: opening public and cadastral information based on a public-private trust framework



# How “fair” are cadastral/LR data in other domains?

Cadastral/LR-data have many uses and serve many needs





# Cadastral/Land Registry-data in other domains

**Findable**

**OK**

**Accessible**

**API's, Data at the source**

cadastral parcels HVD (open); LR: open access

**Interoperable**

**Semantics, Currency**

**Re-usable**

**Partly**

**Metadata**

**Semantic Interoperability**

**European Data Policies**

data governance act, data act, open data directive





## Concluding remarks

- **Openness of cadastral/LR data brings many benefits: it is the basis for an effective land market, provides legal security for all and also serves societal issues at large**
- **At the same time digital rights and principles are key and citizens should be able to control their personal dataspace**
- **Cooperation between all parties based on trust frameworks is a good basis for balancing these issues**