Standard Summary Project Fiche

Project Number: SR9906.04

Title: Economic reform

Sub-Programme: Strengthening of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic and implementation of the National Cadastre Policy

Geographical Location: Slovak Republic

Objectives

Cadastre and Land Registration is one of the sectors providing essential services within a market economy playing a large part in supporting the four freedoms (movement of goods, services, people and capital) of the acquis and hence the internal market.

The establishment of a fully functional Cadastre and Land Registration sector is one of the key elements of the economic transformation process as it provides the guarantee for private property and safe and secure legal title to all land and property.

This programme is designed to reinforce the activities of the Cadastre and Land Registration sector in Slovak Republic as part of the long term development of this sector. It will support the development of the National Cadastral Policy in providing user-oriented services based upon the cadastre. It will continue previous PHARE investment to strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastral Authority of the Slovak Republic (GCCA) and Cadastre Office staff by training and provision of equipment.

Description

The proposed project conforms to the strategy for implementation of the Enhanced Cadastre in the Slovak Republic that was agreed by GCCA in December 1998 as a result of recommendations made by the PHARE Project 9514.01.01. The TA element is divided into two stages (sub-projects) targeted towards policy development, the technical development of the GCCA and meeting the needs of the user community. The investment programme is designed to support these activities.

Sub-project 1

Sub-project 1 will set up the environment and infrastructure for further development:

- Provision and management of user-oriented Cadastre and Land Information services including strategic and policy planning, budgeting and analysis within supplier and user organisations in government bodies, training in management and specific technical fields.
- A study/trial for a Parcel Information System suitable for the eventual support of IACS (Integrated Administrative and Control System).
- Setting up of Management and Technical Training services for staff of GCCA and other users of Cadastre and Land Registration in government organisations on how to deal with a change in emphasis towards a user focus.

Sub-project 2

Sub-project 2 will build on the results of Stage 1 and provide:

- A study of requirements for valuation services in a market economy including
- A trial of valuation services
Specific technical training in management of user-oriented services

Investment in the 1999 programme will support further development of the Cadastre under Phase 2 of the agreed strategy to implement the Enhanced Cadastre. Phase 1 of this strategy will be completed with the conclusion of the 1998 programme investment in mid-2000. By that time there will be a strong, stable and consistent infrastructure for the Cadastre that can be used immediately to support the next phase. Phase 2 will concentrate in improving technology to support services to customers and further improving data capture efficiency as well as integrating map and alphanumeric data.

Institutional Framework

The recipient institution is GCCA and its supporting institutions and offices which form an independent body established at the Ministry level and reporting directly to the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Fogas. At present, the District Cadastral Offices are under the control of the local State Administration. In a resolution adopted on 28.4.1999 the Government of the Slovak Republic includes Cadastre in its list of priorities (see Annex 9, par. B1) and requires, with Measure No. 5 (see Annex 9) the rewording, by 30.11.1999, of related Acts with the aim of detaching cadastral activities from the system of local state administration. To speed up the legislative preparation, the Government of the Slovak Republic has included all necessary changes of Laws in the Plan of Legislative Tasks for the year 1999 with a timetable for submission of changes in the Laws by 30.9.1999 (see Annex 9, par. B2). Taking these facts into consideration, it is expected that by end of year 1999 a final decision of the Slovak Parliament will be made. This means that in the year 2000 the GCCA will regain budgetary and management control of the District Cadastral Offices that are responsible for all of the work in creation and maintenance of the Cadastre.

Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance to GCCA - for development of National Land Policy</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment – Upgrade of IT, communications, roll-out &amp; testing</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation Arrangements

Recipient Authority Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic (GCCA), responsible for technical and executive matters.

Implementing Agency Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU), responsible for procurement, contracting and accounting related issues.
**Implementation Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of tendering</th>
<th>Start of Project Activity</th>
<th>Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Environment**

No environmental impact report is necessary

**Rate of return**

Not applicable.

**Investment criteria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Method of meeting criterion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catalytic effect</td>
<td>The programme is complementary to state investment programmes in the Cadastre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additionality</td>
<td>The State budget for expenditure on the Cadastre is app. 8 MEUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability</td>
<td>The programme opens up the eventual possibility of increased revenues and eventually total recovery of costs of Cadastre operations by the GCCA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>No direct competition within the Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Annex 1 – LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX**

**Pre-Accession Institutional Strengthening of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastral Authority of the Slovak Republic and implementation of the National Cadastre Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wider Objective</th>
<th>Indicator of achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators will be measured</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To facilitate the creation of a functioning market economy. Preparing for EU entry and meeting the obligations of the acquis:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Objectives</th>
<th>Indicator of achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators will be measured</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implemented National Cadastral Policy</td>
<td>Land market growth</td>
<td>Annual National Economic Indicators; GCCA statistics on Registrations, Title challenge rates, number of customer services, number of owners identified, progress of Land Title Consolidation programme</td>
<td>Continued support from government for registration projects; strong support from related institutions – government and others; agreement on National Cadastre Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cadastre accepted instrument in Land Market</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased service provision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of registrations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Strengthened GCCA - Service based organisation | Reduction in delays | Annual National Cadastre registration statistics from GCCA | Optimised organisation of Cadastre |
| | Increased registration rate | Customer satisfaction surveys | No major changes in government policy on Civil Service, etc. |
| | Customer satisfaction | | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Outputs</th>
<th>Indicator of achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators will be measured</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved operation of the Cadastre</td>
<td>Efficiency of Registration</td>
<td>Quarterly measurements by GCCA and Regional Survey Offices of Registrations per person per unit time, Unit Costs for common tasks and Data Inconsistency rates</td>
<td>Development is properly staged and managed with full justification by cost-benefit analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changes in Unit Costs for common tasks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long term investment plans are in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Database consistency</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Strengthened Cadastre staff | Increased effectiveness of training | GCCA and Regional Offices Annual and quarterly measures of training-days/staff member (categorised), course effectiveness | Staff available and willing to learn; management acceptance of need for training |
| | Increased staff recruitment/retention | Recruitment rates, resignation rates | Staff prepared to stay with GCCA |
| | | | |

| Improved security of rights | Reduced error rates | Independent evaluation (annual) and GCCA and Regional Office (quarterly) measures of Owner complaints, Records of identified errors/number of records, data inconsistency rates. | There is a justified requirement for improvements. |
| | Improved database consistency | | Customer complaints/comments are accurately kept. |
| | Fewer complaints | | Historical records of Cadastre available |

<p>| Improved customer service | Turnaround of orders | GCCA/Regional Office measures of fulfilment rates, Customer satisfaction surveys; range of services offered | Services can be well defined; User are involved; Suitable metrics for measuring demand/response are kept and new forms of information delivery – Internet, etc are exploited appropriately |
| | Fewer complaints | | |
| | Increased services | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective Land Policy Group</th>
<th>Co-operation between all stakeholders in the Cadastre</th>
<th>Clearly defined and accepted National Cadastre policy</th>
<th>Well managed Cadastre operation</th>
<th>Efficient use of resources</th>
<th>National statistical or independent measures of Legislative maturity and acceptance of legislation in relation to Cadastre.</th>
<th>GCCA indicators of investment programmes</th>
<th>No fundamental changes in Civil Code or Constitution; suitable progress in Cadastre legislation; an appropriate Cadastre organisational structure; no over-riding externalities and that the LPG exists and is supported by all stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td>Indicator of achievement</td>
<td>How, When and By Whom Indicators will be measured</td>
<td>Assumptions and Risks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Training</td>
<td>Number of training days and range of courses relative to requirements</td>
<td>Reviews by GCCA and Regional Cadastre Offices on the range of courses attended, Training Days/member of staff; Student and management feedback statistics</td>
<td>Participants are available, appropriate course evaluation is carried out and there is total management commitment to training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Training</td>
<td>Course evaluation statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Management feedback on course effectiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical Training</td>
<td>Number of training days and range of courses relative to requirements</td>
<td>Reviews by GCCA and Regional Cadastre Offices on the range of courses attended, Training Days/member of staff; Student and management feedback statistics</td>
<td>Participants are available, appropriate course evaluation is carried out and there is total management commitment to training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management Training</td>
<td>Course evaluation statistics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Management feedback on course effectiveness</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Infrastructure</td>
<td>Improved equipment, improved support, effective use of assets</td>
<td>GCCA management statistics on comparison of IT capability against work requirements; downtime statistics and support response rates Database consistency measures. Feedback on new services, proposals for further services and growth in use of National Cadastre Server</td>
<td>Incremental development strategy for IT IT management strengthened through training IT investment and services are justified and precisely defined Data are fit for purpose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Equipment Supply, training, Project management, service definition)</td>
<td>Increased data consistency in Cadastre Information Systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy Support and Technical Assistance</td>
<td>New services defined introduced and supported by Cadastre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Advice, support, training)</td>
<td>Greater acceptance of Cadastre policy, greater satisfaction by stakeholders</td>
<td>Legislation passed Stakeholder satisfaction with Cadastre Additional/improved services</td>
<td>TA Support must be backed up with training and counterpart staff</td>
<td></td>
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ANNEX 2 - Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule (MEUR) for Project Number SR9906.04

Name of programme: Pre-Accession Institutional Strengthening of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic and implementation of the National Cadastre Policy

Project nr.: SR9906.04

<table>
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<td>Contracted</td>
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<td>4.20</td>
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<td>Disbursed</td>
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<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.20</td>
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</table>

Time Implementation Chart for Project Number SR9906.04

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<th>Component</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<th>2002</th>
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<tr>
<td>Institution Building</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA Stage 1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA Stage 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment supply</td>
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</table>
## Indicative Cost Breakdown

### Institution Building component (Technical Assistance) - Sub-project 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total (EUR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.1 Fees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>International long term experts</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>294.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National long term experts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>International short term experts</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>420.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>National short term experts</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>120.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A.2 Allowances</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing Allowances</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.200</td>
<td>52.800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily Allowances</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>129.600</td>
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<td><strong>A.3 Direct Costs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretarial support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local travel</td>
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<td><strong>A.4 Reimbursables</strong></td>
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<td>International Travel</td>
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<td>Special actions</td>
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<td>- Study Tours</td>
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<td>12.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Seminars/conferences</td>
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<td>8.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Translations/Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Contingencies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
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### Institution Building component (Technical Assistance) Sub-project 2

<table>
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<th>Duration</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.1 Fees</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International long term experts</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>14.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>National long term experts</td>
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<tr>
<td>International short term experts</td>
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<td>14.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>National short term experts</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A.2 Allowances</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing Allowances</td>
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<td>2200</td>
<td>26.400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily Allowances</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>69.120</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A.3 Direct Costs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Staff</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretarial support</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Local travel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.4 Reimbursables</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>International Travel</td>
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<td>26.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Study Tours</td>
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<td>10.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Seminars/conferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Translations/Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Contingencies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>590.000</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL Technical Assistance: 1.700.000 EUR**
Annex 3 – Indicative Cost Breakdown – Investment component

The IT investment will conform to the IT strategy being developed by the GCCA and will strengthen the capability of the District, Regional and Central Cadastre offices. Estimates of the breakdown by hardware and software are given below:

| Equipment and customised software systems to support service provision including customer supply systems, order management and accounting. | Hardware | 105.000 |
| | Software | 295.000 |
| Geographic Information Systems (hardware and software) for a parcel information trial | Hardware | 170.000 |
| | Software | 330.000 |
| Further support for Cadastre and Land Registration data capture and maintenance, including advanced workstations and software for integrated Cadastre. Systems to increase effectiveness of Cadastre operations including workflow and work management systems. | Hardware | 850.000 |
| | Software | 250.000 |
| Further advances in communications particularly to facilitate user access. | Hardware | 450.000 |
| | Software | 50.000 |

**Total (in EUR)**

2,500.00
Annex 4 – Relationship with previous PHARE activities and other financial sources

The GCCA has received significant foreign assistance from Phare during the period 1993 – 1998

The Phare 1993 programme provided 2 MEUR to this sector of which approximately 1.75 MEUR was allocated to Equipment Supply and 0.25 MEUR to TA. The Equipment Supply included the supply to the cadastral Offices of PC LAN equipment, including servers, PC workstations and associated peripherals and standard basic software to introduce the computerised title registration system. A further supply of GIS equipment including hardware, software, large format scanners, output plotters and a large format high resolution film plotter was delivered. Provision was also made for GPS equipment and an aerial photography campaign.

The Phare 1994 programme provided 3 MEUR of which 2.5 MEUR was allocated to Equipment Supply and 0.5 MEUR to TA. The Equipment Supply included servers, workstations, associated peripherals and LANs for the cadastral offices (the number of cadastral offices was increased from 56 to 79). Support for central computer (ATM network, DB2 database management system and UNIFACE development kit) was installed. Also procured were two analytical photogrammetric plotters and a digital photogrammetric instrument, GPS receivers and digital field survey equipment instrument, high-resolution scanners and high-resolution plotters. More than 25,000 sq. km of aerial photography has also been contracted.

The Phare 1995 programme provided 1 MEUR of which 0.54 MEUR was allocated to Equipment Supply and 0.46 MEUR to TA. The Equipment Supply included the first phase of Central Communication Facilities (WAN with district offices), renewal of the cadastral map print facility and completion of aerial photography for territory of Slovak Republic.

The TA programme under the 1995 programme has allowed GCCA to define and agree a high level strategy for the development of the Enhanced Cadastre. The Phases are firstly reinforcement and stabilisation of the existing modernisation programme followed secondly by development of customer service systems and lastly by implementing a fully integrated Cadastre system.

The Phare 1993 - 1995 funds are fully allocated and projects are implemented.

The Phare 1998 programme has allocated 3.5 MEUR funding to this sector which is currently being retargeted to complete the first stage modernisation and provide an urgent response to the administrative reform. It has the following specific objectives:

- completion of the first phase of the re-equipment, modernisation and restructuring of the GCCA and its supporting institutions
- reinforcement of the methodological control of the work of the Cadastral Offices following the administration changes of 1996
- the establishment of a coherent National Cadastral Policy which will further elaborate the Strategic Plan of the GCCA (1998-2005), and the options for the methodological, human, legal and technical development of the cadastre, taking into account the specific policy issues of the sector (institution building, market transition, EU accession, land markets, administrative sector reform). This include specifically the drafting of detailed technical specifications (detailed design) for the system design and an Introductory Study which elaborates how to proceed with the system integration task.

Projects in the 1998 programme are adopting a practical approach to the development of the new system, and in particular, to address the problems created by the lack of maintenance of the various real estate registers and cadastral maps.

On the Phare 1998 programme TORs were delivered to CFCU. The TS is in administrative process with expected contracting starting in 3.Q 1999.
The GCCA itself has a number of ongoing state budget funding related projects:

1. Population of the cadastre of real estates with title information
   This is ongoing, to date 2.6 million urban parcels and 1.4 million rural parcels are fully loaded (a further 2.7 million rural parcels are registered in simplified form). The remainder of rural parcels cannot be loaded until the ownership relations are clarified through the land title consolidation programme (or some other similar process). It should be noted that title data can be loaded in complete form (i.e. with cadastral boundary information) or in so called “simplified form” where there is no boundary information recorded.

2. Cadastral Map renewal
   The cadastral map renewal programme is under the control and supervision of the Cadastral Institute. The actual methodology used depends on the particular cadastral history of the cadastral unit in question. The recent Phare ES procurements have introduced the necessary technical systems, and the methodology to apply to a planned 100 cadastral units per year is now under development. The aim is to produce a digital vector cadastral map as the output deliverable. To date more than 190 out the 3500 cadastral units have digital vector cadastral maps.

3. Land and Title Consolidation projects
   The number of projects started to date to the end of 1998 was 572: each cadastral unit requires 4 man/years of effort. The result of this process is the resolution and satisfaction of all legal claims to properties, and the regularisation of the titles. However, there is no attempt to rearrange the shape or size of the property units, nor is there any attempt to mark out the results in the field. This work has been carried out by private sector survey companies. The responsibility for financing of these projects is split 60/40 between the Ministry of Agriculture and GCCA and the implementation is split between the district land offices and the district cadastral offices. A further 616 projects have been started in 1999.

4. Development of digital cartographic products
   The Institute for Geodesy and Cartography assisted by the Research Institute of Geodesy and Cartography is developing procedures and assembling the necessary technical means for introducing digital map production of the 1:10,000 map series. A topological database based on the 1:10,000 series mapping is also under development, which is aimed at producing data for GIS purposes. A similar initiative is under way with the 1:50,000 scale base map series.

5. Development of national digital orthophotos coverage.
   Following the Phare supported photographic campaigns, there are experiments proceeding with the development and introduction of digital orthophotos at scale of 1:10,000, and also at a larger scale (1:2,000) for urban and cadastral purposes. This work is to be carried out by the IGC, CIZ, and with the assistance of the RIGC.

6. Data Migration of the central database
   This project involves the first stage data migration to the new central computer. The GCCA will directly fund work on the data model, and the preparation for connectivity with the cadastral offices is under preparation.
Annex 5 – Feasibility Studies

Strategic Review Study of the Cadastral System in the Slovak Republic was carried out in June 1997 by Mr Theo Bogaerts, independent expert nominated from EC.

A feasibility study on the Enhanced Cadastre was carried out in March 1998 by Mr Richard Baldwin, reinforced by the Project No. SR 9514.01.01
Annex 6 – Relevant Laws and Regulations

A. Regulations relating to the Cadastre

a) Law
1. Act 162/1995 Real Estate Cadastre and entries for ownership and other rights to the real estates
2. Act 67/1071 about the Administrative procedure (Procedural rules)
3. Act 99/1963 Civil Juridical Rule
6. Act 180/1995 Land Title Consolidation Act
7. Act 145/1995 Administrative charges

b) Decrees
2. Decree of GCCA No: 157/1996 by which the Act 180/1995 is executed
3. Decree of GCCA No: 331/1996 which states

B. Related Basic Legal Norms (Acts, Decrees and Regulations of the Government)

1. Civil Code (Code of Civil Law)
2. Trade Code
3. Act 317/1992 on tax from Real Estate
4. Act 318/1992 on Tax on Heritage, Donation, and on Transfer and Transition of Real Estate
5. Act 328/1991 on Bankruptcy
6. Act 511/1991 on Tax Administration and about the changes in the system local financial institutions
8. Act 11/1990 about the State owned enterprises
9. Act 70/1997 on Expatriates Slovaks
10. Act 202/1995 Foreign Exchange Act
11. Act 372/1990 about offences (violations)
12. Act 369/1990 about the municipalities
14. Act 278/1993 about the administration of the State property
15. Act 282/1993 about the reduction of some property injuries made to churches and religious societies
16. Act 92/1991 about the conditions about the transfer of State property to another entities (Act on big privatisation)
17. Act 229/1991 about the regulation of ownership rights to the land and the another agricultural property
19. Act 180/1995 about some measures on arrangement of ownership to land
20. Act 64/1997 on using of the land in garden colonies and about the settlement of the ownership to them
21. Act 293/1992 about the modification of ownership rights to Real Estate
22. Act 323/1992 about the notaries /Notary rules/
26. Act 50/1976 about the urban planning and the construction rule
27. Act 182/1993 about the transfer of ownership to flats
28. Act 221/1996 about the regional and administration arrangement
29. Act 42/1992 about the reform of property relations and the settlement of property claims in co-operatives
30. Act 215/1995 about the Geodesy and cartography
31. Act 270/1995 about the State language of the SR
32. Decree of the Ministry of Finance SR No: 465/1991 about the prices of buildings, lands, vesture, about the compensations for the temporary using of the land
33. Regulation of the Government 208/1992 about the rent of the agriculture and forest Real Estates and about the rent of the Agriculture farm
34. Regulation of the Government 152/1996 about the basic tariffs of levies for the ablation of the agriculture land from Agriculture Land Fund
Annex 7 – Relevant Strategic Plans

The GCCA is formulating a cohesive Strategic Plan which will provide a framework for the further development of the cadastre and land registration sector over the medium term future period of 1998-2005. It is based on the "Concept of Development of the Cadastre until the year 2005" prepared by the GCCA (February 1998) and this is to be further developed by the GCCA in the light of the perceived needs of the Slovak society during the EU pre-accession phase. The present consultancy SR 95.14.01.01 “Technical Assistance to the GCCA to support Policy Formulation and System Design” is oriented towards providing assistance in the more precise elaboration of the Strategic Plan, especially in connection with the identification of policy matters, the establishment of a policy framework to provide clear strategic guidance, and the identification of the necessary steps needed to implement the agreed strategy.
Annex 8 – Status of Cadastre Policy Reform in the Slovak Republic

1. Background: the driving forces

The accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union requires the establishment of compatible economic and political structures able to support the internal market and is one of the major aims of the Slovak Government at the present time. This preparation involves fundamental reform activities, especially in the areas of legal approximation, public administration and institution building, and the adoption of the *acquis communitaire*.

The cadastre and land registration sector is one of a number of sectors which provide essential services within a market economy and play a large part in supporting the four freedoms (movement of goods, services, people and capital).

The establishment of a fully functional cadastre and land registration sector is one of the key elements of the economic transformation process, as it provides the guarantee for private property and safe and secure legal title to all land and property. It provides the fundamental mechanism for the recording and transfer of assets from one legal entity to another, establishes usage rights, and provides the basis for credit through mortgage and security for development financing, and hence provides the operating framework for all Land Market activity.

Unlike the accession process experienced by the existing 15 member states, all of the CEE countries have special problems in this sector, as, prior to 1989, these countries had little public institutional, administration, or legal support for private property. The records built up for more than one century were no longer systematically updated, rapidly became inaccurate or were modified to represent usage rather than ownership.

The key policy forming issues at the present time are driven by:

- The Accession to the European Union
- Transition to the Market Economy
- Land markets
- The Role of the Land Administration Agency- Institution Building
- Financing options and economic impact

1.2 The role of government institutions

Within the market economies in recent years there has been a reappraisal of the role of government and its supporting institutions. Government is increasingly seeking ways of divesting itself of responsibilities for many aspects of administration, through contracting out, public / private sector partnerships / reassessment of core business areas and concentration of increasingly scarce public sector resources on essential matters.

An increasing amount of administration is concerned with information flows. This is highly suited to automation and electronic data processing, and the rapid spread of Intranet and other network technology means that new opportunities are opened for information management and access. The infrastructure investments are very high, the operational costs are high, and the data loading / data conversion tasks is immense. The traditional viewpoint of organisations that are considered to be offices of the State Administration is that they are mandated with specific (usually administrative or technical) tasks, which must be carried out according to precise Government regulations, often spelling out in great detail the technical standards to be implemented.

The following policy issues arise:

- costs of modernisation
- reassessment of the core business activities
- determination of the market needs
• staff and professional development in order to retain staff in an increasingly competitive labour market
• modern management practices, staff retraining and the introduction of IT
• reduction of state contribution and increase of cost recovery
• public/private sector Cupertino and alternative structural models
• quality control and standards: there is a shift from licensing to quality assurance methods

GCCA is experiencing the affects of all of these policy issues and is formulating strategies to deal with them. However, resources are essential to implement them in a controlled and predictable manner.

1.3 Financing Options

There is an overriding political-ideological decision that will dictate policy development concerning finance of the Cadastre and Land Registration sector. The Government is faced with a choice between the following three alternatives.

1. The state is correcting past injustice. The state is therefore responsible for correction of past misdeeds or providing compensation. In this case the state must pay.

2. The state must “kick start” the land market process and spur on the economic transition, and so state investment is justified economically.

3. The user pays. The person who receives the (financial) benefit of a process should bear the costs.

There is a move in many governments towards increased cost recovery and most Cadastre authorities in market economy countries, where they exist, are able to reduce dependence on state funding. Some (Netherlands, New Zealand) are essentially private companies. The long term vision of GCCA is to reduce its direct funding and become a self-sustaining organisation. However, considerable strengthening will be required.

2. Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastral Authority of the Slovak Republic

The Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority (GCCA) of the Slovak Republic is charged with responsibility for the management and upkeep of all land registration and cadastral records within the country. It also has responsibility for the provision of basic geographic data (geodetic control, state map series and other geographic data). In the past ten years the GCCA has concentrated upon the immediate reforms necessary to support the establishment of the legal framework for private property; the establishment of a national network of offices able to serve the needs of clients; the provision of immediate basic technical infrastructure within the cadastre and title sector (PC based LAN and database systems), the introduction of modern technology (computer assisted cartography, digital and analytical photogrammetry, GPS technology and GIS), and also support for the immediate objectives of property restitution and land consolidation. PHARE support of 7.5MEUR has been allocated within the 1992-1998 programmes, and the completion of the SR 9807 programme will essentially complete the first phase of the reconstruction and modernisation.

2.1 Accession to the European Union.

Preparation for the accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union involves fundamental reform activities, especially in the areas of legal approximation, institution building and public administration reform.

Article 222 of the EC Treaty states that the Union shall in no way prejudice the rules in Member States governing the system of property ownership. Article 54(3) (e) explicitly calls on the Commission to establish the freedom whereby nationals of one member state may acquire and use land and buildings in another member state. This is further supported by Directives 63/261 and 63/282 which concern the right to acquire, occupy or exploit any property.

The following policy issues are important:
• Support for the internal market. There can be no discrimination in law between nationals of the member States with respect to property ownership.

• The Common Agricultural Policy and the Integrated Agricultural control system (IACS). The enactment of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) requires the development of a system of reporting for production of agricultural produce (for subsidies) based on farm unit and areas under cultivation. This requires a comprehensive database/reporting system to be constructed in line with regulation 3508/92 (technical issue)

• Reform of public administration and institution building. This requires investment and development of structures able to apply fully the acquis communitaire (especially in agriculture, environment)

• The establishment of functioning market economy. This implies the creation of an economically viable agricultural sector, including establishment of Land Administration institutions, development of private sector financing, information services and viable farm units as well as support for the residential and industrial sectors of the land market.

2.2 The Transition to a Market Economy

The transition to a market economy must rectify the consequences of the period of socialist government. It requires the creation of a “framework” which provides the legal basis for the secure ownership and transfer of property assets, affords legal protection (ultimately through the courts as the last resort), and introduces the idea of “market value” and credit financing (i.e. professional market valuation and mortgages) as the mechanism of facilitating exchange of property.

The special problems in the Cadastre and Land Registration sector created by the socialist policies need to be comprehensively addressed:

• the legacy of the socialist agricultural policy: the creation of large field units reflecting socialisation of agriculture and loss of ownership boundaries

• the separation of usage and ownership: the change of the land records system to reflect usage rather ownership

• expropriation of property followed by later restitution

• lack or poor records of changes in ownership, especially in the cases of inheritance

• accuracy and completeness of the records concerned with land administration: the records were not systematically updated

• the state and the co-operative as the major owner and occupier of land

• the lack of market mechanisms, e.g. valuation unconnected to market value, financing mechanism absent and/or poorly understood

• the creation of viable farm units: restitution has lead to excessive fragmentation leading to uneconomic farm units

2.3 Land Markets

The Land Market includes the regulating institutions (the land registers, the legal basis, the cadastre), the players (land owners and tenants), the goods and services (land and its usage) and the financial instruments (mortgages, credit, valuation and taxation). The State plays an important role in each of these sectors - it is a regulator, a land owner itself, and also a major financier and revenue raiser. The policies in the land market sector are therefore profoundly influenced by the role of the State, perhaps more so than in other markets (e.g. financial or trade).

A well developed land market can be characterised as follows:

• a sound legal basis for ownership with open trading of property rights

• recording and registering systems that are well implemented with secure institutional structures and well regulated activities
land owners and tenants that are active and represent a range of different stakeholders including a strong private sector and corporate players
land and buildings can be traded, leased and be used as security; there is a variety of assets available, apartments, residences (various sizes), offices, commercial building and agricultural land holdings
the financial instruments are clear and well supported with sufficient range and low risk
clear government policy to create strong and clearly understood regulating authorities with a favourable environment for investments and providing strong individual motivating forces.

2.4 Developments in Cadastre and Land Registration sector during the period 1989-1998

Following the political changes of 1989, the cadastral and land registration sector was restructured in order to try and quickly put in place a nation-wide cadastral system based on a new institutional organisation, a new legal framework supporting private property and also the supporting technical infrastructure based on relatively simple technical systems.

- The GCCA was established as an independent authority (at the Ministry level) consisting of a central executive branch, two (later three) supporting institutes and a national network of regional and district cadastral offices. However in 1996, management and budgetary responsibility of the District Offices was transferred to the State Administration and each district cadastral office became simply one department of the district administration offices. GCCA lost direct control of these offices which are central to the maintenance and creation of the Cadastre.

- In 1991/3 new legislation was passed to establish the new “Cadastre of Real Estates” as a unified system consisting of both a textual part (legal and administrative record) and a graphical part (cadastral map) which would provide the registration of ownership (title) for all land and property. Additional legislation was concerned with the establishment of rules and regulations for land consolidation programmes and establishment of the basis for land restitution. These have been later amended by further acts, concerned with land title consolidation, entries to the cadastre, the role and responsibility of the GCCA, and the professional regulation of surveyors. There are also amendments to the above acts which have been proposed or passed including amendments to the Civil Code.

- The new “Cadastre of Real Estates” (CRE) came into operation on 1 January 1993. The CRE is unified; i.e. both the legal title and the physical description are contained in the CRE. At present all of the title registration data is held in computerised databases; the longer term aim is to achieve a fully integrated computerised system. In February 1999, more than 190 out of the total 3500 cadastral units are available in digital vector form.

- Each of the 79 district offices has been equipped with PC-based network which run systems to manage the title information. There is also a ledger type application which tracks the applications submitted to the cadastral offices.

- A central server contains the contents of the former central database which have been partly ported to a new (PHARE funded) machine. A project in the 1998 Programme will address how to fully integrate the databases between the central and district systems.

- A Virtual Private Network is being put in place, funded by PHARE, to allow district offices to communicate electronically with the central system.
2.4.1 Achievements

The GCCA is currently completing the first phase of the modernisation of the sector. This has involved the following steps:

1. The establishment of an adequate legal framework able to support the title to land and property and also support the conveyance process. Approximation with EU legislation is taking place.
2. The first phase establishment of a nation-wide network of offices, which manage the land and property records in each district and provide some services to clients.
3. The completion of the first phase of the modernisation of the technical infrastructure of the land registration sector through the provision of PC based LAN databases within the cadastral offices to manage the title information.
4. The replacement of the old central mainframe computer and porting of the centralised database into the new environment.
5. The provision of information by the cadastral offices in response to requests in order to support the restitution programme (now largely completed).
6. A comprehensive re-equipment of the surveying and mapping sector has been carried out and the Training Centre was created.
7. Successful use of contracting-out to undertake land title consolidation in nearly 30% of the cadastral units.

In addition, GCCA has commenced renovation of the state mapping systems.

2.4.2 Land and Title Consolidation

To address the problems in the agricultural sector, processes of land consolidation and land title consolidation have been developed. A total of 200 of the 3500 cadastral units that exist were subject to the land consolidation process, but by December 1998, only ten were completed. The result of this process, in principle, is the classic land consolidation, where all claims are processed and the land is rearranged into the best possible pattern consistent with legal ownership claims. It is extremely expensive, time consuming, requires the identification and agreement of all participants, and can result in many small parcels if there are many claimants. This work is under the control of the land offices (departments within the district offices of the state administration, not responsible to the GCCA). It is understood that there are no concrete plans to extend this programme to other cadastral units.

Based on experiences with this programme a new Land Title Consolidation Act was created to avoid some of the previous difficulties by concentrating on the resolution of the Land Title problems. The number of projects started to date to the end of 1998 was 572; each cadastral unit requires 4 man/years of effort. The result of this process is the resolution and satisfaction of all legal claims to properties, and the regularisation of the titles. However, there is no attempt to rearrange the shape or size of the property units, nor is there any attempt to mark out the results in the field. This work has been carried out by private sector survey companies. The responsibility for financing of these projects is split 60/40 between the Ministry of Agriculture and GCCA and the implementation is split between the district land offices and the district cadastral offices. A further 616 projects have been started in 1999.

2.4.2 Surveying and Mapping

The GCCA also has responsibility for the production of large and medium scale topographic maps, the maintenance of the geodetic network, and has various other duties associated with the provision of geographic information, international professional relations and the execution of geographic related research of national importance.

A particular task has been the establishment of precise border demarcation and controls for the new territory, the re-observation using modern GPS equipment of the geodetic network, and the upgrading and densification of the control network, in order to support the increased level of surveying and mapping activities carried out by both the GCCA bodies and the private sector.
During the period 1993-1998, the GCCA has also concentrated upon the introduction of modern technology and digital cartographic techniques, largely supported through the Phare programme to support the introduction of modern topographic mapping technology (computer based) and the development of products to support GIS (Geographic Information System) data sets, necessary to support other state bodies, local authorities as well as the private sector.

2.5 PHARE support and ongoing projects
The GCCA has received significant foreign assistance from Phare during the period 1993 – 1998:

The Phare 1993 programme allocated 2M EUR to this sector of which approximately 1.75M EUR was allocated to Equipment Supply and 0.25M EUR to TA. The Equipment Supply included the supply to the cadastral Offices of PC LAN equipment, including servers, PC workstations and associated peripherals and standard basic software to introduce the computerised title registration system. A further supply of GIS equipment including hardware, software, large format scanners, output plotters and a large format high resolution film plotter. Provision was also made for GPS equipment and an aerial photography campaign.

The Phare 1994 programme provided 3MEUR of which 2.5M EUR was allocated to Equipment Supply and 0.5M EUR to TA. The Equipment Supply included servers, workstations, associated peripherals and LANs for the cadastral offices (the number of cadastral offices was increased from 56 to 79). Support for a central computer (ATM network, DB2 database management system and UNIFACE development kit) was installed. Also procured were two analytical photogrammetric plotters and a digital photogrammetric instrument, GPS receivers and digital field survey equipment instruments, high-resolution scanners and high-resolution plotters. More than 25 000 sq. km of aerial photography was also contracted.

The Phare 1995 programme provided 1M EUR of which 0.54M EUR was allocated to Equipment Supply and 0.46M EUR to TA. The Equipment Supply included the first phase of Central Communication Facilities (WAN including district offices), cadastral map renewal print facility and completion of aerial photography for the territory of the Slovak Republic.

The 1998 programme has allocated 3.5M EUR funding to Cadastre which is currently being retargeted to complete the first stage modernisation and provide an urgent response to the administrative reform and has the following specific objectives:

• completion of the first phase of re-equipping, modernisation and restructuring of the GCCA and its supporting institutions
• reinforcement of the methodological control of the work of the Cadastral Offices following the administration changes of 1996
• the establishment of a coherent National Cadastral Policy which will further elaborate the Strategic Plan of the GCCA (1998-2005), and the options for the methodological, human, legal and technical development of the cadastre, taking into account the specific policy issues of the sector (institution building, market transition, EU accession, land markets, administrative sector reform). This include specifically the drafting of detailed technical specifications (detailed design) for the system design and an Introductory Study which elaborates how to proceed with the system integration task.

Projects in the 1998 Programme are seeking a conceptual approach to the development of the next stage system, and in particular, will seek to address the problems created by the lack of harmonisation of the various real estate registers and cadastral maps.

The Phare 1993 - 1995 funds are fully allocated and projects are implemented, those for 1998 programme are under preparation (expected contracting period 3.Q 1999).

2.6 GCCA Funded activities
The GCCA itself has a number of ongoing state budget funding related projects:

1. Data Migration of the central database
This project involves the first stage data migration to the new central computer. The GCCA will directly fund work on the data model, and the preparation for connectivity with the cadastral offices is under preparation.

2. Population of the cadastre of real estates with title information
   This is ongoing: to date more than 2.6 million urban parcels and 1.4 million rural parcels are fully loaded (a further 2.7 million rural parcels are registered in simplified form, without cadastral boundary information). The remainder of rural parcels cannot be loaded until the ownership relations are clarified through the land title consolidation programme or some other similar process.

3. Cadastral Map renewal
   The cadastral map renewal programme is under the control and supervision of the Cadastral Institute. The actual methodology used depends on the particular cadastral history of the cadastral unit in question. The recent Phare ES procurements have introduced the necessary technical systems, and the methodology to apply to a planned 100 cadastral units per year is now under development.

4. Development of digital cartographic products
   The Institute for Geodesy and Cartography (IGC) assisted by the Research Institute of Geodesy and Cartography (RICG) is developing procedures and digital methods for production of the 1:10 000 map series. A topological database based on the 1:10 000 series mapping is also under development, which is aimed at producing data for GIS purposes. A similar initiative is under way with the 1:50 000 scale base map series.

   To complement the PHARE-supported aerial photography campaigns, experiments are in place to develop and introduce digital ortho-photographs at a scale of 1:10 000 together with larger scale (1:2 000) for urban and cadastral purposes. This work is to be carried out by the IGC, CIZ, and with the assistance of the RIGC.

2.7 Remaining Issues in the Cadastre sector

The land problems related to transition in Slovak Republic are particularly acute for the following reasons:

1. Historically, there have been many land reform programmes, which were started but were either not completed before new legislation was introduced, or the programme was simply not continued to completion (notably in 1918 and 1945). This makes the re-creation of the legal ownership situation very difficult.

2. The historic land records basically show the situation in 1948, before the changes introduced by the socialisation of agriculture and forestry. During the period 1948-1989, only some transfers were recorded, (the urban was mostly recorded, the rural sector was mostly not recorded), so the records themselves rapidly became outdated and can no longer be considered accurate.

3. In the Slovak Republic it is normal to divide a property in the case of inheritance between all eligible heirs. Historically this has led to excessive fragmentation of the land and a large number of small land units. Because there has been no systematic update of the records during the period 1948-1989, there are now several claimants for each parcel, and so the parcels of 1948 are effectively co-owned by several claimants today. An added complication is that it is often not clear exactly who are the legal heirs to these parcels.
4. The socialisation of agriculture and forestry has destroyed the historic field boundaries which are shown in the cadastral maps of 1948. Today, the agricultural parcels reflect usage, and consist of large undivided fields which have very few features. Alterations to roads and drainage have also altered the shape of the large fields, cutting across historic ownership boundaries. This makes it very difficult to relate ownership boundaries of the 1948 maps to the present situation on the ground. Of the 12 million parcels that existed in 1948, it is estimated that 9.6 million were rural and forest parcels. The best estimate of the GCCA is that today there are some 3-4 million rural physical parcels actually in existence, representing the result of the usage consolidation that took place under socialist agriculture. However, these parcels have a rather complex legal ownership situation as there is no simple connection between the field pattern of today and the historical ownership records of 1948.

5. Many buildings have been erected during the period 1948-1989, which was erected without regard to the underlying land ownership. Many situations exist where a building has been created by a state enterprise (or other organisation) which, according to the 1948 records, is now located on more than one land parcel.

6. Apartment buildings constructed during the socialist era were not systematically recorded. Under post-1989 legislation, the building co-operative, the state or the local authority is required to transfer the individual flats or apartments to the occupiers. However, in order to carry out this transfer, the full building has to be apportioned in terms of individual ownership of the separate apartments, and (often) co-ownership of common parts. It is estimated that this process will create 1-1.5 million new titles.

Most of the above issues will remain for many years and constrain the operation of the Cadastre while new developments are implemented.

Concerning the GCCA itself, the following are the main residual issues:

1. The reorganisation of the state administration, the increase in the number of district cadastral offices from 56 to 79 and the removal of their direct control creates a number of problems for the GCCA. These include:

   * **Integrity and security.** The cadastral offices have both a legal responsibility and also an administrative responsibility. However, under the revised organisational structure, the decisions of the case officers are subject to the approval of their administrative head. There is a potential conflict in this situation which might compromise the integrity of the legal process.

   * **Staff difficulties.** The increased number of district offices resulted in a shortage of trained and experienced staff. It is especially difficult to develop skilled case officers as it takes time to build up the necessary experience to study the title applications. The recruitment of qualified surveying staff is also difficult, as the private sector is very active and offers distinctly better salaries and opportunities for development. There are few specialist IT staff who are required to overcome day to day problems and cannot fully support the systems.

   * **Budgetary control.** The loss of budgetary control of the GCCA over the cadastral offices created difficulties for the cadastral offices in receiving necessary funding for investments as they are competing for funds with the 19 (approximate) other departments of the state administration within a district.

   * **Quality of data and operational efficiency.** The problems described above will affect the quality of data and operational efficiency of the cadastral offices. Under the revised administrative structure, the GCCA has no direct responsibility for the efficiency and throughput of the cadastral offices.
2. Centralisation versus decentralisation. From a technical viewpoint, the GCCA has responded to the changes by trying to centralise the technical activities for which it has specific responsibility such as the centralisation of the cadastral mapping renewal at the Cadastral Institute of Zilina (see below). The dilemma facing the GCCA is that while a decentralised organisation offers the opportunity for activities to proceed simultaneously and with local knowledge, the execution requires strong local management, technical capability and professionalism - precisely the qualities that are most likely to be affected by the increased number of offices and the loss of direct control.

3. The Technical Infrastructure of the Cadastre is still weak. There are considerable risks to the integrity and security of the Cadastre through lack of support for the systems and maintenance of the hardware and software. Investment in IT will be required for several more years to ensure sustainability and long term development.

4. A long term Strategic Plan is needed for the next stage developments of the Cadastre and Land Registration sector. This Strategic Plan is in the course of preparation under programme SR9514 (Support for Policy Formulation and System Design) and will supply a global vision for the way ahead, address the fundamental policy issues, the step by step plans for progressive improvement in the legal framework and the technical infrastructure. This will be further developed by the GCCA together with SR9807 (TA and Training for System Design) in the light of the perceived needs of the Slovak society during the EU pre-accession phase. Future support for policy formulation is essential to continue the process of institutional strengthening and management training.

5. By no means least, the number of tasks undertaken by Cadastre staff is growing. During 1995 to 1998 the number of tasks grew by more than 100% while staff numbers declined by 5%. Continued investment is essential to ensure that the backlog of cases is reduced to manageable and acceptable levels.

3. Conclusion
The GCCA is the government body most closely associated with Land Administration in the Slovak Republic. It is not involved in high level government policy formulation. However, it is tasked with responsibility for the development and operation of an efficient land registration sector able to meet the needs of the citizens of the Slovak Republic. Traditionally, the approach has been to put in place the legal framework, then identify the necessary technical matters to carry out the mandated tasks. Given the close connection between the performance of this state sector and the impact on declared cabinet level policy (market transition, open and transparent markets, EU membership, the creation of a viable agricultural sector, efficiency in the administration and the promotion of the private sector), land administration authorities cannot adopt a purely technical viewpoint and must consider the wider benefits, - this leads to policy formulation within the cadastral / land registration sector. The cadastral / land registration policy must be a response to the declared government policy aims and should involve active participation and discussion with other operators in the land sector - the other government agencies, the regulating forces, the players, and a response to the introduction of the financing and valuation sectors which underpin the trade in goods and services which herald the transition to the market economy. This area of policy formulation is new to GCCA and needs to be developed to ensure that the Cadastre is a true service sector, able to underpin all its users’ needs. However, the biggest immediate issue facing the operation of the Cadastre is that there is a lack of resources to overcome problems. Any changes are difficult to implement because of the need to continue provision of services vital to the citizens of the country. Many of the problems are long term, but can be overcome in a staged manner given suitable plans and resources. A single ‘big bang’ approach to change will not work because of the size of the problems, the widespread geographic extent and the implications on existing services. A viable implementation plan implies a long term, staged, capital investment programme in staff and equipment and data of which the government of the Slovak Republic can only afford part at this time. ‘Stop-start’ investment, whether by the Slovak government or by the EU, is likely to increase problems rather than overcome them. Only if this investment plan is realised can the Slovak Cadastre become self-sustaining.
Annex 8 RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

On the short-term strategy for the Real Estate Cadastre.

Report on the current state of progress of government tasks in the sector of Geodesy, Cartography and Real Estate Cadastre.

Resolution number 264
Date 31 March 1999
Number of material 1025/1999-04-24
Presenter President of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastral Authority of the Slovak Republic
Proposal Working plan of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the year 1999

The Government

A. Takes into account

A.1 The report on the current situation in fulfilling the tasks of the State in the sector of Geodesy, Cartography and Real Estate Cadastre.

B. Adopts

B.1 Inclusion of the Real Estate Cadastre in the list of priorities of the Slovak Republic for the PHARE programme in the scope of preparation of the Financial Memorandum for the year 1999.

C. Obliges

The President of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastral Authority of the Slovak Republic

C.1 to discuss with the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, in accordance with §51 of the Budgetary Regulation Act, before preparing the initial proposals for the National Budget for the year 2000, the impacts resulting from the Report on the current state of completion of the tasks of the State in the field of geodesy, cartography and real estate cadastre

Before preparing the initial proposals for the National Budget for the year 2000

C.2 to prepare and submit for Government negotiation the short-term strategy for development of the Cadastre of Real Estates

by 14th April 1999

C.3 to submit for a discussion in the Government a proposal for the development programme in the sector of geodesy, cartography and real estate cadastre oriented

Note: this Annex provides English translations of relevant extracts from the full Slovak original.
towards the tasks to be undertaken by the State under government contracts in the field of science and technology.

*by 30th June 1999*

**Heads of the Regional Offices and Heads of the District Offices**

C.4 to pay maximum attention to the personnel in the cadastre divisions, to the increasing the number of employees in order to expedite the completion of the tasks in the real estate cadastre division.

*in the year 1999*

**Measure No. 3**

To the Heads of the District Offices to ensure that the ideal staff qualification structure of Cadastre department is met with a minimum of one University graduate surveyor, one lawyer and one computer programmer, as a vital condition for ensuring functioning of the Cadastre department of the District Office.

*The term, by 30/4/99*

**Measure No. 5**

To the President of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastral Authority of the Slovak Republic, considering the negative aspects of the current state of fulfilment of the tasks of the State in the sector of Real Estate Cadastre as a result of the Act NC S No. 162/1995 on Real Estate Cadastre and Registration of Ownership and other laws on Real Estates (Cadastre law), **to reword the Act** of the Slovak National Council No. 222/1996 Coll. [with the aim of detaching cadastral activities from the system of local state administration and to create specialised state administration] authorities according to Resolution No. 68/1999 of the Government of the Slovak Republic.

*The term, as in the text, by 30/11/1999.*

**Measure No. 9**

The Minister of Agriculture, the President of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastral Authority of the Slovak Republic and the Heads of Regional Offices, following the passing of the law on the State Budget for the year 1999 – adopted chapters of the state budget of Regional Offices to concentrate discussion on informing the interested public about the reasons for breaching the commitment of the Slovak Republic to finish the registration of estate property rights by 2002 (as adopted in Resolution No. 237/1998 of the Government of the Slovak Republic – and the adopted national programme for the acceptance of the *acquis communitaire* in the Slovak Republic).

*The term is as in the text. The task is ongoing.*
DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Government of the Slovak Republic

Adopts

a short-term Strategy for development of the Real Estate Cadastre.

Agrees

B.1 to accept that the Real Estate Cadastre, directed towards the creation of an all-purpose information system of the State, is among the tasks to which the Government of the Slovak Republic gives priority.

B.2 to speed up the legislative preparation of a draft law that changes and amends the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 162/1995 Coll. on the Real Estate Cadastre and on Registering Property and other Rights For Real Estates (the Cadastre Law); to reword the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 222/1996 Coll. with the aim of detaching cadastral activities from the system of local state administration and to create specialised state administration authorities according to Resolution No. 68/1999 of the Government of the Slovak Republic (The Plan of Legislative Tasks of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the year 1999).

The term: to submit for discussion to the Government of the SR by 30 September 1999.

Obliges

the President of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic

C.1 to ensure, within budgetary constraints, that the objectives of the short-term development strategy for Real Estate Cadastre are met.

The term: the task is ongoing.

the Minister of Agriculture, the President of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic and Directors of Regional and District Offices

C.2 in line with the EU regulations No. 3508/92 and 3887/92, to propose the creation of an integrated administrative and control system in the Slovak Republic, based on the data of the real estate cadastre.

The term: by 30 /6 /1999

the President of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic in co-operation with

the Head of the Council for Informatics of the Government of the Slovak Republic

C.3 to create a managing group at the level of Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic, which shall co-ordinate state policy concerning creation and usage of spatial and cadastral information in the framework of the State Information System.

The term: by 30 /6 /1999