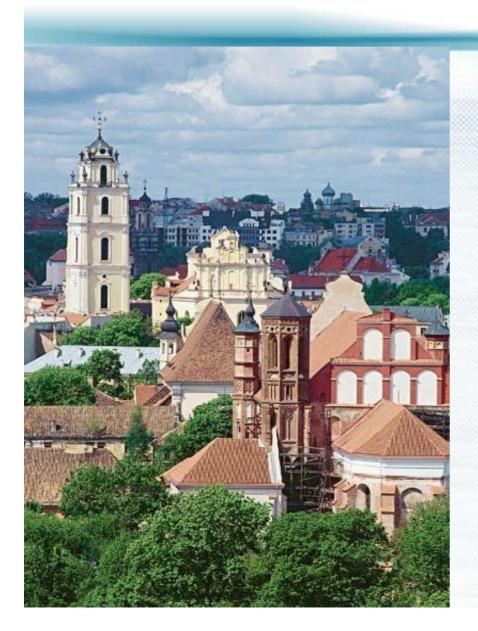


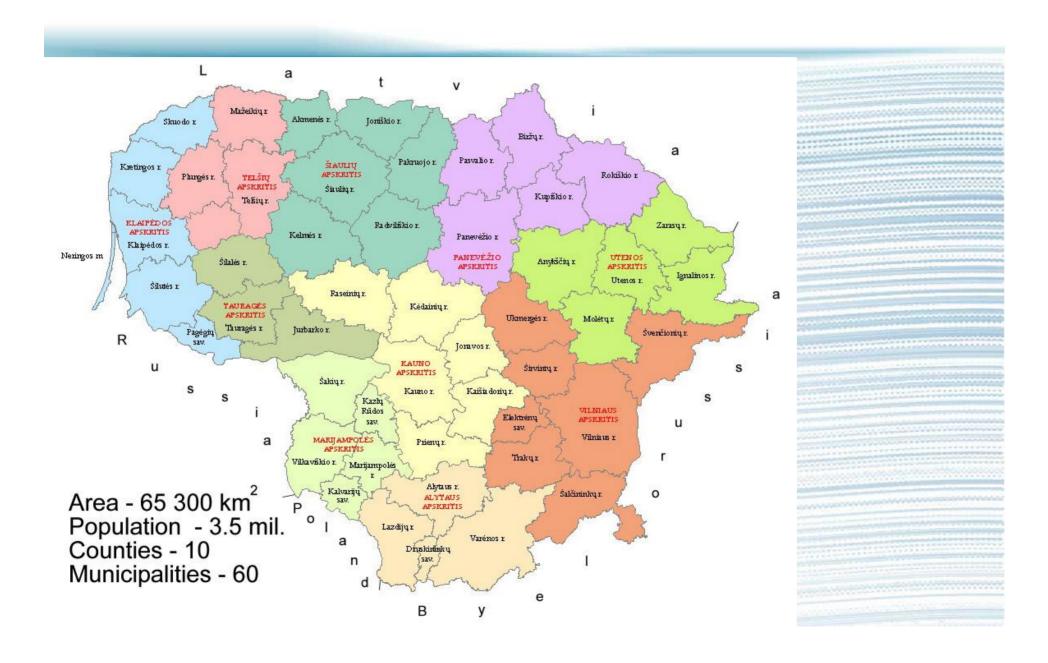
Annual Meeting 2006 SLOVENIA, BLED



LAND ADMINISTRATION IN LITHUANIA

RASAS GOFMANAS JAUNIUS GRIGAS RIMANTAS RAMANAUSKAS KESTUTIS TRECIOKAS

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF LITHUANIA



HISTORY OF LAND ADMINISTRATION IN BRIEF

Middle of XVI century. Statute of Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Land Book.

- first land reform
- first land cadastre
- 1863. Abolishment of serf age
 - reform of landed property (lords' land)
 - beginning of individual farming
- 1905. Stolypin's land reform in Russian empire
 - beginning of free land market
 - local community has got a right to distribute land
- 1918. Independent Lithuanian state
 - broad land reform
 - systematic land cadastre
- 1940. Soviet occupation
 - land nationalization
 - cadastre of collective farms (kolkhozes)
- 1991. Restoration of independence
 - land ownership restitution and privatization
 - building of real property cadastre and register



LA INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Surveyors and valuators' **Public sector** associations as Owners or (public servants) a professional applicants to Non profit unions real property seeking, legal power Real property administration system **Private sector** Mixed sector (surveyors and (registrars, cadastrars, valuators) cartographers and notaries) Profit seeking and Limited profit seeking, limited legal responsibility responsibility

BASE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LAND ADMINISTRATION IN LITHUANIA

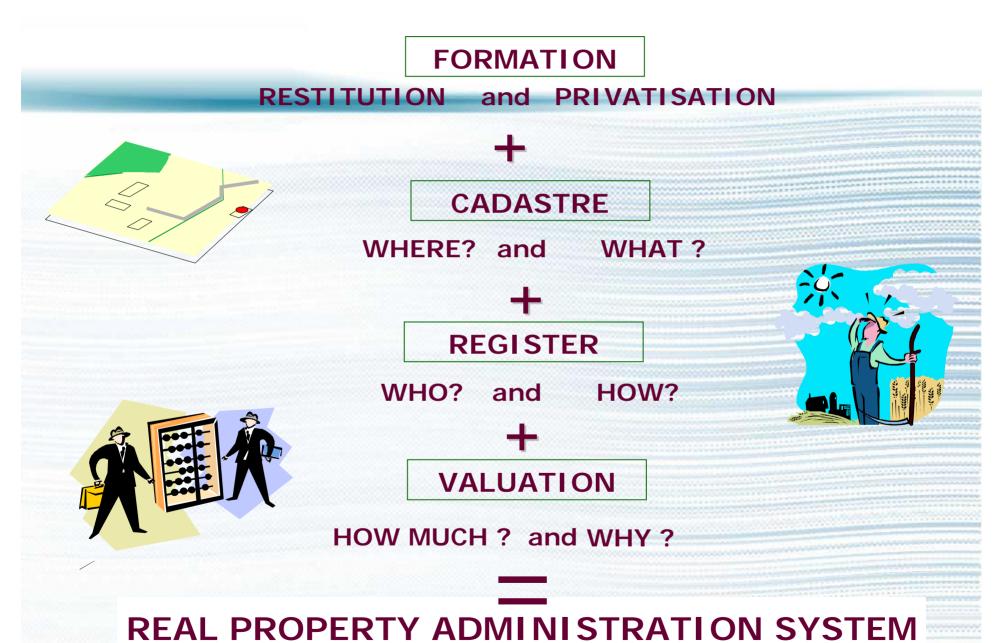
- Constitution, Civil Code, Government Programmes, laws and other legal acts
- UN ECE Guidelines on Land Administration (1996)
- "e-Government Concept" harmonised with e-Europe 2005

 An Information Society For All
- Cadaster 2014 a Vision for a Future Cadastral system (FIG Commission 7 (1998))
- Experience gained in other western countries and adaptation of best practices
- EU directives, international development trends

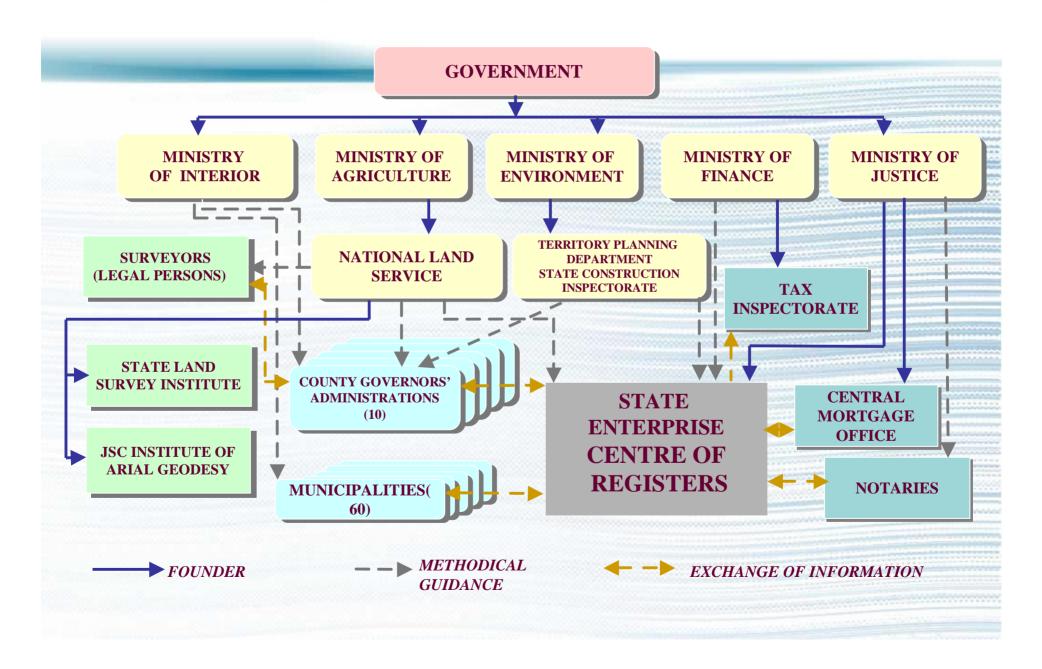
KEY POINTS OF THE LITHUANIAN LAND ADMINISTRATION

- Real Property Cadastre and Register in one organisation
- Textual and graphical data are integrated and public
- Full national coverage with orthophoto maps
- Only the data stored in the Central Database of Real Property Register have legal status
- Cost recovery principle
- Cadastral works performed by state and private sector on fair competitive basis
- Individual valuation is performed by state and private sector on fair market basis

CORE OF LAND ADMINISTRATION

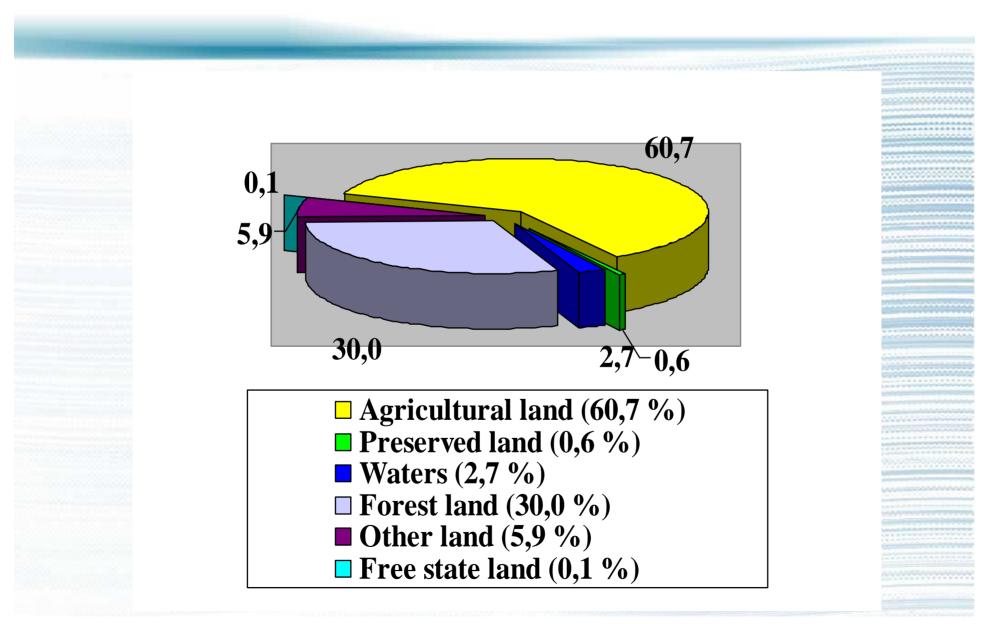


ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF LITHUANIAN REAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM



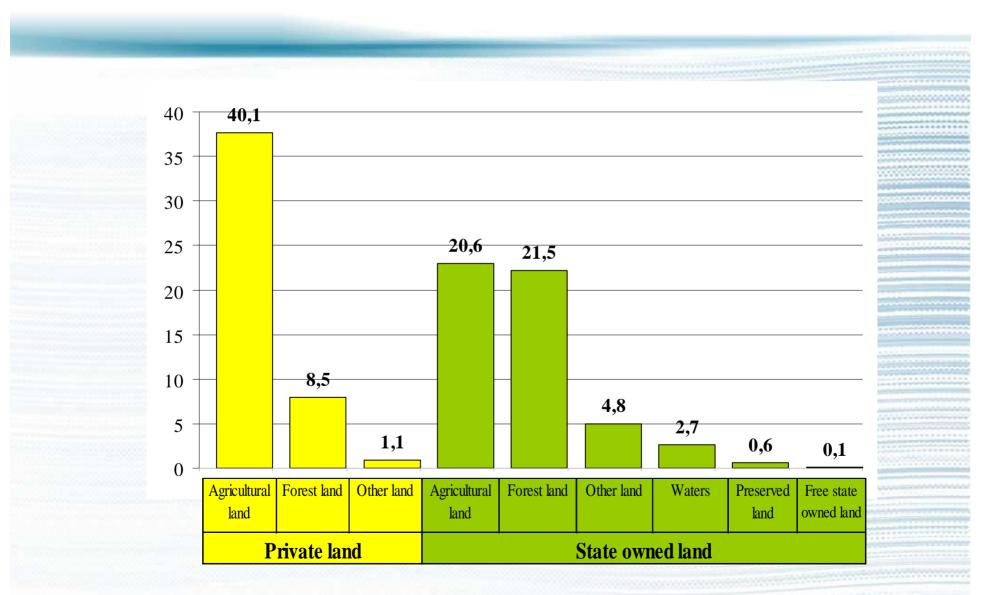
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND STOCK ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PURPOSE OF LAND USE

ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 2006 (IN PERCENT)



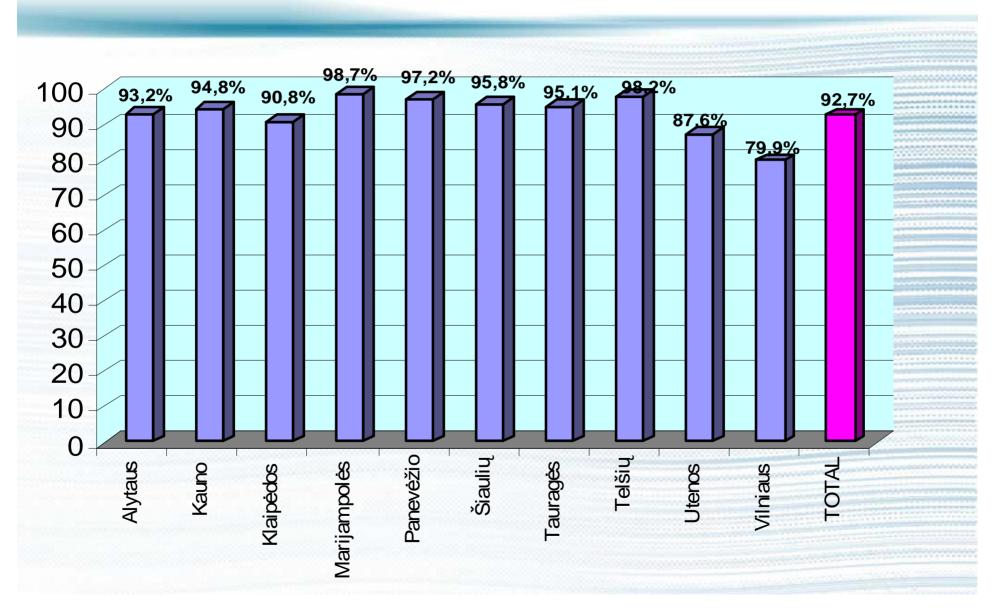
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ACCORDING TO THE OWNERSHIP FORMS

ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 2006 (IN PERCENT)



IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND RESTITUTION IN COUNTIES

ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 2005



LITHUANIAN REAL PROPERTY CADASTRE AND REGISTER

Unified

- Property objects and rights in single organization and single system
- Land and constructions (houses, apartments, premises, utilities, roads, railways, etc.) in single system
- Value information is in the same single system
- State and private properties are treated equally

Centralized

- Central data bank for the whole country
- Legal status has data only in central data bank

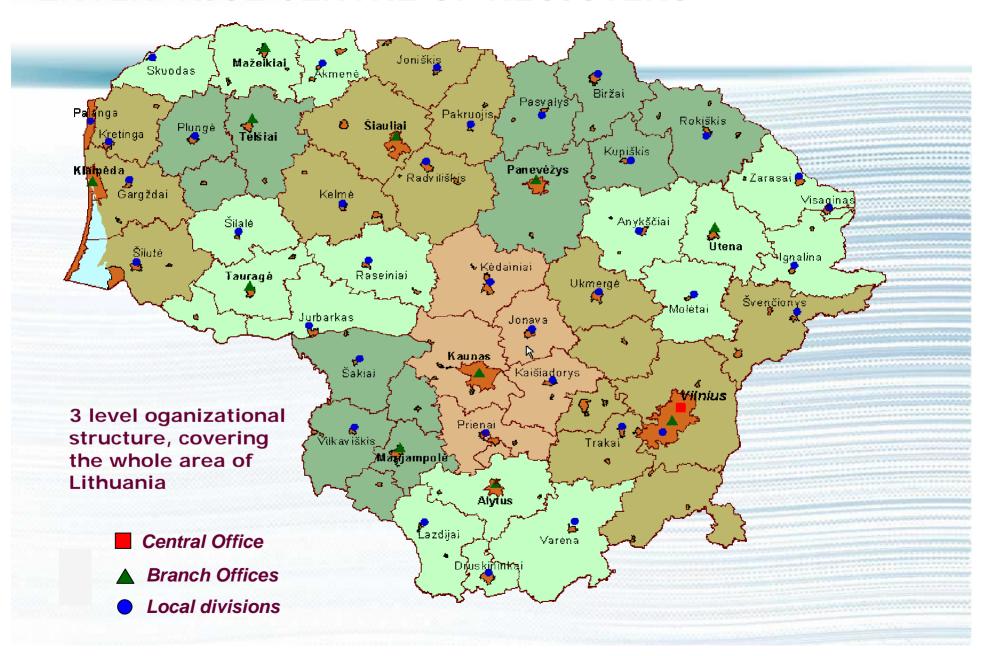
Digital

- Cadastre and legal data (graphical and descriptive) covers whole country
- Legal force has only digital data (extracts of databases)
- Data services available on-line (e-services), e-transactions in process

Multipurpose

- Property guaranty, taxation, valuation, market service
 Self financed
 - Full cost recovery from fees of the clients

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STATE ENTERPRISE CENTRE OF REGISTERS



RESPONSIBILITY FOR

Real Property Register

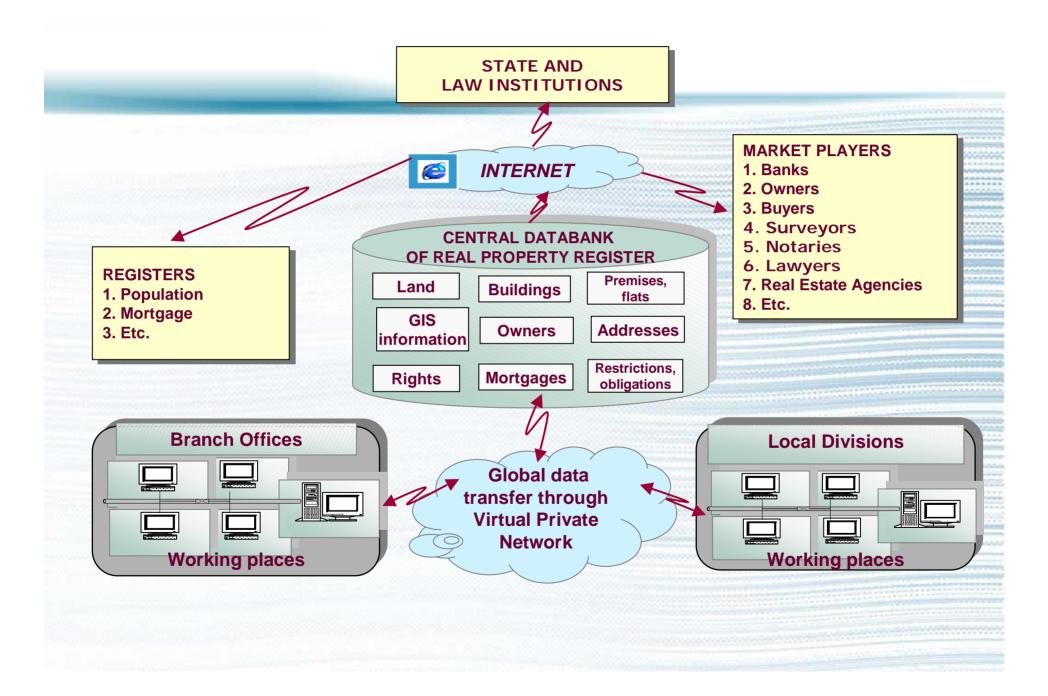
Real Property Cadastre

Real Property Valuation

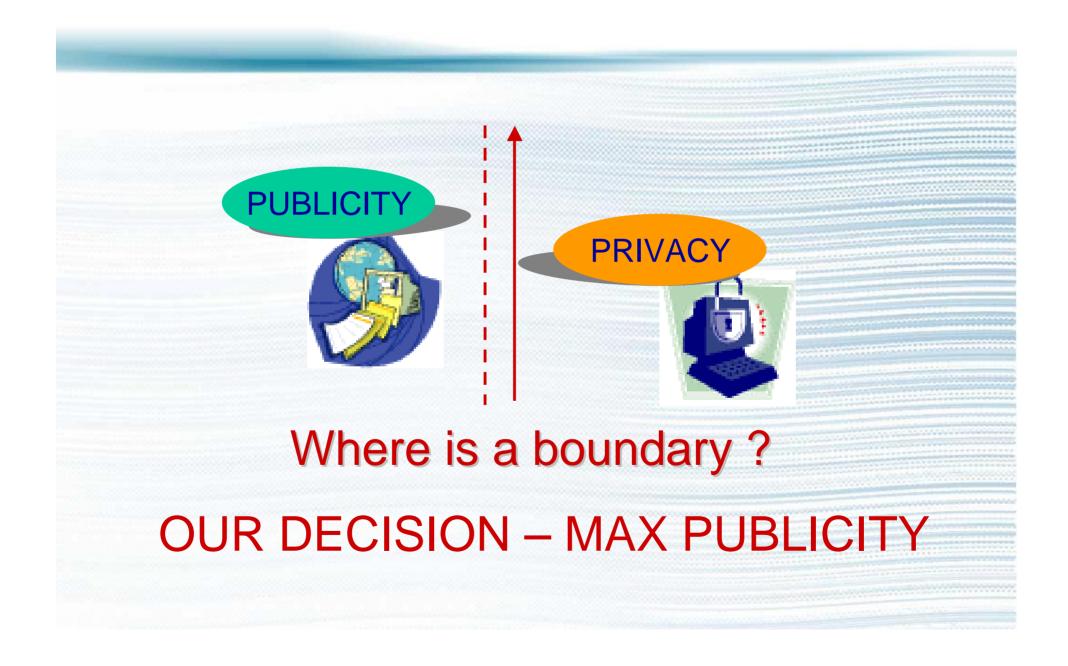
Address Register

Register of Legal Entities

OPERATION OF THE REAL PROPERTY DATA



THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR THE COMPUTER BASED INFORMATION SYSTEMS



EVERYBODY MAY MAKE A SEARCH IN THE CENTRAL DATABANK OF RPR VIA THE INTERNET ONLY THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION DIFFERS:

- registered users receive complete information
- non-registered users may find out a number of a property register (entry) and unique number of an object by making search by property address free of charge

TO BECOME A REGISTERED USER IS REQUIRED:

- to file an application to the Centre of Registers
- to draft an agreement
- to sign an agreement with the Centre of Registers
- to indicate IP address for making a search
- to fill in an Internet user questionnaire as to get a password

INTERNET USERS ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES

Users of 1st class shall make searches by:

- identifier (register No, cadastral No and unique No)
- property address
- legal entity (name or code)
- natural person (name, family name or personal code)

Users of 2nd class shall make searches by:

- property address
- legal entity (name or code)
- identifier (register No, cadastral No, unique No)

All actions of the Internet users are recorded in the auditing system the data thereof are used for settling according with regard to the agreements and for IP address control

TERM FOR ENTERING INFORMATION IN THE CENTRAL DB OF RPR:

- legal registration takes 1 -10 working days
- notifications from the Register of Seizure Acts on Property are recorded within 8 working hours
- notary notifications about the fact of concluded transaction are recorded within 8 working hours
- notifications from the Mortgage Register are recorded within 2 - 3 working hours

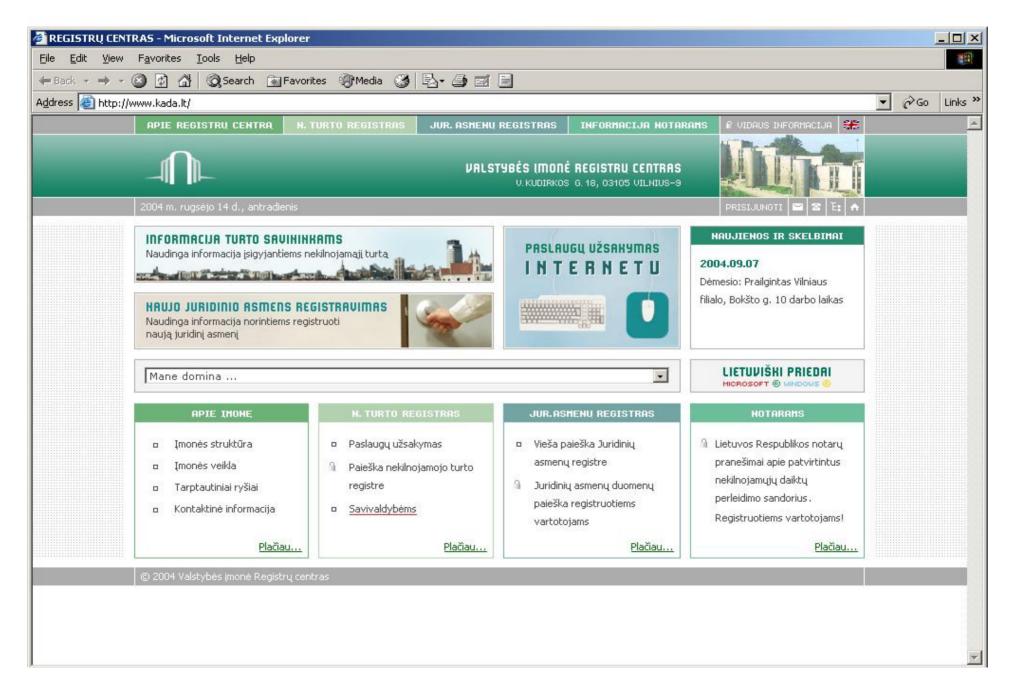
WAYS OF PROVIDING INFORMATION:

- Internet
- Answers to the queries received in writing (by mail, fax, coming at the division of SECR)
- Delivery of systemised information by agreement
- Special applications for State Tax Inspectorate, municipalities, forestry institutions
- Delivery of statistical data to state authorities (Ministry of Agriculture, Statistics Department)
- Delivery of information on the basis of special agreements

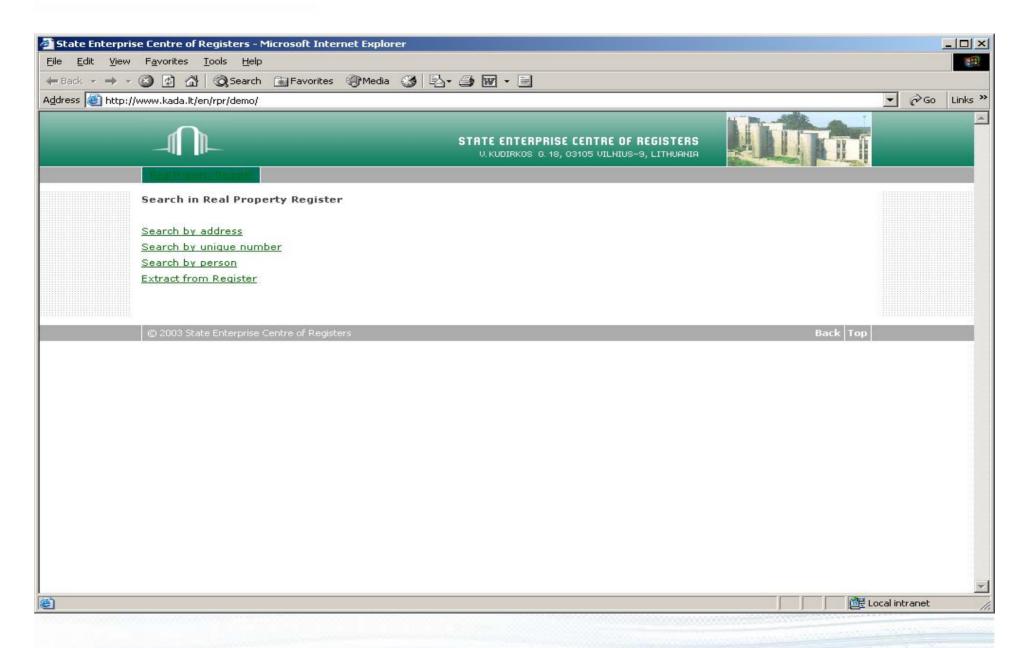
TYPES OF ORDERING INTERNET SERVICES:

- Certificate for transaction
- Extract from RPR by indicated property address
- Extract from RPR by indicated property owner
- Extract from RPR about real property registered within recent years
- Title document proving registration of real property object and rights thereto (a duplicate)
- Cadastral surveying of buildings
- Certificate about agricultural land plot owned by the right of ownership
- Certificate on the owners of adjacent land parcels

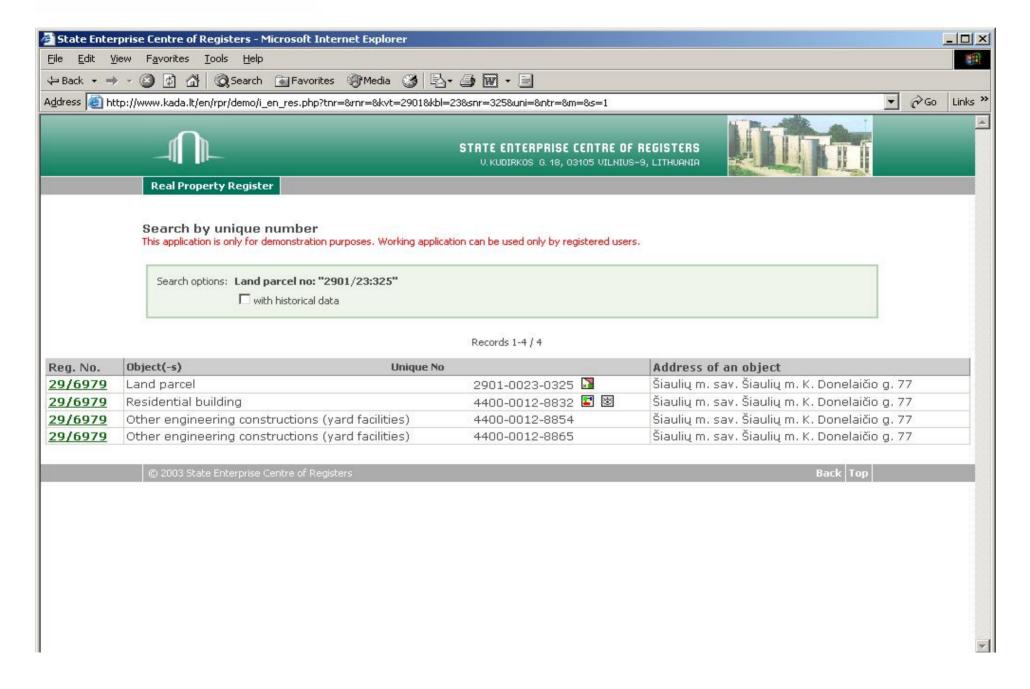
WEB SITE OF CENTRE OF REGISTERS



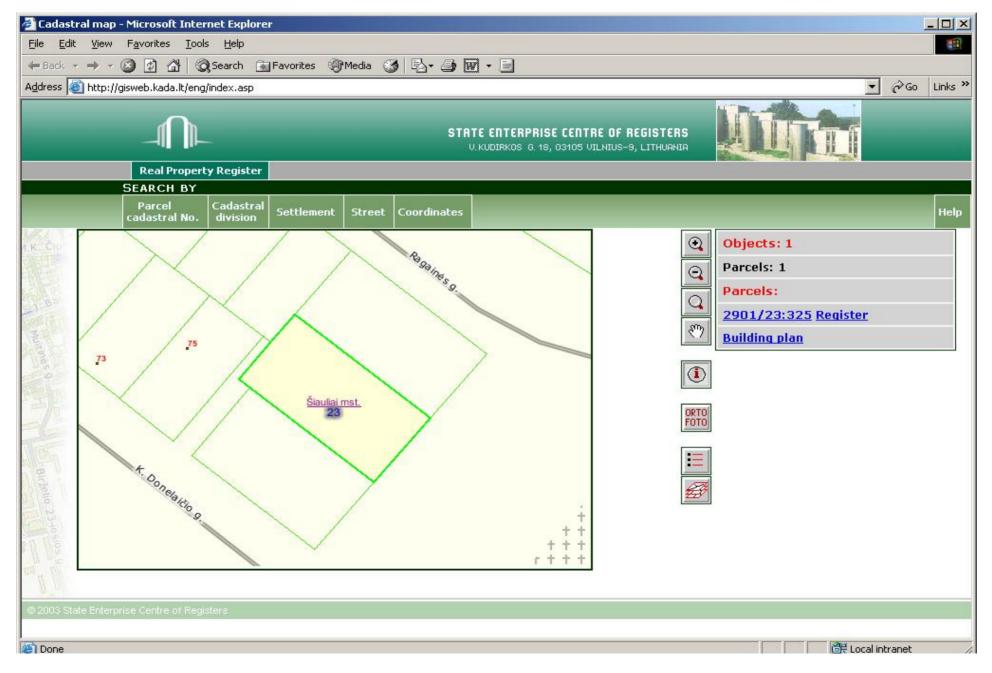
SEARCH IN REAL PROPERTY REGISTER



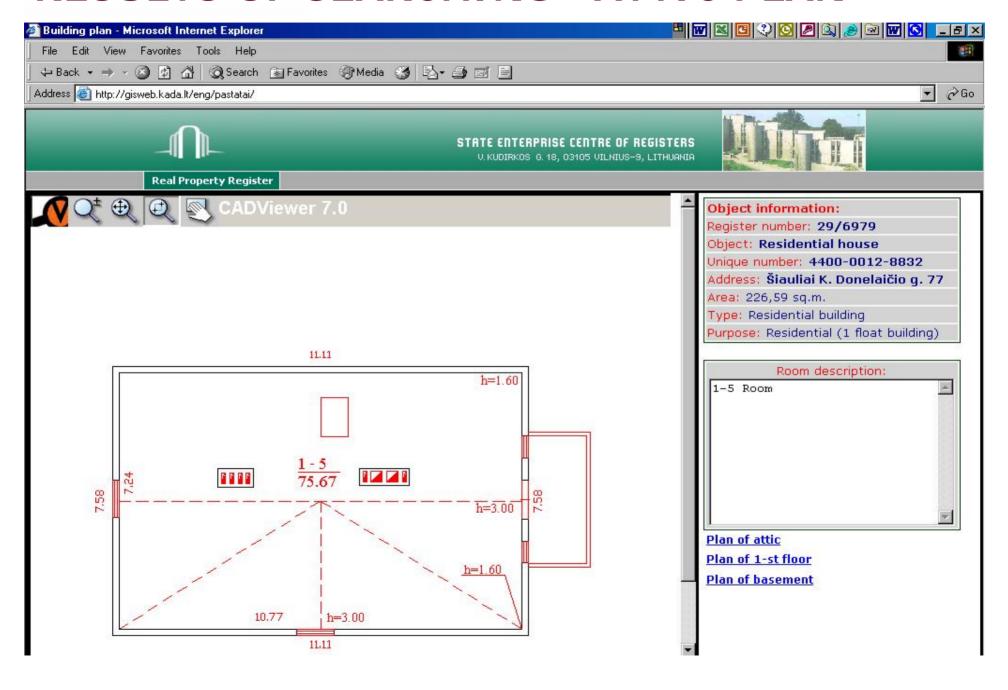
RESULTS OF SEARCHING



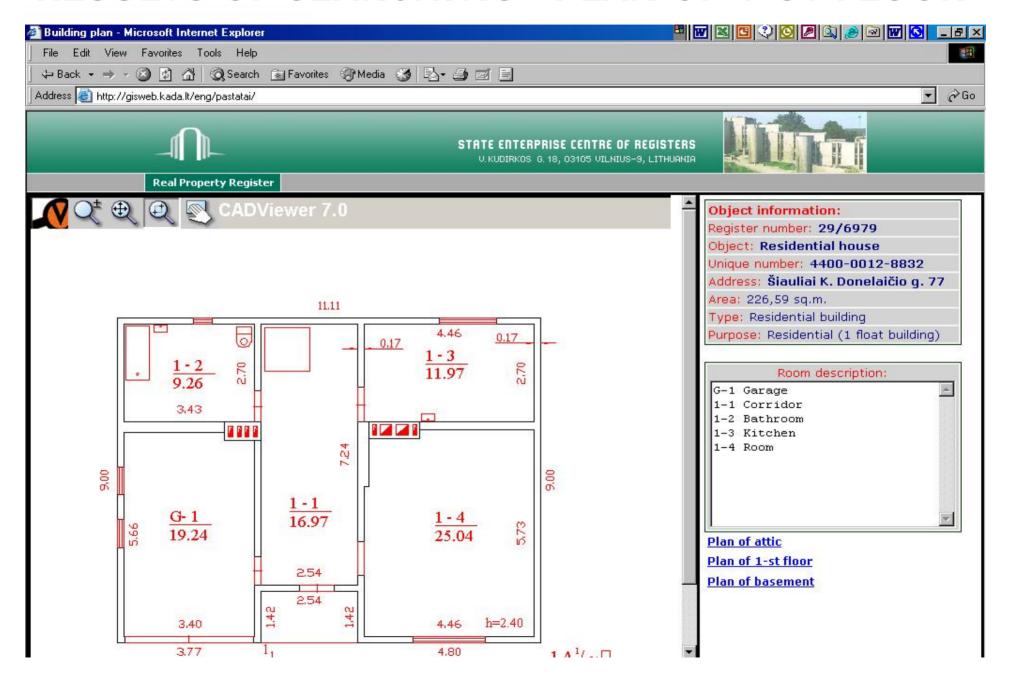
RESULTS OF SEARCHING – LAND PARCEL



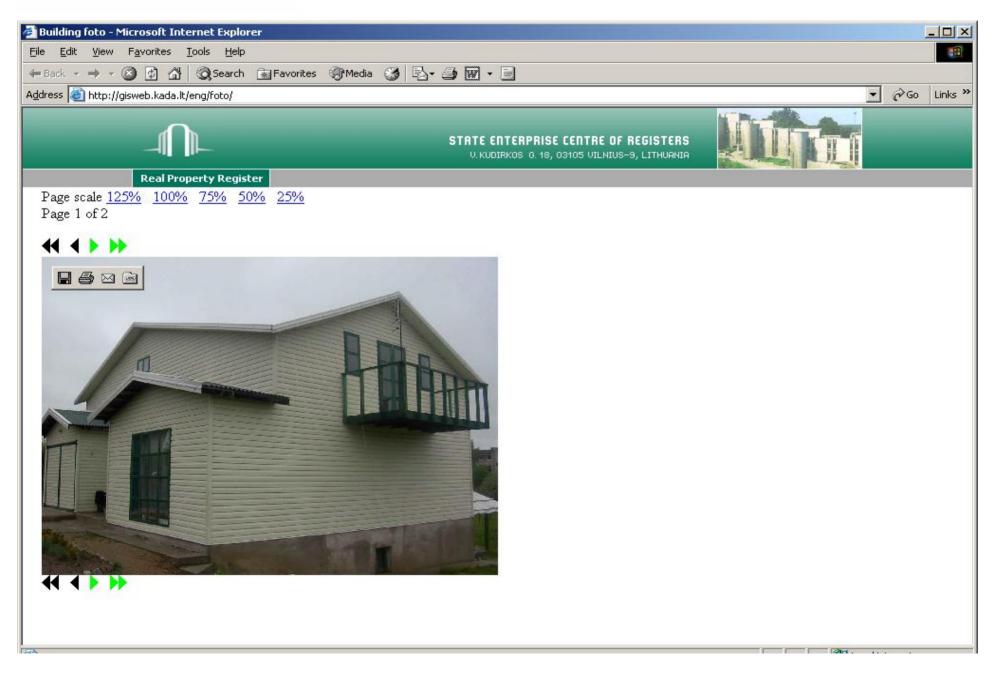
RESULTS OF SEARCHING -ATTIC PLAN



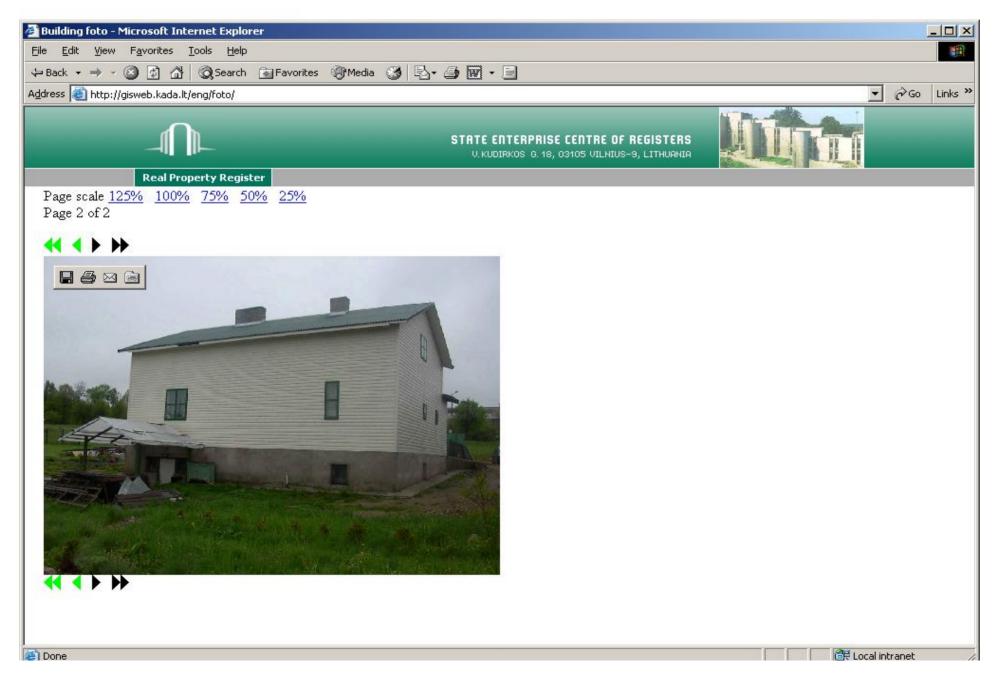
RESULTS OF SEARCHING -PLAN OF 1-ST FLOOR



RESULTS OF SEARCHING -PHOTO 1



RESULTS OF SEARCHING -PHOTO 2



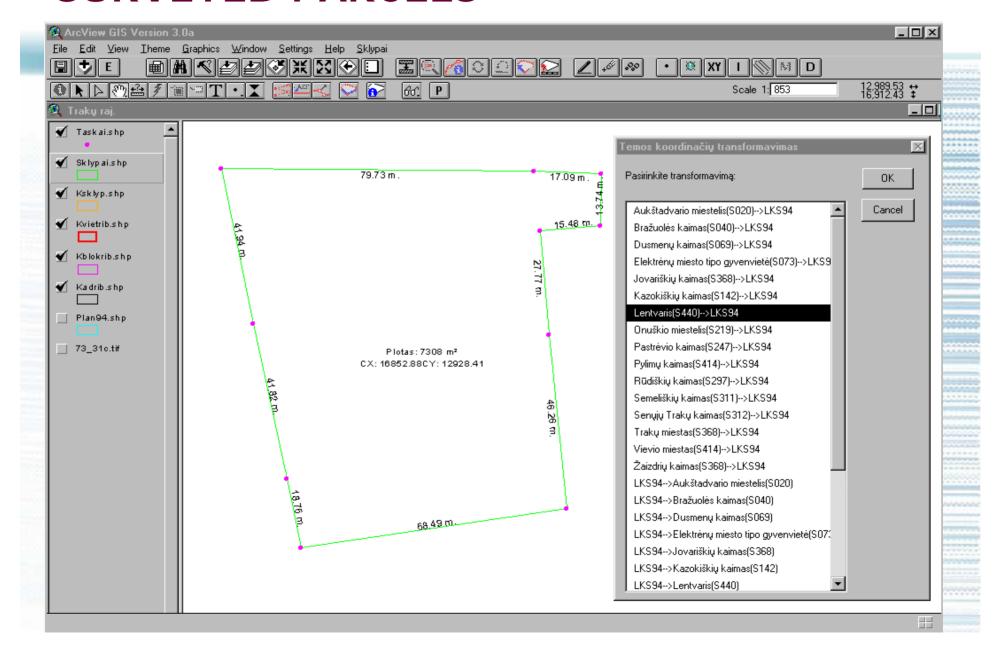
CONTENT OF CADASTRE GIS:

- Boundaries of administrative units, settlements, streets, addresspoints
- Boundaries of cadastral units, blocks and land parcels
- Boundaries of buildings and constructions
- Cadastral numbers of land parcels, unique numbers of real properties, central coordinates of buildings
- Real property value zones
- Maps the scale M1:10000, ortophoto
- Drawings of rooms inside building
- Photos of buildings outside

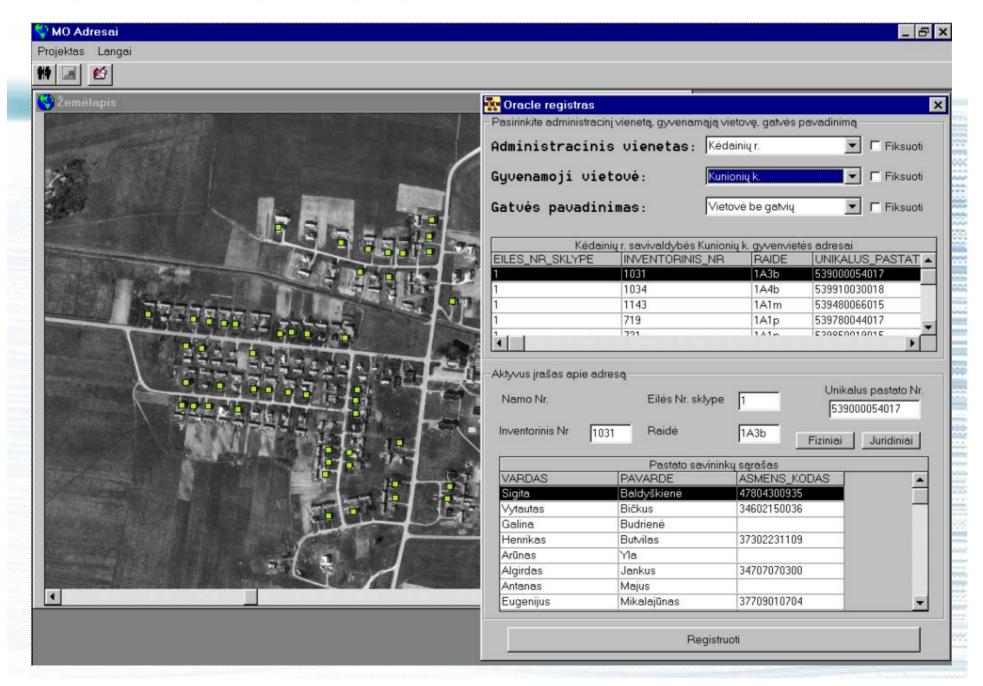
GIS SOFTWARE

- Arc/Info GIS database maintenance
- ArcView data capture, checking and analisys
- AutoCAD drawing plans of buildings
- ArcSDE data storage in relational database
- MapObjects, ArcObjects, Visual Basic, Java programming of applications
- ArcIMS delivering data via Internet

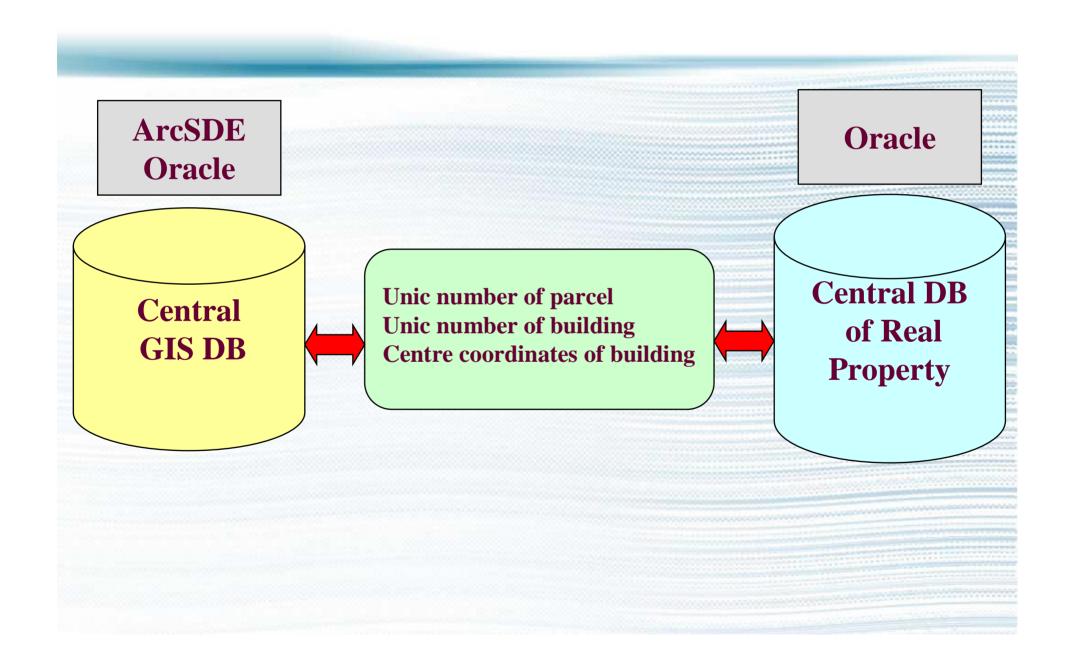
ENTERING COORDINATES OF GEODETIC SURVEYED PARCELS



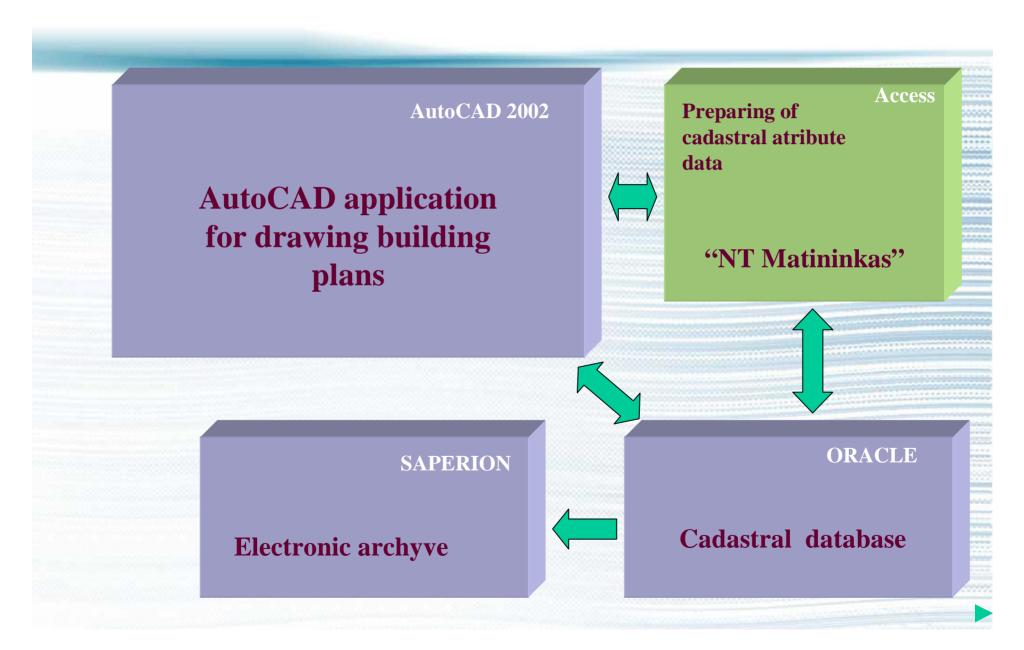
BUILDINGS REGISTER



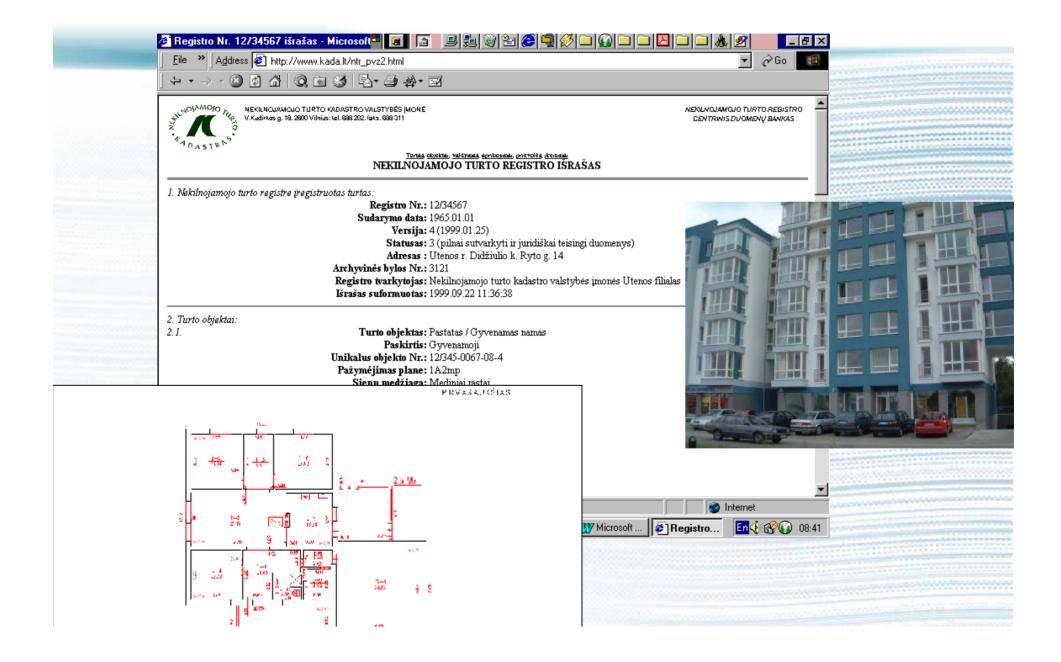
INTEGRATION OF DATABASES



ENTER OF CADASTRAL DATA ON BUILDINGS



CADASTRAL AND REGISTER DATA



PRIVATE SECTOR CAPACITIES

Companies

- 200 small size surveying companies (1 5 surveyors)
- 10 middle size companies (5 20 surveyors)
- 5 companies more then 20 surveyors

Equipment

- 200 total stations
- 50 GPS
- Almost all computerized

MARKET ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE SECTOR

- Engineering surveysTopographical surveys
- Cadastral surveys
- Others (agriculture, etc...)

PUBLIC SECTOR CAPACITIES

- Civil servants (1200)
- State owned companies
 - State land survey institute (500)
 - State enterprise Center of registers
 - Registrars (500)
 - Surveyors (600)
 - Valuators (70)

LAND ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Publicity and transparency Services based on digital data.

E-services

Private -public - partnership

One-stop-shop approach

Efficient Land

Administration

Standardisation and concentration

Availability of textual and graphical data on Internet

Better institutional co-ordination

Data sharing no work duplication

Promote data interoperability



Conference REGNO 2006

7 – 9 June 2006 Vilnius, Lithuania

Topics

- Use of Register Data and Impact of EU Directives
- Integration of State Registers

Date and Venue

8th - 9th of June 2006 Conference Centre Reval Lietuva Vilnius, Lithuania

Organisers

State Enterprise Centre of Registers, Lithuania Population Register Centre, Finland

Info and Contacts

www.kada.lt/regno2006



Reval 🥽 Hotel Lietuva



Thank you for your attention...