

Cadastral mapping and land registration authorities' strategies in European countries

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3 February, 2022

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BACKGROUND

- This study was conducted last year in co-operation with The National Land Survey of Finland
- The purpose was to find out about strategic goals, practices and processes of these target organizations
- On the importance of this topic:
 - The future of cadastral systems needs to be studied
 - The importance of land management to the society
 - How do we respond to the future challenges of cadastral systems?
 - Little to no prior studies about the subject

THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

- The empirical study was conducted through qualitative online questionnaire
- Some organizations submitted strategy documents
- The questionnaire was sent to 28 organizations, with 18 replies (64% response rate)
- Questions and results were divided in 4 categories:
 - Strategy processes
 - Strategic goals
 - Connection between strategy and practice
 - Drivers of strategy work

Country	Agency	Responsibilities		
		Mapping	Cadastre	Land registration
Austria	Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (BEV)	X	X	
Bulgaria	Geodesy, Cartography and cadastre agency	X	X	X
Croatia	State Geodetic Administration	X	X	
Czech Republic	Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre	X	X	X
Denmark	The Danish Agency for Data Supply and Efficiency	X		
Denmark	The Danish Geodata Agency	X	X	X
Finland	National Land Survey	X	X	X
Germany	Landesamt für Geoinformation und Landesvermessung Niedersachsen (LGLN)*	X	X	
Iceland	The National Land Survey of Iceland	X		
Lithuania	State Enterprise Centre of Registers	X	X	X
Malta	Malta Land Registry			X
The Netherlands	Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency (Kadaster)	X	X	X
Poland	Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography	X	X	
Portugal	Directorate General for Territory	X	X	
Romania	National Agency for Cadastre and Land Registration of Romania	X	X	X
Sweden	The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration agency (Lantmäteriet)	X	X	X
Switzerland	Federal Office of Topography swisstopo	X	X	X
Ukraine	The State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre	X	X	X

STRATEGY PROCESSES I

Q: How often a strategy process took place?



- Strategy cycle of 4-5 years was most commonly used
- 4-5-year cycle was often linked to elections or other organizations' cycles
- Surprisingly, 33 % of the respondents didn't have regular strategy processes

STRATEGY PROCESSES II

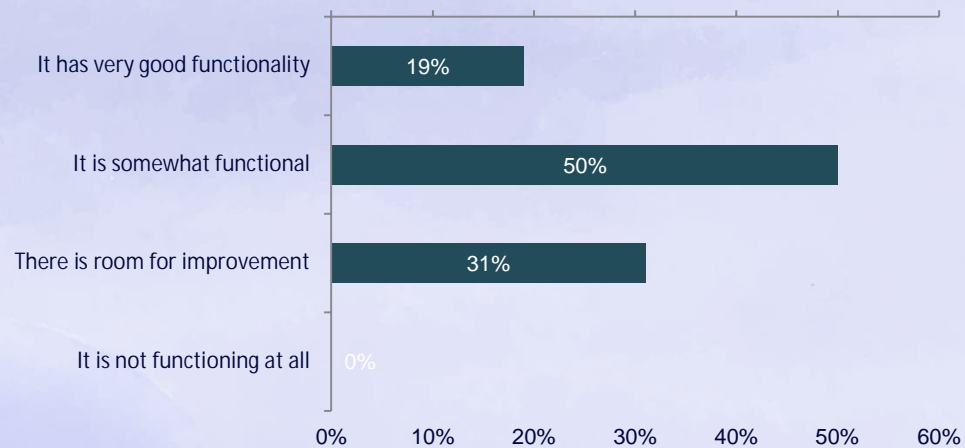
Q: Who could participate in the process?



- Most commonly, everyone in the organization had the opportunity to affect strategy formation
- In most organizations, top management had the main responsibility of strategy formation

STRATEGY PROCESSES III

Q: How would you describe the functionality of the process?

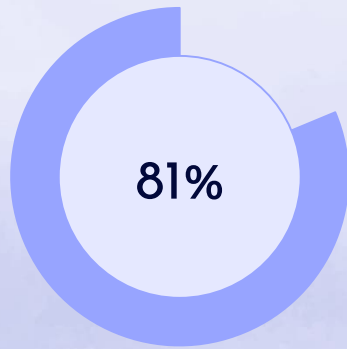


- Some factors which contributed to a more functional strategy process were enough time for the process, involvement of the whole organization and the use of outside professionals
- Strategy processes were most often improved based on previous processes or the success of strategy

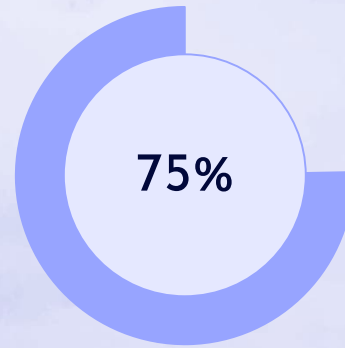
STRATEGY PROCESSES IV

- Workshops, feedback, ideas, and working groups were the most common methods of participating in the strategy process
- 39 % used outside professionals
- 61 % used strategic planning tools
- Most common strategy process lengths were 6 or 12 months

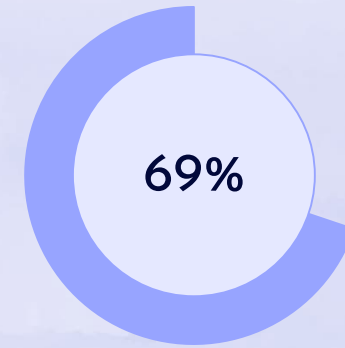
MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC GOALS



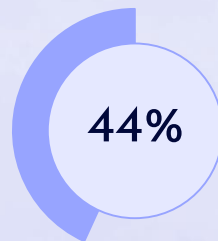
Data quality &
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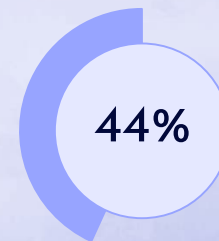
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Customers &
services



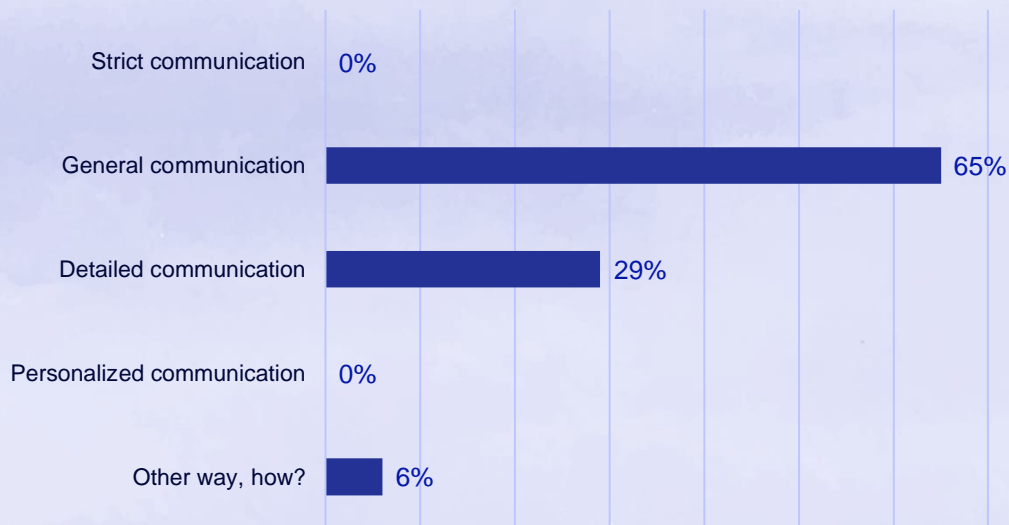
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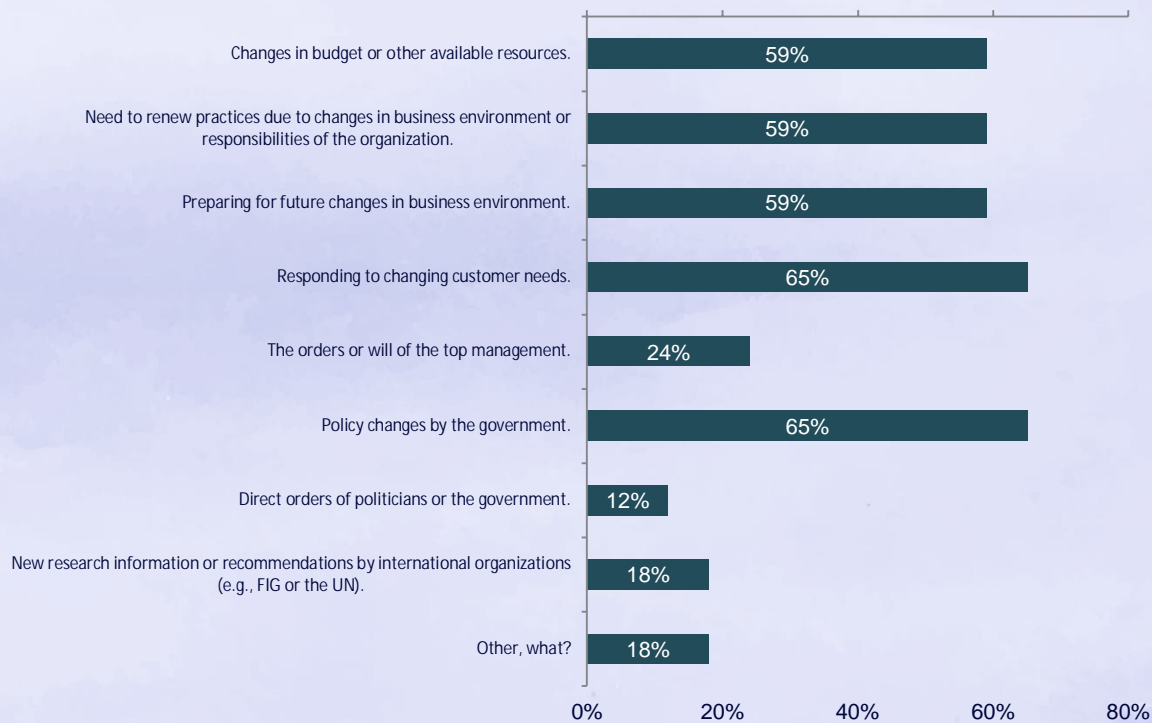
CONNECTING STRATEGY AND PRACTICE

Q: How was the strategy communicated to the organization?



- Means of communicating strategy were for example management presentations and team meetings
- Strategy days, seminars, newsletters and workshops were used to enhance strategy communications
- Only 53 % of organizations monitored the changes that strategy creates
- KPIs, customer surveys and personnel surveys were used to monitor strategy
- Gap between monitoring results and strategy success

DRIVERS OF STRATEGY WORK



- Policy changes and customer needs were the most common drivers
- Changes of the business environment and preparing for future changes were also important
- Recommendations from international organizations were not common drivers
- The need and will to fulfill the duty of the organization was a strong driver when asked about the most important drivers



Thank you!

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