# e-Land Administration in Hungary

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# Land administration in the past

Ownership, land use in Hungary has been systematically recorded for over 150 years.

→ continuously maintained

→ compensation, privatisation

Present system:

result of the reorganisation campaigns 1972-1981

Since 1972 the Ministry has been responsible

- through its two-level land officce network - for the unified

✓ land property registration and

✓ large scale cadastral maps
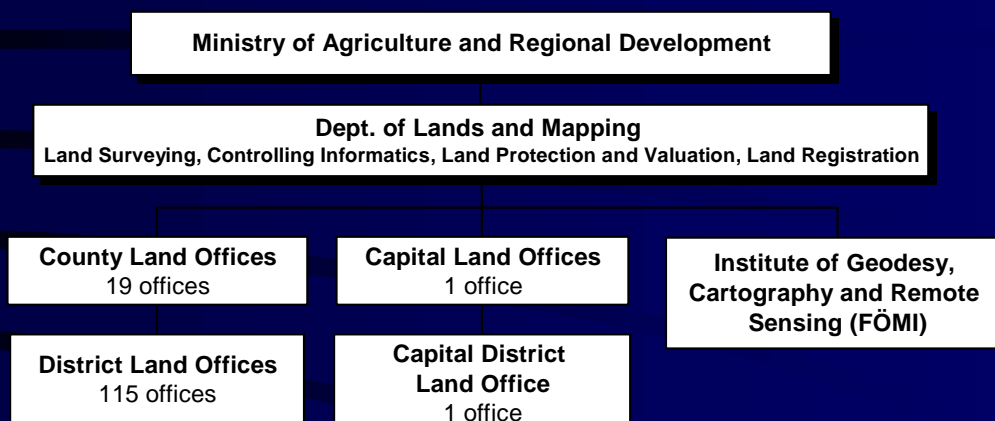
# Land management sector

→ has a multi-purpose role under the authority of DLM MoA

➡ *Land Management Sector:* overall responsibility
- land management: registration, valuation, land use and protection
- large scale cadastral and topographic mapping
- geodesy, land surveying
- unified land registry and cadastre
- infrastructure development: Land Information Systems

➡ complex land management

# Structure of the land management sector

| Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development |
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| Dept. of Lands and Mapping |
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| Land Surveying, Controlling Informatics, Land Protection and Valuation, Land Registration |

| County Land Offices 19 offices | Capital Land Offices 1 office | Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing (FÖMI) |
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| District Land Offices 115 offices | Capital District Land Office 1 office | |

Total staff over 5000 persons
Annual budget approx. 45 million EUR
(government covers 70%, 30% is from the income of services)

# Main tasks of the land offices

- County Land Office (CLO)

  → *intermediate management level*

  - supervisory management of DLOs
    (technical support, quality control, budget control)
  - specific project activities

- District Land Office (DLO)

  → *operational level*

  - daily maintanence of registration data sets, data service
  → 116 databases

# Situation at the start

- economic and political changes in the '90s
- land privatisation (1992-97)
  - covering 5.6 million hectares
  - creating 2.5 million new parcels
- manually managed land registration and paper-based cadastral maps
- no legal background for computerised land registration and digital mapping

# Modernisation

*is necessary:*

- legal reform
- IT infrastructure development for land offices
- human resources development
- institutional reform

Comprehensive modernisation programme
to introduce IT systems.

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## Modernisation strategy for Land Management (1996)
### *Strategic objectives*

1. modernisation of land office operation
2. country wide remote access to land information (legal and geographic)
3. on-line access for registered users
4. electronic communication within the sector
5. development of an integrated client-oriented NLIS
6. commercial trading of land office information and services
7. renewing and digitising of cadastral and topographic base map series

# "The computerisation of land offices"

## 1990: EU PHARE supported programme

- **modernisation of land registration sector**
  *comprehensive modernisation programme to introduce IT systems*

- **to establish the infrastructural background**
  - technical assistance
  - provision of supplies and services

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# Main steps of modernisation 1: 1994 - June 97

- Complex Decentralised (CDPRS) with PC LANs: creating databases in district land offices (1994)

  Loading property sheet data (part 1, 2 and 3 of 7.5 million properties)

- Property sheet and application registration system for the Budapest District Land Office (1997-98)
- Mapping system for BDLO (Swiss project-1997)

- TAKAROS concept: Countrywide Computerization of Map Based Cadastre

- National standards for digital maps and data exchange
- National Cadastre Programme (1997-): digital cadastral maps
- Hungarian Topographic Programme (1998-): developing digital topographic database

# Main steps of modernisation 2: July 1997-2000

- TAKAROS DLO:  upgrading the district land office system
  → computerised procedures, overall workflow management

➡ integrated management of property sheets and cadastral maps

- TAKARNET: wide area network for 140 sites
  - provide integrated network for the sector

➡ national access to land registration services via electronic communication media

2000-2004: META (TAKAROS CLO)
  - commercial trading of value added products

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# TAKARNET:
## the National Land office Information System

In the series of IT infrastructure projects its role:

- being a link

- making possible the communication

  ➡ national access to land registration services via internet (data services, application handling)

  ➡ electronic land administration

Elaborated: in 1996

TAKARNET - TAKARos NETwork

# Network architecture - transport mechanism