

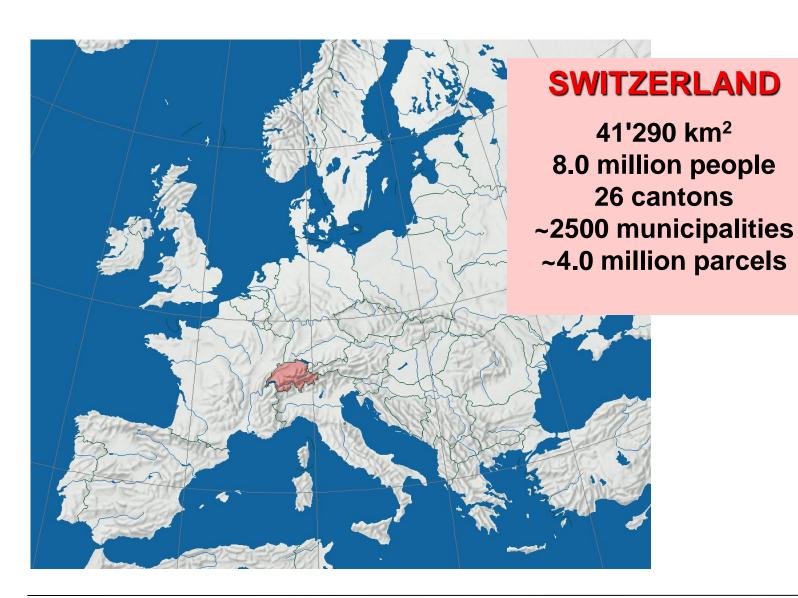
# **Country Report SWITZERLAND**

#### **Dr. Daniel Steudler**

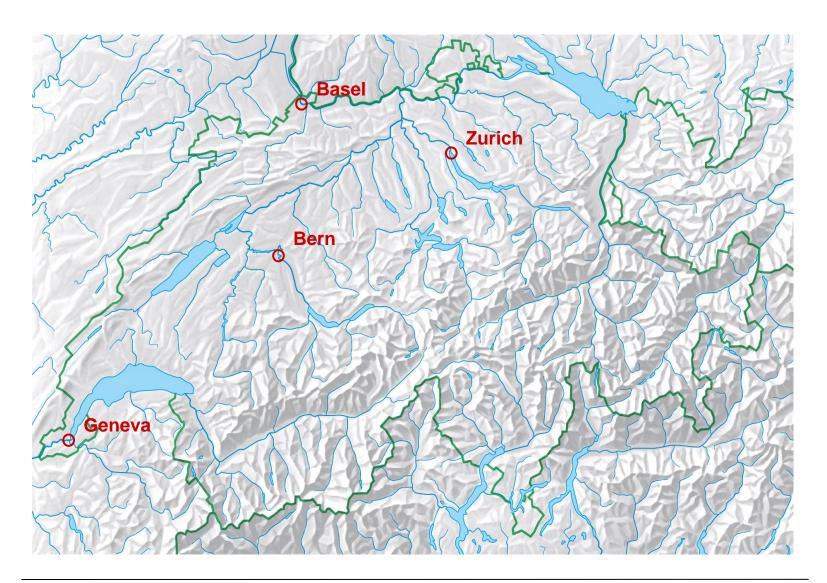
Swiss Federal Directorate for Cadastral Surveying

Annual Meeting 2013, FIG-Commission 7 22 October 2013, Yaoundé, Cameroon

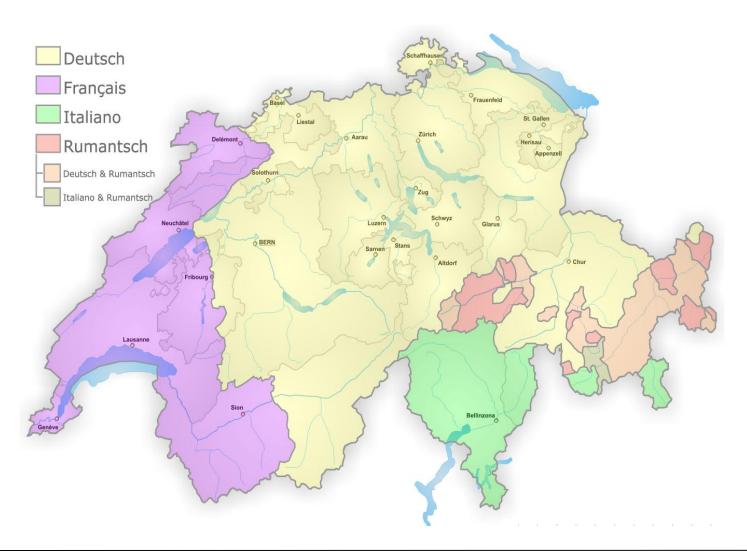
### **Basic Dimensions**



# **Topography of Switzerland**

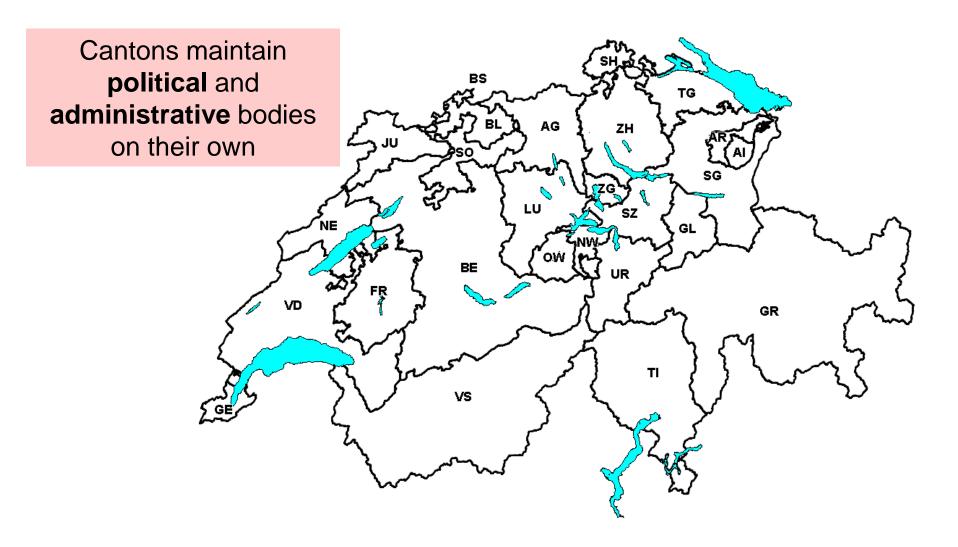


## Four official languages



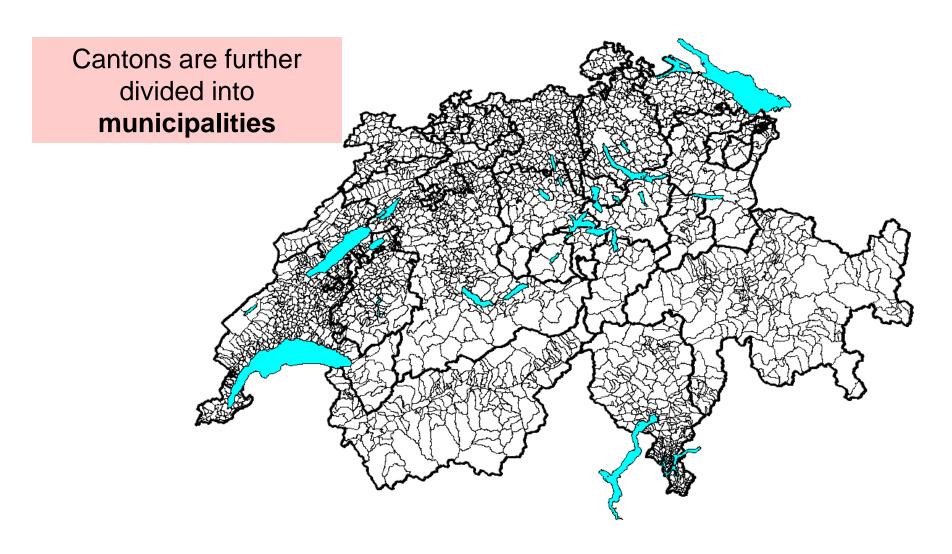
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## Federated Country with 26 Cantons...





## ... and some 2500 Municipalities



## Basic Principles (as in civil code)

- No ownership without registration (art. 656)
- No registration without surveying (art. 950)
- No surveying without boundary definition (art. 669)

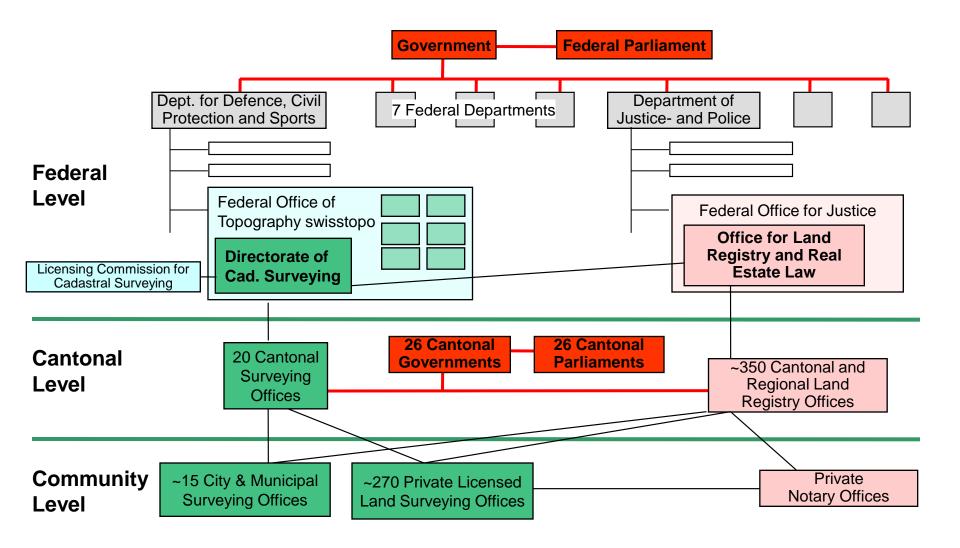
- Title registration system
- Title guaranteed by the government



#### Organisations involved in cadastral system

Cadastral Surveying

Land Registration



## Basic Indicators for cadastral surveying (1/2)

• size: 41'290 km<sup>2</sup>

population: 8.0 million

no. of parcels: 4.0 million

no. of buildings: 2.9 million

total real estate value: CHF 2'000-2'400 billion

EUR 1'600-2'000 billion

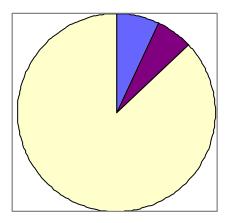
mortgages: CHF 600-700 billion

EUR 500-580 billion



# Basic Indicators for cadastral surveying (2/2)

no. of staff active in cadastral surveying: 3'100



- federal and cantonal administration: 6.9%
- other public sector offices: 6.0%
- private sector offices: 87.1%

- no. of boundary mutations: 17'892
- no. of building mutations: 40'528
- volume of mutation fees: CHF 97.2 mio.

EUR 77.8 mio.

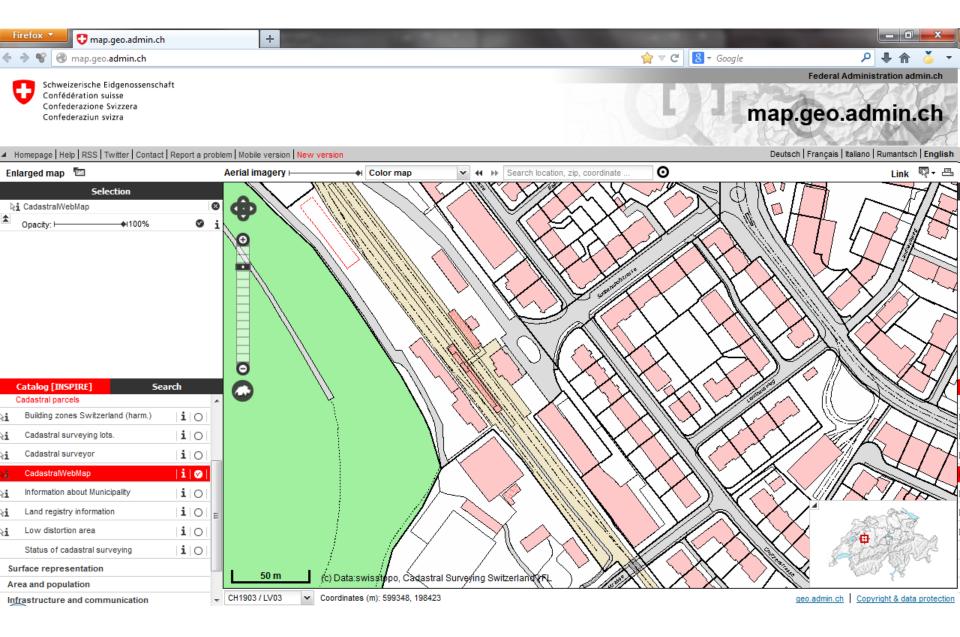
fee income from data distribution: CHF 9.4 mio.

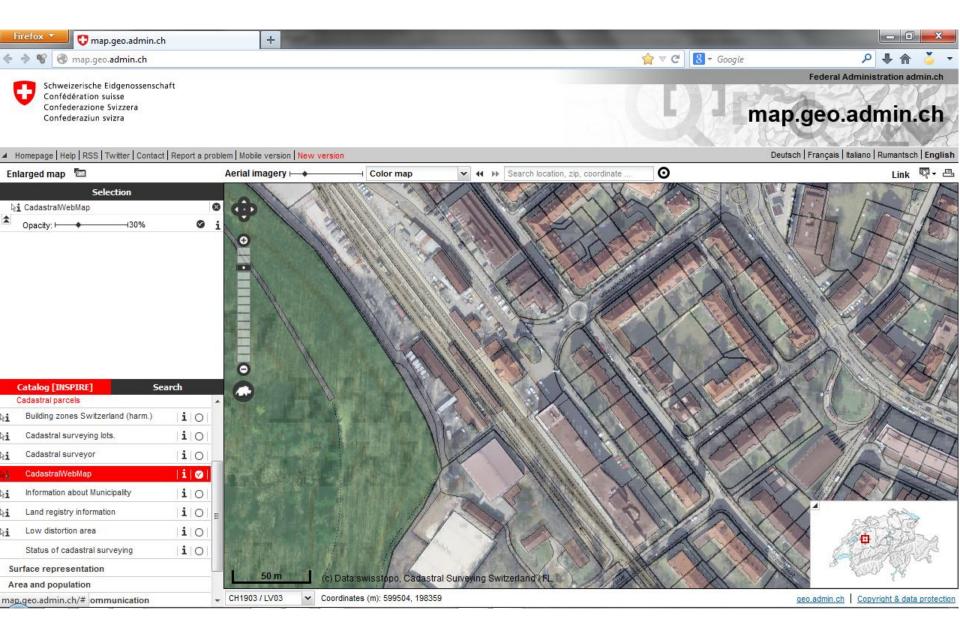
EUR 7.5 mio.

(45% analogue data / 55% digital data)

## Milestones for Swiss Cadastral Surveying

- **1850** urban developments → juridical cadastre gains more importance over fiscal cadastre
- 1912 entry into force of civil code with provisions on land surveying (cadastral surveying becomes a federal task, execution is transferred to cantons)
- **1993** introduction of fully digital format (AV93)
  - replacement of the conventional paper maps by digital databases
  - abolition of fixed tariffs, introduction of freedom of methods, and tendering for projects.
- new article 75a in the Federal Constitution (for the first time, cadastral surveying is anchored in constitution)
- new Act on Geoinformation, based on article 75a of the Federal Constitution, defining the principles of a National Geodata Infrastructure (NGDI) including cadastral surveying and RRR





## Issues

- full coverage of country (digital coverage at approx. 85%)
- adaptation of geodetic framework (to get rid of distortions and to adapt to GNSS)
- land registration rather reluctant to new IT possibilities, no common vision together with cadastral surveying
- system still producer-driven rather than user-driven
- fee structure is cantonal, hindering the introduction of efficient product- and service-oriented solutions

## On-going projects

- centralized address data
- 3D cadastre (3D property information), underground elements seem to be more urgent
- RRR → establishing «cadastre on public-law restrictions» (an additional 17 information topics)
  - 8 pilot cantons to finish until 2015
  - remaining 18 cantons until 2020
- Think Tank to monitor trends and to look into the future of the cadastre; discussion topics are:
  - open government data
  - reduce to the max.
  - embracing rather than fighting synergies (topographic mapping, crowd-sourced data, etc.)
  - linked data (IP number for every parcel?)