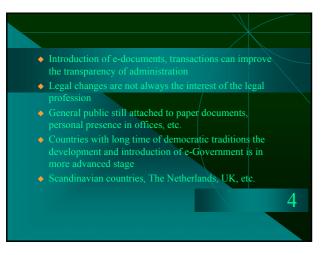




In developed countries governments responsibility to develop e- Government system In many less developed countries, especially in Asia, Latin America, IT is in advanced stage but other conditions (legal, institutional) are poor or missing to introduce e-Government Requirements, conditions to develop operational e-Governments 1, legal changes, new laws 2, fully operational IT systems 3, harmonisation of spatial and other data 4, integration of different public databases 5, institutional conditions 6, acceptance of e-Government and administration by the entire society









The development of National Spatial Data Infrastructure "The NSDI is about to change our lives by documenting the real world and integrating that information into our real lifestyle. The citizens will find Location Based Services and

geographical information widely distributed on the Web and routinely integrated into most applications and services" ("Geographical information and

value for society" Knut O Flathen, Director General, Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority)

9

3, Harmonisation of public database • during the last 10-15 years different public institutions, private firms developed spatial these databases haven't been harmonised • To avoid multiplied, duplicated databases in future harmonisation of databases is important Economic and cheapest solution the compulsory use of basic digital cadastral, topographic maps, national spatial database

4, Integration of different public databases • World wide trend to integrate different public databases, especially, land and property related data • Change from sector oriented service to an Recognition the advantages of integration of land and property related activities and data

Integration of Cadastre and Land registry on legal





WHAT ARE THE REASONS

a.) owner and provider of digital cadastral and other mapping data, spatial information In case of Unified system, the owner and provider of legal data as well

Maintaining legal and mapping database, register changes

Legal information:

Ownership right, public rights, restrictions, easements, mortgage

Descriptive part of land and property related data

ID number, address, building information, land use, value of land, area of parcels, boundary information, spatial information

The aim of e-Government to provide services to citizens and other users

Land and property related data are the most important and frequently used by citizens, local governments, municipalities and other governmental institutions

- Building administration

b.) country wide institution

- Cadastre, Unified Land registry country wide
- Easy access to services by citizens even databases are not

14

C.) Sufficient number of educated staff

- In cadastre, unified organisations there are sufficient number of educated staff, land surveyors, legal professionals, IT staff, marketing experts
- No other public organisations with the same capacity,
- The importance of permanent, lifelong education

15

6, Acceptance of e-Government and administration by the entire society

- To introduce and use of e-Government services also depends on the acceptance by the users and society
- During the development of e-Governance two kind of "barriers", formal and informal, hindering the introduction of e-Government
- "informal" traditions, different views by the general

16

FIG, COMMISSION 7. ROLE in SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT **OF E- GOVERNMENT**

- FIG. Commission 7- Cadastre, land administration- is the flagship and
- FIG achieves its goals through commissions and commissions achieve their plan through working groups
- 2002-2006 Work plan ,Commission 7. Working group 3. "Advances in Modern Land administration" dealt with, among others.
- Support the development of e-Government, focusing on e-conveyancing, e-submission of documents, e-signature, Internet distribution channel, standards

The Commission, based on international experience, try to develop guidelines and identify good practices

Commission 7 annual meeting in each year. 1/2 days open symposium on important topic, relevant to Commission 7

Other events co-organised by Commission 7

Austrian Cadastre and Mapping Authority, BEV, "Seminar on e-Land administration" Innsbruck, Austria 2-4 June 2004. 100 participants from many countries

e-Land administration is part of e-Government and should be the co-ordinator of e-Government

18

Enschede, The Netherlands 8-9 May. 2003

"Symposium on IT Renewal for land registry and cadastre"

Bamberg, Germany 9-10 December. 2004

"Workshop on Standardisation in the Cadastral Domain"

The goals of this workshop was to bring together disciplines: legal specialists, survey knowledge engineers, ICT experts from different organisations

Standards, harmonisation, integration of data is important to develop e-Government

Many professions-legal, land surveying, ICT- contributions are needed for the successful development of e-Government

Commission 7 continues to support e-Government matters through working group based on Commission 7 Work plan 2007-2010

Working group 7.3
Application of innovative technology in
Some of the topics:

Cadastre- good governance

National and international data infrastructure initiatives: SDI, NGDI, INSPIRE e- documents, e-conveyancing, e-signature, etc.

Copyright and fee questions

20

Following FIG general strategy, Commission 7 continues its efforts focusing on countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle-East

In some of these countries the development of e-Government is also an issue due to the advanced IT

Difficulties with legal and institutional framework, which are the barriers to introduce e-Government

Lack of financial sources also one of the major problems

Low cost solutions should be the first step for further development of e-matters

21



