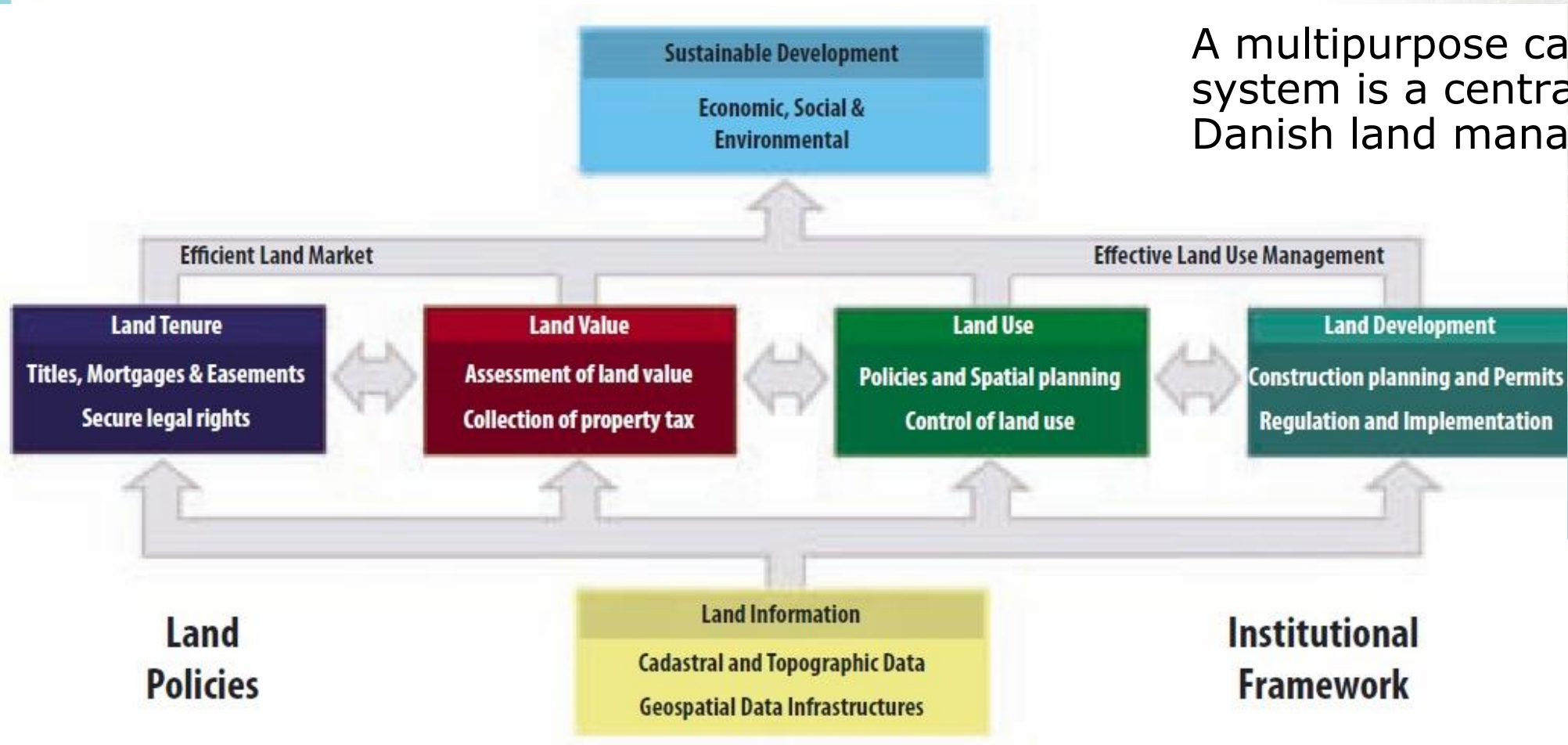




# Land management

A multipurpose cadastral system is a central tool in Danish land management

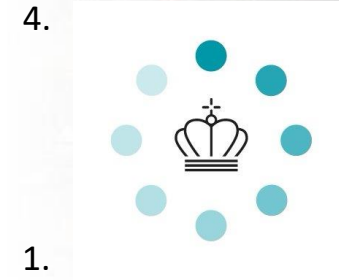
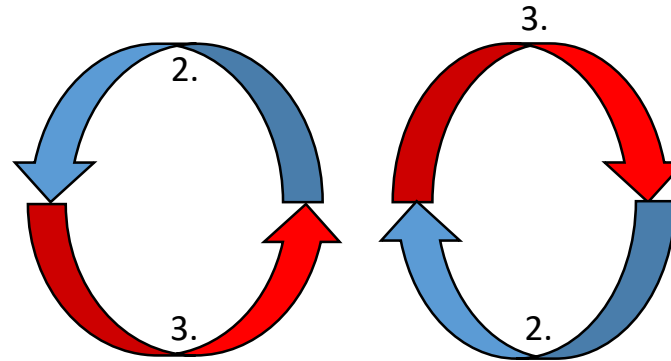




# Land Registry verification loop

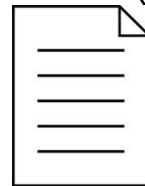


The Land Registration Court (TLR)



Danish Geodata Agency

1. Cadaster changes can be registered in GST. GST requests LR.
2. Verification at LR as to ownership, mortgage and servitudes.
3. If okay: Registration of changes in LR. LR notifies GST.
4. GST makes final registration
5. If not: LR notifies Licensed land surveyor and requests adjustment before final acceptance.



Licensed surveyor



Case with cadastral changes (map and documents)

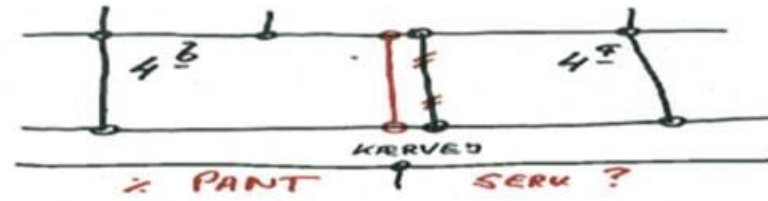


# The case



## Den matrikulære værktøjskasse

Ejendomsberigtigelse UL § 9



### Disagreement:

Cadastre: Rectification of a boundary due to prescriptive rights is governed by the Subdivision Act and is not to be regarded as a transfer of a part of a property.

Land Registry: The change is to be regarded as a transfer of property and thus governed by the Land Registry Act.



# Perspectives

If the Land Registry stand comes to effect:

- Inflexible registration procedures for rectification of boundaries due to prescription
- Risk that changes will not be registered
- The Cadastre will not serve its purpose as a foundation for land use, land value and land development
- Worst case: difference in registrations between Cadastre and Land Registry