



Wrapping up of the Marine Cadastre Project with a look into the future

Role of Cadastre and Land Registration in the Interaction with Partners

Joint Conference of PCC, EuroGeographics, CLRKEN and EULIS
Bratislava, Slovakia, 17-18 November 2016



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Acknowledgement to the members of the Marine Cadastre project



Presentation outline

A. Wrapping up the MC project

Initiators & Project team

Study objective and approach

Fundamental concepts

Main conclusions & way forward

B. A look into the future

Potential next phases

How to proceed

Position of CV partners

Summarizing

Initiators & project team

❑ When? **PCC Athens-Greece, June 2014**



❑ Who? **5 Common Vision Partners**



The Council of European Geodetic Surveyors
Comité de Liaison des Géomètres Européens

Persons involved with diverse roles and extent *(in alphabetical order)*

- **Magdalena Anderson**, Sweden, Advisor Landmäteriet
- **Evangelia Balla**, Greece, Scientific Councillor, NCMA S.A., PCC
- **Maurice Barbieri**, Switzerland, President CLGE
- **Guido De Latte**, Belgium, Ship Registrar, ELRA
- **Gordon Johnston**, UK, RICS surveyor expert
- **Gerard Leenders**, NL, Expert EULIS / Kadaster
- **Ivana Racetin**, Croatia, Associate Prof. and member Chamber of Chartered Surveyors
- **Enrico Rispoli**, Italy, Board member CNGeGL
- **Maria Scorza**, Italy, staff member CNGeGL
- **Per Sörbom**, Sweden, Advisor Lantmäteriet
- **Nicolas Smith**, France, Vice-President CLGE
- **Haico van der Vegt**, NL, NSDI-expert Kadaster
- **Rik Wouters**, Netherlands, Managing Director EULIS
- **Marjana Zelic**, Croatia, Expert EuroGeographics

E.Balla, R.Wouters, “Wrapping up the Marine Cadastre project with a look into the future”

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Study objective and approach

❑ Objective:

- ❑ raise awareness about the topic of the Marine Cadastre and
- ❑ trigger the discussion about its potential benefits for Europe's Blue Economy.

❑ Approach: primary and secondary research and 4 major tasks

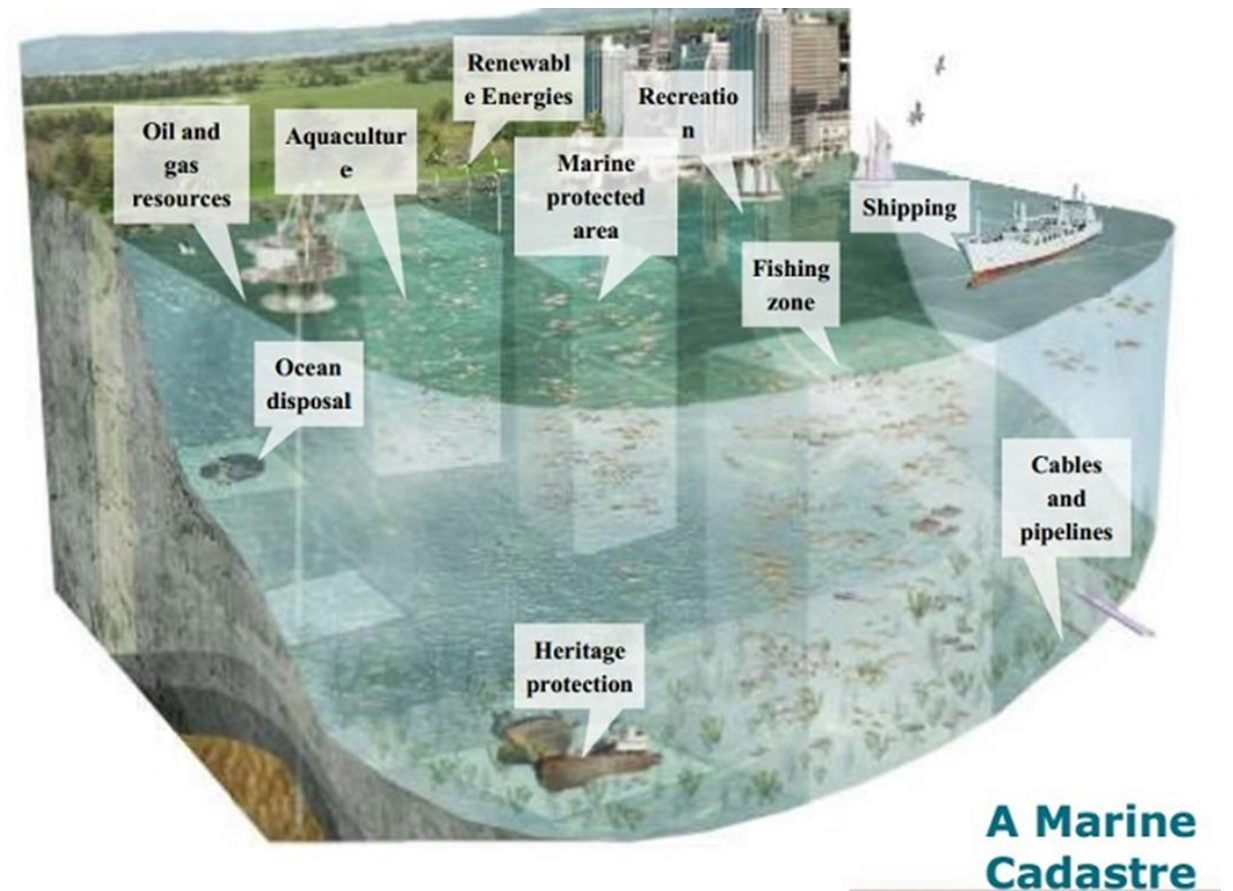
- ❑ design and dissemination of a questionnaire for state of play Europe
- ❑ documentation of the current legislative and policy framework
- ❑ related EU's initiatives and tools to support maritime policies
- ❑ relevant research and information on the Marine Cadastre worldwide.

❑ Limitations:

- ❑ focused on the identification of the field area in Europe
- ❑ reaching high level conclusions from the analysis of the current state and
- ❑ proposing initiatives to provide further insights at a European and national level.

Fundamental concepts: The Marine Cadastre

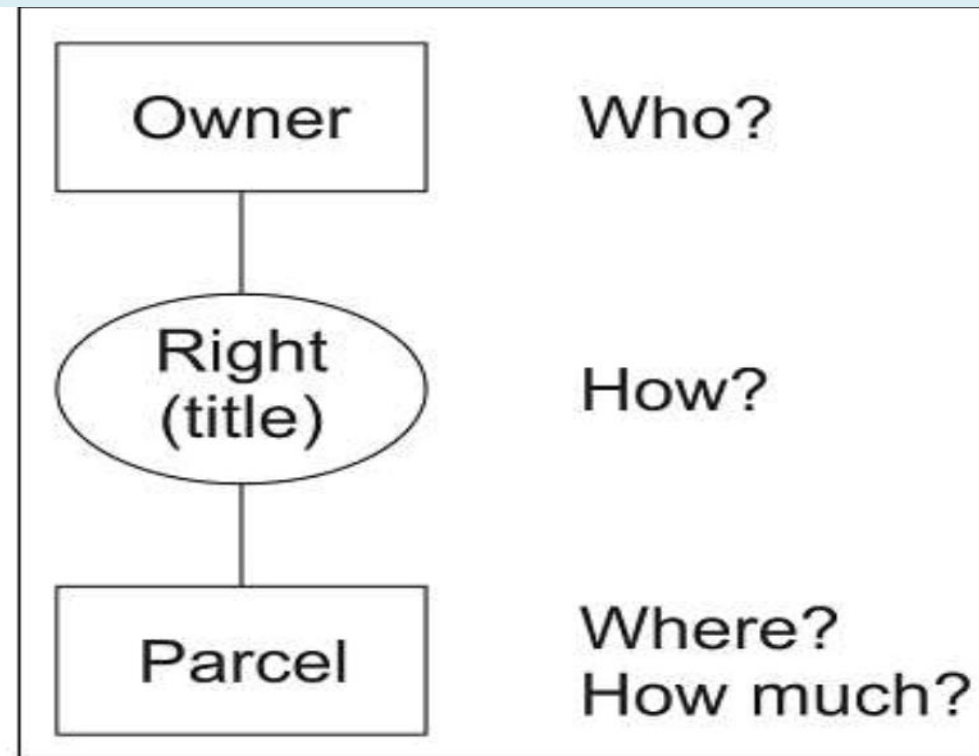
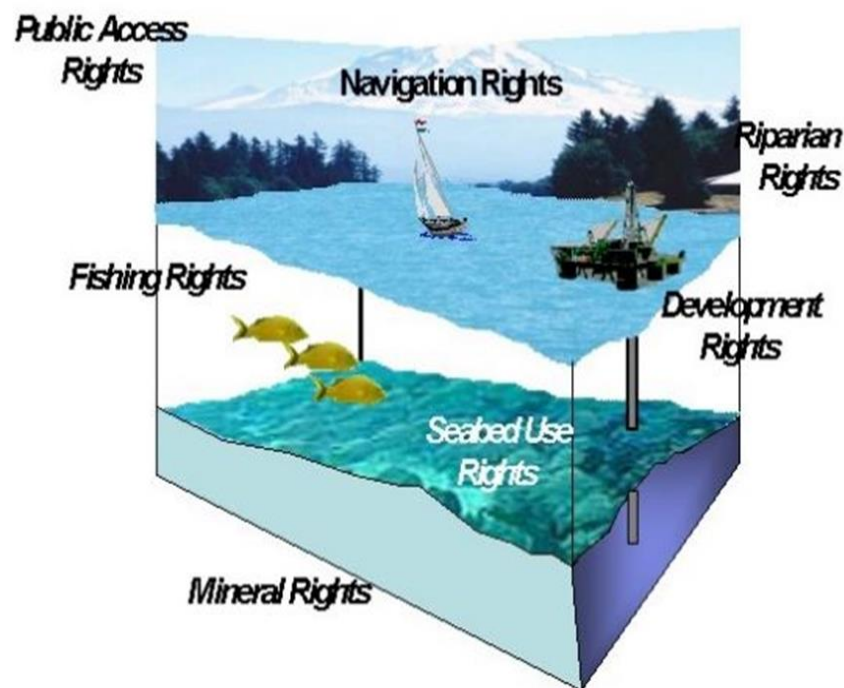
“A marine cadastre is a system to enable the boundaries of maritime rights and interests to be recorded, spatially managed and physically defined in relationship to the boundaries of other neighboring or underlying rights and interests.”
(attributed to Robertson, 1999)



Source: <http://coinatlantic.ca/index.php/indicators-and-icom/marine-spatial-planning>

Fundamental concepts: The Marine parcel

Marine Parcel



Cadastral Parcel

Source: Jaap Zevenbergen 2004

- ✓ Who is holding the right?
- ✓ What does the right consist of?
- ✓ How has the right been acquired?
- ✓ Where is the right located?

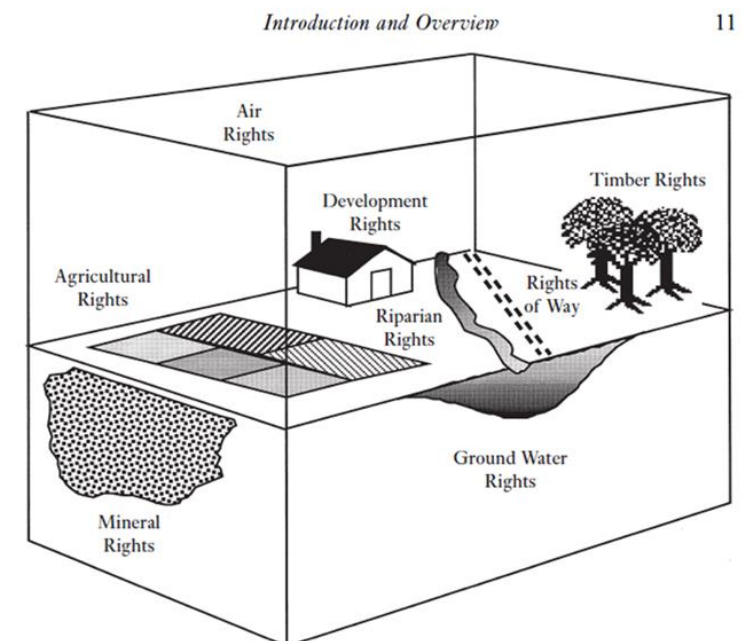


FIG. 1.3a The cadastral parcel and ownership rights

Source: Based on Platt 1975

Figure 1: The Marine Parcel (after Sutherland, 2001)

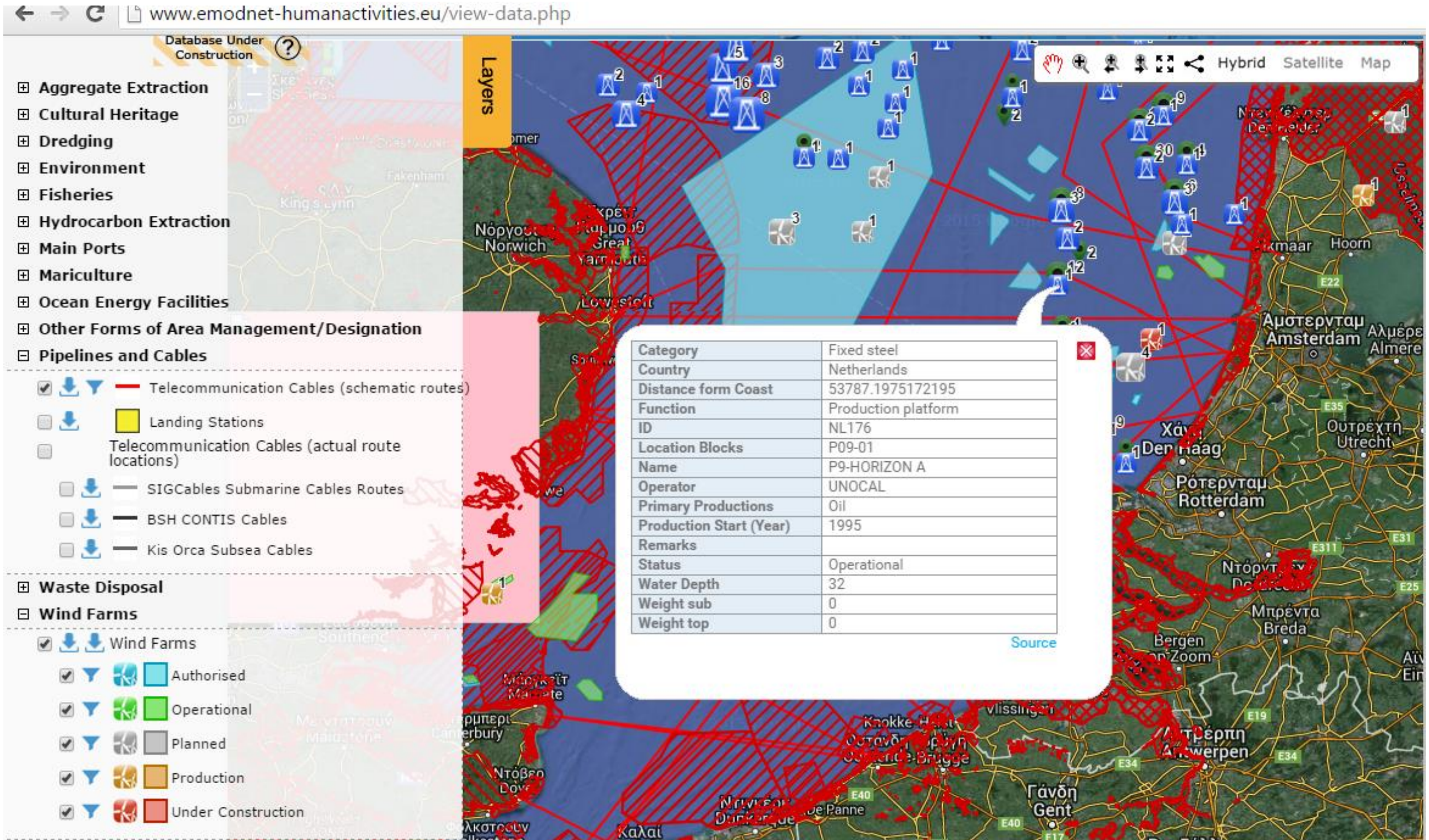
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Recording of data

EMODnet



The report

Marine Cadastre in Europe

a preliminary study

Brief edition
September 2016

Commissioned by:



ELRA
European Land Registry Association

eulis
EUROPEAN LAND INFORMATION SERVICE

EuroGeographics



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Final Report: Delivered end of September 2016

Main conclusions I

1 Several countries outside of the European continent, with strong ocean and sea interests, have shown a rapid pace towards the development of the Marine Cadastre since 1994, when the UNCLOS came into effect.

2 Land cadastre is partially a good analogy to the Marine Cadastre.

- Marine parcel including objects as basis for the registry
- A registry of rights, responsibilities, restrictions

3 The Marine Cadastre is a base layer of the Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure offering fundamental information relating to maritime boundaries and associated rights and responsibilities, regularly updated and maintained.

4 Marine Cadastre is not Maritime Spatial Planning but it's the most important underpinning data sources to enable its implementation.

Main conclusions II

- 5 The EU relevant policy framework recognizes the necessity to attain “legal certainty” in the marine environment.
- 6 The most relevant data to a Marine Cadastre are recorded under the theme of “Human Activities” in the EMODNET portal.
- 7 A wide array of actors and stakeholders are involved in the management of the marine environment and production of marine data, though the competent national Land Registry and Cadastre organizations have been scarcely so far engaged.
- 8 Existing Marine Information Systems (either operative or on pilot basis) are developed either on the concept of EMODNET or to serve other needs (ICZM strategy, MSP, marine areas’ delimitation) but not a Marine Cadastre.

Why would we need a Marine Cadastre?

(from a land based perspective)

GUARANTEED

Sovereign state rights



Legal certainty to 3R



Security for credit



Supports environmental management

Blue Economy



May increase public revenues

Reduces conflicts



*The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

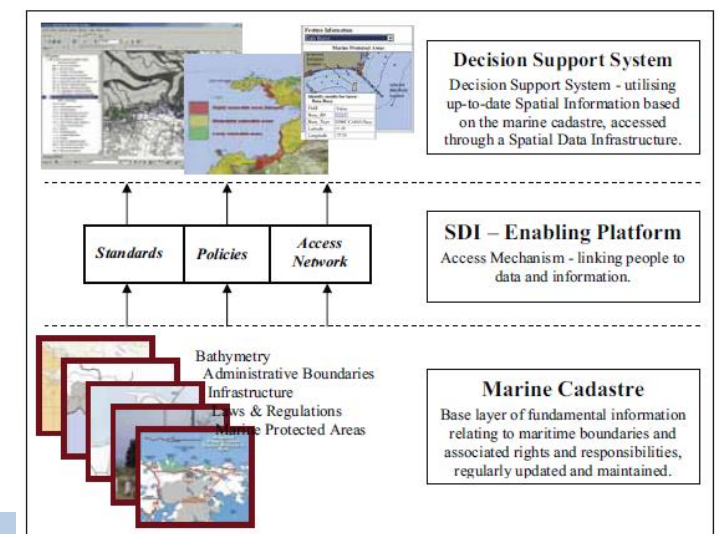


Delimitation of UNCLOS marine areas



Integration of land -sea interaction

European harmonization



Basic layer of (M)SDI



Way forward: Indicative areas for further action



- Perform user need assessment
- Develop a blue print for the marine cadastre
- Prepare proposals for improvement of the EU-framework
- Develop the spec's of a national portal on marine data on human activities
- Prepare positioning paper for national authorities

Phase 1

- Prepare report
- Endorse report
- **Sent to members**
- Prepare questionnaire
- **Agree on Phase 2**

OK Ph2?

Yes

No

Stop

Phase 2

- Sent to EU* and others
Check interest EU
- Sent nat. authorities
Interest 3rd parties**

OK Ph3?

Yes

No

Stop

Phase 3

- Check funding
Do need analysis
Agree on partners1)
Determine scope

OK Ph4?

Yes

No

Stop

Phase 4

- Follow up project(s)
- Initiate the project
- Determine resources
- Share results

NB: might be multiple results
(reports, models, demo, PoC)

* e.g. DG Mare, DG. Envi, Emodnet Secretariat, other potential actors (Chambers, IHO etc.)

** Identify interest from universities, Nordic initiative, etc.

Potential next phases (overview)

Potential next phases 1-3

- Finalize Phase 1
 - Decision on Phase 2 → by **1st December 2016**
- Start Phase2
 - Appoint coordinator
 - Sent report to EU
 - Sent report to Nat authorities incl letter
 - Conclude: what interest is out there?
 - Decide on Phase 3 → **15th February 2017**

Potential next phases 2-3

- Start Phase 3*
 - Appoint coordinator and project team
 - Do the work (need analysis, funds, seek partners)
 - Scope is vital (interest, funding, success)
 - Prepare the feasibility/evaluation report
 - Decide on step 4 → **June 2017**
- * *We must realize that phase 3*
 - *Requires quite a lot of work*
 - *No external funding yet most likely!!*
 - *Work contribution on a pro bono basis*
 - *Prepare short evaluation report: what are opportunities/interests*

Potential next phases 3-3

- Start Phase 4:
 - Engage partners and coordinating body
 - Refine scope based on outcome step 3
 - Apply for grant(s) for project funding
 - Run the project(s) which are not short term
 - Start of any project: best case around early **2018**
 - Disseminate the results → not before **mid 2019**

Position of Common Vision partners

EULIS: not in... but agrees to do step 2

- Priority on the LRI-portal

ELRA: good result so far; no interest for follow up

PCC: no uniform interest in Europe at the moment

EG: observer status

- open for more involvement in the future depending on interest among members

CLGE: is interested but MC has no priority for the moment

- Priority with the future position of surveyor

NB: Nordic countries have demonstrated specific interest (e.g. Denmark, Sweden, Latvia, Estonia)

Summarizing



- ✓ In Europe not yet full fledged MCs
- ✓ Several countries made a good start on MSDI
- ✓ Convincing need for MC not (yet) delivered
- ✓ Further research is needed about the content and the registration process
- ✓ Interest to follow-up research is not manifest by CV partners
 - ✓ but it is present: academia, Nordic countries



**THANK YOU
FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**



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