

Revitalizing of the Cadastre Has Always Depended on State Policy

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SUMMARY

The development of the economy, as well as private ownership relations in each country, largely depends on the credibility of cadastral and land registry data. The state of the cadastre has always depended on state policy at both national and local levels. The paper describes the historical development of the cadastre in Croatia and its recent state.

After the Second World War, Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia was created with a new socio-political system. Post-war state policy included implementation of agrarian reforms, nationalization, confiscation. Many changes in ownership relations and the position and shape of cadastral plots in the field were not recorded in the cadastre. This led to a discrepancy between the actual situation in the field and the data recorded in the cadastre and land registers.

For a certain period of time the cadastre had an important role in the taxation of citizens, but the observed changes in the field were recorded only in the written part of the cadastre, not in the cadastral maps. The technical, financial and personnel neglect of the cadastre came to the fore.

The Act on Survey and Land Cadastre from 1968, for the first time prescribed, that conducting of new surveys and recording them in the cadastre is important for the state and that these must be done by state authorities for geodetic works. That regulation was a turning point when it came to relations between the state and the cadastre. But due to the lack of professional geodetic staff, cadastral surveys were much fewer than what was really needed. Quality cadastral surveys were carried out in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the period from 1950 to 1990, but unfortunately most of them did not become official records of the land registry.

Only with the independence of the Republic of Croatia after 1990, there came a change for the

better. An awareness arose that Croatia inherited obsolete, destroyed and outdated cadastral and land registry records and that their development must become one of the priority tasks of the state policy.

A new impetus for the development of these records was felt only in 2003., when the Government introduced a long-term project aimed at arranging land registers and the cadastre. Since then, cadastres have undergone major changes. However, the needs of arranging the cadastre and land registry still exceed the state's financial capabilities. That is the reason in 2021 the Government of the Republic of Croatia decides and concentrates on arranging the most valuable land in the Republic of Croatia and proposed to the Parliament the adoption of a multi-year program of cadastral surveys of construction areas for the period 2021 - 2030. the Parliament adopted this program and the implementation of the program is ongoing. This kind of support from the state will surely lead to completely up-to-date and harmonised cadastral and land register records in construction areas, and thus the development of the economy and the country as a whole.

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