

Public –Private Collaboration Model in the Cadastral Workflow in Denmark

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SUMMARY

The structure of the Danish cadastral system is in many ways peculiar when compared to other cadastral systems in the world. The first thing you might notice is that there has been a separation in the registering of information about private property – the separation, which is due to historical reasons, is resulting in a register under the Danish Geodata Agency containing information about the physical location and a register in the Land Registration Court containing information about the rights and restrictions of private property. Another characteristic of the Danish cadastral system, which this paper will focus on, is that there is a fairly clear division of the tasks in cadastral processes, a division that puts some work/responsibility in the private sector and some in the public sector. In practice, the division (that is established by law) roughly means that the practical work is carried out by the private sector while the registration is performed by the public sector. This paper will reveal that the division has both strengths and weaknesses regarding trust, efficiency, economy and quality. The paper will focus on • The historical background of the division of the cadastral work • The allocation of responsibilities and work in practice • Relations to the citizens / customers • Pros and Cons • Challenges due to the division between the private and public sector