

Project Fiche No 17

INSPIRATION - Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Western Balkans

1. Basic information

- 1.1 **CRIS Number:** 2010/xxx-xxx
- 1.2 **Title:** INSPIRATION - Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Western Balkans
- 1.3 **ELARG Statistical code:** 01.34 - Institutions
- 1.4 **Location / Beneficiaries:** Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99

Implementing arrangements

- 1.5 **Contracting Authority (EU):** European Union, represented by the European Commission on behalf of the Beneficiaries

- 1.6 **Implementing Agency:** N/A

1.7 **Beneficiaries:**

Main beneficiaries: National Mapping and Cadastre Authorities (NMCA's) as principal coordinators and focal points;

Secondary beneficiaries: Universities providing education in surveying, geodesy and geomatics; Ministries of Environment;

Tertiary beneficiaries: NSDI stakeholders, e.g. other governmental institutions, especially Ministries of Agriculture (LPIS), statistical offices, local authorities, geological and hydrographical surveys, private surveying, GIS and geomatics commercial sector, research organisations.

Financing

- 1.8 **Overall cost (VAT excluded)¹:** EUR 1 500 000
- 1.9 **EU contribution:** EUR 1 500 000
- 1.10 **Final date for contracting:** 31 December 2011
- 1.11 **Final date for execution of contracts:** 31 December 2013
- 1.12 **Final date for disbursements:** 31 December 2014

This project has been initiated by the State Geodetic Administration of Croatia as Lead Partner and developed with the active participation of all stakeholders. This project fiche is the output of a TAIEX workshop held in Brussels on 19 and 20 January 2010, which involved representatives of all the Beneficiaries, as well as the European Commission - DG Enlargement and the Joint Research Centre.

¹ The total cost of the project should be net of VAT and/or other taxes. Should this not be the case, the amount of VAT and the reasons why it should be considered eligible should be clearly indicated

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective

To contribute towards a favourable environment for accurate, up-to-date, high-quality, well structured and accessible *spatial data* in local, regional and State administrative bodies in the Western Balkans.

2.2 Project purpose

To promote Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) and further coordinate its implementation in the Western Balkans with a view to preparing Beneficiaries to meet with the objectives of the Inspire Directive.

2.3 Link with AP / NPAA / EP / SAA²

Land administration is referred to in many parts of AP/EPs and SAAs since it is a precondition for the Rule of Law (security of right on ownership), the Common Agricultural Policy - implementation of Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) in particular - and various projects in the field of environment protection. Additionally, improved land administration contributes to eliminate current obstacles to the development of the land and housing market, another requirement of AP and SAA. These measures can foster a more favourable investment climate, including direct foreign investment and therefore economic growth.

Some NPAAAs include measures explicitly related to the establishment of NSDI – e.g. Croatia, particularly in relation to the EC INSPIRE Directive³, adopted in 2007.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The Multi-beneficiary MIPD 2009-2011⁴, (Section 2.3.1.1.1) foresees support for the strengthening of public administrations' capacities to implement efficient and effective reforms and foster democratic accountability and professionalism within the Beneficiaries' institutions. As such, transparent and up-to-date spatial data, especially cadastral and mapping data, are essential for efficient public administration, and as a consequence, reduced corruption.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

Albania

² AP = Accession Partnership; NPAA = National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis* (for Candidates), National Action Plan (for Potential Candidates); EP= European Partnership; SAA = Stabilisation and Association Agreement

³ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:108:SOM:EN:HTML>. The INSPIRE directive came into force on 15 May 2007 and will be implemented in various stages, with full implementation required by 2019. It aims to create a European Union (EU) spatial data infrastructure. This will enable the sharing of environmental spatial information among public sector organisations and better facilitate public access to spatial information across Europe. A European Spatial Data Infrastructure will assist in policy-making across boundaries. Therefore the spatial information considered under the directive is extensive and includes a great variety of topical and technical themes.

⁴ C(2009)4518 of 16.06.2009.

In 1993, the Government of Albania created the Immovable Property Registration Office (IPRO), currently subordinated to the Ministry of Justice, with a network of 36 district offices. The agency has a mandate to register land ownership rights and property transactions. The government with support from donors undertook a major programme in registering property rights (so-called first registration), where most of agriculture land was registered, but limited registration was done in urban areas. Furthermore, the government has started the process of restitution of properties to owners whose land had been confiscated. The process to regularise informal settlements was also initiated with support from the UNDP and the OSCE.

Beside the progress made in the systematic registration of immovable properties, there are still about 600,000 urban and around 300,000 rural parcels not yet registered. The registration process has been particularly slow in valuable urban and coastal areas.

Since the year 2007 the IPRO is implementing a World Bank financed project: Security of Tenure and Registration of Immovable Property Rights. The objective of this project is to improve service delivery, efficiency and transparency of Immovable Property Registration Office (IPRO) and complete most of the first registrations of immovable property rights. The component will cover the entire country but initially, will concentrate on urban, per-urban and coastal areas.

Special efforts are being made under the project to develop a Computerized Immovable Property System (IPS) for Albania. The system will help IPRO to improve the process of registration and the services to the clients. When it is fully operational, the system will handle digital legal and cadastral information about all properties in Albania.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

In the perspective of EU accession, efforts are being made in Bosnia and Herzegovina to reform land administration. A conceptual framework for the reform is defined and reflected, *inter alia*, in the development of a consistent and clear legal framework and methodology of work throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, a harmonized sector policy on all levels of government and the adoption of a land administration sector strategy.

Special attention is paid to the strengthening of capacities in the land administration sector, i.e. provisioning of an adequate qualification structure for employees and creating appropriate material and technical preconditions for operation.

The recently adopted Bosnia and Herzegovina Medium-Term Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2008 – 2012, in which the land administration sector reform holds a significant place also shows the determination of the institutions to pursue the implementation of appropriate reforms in a successful manner. Additionally, the relevant institutions work continuously on the harmonisation of the land administration sector laws, thus contributing to the removal of legal impediments and the creation of optimal preconditions for intensifying the reform process, orderly land registration and cadastre system, i.e. raising the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of land registration services through the development of a transparent real estate market.

In the geodetic sector, a unique cadastre data model has been adopted and it is presently being applied in accordance with the latest world standards. As a result of

this, preconditions have been created to improve the provisioning of the cadastre services, as well as the registration and management of spatial data.

Croatia

In Croatia, the results of the land administration reform are visible in that, today, registration of properties and ownership titles is no more a key problem, as was the case ten or even only five years ago. The land administration system reform is currently half way through. The basic preconditions for implementing an efficient land administration system have been created and it is necessary to exert additional efforts to fulfil the set objectives and establish an adequate system, i.e. ensure an accurate, up-to-date, efficient and rational registration system that will not hamper, but rather promote, legal security and economic development.

This point has also been highlighted by the World Bank stating in paragraph 68, page 21, of its current strategy for providing support to the Republic of Croatia (Croatia Country Assistance Strategy): *"Based on the results achieved in the reform of land registration and cadastre, this area may receive further support as part of the efforts to strengthen the judiciary and public administration"*. Completing the land administration reform is currently a priority of the Croatian government.

Apart from the registration system reform, special efforts are also being made in Croatia to develop the LPIS system, whose beneficiary is the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MAFRD), with an active cooperation and support from the State Geodetic Administration (SGA). For that purpose, on 27 November 2007, the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted the National Programme for the Land Parcel Identification System – LPIS, to be established by the end of 2010. All spatial data sets for the LPIS establishment are provided by SGA. A special Action Plan has been developed for this, which is currently being successfully implemented. The 2005 PHARE Integrated Land Administration System Project no. HR2005/3/1 is greatly contributing to the establishment and subsequent maintenance of the LPIS system.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has recognized the importance of reforms in the land administration system and that an effective and efficient system will form an important basis for economic growth in the country, including inward investment, as well as for the rule of law and legal security. The Law on Real Estate Cadastre and several other laws have been adopted in relation to land ownership and registration including laws on denationalisation, urban construction land and agricultural land. Based on the progress made in establishing the real estate cadastre - 90% of municipalities covered – the Agency for Real Estate Cadastre (AREC) supports the land market through improved services, thanks to which the number of transactions and mortgages in the country is constantly growing. The level of demand for services from AREC has significantly increased in the past years. The number of applications from the private sector has significantly gone up, as is the number of applications from professional clients and organisations (notaries, insurance companies, banks, etc.), whereas until recently, the majority of requests was coming from individuals.

The changes brought to the legislation in the areas of land cadastres and rights registration have contributed to strengthening the institutional setup and providing faster procedures for real property rights registration. This progress has also played a role in the improvement of legal security over property rights, which together with the reforms underway in the judicial branch should provide a climate for improved rule of law, meaning also the fulfilment of the key criteria in the perspective of EU accession.

Land policy remains an important aspect of economic development in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, hence the recent creation of an inter-ministerial committee to facilitate this policy development.

Efforts are also being made to develop the LPIS, for which the implementing organisation is the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water supply (MAFW), as part of the Design of Land Parcel Identification System Project (LPIS). Another institution benefiting from this project is the AREC, which actively cooperates with the MAFW in this area.

Montenegro

The Government of Montenegro has adopted a Medium-term Programme of Work on Survey and Design of Real Estate Cadastre for the period 2008 – 2013. This programme provides for directions to further develop the state survey and real estate cadastre. The main objectives and tasks of this programme are: a) to establish state reference geodetic systems in accordance with the needs of the country in connection with European reference systems and standards; b) to set up the real estates cadastre on "un-surveyed" parts of the country and complete the existing database of real estate cadastre; c) to design a cadastre of pipelines in all larger places as a unique public record on pipes and underground objects and rights on them; d) to perform geodetic-cadastre operations on the Basic State Map, topographic and review-topographic maps; e) perform geodetic-cadastre operations on survey, maintenance and renewal of border marks on the state border and prepare the documents regarding state border as well as compile records on state borders; f) to set up registers of home numbers, streets, squares and space units; g) to pursue the activities of modernisation of the existing geodetic-cadastre information system which would be an integral part and the foundation of public authorities' information systems, as well as all data regarding the territory, holders of real estate rights and other real rights, in digital form and make it available for all interested legal and natural persons at any place and any time; h) to continue activities on land territory regulation by agrarian regrouping; i) to reorganise the Real Estate Administration, modernisation of the Real Estate Administration and regional units for real estate cadastre; j) to establish modern archives of state survey and real estate, and to establish a modern system for protection of data; k) to establish bylaws in the area of state survey and real estate cadastre; l) to improve capacities for staff working on state survey and real estate cadastre.

Serbia

The Republic of Serbia needs to fulfil a number of key requirements in the perspective of EU accession, including secured ownership and other rights related to properties, as well as transparency and prosperity of the real estate market.

The National Programme for Integration to the EU has recognized the completion of cadastre records in the Republic of Serbia as one among important economic issues.

The Republic Geodetic Authority (RGA) is on the way of establishing a Real Estate Cadastre that is composed of Cadastre and Land Register Information. RGA is making efforts to support the development of a functioning real estate market in Serbia which is efficient, accessible to all, and transparent. RGA is also working on modern solutions for Serbian mortgage systems as a part of the efforts to develop the real estate market. SGA has the ambition to be in line with EU directives, in particular INSPIRE. Some of the requirements are already met, but some of the data have to be restructured to fit European standards.

The realisation of reforms in the land administration sector in Serbia started with the Project “Real Estate Cadastre and Registration” in cooperation with the World Bank (approximately 90% of municipalities are now covered). This Project seeks to increase investor confidence and lower transaction costs in the building industry, as well as promote an efficient property registration and cadastre system that contributes to the development of effective real property markets. The modern and more efficient land administration system that RGA is developing will benefit all sectors of society. It will contribute to economic development and, as a consequence, to poverty reduction. It will also allow for enhanced urban and rural development planning and contribute to improvement of the environment.

The Republic Geodetic Authority is the competent institution for the production, maintenance and distribution of geo-reference spatial data in Serbia and it takes over the leadership in the national geo-information policy development. It is in charge of basic geospatial data issues, establishing and maintaining geospatial databases and providing e-services for access to information within given fields. Regarding the development of National Spatial Data Infrastructure, RGA defines the information-communication framework and foundation for efficient functioning of e-services for exchange of data and information using WEB and mobile technologies

Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99

The *Constitution of Kosovo* recognizes and protects the right of ownership to property and the use of property in accordance with public interest regulated by law. This is possible through a good land administration system with correct records and registers showing the real properties’ location, shape and boundaries in a cadastre and the property rights in an appropriate register. The cadastre system is under reconstruction and an Immovable Property Rights Register (IPRR) has just established.

Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99 is experiencing an increasing demand for spatial data for planning, decision-making and follow-up of effects in many different areas. Implementation of the NSDI concept will therefore be of importance for Kosovo society.

The Kosovo Cadastre Land Information System (KCLIS) is developing into a unified system including cadastre data about land, buildings and apartments, real property rights, property value, land use and environmental restrictions, etc., for multi-purpose use and is hosted by the Kosovo Cadastral Agency (KCA). KCA is responsible for the provision of basic spatial data in Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99.

Effectiveness of institutional structures for land administration has considerable impact on the standards of social and economic development. The KCA has been set up with the purpose of managing cadastre and land registration in Kosovo under

UNSCR 1244/99. The suggested core business according to the Government of Kosovo approved Business plan 2009-2014 for development of KCA and Cadastral sector in Kosovo are cadastre registration, land registration, real property valuation, geodesy and NSDI.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans

Not applicable

2.7 Link with other donor's contribution

All the Beneficiaries are users of various forms of donor contribution, either through bilateral technical cooperation in accordance with agreements between donors and user countries or through the support from various EU funds. Another important source of support are the World Bank loans for executing the WB Land Administration Reform Projects. In that context, the coordination between all donors and the World Bank is particularly important: it is essentially ensured through donor conferences and other types of activities, which are conducted by the institutions and the World Bank Project Implementation Units.

Albania

In the past 12 years many projects have been financed to establish a contemporary cadastre system in Albania. These include:

- USAID Land Registration Project – financed the first registration programme between 1994 and 2004;
- OSCE Immovable Property Programme - TA to support IPRO and land restitution/compensation process;
- EU PHARE Support to IPRO – funded strengthening of IPRO mapping capacity and the first registration in rural zones, between 1994 and 2001;
- World Bank Agriculture Services Project - The project aims to create and environment conducive for rural growth by addressing key constraints faced by small-holder farmers in agricultural production, trade, and the functioning of land markets;
- Currently, the World Bank is financing the Land Administration and Management Project. Component A of this Project - Security of Tenure and Registration of Immovable Property Rights - is being implemented by the Immovable Property Registration Office;
- EU financed Albanian Positioning System (ALBPOS) Network Establishment (EUR 1 100 000).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Development Association (IDA) have signed a Financing Agreement for a Land Registration Project. Its objective is to improve quality, efficiency and effectiveness of land registration services through the

development of a transparent real estate market in Bosnia and Herzegovina, improvement of the registration of real estate rights and complementary strategies that enable real estate transactions to be made with security and efficiency. The Project is financed with the International Development Association credit funds, budget funds of the entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and donor funds (Sweden, Germany, Austria) through technical assistance to project implementation (provided by GTZ). Total Project funds: IDA Credit = US\$ 15 000 000; budget funds = US\$ 2 125 000 and technical assistance funds = EUR 5 400 000. These donors had already provided assistance for the implementation of the land registry and cadastre reform in the previous period 2000-2007 (total value of the bilateral technical assistance = approximately EUR 10 000 000).

The Entity Geodetic Administrations have also prepared a project proposal for the establishment of real estate cadastre and land register on the territories of the Municipality of Jajce and the Municipality of Srebrenica, which would be financed with the funds of the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Its goal is to contribute to the improvement of cadastral and land registry records, i.e. improvement and establishment of up-to-date real estate records.

Croatia

In the past 10 years, the State Geodetic Administration as well as the Ministry of Justice have benefited from a number of bilateral projects of technical support with donor countries: Netherlands (2 projects in the period 2000-2008); United Kingdom (1 project in the period 2001-2002); Norway (5 projects in the period 2001-2009); Germany (3 projects in the period 2002-2008); Sweden (3 projects in the period 2003-2008).

The World Bank has financed the Real Property Registration and Cadastre Project since 2003 with a EUR 26 000 000 loan and approximately EUR 10 000 000 in government contributions. The European Union has also provided co-financing in the amount of EUR 11 400 000.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Agency for Real Estate Cadastre (AREC) has implemented significant development projects in the past years aiming to reform the institution and improving public services. The most important projects include:

- A grant of US\$ 447 550 from the Japanese government for the preparation of the 'Real Estate Cadastre and Registration' Project in 2004 (the project assisted the institution in the preparation of the reform project funded by the World Bank);
- A grant from the Government of the Netherlands of EUR 550 000, for the implementation (May 2005 - November 2006) of a pilot project aiming to create a "interpretation" centre to promote quality customer service, improved processing, workflow and records management, and to provide training for other SAGW offices;

- A grant of EUR 4 800 000 from the Japanese Government in 2004 for a 2 year-project to support the institution in the preparation of the state topographic map for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (national mapping at scale 1:25.000);
- A loan of EUR 10 300 000 from the World Bank to support the reform project "Real Estate Cadastre and Registration Project" (2005-2009); recently this Project was extended with an additional financing loan from the World Bank for EUR 9 000 000.
- The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) supported the Project "Institutional strengthening of the Capacity of SAGW 2005-2008" –EUR 2 900 000. SIDA has continued its support to AREC since 2009 for another 3 years (EUR 2 600 000) through the provision of capacity building for the implementation of AREC's Strategic Plan 2009-2013.
- The Government of the Netherlands has provided a grant for a two-phase project started in 2008 comprising technical assistance for a feasibility study for digitalisation of cadastral maps, revision of the IT strategy and financial management, marketing and customer orientation.

Montenegro

Examples of donor support in Montenegro include:

- GTZ: provision of equipment aiming to modernise local units and project preparation as well as other technical support;
- LGB (Landesbetrieb Vermessung und Geobasisinformation) – Brandenburg by GTZ: the long term objective of both partners is to further development of Montenegrin cadastre survey through professional and practical cooperation;
- Government of Japan: donation of TM 25 000 for 70 % of the territory of Montenegro and participation in procurement for the software and hardware (work stations, plotter), instruments and participation in the costs related to on-site inspections (finished April, 2010);
- World Bank: Land Administration and Management Project started in February 2009 with a total project amount of EUR 22 000 000 (land administration is approximately 71 % of project costs).

Serbia

A number of third countries as well as several international organisations have committed significant resources to support Serbia in land administration development, and particularly cadastre related projects, including:

- World Bank loan: Real Estate Cadastre and Registration Project. Objective: to extend support to the development and general advancement of the real estate market on the territory of the Republic Serbia through formation of a unified real estate cadastre on its territory (including support to operational tasks and improvement of the real estate cadastre – REC-, as well as institutional

development for the RGA). Project period: 25.05.2004. - 31.10.2010. Total project cost: US\$ 39 510 000.

- Republic of France loan: IGIS project (The Infoterra Geo-Information Solution). Objective: to produce, organise and distribute mapping data for citizens, as well as the public and private sectors. Project period: 2010. – 2013. Project cost: EUR 11 200 000.

The Republic Geodetic Authority has taken part in a number of activities concerning the implementation of donor projects, including:

- Norway: RGZ – Statens Kartverk Twinning Project. Objective: Support for Scan Centre, establishment of a well functioning “Digital Archive”; establishment of web portal and to assist with the preparation of a strategy for the Serbian National Spatial Data Infrastructure in compliance with the EU Inspire directive. Project period: 2005. – 2009. Total project cost: EUR 2 250 000
- Germany (GTZ): Land management / real property registration. Objective/effects: Land management process improvement and efficacy increasing. Project period: 2003. – 2008. Total project cost: EUR 2 000 000
- Sweden (SIDA): Capacity building of RGA of Serbia. Objective: to help build sustainable capacity at all levels of the RGA in order to establish the organisation’s capacity to carry out the ongoing six-year World Bank project efficiently and to support the transformation of the RGA from a cadastral agency to a leading institution in the land administration sector of Serbia. Project period: 2006 - 2011. Total project cost: EUR 4 000 000.
- France: Methodology for property valuation. Objective: Assessment of problem area, collecting experiences from France, providing legal solutions, etc. Project period: 2004. Total project cost: EUR 470 000
- Japan: 1) Japan grant. Objective: Development guidelines and directions established. Project period: November 2003 - November 2004. Total project cost: US\$ 0.38 million. 2) Capacity building for development digital basic state map in Serbia. Objective: digital basic state map production, technology implementation. Project period: December 2009. – November 2011. Total project cost: EUR 1 500 000

Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99

From the establishment of the Kosovo Cadastral Agency in the year 2000 and up to now, KCA has benefited from a number of projects supported through Kosovo Cadastre Support programmes (KCSP I & II), from donor countries: Switzerland, Norway, Sweden. Since 2005, the support has been extended through technical assistance from the World Bank and since 2008 through GTZ Germany.

- World Bank Grant: Technical Assistance (US\$ 7 000 000) divided into 2 separate components (Business Services Integration and Enhancement of Real Property Rights), as well as project coordination and monitoring. Overall objective: to improve the business environment by reducing uncertainty of key regulatory processes, improve delivery of related services, strengthen property rights and increase transparency and accountability of implementing institutions. Subsequently, financing for a Real Estate Cadastre and Registration project (2010-2015) was approved in Feb. 2010 by the World Bank (US\$ 12 000 000) to further

support the strengthening of KCA and of decentralized municipal land administration services for re-engineering of municipal offices, standardizing registration procedures, and carrying out building cadastre construction, cadastre reconstruction (after legal changes to the Cadastre law) and public awareness campaigns.

- Sweden: Technical Assistance (EUR 1 500 000) for KCSP I (Development of Immovable Property Right Register project (IPRR); Digitalization of cadastral maps; Kosovo Cadastre Interim Database (KCID) project) and for KCSP II (Support for the reconstruction of cadastre; Development and maintenance of digital IPRR; Support for the IT development);
- Norway: Technical Assistance for KCSP I (Furniture with sophisticated instruments for field surveying for KCA and Municipal Cadastral Offices (MCO); Legal framework; Processing and scanning of orthophotos 2000/2001) with 2.100.000 US\$ and for KCSP II (Supporting for the strengthening of the KCA institution; Cadastre Reconstruction -3 cadastral zones; Building Cadastre Construction -Ferizaj and Gjakova) with EUR 630 000;
- Switzerland: Technical Assistance for KCSP I (Equipment of the KCA and MCOs with basic material for surveying; Equipment of KCA and MCOs with software for geo-information-systems; Realization of scaled orthophotos of nearly the whole province; Implementation of the Survey/GIS Unit within KCA; Participation in the MCO support unit on the use of modern surveying material and computer-based geo-information-systems; Planning and co-ordination of in-service education through a training coordinator) with 2.400.000 US\$ and for KCSP II (Support on Cadastre Reconstruction; Development of NSDI; Development of WebGIS - graphic digital cadastre) with EUR 580 000.
- Germany: Grant of EUR 2 200 000 to improve the institutional and organisational framework for the management of real estate cadastre in Kosovo (three-year programme started in 2008).

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

Modernisation of land administration in the Western Balkan region is needed for a number of activities like state survey, cadastre and official mapping, as well as registration of secure property rights. Following the EUREF⁵ recommendations, all countries are updating their reference systems and frameworks as well as introducing modern services like permanent GNSS networks (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia have established these systems while the other Beneficiaries are still in the process of setting them up).

⁵ EUREF is the IAG (International Association of Geodesy) Reference Frame Sub-Commission for Europe founded in 1987 at the IUGG General Assembly (International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics)

Land administration in the Western Balkans has been more or less neglected so far: data are either outdated or missing (especially land registry and graphical part of cadastres); property and ownership registration systems have developed differently; etc. Regarding cadastre and official mapping, the situation in some of the Beneficiaries in the Western Balkans has derived from similar historical and legislative frameworks. On the other hand, since the newly created states did not have their own official mapping (in former Yugoslavia, mapping was under the military jurisdiction), these activities have developed differently in the past twenty years. Overall, the quality of the spatial information organisation is such that there is still a long way to reach the level of the EU Member States.

Reform of land administration in the Western Balkans started at the end of the 1990's and has been mainly focused on reorganisation of relevant institutions, digitalisation, systematic re-survey and registration, human and information and communication technology capacity building. Today, a lot of effort is put in to upgrade systems and frameworks, particularly in relation to the creation of spatial data registers and databases, through a number of investments and other numerous projects supported by national, EU and other donor funds, in which the Beneficiaries have been actively involved in the past ten years.

Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is acknowledged in the Western Balkans as an important conceptual and operational matter. Basic NSDI legislation has been adopted in three countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia), the implementation of which is the responsibility of the National Mapping and Cadastre Authorities (NMCA's). Legislation is pending in Bosnia and Herzegovina and steps are taken by the other Beneficiaries. However, Beneficiaries still face a number of challenges in SDI development: lack of awareness among politicians, stakeholders and even within the profession; lack of capacities and technical knowledge; various national databases still under development; relatively low data exchange culture.

With a view to furthering the reforms and development of national SDIs through exchange of experience and knowledge transfer in the Western Balkans, regional conferences on cadastre were initiated in 2008. The first conference was held in Opatija, Croatia, the second one in 2009 in Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the third one in 2010 in Montenegro. As part of this cooperation, a Permanent Regional Technical Commission – STK was established in 2009, whose members are the National Mapping and Cadastre Authorities. The main output of each regional conference is the Annual Regional Cadastral Study, which provides a review of the situation in the field of cadastres, the status of NSDI and GNSS permanent networks, etc., in the Western Balkans.

Despite this, all Beneficiaries and their NMCA's have a lot in common with regard to building their national SDI's in accordance with the standards determined by the INSPIRE Directive, and with a view to becoming part of the European SDI. They are all pressed by the economy and citizens (especially the financial, construction and real estate market segment) to offer high quality, up-to-date, accurate and easily accessible data as soon as possible.

Sufficient awareness and skills in relation to the SDI concept and the INSPIRE Directive, as well as other related issues (educational system, business models, public relations, etc.) are preconditions for the efficient development of national SDI's. In order to create a critical mass of knowledge, capacities and public awareness of the

SDI, huge efforts still need to be invested in order for the key institutions, NMCA's, universities, professional associations and SDI stakeholders in general to integrate, incorporate and even apply these. In this context, a harmonised approach - as opposed to a strictly individual approach - to NSDI development in the Beneficiaries through joint efforts certainly brings advantages.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

Overall, the project will aim to set the basic prerequisites for sustainability of spatial data infrastructure in the region. Upgraded capacities, lessons learned and developed procedures will ensure that Beneficiaries are able to proceed with the development of spatial data infrastructure at their own levels and then gradually with the implementation of the INSPIRE directive.

As an instrument for pre-accession assistance, INSPIRATION will act as a unique dialogue tool to promote progress required in the perspective of EU accession in the field of land administration and spatial data infrastructure. It will also serve as a mechanism for regional cooperation, attempting to bring together separated societies emerging from tension. It will therefore, to a certain extent, introduce stimulus and "competition" amongst partners in adoption of EU requirements.

Regional cooperation has also the potential for sharing knowledge and good practice, and brings greater opportunity for learning than would otherwise be generated through individual assistance projects. Through a collaborative process, INSPIRATION will enable Beneficiaries to have a better understanding of joint challenges, as well as solutions to be developed together.

By their nature, the services provided by INSPIRATION have to be supported institutionally. The project will therefore be well embedded in relevant local structures. The whole process is long lasting and exceeds the limits of the lifespan of a project, which is expected to cater also for the continuation of the stream of benefits resulting from the various activities.

The wider project impact will gradually emerge later when the benefiting institutions start implementing the harmonised legislation, prepare financing proposals for infrastructure facilities and eventually these become operational. This wider impact will generally affect the communities positively, as it will lead *inter alia* to more reliable public administration and therefore, reduced corruption.

Indeed, the long-term final beneficiaries of INSPIRATION will be the general public as well as the private sector. It will contribute to raising their awareness on the importance of accessible, interoperable and up-to-date spatial data and the need to ensure the introduction of appropriate legislation and infrastructure. Through this participatory process, the project will have an empowering impact and will therefore ensure sustainability of the activities implemented as part of it.

Finally, the regional dimension of the project will also ease the introduction of cross-border initiatives, i.e. adaptation and harmonisation of mapping.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Results:

In relation to Activity 1:

- More comprehensive and comparable information available within and between Beneficiaries on the status of Land Administration and Spatial Data Infrastructure to guide reform priorities, policy development, legislative improvements, as well as exchange of knowledge;
- More efficient institutional frameworks and technical arrangements established;
- Legislation regarding SDI framework reviewed for implementation in each Beneficiary;

In relation to Activity 2:

- Information on the state of play and needs in terms of capacity and skills clarified and analysed for future improvement of training and education offer;
- Skills of recipient NMCA officials and NSDI users increased in analysis, interpretation and policy response on SDI, as well as implementation;
- Accountability of SDI / LA procedures, systems and tools as well as relevant expertise enhanced;

In relation to Activity 3:

- Awareness in NSDI / INSPIRE among general public and government enhanced;
- Levels of cooperation and exchange of information on SDI / INSPIRE increased within and between recipient jurisdictions resulting in better targeting of support and more effective interactions.

Measurable Indicators:

- Number of papers prepared, including: 1 SDI Legislation Framework Analysis by end of Year 1; 1 Regional SDI Establishment Recommendation Report by end of Year 2; 7 individual SDI Legislation Recommendation Reports by the middle of Year 3; 3 annual Regional Cadastral Studies; 1 Regional SDI & LA Capacity and Education Study by the middle of Year 2; 1 Regional SDI & LA Capacity and Education Recommendation Report by the middle of Year 3; 1 Regional Public Awareness Study by end of Year 1;
- Number of meetings and other events organised (including number of participants), including: 1 Regional Conference on the organisation of Capacity Building and Education in the fields of Surveying, Geomatics and SDI by the middle of Year 3; three annual Regional Cadastre Conferences; seven INSPIRE conferences in each Beneficiary and 1 annual regional INSPIRE Forum; 1 final European project conference by end of Year 3;

- Number and quality of training activities and workshops organised (including number of participants/days) including: 3 regional training sessions organised on INSPIRE; 2 two-day workshops for each Beneficiary in relation to recommendations / studies produced as part of the project – target of 500 participants to be familiarised with SDI, LA, INSPIRE, etc.;
- Number of reform initiatives developed with support from the project, including number and quality of specific institutional frameworks set up or reorganised for SDI implementation;
- Size of audience targeted by the Public Awareness Campaign on SDI and LA reform, including level of media coverage, e.g. number of articles published.

3.4 Activities

Activity 1: Policy, institutional and legislative framework analyses

1.1 Regional SDI Legislation Framework Analysis

This will involve the compilation of a regional analysis of SDI legislative frameworks for each of the partners (e.g. existence and work of formal and informal national SDI bodies), including a state of play and comparison in terms of knowledge and implementation of SDI, as well as harmonisation with the INSPIRE Directive requirements.

1.2. Regional SDI Establishment Recommendation Report

On the basis of the Regional SDI Legislation Framework Analysis (1.1), the report should give recommendations for upgrading SDI's in Beneficiary in line with the European SDI.

1.3. Individual SDI Legislation Recommendation Report (7 reports)

Recommendations for legislative improvements and draft SDI regulations will be put together for each Beneficiary, i.e. each report should propose a legislative framework for the definition of NSDI, including draft basic articles for future harmonisation with the INSPIRE Directive. Each report should define and describe the NSDI bodies in accordance with the draft regulation, include proposed measures, as well as a task schedule for their implementation.

1.4. Three Annual Regional Cadastral Studies

Support will be provided to the Permanent Regional Technical Commission for the development of three integrated Regional Annual Cadastral Studies, i.e. analytical processing of the collected data, as well as interpretation and formatting into a joint study.

Activity 2: Capacity-building and knowledge transfer

2.1. Regional SDI & Land Administration (LA) Capacity and Education Study

A study will analyse capacities available in all Beneficiaries in relation to the development of SDI and modern Land Administration, including a state of play of existing curricula for the SDI and LA experts.

2.2. Regional SDI & LA Capacity and Education Recommendation Report

The integrated report will provide recommendations to the Beneficiaries in relation to the scope of knowledge necessary to those experts who will be actively involved in the development and implementation of NSDI, as well as basic requirements to improve the curriculum on NSDI.

2.3. Conference on the organisation of Capacity Building and Education in the fields of Surveying, Geomatics and SDI

The regional conference will aim at presenting and discussing the results of the study and recommendations report on SDI and LA Capacity and Education, as well as agree steps to introduce the necessary changes.

2.4. Training on INSPIRE implementation

Three regional training courses will be organised on INSPIRE implementation and its relevance (specific content to be based on conditions in the Beneficiaries).

2.5. Workshops at national level

Two two-day workshops will be held in each Beneficiary in relation to the studies and recommendations produced, as well as implementation issues.

Activity 3: Awareness-raising and communication

3.1. Regional Public Awareness Study

The study will include a survey of public opinion on SDI and Land Administration in each Beneficiary, as well as the activities that the relevant institutions - with a special emphasis on NMCA and stakeholders in the environmental field - undertake in order to develop public awareness on issues related to SDI and LA.

3.2. Regional Public Awareness Recommendations Report

The report will include proposals in terms of methodologies and tools to inform the larger public and increase their awareness, as well as provide directions for the implementation of campaigns in each Beneficiary, including templates for promotion material.

3.3. Organisation of Public Awareness Campaign on SDI and LA reform

Based on the Regional Public Awareness Study, the Public Awareness Campaign will aim to inform stakeholders and citizens about LA reform and implementation of SDI (implemented activities, involved beneficiaries and general benefits for the state and citizens); the campaign format, contents and

mode of delivery, including media plan, will be agreed on a regional level by all NMCA's and specificities defined for each target group.

3.4. Organisation of three annual Regional Cadastre Conferences

The aim of the Conferences will be to disseminate the results of the Regional Annual Cadastral Studies (see 1.4).

3.5. Organisation of seven "INSPIRE day" conferences and annual regional INSPIRE Forum

A day conference on the INSPIRE Directive will be held in each of the Beneficiaries, whilst a regional INSPIRE Forum will be held every year.

3.6. Overall project communication

It is proposed a project website should be set up in order to facilitate the exchange of information, tools and products between Beneficiaries (extranet) and to promote activities and results to all stakeholders, including the entire INSPIRE community in the EU and EFTA. The website will also include links to relevant national, EU and international sources of information.

A final European conference will also be held to promote the final results of the project as well as discuss and agree the following steps for regional cooperation (INSPIRATION Phase 2).

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

The conditions for successful implementation of the project include the following:

- That all participating Beneficiaries are equally interested and committed to change and reform of existing systems (legislative, technical, etc.);
- That appropriate staff is made available to facilitate the implementation of the project, including enough resources allocated in each Beneficiary - national correspondent teams established (project units in each of the Beneficiaries);
- That data on local situation is available;
- That sufficient numbers of qualified candidates for training courses and conferences are available and interested in participating.

Sequencing of project activities is highlighted in the following timetable:

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12
1.1					Analys.							
1.2									Report			
1.3											Reports	
1.4				Study 1				Study 2				Study 3

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12
2.1						Study						
2.2										Report		
2.3								Conf.				
2.4			Train.		Train.			Train.				
2.5					7 Workshops				7 Workshops			
3.1					Study							
3.2									Report			
3.3										Campaign		
3.4			Conf 1				Conf 2				Conf 3	
3.5				7 day conferences								
3.6				Website								Conf.

An Inspiration Project Steering Committee will also be established to ensure proper coordination of project implementation. The Committee will be made up of representatives of the Beneficiaries (NMCA's in particular), as well as representatives of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Enlargement and Joint Research Centre.

Ways in which technical representatives of donors active in land administration projects in the region can be consulted and associated will also be explored.

3.6 Linked activities

All activities related to land administration reform in each of the Beneficiaries are linked to the implementation of this project. The main effects of project implementation are at the fundamental level of system creation and development of basic knowledge and capacities, thus involving and impact at NMCA activities on a very large scale.

Project implementation is also connected to reform in the area of agriculture, i.e. towards the establishment of the LPIS system, as well as the activities related to environmental protection. The Project Steering Committee, i.e. the national project teams, together with the work of the contractor, will therefore have a key role in ensuring synergy between these different activities.

Previous or current EU-funded projects targeting related themes include:

Albania

- Phare – 2002-2004 “land use policy” (EUR 1 200 000);
- CARDS - Albanian Positioning System (ALBPOS) Network Establishment. (EUR 1 100 000).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- In the period 2005-2006, the EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina funded a study entitled "Development of Technical Standards for Producing Data for the Land Information System (LIS) in Bosnia and Herzegovina", which provided draft technical standards for harmonisation of land registry and cadastral data, as well as draft proposals for modernisation of cadastral services and infrastructure and for a long-term plan for the realisation of LIS. The beneficiaries were the Entity Geodetic Administrations and the Entity Ministries of Justice.
- An IPA 2007 project (duration: 6 months) was prepared by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Entity Geodetic Administrations for the Establishment of the Network of Permanent Stations and as well as an IPA 2008 Project (duration: 18 months) for the Production of Orthophotomaps for the Whole Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Croatia

- CARDS 2002: Support Project to the Real Property Registration and Cadastre Project (Croatia)
- CARDS 2003 Maritime Domain Project (Croatia)
- CARDS 2004 Second support project to the Real Property Registration and Cadastre Project (Croatia)
- PHARE 2005 Integrated Land Administration System Project (Croatia)
- PHARE 2006 Raster Image Management System Project (Croatia)

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- No EU-funded projects (in the past or planned) which contributed to related themes

Montenegro

- No EU-funded projects yet which contributed to the related themes

Serbia

- CARDS project on digital ortophoto production, partnership programme, technology implementation. Objective: transforming the existing survey into the state co-ordinate system, using GIS and NSDI, training of RGA personnel in the field of digital photogrammetry. Project period: November 2005. - July 2010. Total project cost: EUR 9 000 000.

Kosovo

- No EU-funded projects yet which contributed to the related themes

3.7 Lessons learned

Lessons learned from previous projects in all the Beneficiaries indicate that successful project execution is linked to capacity enhancement and proper development of

relevant institution and structures. Beneficiaries' capacity and structure development aspects together with clear ownership of the Beneficiaries over the Project are crucial for its success. These aspects will therefore be particularly focused on when monitoring project execution.

Furthermore, on the basis of lessons learned from previous projects in some of Beneficiaries where multi-institutional actions have been executed, a clear precondition for successful project launch and execution lies in the adoption of clear rules of order among the Beneficiaries as well as with the executor(s) of the contract. That document should enable participation of all Beneficiaries on one side but also efficient decision-making on the other side. The document should therefore be adopted together with Inception report submitted by the executor.

Furthermore, certain functions which will, at the beginning of the Project, be given to the Project Steering Committee and project bodies, should, during the execution of the Project, be transferred to the permanent bodies of the Beneficiaries, or to Beneficiaries directly, to ensure sustainability of the whole effort.

Special attention also has to be paid to accurate documenting of project results, with a view to ensuring appropriate information of stakeholders as well as the general public.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	IPA EU CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Activity 1,2,3	x		1 500 000		100							
Service contract			1 500 000		100							-
TOTAL IB			1 500 000		100							
TOTAL INV			-----									
TOTAL PROJECT			1 500 000		100							

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1.1	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2014

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The principles and practice of equal opportunity will be guaranteed so as to ensure equitable gender participation in the project. The principle of equal opportunity shall apply also in relation to the trainees coming from the different national administrations.

6.2 Environment

Negotiations for accession in relation to Chapter 27 of the *acquis* will also depend on the capacity of candidate countries to develop and maintain adequate systems and tools, among which SDI.

In the context of INSPIRE (development of spatial information infrastructure for environment), special attention will be paid to involving stakeholders from the environmental sector.

6.3 Minorities

Minority and vulnerable groups' concerns will be reflected in all activities of the project, in particular when it concerns participation in the training activities and institutional development. Moreover, specific attention will be paid to disseminating the provisions and recommendations of INSPIRE in the field of geographical names.

ANNEXES

1. Log frame in Standard Format
2. Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
3. Description of Institutional Framework
4. Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents
5. Details per EU funded contract
6. List of acronyms

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	INSPIRATION	CRIS Nr: 2010/xxx
	Contracting period expires: 31 December 2011	Disbursement period expires: 31 December 2014
	Total budget : EUR 1 500 000	IPA budget: EUR 1 500 000

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To contribute towards a favourable environment for accurate, up-to-date, high-quality, well structured and accessible <i>spatial data</i> in local, regional and State administrative bodies in the Western Balkans.	Recommendations implemented in national legislations, NCMA's and other relevant institutions / structures.	Annual progress report issued by the European Commission	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To promote Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) and further coordinate its implementation in the Western Balkans with a view to preparing them to meet with the objectives of the Inspire Directive	Number of NSDI legislations prepared in Beneficiaries Number and quality of specific institutional frameworks set up or reorganised for SDI implementation	Project reports Monitoring reports	Political understanding and support of long term benefit of SDI (allocation of resources and budget)
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
More comprehensive and comparable information available within and between Beneficiaries on the status of Land Administration and Spatial Data Infrastructure to guide reform priorities, policy development, legislative improvements, as well as exchange of knowledge;	Number of papers prepared, including: 1 SDI Legislation Framework Analysis; 1 Regional SDI Establishment Recommendation Report; 7 individual SDI Legislation Recommendation Reports; 3 annual Regional Cadastral Studies; 1 Regional SDI & LA Capacity and Education	Project report Official gazette Training evaluations	Commitment and cooperation of NMCA's and relevant ministries in beneficiaries All participating beneficiaries equally interested and committed SEE Inspiration Project Beneficiary

<p>More efficient institutional frameworks and technical arrangements established;</p> <p>Legislation regarding SDI framework reviewed for implementation in each Beneficiary;</p> <p>Information on the state of play and needs in terms of capacity and skills clarified and analysed for future improvement of training and education offer;</p> <p>Skills of recipient NMCA officials and NSDI users increased in analysis, interpretation and policy response on SDI, as well as implementation;</p> <p>Accountability of SDI / LA procedures, systems and tools as well as relevant expertise enhanced;</p> <p>Awareness in NSDI / INSPIRE among general public and government enhanced;</p> <p>Levels of cooperation and exchange of information on SDI / INSPIRE increased within and between recipient jurisdictions resulting in better targeting of support and more effective interactions.</p>	<p>Study; 1 Regional SDI & LA Capacity and Education Recommendation Report; 1 Regional Public Awareness Study ;</p> <p>Number of meetings and other events organised (including number of participants), including: 1 Regional Conference on the organisation of Capacity Building and Education in the fields of Surveying, Geomatics and SDI; three annual Regional Cadastre Conferences; seven INSPIRE conferences in each Beneficiary and 1 annual regional INSPIRE Forum; 1 final European project conference;</p> <p>Number and quality of training activities and workshops organised (including number of participants/days) including: 3 regional training sessions organised on INSPIRE; 2 two-day workshops for each Beneficiary in relation to recommendations / studies produced as part of the project – target of 500 participants to be familiarised with SDI, LA, INSPIRE, etc</p> <p>Number of reform initiatives developed with support from the project, including number and quality of specific institutional frameworks set up or reorganised for SDI implementation;</p> <p>Size of audience targeted by the Public Awareness Campaign on SDI and LA reform, including level of media coverage, e.g. number of articles published</p>	<p>Campaign materials</p> <p>Web pages</p> <p>Articles</p>	<p>Steering Committee established</p> <p>Enough resources allocated in each Beneficiary - national correspondent teams established (project units in each of the beneficiaries)</p> <p>Data on local situation available</p> <p>Sufficient number of qualified candidates for training courses and conferences available and interested in participating</p>
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Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p><u>Activity 1:</u> Policy, institutional and legislative framework analyses</p> <p>Regional SDI Legislation Framework Analysis; Regional SDI Establishment Recommendation Report; Individual SDI Legislation Recommendation Report (7 reports); Three Annual Regional Cadastral Studies</p> <p><u>Activity 2:</u> Capacity-building and knowledge transfer</p> <p>Regional SDI & Land Administration (LA) Capacity and Education Study; Regional SDI & LA Capacity and Education Recommendation Report; Conference on the organisation of Capacity Building and Education in the fields of Surveying, Geomatics and SDI; Training on INSPIRE implementation; Workshops at national level</p> <p><u>Activity 3:</u> Awareness-raising and communication</p> <p>Regional Public Awareness Study; Regional Public Awareness Recommendations Report; Organisation of Public Awareness Campaign on SDI and LA reform; Organisation of three annual Regional Cadastre Conferences; Organisation of seven INSPIRE conferences and annual regional INSPIRE Forum; Overall project communication</p>	<p>Service contract</p>	<p>Total Budget: EUR 1 500 000</p>	

ANNEX 2: Amounts (in EUR) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	2011 Q2	2011 Q3	2011 Q4	2012 Q1	2012Q2	2012 Q3	2012 Q4	2013 Q1	2013 Q2	2013 Q3	2013 Q4	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4
Contract 1.1	1 500 00														
Cumulated	1 500 000														
Disbursed	2011 Q2	2011 Q3	2011 Q4	2012 Q1	2012Q2	2012 Q3	2012 Q4	2013 Q1	2013 Q2	2013 Q3	2013 Q4	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4
Contract 1.1		300 000			300 000			300 000			300 000				300 000
Cumulated		300 000			600 000			900 000			1 200 000				1 500 000

ANNEX 3. Description of Institutional Framework

Albania

As the privatisation of property moved forward in the early 1990s, various members of ministries, agencies and enterprises met to discuss the best way to register and secure property rights. The Inter-Ministerial Land Market Working Group concluded that returning to the pre-World War II system of assigning urban property registration to the *hipoteka* (deeds) offices and agricultural properties in the cadastral offices was not the best or most efficient option. The group ultimately decided that an integrated mapping and registration system (a title registration system) would best serve Albania.

With the technical assistance and funding of USAID, the World Bank and the European Union, the Immovable Property Registration System (IPRS) was set up in 1994 under Law 7843 (dated 13.07.1994) On Registration of Immovable Property.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Ministry of Civil Affairs is, *inter alia*, responsible for defining a strategy at the international level in the sector of geodetic, geological and meteorological affairs. It includes two departments in the Sector of Geodetic, Geological and Meteorological Affairs, viz.: Department for Geodesy and Department for Geology and Meteorology. Tasks include among others preparation and implementation of regulations coordinating activities and harmonising plans of the Entity authorities and defining a strategy at the international level in the sector of geodetic activities.

The Federal Administration for Geodetic and Real Property Affairs is in charge of administration and other professional tasks falling under the competence of the Federation BH pertaining to: survey, establishment and maintenance of real estate cadastre, utility cadastre, except for the tasks specifically assigned to cantons and municipalities by law, then mapping of the territory of the Federation BH, geodetic and mapping affairs relevant for defence, keeping technical archive of original plans and maps of basic and other data obtained through geodetic works, land consolidation and land survey for special purposes, keeping record on real estate, etc. The Federal Administration for Geodetic and Real Property Affairs has 3 sectors: Survey and land management, Real Estate Cadastre, Property Relations and General Affairs.

In Republika Srpska, the Administration for Geodetic and Real Property Affairs performs administrative and other technical tasks pertaining to the following: survey and real estate cadastre, renewal of survey and real estate cadastre, utility cadastre, except for the tasks that are, in accordance with law, within municipal jurisdiction, cartography of the territory of Republik Srpska, maintenance of technical archive containing originals and maps, basic geodetic works and other records obtained through geodetic works, inspection supervision of works pertaining to survey and real estate cadastre, land cadastre, utility cadastre, etc. .

Croatia

In accordance with the Law on State Administration System, the state administrative organisation has been established for the geodetic works entitled as the State Geodetic

Administration (SGA). The Law on State Survey and Real Property Cadastre of 2007 prescribes the works of SGA: state survey, mapping, real property cadastre, register of spatial units, marking and maintaining state borders, spatial data infrastructure, geodetic works for special needs, licensing the physical and legal persons for conducting the works of state survey and real property cadastre, and others

The Law on State Survey and Real Property Cadastre defines the NSDI, activities covered by NSDI, the subjects and bodies of NSDI, as well as the services that need to be established. Consequently, the NSDI Council, NSDI Committee and five working groups have been established in Croatia. From the perspective of this project, the SGA is responsible for three areas that the project covers; the development of spatial data sets, cadastre and operative establishment of NSDI.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Agency for Real Estate Cadastre (AREC) is an individual state body in charge of conducting the geodetic works and registering the real estate rights. The Real Estate Cadastre (REC) has collection of data from the survey, the cadastre classification of land and of the registered real estate rights..

According to the new Law on Real Estate Cadastre adopted by Parliament in April 2008, the jurisdiction of the Real Estate Cadastre Agency is defined and contains the following functions: establishing a Geodetic-Cadastral Information Centre, performing basic geodetic operations, performing real estate survey, registering real estate rights, establishing and maintaining the real estate cadastre, preparing state topographic maps, managing the spatial units registry, etc. Article 189 stipulates that the Agency (AREC) is obliged to establish and maintain public access to metadata on the internet (by means of a geo-portal). The NSDI departments will be obliged to regularly maintain the spatial data, and by request of the Agency to make available the information for the spatial data under their competence or administration.

Montenegro

The Law on State Survey and Real Property Cadastre regulates the state survey, real property cadastre and registration of real property titles, state base maps and topographic maps, state border surveying and other issues of interest to the state survey and cadastre.

The Real Estate Administration is a single state administration body in the field of geodesy, cadastre and real property rights. The cadastral data maintenance works are carried out by its local units. The current cadastral services, or rather local units, have been formed by merging the former land registration departments of courts and municipal cadastral offices.

Serbia

The Law on Ministries (came into force in July 2008) defines the Republic Geodetic Authority (RGA) as a special institution in charge of conducting geodetic works and state administration activities regarding state survey and cadastre.

The Law on state survey and cadastre (came into force in September 2009) regulates the competence of RGA in the area of geodetic works and state administration activities regarding state survey, real estate cadastre, utilities cadastre, basic geodetic works, address register, topographic-mapping work, real estate valuation, geodetic-cadastral information system, and National Spatial Data Infrastructure.

The geodetic-cadastral information system is comprised of subsystems that contain data and data services for basic geodetic works, real estate cadastre, address register, register of spatial units, register of geographical names, utility cadastre and topographic and cartographic data. The geodetic-cadastral information system should provide efficient maintenance and use of data, as well as availability of data to interested parties through web services.

The Law on State Survey and Cadastre provides the foundation for the establishment of NSDI in Serbia, based on the European INSPIRE directive. The Law defines the NSDI through the following provisions: NSDI subjects, establishment, content, metadata, spatial datasets and services, The National geo-portal, constraints, NSDI bodies and competencies of bodies.

Kosovo

The Kosovo Cadastral Agency was established in November 2000 as a result of UNMIK Administrative Directive 2000/14 of 01 July 2000. Right now it is the agency responsible for developing and implementing cadastre systems in Kosovo. It is an executive agency within the Ministry of Public Administration (MPA) and funded from the Kosovo consolidated budget. The mission of the Kosovo Cadastral Agency is to create optimal conditions for the implementation and the operation of a functioning land market in Kosovo. Its main duty is managing the registration of real property and rights in Immovable Property Right Register (IPRR), cadastre, surveying, topographic data, reference system (geodetic networks) and all other spatial information necessary for the future Kosovo Cadastre Land Information System (KCLIS).

The KCA will be responsible for National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) in Kosovo and will therefore have a major role in the development of the NSDI. The legislation framework for NSDI is being developed. An Inter-Ministerial Land Administration Committee is also being established, which will be responsible as an advisory board to the Government and the KCA on matters concerning land administration and National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

ANNEX 4: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

European Union

- Council Decision of 16 January 2008 (2008/2/EC) on establishing of an Infrastructure of Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 of 3 December 2008 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards metadata⁶
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 976/2009 of 19 October 2009 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Network Services⁷
- Draft COMMISSION REGULATION implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards interoperability of spatial data sets and services 14.12.2009⁸

Albania

- Law no. 7843 dated 13.07.1994 “On the Registration of the Immovable Properties”
- Law no. 9482 dated 3.4.2007 “On the legalisation, urbanisation, and integration of the illegal constructions”
- Law no 9235 dated 29.07.2004 on Property Return and Compensation

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Medium-Term Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2008 – 2012

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Law on Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (“Official Gazette of SR BiH”, no. 22/84, 12/87, 26/90 and 36/90 and “Official Gazette of R BiH” no.4/93 and 13/94)
- Law on Survey and Land Cadastre (“Official Gazette of SR BiH”,1978)
- Law on Expropriation (“Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, no.70/07)
- Law on Land Books (“Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, no.19/03 and 54/04)

Republic of Srpska

⁶ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R1205:EN:NOT>

⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2009%3A274%3ASOM%3AEN%3AHTML>

⁸

<http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regcomitology/index.cfm?do=Search.getPDF&1A6b4z6edALEzOuvQ2DQwEuYwr24bl+u6M8oCwqlYrvB7EJR+poTzWZ/2wT/z/JFTTr7x0HnynbCJdi/BzR4ZvdPpAur0FOHhej8jYcN49FA=>

- Law on Changes on and Amendments of the Law on Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (“Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska”, no. 110/ 08)
- Law on Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (“Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska”, no. 34/06)
- [Law](#) on Changes of the Law on Expropriation (“Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska”, no. 110/08)
- [Law](#) on Changes and Amendments of the Law on Expropriation (“Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska”, no. 37/ 07)
- Law on Expropriation (“Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska”, no. 112/ 06)
- Law on Changes and Amendments of the Law on Land Books ("Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska ", no. 109/2005)
- Law on Land Books ("Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska ", no. 67/03 and 46/04)

District Brčko

- Law on Register of Land and Land Property Rights of Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, no. 11/01;19/07;2/08)

Croatia

- Law on State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (Official Gazette No 17 on 16 February 2007)
- National Programme for the Land Parcel Identification System – LPIS

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- Law on Real Estate Cadastre, April 2008

Montenegro

- Law on State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (Official Gazette of Montenegro; no. 29/07)
- Medium-term work programme for period 1st January 2008 to 1st January 2013
- Law on Property-Legal Relations (Official Gazette of Montenegro; no. 21/09)
- Law on state property (Official Gazette of Montenegro; no. 19/09)
- The Law on Spatial Development and Construction of Structures (Official Gazette of Montenegro; no. 51/08)

Serbia

- Law on State Surveying Cadastre, adopted in September 2009 (by-laws under preparation)

Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99

- UNMIK Administrative Direction on establishment of Kosovo Cadastral agency (Official Gazette 2000/14 of 01 July 2000)
- Law on Cadastre (Official Gazette 2003/25)
- Law on the Establishment of an Immovable Property Rights Register (Official Gazette 2002/05, 2002/22, 2003/13)

ANNEX 5: Details per EU funded contract

A restricted call for tender for services will be launched for the project for a value of EUR 1 500 000.

Arrangements are also planned for collaboration between DG Enlargement and the Joint Research Centre in relation to the follow-up of the activities on a technical level.

ANNEX 6: List of acronyms

AP	Accession Partnerships
AREC	Agency for Real Estate Cadastre (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
EP	European Partnerships
ESDI	European Spatial Data Infrastructure
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GTZ	(Deutsche) Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
IACS	Integrated Administration and Control System
IAG	International Association of Geodesy
IDA	International Development Association
IGIS	Infoterra Geo-Information Solution
IPRO	Immovable Property Registration Office (Albania)
IPRR	Immovable Property Rights Register (Kosovo)
IPRS	Immovable Property Registration System (Albania)
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
KCA	Kosovo Cadastral Agency
KCLIS	Kosovo Cadastre Land Information System
KCSP	Kosovo Cadastre Support Programme
LA	Land Administration
LPIS	Land Parcel Identification System
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (Croatia)
MAFW	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water supply (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
MCO	Municipal Cadastral Offices(Kosovo)
MIPD	Multi-annual Indicative Programming Document (IPA)
NMCA	National Mapping and Cadastre Authority

NPAA	National Programme for the Adoption of the <i>Acquis</i>
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
PRTC	Permanent Regional Technical Commission of NMCA's in SEE
REC	Regional Environmental Centre
RGA	Republic Geodetic Authority (Serbia)
SAA	Stability and Association Agreement
SDI	Spatial Data Infrastructure
SGA	State Geodetic Administration (Croatia)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STK	Permanent Regional Technical Commission
USAID	United States Agency for International Development