	GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y FUNCIÓN PÚBLICA	SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE HACIENDA DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL CATASTRO
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The Spanish Cadastre is principally a **fiscal cadastre**.

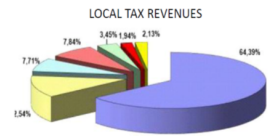
It is also a territorial database allowing the **location and identification of real estates** as well as the **supply of graphic and literal information to users**.

In the 80s we renovate and digitalized the old cadastre using **orthophotos and apparent topographic maps**. But with **field work notification to all the owners**. No cost for citizens

From them it has been **improving its quality and accuracy** becoming **very rich databases of authoritative, complete and updated reference data**;

IMPORTAN ROL AND IMPACT IN THE SOCIETY


LOCAL PROPERTY TAX WEIGHT IN LOCAL REVENUES
LPT REPRESENTS 64.39% OF LOCAL TAX REVENUES.



LOCAL TAX REVENUES
 ■ IAE (7.71%) ■ ICI (15.4%) ■ Otros impuestos indirectos (*) (11.5%) ■ Resto de impuestos (**) (2.13%)

Recurrent local property tax is the **main income** for municipalities calculated from the Cadastral Value

This give us to advantages:
-We get budget from the government
-Municipalities are very much interested in collaborate

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The cadastral **value** for each property is obtained **objectively** from the **data** in the Real Estate Cadastre. 52 M of cadastral parcels
80 M of urban, rural and special real estate

Real Estate Identification data:
Cadastral reference and location.


Juridical data of real estate:
Titleholders' identification, their addresses, date of acquisition and type of rights.

Physical data of real estate:
Cadastral cartography with the location and delimitation of parcels, land area, buildings area, class of crops, construction typology, conservation status of the constructions, year of construction Orthophoto, representation of the **Buildings (even with the graphic description of every floor)**

Economic data of the real estates:
use (legal and actual one), value of land, value of construction and cadastral value



A huge database as this one is very useful in many public policies



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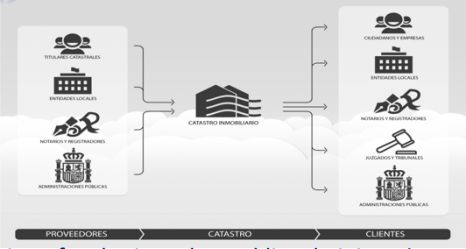
SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE HACIENDA


DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL CATASTRO

all owners, notaries and registrars and the public administrations that work in the territory **are obliged by law** to submit information on the changes of any data to the real estate to the Cadastre .
 Declaration in the cadastre is obligatory. In the Land registry is voluntary

AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS


that interact with the Cadastre's databases both as **suppliers of information and as users and clients**





- ✓ The strategy consists of gathering other Public Administrations to share useful information for all of them
- ✓ they help us to maintain our data base updated and they acquire all necessary data for their goals

ONCE ONLY principle




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SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE HACIENDA

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL CATASTRO

OPEN DATA POLICY



Sede Electrónica del Catastro

Cadastral Virtual Office

<http://www.sedecatastro.gob.es/>

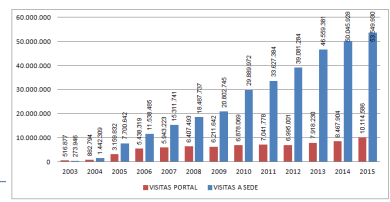
The CVO gives cost-free, easy, rapid, 24-hour, 7 days a week access to all cadastral data


“The Spanish cadastre offering data for free for both commercial and non-commercial purposes

has evolved from being a government tax collection **to being a socially valuable tool since this data is used in an increasing number of application and new services”.**

This approach has led progressively to a huge success in demand, with more than 53 million of visits a year and requests to download the cadaster's data.

More use, more quality



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Spanish Cadastre and Property Rights Registry are different institutions.

- Its objectives make them see reality from different points of view .
- Those viewpoints must be coordinated. The goal is to provide better service to citizens, increase legal certainty and reduce administrative burdens.

-Registries describe the object (but until last year, **only literal description**) and its real rights, burdens and mortgages.

Although it is a fiscal Cadastre it is increasingly precise and complete
It can be used by Registrars to give legal certainty

- The Law 13/2015 recognized it and said that the description of properties in the Property Rights Registry is to be done **based on the cadastral cartography**.
 - In case of changes o disagreement with the data, citizens can provide an “alternative geo-referenced representation” that is then used to update the Cadastre after passing the appropriate graphical and technical validation
- Once registrars qualify parcels as coordinated **the delimitation, location and area data of cadastre are considered to be true for all legal purposes.**

5