

Danish Geodata Agency national report 2017

Section 1: About Danish Geodata Agency

- Employees
- Organisation, organisational changes
- Vision, strategy
- Running activities, products, projects
- Finances
- Quick facts

Employees and Organisation

The Danish Geodata Agency, as it is today, was founded in January 2016 when the former Danish Geodata Agency was divided into two agencies.

The Danish Geodata Agency has approximately 117 employees. The organisation is headed by a Director-General and has four departments which are:

- Property Registration and Law
- Danish Hydrographic Office - Denmark
- Danish Hydrographic Office - Arctic
- Resources and IT

Vision:

To be the driving force in the digital development of the real property and marine domains, for the benefit of all.

Strategy:

The Danish Geodata Agency's strategy consists of three targets and seven focus areas.

Targets:

Competent authority:

The Danish Geodata Agency aims to be a competent coordinating authority that is at the forefront both nationally and internationally, and which, in co-operation with others, develops and supports current agendas within our core tasks.

Relevant services:

As an authority and a provider of commercial.

Ongoing activities:

The Danish Geodata Agency is the authority for two main areas, which are:

Nautical Charts and marine information:

	<p>The Danish Geodata Agency has a nationally approved monopoly over the production of nautical charts of Danish, Greenlandic and Faroese waters. Our nautical charts are developed to meet international standards and agreements.</p> <p>We head the cooperation between 12 public agencies to develop and maintain the Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) in Denmark.</p> <p>The Cadaster: The Danish cadaster is the basis for all land and property registration in the country. The Danish Geodata Agency is the official authority for cadastral registrations, but the actual cadastral work is performed exclusively by licensed surveyors in private practice.</p> <p>Private or public customers commission licensed surveyors to administer subdivisions or other cadastral changes. These surveyors perform the necessary field marking and surveying and obtain necessary approvals in accordance with planning and land use regulations. The surveyors prepare and submit their 'cases' to the Danish Geodata Agency in a cadastral updating and information system, and the Geodata Agency receives and approves and registers the changes in the cadastre and informs the relevant authorities in a Quality Control and Administration System.</p>
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Section 2: Production

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News, new activities • Hot topics 	<p>In June 2018 the Geodata Agency implemented the first part of the expansion of the cadaster which includes the implementation of a new portal for reporting of all types of cadastral changes. The first part only included the land parcels. The second part which includes registration of buildings on foreign ground and condominiums – and changes hereto - will be implemented in 2019.</p> <p>The portal includes digital hearing of the municipalities which will be taken in use during the autumn 2018 by some municipalities and from 2019 all municipalities will use the portal.</p>
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	<p>Coherence reform: Focus on how the citizens meet the public sector – being of use and acting coordinated and effectively. Represents both challenges and opportunities for GST.</p>
<p>Section 3: Challenges</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges 	<p>In general: Rebuilding competences after the translocation from Copenhagen.</p> <p>Cadastre: The average handling time in cadastral changes is about 122 days. There is about 3000 cases waiting to be handled.</p> <p>Nautical charts: Dependency on commuting employees.</p>