TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS .......................................................................................................................... 2
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT ........................................................................................... 4
BACKGROUND ..................................................................................................................................... 5
KEY ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORT YEAR ............................................................................... 6
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE STATE LAND SERVICE ............................................................. 7
CADAESTRE INFORMATION SYSTEM .............................................................................................. 7
   I ENSURING UP-TO-DATE CADAESTRE DATA .............................................................................. 7
   II DEVELOPMENT OF CADAESTRAL SURVEYING OF BUILDINGS ........................................... 9
   III TRAINING FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LAND SURVEYING .......................... 9
   IV TOP 5 LAND SURVEY COMPANIES ....................................................................................... 10
CADAESTRAL VALUATION ................................................................................................................. 11
   I IMPROVEMENT OF THE CADAESTRAL VALUATION SYSTEM .................................................. 11
   II SPECIAL VALUES FOR RURAL LAND TO LIMIT TAX INCREASE ............................................. 15
   III REAL ESTATE MARKET ANALYSIS ......................................................................................... 15
STATE ADDRESS REGISTER .............................................................................................................. 17
   I THE SYSTEM OF ADDRESSING IMPROVED WITH NEW REGULATIONS ................................ 17
   II ARRANGING ADDRESSES IN THE CITY OF RIGA .................................................................. 18
   III CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES ..................................................................... 18
   IV IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ADDRESS DATA ...................................................................... 19
INCREASE IN THE SCOPE OF HIGH RESOLUTION TOPOGRAPHIC WORKS .................................... 21
UNIFIED SYSTEM OF INPUT, STORAGE, AND PROCESSING OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION .......... 22
   I MODERNISED VERSION OF THE PORTAL KADASTRS.LV ....................................................... 23
   II EXTENDED OPTIONS OF THE MOBILE APP KADASTRS.LV ................................................ 24
   III EXPANDING ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES ........................................................................... 26
   IV SUPPLEMENTING DIGITAL DOCUMENT STORAGE ................................................................... 26
IMPROVEMENT OF THE RESTRICTED TERRITORIES INFORMATION SYSTEM ............................... 27
DATA EXCHANGE IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS .................. 28
   I SCHEME OF DATA EXCHANGE OF THE STATE ADDRESS REGISTER ........................................ 28
   II SCHEME OF CADAESTRE DATA EXCHANGE ........................................................................... 28
   III NEW DATA EXCHANGE PARTNERS .......................................................................................... 29
   IV REGISTRATION OF PURPOSE OF USE IN THE CADAESTRE IN ON-LINE MODE ................... 29
   V E-SERVICE FOR PROVIDING TEXTUAL DATA TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS .................................................. 29
VI CADASTRE AND ADDRESS DATA FOR PORTAL LATVIJA.LV ........................................30
LAND ADMINISTRATION ........................................................................................................31
I PROGRESS OF THE LAND REFORM ..................................................................................31
II LAND CADASTRAL SURVEYING USING STATE BUDGETARY FUNDS ..................................31
III IMPROVING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS ..........................................................32
IV INTRODUCING LAND CONSOLIDATION PROCESS ..........................................................33
SERVICES PROVIDED BY SLS ..............................................................................................34
I SCOPE OF SERVICES IN 2015 ...........................................................................................34
II INCREASE OF USE OF SERVICES IN E-ENVIRONMENT ..................................................35
III CLIENT COMPOSITION AND SERVICE CHANNELS .......................................................37
IV AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED IN 2015 ..............................................................................38
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ......................................................................................40
I SLS CHAIRS THE PERMANENT CADASTRE COMMITTEE OF THE EU PRESIDENCY ..........40
II PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS OF THE SECTOR ABROAD ................................................41
III SLS JOINS THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SURVEYORS ..............................42
FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN 2015 .........................................................43
MAIN MEASURES PLANNED IN 2016 ..................................................................................46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRTI</td>
<td>High Resolution Topographic Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTIS</td>
<td>Restricted Territories Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>Cadastral survey of buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIS</td>
<td>Building Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLS</td>
<td>State Land Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDF</td>
<td>European Reconstruction and Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geospatial Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCSC</td>
<td>Corporate Client Service Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet of Ministers, CM</td>
<td>Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadastral Information</td>
<td>National Real Estate Cadastre Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMIS</td>
<td>Real Estate Market Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPIS</td>
<td>Order Processing Information system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portal, Kadastrs.lv</td>
<td>Portal for publishing data <a href="http://www.kadastrs.lv">www.kadastrs.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Address Register, Address Register</td>
<td>State Address Register Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Register</td>
<td>State Unified Computerised Land Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLS</td>
<td>State Land Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSL</td>
<td>Cadastral survey of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDPIS</td>
<td>Territorial development planning information system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The State Land Service is a direct administration institution under the supervision of the Minister for Justice; it was formed in 1992 and it operates in compliance with "Rules of Procedure of the State Land Service" approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia (Cabinet Regulations No. 971 of 20 December 2011). Within the framework of its competence, the SLS oversees land as a national treasure and the state recording and surveillance of related objects to ensure its successful use and protection.

According to the rules of procedure, the SLS performs the following functions:
- ensures the functioning of the National Real Estate Cadastre Information System;
- performs cadastral surveying of buildings and groups of premises;
- performs cadastral valuation of real properties;
- ensures the functioning of the State Address Register;
- ensures the functioning of the Restricted Territories Information System;
- ensures the functioning of the central database of the High Resolution Topographic Information;
- implements the national policy in the area of land reform.

The registered office of the Service:
11. novembra krastmala 31, Rīga, LV-1050.
KEY ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORT YEAR

- The project co-funded by the ERDF "Establishment of a geospatial information system of the geospatial data of the State Land Service" has been completed. As a result, a modular data system was created, and its architecture and interface ensures the unified input, storage, and processing of all geospatial data available at the disposal of the SLS, linking with textual data and convenient use of these data in a form of e-services and information services. As a result of the project, "Digital document storage (DDS)", "Mobile solution of publishing SLS data (mobile application Kadastrs.lv)", and Restricted Territories Information System were also developed.

- A new price list of services provided by the SLS has been developed and approved, by simplifying the charges for services and differentiating the fee depending on the manner of requesting/receiving the service (electronically or in person).

- Integrated procedures of the Cadastre and the Land Register have been introduced, based on new solutions of data synchronisation and document exchange.

- Registration of engineering structures — roads and streets — has been simplified, by using executive survey data, thereby reducing the costs and time needed of the service.

- A new universal e-service has been developed to provide local governments and government institutions with textual data of the Cadastre Information System necessary for the fulfilment of their functions via the State information systems' integrator.

- New regulations of addressing were drafted and approved to improve the work of the State Address Register.

- Amendments in regulatory documents have been drafted and approved to improve the model of appraising multi-storey apartment buildings and to reduce the impact of cultural heritage encumbrances, which are registered on properties, on the cadastral value. The procedure of updating the cadastral value base has been specified. The process by which the SLS informs and engages the public and local government in the debate of the cadastral value base has been improved.

- Regulations have been drafted regarding the procedure, whereby data are transferred to local governments and line ministries regarding land units available as reserve land and land units that are not used for reinstating property rights, and the procedure, whereby line ministries and local governments make decisions on land ownership or cognizance by the state and local government after the completion of the land reform.

- Amendments in the Land Survey Law were drafted and approved with the objective of reducing the administrative burden in the preparation of land development projects.

- Work was continued on arranging the formal matters of completing the land reform, by preparing draft Cabinet Decrees on completing the land reforms in the relevant local government territories.

- Within the framework of the Latvian presidency of the Council of the European Union, duties of the institution of the Permanent Cadastre Committee presiding in the European Union were performed and a conference "Digital Europe — Cadastre 2034" and a plenary session were organised.
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE STATE LAND SERVICE

CADASTRE INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Cadastre Information System is used for storing textual and spatial data about real properties within the territory of Latvia, land units and parts of land units, buildings, groups of premises contained therein, as well as their owners, legal possessors and users. Within the framework of data exchange, 138 state and local government establishments used the Cadastre data during the report year.

FACTS | 2015

Registered in the Cadastre Information System as of 31 December 2015:

- 1,389,227 – real properties
- 1,008,638 – land units
- 1,431,785 – buildings

I ENSURING UP-TO-DATE CADASTRE DATA

The development of national economy requires up-to-date, complete and high-quality cadastre data, on which government establishments, local governments, economic operators and every member of society can rely. To meet the public demand for data, the SLS has implemented a range of measures.

- Integrated procedures of the Cadastre and the Land Register

The SLS started the report year by introducing integrated procedures of the Cadastre and the Land Register or the principle of a one-stop-ship in real estate registration processes. It was stipulated by amendments to the Immovable Property State Cadastre Law, the Land Register Law and the Law on Recording Immovable Property. The purpose of integrated procedures was to minimise the administrative burden on the population, when corroborating certain changes in the Land Register, as well as to do away with paper document circulation. Instead, cadastre information from the Cadastre Information System is transferred to the State Unified Computerised Land Register electronically, e.g., the Land Register receives information about a cadastral survey online from the Cadastre. Likewise, land boundary plans and plans of land unit encumbrances no longer have to be submitted at the Land Register.

Introduction of integrated procedures not only reduces red-tape, but also prevents data discrepancy between information systems — the Cadastre Information System and the State Unified Computerised Land Register.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrated procedures of the Service and the Land Register</th>
<th>In 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assigning or changing address</td>
<td>13,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated deemed parts of common property of apartment</td>
<td>6938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitting land boundary plans, plans of encumbrances</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated total area of apartment property</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division/unification of land unit</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating area and encumbrances of land unit</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expunging a building</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Synchronisation of Cadastre and Land Register data**

In 2015, the SLS continued data synchronisation in the Cadastre Information System and in the State Unified Computerised Land Register. Data comparison was performed in the report year for 1,208,210 properties, including data comparison about their owners and deemed parts owned by them. To eliminate discrepancies, data have been arranged with regard to 5815 properties.

**FACTS | 2015**

Data correspondence has been achieved:
- At the level of property cadastre number, folio and sub-folio — 99.94% of properties.
- At the ownership level — 98.16% of properties.

**Arranging lease data**

During the report year, within the framework of arranging the data, out-of-date lease data were expunged from the Cadastre Information System. The SLS updates data on the basis of an initiator's application. Therefore, selected data were sent to local governments for review regarding out-of-date leases registered in the name of local governments. Local governments, for their part, prepared and submitted updated lease information to the Service to be expunged and about leases with an extended lease term. Overall, 1130 out-of-date leases were expunged.

**Data quality control**

In 2013, the Service created a unified system to control the quality of data, and since then, the control results are stored in the Cadastre Data Quality Control Register. The controls are performed in addition to self-supervision that specialists perform in the process of work performance.
FACTS | 2015
Within a year, 14,911 works performed by cadastre specialists and 7160 works performed by building specialists have been selectively controlled.

II DEVELOPMENT OF CADAstral SURVEYING OF BUILDINGS

▶ A new module for a modern registration of data of structures

During the report year, the SLS introduced a module of cadastral surveying of buildings of the Geospatial Information System in the process of cadastral surveying. Within its framework, new specification of graphic plans of cadastral surveying of buildings was developed and introduced, along with new, enhanced tools of drawing graphic plans of cadastral surveying of buildings in PowerDraft software. The storage of historic and current files of graphic plans was started using ProjectWise software. Before file migration from the file system to the ProjectWise software, arrangement of graphic files was performed, by partially changing the specification and transferring the files to coordinates.

As a result of this work, all plans are drawn according to a unified specification, they are linked to coordinates, and separate from title blocks on plans that will allow in the future to process and analyse vector data in bulk instead of each plan separately. The improved drawing tools allow working faster and more efficiently. Data storage in ProjectWise improves their search, traceability, security, administration of rights, as well as allows automatically transfer these data for reuse.

▶ Updating data of buildings

Up to date data in the Cadastre is one of the criteria of objectively calculated cadastral values of buildings. Therefore, one of the focus areas of arranging the cadastre data during the report year was updating data of buildings. The SLS regional departments reviewed and arranged data about 5006 buildings. Registration of the year of commissioning of buildings was performed using data provided by local government, as, from now on, the age of a structure will be one of the factors in cadastral valuation. The main types of use of buildings and of groups of premises have also been updated.

III TRAINING FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LAND SURVEYING

In 2015, individuals certified in land cadastral surveying had an opportunity to participate in training "Conclusions in land cadastral surveying" organised by the Surveying Unit of the Cadastre Department of the SLS. The task of training was to
provide the surveyors with information useful in practice regarding conclusions to be prepared in the process of land cadastral surveying, while the objective was to improve the quality of land cadastral surveying works, in particular, in the drafting of documents recording boundary discrepancies, as well as to achieve that uniform requirements are observed in the performance of surveying works throughout the country.

As a result of the training, the quality of conclusions prepared by surveyors was improved, ensuring clear information to real property owners, owners of adjacent properties, and surveyors, who will review the specific land cadastral survey case. The improved quality of conclusions has already been acknowledged by employees of the SLS who review the land cadastral survey documents submitted by surveyors.

FACTS | 2015
Seven surveyor training groups have been organised.
A total of 71 surveyors participated in the training.

Surveyor training "Conclusions in land cadastral surveying" in the fall of 2015.

IV TOP 5 LAND SURVEY COMPANIES

| TOP 10 surveyor companies according to volume of used SLS services (EUR) |
|---|---|
| 1. | METRUM, SIA |
| 2. | Latvijasmernieks.lv, SIA |
| 3. | Ametsrs, SIA |
| 4. | ABC Construction, SIA |
| 5. | Vidzemes Mērnieks, SIA |
CADAstral VAUATION

I IMPROVEMENT OF THE CADAstral VAUATION SYSTEM

In the area of cadastral valuation, the year 2015 was a transitional period. By sorting out regulatory enactments, improvements of the valuation process were started. It is based on "Concept of improvement of the cadastral valuation system and ensuring updated cadastre data"\(^1\).

Development of the cadastral value base over a two-year cycle

While previously value zoning was developed once every four years for one of real estate groups, but the base indicators were reviewed every year, from now on, the cadastral value base throughout the country (value zoning and base indicators) must be reviewed once every two years.

![Scheme of reviewing cadastral values.]

During the report year, the development of the cadastral value base was started for 2017/2018.\(^2\) Henceforth, regulatory enactments set a specific point of reference for real estate market information to be used in base development – it is a year and a half before the application of the value base in the calculation of cadastral values. When developing a new value base, market information as of 1 July 2015 had to be used. Real estate market information for 2013 to 1 July 2015 recorded in the Real Estate Market Information System was analysed.

FACTS | 2015

To develop the cadastral value base for 2017/2018, 121,000 market transactions were analysed.

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1 Approved with a decree No. 462 of the Cabinet of Ministers of 3 October 2012.
2 On 19 April 2016, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the draft law on the amendment in the Cadastre Law, to postpone the introduction of the new base to the year 2018.
Examination and evaluation of market information

Taking into account the fact that transactions took place at different points in time, they were subject to a time impact adjustment as of 1 July 2015. Likewise, transactions were scrutinised to ascertain that they correspond to free market conditions and that the data of objects involved in transactions correspond to those recorded in the Cadastre.

To ascertain of correspondence of transactions to the market, land and building transactions that have taken place over the recent years have been examined on site, as well. Additionally, territories, in which new value zones have been isolated or boundaries to the existing value zones have been changed, have been inspected on site and examined by consultants assigned by local governments.

Review of value zones for objective valuation of housing

To resolve the problem of incomplete cadastre data about the age of buildings in case of newly constructed private houses prevent determining cadastral values consistent with the real estate market, more extensive changes have been introduced in the zoning of residential housing values, by distinguishing new zones.

FACTS | 2015
A total of 1741 value zones have been determined across the country. They include 184 new zones created during the report year.

The new zones are situated in territories, in which private houses built after 2000 or corresponding to modern requirements are found. Most new value zones have been established in Pierīga (municipalities of Babīte, Salaspils, Ķekava, Garkalne, Ādaži and other municipalities), where the private housing market is the most active in the country. New private housing value zones have been established also elsewhere in Latvia.

Residential housing zoning fragment in the municipality of Babīte showing that new value zones — zone 14, 17 and 18 — were established by dividing the value zone 3.
New valuation models for a differentiated approach in housing valuation

On 4 August 2015, the Cabinet of Ministers, by adopting amendments to "Regulations regarding cadastral assessment"³, approved a range of improvements in the cadastral valuation models (calculation equations). The most significant of them — the cadastral value of residential buildings will be affected by the age of the house or the year of commissioning. A higher base value has been set for apartments in "New development" houses (commissioned after 2000) than in serial type buildings.

FACTS | 2015

In determining values, more than 4600 apartment market transactions in "New development" houses were used.

Overall, 1013 "New development" multi-apartment houses were registered in the Cadastre.

The average increase of base values for new apartments, if compared to the base values of serial type apartments, on average in the country is 1.65 times (the range of changes is on average from 1.2 to 3.8 times). The highest value increase occurred in Jūrmala, Baltezers, Riga-Ķīpsala along the River Daugava, in the vicinity of the shopping centre "SPICE", in the area of Viesturdārzs and Zaubes Street.

![Comparison of cadastral value correspondence before and after introducing the new valuation model in Riga, Jūrmala, Riga region and other territories](image)

³ Cabinet Regulations No. 456 of 4 August 2015 "Amendments to the Cabinet Regulations No. 305 of 18 April 2006 "Regulations regarding cadastral assessment"", Latvijas Vēstnesis, 27.08.215, No. 167
Evaluation of cultural heritage encumbrances

Along with the valuation of the age of multi-apartment buildings, the evaluation of cultural heritage encumbrances for all buildings has been changed. Currently, cultural heritage buildings depending on the status of a monument, the cadastral value is reduced by 35 % or 45 %. The market data show that, in case of buildings of a good technical condition, the status of a monument is a value-increasing rather than value-decreasing factor.

Until complete data regarding the extent of reconstructions are obtained and recorded in the Cadastre, the wear of the building (the physical condition) is determined as the best solution for recognising reconstruction. If the wear of the cultural heritage building is below 30 %, it points to the fact that the building has been renovated and there are no grounds for reducing the cadastral value.

To ensure an equal approach, changes in assessing cultural heritage encumbrances have been introduced also for land because the real estate market information shows that these encumbrances do not reduce the value.

FACTS | 2015

There are about 4000 buildings, which have the status of a cultural heritage monument recorded in the Cadastre, of which 670 (incl. 278 residential) with physical wear of less than 30 %.

The highest number of cultural monument buildings with wear of up to 30 % are found in Riga (277), Jūrmala (120), Daugavpils (18), and in the municipalities of Alūksne, Amata, and Dobele (13 each).

There are about 15,000 land units in the country (8500 in towns and cities and 6500 in rural territories), which have cultural heritage encumbrances recorded in the Cadastre.

The value calculation for multi-storey apartments has been improved

The cadastral value calculation for multi-storey apartments has been improved, and the inequalities in valuation of apartments, which are physically located in a basement, have been eliminated. The new model provides for valuation of the top floor connection of the multi-storey apartment rather than the bottom, because mostly auxiliary premises (basements, boiler rooms, other auxiliary premises) are found on the basement floor instead of residential premises.
There are about 6900 multi-storey apartments in the country, in case of which, depending on the location of the apartment in terms of storeys, the cadastral value will increase by 10% to 40%. Multi-storey apartments are found predominantly in Riga, Daugavpils, Jūrmala, Liepāja, in municipalities of Mārupe, Garkalne and elsewhere.

The improved valuation models will insure the correspondence of cadastral values of properties of differing quality and age to market prices, as well as will serve as objective grounds for developing a fair real estate taxation policy.

II SPECIAL VALUES FOR RURAL LAND TO LIMIT TAX INCREASE

The cadastral value base, with the increased base values for rural land, adopted at the end of 2014 took effect in 2016. To avoid subjecting land owners to a rapid real estate tax increase, in late 2015, along with the adoption of the state budget, the Parliament introduced amendments in the Law on Immovable Property Tax, by setting a limit on the tax increase for 10 years (until 2026). In determining the limit, the special value calculated by the SLS is used, namely the cadastral value of rural land of the pre-taxation period with a 10% increase limit applied. The special value increase every year will not exceed 10% of the special value of the preceding taxation year.

The special value applies to rural land units with an area over 3 ha, and in case of which at least one of the objectives of use is from the objective group "Agricultural land", "Forestry land and specially protected nature territories where economic activity is prohibited with a regulatory enactment" or "Water object land".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACTS</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of rural land units in the country</td>
<td>575,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of land units corresponding to the special value criteria</td>
<td>324,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limits to be applied to (number of land units)</td>
<td>307,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limits not to be applied to (number of land units)</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III REAL ESTATE MARKET ANALYSIS

In analysing the market situation on a local scale and within the context of topicalities in the public space, two real estate market reports have been prepared during the report

4 Cabinet Regulations No. 838 of 23 December 2014 "Regulations regarding the cadastral value base for 2016", Latvijas Vēstnesis, 08.01.2015, No. 4

On the initiative of the Lithuanian Registry Centre and in cooperation with the Land Service of Estonia, a report has been prepared about the real estate market situation in the Baltic States over the last ten years.

The prepared reports are available on the SLS website5.

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The State Address Register Information System ensures the records of addressing objects in a form of textual and spatial data and the maintenance of an Address Classifier. The Address Register stores information about administrative territories, their territorial division units, populated areas and their boundaries, state and local government roads, streets and their spatial positioning, buildings and their location, as well as about groups of premises. During the report year, the Address Register had 148 data exchange partners — state and local government establishments.

**FACTS | 2015**

State Address Register statistics as of 31 December 2015:
- 76 towns and cities
- 110 municipalities
- 497 rural municipalities
- 6445 villages
- 17,215 streets
- 509,885 addresses of buildings and land units for building
- 844,501 addresses of groups of premises

Data from the Address Register are received automatically by local governments, the Land Register, the Population Register, the State Social Insurance Agency and other institutions.

**Changes in the total number of addressing objects recorded in the State Address Register in the period of 2001–2005.**

**I THE SYSTEM OF ADDRESSING IMPROVED WITH NEW REGULATIONS**

During the report year, led by the SLS, new "Addressing Regulations" (hereinafter — Addressing Regulations") were developed. One of the benefits of this work was a

---

6 Cabinet Regulations "Addressing Regulations" were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 8 December 2015.
reduced number of regulatory enactments in the area of addressing. It was achieved by integrating several addressing-related regulatory enactments in a single document.  

Several innovations come into force along with the new Addressing Regulations. Information about planned addresses and addresses without a structure is entered into the Address Register. Since local governments frequently assign addresses before objects have been formed or registered in the Cadastre Information System, not all addresses are linked to cadastral objects, therefore such addresses are supplemented with a remark — planned address. It will enable address data users to determine that the object does not yet exist. Likewise, a remark is added to addresses in the Address Register — an address without a structure, which means that the address has been assigned to a land unit, but not to a building.

Alongside other changes, the Addressing Regulations prescribe that, in developing relevant software, paper document flow will no longer be used to deliver information about the assigned, changed, or liquidated addresses from local governments to the State Land Service. Data will be delivered in an online data transfer mode.

The regulation will improve the quality of those state and local government services rendered to the people, in which addresses are used, because addresses will further on be registered faster in the Address Register. At the same time, the administrative burden will reduce, including the paper document flow.

II ARRANGING ADDRESSES IN THE CITY OF RIGA

In 2015, the Riga City Construction Board continued working on arranging address data in the city. On the grounds of decisions by the Riga City Construction Board, addresses have been registered and changed in Atgāzene, Āgenskalns, Bieriņi, Bišumuiža, Dzirciems, Katlakalns, Kipasala, Mangalṣala, Sala, Šampēteris, Torņakalns, Vecāķi, Vedaugava, Vecmīlgrāvis, and Zasulauks neighbourhoods.

FACTS | 2015

In 2015, about 3500 structures in the City of Riga have been registered and changed in the Address Register.

III CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

During the report year, administrative boundaries were updated in the City of Valmiera, municipality of Beverīna, municipality of Engure, and municipality of

---

7 Cabinet Regulations No. 1269 of 3 November 2009, Cabinet Regulations No. 1373 of 30 November 2009, as well as Cabinet Regulations No. 307 of 28 April 2008.
Tukums. Seven land units of the municipality of Beverīna with the total area of 117.4 ha were added to the territory of Valmiera, whereas, 2 land units of the Smārde rural municipality of the municipality of Engure with the total area of 1.4 ha were added to the administrative territory of the municipality of Tukums. These are the first changes since the Cabinet of Ministers approved the boundary maps and boundary descriptions of all administrative territories of the Republic of Latvia on 19 March 2013.

The Territorial Development Planning Information System (TDPIS) has been operating since 1 May 2015, and local governments must develop the territorial planning documents using TDPIS. In November, based on the TDPIS notification of changes in the territorial planning of the Alūksne municipality for 2015–2027, the boundaries of villages of the Alūksne municipality were updated in the Address Register, including Korneti (rural municipality of Veclaicene), Beja (rural municipality of Jaunalūksne), Liepna (rural municipality of Liepna), Pededze (rural municipality of Pededze), Aizupītes (rural municipality of Alsviči), among others.

FACTS | 2015

In November 2015, boundaries of 21 villages in the municipality of Alūksne were updated for the first time, based on the first notification received from TDPIS.

IV IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ADDRESS DATA

In co-operation with local governments, the SLS reviews the address data in several categories — these are buildings without addresses, groups of residential premises without addresses, villages without boundaries, and villages without building addresses.

To improve the quality of address data, in 2015, the SLS sent information to local governments about addresses that were planned at one point but were never implemented — they are not currently linked to any objects in the Cadastre Information System. After receiving information from local governments, 4663 addresses have been arranged, thereby reducing the planned number of land unit addresses in the Address Register by 41% during the report period.

Based on information provided by local governments, addresses of 224 buildings were added to the Cadastre, which up to now had not been assigned addresses by local governments. Currently, the Cadastre Information System has 1324 buildings without addresses, which is 0.3% of the total number of building addresses.

8 On 14 July 2015, the Cabinet of Ministers approved amendments in Cabinet Regulations No. 154 of 19 March 2013 “Regulations on the approval of descriptions of boundaries of administrative territories of cities and municipalities”
Besides the work with local government, efforts were made to deal with addresses of groups of premises. In 2015, 3460 cadastral survey cases of buildings were reviewed. Addresses were assigned to a total of 4240 groups of residential premises, which up to now had no connected addresses in the Cadastre. There are 7209 groups of residential premises without a connected address registered in the Cadastre Information System, constituting 0.9% of the total number of addresses of groups of premises.
INCREASE IN THE SCOPE OF HIGH RESOLUTION TOPOGRAPHIC WORKS

The SLS maintains the central database of High Resolution Topographic Information and regularly collects information about high resolution topographic works in the territory of Latvia, as well as prepares statistical reports on the performed high resolution topographic works.

For the third year in a row, the number of works performed in the area of High Resolution Topographic Information has been increasing — this according to information gathered by the SLS. In comparison with 2014, the total number of developed topographic and executive survey plans has increased by 12% in 2015. At the same time, it must be noted that the areas of plans and lengths of executive surveys are decreasing.

FACTS | 2015

- 13,146 topographic plans with the total surveyed area of 22,425 ha have been developed.
- In annual section, their number has increased by 8%, whereas the total surveyed areas have decreased by 4 per cent.
- In topographic plans, 0.35% of the territory of the country have been surveyed.
- 11,794 executive survey plans have been prepared with the total surveyed volume of 4778 km, 1798 ha.
- The number of executive survey plans has increased by 18%, but the total surveyed length has decreased by 22 per cent.

In 2015, 131,432 topographical data map sheets were received from local government databases at the HRTI central database. By the end of the year, 61,300 unique map sheets had been collected in the central database.

Upon summarising statistics about surveyor companies, four companies stand out as the market leaders — Geodēzists, Metrum, Latvijasmernieks.lv and ABC Construction, dominating the TOP 10 of companies in various sections — in terms of the number and type of works and the scope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOP 10 surveyor companies by number of performed jobs</th>
<th>1. Geodēzists, SIA</th>
<th>6. Latvijasmernieks.lv, SIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. METRUM, SIA</td>
<td>7. Azimuts inženierizpēte, SIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. ABC Construction, SIA</td>
<td>8. Vidzemes Mērnieks, SIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Latvijasmernieks.lv, SIA</td>
<td>10. Delta Kompānija, SIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On 30 June 2015, the project implemented by the SLS with ERDF co-funding "Establishment of a geospatial information system of the geospatial data of the State Land Service" was concluded. The objective of the project was to create a modular data system, the architecture and interface of which would ensure the uniform input, storage, and processing of all geospatial data available at the disposal of the SLS, linking with textual data and convenient use of these data in a form of e-services and information services.

The system included cadastral and address data, data about objects forming protective zones and restricted territories, value zoning, cadastral surveys of buildings, topographic plans on scale of 1:500.

As a result of the project, the following was developed and introduced.

- new electronic services for inhabitants, economic operators, and state and local government institutions, or improved existing services;
- information services for transferring geospatial data to other organisations, which require information collected by the SLS in order to perform their functions;
- mobile application solution for data availability without restrictions of time or place;
- new spatial data sets — centrally collected high resolution topographic information and Restricted Territories Information System, the creation of which has been delegated to the SLS pursuant to the Law on Geospatial Information and the Law on the Restricted Territories Information System;
- single, user-friendly accessibility on portals kadastrs.lv, Latvija.lv and Geolatvija.lv to all spatial data sets maintained by the SLS, reciprocal data use and possibilities of data analysis;
- e-services of data selection and receiving data for ensuring professional activity of cadastral surveyors of land and buildings, topographic surveyors, data selection and output about specific objects or areas according to client's defined parameters, preparation and reproduction of thematic maps;
- a solution of electronical ordering services of the SLS;
- improved and enhanced e-service for single viewing and downloading geospatial data;
- a solution for entrepreneurs operating in the field of territorial planning, land development and land cadastral surveying, which will ensure that data necessary for work will be received online with the precision of one day.
The most noteworthy gains from the implementation of the project refer not only to a more contemporary input, collection, and processing of geospatial data, data and service availability, but also affect the following processes and aspects:

- it is possible to determine the real estate object faster and more effectively and to create a real property;
- information for the purchase or alienation of real property is more readily available;
- information for economic activity, related to real properties and their objects — for the establishment of infrastructure, construction, territorial development etc., can be received conveniently and quickly online or can be requested electronically;
- the administrative burden and resources needed for rendering services have been reduced, administrative capacity of state administration institutions has been expanded, and savings of state budget funds have been achieved.

I MODERNISED VERSION OF THE PORTAL KADATRS.LV

FACTS | 2015

Within half a year (July–December 2015), the number of users of the portal kadastrs.lv has increased by 330 per cent.

The functionality of the portal has been enhanced with more versatile opportunities for authorised users — individuals, businesses and other legal entities. Simultaneously, the functionality of the portal has been improved in its public section — searching and overviewing basic data about cadastral and address objects.

One of the most significant innovations of the portal is the section "Electronic services". Clients can receive a part of services instantly online. If the performance of services is linked to processing of the requested data, clients can receive files of prepared documents in the "My account" section created in the portal for authorised users. Likewise, functionality of the portal has been enhanced with new opportunities for professionals of surveying and other economic sectors — "Information for ensuring professional activity".
Improvements of the portal include several new free-of-charge options. For example, besides textual cadastral data, users can also receive a graphic image of their real property (service "My data in the cadastre"), find out the historical cadastral value of the real property on a certain date. When viewing geospatial data, the user can open the map file in the background and it will be displayed as an additional layer of the map. Users can create their own data selections — select online and print basic textual data about cadastral objects.

**II EXTENDED OPTIONS OF THE MOBILE APP KADASTRS.LV**

A year ago, the mobile solution of the portal *Kadastrs.lv* was published as one of the project components. Whereas in 2015, the improved version of the mobile app *Kadastrs.lv* for *Android* and *Windows Phone* operating systems was presented with the range of functions and options equal to those on the portal *kadastrs.lv*.

The performed changes considerably expand the options of the mobile solution. For example, when viewing textual data about a cadastral object, it is possible to use the e-service "Standard information", thus receiving information about the cadastral object in a standardised form, which can then be saved, sent, or shared. See a complete comparison of options in the table below.

*Comparison of functions of the mobile application.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTIONS</th>
<th>OLD VERSION</th>
<th>NEW VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewing Cadastre and Address Register data</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search by current and historic address</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determining location on map</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of request execution</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-service: standardised information about the cadastral object</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-service: detailed text data viewing</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-service: detailed spatial data viewing</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-service: my properties</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My account — virtual service centre

Section "Files" — save, send, share PDF files

Option to log in

Option to pay for and receive paid e-services

> Mobile app Kadastrs.lv receives the "Platinum mouse" award

At the end of the year, during the annual conference of the Latvian Information and Communication Technology Association (LIKTA), the State Land Service received the award of Latvian Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) "Platinum mouse 2015" in the category "Mobile apps". Moreover, the SLS received Lattelecom recognition for the app Kadastrs.lv – also the "Platinum mouse", as well as an award as the readers' favourite of the news portal Delfi.lv.

"In modernising the portal and the mobile app Kadastrs.lv, the focus was on facilitating the availability of data and services remotely with the help of information and communication technologies. As a result of the project, more data have been made available, more opportunities are offered to handle data stored in the SLS information system, by selecting and using the data relevant to the needs. Thus, the data available at the disposal of the state that are necessary for the management of real property and land are now available in a more modern manner — in e-environment, and they can be used by individuals and businesses more effectively."

Elita Baklāne-Ansberga, Director-General of the SLS
III EXPANDING ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES

For the convenience of the public, four new e-services have been set up in the portal latvija.lv: "Data selection about specific cadastral objects or areas", "Viewing geospatial data", "Viewing thematic maps", as well as an e-services providing the user with an opportunity to follow the progress of performance of their requests registered at the SLS and to make new requests.

Some services of the SLS are also available on the State Unified Geospatial Information portal Geolatvija.lv, the functioning of which is organised and handled by the State Regional Development Agency. There are also three geo-products created by the SLS available on the portal — "Current value zoning", "Division of high resolution topographic information map sheets in dgn format", and "Cadastre maps and administrative boundaries data WMS service for a 24-hour period". These cartographic materials ensure additional access to the geospatial information of the Cadastre and the Address Register.

IV SUPPLEMENTING DIGITAL DOCUMENT STORAGE

Within the framework of the project, the Digital Document Storage was created already in 2014 and the process of digitalisation of the SLS archive was commenced. In continuing the work on digitalisation of documents, it has been achieved that in the modernised portal, users on line can select and download digitalised cadastral documents that have already been included in the SLS Digital Document Storage.

| FACTS | 2015 |
| Digitalisation results of the report year: | Digitalised in total: |
| ▪ 51,668 Land cadastral survey cases | ▪ 86,656 Land cadastral survey cases |
| ▪ 24,880 Cadastre cases | ▪ 41,673 Cadastre cases |
| ▪ 1462 Land Commission cases | ▪ 2293 Land Commission cases |

2013 –2015, 130,622 cases digitalised or ~ 9 % of the total number of cases to be digitalised.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE RESTRICTED TERRITORIES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Development of the Restricted Territories Information System to provide the public with current and publicly available information about restricted territories and objects continued during the report year. It is important that all information about restricted territories and objects, including owners’ information and limitations of using them for entrepreneurship or other purposes, is accumulated in one database. Availability of restricted territories information diminishes risks and supports sustainable development.

The system will also be used to implement the Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks with regard to ensuring the available minimum information about availability of physical infrastructures. The aim of the Directive is to facilitate the process of starting the construction work of high-speed electronic communications networks, facilitating sharing of the existing physical infrastructure and more effective construction of a new physical infrastructure with the intent to reduce the costs of construction works.

To collect data for the Restricted Territories Information System the SLS developed co-operation with new data providers. At the end of the year, the SLS received the first data submitted by AS Latvenergo regarding the Ainaži Wind Farm and the control measurement devices for all three hydropower plants of Daugava.

The data necessary to meet the requirements of the Directive must be submitted no later than by 31 December 2016, and the SLS will ensure the preparation and issuance of these data starting from 1 January 2017. To facilitate data providers' awareness, the SLS provide instructions, as well as consultations and informational materials. A section has been created in the SLS website, offering information, resource files, and other auxiliary materials for co-operation with data providers and data acquisition.
DATA EXCHANGE IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Information accumulated in the Cadastre Information System, the State Address Register and other databases are necessary on a daily basis for the performance of functions of more than 130 state and local government establishments and for ensuring the functioning of their information systems. Whereas the SLS's information systems require data from other state and local government information systems.

I SCHEME OF DATA EXCHANGE OF THE STATE ADDRESS REGISTER

[Diagram of data exchange]

II SCHEME OF CADASTRE DATA EXCHANGE

[Diagram of data exchange]
III NEW DATA EXCHANGE PARTNERS

During the report year, the SLS started handing over data from the Cadastre Information System and the Address Register to the Territorial Development Planning System, including to the section open to public on the portal Geolatvija.lv "Territorial development planning", and regional development indicator module raim.gov.lv.

An interinstitutional agreement on reciprocal data exchange was concluded with the Ministry of Economics. The Ministry receives Cadastre data for using in the Building Information System (BIS) and for preparing a State assessment of an effective heat supply and cogeneration potential. The SLS receives data from construction boards to achieve that already during the construction harmonisation stage automated pre-registration of buildings in the Cadastre is ensured.

FACTS | 2015

During the report year, 42 local governments joined the BIS, and a total of 384 structures have been pre-registered. Pre-registration was most actively carried out in the Ādaži municipality construction board (185), followed by the construction board of Rēzekne/Viļāni municipalities (140) and the construction board of the Tukums municipality (47).

IV REGISTRATION OF PURPOSE OF USE IN THE CADASTRE IN ON-LINE MODE

For operative inclusion of data in the Cadastre, the SLS offers that local governments submit data about granting or changing the purpose of use of a real property via online data transmission software. The Riga City municipality was first to start using this option. In 2015, the local governments of the city of Jelgava and municipality of Jelgava started using the software to submit decisions on granting or changing the purpose of use of a real property.

FACTS | 2015

In 2015, data about a total of 2821 changes of the purpose of use have been received from local governments via the online software.

V E-SERVICE FOR PROVIDING TEXTUAL DATA TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Within the framework of data exchange, an e-service "Textual data from the Cadastre Information System to state and local government establishments" was developed in 2015.
The SLS developed the e-service together with the State Regional Development Agency. With this service, state and local government establishments can request and received textual cadastre data necessary for the performance of functions and tasks as prescribed in external regulatory enactments.

The e-service has been developed in a way that local governments could integrate the receiving of textual data into their information systems. Whereas state institutions, which need to view current textual Cadastre data for the performance of their functions can receive the data in a user-friendly manner that does not require additional investments.

VI CADA斯特 AND ADDRESS DATA FOR PORTAL LATVIJA.LV

Data from the Cadastre Information System and of the Address Register are used in four e-services in the unified state and local government service portal Latvija.lv.

During the report year, the scope of information that individuals receive upon requesting the e-service "My data in the cadastre" has been expanded. Now, apart from textual data about the real property, users also receive spatial information or graphic images of objects forming the property.

Cadastral and address data are used to ensure the e-service "Persons declared in my property". In case of the e-service "Electronic declaration of domicile", the SLS offers an address search web service the return of which is then handed over to the Population Register.

To ensure the e-service "Electronic application to study in pre-graduate study programmes", data from the Address Register are used.

FACTS | 2015

In comparison with 2014, during the report year, the use of these e-services on the portal Latvija.lv has increased by 13%.
I PROGRESS OF THE LAND REFORM

The completion of the land reform means that the land reform tasks have been completed and the data of the Real Estate State Cadastre System with regards to areas awarded and not corroborated in the Land Register and the rights to use have been dealt with in accordance with their principal documents.

A year before, on 31 December 2014, after confirming the fulfilment of the land reform tasks decisions on the completion of the land reform had been made only for a half of towns and cities within the territory of Latvia — 39. But in 2015, the situation improved substantially. Decisions on the completion of the land reform were made about 64 towns and cities, and in the case of 45 of which, upon completing the land reform, the Cabinet of Ministers has issued a decree on the completion of the land reform.

According to the gathered information as of 31 December 2014, in harmonising the report of land, data of the Real Estate State Cadastre system regarding the assigned land areas and rights of use that have not been corroborated in the Land Register, on the grounds of source documents, had been arranged from 32 rural territories of municipalities. By 31 December 2015, a report on land could have been harmonised for another 60 rural territories of municipalities.

FACTS | 2015

Out of a total of 119 local governments, land reform tasks have been completed in 96 or 82 % of local governments.

A decision on completing the land reform has not yet been adopted in 17 or 12 % of local governments.

A partial decision on the completion of the land reform has been adopted in 7 or 6 % of local governments, i.e., it has been adopted about rural areas, and not about the town or vice versa.

II LAND CADASTRAL SURVEYING USING STATE BUDGETARY FUNDS

The SLS organises cadastral surveying of land using state budgetary funds, maintains a list for land cadastral survey and a list of excluded lands, as well as makes decisions on inclusion or exclusion of land units from the list pursuant to Cabinet Regulations No. 60 of 17 January 2012 "Procedure of performing land cadastral surveying using state budgetary funds".
As of January 2015, the list consisted of 5460 land units, as of January 2016, 5027, divided into districts according to the territorial division as of 2 January 2009. Overall, cadastral surveying works in 2015 were completed in the case of 84 or 1.5% of land units included on the list. During the report year, the number of land units on the list reduced by 433 land units or 8 per cent.

In organising cadastral surveying of land using state budgetary funds, the number of land units on the list to be surveyed using state budgetary funds is reducing and the number of former land owners on the list of land units to be surveyed using state budgetary funds is moving up more rapidly.

### FACTS | 2015

- 250 decisions regarding the exclusion of 349 land units from the list have been made.
- 6 decisions have been made to refuse the inclusion of 13 land units in the list.
- 95 land units have been put up for land cadastral surveying, of which 84 have been surveyed.

### III IMPROVING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The aim of land development is to arrange the territory for a more rational use. It can be implemented in several ways — through a territorial development planning document (e.g., detailed planning), preparation of land development projects, and in the future also by means of developing land consolidation projects.

The procedure of the preparation of a land development project has been relatively ponderous, therefore the SLS started the work on simplifying it.

On 12 November 2015, amendments were adopted in the Land Survey Law by determining a simplified preparation of land development projects.

The first steps have already been take — we have done away with their control. In 2016, by drafting new Cabinet of Ministers regulations, it is planned to further reduce the range of institutions, as well as to introduce electronic document circulation.

"As the level of professionality of people certified in land development increases, the State Land Service has phased out the control of land development projects. It not only reduces the administrative load, but also allows the land owner to carry out the planned land development activity faster and in a more favourable way financially."

Kristīne Sproģe, 
Expert of Methodology of the Unit of Land Management Processes of the SLS
IV INTRODUCING LAND CONSOLIDATION PROCESS

Pursuant to Clause 2 of Paragraph one of Section 9 of the Land Management Law, one of the stages of developing a land consolidation project is land valuation.

Taking into account the non-homogeneous nature of rural land in Latvia and the fact that, as a result of land consolidation, the specific land owner will obtain ownership of a land unit, which geographically will be situated elsewhere than before the land consolidation, it is important that land owners, after the implementation of the land consolidation project, obtain property that is equivalent to the previously owned.

In order to ensure that the principle of equality is observed in land consolidation, in 2015, the SLS introduced a land valuation methodology based on using parameters of quality assessment of land, which is expected to be approbated in 2016 by implementing the pilot project.

In addition, in 2016, it is planned to prepare a conceptual report regarding the introduction of land consolidation in Latvia, as well as prepare draft regulatory enactments for the implementation of land consolidation and to start promoting them, thereby developing uniform understanding and principles for the implementation of land consolidation.
SERVICES PROVIDED BY SLS

The year 2015 was focused on the development of services provided by the SLS and on adapting them to the needs of the era and users. The introduction of electronic services and promotion of their use were set as a priority. To increase client satisfaction, measures were taken to improve services, educate the SLS's employees and informing clients.

I SCOPE OF SERVICES IN 2015

FACTS | 2015

- 116,805 services rendered to clients were registered in 2015 in the SLS Service Processing Information System.

Proportion of paid and free services in 2015
Total services rendered - 116,805

- Paid services: 76,635 (66%)
- Free services: 40,170 (34%)

Structure and number of free services rendered by the SLS in 2015
Total free services rendered - 40,170

- Data arrangement: 20,780 (52%)
- Other free services: 10,869 (27%)
- Providing information: 4,314 (11%)
- Services within integrated LR procedures: 4,207 (10%)
II INCREASE OF USE OF SERVICES IN E-ENVIRONMENT

In July 2015, the data publishing and e-service portal Kadastrs.lv was supplemented with a range of new ideas, providing individuals with access to a broader scale of cadastre textual and spatial data. The new version of the portal offered an opportunity to request services provided by the SLS in electronic environment, thus ensuring modern access to services.

Now the portal offers 7 free services, of which 6 can be received by entering into an agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the electronic service</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>With an agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Viewing textual data (public scope)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Viewing spatial data (public scope)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Detailed Cadastre textual data</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 One-hour viewing of geospatial data</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Archive materials</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Creating data selections</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 My data in the Cadastre</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Applying for creating a legal entity account</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Standard information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Historical cadastral value</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Thematic map</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Updating Cadastre data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Requesting storey plans of structures and plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of groups of premises
14 Change of the composition of real property
15 Downloading graphical data Cadastre groups x
16 Downloading graphical data Land units
17 Information for cadastral surveying of land x
18 Information for the performance of geodesic works x
19 Information for planning and forest inventory x
20 Requesting a new cadastral denomination x x
21 Submitting data of cadastral survey of land x

Analysis of use of the portal Kadastrs.lv shows an increase of the number of logged on users. Likewise, the number of users that have entered into an agreement on using the portal has increased. In the report year, 70 new agreements were concluded.

Use of the portal Kadastrs.lv.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of users</td>
<td>Authorised 1360</td>
<td>Authorised 1707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of agreements</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewed objects</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the time period from January until July 2015, the average monthly number of users was 35 thousand. Starting from July, the number of users rapidly increased, and since August, the portal on average is visited by 330 % more users monthly, including not only users with an agreement as was the case during the first part of the year, but all portal users, including users that have logged on using the login credentials of the portal Latvija.lv.

FACTS | 2015
The number of users identified during the report year in the portal increased 5 times. In comparison with the average number of monthly users before introducing the new version, since August, the portal on average is used by 333 % more users per month.

Upon evaluating the figures of e-services on the portal Kadastrs.lv, it was concluded that free of charge services are used the most — thematic maps, historical cadastral values are requested, data selections are created regarding cadastre objects, and the e-service "My data in the Cadastre" is used. “Archive materials” is another in-demand service.
Upon analysing the use of the mobile app Kadastras.lv, it can be observed that the number of its users keeps increasing. It allows concluding that the app is performing its functions and is useful for the public. The increase in the number of users is also facilitated by publicity activities of the app.

**Comparison of use of the mobile app Kadastras.lv in 2014–2015.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF USERS</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEWED OBJECTS</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>128,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Composition of users of the mobile app Kadastras.lv in 2014–2015.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USERS’ COMPOSITION</td>
<td>Latvia 89.9% Foreign countries 11.7%</td>
<td>Android 38% iOS 51% Windows Phone 11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latvia 95.3% Foreign countries 4.7%</td>
<td>Android 41% iOS 41% Windows Phone 18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been observed, that the number of downloads of the mobile app increases every month — since the beginning of 2015, the number of downloads has increased by 66%. Assuming that the current trend continues, it is expected that the number of installations will continue increasing also in 2016. It will most likely be facilitate by the number of iOS operating system users after launching the new version.

**The total number of mobile app installations by months (Aug–Dec 2015).**

III CLIENT COMPOSITION AND SERVICE CHANNELS

The work of the SLS is planned to ensure that it is easily accessible to its clients and therefore would improve the overall client service quality. Up to now, client service is
ensured in 28 on-site client service centres. To ensure operative communication, an informational e-mail and a hot-line are available.

Results of a client survey conducted during the report year suggests that clients prefer obtaining information about services by consulting in person.

Thus, taking into account the increase of the number of clients and the client survey results, to better co-ordinate the availability of services provided in person, in 2015, the SLS supports the concept developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development regarding the improvement of public services system and the establishment of a single client service centre of the state and local governments.

These centres operate in co-operation with local governments, providing local government services and consultations regarding certain services offered by the SLS. The SLS has agreed on co-operation with 51 local governments of municipalities, where inhabitants can receive consultations at established service centres regarding 32 services offered by the SLS and help in the use of 16 e-services.

In order for inhabitants to receive consultations about services provided by the SLS, consultants underwent theoretical and practical training, thus preparing approx. 140 consultants for the task.

In 2016, it is planned to continue developing the single client service centre of the state and local government concept in centres of regional importance — in Smiltene, Balvi, and Tukums.

Photos: Training in Daugavpils and Jelgava.

IV AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED IN 2015

The SLS enters into agreements on services with clients in various situations:

- with clients, who wish to receive the SLS data (Cadastral Information System, State Address Register, high resolution topographic information) on a regular basis and/or through especially created Web services.
• with clients, who wish to use services on the portal Kadastrs.lv with a post-payment (or who must use the services pursuant to the law, such as surveyors).
• agreements on the provision of a public service are concluded with legal entities that regularly make large-scale and diverse requests at regional units of the SLS.

The SLS concluded 85 new agreements with corporate clients during the report year and in total processed 723 clients with agreements. The SLS specialists prepared 2799 special data selections.
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

I SLS CHAIRS THE PERMANENT CADASTRE COMMITTEE OF THE EU PRESIDENCY

In November 2014, the plenary session of the Permanent Cadastre Committee to the European Union (PCC) took place in Rome, during which the Director-General of the SLS Elita Baklāne-Ansberga officially took over the mandate from Italy's Land Agency and the State Land Service assumed the post of the presiding institution of the Permanent Cadastre Committee to the European Union (PCC) within the framework of the Latvian presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first part of 2015.

The central activity that the SLS organised within the framework of the presidency was the conference of the Permanent Cadastre Committee to the European Union "Digital Europe — Cadastre 2034" and the plenary that took place in Riga from 11 until 13 May. It was attended by heads of cadastre institutions and experts from 20 European countries, to share experience in digital solutions for the re-structuring of processes related to maintaining the cadastre and for adapting services for work in e-environment, matters of data quality and data acquisition.

During the conference, an important discussion was commenced regarding problematic aspects in accessibility of open data, preliminary steps were taken to establish a working group, the aim of which is to draft proposals for a closer co-operation between the Permanent Cadastre Committee and international organisations EuroGeographics and EULIS (European Land Information Service). Moreover, discussions covered various technological solutions enabling cadastre institutions to improve data quality and make their services more accessible.

In organising the meeting in Riga, specialists of the SLS conducted a survey of opinions of member states of the Permanent Cadastre Committee to the European
Union regarding the use of open data, prepared a data sheet, maintained communication on the Committee's website. The SLS handled an important task in coordinating the signing of a co-operation agreement between the Permanent Cadastre Committee to the European Union, EuroGeographics and the European Land Information Service (EULIS).

Besides the conference and the plenary session in Riga, the SLS represented the Permanent Cadastre Committee to the European Union also in other international fora and activities.

In 26 Feb–27 Feb, the Director-General to the SLS E. Bāklāne-Ansberga participate in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) land management work group, session 9 in Geneva, within the framework of which the 2nd meeting of international organisations operating in the field of land management took place. Its central theme was land management and sustainable development objectives. E.Bāklāne-Ansberga gave a speech about the achievements of Latvia in the area of land management. She pointed out that "cadastre development in Latvia, like elsewhere in the world, has always been linked to the changing needs of management of the state and of the public. Therefore, the biggest challenge in the last decade is not initial data acquisition, but ensuring up-to-date data and maintenance of such data structure, which supports a process of making decisions relevant for the present moment, as well as obtaining new data sets supporting future planning needs".

During the session, a dialogue was held between high level state representatives of the region and institutions of land management regarding land management as the most important component of sustainable development, sustainable development objectives and possibilities of improving the land management practice in all states of the region.

II PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS OF THE SECTOR ABROAD

In 2015, specialists of the SLS continued participating in the work of the Quality Knowledge Exchange Network of EuroGeographics, by participating in survey questionnaires, opinion exchanges regarding spatial data quality and in 2 plenary sessions — in January in Malta, and in October in Spain. An international seminar regarding the quality of spatial data and maps took place in Malta. Renowned practitioners and representatives of the academic field of Europe participated in it to solve issues on methods of evaluating the quality of spatial data and maps and opportunities of data use in economy and in scientific research.

To successfully achieve the set strategic aims, the SLS kept track of international development trends related to the sector, including participated in various seminars and conferences. The objective of the SLS was to improve knowledge about matters of data quality, information systems developments, use and integration of geospatial information at a local and international level, introduction of INSPIRE specifications
for addresses, administrative boundaries, structures, land units, and place names, development of the real estate valuation system, and learning about the most recent trends of technological solutions and their possibilities of use.

Additionally, the SLS experts were invited to report on the achievements of Latvia in the area of land management, to share experience about problems and topical matters in the field of cadastral land survey, to promote transferring best practice regarding a bulk valuation system in Latvia and matters of real estate registration, as well as to share experience regarding the introduction of the Restricted Territories Information System and registration of their objects in the Cadastre Information System.

III SLS JOINS THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SURVEYORS

In late 2015, the Council of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) accepted the State Land Service as a member to their team, thereby ensuring the participation of the SLS in events organised by the Federation to generate uniform understanding of matters to be resolved in the Federation and to promote long-term operations and development of the SLS.

FIG is a non-governmental organisation recognised by the UN, and it is represented by more than 120 countries from around the globe; its key aim is to ensure that activities to be performed in the area of land management, including cadastral and surveying areas, meet the market and public needs.
Financial resources of the Service in 2015 (EUR)

Financial indices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<td>1.4 Donations and gifts</td>
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## 2 Review of the basic budget of the SLS (EUR)

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<td>2.1.5 Transfers of maintenance costs</td>
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### 3 A review of implementation of the SLS's programme 96.00.00 "Ensuring the Latvian presidency of the Council of the European Union" (EUR)

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<td>(EUR)</td>
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<td>2</td>
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### 4 A review of implementation of the SLS's sub-programme 62.06.00 "Implementation of projects and measures of the European Regional Development Fund (2007–2013)" Other projects co-funded with foreign financial aid (2007–2013) (EUR)

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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expenses (total)</td>
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<td>1,048,201</td>
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</table>
MAIN MEASURES PLANNED IN 2016

- To prepare a project description for the modernisation of the Cadastre Information System and for developing data services.
- To develop and promote the draft Law on the State Cadastre for approval.
- To improve classification of structures and to draft corresponding amendments in Cabinet regulations.
- To ensure that the data in the Cadastre are up to date, to draft amendments to legislative acts regarding the registration of a cadastre object and updating cadastral data.
- To prepare proposals for co-operation between Cadastre and Land Register systems, by prescribing changes in legal regulation and in information systems, as well as further integration of processes.
- To improve data exchange solutions with the State Forest Service, by making data acceptance automatic; assess data discrepancies between systems.
- To start data registration in the Restricted Territories Information System and to ensure data availability about the location of infrastructure, protected areas, and information about a data provider in a single point of information.
- To promote the cadastral value base 2018–2019 for approval, while drafting proposals for limiting the real estate tax increase and solving problems linked to the relevance of cadastral data.
- To develop a solution for using a component of a building in the calculation of the cadastral value.
- To develop a Web service, by ensuring issuance of historical Cadastre data in an electronic form, as well as integration of a certain scope of Cadastre data in the State real estate information exchange system (data) profiles.
- To draft amendments to regulatory enactments regarding the procedure of requesting and providing Cadastre information.
- To continue work on improvement of e-services on the SLS data publishing and e-services portal Kadastra.lv. To improve availability of thematic maps, to expand the volume of SLS archive documents available in an online e-service.
- To develop a conceptual report on the introduction of land consolidation in Latvia, by shaping uniform understanding and principles for the introduction of land consolidation, and to start drafting regulatory enactments for the introduction of land consolidation.
- To draft amendments to regulations governing the procedure of preparing land development projects with the aim of reducing the administrative burden, by simplifying the procedure of preparing development projects.
- To enter into agreements with local governments regarding the availability of SLS consultations at SCSCSLG in Tukums, Smiltene, and Balvi.
- To organise a conference of cadastre data users “Development, opportunities, and challenges of the Cadastre”.
- To organise “Regional days 2017” of the SLS in regions of Latvia.
- To start co-operation in the EuroGeographics project European Location Framework (ELF), the aim of which is to develop an EU cross-border information service platform meeting the requirements of the INSPIRE directive for ensuring data availability within EU countries.