

Hungarian Land Administration restructured: Opportunities and Challenges

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SUMMARY

Hungary has a long tradition in Land Administration. Since the end of the First World War all the lands have been registered and surveyed. In the mid of the 1930's condominium and condominium units were registered. The Land Registry has been operating and permanently updated, during the socialist era (1948-1990) as well. In 1973 an Unified Land Registry was introduced, which provides land registration and cadastral mapping in the same institutions, in the Land Offices. It was the fourth unified land registry of the world. Beside Land Offices a research and development institute has been established, the Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing (FÖMI, former affiliate member of FIG).

There was a large change in Land Administration structure, when Land Offices were integrated into Government Offices in 2011, so Land Offices lost their self-sufficiency.

Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing also integrated into another institution, Lechner Non-profit Ltd. (LTK) in 2019. LTK is a state-owned company and has a wide-range of activity. LTK is an affiliate member of FIG, as the successor of FÖMI. By this integration the opportunity has been created for the establishment of a modern Land Administration system in Hungary, including the four elements (Land Tenure, Land Valuation, Land Use and Land Development) in one institution.

The paper deals with the huge tasks of integration and new challenges faced, including introduction of a new, fully-digitalised Land Registry system, and other important developments for the public, and public administration.