

Objectives, Motives, and Stakeholders in Norwegian Cadastral Surveying

Leiv Bjarte Mjøs, Arve Leiknes and Sjur Dyrkolbotn (Norway)

Key words: Cadastre; Capacity building; Digital cadastre; Education; Land management; Professional practice; Property taxes; Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3

SUMMARY

This paper examines the objectives, motives, and stakeholder interests within Norway's cadastral surveying system. Norway's land administration system has evolved continuously since the 17th century, adapting to contemporary societal needs. Cadastral surveying was first developed in the largest cities of Oslo and Bergen in the 18th century. Medium-sized cities followed suit by introducing compulsory cadastral surveying, particularly in the period surrounding 1900, and similarly, surveying was gradually introduced in smaller towns and built-up areas by the Building Acts of 1924 and 1965. The municipalities carried out cadastral surveying. Outside these areas, land subdivisions were carried out by laymen who, with varying quality and precision, estimated tax value and described the properties by written boundary descriptions.. Rural areas adopted compulsory cadastral surveying late; since 1980, all municipalities have been required to conduct cadastral surveys when subdividing land. This paper analyzes the primary objectives, motives, and stakeholders in Norwegian cadastral surveying, evaluates their achievement levels, and identifies key challenges within the current system.