

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

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Pursuant to Article 88 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, I hereby issue the

DECISION

PROMULGATING THE LAW ON STATE SURVEY AND THE REAL PROPERTY
CADASTRE

I hereby promulgate the Law on State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre, passed by the Croatian Parliament at its session on 26 January 2007.

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Zagreb, January 31, 2007

The President
of the Republic of Croatia
Stjepan Mesić, m. p.

LAW
ON STATE SURVEY AND THE REAL PROPERTY CADASTRE

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law governs the State Survey, the Real Property Cadastre, the Spatial Unit Register, the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, geodetic activities in local self-government, special purpose geodetic works, the jurisdiction and the execution of State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre activities, the structure and the jurisdiction of the State Geodetic Administration and the Croatian Geodetic Institute, the storage and usage of data and the supervision of State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities.

Article 2

State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre activities are of interest for the Republic of Croatia.

Article 3

The State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre data are public unless otherwise prescribed by this Law or a special law.

Access to State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre data and documents, print-outs, aerial images and other documents based on these data are issued in the manner defined by this Law, the regulations passed on the basis of this Law and the regulations that prescribe the right of access to information.

The State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre data (excerpts or transcripts of the possessory sheet, copies of the cadastral plan and certificates) issued in analogue and digital format and with the strength of a public document may only be used for the purpose they were issued.

Article 4

The Real Property Cadastre data are the basis of the Land Registers kept by land registration courts.

The State Survey and Real Property Cadastre data are also the basis for keeping other official spatial registers, managed according to this Law and other regulations.

Courts and State government bodies are obliged to deliver their acts and decisions relating to the data in the Real Property Cadastre to the regional cadastral offices and the governing body of the cadastral activities of the City of Zagreb (hereon: the City of Zagreb Office) as soon as they take effect.

Article 5

State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre activities are executed on the basis of five-year and annual plans.

The plans from para. 1 of this Article (hereon: the Plan) specify first of all the regions in which basic geodetic works are to be carried out, topographic surveys and the creation of State maps, surveying and marking the State border, establishment of the Real Property Cadastre and sources of financing for the realization of the Plan.

Five-year plans are passed by the Croatian Parliament, and the annual plans by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Five-year plans are published in the *Official Gazette*.

The funds necessary for the execution of the Plan and for the establishment and management of the Real Property Cadastre are secured from the State budget, as well as from other sources.

Counties, cities, municipalities and other interested legal and natural persons can participate in the provision of funds for carrying out the activities of State Survey and Real Property Cadastre.

Units of the local government may, through a decision of a representative body, directly involve legal and natural persons who hold the title to the real property on which the works are being executed in the financing of Real Property Cadastre works.

The decision from paragraph 7 of this Article will determine the amount that the title holder needs to ensure for a particular real property.

II. STATE SURVEY

Article 6

The State Survey is a system of measuring and descriptive data of the three-dimensional presentation of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, based on gathering, processing and presenting topographic and land data using geodetic methods (physical, mathematical, astronomic, satellite geodesy, remote sensing etc.).

Article 7

State Survey works include:

- Basic geodetic works
- Topographic survey and the production of State maps
- Surveying and marking the State border on land.

1. Basic geodetic works

Article 8

Basic geodetic works form the basis for the establishment, maintenance, control and supervision of the geodetic reference system of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 9

The geodetic reference system of the Republic of Croatia is determined by official geodetic data (positional, altitudinal and gravimetric) and planar map projections. The decision about defining official geodetic data and planar map projections of the Republic of Croatia is passed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia upon the recommendation of the State Geodetic Administration.

Article 10

Basic geodetic works are as follows:

- Establishment and maintenance of fields of geodetic control points with standard density, which form the basis of the geodetic reference system, unambiguously defined in relation to European and world reference systems and connected to them
- Constant supervision of fields of geodetic control points and defining the relationship (transformation parameters) between the geodetic reference system and other (historical) reference systems
- Establishment, maintenance and supervision procedures for fields of geodetic control points, including the works of satellite, terrestrial positional and altitudinal, astronomic and geodetic, gravimetric and magnetometric surveying of the highest accuracy
- Determining the parameters of the Earth's gravity field in the Republic of Croatia
- Establishment and maintenance of a permanent multipurpose system for satellite positioning for the needs of the State Survey, the Real Property Cadastre, navigation and other spatial information systems.

Basic geodetic activities result in positional coordinates, the altitudes and the acceleration of gravity and magnetic declination of permanent geodetic control points which are the basis of all other surveying and works.

Positional coordinates, altitudes and the acceleration of gravity of the geodetic control points are determined and expressed in the official reference systems of the Republic of Croatia.

The results of basic geodetic activities, together with other fundamental data and positional descriptions of permanent geodetic control points are stored and maintained in the geodetic control point data base kept by the State Geodetic Administration.

The Director General of the State Geodetic Administration (hereon: the Director General) shall pass regulations regarding the manner of executing the fundamental geodetic works from paragraph 1 of this Article.

2. Topographic survey and the creation of State maps

Article 11

Topographic survey is a detailed geodetic survey of natural and constructed objects of the Earth's surface, carried out by associating an object to the object whole (settlements, utility lines, roads, vegetation, waters, relief and areas), through unambiguous geometric spatial determination, description of attributes and nomenclature.

The official State map is a coded picture of natural and constructed objects from paragraph 1 of this Article, created for the total territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 12

The State Geodetic Administration is responsible for the topographic survey and the creation of official State maps.

The topographic survey data are processed and stored in topographic databases, established, kept and maintained by the State Geodetic Administration.

Cartographic procedures are used to create official cartographic databases from topographic databases.

Topographic and cartographic databases from subsections 2 and 3 of this Article are the basis for creating and maintaining official State maps.

Article 13

The State Geodetic Administration is responsible for the creation of the official State maps:

- Croatian general maps (HOK) at the scale of 1:5000 or 1:10000,
- Orthophoto maps at the scale of 1:2000, 1:5000 and smaller
- Detailed topographic maps (DTK) at the scale of 1:25000 to 1:250000,
- General topographic maps (PTK) at the scale of 1:300000 and smaller.

Official State maps are created and presented in a system of an uninterrupted series of sheets for the whole territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Based on the official State maps from paragraph 1 of this Article, the State Geodetic Administration can create thematic maps in appropriate scales for special purposes.

Official thematic and other maps created according to special regulations in the Republic of Croatia must be created based on the official State maps from paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 14

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the manner of collecting, processing and saving the topographic survey data and of keeping and maintaining topographic and

cartographic databases, as well as the manner of creating official State maps of appropriate scale.

3. Surveying and marking the State border

Article 15

The State Geodetic Administration is responsible for the activities regarding the surveying, marking, renewal and maintenance of the marked State border on land, as well as for keeping records on the State border.

Activities from para. 1 of this Article are carried out in accordance with this Law, the Law on State Border Control and international agreements the Republic of Croatia has signed with the neighboring countries. The activities regarding surveying, marking, renewal and maintenance of the marked State border are carried out after being announced to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Article 16

The data on the determination and the marking of the State border, as well as the data about the shape, size and the position of border marks are contained in the documents regarding the border, created according to international agreements, and are entered as such into records regarding the State border.

The documents regarding the border are made according to the data from the State border survey.

Article 17

The State Geodetic Administration shall keep the State border records.

The coordinates of the boundary line points contained in the records regarding the State border are determined and kept in the geodetic reference system of the Republic of Croatia, respecting the provisions of international agreements.

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the contents and the manner of keeping records regarding the State border.

III. REAL PROPERTY CADASTRE

Article 18

The Real Property Cadastre is the register of land parcels, buildings and other structures permanently present on the land or under its surface, as well as the special legal status of the land if it is not otherwise prescribed by law.

Article 19

The activities of the Real Property Cadastre include the following:

1. The determination of cadastral spatial units
2. Cadastral survey and technical reambulation
3. The creation and maintenance of cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre

4. The maintenance of the land cadastre and its gradual adjustment to the Real Property Cadastre
5. The individual transferal of cadastral units into the Real Property Cadastre.

1. Determination of cadastral spatial units

Article 20

The basic spatial unit of the Real Property Cadastre is a cadastral parcel.

A cadastral parcel is a part of a cadastral municipality or a cadastral area at sea, defined by the cadastral parcel number and its boundaries.

The unique identifier of a cadastral parcel is made up of the ID number of the cadastral municipality or the cadastral area at sea and the cadastral parcel number.

Cadastral parcels are limited by boundaries or other borders determined by the legal status of the land determined by special regulations.

Within the boundaries of a construction zone and on construction sites outside the borders of this zone, the boundaries of a cadastral parcel can also be the boundaries of a construction parcel, and at sea, the average high tide line or another line used for determining maritime domain borders.

Article 21

Cadastral parcels in the Real Property Cadastre are formed by implementing the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre or a legal decision made through an administrative procedure.

Article 22

For cadastral parcels to be formed as cadastral parcels in the Real Property Cadastre, their boundary break points have to be determined in planar map projections from paragraph 2 of Article 9 of this Law.

Article 23

Cadastral municipalities and cadastral regions at sea are spatial units of the Real Property Cadastre for which cadastral documentation is made.

Article 24

A cadastral municipality as a rule encompasses the area of one settlement and the land belonging to it (the area of one settlement).

A cadastral municipality can encompass more settlements, and a settlement can be divided into more cadastral municipalities if there are reasonable grounds for doing this (small or large settlements).

Article 25

A cadastral area at sea encompasses the coastal sea (interior sea waters and territorial waters) and the epicontinental belt of the Republic of Croatia, as well as the coastal area falling under maritime domain

Article 26

The area, border and the name of the cadastral municipality are determined by the State Geodetic Administration in agreement with the ministry responsible for juridical affairs. The area, border and the name of the cadastral region at sea are determined by the State Geodetic Administration in agreement with the ministry responsible for juridical affairs.

2. Cadastral survey and technical reambulation

Article 27

Cadastral survey is the gathering and processing of all necessary data in order to form cadastral parcels, record buildings and other structures, record special legal status of the land and the land usage as well as the creation of the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre.

Article 28

Technical reambulation is limited gathering and processing of all necessary data, carried out with the same goal as the cadastral survey.

Within the framework of technical reambulation, the data appropriate for the Real Property Cadastre will be transferred, processed and adjusted from the existing land cadastre.

Other necessary data will be gathered and processed according to the rules of cadastral survey.

Article 29

Cadastral surveys or technical reambulation are carried out for a whole cadastral municipality or a part thereof.

If cadastral survey or technical reambulation are carried out for part of a cadastral municipality, that part must be described precisely, specifying among others the cadastral parcels where the cadastral survey or technical reambulation are being carried out.

Article 30

The following data are gathered and processed within cadastral surveys and technical reambulation for a cadastral parcel:

1. Data regarding borders and other boundaries,
2. Data regarding the address of the cadastral parcel,
3. Data regarding the usage of the cadastral parcel and its parts,
4. Data regarding the surface area of the cadastral parcel and the areas of the cadastral parcel which are used differently,
5. Data regarding the special legal status governing the cadastral parcel.

Article 31

The data regarding borders and other boundaries (data regarding the break points of borders and other boundaries) and the data regarding the address of the cadastral parcel describe its location and shape.

The data regarding the borders of cadastral parcels are gathered through the process of cadastral survey and technical reambulation with the participation of the real property title holder.

Borders of cadastral parcels which were not marked by their owners or other licenced persons will be marked according to existing cadastral data.

The address of the cadastral parcel shows the location of the cadastral parcel by showing its location in a locality, street, square and so on.

The data regarding streets and squares is taken from the Special Units Register and from the decision of the authorities responsible for making decisions regarding streets and squares.

Article 32

The data regarding the usage of a cadastral parcel or its parts is shown by associating data about one of the usages determined by this Law to the cadastral parcel or a part thereof.

The types of usage are as follows:

- for agricultural land: unclassified agricultural land, plowfield, plowfield-greenhouse, plowfield-polythene greenhouse, garden, garden-greenhouse, garden-polythene greenhouse, orchard, orchard-nursery, olive grove, olive grove-nursery, vineyard, vineyard-nursery, meadow, grazing land, reed-patch and fish-pond
- for woodlands: forests and other woodlands
- for internal waters: river, stream, canal, lake, reservoir, pool, backwater, pond and swamp
- for maritime surfaces: sea, fish-farm and mariculture
- for naturally unfertile land: unfertile land, cliffs, rocky ground, bare rocky ground, dry stone wall, sand, land-slide site, gully, sandbank, rocky coastline, gravel coastline, sand coastline
- for land serving a purpose: constructed land, land under buildings, yard, park, land for sports and recreation, children's playground, market, fairgrounds, cemetery, developed beach, port, marina, airport, stone quarry, gravel pit, sand pit, opencast, embankment, slash, dike, waste disposal site, street, square, road, path, highway and railway line.

The data regarding other land usage can be attached to a cadastral parcel if keeping a record of that type of usage is regulated through a special law or through regulations passed on the basis of this Law.

Article 33

For cadastral parcels or parts thereof their real usage will be shown.

Plowfields, meadows, pastures, reed-patches and unclassified agricultural land shall be shown as part of a cadastral parcel with special usage if their total area exceeds 500 square meters.

Gardens, orchards, vineyards, olive groves and fish ponds and forests will be shown as part of a cadastral parcel with special usage if their total area exceeds 200 square meters.

Woodlands which are not forests will be shown as part of a cadastral parcel with special usage if their total area exceeds 500 square meters.

Land which does not meet the criteria from paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article will be connected to the major or dominant usage.

The land next to buildings and yards which does not meet the criteria from paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article will be classified as yards.

Article 34

An overview of an area under special type of usage is made based on the data regarding the usage of cadastral parcels and their parts.

Areas under special type of usage are recorded within the cadastral municipality or the cadastral area at sea as a separate layer of data, in accordance with special regulations for specific lands (woodlands, agricultural lands, etc.).

Areas under type of usage cannot overlap.

Article 35

Surface areas of cadastral parcels, as well as the surface areas of their parts which are used in a different way are areas in a planar map projection from paragraph 2 of Article 9 of this Law, and are expressed in meters square.

Article 36

The data regarding special legal status governing the cadastral parcel are expressed by attaching the special legal status data with the cadastral parcel.

If data regarding a special legal status is attached to a cadastral parcel, the Land Registration court in charge shall be informed of this.

Special legal status of the land is also expressed by keeping a record of areas under special legal status.

Areas of special legal status are recorded as a separate layer of data based on official documents which determine the specific areas under special legal status.

Data about the following special legal statuses can be attached to a cadastral parcel:

1. maritime domain (PD),
2. water domain (VD),
3. cultural property (KD)
4. strict reserve (SR)
5. national park (NP)
6. special reserve (PR)
7. park of nature (PP)
8. regional park (RP)
9. natural monument (SP)
10. important landscape (ZK)
11. forest park (PS)
12. monument of park architecture (SA)
13. protected area (ŠP)
14. special purpose land used for the active needs of defense (PO)
15. border crossing area (GP).

Data regarding another special legal status of the land is attached to a cadastral parcel if keeping a record of this in the Real Property Cadastre is regulated through a special law.

Cadastral parcels located in areas with established special legal status are marked using the acronym of that status, in accordance with this Law, and they are also marked when only a part of the parcel falls under the area of special legal status.

Article 37

The cadastral parcel number will be determined within the cadastral survey or technical reambulation.

Article 38

Within the scope of this Law, buildings and other structures are objects resulting from construction, which have to be recorded in the Real Property Cadastre according to this Law or to the regulations passed on the basis of this Law.

Buildings and other structures can be recorded within the cadastral parcel or within construction rights.

Buildings and other structures can be recorded and shown as separate if they constitute a technical and technological whole and/or a whole with separate usage.

In case of uncertainty whether it is one or more buildings, construction documentation will be conclusive.

Buildings can be recorded and shown if they are of a permanent nature and if the area enclosed by the lines which form the representation of the building is larger than 10 square meters.

Buildings that are particularly important to record (i.e. substations), as well as buildings used as dwellings, can be recorded even if the area enclosed by lines which form the representation of the building is less than 10 square meters.

Buildings used as dwellings can be recorded and shown as buildings if their first level is constructed and if they are inhabited.

Article 39

Within cadastral surveys and technical reambulation for buildings and other structures, data about their position and shape, their house numbers and their usage is collected and processed, as well as data whether the building or other structure can be used in accordance with construction regulations.

The position or the shape of a building or other structure is shown using a ground-plan display of the building or other structure on the cadastral map.

House numbers are shown on the basis of the data gathered in the field and in accordance with the data from the Spatial Units Register in such a way that these numbers are shown for a structure with a defined house number or numbers, as well as its link to a settlement, street, square and so on.

The usage of buildings is expressed in accordance with the regulations passed on the basis of this Law.

Ground-plan areas of buildings are expressed in square meters and in accordance with the regulations passed on the basis of this Law

Buildings recorded for the first time in the Real Property cadastre, which were not recorded in the land cadastre or the land register, with no document attached serving as a basis for construction, are shown only on the cadastral map, in a special data layer.

By official duty, building inspection shall be notified concerning the buildings and other structures from paragraph 6 of this Article.

Article 40

Within the cadastral survey and technical reambulation procedures, data on real property title holders is also gathered on the basis of available documents (the Land Register, the land cadastre, etc.) as well as from the statements made by the interested parties.

Data on real property title holders gathered through cadastral surveys and technical reambulation are supporting data used for public review of the cadastral survey or technical reambulation report.

Article 41

A cadastral survey and/or technical reambulation report is made on the basis of the cadastral survey and/or technical reambulation.

In addition to other parts, the cadastral survey and technical reambulation report must contain a cadastral map, a cadastral overview map and evidentiary lists.

The cadastral survey and/or technical reambulation report are verified before public review.

The ministry responsible for juridical affairs and the responsible municipal courts are informed about the verified cadastral survey or technical reambulation report.

Article 42

A cadastral parcel determined by a cadastral survey or technical reambulation is as a rule listed on a separate evidentiary list, and for the purpose of public review of the cadastral survey or technical reambulation report it constitutes a separate real property.

Several cadastral parcels can be listed on the same evidentiary list upon the cadastral parcel owner's request, and when for the purpose of public review of the cadastral survey or technical reambulation report they constitute one real property.

Article 43

The Director General shall pass the regulations regarding the method of collecting and processing data gathered within cadastral surveys and technical reambulation, as well as the procedures carried out within the scope of cadastral surveys and technical reambulation.

Article 44

Cadastral survey and technical reambulation are carried out in accordance with plans from Article 5 of this Law.

Regulations governing issues of physical planning and construction are applied appropriately when carrying out cadastral surveys and technical reambulation.

Article 45

The decision about cadastral surveys and technical reambulation is passed by the State Geodetic Administration in agreement with the ministry responsible for juridical affairs, in accordance with the plan from Article 5 of this Law.

The decision from paragraph 1 of this Article is published in the *Official Gazette* and other public organs in a way that enables the real property title holders in the regions where the cadastral survey and technical reambulation are being carried out to be aware of it.

The real property title holders in areas where the cadastral survey and technical reambulation are being carried out are responsible for marking with permanent, visible markers the boundaries of the land over which they hold possessory rights, other rights, or which they manage (managers of general, public or other properties) at their own expense and within the time period determined by the decision from paragraph 1 of this Article.

The regional cadastral offices and the City of Zagreb Office will implement appropriate measures to ensure that the land title holders mark the boundaries of their land correctly and on time, and will professionally supervise this process.

Real property title holders are asked in writing to mark the boundaries of their land.

Professional help will be provided free of charge to real property title holders in marking the boundaries of their land.

If real property title holders do not mark the boundaries of their land, the demarcation will be carried out at their expense.

Errors that arise from failure to demarcate the property boundaries will be corrected at the expense of the real property title holders.

The total expense for marking boundaries of unmarked land and the total expenses for the correction of errors that arise from failure to mark boundaries of the land, are determined through a decision passed by the regional cadastral offices or the City of Zagreb Office, in accordance with regulations from Article 148, paragraph 2 of this Law.

Bodies responsible for making decisions regarding the special legal status of the land are obliged to deliver the documents establishing the special legal status of the land to the regional cadastral offices and/or the City of Zagreb Office within the time period determined by the decision from paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Creation and maintenance of the cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre

Article 46

The cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre is made on the basis of the data gathered and processed through cadastral surveys or technical reambulation, the data gathered during the public review of the cadastral survey or technical reambulation report (hereon: public review) and the data transferred from the established or renewed Land Register.

The public review is carried out by a State Geodetic Administration commission appointed by the Director General at the same time and in connection with the establishment or the renewal of Land Registers.

During the public inspection process, persons shown as the real property title holders in the cadastral survey and technical reambulation report will confirm in writing that they were shown the cadastral survey and/or technical reambulation data and that they agree with the state of the gathered data.

A book of complaints is kept during the public review.

Field inspections are compulsory upon the receipt of a complaint.

If it is necessary on the basis of the carried out field inspections to change the data contained in the cadastral survey or technical reambulation report, the changed data will be on public review again.

Unfounded complaints will be rejected through a decision passed in an administrative process.

Appeals are allowed against a decision to reject a complaint.

The Director General shall pass regulations governing the public review process.

Article 47

The cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre shall be implemented the day of opening the land register, based on the Director General's decision.

The Director General shall pass the decision to implement the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre based on a notice from the minister responsible for juridical affairs about the opening date of the land register for the given cadastral municipality or through a notification that all land registry excerpts are completed for the part of the cadastral municipality on which cadastral surveying or technical reambulation were carried out.

The necessary land register data will be transferred into the Real Property Cadastre before implementing the cadastral documentation for it.

The decision to implement the cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre for a whole cadastral municipality or a part thereof renders ineffective the previous partial or whole cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre.

Cadastral documentation or a part of this documentation redereed ineffective shall be stored at the regional cadastral office in charge or the City of Zagreb Office.

Article 48

The cadastral documentation for a cadastral area at sea is created based on the data for determining maritime domain and the data regarding the concessions on maritime domain. Cadastral parcels which make up real property on the coast and are given by concession, including maritime domain on the mainland and at sea, will also be kept within cadastral municipalities.

Article 49

The cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre contains data about cadastral parcels, buildings and other structures, areas under a type of land usage, areas of special legal status governing the land and the data about the real property title holders.

The data on the real property title holders are not original cadastral data but the data transferred from the land register into the cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre.

Article 50

The geodetic technical part of the cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre contains the following:

- cadastral map
- geodetic network report
- digital orthophoto map and digital terrain model

- a collection of subdivision and other geodetic reports.

The listed written part of the cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre contains the following:

- lists (cadastral parcels, buildings and other structures, areas under a type of land usage, areas of special legal status and the cadastral parcel addresses)
- possessory sheets
- auxiliary lists (house number lists, lists of persons registered in the possessory sheets and a list of changes)
- a collection of deeds.

The cadastral map of the Real Property Cadastre is kept in a digital format.

The written cadastral data which form the basis for the establishment, renewal, keeping and maintaining the land register are kept as attributes of the cadastral map kept in electronic format.

The written cadastral data which form the basis for the establishment, renewal, keeping and maintaining the land register are the following:

- the cadastral parcel number
- the cadastral parcel address
- the usage of the cadastral parcel and its parts
- the data concerning buildings and other structures
- the surface area of the cadastral parcel as well as the surface areas of the cadastral parcel parts with different usages.

Article 51

Excerpts from the digital cadastral map (a copy of the cadastral map), possessory sheet transcripts and possessory sheet excerpts, as well as the certificates issued based on cadastral documentation data are public documents when they are verified by a seal and a signature of an official.

The cadastral documentation data can be used for providing services upon requests from clients.

The cadastral map data kept in electronic format can be used for creating spatial backgrounds for special purposes.

Data contained in the cadastral database which contains data about owners can be used in accordance with the regulations governing the usage of the Land Database (hereon in the text: LDB).

Article 52

The Director General shall pass regulations governing the contents and the format of the cadastral documentation for the Real Property Cadastre.

The minister responsible for defense and the Director General will jointly and in agreement decide on entering the data regarding the real property used for active needs of defense into cadastral documentation.

Article 53

Within the maintenance procedure of the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre, the creation of new cadastral parcels (subdivision) is carried out in the cadastral

documentation based on the subdivision report and a legal decision passed in an administrative process.

The data contained in the cadastral documentation are decisive for the creation of the subdivision reports for the Real Property Cadastre and whoever claims that they are incorrect has to prove this claim.

Article 54

Within the maintenance procedure of the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre, the data regarding buildings and other structures are recorded and changed in the cadastral documentation based on the geodetic report and a legal decision passed in an administrative process.

Structures which are removed in accordance with special regulations are removed from the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre based on minutes regarding the removal of a structure *ex officio*.

The geodetic report which contains data about the removal of a structure from para. 2 of this Article is created *ex officio* by the responsible regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office.

Article 55

Within the maintenance procedure of the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre, cadastral parcel usage and the change of the area under type of usage are recorded in the cadastral documentation based on the geodetic report and a legal decision passed in an administrative process.

Article 56

Special legal status of cadastral parcels and the establishment or change of areas of special legal status is recorded in the maintenance procedure of the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre, based on official documents defining these areas.

Article 57

Real property title holders are obliged within 30 days from the day of the change, to report to the responsible regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office, all changes over the real property which affect the data recorded in the Real Property Cadastre.

The regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office will initiate *ex officio* the process for registering in the Real Property Cadastre the changes regarding real property from para. 1 of this Article which it discovers on its own or through other means.

With the report from para. 1 of this Article, a natural person or a legal entity, the real property title holder, has to attach the corresponding geodetic report which is the technical basis for implementing the changes in the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre.

For changes not reported by title holders, the corresponding reports will be created at the real property owner's expense.

The total expense for creating the report from para. 4 of this Article is determined through a decision passed by the regional cadastral offices or the City of Zagreb Office, in accordance with regulations from Article 148, para. 2 of this Law.

Incorrectly recorded data in the Real Property Cadastre are corrected based on the geodetic report for the correction of the data in the Real Property Cadastre and the final decision passed in an administrative procedure.

Article 58

The real property title holders are informed about the creation of the subdivision and geodetic reports and are obliged to show the boundaries of the land over which they hold title. Demarcation of land boundaries within a subdivision or a geodetic report is executed by licenced surveyors.

In case of boundary dispute, the boundaries need to be previously determined in a special procedure.

Boundaries determined in a special procedure are recorded in the Land Cadastre based on the geodetic report created at the expense of the interested title holder.

Article 59

The subdivision and geodetic report has to clearly denote the person who created it, the date of its creation, the name and signature, and the stamp of the licenced surveyor, as well as the signature of the associates who participated in the creation of the report.

For it to be usable, the responsible regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office has to confirm that the subdivision and geodetic report was made in accordance with geodetic and cadastral regulations, that it fits the purpose for which it was made and that it can be used for the needs of the Real Property Cadastre.

Article 60

Subdivision and geodetic reports for the purpose of changing the data in the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre have to be created with at least the same degree of precision as the cadastral survey or the technical reambulation.

Article 61

The Director General shall pass regulations defining the contents and the format of the reports from Article 60 of this Law, as well as the method through which they are created, authorized and verified.

4. The maintenance of the Land Cadastre and its gradual adjustment to the Real Property Cadastre

Article 62

The Land Cadastre established according to previous regulations will remain in effect and be kept with its existing contents until the Real Property Cadastre replaces it in individual cadastral municipalities, unless otherwise provided for by this Law and the regulations passed based on it.

The cadastral documentation of the Land Cadastre consists of the following:

- a cadastral map

- a list of cadastral parcels
- possessory sheets
- auxiliary lists
- a collection of subdivision and other geodetic reports.

The following are auxiliary lists of the land cadastre:

- lists of persons entered into possessory sheets
- lists of changes.

The collection of subdivision and other geodetic reports contains geodetic reports and other documents which were the basis of implementing changes in the cadastral documentation.

Article 63

The real property title holders are obliged within 30 days from the day of the change, to report to the responsible regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office, all changes over the land which affect the data recorded in the Land Cadastre.

With the report from paragraph 1 of this Article, a natural person or a legal entity, the real property title holder, has to attach the corresponding geodetic report which is the technical basis of implementing the changes in the cadastral documentation of the Land Cadastre.

Appropriate provisions of this Law regarding subdivision and other geodetic reports used for the maintenance of the Real Property Cadastre are applied to the creation, verification and authorization of reports from paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 64

Changes on the land are recorded in the Land Cadastre based on the subdivision or other geodetic report and a legal decision made in an administrative procedure by the regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office.

Structures which are removed in accordance with special regulations are removed from the cadastral documentation of the Land Cadastre based on minutes regarding the removal of a structure *ex officio*.

Surface areas of cadastral parcels are calculated on a plane from original data (coordinates) obtained based on field surveys.

Field surveying must be carried out with at least the same degree of precision as the surveying which was the basis of the cadastral documentation.

Subdivision and other geodetic reports which require prior creation of a tabular document suitable for registering in the Land Register will be implemented in the Land Cadastre after the creation of these documents and their implementation in the Land Register.

Article 65

Changes regarding the land title holders (registration of owners and authorized persons in possessory sheets) are carried out in the land cadastre based on the notification containing the Land Registration court decision or the legal decision passed in an administrative process by the regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office.

If, acting on the notification of the land registration court, it is determined that legal predecessors registered into a possessory sheet correspond to legal predecessors registered in the Land Register, the changes regarding the land title holders will be recorded based on a land registration court decision.

Owners and authorized persons are registered in possessory sheets in the Land Cadastre based on legal decisions passed by the regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office in an administrative procedure when the client submits a request attaching the appropriate documents regarding the owner of the land or the authorized person or if, acting on the notification of the LR court, it is determined that the legal predecessors recorded in a possessory sheet do not correspond to the legal predecessors recorded in the Land Register. If through a decision regarding inheritance, a real property is determined as unregistered property within the estate, the title holders will be registered based on a legal decision passed by the regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office in an administrative procedure. Contracts or court decisions or decisions of other authorities are deemed appropriate documents from paragraph 3 of this Article.

If, while acting at the party's request, it is determined that the document from para. 5 of this Article has faults which bring into question its veracity or has other faults which prevent the implementation of the change in the Land Cadastre, the party will be notified in writing of the time period during which it is obliged to submit documents based on which it will be possible to carry out the registration in the Land Cadastre.

If the applicant does not submit a valid document within the defined time period, the request from para. 1 of this Article will be denied.

In case of a dispute, the process for registering the owner or the authorized person will be stopped until the dispute is solved.

During the registration of an authorized person in the possessory sheet, the type of authorization is also denoted (concession, usufruct, lease, etc.).

Article 66

Changes of data regarding the number, position, shape, surface area and degree of construction of the cadastral parcels are submitted to the LR court through a registration form, attaching a copy of the cadastral map and a copy of the legal decision passed by the regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office in an administrative procedure.

Changes which apply to structures which are removed in accordance with special regulations are delivered to the LR court using a registration form, attaching a copy of the cadastral map and the minutes regarding the removal of the structure.

The registration form and the copy of the cadastral map, which are an integral part of subdivision and other geodetic reports, and for whose implementation prior creation of a tabular document appropriate for registering into the Land Register is required, are submitted to the LR court by the party.

The registration form and the copy from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article have to be certified by the authority responsible for cadastral affairs.

Article 67

Provisions from Article 51 of this Law are applicable to issuing data from the cadastral documentation of the Land Cadastre.

Article 68

Until the creation of Real Property Cadastres for individual cadastral municipalities or until the beginning of transferal of cadastral parcels into the Real Property Cadastre for a cadastral

municipality, the Land Cadastre will be managed in such a way that it will be gradually adjusted to the Real Property Cadastre.

Gradual adjustment is, among other things, the realization of the prerequisites from Article 71 of this Law.

Article 69

The Director General shall pass the regulations governing the way the Land Cadastre is kept in the transitional period, and the manner it will gradually be adjusted to the Real Property Cadastre.

5. Individual transfer of cadastral parcels into the Real Property Cadastre

Article 70

The cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre can also be created gradually, by transferring one or more cadastral parcels of the Land Cadastre into cadastral parcels of the Real Property Cadastre (establishment of cadastral parcels of the Real Property Cadastre for part of a cadastral municipality) in cadastral municipalities that fulfill the prerequisites set forth by this Law and through a corresponding decision of the central office of the State Geodetic Administration regarding the gradual creation of the Real Property Cadastre.

Article 71

The following prerequisites have to be fulfilled for the cadastral documentation to be created gradually:

- harmonized areas and borders of cadastral municipalities in the cadastre and Land Registers
- creation of a plan for subdividing the area, whereby cadastral parcels are associated with the same cadastral parcel address
- creation of the geodetic network report
- creation of a division into detailed sheets of cadastral maps
- creation of a cadastral map in digital format
- creation of a digital orthophoto map and a digital terrain model
- implementation of the homogenization of the cadastral map
- comparison of the digital cadastral map with the written part of the cadastral documentation of the Land Cadastre and the creation of a list of differences
- the existing land cadastre data transferred into lists and possessory sheets of the Real Property Cadastre
- creation of subdivision and other geodetic reports collections and document collections in accordance with this Law.

Article 72

If a decision about the gradual creation of the cadastral documentation of the Real Property Cadastre has been passed, cadastral offices or the City of Zagreb office will *ex officio* when necessary create a geodetic report for the purpose of registering and transferring parts of cadastral municipalities in the cadastre and the Land Registers.

Article 73

When the Real Property Cadastre is created gradually, cadastral parcels can be formed as cadastral parcels of the Real Property Cadastre only if all cadastral parcels forming a real property according to the new status are formed.

When the Real Property Cadastre is created gradually, the possessory sheet in which the cadastral parcels transferred into the Real Property Cadastre are registered will be marked with the same number as the land registration excerpt and the letter «K», with the goal of avoiding dual numeration of possessory sheets in the cadastre.

When the Real Property Cadastre is created gradually, cadastral parcels transferred into the Real Property Cadastre will be marked with the letter «K», with the goal of avoiding dual numeration of cadastral parcels in the Land Registers.

Article 74

If the Real Property Cadastre is created gradually, the difference in the surface area between cadastral parcels of the Land Cadastre and the formed parcels of the Real Property Cadastre may amount to 5% of the area of the cadastral parcel of the Land Cadastre to a maximum of 500 square meters, when it comes to cadastral parcels that were until then kept in cadastral maps originally created using the Gauss-Krueger projection of the meridian zones, and this change will not be considered a change of the constitution of a land registration body.

If the Real Property Cadastre is created gradually, the difference in the surface area between cadastral parcels of the Land Cadastre and the formed parcels of the Real Property Cadastre may amount to 20% the area of the cadastral parcel of the Land Cadastre to a maximum of 1,000 square meters, when it comes to cadastral parcels that were until then kept in cadastral maps, but not originally created using the Gauss-Krueger projection of the meridian zones, and this change will not be considered a change of the constitution of a land registration body. Differences greater than those specified in paras. 1 and 2 of this Article are possible only when correcting rough errors during the formation and the maintenance of the cadastre.

Article 75

If the Real Property Cadastre is created gradually, and a corresponding corrective land registration process has to be undertaken for the formation of the real property, cadastral parcels of the Real Property Cadastre are formed based on the corresponding verified geodetic report and the results of the corrective procedure, after which the cadastral parcels are entered in the corresponding LR excerpt.

In cases described in para. 1 of this Article, cadastral parcels of the Real Property Cadastre are registered in the corresponding possessory sheet based on the LR court decision, *ex officio* and without passing an administrative decision.

Once transferred into the Real Property Cadastre, data regarding cadastral parcels can be changed only in accordance with the provisions of this Law which determine the maintenance of the Real Property Cadastre.

Article 76

The Director General in agreement with the minister responsible for juridical affairs shall determine the method of transferal of cadastral parcels of the Land Cadastre into the Real Property Cadastre.

IV. SPATIAL UNITS REGISTER

Article 77

The Spatial Unit Register is a register where the data regarding spatial units prescribed by this Law or special regulations is managed and maintained.

Article 78

Data regarding the following spatial units is kept in the Spatial Units Register (hereon: the Register): the State, counties, the City of Zagreb, cities, municipalities, settlements, the delivery area of a post office, units of community self-government, protected areas, cadastral municipalities, statistical divisions, census divisions, streets and squares, buildings with corresponding house numbers, and other spatial units specified through special regulations.

Article 79

The Register consists of regional registers and the central special units register. The regional registers contain data regarding the type and name, the identifier, the outline of borders and the source of the data regarding borders, data regarding the spatial units associated with them, special data (status, seat, etc.), as well as the type, source and date of applicability. The central register contains data regarding the type and name, the identifier, the outline of borders and the source of the data regarding borders, data regarding the spatial units associated with them, special data (status, seat, etc.), as well as the type, source and date of applicability.

Article 80

Regional registers are kept by the regional cadastral offices and the City of Zagreb Office; the central register is kept by the State Geodetic Administration Central Office in Zagreb (hereon in the text: Central Office). Data from Article 78 of this Law are entered into the register from the official documents of the decision-making bodies.

Article 81

Data from regional and central registers are to be used as the official basis for recording, gathering, expressing, exchanging and associating different types of spatial data. The bodies from Article 80 of this Law which keep the Register will *ex officio* deliver the data from the Register to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Article 82

The bodies from Article 80 para. 2 of this Law are obliged to deliver decisions which affect the contents of the register to the bodies responsible for keeping this register.

Article 83

Detailed contents and the method for establishing and keeping the Register, as well as the contents, format and method of delivering the data from Article 81, para. 2 of this Law to the Central Bureau of Statistics are regulated by the Director General in accordance with the Director General of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

V. NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

Article 84

The National Spatial Data Infrastructure is a set of measurements, norms, specifications and services within the framework of establishing e-government aimed at enabling effective gathering, managing, exchange and usage of georeferenced spatial data specified by this Law.

Article 85

National Spatial Data Infrastructure (hereon in the text: NSDI) encompasses the establishment of the following:

- a metadata system
- spatial data sets
- spatial data services
- networking services and technology

As well as the following:

- agreements concerning spatial data exchange, access and usage
- coordination and monitoring mechanisms
- processes and procedures.

Article 86

NSDI concerns and is applied to spatial data in digital format related to the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the territorial sea and its ecologically protected or economic zones, under the jurisdiction of the following:

- state administration bodies
- regional and local self-government bodies
- public systems fully or majority owned by the Republic of Croatia
- natural person or legal entity entrusted with managing spatial data by the authorities and systems from this Article
- natural person or legal entity who use the data and services contained in the NSDI and offer public services based on this data (hereon: NSDI subjects).

Spatial data included in NSDI are all State Survey data and Real Property Cadastre data. In addition to the data from para. 2 of this Article, NSDI includes the following spatially determined (hereon in the text: georeferenced) data:

1. hydrographic data
2. data concerning roads

3. data about protected areas or objects
4. spatial planning data
5. environment protection data
6. data from georeferenced registers («the cadastre») kept in accordance with special regulations
7. georeferenced statistical data
8. geological, pedological and other specialized georeferenced data
9. land registry data.

NSDI subjects are obliged to participate in the establishment and maintenance of the NSDI.

Article 87

Metadata is the information which describes spatial data sets and services and enable their discovery, preview and usage.

Metadata contain information regarding:

1. spatial data (description of contents)
2. the conformity of data with the prescribed norms
3. rules regarding the usage of spatial data sets and services
4. quality and validity of spatial data
5. bodies, public systems, natural persons or legal entities responsible for the establishment, management, maintenance and distribution of spatial data sets and services
6. data with limited access and the reasons for limiting the access.

The State Geodetic Administration is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the metadata public service on the Internet (using a geo-portal), in a way that enables NSDI subjects to interactively maintain the data from para. 2 of this Article.

NSDI subjects are responsible for the regular maintenance of the data regarding their spatial data sets and services. On the request of the State Geodetic Administration, they are obliged to make available the spatial data information under their jurisdiction or authority.

Article 88

Spatial data sets and services encompassed by NSDI Law are established in such a way that they are harmonized with each other and respect the adopted specifications and protocols for spatial data exchange.

Article 89

Spatial data services of the NSDI subjects have to be interconnected on an IT network and in a simple and widely accessible way enable the following:

- searching spatial data sets and services
- a visual service enabling the display of spatial data sets and services, navigation, increasing or decreasing and overlapping of the spatial data sets, display of legend data and the contents of the relevant metadata
- the service of copying whole or partial publicly accessible spatial data sets
- the service of calling up other spatial data services
- the services of transforming spatial data sets.

Searching spatial data sets and services has to be possible according to the following criteria or combinations thereof:

- key words
- classification of spatial data sets and services
- quality and precision of spatial data
- the level of conformity with the standards and specifications from Article 88 of this Law
- spatial location
- conditions for access and usage of spatial data sets and services
- NSDI subjects responsible for the establishment, management, maintenance and distribution of spatial data sets and services.

Article 90

Spatial data sets and services encompassed by NSDI are subject to exchange among the NSDI subjects.

Criteria and norms for data exchange from para. 1 of this Article are passed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia upon recommendation from the NSDI Council.

The criteria and the norms from para. 2 of this Article enable the exchange, access and usage of spatial data sets and services in an efficient and direct manner, with the costs being covered according to special regulations.

The issuing, exchange, access and usage of spatial data sets and services for users (third parties) who use the data for creating their own spatial data products, sets or services (reusage), is done according to the criteria and norms from para. 2 of this Article, evaluating the investment of each NSDI subject in gathering and keeping the data sets and services.

The exchange, access and usage of spatial data sets and services among NSDI subjects can be limited if contrary to the regulations from the field of justice, internal security of national defense.

Article 91

The criteria and norms from Article 90, para. 2 of this Law are based on the following rules for the establishment of spatial data sets and services:

- the application of the geodetic referential system of the Republic of Croatia
- harmonized system of spatial data identifiers
- harmonized system of relationships among spatial data
- unique nomenclature for the basic groups of spatial data
- harmonized method of exchanging modified or renewed spatial data
- harmonized information regarding the same location or the same spatial data in different scales.

Article 92

NSDI bodies are the NSDI Council, Committee and working groups.

The NSDI Council is responsible for leading the establishment of the NSDI and the coordination of the activities of the NSDI subjects.

The NSDI Council is made up of a president and 15 (fifteen) members, appointed and deposed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia will appoint to the NSDI Council one representative each from the following bodies:

- the ministry responsible for environment protection and spatial planning (president)

- the state administration body responsible for e-government
- the ministry responsible for defense
- the ministry responsible for land registry
- the ministry responsible for transport and communications
- the ministry responsible for agriculture, forestry and water management
- the ministry responsible for science and education
- the ministry responsible for the protection of cultural and natural heritage
- the ministry responsible for economy
- the state administration body responsible for State Survey and Real Property Cadastre
- the state administration body responsible for statistics
- the Croatian Hydrographic Institute
- the Croatian Geodetic Institute
- geodetic and geoinformatics economic community
- IT economic community
- Croatian Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers.

The president and members of the NSDI Council are appointed for a period of four years.

Article 93

The NSDI Council:

1. promotes the establishment of spatial data sets and services
 2. promotes the establishment and monitors the functioning of the spatial data metadata system of the NSDI subjects
 3. monitors and harmonizes the activities of the NSDI subjects concerning the establishment of NSDI
 4. makes recommendations to the Government of the Republic of Croatia regarding the criteria and the norms for the establishment of the NSDI subjects' spatial data sets and services
 5. takes care that the spatial data sets and services be established in a harmonized manner and in accordance with the passed norms and criteria
 6. passes the procedural rules concerning its activities
 7. passes annual work plans
 8. monitors and guides the activities of the NSDI Committee
 9. delivers annual reports to the Government of the Republic of Croatia regarding the establishment of the NSDI
 10. appoints and deposes working groups for individual tasks and duties under its jurisdiction.
- The State Geodetic Administration acts as the Secretariat of the NSDI Council, coordinates all NSDI bodies and provides technical support.

Article 94

The NSDI Committee is a permanent executive body for the establishment of NSDI Council.

The NSDI Committee is appointed by the NSDI Council.

The NSDI Committee shall consist of:

- three representatives of the NSDI Council
- two State Geodetic Administration representatives
- the heads of working groups, appointed by the NSDI Council.

The NSDI Committee:

1. shall implement the politics of NSDI establishment as determined by the NSDI Council
2. shall perform the activities and the tasks assigned by the NSDI Council
3. shall coordinate and monitor the working groups
4. shall coordinate implementation activities of the NSDI subjects on the establishment of the NSDI according to the guidelines set forth by the NSDI Council
5. shall report to the NSDI Council about the progress of NSDI establishment
6. shall inform NSDI subjects and the general public about the activities concerning the establishment of the NSDI.

VI. GEODETIC ACTIVITIES IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 95

Units of local self-government are responsible for carrying out the following geodetic activities:

1. the establishment and management of the utility cadastre
2. the establishment and management of the original register of settlements, streets and house numbers
3. the determination of house numbers.

Article 96

Electric power lines, telecommunications, waterworks, sewage, heating pipes, gas pipelines and oil pipeline networks are registered in the utility cadastre.

Other objects that belong to these networks are also considered part of utilities within the context of this Law.

Article 97

The utility cadastre contains data about the types and usages, basic technical characteristics and the location of the built utility lines and the names and addresses of their managers.

Article 98

The utility cadastre is established and managed based on the records that the managers of individual utilities are obliged to establish and manage for these specific utilities according to this Law.

Utilities managers are obliged to provide data regarding the utilities they manage to the authority for the establishment and management of the utility cadastre.

Data from para. 2 of this Article are provided without a fee and within the deadlines determined by the local self-government unit.

Article 99

The geodetic inspection of the State Geodetic Administration shall monitor the activities of utility cadastre management.

The provisions of this Law do not apply to the utilities under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia.

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the contents, establishment and management methods for the utility cadastre.

Article 100

The original register of settlements, streets and house numbers, and the issuing of house numbers are done in accordance with regulations regarding settlements.

VII. SPECIAL PURPOSE GEODETIC WORKS

Article 101

In accordance with this Law, the following constitute special purpose geodetic works:

1. the creation of special geodetic basis for physical planning and construction planning
2. the creation of a geodetic project
3. the creation of a report regarding the staking out of a building
4. control geodetic surveying in construction and building maintenance (tracking possible movement)
5. the creation of positional sketches for objects that do not require the creation of a geodetic project
6. staking out buildings
7. creation of special geodetic basis for protected areas.
8. geodetic works in land consolidation

VIII. THE EXECUTION OF STATE SURVEY AND REAL PROPERTY CADASTRE ACTIVITIES

1. The Execution of Activities

Article 102

The State Geodetic Administration shall execute the State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities determined by this Law.

The State Geodetic Administration employees executing the activities from para. 1 of this Article must have the appropriate education and pass the state exam in accordance with the regulations governing the rights, obligations and duties of civil servants.

The administrative body of the local self-government unit shall execute the geodetic activities determined by this Law in the units of local self-government.

Employees of the local self-government unit executing the activities from para. 3 of this Article have to have the appropriate education and pass the professional exam in accordance with the regulations governing the rights, obligations and duties of civil servants in local self-government units.

Article 103

The State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities determined by Article 104 of this Law can be executed by a legal entity registered for the execution of these activities, as well as

licensed surveyors performing these activities independently in the office of a licensed surveyor or in a joint geodetic office (hereon: Licenced Person).

The Licenced Person can commence the execution of State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities from the previous para. with the approval of the State Geodetic Administration.

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the conditions and criteria for giving or withdrawing approval for the execution of State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities.

The State Geodetic Administration will withdraw its approval from para. 2 of this Article if the Licenced Person ceases to fulfill the requirements set forth for obtaining approval or if they execute State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities against this Law or the regulations passed on the basis of this Law.

Article 104

A legal entity registered for executing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities may execute the following activities in accordance with approval from Article 103, para. 2 of this Law:

1. produce permanent geodetic point reports for the purpose of basic surveying works
2. carry out basic geodetic works necessary for surveying, marking and maintaining the State border
3. produce topographic surveying reports and production of State maps
4. produce cadastral surveying and technical reambulation reports
5. produce subdivision and other geodetic reports of the Land Cadastre
6. produce subdivision and other geodetic reports of the Real Property Cadastre
7. produce utility cadastre geodetic reports and technical management of the utility cadastre
8. produce special geodetic basis for physical and construction planning, drafting geodetic projects, drafting building stake-out reports, control geodetic surveying during construction and maintenance of buildings (monitoring of possible movement),
9. produce positional sketches for objects not requiring a geodetic project
10. building stake-out
11. creation of special geodetic basis for protected areas.
12. geodetic works in land consolidation
13. professional monitoring activities over the works specified in points 7, 8, 10 and 11 of this paragraph.

Licensed surveyors independently carrying out State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities in a licensed surveying office or in a joint geodetic office may execute the following activities, in accordance with approval from Article 103, para. 2 of this Law:

1. produce permanent geodetic point reports for the purpose of basic surveying works
2. produce cadastral surveying and technical reambulation reports
3. produce subdivision and other geodetic reports of the Land Cadastre
4. produce subdivision and other geodetic reports of the Real Property Cadastre
5. produce utility cadastre geodetic reports
6. produce special geodetic backgrounds for physical and construction planning, drafting geodetic projects, drafting building lay-out reports, control geodetic surveying during construction and maintenance of buildings (monitoring of possible movement)
7. produce positional sketches for objects not requiring a geodetic project
8. building stake-out

9. creation of special geodetic basis for protected areas
10. . geodetic works in land consolidation
11. professional monitoring activities over the works specified in points 5, 6, 8 and 9 of this paragraph.

Article 105

A legal entity registered to perform State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities may carry out these activities provided it employs a licensed surveyor.

Article 106

A licensed surveyor can perform the State Survey or Real Property Cadastre activities in the office of a licensed surveyor or in a joint geodetic office if they are employed in these offices in accordance with the Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers regulations.

Article 107

A licensed surveyor may only have one office.

Article 108

Only the person with the professional title “licensed surveyor” in accordance with the Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers regulations has the right to execute State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities as the person in charge in the Licenced Person.

Article 109

In the Republic of Croatia, foreign surveyors may only perform the activities from Article 7 para. 2 and Article 101 of this Law if they obtained the right to perform the bid work through an international tender. In that case, the foreign engineer must obtain the approval from the Croatian Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers.

Foreign engineers will be issued approval for performing the activities from para. 1 of this Article if they are members of a foreign Chamber of Civil Engineers and/or Architects, provided there is reciprocity, and if they fulfill the other requirements as set forth by special regulations.

A foreign engineer can periodically perform the activities from para. 1 of this Article in the Republic of Croatia based on a written contract with a licensed surveying office, a joint surveying office or a legal entity with a special license in accordance with this Law, if they obtain approval from the Chamber for doing so in accordance with para. 2 of this Article.

The approval from para. 2 of this Article is an administrative act which cannot be appealed, but which can be addressed in administrative proceedings. In that case, the proceedings in the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia are urgent.

Within the context of this Law, citizens of European Union Member States and European Economic Space are not considered foreign citizens.

2. Rights and obligations of civil servants and licensed persons

Article 110

While performing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities and putting up the marks from this Law, civil servants and the employees of Licenced Persons have the right to do the following:

1. enter on foot the space of each cadastral parcel, not including buildings, and by vehicle only if land management circumstances allow this
2. remove trees, bushes and other vegetation in the necessary range if they disturb the execution of activities from Article 103 of this Law
3. set all necessary survey marks and boundary monuments on land or buildings.

State employees and employees of Licenced Persons are obliged to perform the works from para. 1 of this Article conscientiously and carefully, avoiding all possible damage.

The cadastral parcel title holders must be informed on time by the executor about the work to be done and the putting up the marks.

Article 111

The licensed person is obliged to do the following:

- keep a record of the activities performed for which they obtained the approval from Article 103, para. 2 of this Law
- Inform the State Geodetic Administration about all changes affecting the requirements for obtaining approval from Article 103 of this Law and about the change of their office within 15 days from the date of the change
- perform the activities for which they obtained approval from Article 103, para. 2 of this Law conscientiously and in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the regulations passed on the basis of this Law.

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the contents and the method of keeping the record from para. 1 of this Article.

3. Rights and obligations of cadastral parcel title holders

Article 112

Prior consent, according to a special regulation, is required from the ministry responsible for environmental protection if State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities are performed in a protected area.

If the property is damaged during the execution of State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities, the property owner has the right to compensation.

Article 113

The damage is indemnified by the contractor whose execution of activities resulted in the damages.

The value of the damage from Article 112 of this Law, when disputed, shall be determined by a commission appointed by the Director General.

The Director General will make the decision regarding the right to compensation and the value of the damage upon the recommendation from the commission from para. 2 of this Article within 60 days from the day the damage was incurred.

A party not satisfied with the Director General's decision, or if the decision is not made within the period indicated in para. 3 of this Article, can initiate proceedings for indemnation in the court in charge.

Article 114

Surveying marks put up on the basis of this Law, as well as those put up on the basis of the regulations that were in effect until the day this Law took effect, must not be damaged, destroyed or have their functionality decreased, and can only be changed or removed with the approval of the State Geodetic Administration.

Article 115

The land title holders are obliged to report to their local regional cadastral office or the City of Zagreb Office all damage or destruction of the surveying marks put up on their land or structures within 30 days from the day the change occurred or from finding out about the change.

Article 116

On the request of the land title holder, investor or construction contractor, the State Geodetic Administration will approve and ensure temporary or permanent transferal or removal of surveying marks, if this is necessary for construction or other valid reasons. The transferal or removal of a mark according to para. 1 of this Article will be done at the expense of the party presenting the request.

4. Professional exams

Article 117

Executors, functioning as the person in charge, of activities from Article 103 para. 1 and Article 101 of this Law are required to pass professional exams for executing these activities and to continuously increase and improve their knowledge.

The professional exam verifies the knowledge of valid regulations from the fields regulated by this Law and other significant regulations for the application of this Law.

The Director General shall pass regulations concerning the plan, conditions and method of passing professional exams as well as increasing and improving the knowledge of the persons who passed the exam from para. 1 of this Article and its verification.

The professional exam is taken at the State Geodetic Administration.

IX. STRUCTURE AND SCOPE

1. State Geodetic Administration

Article 118

The State Geodetic Administration shall carry out administrative and other activities according to this Law.

The State Geodetic Administration shall carry out the activities from its field of activity in the Central office in Zagreb and the regional cadastral offices.

Exceptionally, in the area of the City of Zagreb, the administrative and professional activities that this Law has placed under the jurisdiction of the regional offices shall be carried out at the City of Zagreb Office.

Article 119

The regional cadastral offices are established in the seat of the county for the county region and they can have branch offices outside the county seat.

As an exception to the provision in para. 1 of this Article, the regional cadastral head office can be established outside the county seat.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall determine the structure of the State Geodetic Administration and the approximate number of civil servants.

Article 120

The head of the regional cadastral office manages the activities of a regional cadastral office. The manager of a branch office manages the activities of a branch office.

Article 121

The following activities are executed at the Central office:

1. monitoring and directing geodetic activities
2. administrative and inspection supervision
3. settlement of administrative issues on the second level
4. preparing drafts of laws and other regulations
5. verification of cadastral survey and technical reambulation reports based on the reports from the regional cadastral offices and informing the ministry responsible for juridical affairs and the corresponding municipal courts regarding this matter
6. preparation of plans from Article 5 of this Law and reporting on their execution
7. enacting the rights and carrying out the duties as funds holders for the execution of the plans from Article 5 of this Law
8. maintaining the documentation regarding the State Survey, the Real Property Cadastre and the Spatial Unit Register and distributing the data from these documents
9. establishment of national and international collaboration
10. monitoring and coordinating the activities of the regional offices and executing professional supervision of their work.

Article 122

The following activities are executed at the regional cadastral offices:

1. establishment, management and maintenance of the Real Property Cadastre,
2. monitoring the demarcation of land boundaries within cadastral surveying and technical reambulation
3. management and maintenance of the Land Cadastre
4. establishment, management and maintenance of the regional Spatial Unit Registers
5. maintenance of utility cadastre until their transferal

6. review and verification of subdivision and other geodetic reports
7. revision, maintenance and issuing of permanent geodetic points
8. issuing data from the Real Property Cadastre and the Land Cadastre (excerpts, transcripts and certificates), the regional Spatial Unit Registers and utility cadastre
9. offering surveying services in connection to the execution of geodetic activities related to land usage change, identification in land title proceedings for State administration bodies and processing official data for State administration bodies, regional and local self governments,
10. settlement of administrative issues on the first level
11. monitoring and coordinating the activities in the regional cadastral offices and branch offices
12. ensuring a unified procedure for the activities within the scope of the regional cadastral offices
13. gathering and processing data at county level and reporting to the Central Office
14. other activities as determined by the Central Office.

Article 123

The regional cadastral branch offices are established for performing the activities from Article 122 of this Law, listed under points 1 – 10.

The establishment of branch offices from para. 1 of this Article is determined by a provision from Article 119, para. 3 of this Law.

The provision from para. 2 of this Article determines which of the activities from para. 1 of this Article are executed in a particular branch office.

Article 124

The City of Zagreb Office shall perform the activities from Article 95 and Article 122 of this Law.

The funds for the activities from para. 1 of this Article performed by the City of Zagreb Office shall be secured according to the provisions of the Law regarding the City of Zagreb.

2. Geodetic activities in the local self-government

Article 125

Administrative bodies responsible for geodetic activities shall be established for performing activities from Article 95 of this Law in units of local self-government.

The administrative bodies from para. 1 of this Article have to employ a certified surveyor with a professional exam from Article 117 of this Law as the person licensed to verify reports or make decisions.

Article 126

A local self-government unit can entrust an administrative body in charge in another local self-government unit that satisfies the prerequisites from Article 95 of this Law or the State Geodetic Administration based on an agreement regarding mutual rights and obligations with performing the activities from Article 125, para. 2 of this Law.

Article 127

The funds for executing the activities from Article 95 of this Law are secured through the local self-government unit's budget.

3. Croatian Geodetic Institute

Article 128

The State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities determined by Article 132 of this Law will be performed by the Croatian Geodetic Institute (hereon: the Institute).

The abbreviated name of the Institute is: HGI.

The head office of the Institute is in Zagreb.

Article 129

The Institute's activities are performed as public service.

The Institute shall not perform its activities for profit unless exceptionally allowed by this Law.

Article 130

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall enact the rights of the Republic of Croatia as the founder of the Institute.

The founder of the Institute together with the Institute is responsible without limitations for the obligations of the Institute.

Article 131

The Law regarding institutions shall be applied to the Institute as a public institution concerning all issues not covered by this Law.

Article 132

Within its field of activities, the Institute shall perform all professional, research and development activities concerning the State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre for the State Geodetic Administration, in accordance with annual plans from Article 5 of this Law, and the following in particular:

1. participate in planning and execution of basic geodetic works
2. carry out research and development projects
3. quality control of spatial data gathering and processing, as well as the creation of State Geodetic Administration
4. support the establishment of the spatial database of the State Geodetic Administration products
5. establish and maintain the register of geographic names
6. works on the standardization of geodetic activities and procedures.

The Institute shall report to the State Geodetic Administration regarding its activities executed throughout the year.

Article 133

The funds for carrying out the Institute's activities are secured through the following:

- the State budget, in the amount necessary for carrying out the activities from Article 132, para. 1 of this Law planned in the annual work plan from Article 5 of this Law,
- other sources.

Article 134

The Institute shall perform activities for other users of the State budget if the execution of these activities does not violate the execution of works determined by annual work plan from Article 5 of this Law. The users of the services will secure the funds for the execution of the activities for them.

Article 135

The bodies of the Institute are the Administrative Council and the Director General of the Institute.

Article 136

The Administrative Council manages the Institute.

The Administrative Council consists of the president and 4 (four) members appointed and deposed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

The Administrative Council shall do the following:

1. pass the statute
2. pass the plans for carrying out the activities entrusted to the Institute
3. pass the financial plan and the annual financial report
4. pass regulations regarding the internal structure
5. pass the rules of procedure governing its activities
6. pass general acts necessary for the functioning of the Institute
7. consider the reports from the Director General of the Institute
8. appoints and deposes the members of professional commissions of the Institute
9. performs other activities and tasks as determined by the Statute and the general acts of the Institute.

The Institute's statute is passed with prior opinion from the State Geodetic Administration and approval from the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and the acts from para. 3, points 2, 3 and 4 of this Article are passed with consent of the Director General of the State Geodetic Administration.

Article 137

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall appoint one representative from each of the following into the Administrative Council:

- state administration body responsible for geodetic activities

- ministry responsible for environmental protection, physical planning and construction
- ministry responsible for defense
- Faculty of Geodesy of the University of Zagreb
- professional employees of the Institute.

The member of the Administrative Council elected from the professional employees of the Institute cannot be appointed as president of the Administrative Council.

The president and the members of the Administrative Council are appointed for a period of four years.

The president and the members of the Administrative Council can be deposed by the body that appointed them even before the due time expires.

Article 138

The Director General of the Institute is the head of the Institute.

The Director General of the Institute:

1. organizes business procedures
2. represents the Institute
3. takes all legal actions on behalf and for the benefit of the Institute
4. suggests plans for the execution of works, financial plans and annual financial reports
5. submits business operations reports of the Institute
6. performs other activities in accordance with the Statute.

The Director General of the Institute is responsible for the legality of the Institute's activities.

Article 139

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall appoint and depose the Director General of the Institute based on the recommendation of the Director General of the State Geodetic Administration. The Director General of the Institute is appointed for a period of four years. The prerequisites that the person appointed as the Director General of the Institute must meet are determined by the Statute.

Article 140

The State Geodetic Administration shall monitor the work of the Institute.

X. STORAGE AND USAGE OF STATE SURVEY AND REAL PROPERTY CADASTRE DATA

1. Data storage

Article 141

The State Survey documentation and data are kept in the State Geodetic Administration and/or the City of Zagreb Office.

The Real Property Cadastre documentation and data are kept in the State Geodetic Administration and/or the City of Zagreb Office.

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the manner of keeping the documentation and data from paras. 1 and 2 of this Article.

Article 142

Real Property Cadastre data organized within the cadastral map in electronic format are kept with the LDB data.

2. Data usage

Article 143

Everyone has the right to access the data from the Real Property Cadastre and obtain excerpts, transcripts and copies thereof at the time specified for this and under the supervision of an official from the State Geodetic Administration or the City of Zagreb Office.

Access to the Real Property Cadastre data can be limited to the extent required by interests of internal security and national defense and the protection of personal information, determined by special regulations.

Article 144

The State Geodetic Administration or the City of Zagreb Office are authorized to issue excerpts, copies and transcripts from State Survey and Real Property Cadastre documentation and to permit their usage, unless otherwise determined by special regulations.

The State Survey data are issued as official documents or as official spatial basis when certified with the stamp and signature of an official.

The Real Property Cadastre and Land Cadastre data are issued as public documents according to the provisions of Article 51, para. 1 of this Law.

Article 145

Until linking the cadastral map data with the data kept in LDB, the cadastral map in electronic format shall be kept as a digital cadastral map database, together with the corresponding cadastral database.

Article 146

Official State maps from Article 13, para. 1 and thematic maps from Article 13, para. 3 of this Law are directly issued for general usage, without request, charging a fee for real costs as determined by Article 148, para. 2.

Article 147

The Director General can approve direct access to persons licensed to execute State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities through remote access to State Survey and Real Property Cadastre data.

The Director General can also grant the approval from para. 1 of this Article to other persons who are directly linked through their work, authorizations and services to State Survey and Real Property Cadastre data.

Article 148

For issuing excerpts, transcripts, certificates, and copies and for completed access and direct access and for certain procedures at the party's request from the State Survey and Real Property Cadastre documentation, the party shall pay an administrative fee, real costs for issuing data or real costs for performing certain activities.

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the conditions and criteria for determining the amount of real costs for the usage of the data from the documentation of the State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre, as well as for certain procedures at the party's request.

The funds obtained through the collection of fees shall constitute income for the State budget.

XI. SUPERVISION

Article 149

The State Geodetic Administration shall supervise the execution of this Law and the regulations passed on the basis of this Law.

Article 150

The geodetic inspection of the State Geodetic Administration shall perform inspection supervision over the work methods and conditions that must be met by licensed persons, over the execution of the works from Article 104 of this Law and over the geodetic works from Article 101 of this Law, and shall carry out the measures determined by this Law.

The geodetic inspection of the State Geodetic Administration can perform inspection supervision over both the legal and natural persons known or suspected of performing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre works without the approval regulated by Article 103, para. 2 of this Law.

A senior geodetic inspector and a geodetic inspector (hereon: geodetic inspector) shall perform the works of geodetic inspection.

A civil servant from the State Geodetic Administration authorized by the Director General can also temporarily carry out the works of a geodetic inspector.

Article 151

The geodetic inspection shall pass the annual work plan with the approval of the Director General of the State Geodetic Administration.

The geodetic inspector shall keep a record of performed inspections and other actions with the data concerning the implementation of inspection supervision.

The geodetic inspector shall prove his/her identity and authorization using official identification.

The Director General shall pass regulations regarding the method for carrying out inspection supervision, the contents and the method for keeping the record, as well as the contents and the format of the official identification.

Article 152

The geodetic inspector or the authorized civil servant can demand the following from the supervised licensed person:

1. to enable the inspection on the working premises of the licensed person
2. to deliver and provide access to all data and documentation necessary for carrying out the supervision within the determined time period
3. to deliver within the determined time period proof of having solved the identified irregularities.

Article 153

While performing the inspection supervision, the geodetic inspector or the authorized civil servant shall determine the following through a written decision:

1. removal of identified irregularities in the realisation of State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities, the geodetic works from Article 104 of this Law and the geodetic works from Article 101 of this Law, as well as geodetic surveying from Article 164 of this Law
2. temporary prohibition to perform State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities for which the licenced person does not fulfil the prescribed requirements
3. prohibition to perform State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities to a supervised person who was determined to perform State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities without approval.

In the case stated in para. 1, item 1 of this Article, the geodetic inspector or the authorized civil servant will determine an adequate time period for the removal of irregularities.

The geodetic inspector or the authorized civil servant will temporarily forbid the licenced person that does not remove the identified irregularitis within the period under para. 2 from performing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities.

A complaint can be lodged with the State Geodetic Administration against the decision of the geodetic inspector or the authorized civil servant within a period of 8 days upon receiving the decision.

A special State Geodetic Administration commission, appointed by the Director General, shall solve complaints against the geodetic inspector or authorized civil servant's decision.

Article 154

A qualified geodetic engineer with at least 10 years of relevant work experience who passed the state exam can be appointed as senior geodetic inspector.

A qualified surveying engineer with at least 5 years of relevant work experience who passed the state exam can be appointed as geodetic inspector.

Apart from the conditions stated in para. 1 and 2 of this Article, the senior geodetic inspector and the geodetic inspector must meet the conditions prescribed by the acts regulating the position, rights and obligations of civil servants.

XII. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 155

If anyone should copy and distribute excerpts, printouts, copies, documents, aerial images, cartographic and other material obtained according to this Law to third parties for a purpose

other than the one for which they were issued, he/she will be fined in the amount of HRK 3,000.00 up to HRK 6,000.00.

The legal entity will be fined for the violation mentioned in para. 1. of this Article in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 35,000.00, and the person in charge of the legal entity in the amount of HRK 6,000.00 up to HRK 10,000.00.

Article 156

Title holders not fulfilling their obligation defined by Article 45, para. 3 and Article 57, para 1 of this Law will be fined for the violation in the amount of HRK 3,000.00 up to HRK 6,000.00.

Anyone who does not allow access to their land to the persons working on State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre activities or tasks or who does not allow the necessary survey marks to be placed will be fined in the amount of HRK 3,000.00 up to HRK 6,000.00.

The legal entity will be fined for the violation mentioned in para. 1. of this Article in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 35,000.00, and the person in charge of the legal entity in the amount of HRK 6,000.00 up to HRK 10,000.00.

Article 157

If anyone should damage, destroy or reduce through his/her actions the usability of the survey mark or remove or change it without approval, he/she will be fined in the amount of HRK 3,000.00 up to HRK 6,000.00.

The legal entity will be fined for the violation mentioned in the para. 1. of this Article with the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 35,000.00, and the person in charge of the legal entity in the amount of HRK 6,000.00 up to HRK 10,000.00.

Re-erection of the survey mark will be carried out at the expense of the perpetrator.

Article 158

A person who does not register the damage or destruction of the survey mark placed on his/her parcel will be fined in the amount of HRK 3,000.00 up to HRK 6,000.00.

The legal entity will be fined for the violation mentioned in the para. 1. of this Article in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 35,000.00, and the person in charge of the legal entity in the amount of HRK 6,000.00 up to HRK 10,000.00.

Article 159

Legal or natural person performing the activities regulated by this Law without the approval from the State Geodetic Administration according to Article 103, para. 2 of this Law shall be fined for the violation in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 20,000.00.

The licenced person that does not allow the geodetic inspector to carry out the inspection in compliance with Article 152 of this Law shall be fined in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 20,000.00.

The licenced person that executes State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities and does not have a licenced engineer in its employ shall be fined in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 20,000.00

Foreign surveyors performing the activities from Article 7, para. 2 and Article 101 of this Law without the Chamber's consent shall be fined in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 20,000.00.

A licenced person that performs the activities and does not own the minimal required geodetic equipment for performing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities shall be fined in the amount of HRK 6,000.00 up to HRK 10,000.00.

A licenced person that does not keep a record of activities from Article 111, para. 1, alinea 1 of this Law shall be fined in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 20,000.00.

A licenced person that has not reported the data change from Article 111, para. 1, alinea 2 of this Law within the regulated period shall be fined in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 up to HRK 20,000.00.

For the violation from para. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Law, the person in charge of the legal entity shall also be fined in the amount of HRK 5,000.00 up to HRK 10,000.00.

XIII. INTERIM AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 160

Until the new survey is made and the survey marks placed according to this Law, the marks placed on the land according to the regulations effective till the day this Law takes effect shall be maintained and used.

Article 161

The natural persons and legal entities licensed to perform State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre activities under the Law on State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (*Official Gazette* 128/99, 153/05 and 142/06) are obliged to harmonize their business operations and activities with the provisions of this Law within 12 months from the effective date of this Law.

The natural persons licensed to perform State Survey and the Real Property Cadastre activities under the Law on State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (*Official Gazette* 128/99, 153/05 and 142/06), who are not licensed surveyors from Article 104, para. 2 of this Law, may permanently continue to perform the works from Article 104, para. 2, points 3, 5, 7 and 8 of this Law.

For performing the works for which they are licenced according to this Law, the persons from para. 2 of this Article are obliged to charge fees in accordance with the provisions of Service Price Regulations (*Official Gazette* 85/99) of the Croatian Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers.

The natural persons and legal entities who were licenced for performing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities in accordance with the Law on State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (*Official Gazette* 128/99, 153/05 and 142/06) may continue to perform the works until the expiry of the adjustment period to this Law from para. 1 of this Article.

The natural persons and legal entities who do not fulfill the requirements from para. 1 and 2 of this Article shall lose their right to perform these works.

Article 162

The professional exam from Article 117 of this Law shall be equated with the professional exam passed according to the regulations that were in effect until the day this Law took effect.

Until the regulations from Article 117 of this Law are passed, the professional exam from para. 1 of this Article shall be passed according to the existing regulations.

Article 163

The procedures of creation and/or renewal of the Land Cadastre, as well as the registrations into the Land Cadastre initiated before this Law takes effect, will be completed according to the provisions of the Law on State Survey and the Real Estate Cadastre (*Official Gazette* 128/99, 153/05 and 142/06).

Article 164

The provisions from this Law are also applied to performing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities, as well as geodetic activities performed within the scope of hydrographic survey, land consolidation and other similar procedures unless they conflict with the procedures that determine these fields.

Article 165

The Director General is obliged to pass the regulations from Article 61, Article 69, Article 103, para. 3, Article 111, para. 2 and Article 148, para. 2 of this Law at the latest within 6 months from this Law entering into force.

The Director General is obliged to pass the regulations from Article 151 para. 4 of this Law at the latest within 3 months from the date this Law enters into force.

The Director General is obliged to pass the regulations from Article 10, para. 5, Article 14, Article 17, para. 3, Article 43, Article 46, para. 9, Article 52, para. 1, Article 76, Article 83, Article 99, para. 3, Article 117, para. 3 and Article 141, para. 3. of this Law at the latest within 12 months from the date this Law enters into force.

Article 166

The Director General can also pass other regulations as necessary for the implementation of this Law.

Article 167

The State Geodetic Administration is obliged to do the following:

- within a year from the date this Law enters into force to establish a metadata service from Article 87, para. 3 for State Survey and Real Property Cadastre data,
- within three years from the date this Law enters into force to establish a metadata service from Article 87, para. 3 for all other spatial data sets and services of the NSDI subjects from Article 86, para. 1.

Article 168

Until the responsible administrative body of the local self-government unit takes over the activities from Article 95 of this Law, these works will be executed by the responsible regional cadastral offices and/or their branch offices.

The local self-government units are obliged to establish administrative bodies responsible for geodetic activities within a year from this Law entering into force.

Article 169

The Institute founded according to the Law on State Survey and Real Property Cadastre (*Official Gazette* 128/99, 153/05 and 142/06) shall continue with its work and shall be adjusted with the provisions of this Law.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall depose the current and appoint a new Administrative Council of the Institute, in accordance with Article 137 of this Law, within 6 months from the day this Law enters into force.

The Administrative Council of the Institute shall adjust the Statute and other general Acts of the Institute with the provisions of this Law within 12 months from the day this Law takes effect.

Article 170

The Government of the Republic of Croatia, at the Director General's recommendation, shall appoint the president and the members of NSDI Council, in accordance with Article 90 of this Law, within three months from the day this Law takes effect.

The NSDI Council is obliged to pass Rules of Procedure governing its work within six months from the day this Law takes effect.

Article 171

On the day this Law takes effect, the Law on State Survey and the Real Estate Cadastre (*Official Gazette* 128/99, 153/05 and 142/06) ceases to have effect.

Article 172

On the day this Law takes effect, keeping records of the cadastral classes in the Land Cadastre ceases to be obligatory.

Until the regulations from Article 165 of this Law take effect, unless they conflict with the provisions of this Law, the following shall remain in effect:

1. Regulations on determining the real costs of the State Survey and Real Property data usage (*Official Gazette*, no. 19/03),
2. Regulations on State Survey and Real Property Cadastre documentation and data storage and usage method (*Official Gazette*, no. 55/01),
3. Regulations regarding topographic survey methods and the creation of State maps (*Official Gazette*, no. 55/01),
4. Regulations regarding the spatial units register (*Official Gazette*, no. 75/00),
5. Regulations regarding the Land Cadastre (*Official Gazette*, no. 28/00, 68/03),
6. Regulations regarding the conditions and measurements for granting approval for performing State Survey and Real Property Cadastre activities (*Official Gazette*, no. 26/00),
7. Regulations regarding the contents and manner of keeping State border records (*Official Gazette*, no. 26/00),
8. Regulations regarding the program, conditions and manner of passing the professional exam (*Official Gazette*, no. 26/00),

9. Regulations regarding the utility cadastre (*Official Gazette*, no. 50/88),
10. Regulations regarding public review of the data determined through cadastral surveying and cadastral classification of land (*Official Gazette*, no. 41/78)
11. Regulations regarding the creation and the maintenance of the written part of the cadastral documentation (*Official Gazette*, no. 13/78),
12. Regulations regarding cartographic symbols (*Official Gazette*, no. 24/76 and 52/89) with the Collection of cartographic symbols

Article 173

This Law enters into force on the eight day upon its publishing in the Official Gazette, except for the provisions from Article 109, para. 5 of this Law, which enter into force as of the date the Republic of Croatia enters the European Union.

Class: 930-01/06-01/01
Zagreb, January 26, 2007

CROATIAN PARLIAMENT
President
of the Croatian Parliament
Vladimir Šeks, m.p.