

Project description sheet issued by a federal administration

This description sheet is issued by a federal administration. It describes the nature of the project it wants to implement, the tasks that should be attributed to a scientific team yet to be selected, the budget and timing devoted to the scientific team. It also describes the way the public institution will implement the end result of the scientific team both in terms of integration in its own functioning as in terms of dissemination of valuable information for researchers and the public at large.

Practical information

Name of the public institution who has issued the project: General Administration of Patrimonial Documentation http://www.fiscus.fgov.be/interfisc/home_en.htm

Name of the project: Programme for the valorisation of the statistical information of the General Administration of Patrimonial Documentation (GAPD).

Timing of the scientific tasks to be accomplished: 36 months (phase I) and 24 months (phase II)

Deliverables and valorisation activities by the scientific team (not foreseen in the project description below):

- *International seminar (beginning of the project, state of the art) ;*
- *brief report* exposing the way the data concerned by the project could make international/European comparisons or harmonisation possible by the public authority;
- *Valorisation activity by the end of the project:* the team will make a proposal in this respect in its submission form.
- Deliverables stated in the research contract with the federal Science Policy Office: *project description* (max. 25 lines in French, Dutch, English and German), *summary of the project* in max. 10 pages in F/D/EN/G, *a document* in max. 40 lines destined to the AGORA Newsletter at the end of the project in F/D/EN, *interims reports* (max. 2 pages, issued every 6 months destined to the financing of the project), *reports for the users' committee* (see below) ;

All these activities are to be financed within the allocated budget.

Working of the project:

The public authority steers and manages the project and collaborates closely with the team and the federal Science Policy Office (which form the technical committee of the project). The project is followed up by a users' committee who comes together at least three times in the course of the project (at the beginning, in the middle and at the end). The scientific team is in charge of preparing the documents for this committee, the public institution is responsible of the agenda and the minutes of the meetings.

Date of the information session with a delegate of the public institution (inscription at least a week in advance by e-mail – naji@belspo.be . without mark of interest, the meeting will be cancelled): 12 January, room 7 of the Federal Science Policy Office, 2.30 p.m.

The project

1. Name of the Institution

General Administration of Patrimonial Documentation (GAPD),

2. Name of the project

Programme for the valorisation of the statistical information of the General Administration of Patrimonial Documentation (GAPD).

3. Acronym

OSIRIS: *Organization of Statistical Information for Research by Institutions and Scientists*

4. Object and justification of the demand for scientific support

Source

The general missions of the GAPD are:

- Building-up patrimonial documentation,
- Diffuse patrimonial documentation,
- Delivering services related to the patrimonial documentation.

Based on its traditional, fiscal and administrative orientation, and beyond its missions of updating and preservation of patrimonial documentation, it has become clear that the Patrimonial Documentation has an important function to spread information and to deliver services aiming to arrive at legal security.

The Patrimonial Documentation works at a junction between the administration and society.

The databases of the GAPD include:

- Cadastral maps,
- Cadastral register,
- Registers of the Registry,
- Land Register and Mortgage transcriptions and registrations.

Justification

The available data concern the real assets across the national territory, either in the form of an inventory (properties, rights and owners), or cartography and plans (large-scale or very large-scale), or statistics and analyses.

The land registers are :

- The registers of mortgages i.e. the land registers ensuring the legal security of the rights inter vivos.
- The registers of the Registry, which on the one hand:
 - Give a legal date and ensure the publicity:
 - Of the rights in rem following transfers (inter vivos or by death),
 - Temporary rights (leases) as well as of any other documents that need probatory force (delimitation),

- Archive the value of the properties at the time of transfer,
- Ensure the management of the private properties of the State,
- Collect non-fiscal revenues.
- The cadastral map that locates and identifies each immovable property while keeping a complete history.
- The cadastral register which enrolls the real assets as linked to the holder of the rights in rem across the Kingdom.

However, the data of Patrimonial Documentation are difficult to use outside the internal purposes for which they are used to fulfil its present missions.

Certain scientific institutions regularly have recourse to the available statistical data. The data in possession of the GAPD are, in their present structure, difficult to exploit in a rational, complete and efficient manner by the researchers.

The fact that no inventory is put at the disposal of the scientific world, is one of the reasons limiting the studies undertaken.

In addition, in the future, larger requests for data are foreseen. Indeed, the organization of the decennial census of the population and of the housing through enquiries, is no longer obligatory and has become facultative. The envisaged alternative in order to maintain this major source of social and economic data in Belgium, is to move towards the exploitation of existing administrative databases. For the data concerning the real assets and the housing, the Patrimonial Documentation stands out as an administrative source that can not be overlooked.

The researchers also need these data for doctoral theses, orders from the scientific world and the local authorities.

In addition, within the context of the federal project « e-government », to which are added the latest ICT technologies, the Patrimonial Documentation plans to create an integrated processing system of the patrimonial data called STIPAD (« System for the integrated processing of the patrimonial documentation »).

This project forms part of the modernization of the public services. The implementation of the Patrimonial database will be realized by the PATRIS project (« Patrimony information system »).

The Patrimonial database aims to provide movable and immovable data relating to not only the composition of the movable and immovable property, but also the value of the property of all the natural and legal persons.

The STIPAD project, to implement PATRIS, will have to:

- Merge the documentation of Land Survey, Registry, Land Registers and Mortgages within one computer system in which the procedures will be rationalized.
- Collaborate with the external partners to the Patrimonial Documentation : notaries, bailiffs, surveyors-experts, Regions, Communities, towns, the academic world and other federal, regional or local authorities in order to rationalize the exchange of information.

The realization of the interface will therefore be integrated into the PATRIS project. This interface will serve as an indispensable complement, which can not be ignored, to this database for the diffusion and the exploitation of the information by the academic world.

In order to achieve this objective, it is highly desirable to dispose of qualitative and exploitable statistical data covering various fields of information of the Patrimonial Documentation (Land Survey, Registry, Land Registers and Mortgages).

5. Description of the project and context within the institution

The project aims to obtain better information on the various aspects of the Patrimonial Documentation (properties, rights, owners).

There exists within the GAPD extremely rich but largely unknown databases covering numerous fields. The GAPD manages a large volume of data from the cadastral map and cadastral register, to the land registers and mortgages, through the Registry, non-fiscal revenues and the management of State assets.

It has been entrusted with certain specific missions, such as alimentary claims and others less well known, such as the commission for the compensation of the Jewish community in Belgium, the commission for the inventory of State assets, the sequestration department or data concerning property tax.

In order to achieve this objective, considering the richness and the great diversity of these data, the GAPD, deems it necessary:

- To render the contents of its databases usable as statistical tools (definitions, classification, ...).
- To examine whether new variables can not be created based on already available data helping to make decisions in the field of territorial management in a wider sense.

6. Tasks to be implemented

The project will be carried out in 3 phases:

1. Study of the realization of the OSIRIS platform.
2. Public procurement for its implementation.
3. Implementation of the OSIRIS platform.

A: Phase 1: *Study of the realization of the OSIRIS platform*

a. **By the scientific team**

- Evaluate the appropriateness and the completeness of the existing databases in the Patrimonial Documentation, listed on the basis of the inventory¹.
- Analyse the availability and the accessibility of the data.
- Identify the recurring and/or appropriate needs of the scientific and academic world concerning the data of the Patrimonial Documentation.
- Examine the European data in order to harmonize the Belgian data with the European norms, including the methodology of EUROSTAT.
- Work out a conceptual model of data corresponding to the needs of the OSIRIS platform for its implementation and integrate them in conformity with the European directives.
- Identify pilot projects which would be implemented in the OSIRIS platform and carry out a feasibility study.
- Construct primary statistical indicators and realize critical analyses.
- Identify the possibility to exchange and cross data with other public institutions (National Geographic Institute, National Statistical Institute, ...).
- Study the financial, functional and technical needs for the implementation of the OSIRIS platform and its pilot projects.

¹ An inventory has already been drawn up and can be consulted on the Website www.fiscus.be/interakredfr/stipad_fr/contextegeneral_fr.htm

b. By the public institution

- Provide the scientific team with the existing documents and studies concerning the inventory of the data, the databases and the implementation of the integrated system (STIPAD).
- Provide a concrete access to data and databases of the Patrimonial Documentation.
- Delegate internal experts of the Patrimonial Documentation to the scientific team necessary to carry out the studies.
- Choose the pilot projects to be implement in the OSIRIS platform.

B: Phase 2: *The public procurement for the implementation of the OSIRIS platform*

a. By the scientific team

The scientific team will not have to intervene in this phase.

b. By the public institution

Realization of a public procurement and making the required budgets available for the « technical » implementation of the OSIRIS platform.

C: Phase 3: *Implementation of the OSIRIS platform*

a. By the scientific team

- Support the implementation of the pilot projects (statistical applications).
- Carry out tests on and validate the pilot projects.
- Disseminate the results.
- Draft a report on the obtained final product, i.e. the OSIRIS platform, describe its possible evolutions and give an overview of the offered perspectives.

b. By the public institution

- Implement the OSIRIS platform.
- Make the necessary data for the pilot projects available, including the formalization of the temporality of the data based on the current history.

7. Expected final product

a) From the scientific team

- An inventory of the main needs of the users (scientific community and others), including the internal needs of the institution, classified in three types of needs:
 1. The observed needs,
 2. The potential needs noted based on existing databases,
 3. The needs requiring the creation of new databases.
- A detailed analysis of the quality of the data, which could potentially be diffused as such, treated and/or incorporated.
- The creation of the exchange OSIRIS platform allowing to formalize data in order to be able to exploit them efficiently and to free the provider from a maximum of constraints, while at the same time being able to answer the requests.

- Implementation of the data of the Patrimonial Documentation in conformity with the European norms.
- The creation of a counter to receive and treat specific requests.

b) For the public institution

- The implementation of the OSIRIS platform.
- The creation of a mixed structure centralizing the requests from the scientific world in order to analyse, list and facilitate various research.

8. Valorisation of the final product

a) Internally for the public institution

The OSIRIS platform is a complementary module to STIPAD implemented within the Patrimonial Documentation. This module will take in charge the exchanges with the scientific world whose requests will become more numerous and diverse.

The suppression of the census will inevitably lead to an increase in the requests concerning land and other related statistics.

The normalization of the structures of the databases will allow a rational and faster exploitation of the data of the Patrimonial Documentation (notably in conformity with the European norms, e.g. EUROSTAT) reducing, in addition, to a minimum the intervention of the personnel of the public institution.

The OSIRIS platform will help the Patrimonial Documentation to fulfil its service missions and to spread the information more efficiently.

b) Externally for the public

The setting up of an exchange interface will allow the valorisation of the diffusion of statistical impersonal data to the scientific world in a formalized manner.

This OSIRIS platform could offer new research possibilities with regular publications of results to the scientific world.

Indeed, at present, the form of the data of the GAPD is only useful for its internal applications and requires numerous « one shot » interventions to answer the various requests.

The public will dispose of statistical data through basic applications available on the Website of the GAPD.

9. Timing, planning of the activities

a) Timing of the activities

Phase 1: 36 months for 2 FTP for the scientific team.

Phase 2: (reserved for the public institution) 12 months.

Phase 3: 12 months for 1 FTP over 2 years.

b) Planning of the activities: *phases of the work stages*

Tasks of the scientific team		Tasks of the GAPD	
PHASE I			
Drawing up a qualitative and quantitative inventory	4 months		
Identification of the appropriate needs of the scientific world	6 months	Making the existing information available and participation in the necessary interviews for the inventory	
Conceptual model of the data of the OSIRIS platform with the integration of the European norms	8 months	Objectivization of the statistical needs of the GAPD	
Feasibility study of the pilot projects with the construction of primary statistic indicators and critical analysis	8 months	Support to the university team	
Identification of the possibility to exchange and cross data with those of other institutions	4 months	Realized by the GAPD in common with the scientific team	
PHASE II			
		Carrying out a market study for the implementation	12 months
PHASE III			
Basic applications and diffusion of the results	12 months	Making the data available for pilot projects	24 months

10. Specific conditions

Confidentiality clause:

All the works carried out within the context of the present project will always respect privacy.

Other

All works, reports and contents realized, established or used within the context of this project, are the property of the FPS Finance, the diffusion of these reports must have been approved beforehand by the FPS Finance.