

## Marija Brajković, Master of Technical Sciences

Marija Brajković defended her master's thesis *Relationships of Croatian Registers* at the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb, on November 18, 2010. Her tutor was Prof. Dr. Miodrag Roić. The Master's thesis Committee for evaluation and defence consisted of Assist. Prof. Dr. Vlado Cetl, Prof. Dr. Zdravko Kapović and Prof. Dr. Miodrag Roić.

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Marija Brajković was born on December 6, 1961 in Tavankut. She completed elementary and secondary school in Đurđin and Žednik. At the Mathematics school in Subotica, she graduated in 1980 with excellence. In the same year she enrolled the undergraduate studies at the Faculty of Geodesy in Zagreb. During her studies she was student assistant for mathematics. Her student work *Solution of the Inverse Cartographic Problem Using Orthogonal Polynomials* received the Rector's Award. She graduated in early 1987 under the mentorship of the late academician Krešimir Čolić on the topic *Problems of the Accuracy of Calculating the Topo-Isostatic Values for the Deflection of Vertical*.

After the graduation, her first job was in the cadastral office in Pazin, which at that time was part of the Committee for Planning, Land and Utilities of present Town Pazin; she was expert assistant for Utility Cadastre and Spatial Units Register. In 1993 she became the chief of Cadastre Office. After migration to the County Office for Cadastre she was appointed a deputy chief. In addition to working as the chief of cadastral office and the deputy chief, she was also working on cadastral parcels and ownership registration of newly formed municipalities of Pazin and as a coordinator in the preparation of documentation for the census 2000th for the County of Istria. In October of 2002 she started working in the Istrian Waterworks Buzet as surveying service chief. Apart from working on surveying services she actively works at the working-group Geoinformation system of the Istrian Waterworks on collecting spatial data. In the office of licensed surveyor Boris Brajković from Pazin, she worked from March to June 2007. Since July 2007 she has working in the private geodetic office ITB Ltd. Medulin as licensed surveyor. She is a member of the Croatian Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers since its establishment – now the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers,

a member of the Croatian Geodetic and Croatian Cartographic Society. Since 2005 she has been the President of the Association of Surveyors of Istria.

Master's thesis contains: 137 A4 pages, summary in Croatian and English, a bibliography and brief biography. A CD containing master's thesis in electronic form is enclosed. Master thesis is divided into nine chapters:

- Introduction
- Registers
- Persons
- Properties
- Rights
- Unique identifiers
- Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Analysis
- Conclusion

The introduction describes the state of the register, which was the motivation for making the thesis and for which the relationships will be analyzed. In a separate subchapter area, approach and methodology of studies that were conducted for the purpose of establishing the current level of register relationships in the Republic of Croatia are defined.

The second chapter describes the basic features of the registers for which, according to the regulations, related public authorities in the Republic of Croatia are responsible. This chapter specifically describes the common principles by which the registers are connected, which ensures the functioning of the registers and regulate legal transactions between legal entities and individuals. At the end of the chapter the author describes the procedures for registration: judicial and administrative.

The third chapter describes the basic registers of persons, natural persons named State register, and for legal persons the Court Registry. The description encompasses the basic contents of the register of people, history, competences, management, maintenance, current



regulations and access to the registers via the Internet. This chapter describes the registers and other legal and natural persons: Handicraft Register, the Register of Scientists, Register of Companies, Register of Associations, Farm Register, the Register of scientific organizations, Forest owners register and Residence register of natural persons.

The fourth chapter describes the basic Property Register: Land Cadastre and Real Estate Cadastre. For each register the data contained in the registers, history, maintenance and Internet access to data are described. The sections that follow describe the other important spatial object registers: Register of spatial units, Cadastre bee pasture, ARKOD, Utility Cadastre and Vineyard Cadastre. At the end of the fourth chapter the author also describes a registry of movable properties: Register of Ships.

The fifth chapter describes the basic register of property rights: Land Book, and two other registers of rights: Register of court and notary creditors' claims on movable assets and rights and the Croatian Register of Wills. For all three registers the data to be entered in the Register, the regulations under which they are established and data access are described.

100 relational database management system. Data are filled in tables, which are associated by relations. Following the established relationships between the tables in the database various queries were possible, by which the redundant data were detected. Analysis has indicated repeatedly registration of the same objects in different registers what causes inability to maintain information up to date. The most registered records are the records of persons and parcels. By repeatedly entering the same data the data become unreliable, having overburdened entry errors and there is no possibility of connecting the registers for a variety of data on the same objects.

The analysis shows that the most commonly registered information about a person in most of the registers is the personal identification number (PIN), commonly registered information about real property in the registers is parcel number. Linking registers, as key factors of national spatial data infrastructure through a personal identification number and parcel number will relieve the current registers of the redundant and unreliable data. The recommendation is linking registers in two levels. In the first level linkage within the registers of one public authority is proposed, and at the second level linkage by catalogue of the national spatial data infrastructure.

The conclusion states, that the linking of public registers could provide significant savings in time, people and resources, and thus increase legal certainty and better establishment and application of general principles of the register. Special significance is given to the root registers which should provide updated information and must be a driving force in correcting erroneous data entries. Because of erroneous data in unrelated registers, a new one is often established (i.e. register, book, GIS ...), which only exacerbated the situation which unnecessarily consumes a substantial taxpayers' money.

Final chapter provides a list of references and Internet resource addresses.

The commission concluded, the candidate demonstrated ability to do scientific research, and she contributed in terms of analysis of the current state of register relationships in the Republic of Croatia, as well as she proposed some recommendations for linking registers. Furthermore, she analyzed the basic registers of persons, property and rights, and most other registers. Meaningful organization of data about analyzed registers in the database, allowed the queries and makes relevant conclusions in accordance with the principles of scientific work.

*Miodrag Roić*

## *Relationships of Croatian Registers*

The sixth chapter describes the unique identifiers of persons and property regulated by rules: identification of individuals, personal identification number of the person and the parcel number. She emphasized the importance of using unique identifiers for establishment of relations between registers. The sections that follow describe the identification numbers of other spatial units.

The seventh chapter describes the spatial data infrastructure. This chapter also describes the national spatial data infrastructure, which is part of a global spatial data infrastructure and regulated by European directive INSPIRE. At the end of the chapter the author describes the public services of national spatial data infrastructure.

The eighth chapter describes the analysis of the registers relationships. Analysis of relationships was conducted on the basis of the collected data and processed by

