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June 11 2025, Trento

Videoconferencing in Land Registry matters

Videoconferencing ... a brief history



Videoconferencing as a part
of European e-Justice

EN



VIDEOCONFERENCING
AS A PART OF
EUROPEAN E-JUSTICE
THE ESSENTIALS
OF VIDEOCONFERENCING
IN CROSS-BORDER
COURT PROCEEDINGS



Videoconferencing ... a brief history (2)



Legal basis

More use could be made of the possibilities under existing Community legislation, in particular conducting witness, expert or victim hearings via videoconferencing, in accordance with legal instruments such as:

- The Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union³ (Convention of 29 May 2000, the 2000 MLA Convention, Article 10).
- Council Regulation (EC) on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil and commercial matters (No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001, Article 10(4) and Article 17(4)).⁴
- Council Directive relating to compensation to crime victims (2004/80/EC of 29 April 2004, Article 9(1)).⁵
- Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Small Claims Procedure (No 861/2007 of 11 July 2007, Articles 8 and 9(1)).⁶
- Council Framework Decision of 15 March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings (2001/220/JHA of 15 March 2001, Article 11(1)).⁷



Technical aspects* (in cross-border** proceedings)

- Positioning equipment
- Intelligibility
- Microphones (no distortions by background noise)

* Nowadays more technical issues arise [JV]

** Not limited to cross-border cases [JV]

Videoconferencing ... a brief history (3)

31.7.2015

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

C 250/1

I

(Resolutions, recommendations and opinions)

RECOMMENDATIONS

COUNCIL

Council Recommendations

'Promoting the use of and sharing of best practices on cross-border videoconferencing in the area of justice in the Member States and at EU level'

(2015/C 250/01)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

RECALLING:

1. The Strategy on European e-Justice 2014-2018 adopted by the Council (Justice and Home Affairs) on 6 December 2013 ⁽¹⁾;

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015H0731\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015H0731(01))

Videoconferencing ... a brief history (4)

Final Report Informal Working Group on Cross-border Videoconferencing

D1 Final Report

Deliverable Id :	D1
Deliverable Name :	Final Report
Status :	Version 1.0
Dissemination Level :	EU Member States, Council and Commission
Date of deliverable :	02 March 2014
Organisation name of lead partner for this deliverable :	Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice
Author(s):	Delegations of AT, ES, FR, NL, SE, SI, UK, EUROJUST, CCBE. AVIDICUS 3 project
Partner(s) contributing :	CZ, DE, EE, EL, IE, HR, HU, IT, LV, MT, PL, Court of Justice, Council, Commission

[https://e-justice.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2016-02/VC final report EU en.pdf?id=dd1801f0-6a44-43a9-b84b-7859bbe094b2](https://e-justice.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2016-02/VC%20final%20report%20EU%20en.pdf?id=dd1801f0-6a44-43a9-b84b-7859bbe094b2)

Fast, efficient & increasing security



 English

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Videoconferencing

Cross-border videoconferencing is a fast and efficient way for judicial authorities to communicate. It is used for the hearing of witnesses, parties, victims and experts in a safe setting. Videoconferencing has many benefits as it can reduce costs, travel and environmental impact, the time needed for court proceedings, as well as increase security.

Legal framework



English

The legislative framework

There are numerous possibilities for organising crossborder videoconferences under existing European Union legislation, in particular for conducting witness, expert or victim hearings via videoconferencing, in accordance with legal instruments such as:

- The [Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters](#) between the Member States of the European Union (Article 10).
- Council Regulation on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the [taking of evidence in civil and commercial matters](#) (Article 10(4) and Article 17(4)).
- Council Directive relating to [compensation to crime victims](#) (Article 9(1)).
- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a [European Small Claims Procedure](#) (Articles 8 and 9(1)).
- Council Framework Decision on the [standing of victims in criminal proceedings](#) (Article 11(1)).
- Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain [aspects of mediation](#) in civil and commercial matters.

A short overview of the legal framework is provided in the attached booklet - more detailed information is contained in the [manual](#)



Some cases

Italy



italiano

Ricer

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Apparecchiature nei paesi dell'UE

Italia

Contenuto fornito da

Italia



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Procedimenti civili e amministrativi

Dopo il periodo pandemico, nei **procedimenti civili** l'uso delle connessioni audiovisive a distanza per lo svolgimento delle udienze in videoconferenza è stato introdotto permanentemente con la cosiddetta Riforma Cartabia ([Decreto Legislativo 10 ottobre 2022 n. 149](#))



Some cases

Italy (2)

← → ↺ 🏠

https://www.normattiva.it/eli/id/2022/10/17/22G00158/CONSOLIDATED/20240615

🔍 ☆ ⚙️ 👤 ⋮

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

NORMATTIVA
IL PORTALE DELLA LEGGE VIGENTE

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Collegamenti

stai visualizzando l'atto

☒ vigente al

09/06/2025

📅

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☐ multivigente

Decreto Legislativo 31 ottobre 2024, n. 164

Disposizioni integrative e correttive al decreto legislativo 10 ottobre 2022, n. 149, recante attuazione della legge 26 novembre 2021, n. 206, recante delega al Governo per l'efficienza del processo civile e per la revisione della disciplina degli strumenti di risoluzione alternativa delle controversie e misure urgenti di razionalizzazione dei procedimenti in materia di diritti delle persone e delle famiglie nonché in materia di esecuzione forzata. (24G00183)

note: Entrata in vigore del provvedimento: 26/11/2024

(GU n.264 del 11-11-2024)

note: Entrata in vigore del provvedimento: 18/10/2022

(Ultimo aggiornamento all'atto pubblicato il 11/11/2024)

visualizza atto intero



Some cases

Spain

←

→

↺

🏠

🔒

https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/court-procedures/videoconferencing/facilities-eu-countries/es_en

🇪🇺

eUROPEAN
-JUSTICE

🌐

English

Home

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Home > Court Procedures > Facilities in Spain

SE: 55 pages

ES: 146 Courts

Authority

Courtroom

Number of possible courtrooms

Booking information (country code to Sweden +46)

Förvaltningsrätten i Umeå

Sal 1
Sal 2
Sal 3
Sal 4
Sal 5
Sal 6
Sal 7
Samlingsrum 1
Samlingsrum 2
Samlingsrum 6

4
4
4
4
4
4
1
1
1
1

Öppettider: 08:00-17:00
förförvaltningsratten@dom.se

Förvaltningsrätten i Uppsala

Sal 11
Sal 12
Sal 13
Sal 14
Sal 15
Samlingsrum 13

4
5
4
4
4
1

Öppettider: 08:00-17:00
förförvaltningsratten@dom.se

Förvaltningsrätten i Västerås

Rådhuset
Sal 1

3
4

Öppettider: 08:00-17:00
Kontakt via formulär på internet.

Equipment type and make

Encryption possible YES/NO

Multipoint connection possible YES/NO

ISDN or IP

Speed (Mbps)

Protocols and Standards used

Number of cameras: (if server is used for hearing a server with potential license)

Rechtsbank Overijssel, Almelo

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP/SDN

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Amsterdam, Amsterdam

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP/SDN

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Gelderland, Arnhem

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP/SDN

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Oost-Brabant, Den Bosch

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP/SDN

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Den Haag, Den Haag

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP/SDN

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Noord-Nederland, Groningen

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Noord-Nederland, Leeuwarden

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Noord-Nederland, Maastricht

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Noord-Nederland, Rotterdam

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

Rechtsbank Noord-Nederland, Utrecht

Tandberg 3000 MXP

YES

On request

IP

1.8 Mbps on IP

H.323

6

6

🖨️

PDF

Last update: 17/01/2024

Some cases

Netherlands



Hoe werkt videoconferentie in rechtszaken?

Videoconferentie maakt het mogelijk om gedetineerden, deskundigen en getuigen op afstand te horen (telehoren). U hoeft dan niet naar de rechtbank te komen. Er zijn ook andere vormen van videocommunicatie.

Via directe beeld en geluidsverbinding

Videoconferentie werkt via een directe beeld- en geluidsverbinding. Rechters en officieren van justitie kunnen zo bijvoorbeeld verdachten of getuigen op afstand horen. Hierdoor krijgen alle betrokkenen een natuurgetrouw beeld van wat zich op de andere plaats afspeelt.

Content provided by:
Netherlands


ferencing equipment available at

[here.](#)

Factsheets by EJC

Taking evidence by videoconference

The European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters (EJC civil) has produced a set of factsheets that provide practical information on rules, procedures and technical facilities for videoconferencing between courts in different EU countries.



Find information per region

 Belgium	 Bulgaria
 Czechia	 Denmark
 Germany	 Estonia
 Ireland	 Greece

The [Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1783 \(recast\)](#), which covers cooperation between courts in different EU countries on the **taking of evidence in civil and commercial cases**, provides a general legal framework for the taking of evidence in another country than that of the court. This Regulation replaces Council Regulation (EC) [No 1206/2001](#) and comes into application on 1 July 2022. The new Regulation clarifies how to take evidence by videoconference or other distance communications technology and sets up form N in Annex I for exchange of relevant technical information. Form N shall be used for both requesting taking of evidence by videoconference and when replying positively to such request. However, each EU country has its own procedural laws in this area, so the details of the process vary according to the law of the country receiving a request for cooperation.

To make it easier for judicial authorities in different EU countries to work together and make full use of videoconferencing for the taking of evidence in another EU country, the [European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters](#) (EJC civil) has produced a set of **factsheets**. These provide practical information on rules, procedures and technical facilities in different EU countries.

Moving towards Land Registries..

- Connection to EJN – Nature of LR's
- What we should not forget:



Support for foreign CROBECO conveyancers




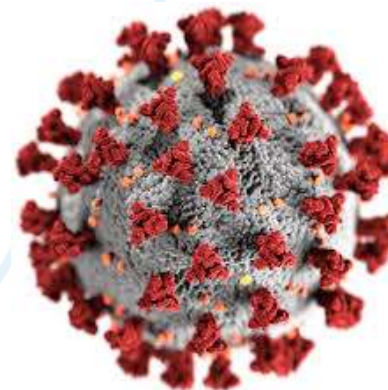
- Repository with clauses:
 - Demanded for registration;
 - Optional protection against unknown legislation
- Glossary with explanations of national legal terms
- Reference information about legal systems (ELRN)
- Helpdesk to:
 - Fulfil formalities;
 - Collect non Land Registry info






Moving towards Land Registries.. (2)

- MS's connected through 
- What we may try to forget:





Moving towards Land Registries.. (2)

- MS's connected through 
- What we should try to forget:
- Although..





Questions regarding Experiences & Practices

- Identifying
 - Opportunities
 - Challenges
 - Expectations
 - Concerns
- Organisational, Technical & Legal aspects



How do you rate your digital/ IT skills?

- Low
- Intermediate
- Good
- Advanced



In general, do you consider yourself proficient with digital tools (e.g. PCs, smartphones, digital signatures & digital identities)?

- Yes, very much
- Yes, somewhat
- Neutral
- Not much



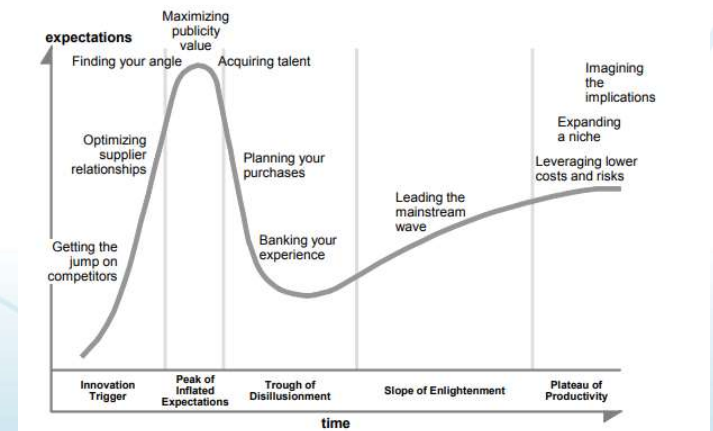
Videoconferencing - the Dutch perspective

- Notaries incorporating a private limited company
- As off January 1st 2024 (Tech ready: 2021)
- Normal process steps AND:
 - additional verification of ID (ID app)
 - QES
 - Phone with camera (Read ID Ready app)



Videoconferencing - the Dutch perspective (2)

- Too complex (alternatives: proxy)
- 80.000 in total & 60 digitally incorporated
- Belgium: 38.000 & 400
- Hype cycle effect?





Do you use – or have you ever used – v.c.-tools in your (daily) work?

- Yes, regularly
- Yes, but only occasionally
- No, never



Applicable if YES (do use):

Do you find the currently used vc.- tools you use(d) in LR matters convenient and easy to use?

- Yes, very
- Yes, fairly
- Neutral
- No, they should be improved/ updated



For what purposes do or did you use v.c.-tools? **(multiple answers possible)**

- Providing LR information (user assistance)
- Identification of a person (client or customer)
- Providing LR information (LR data)
- Helping/ Making a (provisional) registration/ application
- Cross checking to detect inconsistencies
- other



What do you think are/ could be the main benefits of using videoconferencing tools?

(multiple answers possible)

- Increased efficiency & faster processing
- Reduction of human error
- Better access to data and information
- Greater process transparency
- Optimization of workforce resources
- Other



What are your main concerns when using videoconferencing tools?

(multiple answers possible)

- Job loss or downsizing staff
- Difficulty adapting to v.c.
- Increase of fraud or identity theft
- Risk to data security and privacy
- Other



Would you like to explore best practices in v.c.-tools from your EU colleagues?

- Yes, I think I can learn from my colleagues
- No, I know everything there is to know
- No, there is no need for me to learn as I will not use v.c.-tools in (daily) L.R.-processes

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June 11 2025, Trento

Thank you very much!