

The Road to a Standard for the Land Administration Domain and beyond...

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International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

- A publisher of International Standards
- A network of the national standards institutes of 161 countries
- ISO's standards range from agriculture and construction, to ICT, and to standards for services
- Standards are developed by Technical Committees (TC's)



International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

...	...
TC 202	Microbeam analysis
TC 203	Technical energy systems
TC 204	Intelligent transport systems
TC 205	Building environment design
TC 206	Fine ceramics
TC 207	Environmental management
TC 208	Thermal turbines for industrial
TC 209	Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments
TC 210	Quality management and for medical devices
TC 211	Geographic information/Geomatics
TC 212	Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems
TC 213	Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification
TC 214	Elevating work platforms
TC 215	Health informatics
...	...



ISO/TC 211 - 32 countries

Australia	Hungary	Russian Federation
Austria	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Japan	Serbia
Canada	Republic of Korea	South Africa
China	Malaysia	Spain
Czech Republic	Morocco	Sweden
Denmark	Netherlands	Switzerland
Ecuador	New Zealand	Thailand
Finland	<i>Norway</i>	United Kingdom
France	Peru	United States of America
Germany	Portugal	



ISO/TC 211 List of standards (partial)

- ...
- ISO/TR 19121:2000 – Imagery and gridded data
- ISO/TR 19122:2004 – Qualification and certification of personnel
- ISO 19123:2005 – Schema for coverage geometry and functions
- ISO 19125-1:2004 – Simple feature access – Part 1: Common architecture
- ISO 19125-2:2004 – Simple feature access – Part 2: SQL Option
- ISO/TS 19127:2005 – Geodetic codes and parameters
- ISO 19128:2005 – Web Map Server Interface
- ISO/TS 19129:2009 – Imagery, gridded and coverage data framework
- ISO 19131:2007 – Data product specification
- ISO 19132:2007 – Location-based services – Reference model
- ISO 19133:2005 – Location-based services – Tracking and navigation
- ISO 19134:2007 – Location-based services – Multimodal routing and navigation
- ISO 19135:2005 – Procedures for item registration
- **ISO 19136:2007 – Geography Markup Language (GML)**
- ISO 19137:2007 – Core profile of the spatial schema
- ISO/TS 19138:2006 – Data quality measures (under revision)
- ISO/TS 19139:2007 – Metadata – Implementation specification
- ...



LADM History

- 2002-2008
 - Many articles and conference papers
- 2008
 - FIG submits LADM as a proposal to ISO/TC 211
- 2008-2010
 - Reviews, working drafts, committee drafts, etc.
- Status now
 - Draft International Standard (DIS)
 - 2012: International Standard?



Objectives and Basic Components

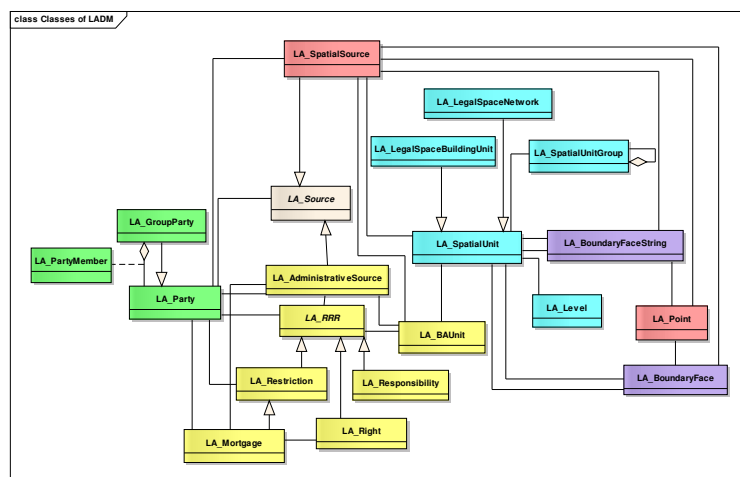
- Two *objectives*
 1. (UML-)model for building Land Administration systems
 2. Basis for communication (a Land Administration terminology)
- Five *basic components*
 1. Persons and organizations ('Parties')
 2. Rights, restrictions and responsibilities ('RRR')
 3. Parcels, buildings and construction works ('Spatial Units')
 4. Surveying
 5. Geometry and Mapping



UML Diagram

Components

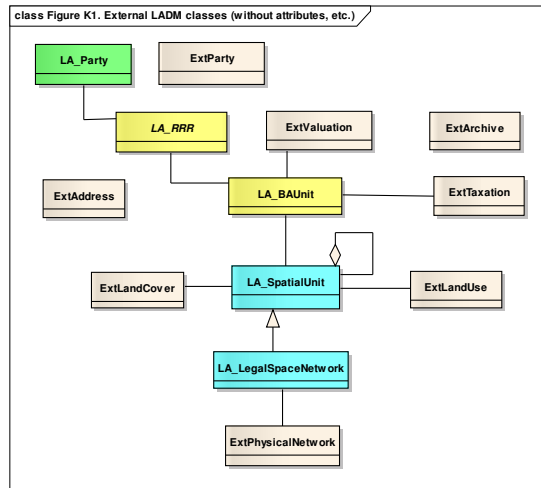
- Persons (green)
- Rights (yellow)
- Parcels (blue)
- Surveying (pink)
- Mapping (violet)



External Links

External links

- Addresses
- Persons
- Valuation
- Taxation
- Land cover
- Land use
- Documents
- Utility networks



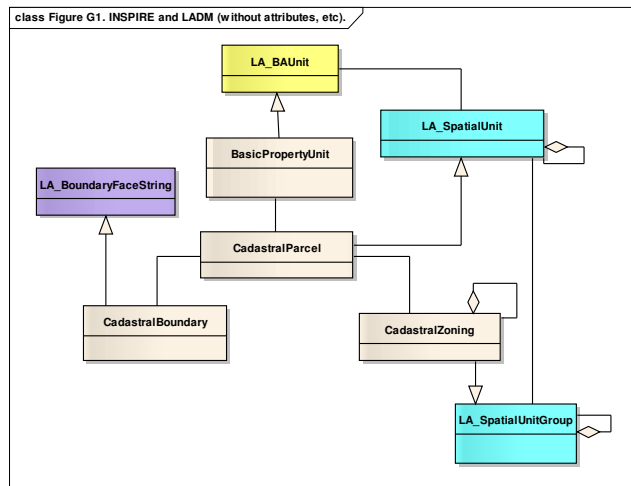
Implementation and use in practice

- Country profiles
- Land Parcel Information System
- INSPIRE
- Social Tenure Domain Model
- FAO Solutions for Open Land Administration



INSPIRE Cadastral parcels

- INSPIRE cadastral parcels data set is consistent with LADM



Social Tenure Domain Model

- Social Tenure Domain Model STDM is a specialization of LADM
- Software prototype
- Built with 'Open Source' software
- Initiative of UN-HABITAT to support pro-poor land administration
- Motivation: urgent need for registration of tenure relationships



Social Tenure Domain Model

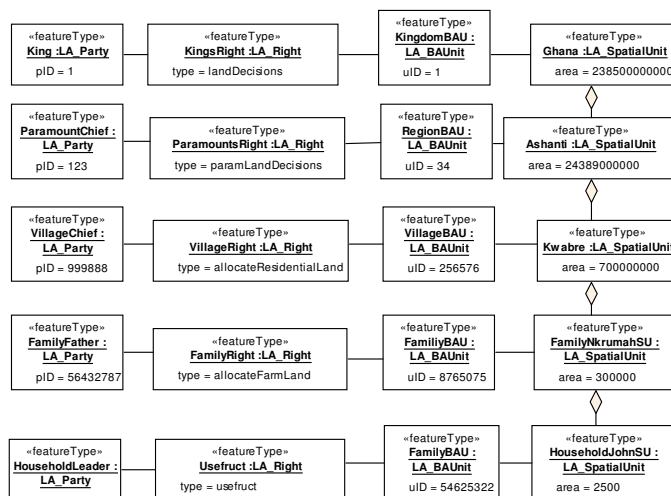
- World Bank/UN-HABITAT field test Ethiopia (2009)



- Very high understanding of images
- Very participatory approach



STDM Customary Rights – Example Ghana



Beyond LADM

- More domain standards
 - » Domain sources maintained in a consistent manner.
- Transparency of Land Administration processes
 - » 'Best practices' and harmonization.
- 3D (space) & 4D (time) registration
 - » 4D integrated space/time paradigm.
- From 'registration system' into 'design system'
 - » Design of new spatial units in land management.
- A whole range of new registrations
 - » New 'people – spatial phenomena' relationships.



Beyond LADM

- Mobile applications
 - Augmented reality, with precise positioning.
- Monitoring applications
 - Decision making in water and food provision.
- International seamless registration
 - An international coverage that 'fits'.
- Semantic web-based content
 - All information in an unambiguous manner.
- Faster and direct updating by actors
 - Up-to-date and precise reference data.



Conclusions

- LADM is at DIS stage
- LADM strengthens the relationship between Cadastre and other public registers (INSPIRE, etc.)
- STDM enables the massive registration of tenure relationships and customary rights
- Standardization of other Domains



Thank you

