

# LADM-based Israeli Country Profile: Extended Scope

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## SUMMARY

The design of a LADM-based Country Profile requires comprehensive knowledge regarding the structure of a land administration system, various institutions involved, national laws and regulations and the procedures for data accessibility and dissemination. This scrupulous process consists of several steps, including concepts mapping between LADM classes and the corresponding country components, conformity testing and ultimately assessment of the Profile by means of a technical model with real data (Working Draft 1 - LADM version 2, 2019).

ISO standards are periodically undergoing revision and being subjected to repeated scrutiny from specialist all over the world. The LADM version II is currently shaping up (Lemmen et al., 2019). Within the extended scope two more packages are added: Spatial Planning and Valuation.

Israel is a small country; therefore, an efficient land administration system is crucial for country's sustainable development and the overall well-being. One of the fundamental prerequisites to achieve this goal is the interoperability between all stakeholders, especially when dealing with a decentralized system. In Israel multiple organizations and government departments are involved. The Survey of Israel is responsible for the cadastral aspect, whereas the Land Registry Offices, with the Ministry of Justice, oversee the legal part of the land administration. Furthermore, there are several additional organizations involved, the major one being the Israeli Planning Administration - IPA. The IPA is an independent unit within the Ministry of Finance which is responsible for the spatial planning. The zones in spatial plans are considered legal spaces and are therefore also part of the bigger land administration picture.

Any change in cadastral boundaries and the corresponding Rights, Restrictions and Responsibilities (RRRs) stems from a spatial plan. For this change to become legal, i.e. for the rights to be legally

recognized, a process of registration based on mutation plan needs to take place.

It is important to mention, that considering the recent amendment to the Land Law of 1969, which lays the foundation for 3D Land Administration, the spatial planning laws and regulations are pending revision as well. The imminent 3D cadastre and registration system incorporates 3D spatial planning and their 3D parcellation plans counterparts. Registration of volumetric parcels is of great importance, particularly for a country like Israel where utilization of space both above and below the surface is imperative. Furthermore, during the past few years, the marine environment came under the spotlight as several parcel along the coastline were registered. Naturally, a well-defined 3D marine parcel will provide much needed spatial and legal information to enable both safe and conflict free gas extraction and other maritime businesses.

This paper describes the development of an extended LADM-based Israeli Country Profile which includes the newly added Spatial Planning package which is essential to portray the entire cadastral chain, starting with the approved spatial plan and ending with the registration of RRRs and boundaries. The ultimate goal is to develop a step-by-step methodology for creating an extended LADM-SP country profile including a technical model with sample data which would be reviewed by all parties of interest.

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