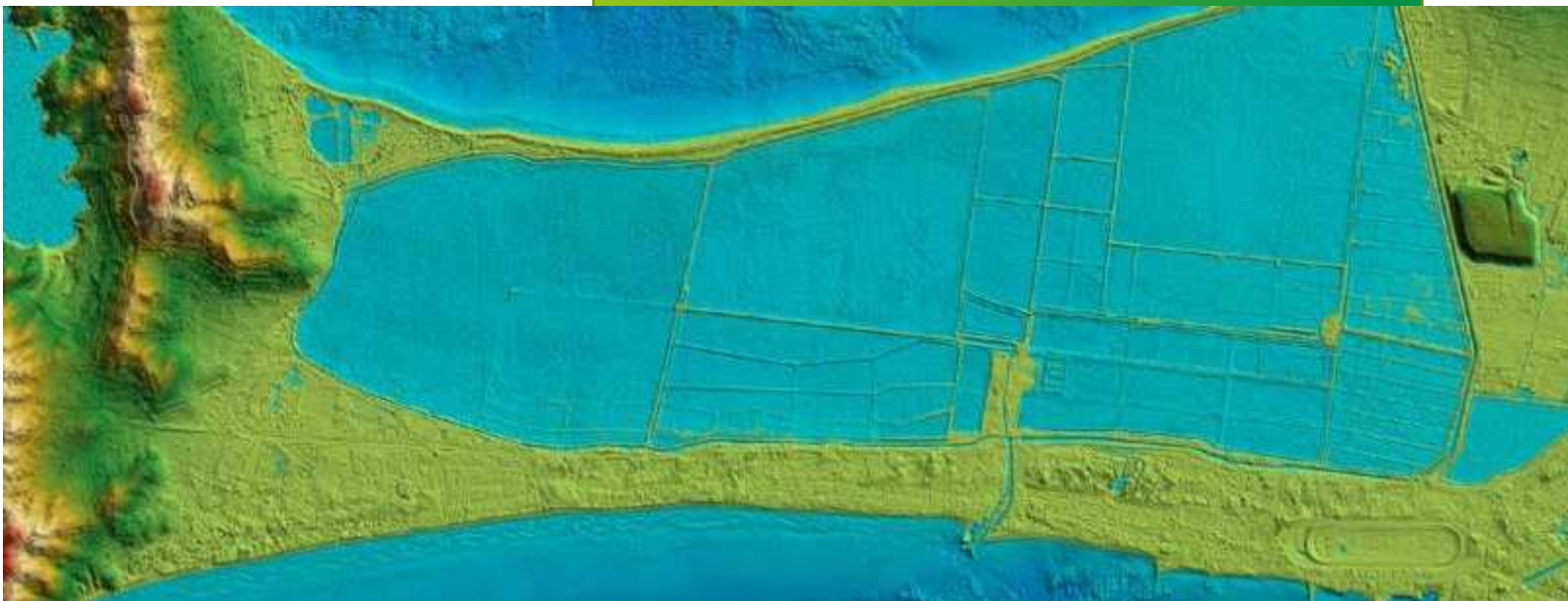




INSTITUT NATIONAL  
DE L'INFORMATION  
GÉOGRAPHIQUE  
ET FORESTIÈRE

# THE LADM STANDARD IN AND OUT OF THE INSPIRE BOX



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## WHAT IS LADM?

# What is LADM?

## Definition

-  LADM: Land Administration Domain Model
-  ISO 19152 standard
-  Initiated by FIG (International Federation of Surveyors)

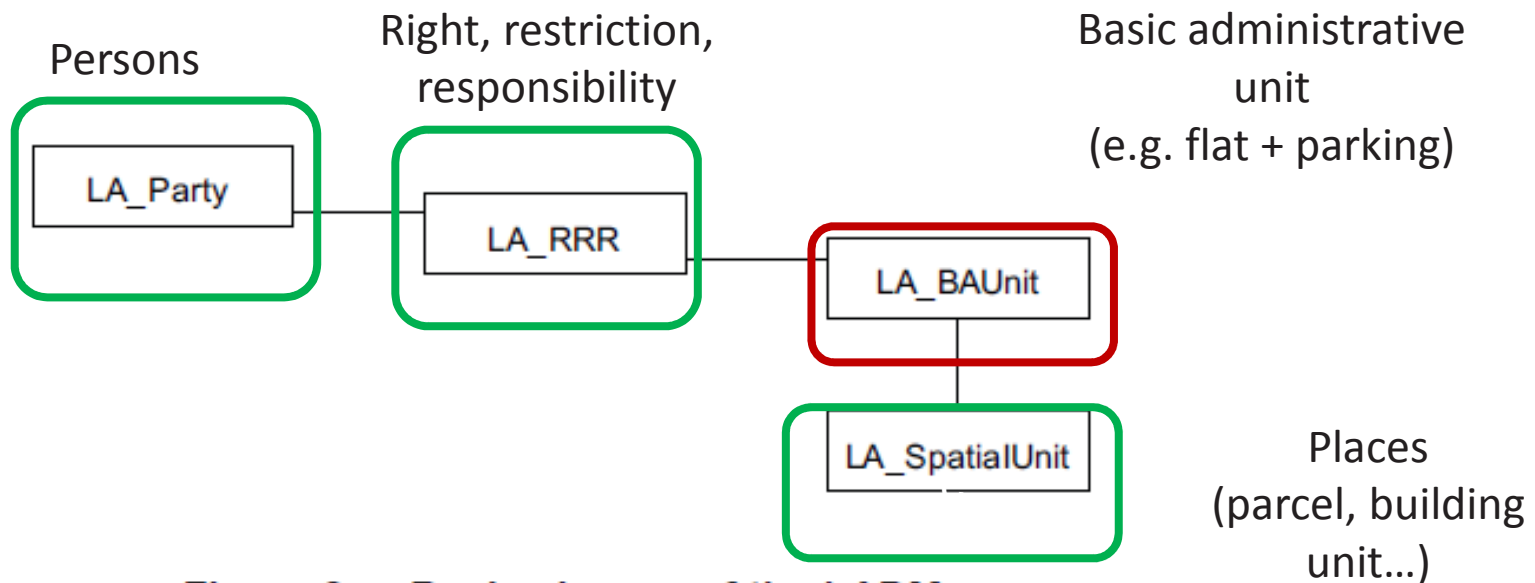
## Objectives

-  Facilitate data exchange
-  Facilitate the implementation of land registration systems in developing countries

# What is LADM?

## Principles

 A Party (physical or legal person) has RRR (Rights, Responsibilities, Restrictions) on a Spatial Unit



**Figure 2 — Basic classes of the LADM**

# What is LADM?

## Principles

### The standard includes 5 packages

- Generic classes
  - Versioned object
  - Source (for documents)
- Party
- Administrative (RRR)
- Spatial Units
- Surveying

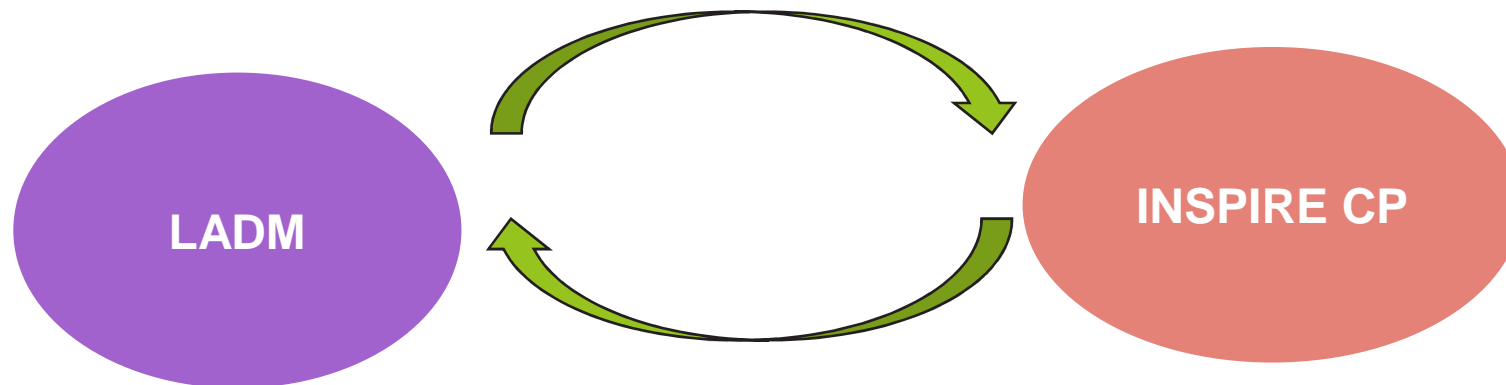


## LADM INSIDE THE INSPIRE BOX

# LADM and INSPIRE Cadastral Parcels

## Context

- 📍 LADM has been designed mainly for Cadastre and Land Registration systems
- 📍 LADM and INSPIRE data specifications for theme CP were developed at same period (2008 - 2010)
- 📍 The 2 standards have influenced one another



# LADM and INSPIRE Cadastral Parcels

## Context

	LADM	INSPIRE CP
Geographic extent	Whole world	Politic Europe
Data flow	Production Delivery	Delivery
Scope	whole Land Registration system	Focus on geographic part



# LADM and INSPIRE Cadastral Parcels

## Principles

 Make possible for a data producer to be compliant both with

- INSPIRE
- LADM

 INSPIRE is a profile of LADM

 INSPIRE is less demanding than LADM

- Focus on the geographic components
- Parties and RRR out of INSPIRE scope

 INSPIRE is more demanding than LADM

- LADM very flexible about geometry (text, point, surface, solid)
- INSPIRE requires surface representation



## LADM OUTSIDE THE INSPIRE BOX

African experiences

# African experiences

## Context

- 📍 Ethiopia: project of adjudication of public land (2014)
  - 📍 Senegal: project of digitalisation of cadastral system (2015)
  - 📍 Objective: design conceptual model of the land registration system
- Based on LADM standard



# African experiences



## Main learnings

- 📍 **Successful experience**
- 📍 **The standard is very good basis to design the structure of the SI**
  - Especially the RRR package
- 📍 **The standard was known by implementers**
  - LADM had been already used in other countries (likely)
  - Made the transition from conceptual design to implementation very easy.

# African experiences

## Main learnings



📍 Need for adaptation to national context

📍 Easy as LADM is flexible standard

📍 Mainly done through

- Specialisation

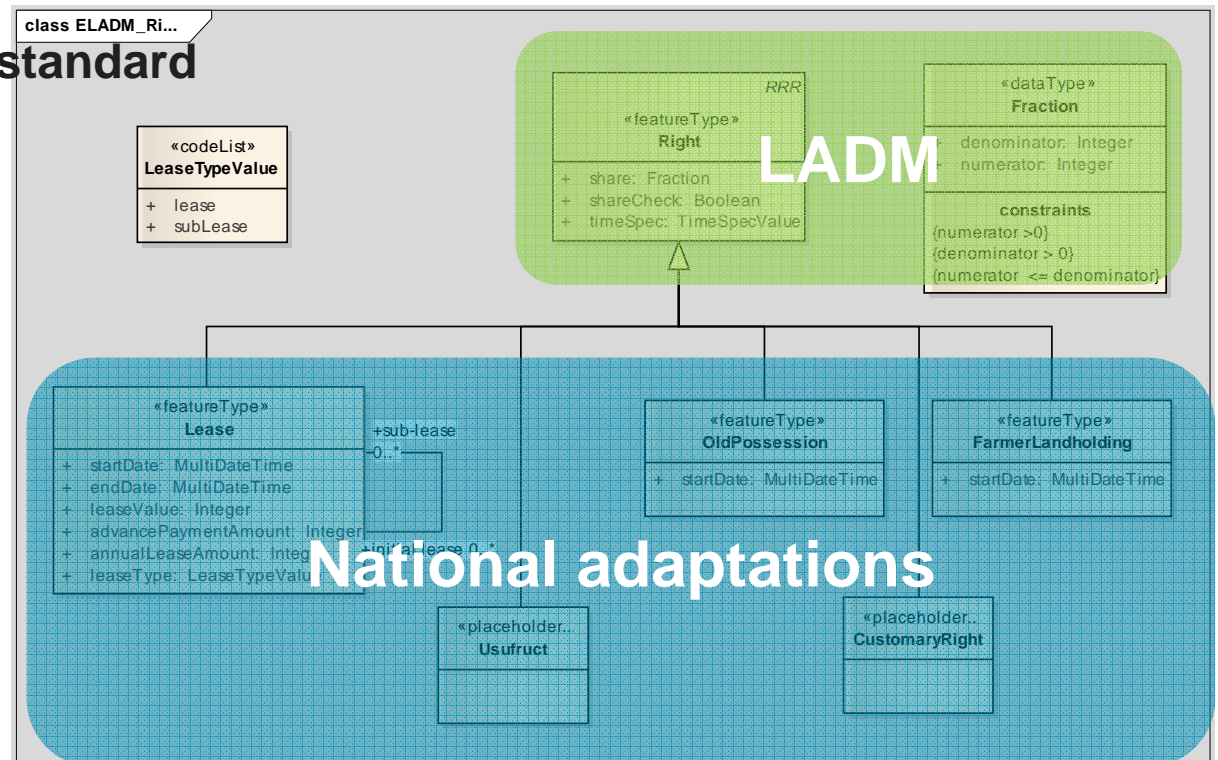
- Refinement of code lists

- Fixing some options (Surveying)

📍 But also

-Adaptation to multi-lingual context (Ethiopia)

-Add a package about valuation (Senegal)



Example: different kinds of rights

# African experiences



## Potential improvements for LADM

### Package “Party”

- in LADM, “Party” data is expected to come from **external registers**
- but unsure it may work everywhere
  - Existence and reliability of such registers (e.g. network efficiency)
  - **Foreign owners** not (always) in national registers
- association that “a Party may represent another Party” would be useful (e.g. if minor children involved)

# African experiences



## Potential improvements for LADM

### Role of notaries and surveyors

- in LADM, notaries and surveyors are considered :

- In feature type “Party”
- As attribute of Source (documents)

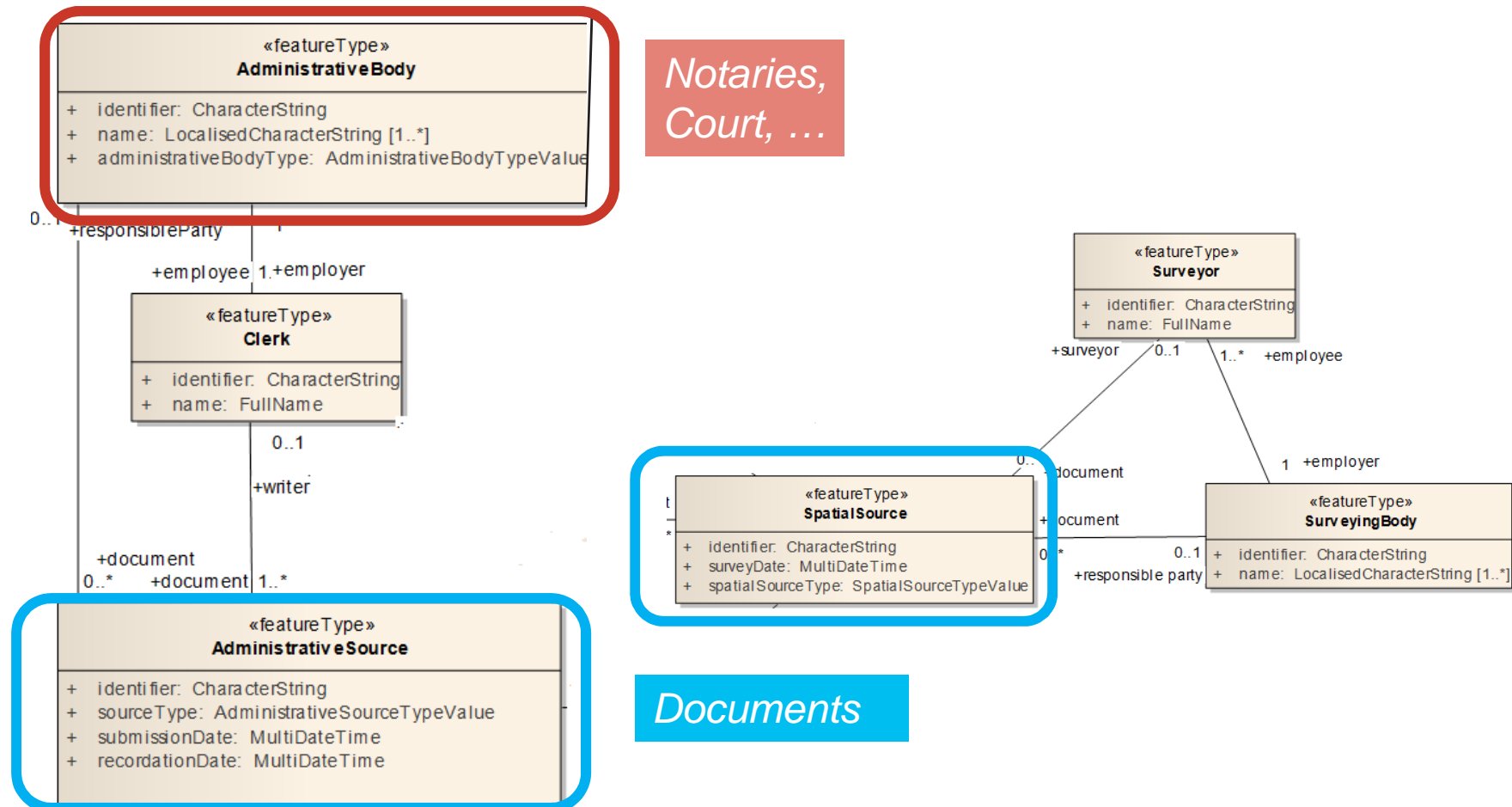
*Not very efficient for implementation  
(duplication of information)*

- alternative proposal:

- Have specific feature types for “Notaries” and “Surveyors”
- Linked to Documents (Source)
- More logical
  - No RRR on the land
  - But generally more rights in the SI (writing vs reading for “real” parties)

# African experiences

## Potential improvements for LADM







## LADM BACK AGAIN TO THE INSPIRE BOX?

Work on core data

# Core data work

## Context

### UN-GGIM : Europe WG on core data

- UN-GGIM: United Nations initiative on Global Geographic Information Management
- Core data: the most useful to analyse, achieve and monitor SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)
- First phase: selection of core themes
  - Including **land administration** ones: CP, AU, PS, AM, (planned) LU
- Second phase: prepare recommendations for content, identify priority information (for production of new data or improvement of existing data)
  - begun by an analysis of the INSPIRE data models

# Core data work



## Analysis of INSPIRE data models

	LADM	INSPIRE				
		CP	AU	PS	AM	LU
Where?	Spatial Units Surveying	Geometry				
When?	Versionned object	Temporal attributes				
What?	RRR					
Who?	Party					
Why?	Source					

- Key information – good solution
- Key information – improvable solution

Partial, coarse information

# Core data work

## Analysis of INSPIRE data models

### Heterogeneous in the scope: Parties and RRR

- CP: explicitly excluded from scope
- AU: not even mentioned
- PS, LU, AM: more or less taken into account

### A key issue: “What?”

- Implicit user knowledge: CP, AU
- Classification attributes: AM, PS, LU
- Some attempts to model the content of “regulation” text (e.g. AM extension about Controlled Activities)

# Core data work

## User requirements

 **Secure land tenure and land investment: make people aware of**

- Rights : CP
- Restrictions:
  - Private (easements): CP
  - **Public** : PS, LU, AM (restricted areas)

 **Ensure efficient and transparent governance: make people aware of**

- **Responsibilities**: AU, AM (managed areas)

# Core data work

## Other learnings

### Current initiative of IHO about standard S121 on Maritime Units (AU)

- Using the LADM concepts to model the maritime units and the RRR attached to them

### On-going discussion within the WG on core data about core **geographic** data

- Regulation texts (Source) should be in documentary database(s)
- Parties could be in a Business Register (including public bodies)
- **Geographic data might be limited to Spatial Units** (with geometry and key attributes) linked to the external Information Systems mentioned above
- RRR are consideration for future
  - LADM supplies the theory (concepts)
  - But still long way from theory to practice

# Core data work

## Next (potential) steps

📍 In case of significant review of INSPIRE IR, LADM concepts might help to get more harmonised and may be **simplified** data models on the Land Administration themes

📍 Making citizens aware of all public restrictions and managed areas is necessary but it is a challenge

- First step: inventory of all these regulated areas with link to the regulation texts – as already promoted by INSPIRE
- Second (potential) step: model the content of regulation text
  - From “raster” data to vector data
  - LADM concepts and cadastral experience may help
  - But still a lot to do

*To be encouraged by other European initiatives?*



## CONCLUSIONS



# Conclusions



 LADM was designed mainly for cadastral – land registration context

- To facilitate data exchange: adaptation [a minima] for INSPIRE CP
- To facilitate setting up cadastral system in developing countries: 2 successful experiences in Africa

 But LADM is about **Land Administration** in general. It might help for other INSPIRE themes such as AU, PS, AM and (planned) LU.