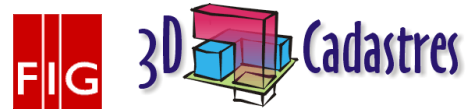


3rd Questionnaire 3D-Cadastral: status January 2019



Czech Republic

This questionnaire is an activity of the FIG working group 3D-Cadastral 2018-2022. The purpose of the survey is to make a world-wide inventory of the status of 3D-Cadastral at this moment and the plans/expectations for the near future (2022). By sharing this information, it should be possible to improve cooperation, learn from each other and support future developments. This is the third time that the questionnaire on 3D-Cadastral is conducted by the FIG working group on 3D-Cadastral. The first time was in 2010 in order to document the status in 2010 and expectations back then for 2014. This was followed by second questionnaire in 2014 (with status 2014 and expectations 2018). The earlier responses have been analysed and reported on (van Oosterom et al. 2011, Karki 2013, van Oosterom et al. 2014). For more information on the FIG working group on 3D-Cadastral see the website www.gdmc.nl/3DCadastral. Now a few notes and suggestions, which should be helpful when completing the questionnaire:

- The conceptual model used as background for the 3D Cadastres questionnaire is the ISO 19152 standard (ISO, 2012): the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM).
- In this questionnaire the concept of 3D-Cadastral with 3D parcels (or 3D spatial units in LADM terminology) is intended in the broadest possible sense. However, what exactly is (or could be) a 3D parcel is dependent on the legal and organizational context in the specific country (state, province). 3D parcels include land and water spaces, both above and below surface.
- A more formal definition: A 3D parcel is defined as the spatial unit against which (one or more) unique and homogeneous¹ rights (e.g. ownership right, lease or other land use right), responsibilities or restrictions are associated to the whole entity, as included in a Land Administration system.
- As the definition above is quite abstract, it is tried in the questions to be more specific and real world situations are used. Many examples with partial/preliminary answers from 2010 and 2014 are available on-line at <http://www.gdmc.nl/3DCadastral/participants/>. Inspecting some of the completed 2010 and 2014 questionnaires from different other countries might help when formulation the answers for your jurisdiction.
- A 3D parcel is a 'legal object' describing a part of the space. Often there is a relationship with a real world/physical object, which can also be described in 3D. Please be aware of the difference between these two types of objects and that the focus in the context of 3D-Cadastral is on spaces of the legal objects and not the registration of the physical objects as such.
- If a certain question is not relevant or if you have no clue what to respond, do not spend any time on this (and leave the field blank).
- The questionnaire has been prepared by Rod Thompson, Sudarshan Karki, Alias Abdul Rahman, Hendrik Ploeger, Christiaan Lemmen, Anna Shnaidman, Peter van Oosterom. The questionnaire is grouped in the number of blocks. This has no meaning in the sense of priority and it is often the case that a question could belong to multiple blocks. Please do not feel disturbed by this.
- Similar to the earlier Questionnaires on 3D-Cadastral, the completed forms will be made available on website of FIG working group on 3D Cadastres.
- Please complete this questionnaire before *15 December 2018* and send it to A.Shnaidman@tudelft.nl (or Anna Shnaidman, TU Delft, OTB, P.O. Box 5043, 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands).

¹ Homogenous means that the same combination of rights equally apply within the whole 3D spatial unit. Unique means that this is the largest spatial unit for which this is true. Making the unit any larger would result in the combination of rights not being homogenous. Making the unit smaller would result in at least 2 neighbour 3D parcels with the same combinations of rights.

1. General/applicable 3D real-world situations

This part of the questionnaire refers to the applicable 3D real-world situations to be registered by 3D parcels. It also addressed the types of 3D geometries, which are considered to be valid 3D representations for these parcels.

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
1.1. Are all 3D parcels (3D spatial units in LADM terminology) constrained to be within one surface 2D parcel?	The Cadastre of Real Estates of the Czech Republic registers only 2D parcels.	
1.2. Are 2D and/or 3D ambulatory ² boundaries permitted?	No.	
1.3.a. Is it allowed to have 3D parcels (spatial units) not related to physical constructs or objects? (e.g. airspace, subsurface volumes)	---	
1.3.b. If 1.3.a positive: approximately what proportion of new 3D parcels (spatial units) would involve such cases (not related to physical object)?	---	
1.4. Are disconnected parts of a single 3D parcel allowed?	---	
1.5. Spatial limitation – e.g. must the 3D parcel be related to a closed volume or is it allowed to have ‘open’ or unbounded 3D parcels (e.g. towards the sky).?	---	
1.6. Are curved surfaces to bound the 3D parcels allowed?	---	
1.7. Must the curved surfaces (if allowed) be cylindrical sections, or any other constraint?	---	
1.8. Any other constraints – e.g. all surfaces must be horizontal or vertical?	---	
1.9. Is there legislation (law and/or regulations) for 3D descriptions of parcels? If so please, mention law and article(s).	No.	
1.10. Is the legal text available in original language?	---	
1.11. Is the legal text (relevant part) available in English translation?	---	
1.12. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels; either ‘prototype’ or ‘operational’?	No.	
1.13. Is there a formal model for the 3D parcels (UML style); e.g. based on ISO	No.	

² An ambulatory boundary is a boundary of a land parcel which follows the movements of a natural feature such as a river. Its position determined at points of time (when a survey is carried out), but between such “fixes”, the definition of the property is the position of the real world natural feature.

TC211 series (especially LADM, ISO 19152)?		
1.14. Are natural resources (groundwater, mining rights, geo-thermal extraction and storage) shown in your land administration? If yes, are they considered as 3D parcels (spatial units) with RRRs attached? What about mining concessions (could be limited in time)?	Natural resources are not shown.	
1.15. Are legally restricted spaces, above or below, such as polluted areas considered as 3D parcels?	No.	
1.16. Are spatial plans considered as 3D parcels (as rights or restrictions are related to them)? Sometimes also called spatial development plans, zoning plans or physical plans (land use, urban, regional, environmental,...)	No.	
1.17. Is there a Marine Cadastre? And if so, are 3D parcels included in this registration. Is the IHO Maritime Limits and Boundaries standard (S121) in use or under implementation?	No.	
1.18. Is there any organised legal instrument for the management of common property?	The legislation only defines what the common property is (in case of apartment building).	
1.19. Which agency is responsible for the recording of titles information?	The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (ČÚZK). https://cuzk.cz/en	
1.20. Which agency is responsible for recording cadastral transactions?	The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre.	
1.21. Are transactions for standard 2D lots and 3D lots done by the same agency or titles office?	...	
1.22. Are there any 3D storage permissions recorded (e.g. underground storage of CO2)?	No.	
1.23. Any other geometric issues related to 3D parcels?	...	

2. Infrastructure/utility networks

This refers to the situation where an infrastructure network is considered to be defined within the land administration. For example in some jurisdictions, an underground network might be privately constructed for the purpose of leasing space in it for other organisations to run cabling. In this case, a network, or part of that network may be considered to be a real estate object.

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
2.1. Do you register networks as an entity in the land administration? (e.g. subterranean conduit networks)	No.	
2.2. If so, then (a) can the network structure be viewed graphically in the land administration? (b) can the network structure be traced in the database(s)? (c) are networks registered by means of a cadastral identifier (such as a 'parcel number')? (d) are RRRs and parties attached to these network objects?	...	
2.3. Does the jurisdiction have private networks? If so please, mention law and article(s).	---	
2.4. If so, are they registered as 3D property parcels (spatial units)?	---	
2.5. Is the text of relevant laws or regulations (question 2.3) available in original language? If so, give references to relevant document(s).	---	
2.6. Is the text of laws and regulations (relevant part) available in English translation?	---	
2.7. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels (spatial units) for networks; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?	No.	
2.8. If the network (legal) objects break at the surface parcel, how do you deal with intersecting networks or vertically parallel networks?	...	
2.9. Any other geometric issues related to the registration of networks?	...	

3. Construction/building units

This refers to 3D properties that are related to constructions and apartment (condominium) buildings. The individual units are often defined by the actual walls and structure of a building, rather than by metes and bounds. E.g. “unit 5 on level 6 of ... building”.

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
3.1. Do you register legal spaces for 3D construction/building units (separate from the land)?	Yes.	
3.2. If so, what are the conditions for doing so, and what are the most important types? E.g. apartment units (at least 2 or more in building), or also other buildings or even more general constructions (infra related; such as bridge, tunnel or even other, such as windmills,..)	Apartment units.	
3.3. Does the jurisdiction have construction/building units? If so please, mention law and article(s).	Yes. The Civil Code (Act No. 89/2012 Coll., § 1159).	
3.4. Is the legal text available in original language?	Yes (Czech).	
3.5. Is the legal text (relevant part) available in English translation?	No.	
3.6. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels; either ‘prototype’ or ‘operational’?	No.	
3.7. What would be typical 3D boundaries in an apartment complex: middle of the wall and floor/ceiling, or walls, floors/ceiling as neutral/shared 3D space? Is it mentioned in any legislation or is it the convention?	Walls, floors/ceiling. It is more convention, then legislation.	
3.8. Is common property inside the building registered? If so, how?	The Civil Code considers the ownership of the unit and the share of common parts of the building as one inextricably linked element.	
3.9. Who owns the common property inside the building?	The owners of the apartment units.	
3.10. Who owns the land on which the apartment is built?	In the case that the owners of both the building (containing the units) and the land parcel are the same, the land parcel then constitutes a part of the common parts of the building.	
3.11. Do you allow sub-division of apartments or apartment blocks?	No.	
3.12. Can the land on which the	No.	

building is built be sub-divided or sold or mortgaged without the consent of majority of the apartment owners?		
3.13. What is the numbering convention for apartments (please specify in terms of cadastral parcel as well as street addressing)	The apartment units are numbered from 1 to n within the building. The “bottom-up” (from the ground floor) and “left to right” (within each floor) approaches are used. The street number often consists of two numbers separated by a slash. The first number is a unique district-related building number which doesn’t depend on the street where the building is located, the second number is the street number.	
3.14. Any other geometric issues?	...	

4. X/Y Coordinates

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
4.1. Do the plans of survey guarantee X/Y coordinates? (and are they relative or in an absolute spatial reference system?)	The plans of survey use X/Y coordinates in S-JTSK absolute spatial reference system.	
4.2. Are the cadastral database coordinates authoritative?	It is still theoretically possible (due to the historical consequences) to have two pairs of X/Y coordinates for a point in the cadastral database: 1) the coordinates that have origin in geodetic measurement and 2) the “display” coordinates (after transformation of old maps into S-JTSK system). The coordinates coming from geodetic measurement are authoritative.	
4.3. If not, what is the authoritative source of X/Y coordinates?	---	
4.4. Do you have parcels defined by the walls of a building (with no recorded geometry)?	This is the case of apartment units.	
4.5. What is the spatial reference system for X/Y Coordinates?	Datum of the Uniform Trigonometric Cadastral Network (<i>Souřadnicový systém Jednotné trigonometrické sítě katastrální (S-JTSK)</i>), EPSG code 5513.	
4.6. When owners receive or purchase a copy of the plan what can they see on the plan to help them identify their parcel/lot (e.g. bearings and distance, identifying corners or recovery marks, neighbouring lots, coordinates etc.)?	- the list of X/Y S-JTSK coordinates and their “picture” in the cadastral map - the cadastral map (including neighbouring lots) with the proposed changes	
4.7. Have there been any changes made in the way cadastral information is recorded and represented from a historical point of view?	---	

4.8. Any other X/Y coordinate issues?	---	
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5. Representation of 3rd dimension: height (or depth)

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
5.1. Are the height values of 3D parcels relative to local ground?	The Cadastre of Real Estates of the Czech Republic registers only 2D parcels.	
5.2. Are height values reduced to a standard datum (absolute)? If so, what is the spatial reference system for this 3 rd ordinate?	The official spatial reference system for the “3 rd ordinate” is Baltic Height (<i>Balt po vyrovnání</i>), EPSG code 5705.	
5.3. In principle possible to store both relative and absolute height values?	No.	
5.4. Is the earth surface (elevation) explicitly stored (in the DCDB or other accessible register)?	Digital Terrain Model of the Czech Republic of the 5th generation (DMR 5G). Not publicly available.	
5.5. What is the source of height values for the 2D surface parcel?	---	
5.6. How is elevation information recorded in the cadastral plan or database?	---	
5.7. Do you expect the elevation recorded in cadastral plans to be used for any other purpose (e.g. city models or civil constructions etc.)?	---	The elevation is not recorded in cadastral plans. Maybe the situation will change within the GeoInfoStrategy (the Strategy for the Development of the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the Czech Republic to 2020) project. This represents a government initiative that emphasizes the creation of a National Set of Spatial Objects, which is defined as the source of both guaranteed and reference 3D geographic data at the highest possible level of detail for selected objects covering the entire territory of the Czech Republic.
5.8. Any other 3rd dimension ordinate value issues?	...	

6. Temporal Issues

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
6.1. Are temporal limits part of the definition of a parcel (2D or 3D)?	No.	
6.2. Are moving parcels allowed?	No.	
6.3. Are there any limitations on the range of temporal limits? (e.g. only on 3D apartments).	---	
6.4. Are there any attempt to integrate 3D space and temporal representations, into a single 4D space/time representation?	No.	
6.5. In the case of tidal boundaries, what happens to the 3D ambulatory parcel if the 2D land parcel changes extent due to the movement of High Water Mark?	---	
6.6. In case 3D Marine Cadastre is present and moving boundaries are allowed, how is this represented? E.g. using 4D geometry and topology.	---	
6.7. Can time bound rights be created and extinguished in the title? (e.g. temporary titles created for a period and when the time is up it can be extinguished)?	Yes. The right of building. It is valid up to 99 years.	
6.8. Is it possible to identify all the changes made by any operator to the cadastral plans or database and to rollback if there is an error made?	Yes.	
6.9. For Cadastral transactions, how far in time do buyers need to make a search to ensure the title or deed is legal?	Up to 30 days.	
6.10. Any other temporal issues?	---	

7. Rights, Restrictions and Responsibilities

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
7.1. Range of RRR on 3D parcels.	The Civil Code (Act No. 89/2012 Coll.) explicitly considers the 3D space both above and below the parcel as a part of the land. The Cadastral Act (No. 256/2013 Coll.) however does not constitute a 3D parcel. It defines a parcel as a piece of land that is projected onto the horizontal plane.	
7.2. Are there any limitations on the range of rights related to 3D spatial units? (e.g. subterranean parcels must be owned by Govt).	---	
7.3. Are there any limitations on the range of restrictions or responsibilities related to 3D spatial units? (i.e. currently in use and related to 2D spatial units, but that would not be applicable to 3D).	---	
7.4. Are there RRRs that are only allowed in 3D (and not valid for 2D)	---	
7.5. Is there specific legislation (laws, regulations) defining 3D RRR types? If so, provide details, e.g. references to documents/ articles.	---	
7.6. Can 3D sub-surface/above-surface parcel be owned by someone other than the person owning the land parcel?	---	
7.7. What applications do you foresee for 3D land administration?	3D urban development.	
7.8. Are the administrative source documents (source of RRRs) title or deed based?	Deed based.	
7.9 Who is responsible for the correctness of the specified 3D boundaries in spatial source documents (which authority)?	---	
7.10. Is registration of 3D parcels done inside the cadastral mapping agency, the land registry or elsewhere?	---	
7.11. Are 3D registrations handled by the same organisation that handles	---	

traditional (2D) land administration?		
7.12. Do you supply paper-based titles or deeds or proof of ownership? If yes, does this contain depictions of the 2D or 3D parcel?	Yes. These paper-based deeds contain the depiction of 2D parcel.	
7.13. Is the 3D registry separate or integrated with the 2D registry?	---	
7.14. Any other RRR issues?	---	

8. DCDB (The Cadastral Database)

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
8.0. Is database schema LADM based?	According to Janečka and Souček (2017), the database schema is LADM compliant (Level 2). It also contains some Level 3 classes, e.g., the CZ_RequiredRelationshipSpatialUnit class (a subclass of LA_RequiredRelationshipSpatialUnit) and CZ_RequiredRelationshipBAUnit (a subclass of LA_RequiredRelationshipBAUnit). <i>Reference:</i> Janečka, K.; Souček, P. <i>A Country Profile of the Czech Republic Based on an LADM for the Development of a 3D Cadastre. ISPRS Int. J. Geo-Inf.</i> 2017, 6, 143.	
8.1. Does the DCDB contain representation of 3D parcels (in any form)?	No.	
8.2. If so, how are they represented (in the DCDB)?	---	
8.3. If so, how are they presented on cadastral “maps” (including screen presentations)?	---	
8.4. Are there possibilities to store geometry of 3D parcels in the DCDB?	Potentially, the data model is capable of storing 3D parcels (but only as binary objects).	
8.5. Is it possible to manage a 3D topological structure in the DCDB?	---	
8.6. Are constraints/rules defined for valid 3D objects (closed volume, no overlap, no gap in 3D)? What about rules for a mix of 2D and 3D representations?	A mix of 2D and 3D representations is not allowed.	
8.7. How can internal and external user query and visualize the 3D content supporting rotating, slicing, transparency, perspective (3D web/view service, 3D pdf documents,...)?	---	
8.8. What Spatial DBMS software do you use? Any 3D capabilities included and used?	Oracle Spatial 12c. No 3D capabilities used.	
8.9. Do you have any validation	---	

rules for 3D representation in the database?		
8.10. What (GIS/CAD) software is used for updating, editing, analysis, and visualization of the cadastral data? Any 3D capabilities included and used?	No 3D capabilities used.	
8.11. What web software is used for remote data access/distribution and visualization? Any 3D capabilities included and used?	Remote data access/distribution: Hexagon Geospatial server, GeoMedia WebMap, Geospatial SDI and Apollo Visualization: Marushka (http://marushka.geostore.cz/en/) No 3D capabilities used.	
8.12. Is your DCDB organised as Multi-Layers or Object Oriented or some other data model?	Only one cadastral layer representing all land parcels.	
8.13. How do you query 3D objects in your DCDB?	---	
8.14. Is it possible to query neighbourhood parcels to a 3D object, vertically as well as horizontally?	---	
8.15. Any other DCDB issues?	---	

9. Plans of Survey (including field sketches)

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
9.1. Do the survey plans carry 3D parcel representations?	No.	
9.2. If so, how are they represented?	---	
9.3. Is there specific legislation (regulations) describing the requirements for Plans of Survey in 3D? This could cover: a. accuracy/ quality, b. 3D survey method, c. conceptual information model survey plan, d. portrayal rules for graphic representation, e. format or encoding for submission. If so, please give link to the relevant documents.	No.	
9.4. Is sketch level allowed (low geometric quality, but in principle enough to indicate the 3D object)?	No.	
9.5. Is it possible to define a 3D parcel by referring to other 3D real world objects/ topography (and not specifying coordinates)?	No.	
9.6. In what format are the 3D parcels submitted for registration; attached to legal document in a single pdf (which has good 3D capabilities) or in an extension of (city)GML for 3D parcels, or....?	...	
9.7. Are the 3D parcels somehow checked for spatial validity; e.g. volume is closed, does not overlap with neighbour volume (and also no unwanted 3D gaps)?	...	
9.8. Do you have examples of (prototype or production) 3D survey plans available?	...	
9.9. Are any reference objects visible on the survey plan (e.g. real buildings, roads, that is 3D topography)?	No.	
9.10. What form of 3D data acquisition is used (CAD, terrestrial surveying, sketches, stereo/oblique images, laser	...	

scanning,...)?		
9.11. What software do you use for creating and processing survey plans? Any 3D capabilities included and used?	E.g. Kokeš. (http://www.gepro.cz/produkty/kokes/) No 3D capabilities used.	
9.12. Can 3D parcels be subdivided, consolidated or nullified?	...	
9.13. Is there any existing technical circular or directive to assist Surveyors in 3D data collection in the field?	...	
9.14. Are the surveyors required to undertake a field survey for 3D cadastral data?	No.	
9.15. Are building construction plans used to compile 3D cadastral information for apartments?	Yes.	
9.16. Is 2D/3D field survey done by private licensed surveyors or by government surveyors?	Only 2D field survey is done. It is done by licensed surveyors.	
9.17. Are plans of survey created for each new 2D/3D parcel or are they updated in an index map or a cadastral database.	A plan of survey is created for each new 2D parcel.	
9.18. Do you show dimensions or isometric views of 3D parcels on survey plans (do you also store this in a database)	No.	
9.19. Do the cadastral survey plans differentiate between different types (e.g. volumetric plans, building plans and standard 2D plans)?	Differentiate between building plans and standard 2D plans.	
9.20. What are the usual elements shown on the plan (e.g. North Arrow, Marks table, Observation table, Administrative data, Plan face and dimensions etc.?)	Standard 2D plan: - the list of X/Y S-JTSK coordinates and their "picture" in the cadastral map - the cadastral map (including neighbouring lots) with the proposed changes	
9.21. Are authoritative cadastral surveys carried out by government surveyors or private licensed surveyors or both?	By licensed surveyors.	
9.22. What is the legal description of a cadastral boundary (e.g. coordinates or bearing and distance or lines on plan or any other)?	The legal description of a 2D cadastral boundary is given by coordinates.	

9.23. How much time does it usually take for a subdivision process to complete?	Up to 3 months.	
9.24. What is the legal source for cadastral representation (e.g. cadastral plans, or DCDB or index plans or descriptive sketch/text etc.?)	Cadastral plan (plan of survey).	
9.25. What is the positional accuracy of the cadastral plans (e.g. boundaries may be accurate but may not be referenced in datum properly)?	New survey must be done with coordinate root mean square error +/- 14 cm.	
9.26. Any other survey plan issues?	...	

10. Dissemination of 3D Cadastral information

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
10.1. Is there a general purpose web-based dissemination of 2D cadastral (graphical or text) information (e.g. a portal for the public or for professionals)? If yes, does it include 3D data?	The public can view the 2D cadastral map and information on (only in Czech): https://nahlizenidokn.cuzk.cz The further official cadastral application (geoportal) is available at (also in English): https://geoportal.cuzk.cz It does not contain 3D data.	
10.2. Are specific file formats or standards used to distribute 3D Cadastral information? (e.g. LandXML, CityGML, BIM/IFC, 3D pdf,...)	For distribution of cadastral information the specific ASCII text file format – <i>Exchange Format of the Cadastre of Real Estates (VFK)</i> is used.	
10.3. Are there specific cartographic styling rules for representing 3D cadastral plans, or to represent 3D cadastral objects on 2D cadastral maps?	---	
10.4. Are there specific cartographic styling rules for 3D cadastral maps (models; e.g. as disseminated in 3D pdf)? If yes, are there 3D specific cartographic rules developed or being developed?	---	
10.5. Is the 3D Cadastral information accessible in integrated manner with the 2D Cadastral information?	---	
10.6. Are there specific symbols on the 2D cadastral map (paper, digital or web-based) indicating the presence of 3D Cadastral objects (and in web-context perhaps even linked)?	No.	
10.7. Is the legal information (RRRs and Parties) available in integrated manner in dissemination portal with the 3D Cadastral objects? (even if source of legal data may be a different organization, but then use information infrastructure approach)	---	
10.8. Are 2D/3D cadastral data	Yes, but only 2D cadastral	

available to the general public or just to the relevant parties?	data. The are no 3D parcels.	
10.9. Any other 3D cadastral information dissemination issues?	---	

11. Statistical information

This part of the questionnaire refers to statistical information (and is most relevant for jurisdictions with parts of 3D Cadastre registration operational, but all are encouraged to complete this section, and especially the expectations for 2022).

	Status 2018	Expectations 2022
11.1. What is the smallest 2D and 3D parcel that is present/ allowed to be registered in the land administration?	2D: 1 m ²	
11.2. What is the largest 2D and 3D parcel that is present allowed to be registered in the land administration?	2D: 38 751 148 m ²	
11.3. What is the typical (or average) size of 2D and 3D parcels which are registered in the land administration? Subdivide by nature of 3D parcel when relevant (e.g. related to building, apartment, airspace, tunnel,...)	2D: 3 462 m ²	
11.4. How many 2D and 3D parcels do you currently have in your land administration?	2D: 22 783 762	
11.5. Which year did you start registering 3D parcels in the land administration?	---	
11.6. What is the ratio of 3D parcels in rural vs. urban areas?	---	
11.7. Please specify names of cities or towns or suburbs or regions or locations where there are significant numbers of 3D parcels.	---	
11.8. Please provide the following data: (a) Size of jurisdiction in square kilometres (b) Current number of 2D parcels (c) Current number of 3D parcels (d) Current population	(a) 79 000 km ² (b) 21 067 103 (c) 0 (d) 10.2 mil.	
11.9. Approximately what are the proportions of various types of the 3D parcels (related to apartments, subsurface parking, subsurface shopping centres, bridges, tunnels, airspace, utility networks, etc)?	---	
11.10. Approximately what surface area of the jurisdiction is affected by 3D parcels (the total area of all the footprint of all 3D parcels).	---	
11.11. Any other interesting statistical fact(s)?	---	

12. Reflection

This section is only relevant in case also in 2010 and/or in 2014 the 3D cadastres questionnaire for your jurisdictions was completed (otherwise skip this section).

	Remarks
12.1. Compared to the 2010 and 2014 expectations, which 3D land administration developments did go faster than expected?	---
12.2. Same question, but now, which developments did go slower than expected?	---
12.3. If some (limited) form of 3D Land administration functionality has become available, what are the observed benefits? And for who?	---
12.4. What are the (top-3) challenges of issues to be addressed to realize further 3D Land administration progress?	1. The source of 3D data for 3D parcels. BIM could help, in 2018 the Czech Government approved the Strategy of BIM implementation in the Czech Republic. The strategy contains several measurements, one of them is Usage of BIM models for 3D Cadastre. Further it is said there, that Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre is obliged to ensure the reusing of the BIM data for 3D cadastre purposes. 2. Visualization demonstrating the pros of having 3D parcels. 3. Legislation.
12.5. In case of not yet fully operational status, were there any 3D Cadastre registration pilots to take steps towards more full implementation?	No.
12.6. In case of known legal barriers, have there been made progress in creating and adopting new legislation to support 3D land administration?	---
12.7. Any other reflections?	

13. Other Issues

Please include any other issues that may be of interest in an international context. For example, in some foreign jurisdictions 3D parcels can only be separated by horizontal planes.

	Remarks
13.1. Country (State, Province)	Czech Republic
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13.4. Other issues	

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