

Questionnaire 3D-Cadastres: status March 2015 The Netherlands



This questionnaire is an activity of the FIG working group 3D-Cadastres 2014-2018. The purpose of the survey is to make a world-wide inventory of the status of 3D-Cadastres at this moment and the plans/expectations for the near future (2018). By sharing this information, it should be possible to improve cooperation, learn from each other and support future developments. This is the second time that the questionnaire on 3D-Cadastres is conducted by the FIG working group on 3D-Cadastres. The first time was in 2010 in order to document the status in 2010 and expectations back then for 2014. The responses have been analysed (van Oosterom et al. 2011, Karki 2013). For more information on the FIG working group on 3D-Cadastres see the website www.gdmc.nl/3DCadastres. 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-Cadastres 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 are available on-line at <http://www.gdmc.nl/3DCadastres/participants/>. Inspecting some of the completed 2010 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-Cadastres 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 a mixed Australian (Rod Thompson/Sudarshan Karki)/Dutch (Jantien Stoter/Hendrik Ploeger/Christiaan Lemmen/Peter van Oosterom) team. 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 Questionnaire 3D-Cadastres, the completed forms will be made available on website of FIG working group on 3D Cadastres.
- Please complete this questionnaire before *1 October 2014* and send it to P.J.M.vanOosterom@tudelft.nl (or Peter van Oosterom, TU Delft, OTB, P.O. Box 5030, 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 2014	Expectations 2018
1.1. Are all 3D parcels (3D spatial units in LADM terminology) constrained to be within one surface 2D parcel?	Rights referring to the use of a limited space will be registered in the cadastre on a 2D parcel. However, the registered right might refer to a construction or space on several 2D parcels. Yes. It is allowed but not required to record a 3D drawing in the land register. Such a 3D drawing is linked to the parcel in the Cadastre registration and can be uploaded through the internet in a few minutes.	We intend to require the recording of 3D drawings in the land register in specific cases. These cases are described by a working group consisting of two professors of civil law, registrars, and representatives of the Dutch Royal Association of Notaries
1.2. Are 2D and/or 3D ambulatory ² boundaries permitted?	No. In case of growth and exit of rivers and Dunes, civil boundaries can change without the recording of a deed. In that case, the cadastral boundary follows the legal boundary. The cadastral parcel number is left changed.	
1.3.a. Is it allowed to have 3D parcels (spatial units) not related to physical constructs or objects? (e.g. airspace, subsurface volumes)	An apartment right consists among else of an exclusive right to use a specific part of a real estate. This part could be recorded in 3D on drawings in the land register (not required). The cadastral parcel is always in 2D because Dutch legislation on real rights is 2D based.	We intend to require the recording of 3D drawings in the land register in specific cases. These cases are described by a working group consisting of two professors of civil law, registrars and representatives of the Dutch Royal Association of Notaries.
1.3.b. If 1.3.a positive: approximately	This type of visualisation is	

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.

what proportion of new 3D parcels (spatial units) would involve such cases (not related to physical object)?	not yet under application at the cadastral map. Description in written of this type of rights is legally possible.	
1.4. Are disconnected parts of a single 3D parcel allowed?	No (also not in 2D). Disconnected parts are recorded as “ <i>mandeligheid</i> ” (a common ownership that is linked to the ownership of specific parcels). On demand, 3D drawings of a “ <i>mandeligheid</i> ” could be recorded in the land register and linked to a 2D Cadastre parcel. Same for right of superficies and right of long lease.	We require the recording of 3D drawings in the land register in specific cases. These cases are described by a working group consisting of two professors of civil law, registrars and representatives of the Dutch Royal Association of Notaries.
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).?	There are no 3D parcels – this means de facto unbounded parcels	
1.6. Are curved surfaces to bound the 3D parcels allowed?	Yes.	
1.7. Must the curved surfaces (if allowed) be cylindrical sections, or any other constraint?	No. There are no further constraints.	
1.8. Any other constraints – e.g. all surfaces must be horizontal or vertical?	No.	
1.9. Is there legislation (law and/or regulations) for 3D descriptions of parcels? If so please, mention law and article(s).	No.	Whether new legislation is necessary has to be seen.
1.10. Is the legal text available in original language?	No (no legislation on 3D). Note: real rights concern by legal definition 3D volumes – the cadastral visualisation is in 2D	
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’?	There are some deeds registered in the land register which describe 3D objects “in a 2D way”. These objects are included in the research, that is done to examine that possibility to record (in the automated electronic land register) digital 3D drawings, which give an insight in the	There is a legal and a process framework which facilitate to publish 3D drawings in the public registers

	relation between - and the location of - the several rights (ownership, lease, apartment rights, rights of superficies etc.) and the (3D) object submitted to these rights, which are described in the recorded deed(s). In case of poor consultability of the database and the (2D) cadastral map, the registrar requires a 3D drawing. Note: the 3D drawing is to locate the object in the referred space. It is not a representation of the exact measurements.	
1.13. Is there a formal model for the 3D parcels (UML style); e.g. based on ISO TC211 series (especially LADM, ISO 19152)?	No.	
1.14. Are natural resources (groundwater, mining rights) shown in your land administration? If yes, are they considered as 3D parcels (spatial units) with RRRs attached?	No.	
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. 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 2014	Expectations 2018
2.1. Do you register networks as an entity in the land administration? (e.g. subterranean conduit networks)	Not as a parcel, but as a network (legal object sui generic.) This Cadastre network has to be linked to a drawing in the register. This could be a 3D drawing, but in practice it is always a 2D drawing. With a line that is the middle of a general plot without exact boundaries. However we do register the ownership of networks, and therefore the networks themselves as legal objects.	The integration of the property registration and the actual physical dimension and the information on location and position is planned.
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?	Yes, as physical objects. Network charts are recorded in the land register. These charts show the relation between the 'course' of the network and the (2D) cadastral map. Can be traced in the register. Networks have a separate object_id. Parties are known.	Direct visualisation of networks superimposed on the cadastral map
2.3. Does the jurisdiction have private networks? If so please, mention law and article(s).	Yes. Law and articles ?	
2.4. If so, are they registered as 3D property parcels (spatial units)?	No. A network is a legal object on its own. It is not to be considered as a 3D property parcel.	Maybe the outcome of the in 2.1 mentioned integration is the introduction of a 3 D object
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).	Yes (regulation).	
2.6. Is the text of laws and regulations (relevant part) available in English translation?	No.	
2.7. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels (spatial units) for networks; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?	Yes (but not as a 3D parcel; see 2.4).	See remarks 2.4

2.8. If the network (legal) objects break at the surface parcel, how do you deal with intersecting networks or vertically parallel networks?	On the network chart different objects can be shown by different colours or grey-scales.	
2.9. Any other geometric issues related to the registration of networks?	Networks are registered as lines.	Se remarks 2.4

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 2014	Expectations 2018
3.1. Do you register 3D construction/building units?	Yes (but in practice not as 3D objects).	Research is done to examine the possibility to record (in the automated electronic land register) digital 3D drawings which give an insight in the relation between - and the location of - the several rights (ownership, lease, apartment rights, rights of superficies etc.) and the (3D) object submitted to these rights, which are described in the recorded deed(s). In case of a poor consultability of the database and the (2D) cadastral map, the registrar requires a 3D drawing. Note: the 3D drawing is to locate the object in the referred space. It is not a representation of the exact measurements.
3.2. If so, what are the most important types? E.g. apartment units, or also other buildings or even more general constructions (infra related; such as bridge, tunnel or even other, such as windmills,...)	Mostly apartment units and rights of superficies.	
3.3. Does the jurisdiction have construction/building units? If so please, mention law and article(s).	• Article 106 of Book 5 Dutch Civil Code, • Article 20 Cadastre Act (“Kadasterwet”), and • instructions related to the Cadastre Act (articles 5 en 6 “Uitvoeringsregeling Kadasterwet”)	
3.4. Is the legal text available in original language?	Yes.	
3.5. Is the legal text (relevant part) available in English translation?	Yes, both the Civil Code and the Cadastre Act. However,	

	the translations under the disposal of the Land Registry are not authentic translations. The translation of the Cadastre Act is not updated	
3.6. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?	Prototype (they are in practice not registered in 3D).	
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?	In general, the unit boundaries will be defined in the deed as to be the middle of the walls/ceilings.	
3.8. Is common property inside the building registered? If so, how?	Yes. They are shown with different boundary indications.	
3.9. Who owns the common property inside the building?	The apartment right owners as a whole (communal ownership). This is governed by a mandatory provision contained in Book 5 of the Dutch Civil Code.	
3.10. Who owns the land on which the apartment is built?	See 3.9.	
3.11. Do you allow sub-division of apartments or apartment blocks?	Yes apartment units themselves can be divided in apartment rights	
3.12. Can the land on which the building is built be sub-divided or sold or mortgaged without the consent of majority of the apartment owners?	No	
3.13. What is the numbering convention for apartments (please specify in terms of cadastral parcel as well as street addressing)	A unique appartment indication number of index is added to the cadastral discription of the plot(number)	
3.14. Any other geometric issues?	Apartment units are related to one or several surface parcels.	

4. X/Y Coordinates

	Status 2014	Expectations 2018
4.1. Do the plans of survey guarantee X/Y coordinates? (and are they relative or in an absolute spatial reference system?)	Yes of 2D parcels. According to certain decisions of our Supreme Court, the intention of the parties, as described in a recorded deed prevails over X/Y coordinates.	
4.2. Are the cadastral database coordinates authoritative?	Not in a legal sense. See 4.1.	
4.3. If not, what is the authoritative source of X/Y coordinates?	In case of a boundary dispute it provides the court with a presumption of the intention of the parties. Without evidence of the contrary this will be decisive.	
4.4. Do you have parcels defined by the walls of a building (with no recorded geometry)?	No.	
4.5. What is the spatial reference system for X/Y Coordinates?		
4.6. Any other X/Y coordinate issues?		

5. Z Coordinates/height representation

	Status 2014	Expectations 2018
5.1. Are the Z coordinates of 3D parcels relative to local ground?	No guidelines.	Expected to be available
5.2. Are Z coordinates reduced to a standard datum (absolute)? If so, what is the spatial reference system for the Z coordinate?	Under research	
5.3. In principle possible to store both relative and absolute Z coordinate?	Under research	
5.4. Is the earth surface (height) explicitly stored (in the DCDB or other accessible register)?	No	
5.5. What is the source of elevation for the 2D surface parcel?	N/a	
5.6. Any other Z coordinate issues?		

6. Temporal Issues

	Status 2014	Expectations 2018
6.1. Are temporal limits part of the definition of a parcel (2D or 3D)?	A temporal right could be recorded in the land registers and published in the Cadastre registration, but in practice this does not happen.	
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).	No.	
6.4. Are there any attempt to integrate 3D space and temporal representations, into a single 4D space/time representation?	No, this is not demanded by our clients.	
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?	See before. We do not have ambulatory parcel. The leading principle is that the parcel will receive a new number every time the boundary of the parcel is changed.	
6.6. Any other temporal issues?	No.	

7. Rights, Restrictions and Responsibilities

	Status 2014	Expectations 2018
7.1. Range of RRR on 3D parcels.	No specific rules.	
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).	No.	
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).	No.	
7.4. Are there RRRs that are only allowed in 3D (and not valid for 2D)	No.	
7.5. Is there specific legislation (laws, regulations) defining 3D RRR types? If so, provide details, e.g. references to documents/ articles.	No.	
7.6. Can 3D sub-surface/above-surface parcel be owned by someone other than the person owning the land parcel?	Yes “opstalrecht”. A real right of superficies.	
7.7. What applications do you foresee for 3D land administration?		
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)?	Unclear	
7.10. Is registration of 3D parcels done inside the cadastral mapping agency, the land registry or elsewhere?	Elsewhere	
7.11. Are 3D registrations handled by the same organisation that handles traditional (2D) land administration?	Yes	
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?	No	
7.13. Any other RRR issues?		

8. DCDB (The Cadastral Database)

	Status 2014	Expectations 2018
8.0. Is database schema LADM based?	Not completely	
8.1. Does the DCDB contain representation of 3D parcels (in any form)?	No. Attribute values of parcels may indicate a 3D situation (i.e. pollution; mining; right of ease; underground construction).	
8.2. If so, how are they represented (in the DCDB)?	They are always related to the 2D parcels and represented through the geometry of 2D parcels. Exceptions are the networks (line representations).	
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?	No.	
8.5. Is it possible to manage a 3D topological structure in the DCDB?	No.	
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?	N/A	Research is done to examine the possibility to record (in the automated electronic land register) digital 3D drawings which give an insight in the relation between - and the location of - the several rights (ownership, lease, apartment rights, rights of superficies etc.) and the (3D) object submitted to these rights, which are described in the recorded deed(s). In case of a poor consultability of the database and the (2D) cadastral map, the registrar requires a 3D drawing. Note: the 3D drawing is to locate the object in the referred space. It is not a representation of the exact measurements.
8.7. How can internal and external user query and visualize the 3D content supporting rotating, slicing, transparency, perspective (3D	This is not possible.	

web/view service, 3D pdf documents,...)?		
8.8. What Spatial DBMS software do you use? Any 3D capabilities included and used?	Oracle. 3D is not being used at the moment.	
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?	Fingis (future Intergraph Geomedia). 3D is not being used at the moment.	
8.11. What web software is used for remote data access/distribution and visualization? Any 3D capabilities included and used?		
8.12. Is your DCDB organised as Multi-Layers or Object Oriented or some other data model?		
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 2014	Expectations 2018
9.1. Do the survey plans carry 3D parcel representations?	No, but in theory it would be possible.	
9.2. If so, how are they represented?	Fully depends on the surveyor.	
9.3. Is there specific legislation (regulations) describing the requirements for Plans of Survey in 3D? If so, please give link to the relevant documents.	No.	Research is done to examine the possibility to record (in the automated electronic land register) digital 3D drawings which give an insight in the relation between - and the location of - the several rights (ownership, lease, apartment rights, rights of superficies etc.) and the (3D) object submitted to these rights, which are described in the recorded deed(s). In case of a poor consultability of the database and the (2D) cadastral map, the registrar requires a 3D drawing. Note: the 3D drawing is to locate the object in the referred space. It is not a representation of the exact measurements.
9.4. Is sketch level allowed (low geometric quality, but in principle enough to indicate the 3D object)?	Yes.	
9.5. Is it possible to define a 3D parcel by referring to other 3D real world objects/ topography (and not specifying coordinates)?	Yes.	
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....?	3D parcels are submitted as 2D drawings and are registered in the public registers (neither on the cadastral map nor cadastral surveys).	
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)?	No. Mostly relate to existing physical constructions or constructions to be built.	
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?		
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?	Not yet	
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?	No	
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.	Yes – for boundaries	
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. Any other survey plan issues?		

10. Dissemination of 3D Cadastral information

	Status 2014	Expectations 2018
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?	n/a	
10.2. Are specific file formats or standards used to distribute 3D Cadastral information? (e.g. LandXML, CityGML, BIM/IFC, 3D pdf,...)	n/a	
10.3. Are there specific cartographic styling rules for representing 3D cadastral plans, or to represent 3D cadastral objects on 2D cadastral maps?	n/a	
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?	n/a	
10.5. Is the 3D Cadastral information accessible in integrated manner with the 2D Cadastral information?	n/a	
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)?	n/a	
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)	n/a	
10.8. Are 2D/3D cadastral data available to the general public or just to the relevant parties?	n/a	
10.9. Any other 3D cadastral information dissemination issues?	n/a	

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 2018).

	Status 2014	Expectations 2018
11.1. What is the smallest 2D and 3D parcel that is present/ allowed to be registered in the land administration?	10 x 10 cm	
11.2. What is the largest 2D and 3D parcel that is present allowed to be registered in the land administration?		
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,...)	0.1 - 0.25 ha	
11.4. How many 2D and 3D parcels do you currently have in your land administration?	9 mln	
11.5. Which year did you start registering 3D parcels in the land administration?	2011	
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.	Delft	
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. 41.000 km ² b. 9 mln c. very limited d 17 mln	
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)?	1.5 km x 100m x 75m	
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 the 3D cadastres questionnaire for your jurisdictions was completed (otherwise skip this section).

	Remarks
12.1. Compared to the 2010 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?	
12.5. 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)	The Netherlands
13.2. Your name, function/position and your organization	Benedict van Dam/Jantien Stoter/Hendrik Ploeger/Chrit Lemmen bewaarder van het kadaster en de openbare registers/ Kadaster onderzoekers/TU Delft
13.3. Contact details: address email, telephone	Kadaster Concernstaf, Rechtszekerheid Materiebeleid / ORK Apeldoorn, The Netherlands benedict.vandam@kadaster.nl Tel. +31 88 183 30 11, Fax +31 55 355 94 81
13.4. Other issues	

References

ISO 19152:2012 'Geographic information - Land Administration Domain Model (LADM),
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