

4th Questionnaire on 3D Land Administration: status December 2022 **Slovenia**

This questionnaire is an activity of the **FIG Working Group 3D Land Administration 2022-2026**. The purpose of the survey is to make a world-wide inventory of the status of 3D Land Administration Systems/ Cadastres at this moment (2022) and the plans/ expectations for the near future (2026).

This is the first time that the questionnaire 3D-Land Administration is conducted as a successor of the questionnaire on 3D-Cadastres that was conducted three times by the FIG working group on 3D-Cadastres. The first time was in 2010 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) and the third one conducted in 2018 (status of 2018 and plans for 2022).

The earlier responses have been analysed and reported on [van Oosterom et al. 2011](#), [Karki 2013](#), [van Oosterom et al. 2014](#) and [Shnaidman et al., 2019](#). The results of the three earlier questionnaires are available via the participants pages of the 3D Land Administration Working Group website: <http://www.gdmc.nl/3DCadastres/participants/>.

The purpose of this survey is to make a **world-wide inventory of the status of 3D Land Administration** at the current moment and the plans/ expectations for the near future (2026). By sharing this information, it should be **possible to improve cooperation, learn from each other and support future developments**.

A few notes and suggestions, which shall be helpful when completing the questionnaire, are given below:

- The conceptual model used as background for the 3D Land Administration questionnaire is the **ISO 19152:2012 standard** (ISO, 2012), the **Land Administration Domain Model (LADM)**. A new edition of the LADM is **under further development in ISO/TC 211** and is being developed as multipart standard, comprised by the following parts: **Part 1** – Generic Conceptual Model; **Part 2** – Land Registration; **Part 3** – Marine Georegulation; **Part 4** – Valuation Information; **Part 5** – Spatial Plan Information and **Part 6** – Implementations.
- In this questionnaire the concept of 3D Land Administration 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 of the specific country/ state/ province. Therefore, **3D parcels include land and water spaces, both above and below the earth's surface**.
- A more **formal definition**: A **3D parcel** is defined as *"the spatial unit against which (one or more) unique and homogeneous[1] 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."*
- 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 Land Administration is on the spaces of the legal objects and not the registration of the physical objects as such.

- As the definition above is quite abstract, at the questions below, more specific and real-world examples are being used. Inspecting some of the completed 2010, 2014 and 2018 questionnaires from other countries might help when formulating the answers for your jurisdiction.
- 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).
- Similar to the earlier Questionnaires on 3D- Land Administration, the completed forms will be made available on website of FIG Working Group on 3D Land Administration.
- Please complete this questionnaire before 15 December 2022 and send it to E.Kalogianni@tudelft.nl (the word document completed, or the link with the google document completed) and state as email subject **"Completed FIG Questionnaire on 3D Land Administration 2022-2026 for xxx"** and at the "xxx" name the country.

The questionnaire follows similar structure with the previous ones, with the difference that each section is permeated twice, once to complete the current status (2022) and once for the expectations on 2026. You can navigate from one section to a previous or a following from the buttons "previous" and "next" respectively. Once you research the last section and you complete your contact information you can submit the form.

The **structure of the questionnaire** is as follows:

1. Section 1 - GENERAL/APPLICABLE 3D REAL-WORLD SITUATIONS - Status 2022
2. Section 2 - GENERAL/APPLICABLE 3D REAL-WORLD SITUATIONS - Expectations 2026
3. Section 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE/ UTILITY NETWORK - Status 2022
4. Section 4 - INFRASTRUCTURE/ UTILITY NETWORK - Expectations 2026
5. Section 5 - CONSTRUCTION/ BUILDING UNITS - Status 2022
6. Section 6 - CONSTRUCTION/ BUILDING UNITS - Expectations 2026
7. Section 7 - COORDINATES - Status 2022
8. Section 8 - COORDINATES Expectations 2026
9. Section 9 - REPRESENTATION OF 3rd DIMENSION: HEIGHT (OR DEPTH) - Status 2022
10. Section 10 - REPRESENTATION OF 3rd DIMENSION: HEIGHT (OR DEPTH) - Expectations 2026
11. Section 11 - TEMPORAL ISSUES (4th DIMENSION) - Status 2022
12. Section 12 - TEMPORAL ISSUES (4th DIMENSION) - Expectations 2026
13. Section 13 - RIGHTS, RESTRICTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES (RRRs) - Status 2022
14. Section 14 - RIGHTS, RESTRICTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES (RRRs) - Expectations 2026
15. Section 15 - THE CADASTRAL DATABASE (Digital Cadastral Database - DCDB) - Status 2022
16. Section 16 - THE CADASTRAL DATABASE (Digital Cadastral Database - DCDB) - Expectations 2026
17. Section 17 - PLANS OF SURVEY - Status 2022
18. Section 18 - PLANS OF SURVEY - Expectations 2026
19. Section 19 - DISSEMINATION OF 3D LAND ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION - Status 2022
20. Section 20 - DISSEMINATION OF 3D LAND ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION - Expectations 2026
21. Section 21 - STATISTICAL INFORMATION - Status 2022
22. Section 22 - STATISTICAL INFORMATION - Expectations 2026
23. Section 23 - REFLECTION
24. Section 24 - OTHER ISSUES/ CONTACT INFO

The questionnaire has been prepared by Peter van Oosterom, Eftychia Kalogianni, Abdullah Kara, Rod Thompson, Sudarshan Karki, Anna Shnaidman, Alias Abdul Rahman, Hendrik Ploeger, Christiaan Lemmen. The questionnaire is grouped in various 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.

[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 (ISO19152:2012).

4th Questionnaire on
3D Land Administration:
status December 2022



1. GENERAL/APPLICABLE 3D REAL-WORLD SITUATIONS - Status 2022

This part of the questionnaire refers to the **applicable 3D real-world situations to be registered by 3D parcels at the current situation (2022)**. It also addressed the types of 3D geometries, which are considered to be valid 3D representations for these parcels.

1.1. Are all 3D parcels (3D spatial units in LADM terminology) constrained to be within one surface 2D parcel?

No

1.2. Are 2D and/ or 3D ambulatory* boundaries permitted?

[*] 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.

No

1.3. Regarding the legal/ physical relation of 3D objects:

- (a) Is it allowed to have 3D parcels (spatial units) not related to physical constructs or objects? (e.g. airspace, subsurface volumes)
- (b) If 1.3.a positive: approximately what proportion of new 3D parcels (spatial units) would involve such cases (not related to physical object)?

No

1.4. Are disconnected parts of a single 3D parcel allowed?

Yes - related to a physical building

1.5. Spatial limitations – e.g. the 3D parcel ‘must be’ related to a closed volume or is it allowed to have ‘open’ or unbounded 3D parcels (e.g. towards the sky)?

Closed volume related to a physical building

1.6. Are curved surfaces to bound the 3D parcels allowed?

No

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?

There can be no slanted surfaces as these spatial units are defined by polygons and extrusion.

1.9. Is there legislation (law and/or regulations) for 3D descriptions of parcels? If so please, mention law and article(s).

Real Property Cadastre Act (Official Gazzette RS No 54/2021, Article 11: Data on buildings), Rules on the management of real property cadastre data (Official Gazzette RS No 41/2022, Articles 9-26: Data on buildings)

1.10. Is the legal text available in original language? For example, professional or scientific papers/reports, which explain and justify the registration of 3D parcels.

Yes

1.11. Is the legal text (relevant part) available in English translation at an official document?

No

1.12. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?

Yes

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, 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)?

No

1.15. Are legally restricted spaces, above or below the earth's surface, such as polluted areas considered as 3D parcels?

No

1.16. Are spatial plans considered as 3D parcels (so rights or restrictions are related to them)?

Sometimes they are called 'spatial development plans', 'zoning plans' or 'physical plans' (land use, urban, regional, environmental, ...).

No

1.17. Regarding the Marine Space:

(a) Is there a Marine Cadastre established? And if so, are 3D parcels included in this registration?

(b) Is the IHO Maritime Limits and Boundaries standard (S121) in use or under implementation?

(c) Is there a Marine Spatial Plan established? And if so, are 3D marine parcels included in this registration?

No, no, no

1.18. Is there any organised legal instrument for the management of common property? For example, does the law, regulations or systems recognize/require a specific right type for common property?

Yes

1.19. Which agency is responsible for the recording of titles information?

Supreme court

1.20. Which agency is responsible for recording cadastral transactions?

Surveying and mapping authority

1.21. Are transactions for standard 2D lots and 3D lots done by the same agency or titles office?

Yes

1.22. Are there any 3D storage permissions recorded (e.g. underground storage of CO2)?

No

1.23 Has there been developed any country profile based on LADM ISO19152[1]?

(a) Does it support 2D spatial units?

(b) Does it support also 3D spatial units?

(c) Is there any provision to include/ align with the new LADM developments of the second Edition of the standard (inclusion of valuation information, marine spaces, spatial plans, interoperability/ reuse of BIM/IFC, ..)?

[1] If yes, is it included at the index presented at the Table 1 of the publication Kalogianni et al. 2021 [Kalogianni, E., Janečka, K., Kalantari, M., Dimopoulou, E., Bydłosz, J., Radulović, A., Vučić, N., Sladić, D., Govedarica, M., Lemmen, C.H.J. and van Oosterom, P.J.M. (2021). Methodology for the development of LADM country profiles, In: Land Use Policy, Elsevier, 105(105380), pp. 1-12, 2021. Available at: http://www.gdmc.nl/publications/2021/LUP_CountryProfile.pdf]

If it is included, are there any further developments/ publications related to it apart from those mentioned at the table? In case there are, could you please provide with a link of a relevant publication?

No

1.24. Any other geometric issues related to 3D parcels?

No

1. GENERAL/APPLICABLE 3D REAL-WORLD SITUATIONS - Expectations 2026

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.

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[] 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.*

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Yes

1.5. Spatial limitations – e.g. the 3D parcel 'must be' related to a closed volume or is it allowed to have 'open' or unbounded 3D parcels (e.g. towards the sky)?

Closed volume

1.6. Are curved surfaces to bound the 3D parcels allowed?

No

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?

Slanted surfaces not allowed, as the 3d parcel is defined by horizontal polygon and extrusion.

1.9. Is there legislation (law and/or regulations) for 3D descriptions of parcels? If so please, mention law and article(s).

Real.property cadastre law

1.10. Is the legal text available in original language? For example, professional or scientific papers/reports, which explain and justify the registration of 3D parcels.

Yes

1.11. Is the legal text (relevant part) available in English translation at an official document?

No

1.12. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?

Yes

1.13. Is there a formal model for the 3D parcels (UML style); e.g. based on ISO TC211 series (especially LADM, ISO 19152)?

We expect to have it in 2026

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)?

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Sometimes they are called 'spatial development plans', 'zoning plans' or 'physical plans' (land use, urban, regional, environmental, ...).

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yes, yes, yes

1.24. Any other geometric issues related to 3D parcels?

No

2. INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITY NETWORKS - Status 2022

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.

2.1. Do you register utility networks as an entity in the land administration? (e.g. subterranean conduit networks)

Yes, but in separate cadastre, that is not linked to legal information (you can not own these entities). It's therefore only a register of physical properties.

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?
- (e) in which format are usually the utility networks submitted for registration (i.e. CityGML Utility ADE, IFC, MUDDI, shp, ...)?

yes, yes, yes, no, shape

2.3. Does the jurisdiction have private networks? If so please, mention law and article(s).

no

2.4. If so, are they registered as 3D property parcels (spatial units)?

no

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).

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2.6. Is the text of laws and regulations (relevant part) available in English translation of an official document?

no

2.7. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels (spatial units) for networks; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?

yes

2.8. If the network (legal) objects break at the surface parcel, how do you deal with intersecting networks or vertically parallel networks?

Network objects are just physical objects - no legal information attached

2.9. Any other geometric issues related to the registration of networks?

Currently, the registration is a mix of 2D and 3D. For example - 2D line and a separate point layer with heights for all nodes.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITY NETWORKS - Expectations 2026

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.

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- (d) are RRRs and parties attached to these network objects?
- (e) in which format are usually the utility networks submitted for registration (i.e. CityGML Utility ADE, IFC, MUDDI, shp, ...)?

yes, yes, yes, yes, CityGML or IFC

2.3. Does the jurisdiction have private networks? If so please, mention law and article(s).

no

2.4. If so, are they registered as 3D property parcels (spatial units)?

no

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).

no

2.6. Is the text of laws and regulations (relevant part) available in English translation of an official document?

no

2.7. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels (spatial units) for networks; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?

yes, prototype

2.8. If the network (legal) objects break at the surface parcel, how do you deal with intersecting networks or vertically parallel networks?

It will have to be defined if the public utility cadastre defines legal units.

2.9. Any other geometric issues related to the registration of networks?

no

3. CONSTRUCTION/ BUILDING UNITS - Status 2022

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"*.

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, ...)

No infrastructure, just building units (strata title) or building right (separate ownership of building from the ownership of the land parcel on which it stands)

3.3. Does the jurisdiction have construction/building units? If so please, mention law and article(s).

Real Property Cadastre Act (Official Gazzette RS No 54/2021, Articles 3 and 11), Rules on the management of real property cadastre data (Official Gazzette RS No 41/2022)

3.4. Is the legal text available in original language?

yes

3.5. Is the legal text (relevant part) available in English translation at an official document?

no

3.6. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?

Yes

3.7. Regarding the boundaries' definition:

(a) What would be typical 3D boundaries in an apartment complex: i) middle of the wall and floor/ceiling, ii) interior/ exterior of the wall or iii) walls, floor/ceiling as neutral/ shared 3D space?

(b). Is it mentioned in any legislation or is it the convention?

Middle of the wall. It is not specifically defined - it is the convention.

3.8. Is common property inside the building registered? If so, how?

Yes - like other real property units

3.9. Who owns the common property inside the building?

Shared owership or co-ownership of the owners of building units

3.10. Who owns the land on which the apartment is built?

Shared ownership or co-ownership

3.11. Do you allow sub-division of apartments or apartment blocks?

No - it has to be a fully functional unit

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?

In usual case the ownership of land is shared by the appartment owners

3.13. What is the numbering convention for apartments (please specify in terms of cadastral parcel as well as street addressing)

Numbering is unique inside the building + unique global identifier (for the whole country)

3.14. Are there any mandates* that set specifications on the delivery of design/ construction drawing of properties in BIM-based format, when registering new 3D parcels (from design)?

**That arise through legislation or from the procurement process.*

no

3.15. Are there any operational or in prototype stage platforms. implementations that reuse BIM information from design as cadastral/ land administration input?

no

3.16. Any other geometric issues?

no

3. CONSTRUCTION/ BUILDING UNITS - Expectations 2026

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"*.

3.1. Do you register legal spaces for 3D construction/ building units (separate from the land)?

no change

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, ...)

no change

3.3. Does the jurisdiction have construction/building units? If so please, mention law and article(s).

no change

3.4. Is the legal text available in original language?

no change

3.5. Is the legal text (relevant part) available in English translation at an official document?

no change

3.6. Do you have example descriptions of typical 3D parcels; either 'prototype' or 'operational'?

no change

3.7. Regarding the boundaries' definition:

(a) What would be typical 3D boundaries in an apartment complex: i) middle of the wall and floor/ceiling, ii) interior/ exterior of the wall or iii) walls, floor/ceiling as neutral/ shared 3D space?

(b). Is it mentioned in any legislation or is it the convention?

no change

3.8. Is common property inside the building registered? If so, how?

no change

3.9. Who owns the common property inside the building?

no change

3.10. Who owns the land on which the apartment is built?

no change

3.11. Do you allow sub-division of apartments or apartment blocks?

no change

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 change

3.13. What is the numbering convention for apartments (please specify in terms of cadastral parcel as well as street addressing)

no change

3.14. Are there any mandates* that set specifications on the delivery of design/ construction drawing of properties in BIM-based format, when registering new 3D parcels (from design)?

**That arise through legislation or from the procurement process.*

yes

3.15. Are there any operational or in prototype stage platforms. implementations that reuse BIM information from design as cadastral/ land administration input?

yes

3.16. Any other geometric issues?

no

4. COORDINATES - Status 2022

This refers to the use of **x, y coordinates** and the relevant issues.

4.1. Do the plans of survey guarantee X/Y coordinates? (and are they relative or in an absolute spatial reference system?)

absolute

4.2. Are the cadastral database coordinates authoritative?

yes

4.3. If not, what is the authoritative source of X/Y coordinates?

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4.4. Do you have parcels defined by the walls of a building (with no recorded geometry)?

Geometry is recorded

4.5. What is the spatial reference system for X/Y Coordinates? (Please , provide the EPSG)

3794

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.)?

Polygons of the parcels and buildings with their numbers. Ortophoto can be added as a basemap.

4.7. Have there been any changes, w.r.t. the spatial reference system, made in the way cadastral information is recorded and represented from a historical point of view?

Yes, the official reference system was changed in 2007 (3912 to 3794). While both reference systems were used in parallel for some period, today the only official reference system is EPSG3794. Homogenisation of cadastral layer was performed when the SRS changed.

4.8. Any other X/Y coordinate issues?

no

4. COORDINATES - Expectations 2026

This refers to the use of **x, y coordinates** and the relevant issues.

4.1. Do the plans of survey guarantee X/Y coordinates? (and are they relative or in an absolute spatial reference system?)

no change

4.2. Are the cadastral database coordinates authoritative?

no change

4.3. If not, what is the authoritative source of X/Y coordinates?

no change

4.4. Do you have parcels defined by the walls of a building (with no recorded geometry)?

no change

4.5. What is the spatial reference system for X/Y Coordinates? (Please , provide the EPSG)

no change

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.)?

no change

4.7. Have there been any changes, w.r.t. the spatial reference system, made in the way cadastral information is recorded and represented from a historical point of view?

no change

4.8. Any other X/Y coordinate issues?

no

5. REPRESENTATION OF 3rd DIMENSION: HEIGHT (OR DEPTH) - Status 2022

This section refers to the representation and registration of the **third dimension**.

5.1. Are the height values of 3D parcels relative to local ground?

no

5.2. Are height values reduced to a standard datum (absolute)? If so, what is the spatial reference system for this 3rd ordinate?

yes, EPSG 8690

5.3. In principle, is it possible to store both relative and absolute height/ depth values?

absolute, just storey heights are relative

5.4. Is the earth surface (elevation) explicitly stored (in the DCDB or other accessible register)?

We have lidar DTM as a separate layer

5.5. What is the source of height values for the 2D surface parcel?

no height values

5.6. How is elevation information recorded in the cadastral plan or database?

only for buildings (as attributes)

5.7. Do you expect the elevation recorded in cadastral plans to be used for any other purpose (e.g. development of 3D city models or civil constructions etc.)?

no

5.8. Are there any 3D City Model/ Digital Twin developments carried out at a national or city level that can be used for orientation or reference purposes?

Pilot projects

5.9. Any other 3rd dimension ordinate value issues?

no

5. REPRESENTATION OF 3rd DIMENSION: HEIGHT (OR DEPTH) - Expectations 2026

This section refers to the representation and registration of the **third dimension**.

5.1. Are the height values of 3D parcels relative to local ground?

no

5.2. Are height values reduced to a standard datum (absolute)? If so, what is the spatial reference system for this 3rd ordinate?

no change

5.3. In principle, is it possible to store both relative and absolute height/ depth values?

only absolute

5.4. Is the earth surface (elevation) explicitly stored (in the DCDB or other accessible register)?

no change

5.5. What is the source of height values for the 2D surface parcel?

no change

5.6. How is elevation information recorded in the cadastral plan or database?

no change

5.7. Do you expect the elevation recorded in cadastral plans to be used for any other purpose (e.g. development of 3D city models or civil constructions etc.)?

Integration with other spatial datasets

5.8. Are there any 3D City Model/ Digital Twin developments carried out at a national or city level that can be used for orientation or reference purposes?

yes

5.9. Any other 3rd dimension ordinate value issues?

no

6. TEMPORAL ISSUES (4th DIMENSION) - Status 2022

This section refers to the representation and registration of the **fourth dimension**.

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).

no

6.4. Is 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?

no ambulatory parcels

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, building right: a right to own the building on the parcel of another owner

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?

What is in Land registry is official

6.10. Are there object classes in the registration that require both real-world (or valid) times and database load (or system) times, i.e. bi-temporal support?

no

6.11. Any other temporal issues?

no

6. TEMPORAL ISSUES (4th DIMENSION) - Expectations 2026

This section refers to the representation and registration of the **fourth dimension**.

6.1. Are temporal limits part of the definition of a parcel (2D or 3D)?

no change

6.2. Are moving parcels allowed?

no change

6.3. Are there any limitations on the range of temporal limits?

(e.g. only on 3D apartments).

no change

6.4. Is there any attempt to integrate 3D space and temporal representations, into a single 4D space/time representation?

no change

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?

no change

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.

no change

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)?

no change

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?

no change

6.9. For Cadastral transactions, how far in time do buyers need to make a search to ensure the title or deed is legal?

no change

6.10. Are there object classes in the registration that require both real-world (or valid) times and database load (or system) times, i.e. bi-temporal support?

no change

6.11. Any other temporal issues?

no

7. RIGHTS, RESTRICTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (RRRs) - Status 2022

This section refers to the **RRRs and their registration at the LA system**. At a vast majority of the countries, the restrictions and the responsibilities are not registered at the LAS.

7.1. Please provide the range of RRRs on 3D parcels. If there is an online depository, provide the link.

Example: apartment (strata title) - ownership, easement, mortgage

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)

Yes, strata title

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

7.7. What applications do you foresee for 3D land administration?

Integration with BIM, integration with 3D spatial plans, improved valuation models,

7.8. Are the administrative source documents (source of RRRs) title or deed based?

Title

7.9. Who is responsible for the correctness of the specified 3D boundaries in spatial source documents (which authority)?

Surveying and mapping authority

7.10. Is registration of 3D parcels done inside the cadastral mapping agency, the land registry or elsewhere?

Cadastral Mapping agency

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?

Yes, no

7.13. Is the 3D registry separate or integrated with the 2D registry?

Separate

7.14. Any other RRR issues?

No

7. RIGHTS, RESTRICTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (RRRs) - Expectations 2026

This section refers to the **RRRs and their registration at the LA system**. At a vast majority of the countries, the restrictions and the responsibilities are not registered at the LAS.

7.1. Please provide the range of RRRs on 3D parcels. If there is an online depository, provide the link.

No change

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 change

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 change

7.4. Are there RRRs that are only allowed in 3D (and not valid for 2D)

No change

7.5. Is there specific legislation (laws, regulations) defining 3D RRR types? If so, provide details, e.g. references to documents/ articles.

No change

7.6. Can 3D sub-surface/above-surface parcel be owned by someone other than the person owning the land parcel?

No change

7.7. What applications do you foresee for 3D land administration?

We hope some of the foreseen applications in 2022 will be operational in 2026.

7.8. Are the administrative source documents (source of RRRs) title or deed based?

No change

7.9. Who is responsible for the correctness of the specified 3D boundaries in spatial source documents (which authority)?

No change

7.10. Is registration of 3D parcels done inside the cadastral mapping agency, the land registry or elsewhere?

No change

7.11. Are 3D registrations handled by the same organisation that handles traditional (2D) land administration?

No change

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 change

7.13. Is the 3D registry separate or integrated with the 2D registry?

No change

7.14. Any other RRR issues?

No

8. THE CADASTRAL DATABASE (Digital Cadastral Database - DCDB) - Status 2022

This section refers to the **structure and functionalities of the cadastral database**.

8.0. Is the database schema LADM based?

No

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)?

2D polygons + heights

8.3. If so, how are they presented on cadastral “maps” (including screen presentations)?

For internal use (@SMA) there is a 3D viewer for buildings and building parts. Public viewers include only building polygons.

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?

No

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, ..)?

Internal: 3D viewing app, selection, transparency

External: no viewing available

8.8. What Spatial DBMS software do you use? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

No

8.9. Do you have any validation rules for 3D representation in the database?

No

8.10. What (GIS/CAD) software is used for updating, editing, analysis, and visualization of the cadastral data? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

Software developed specially for slovenian cadastre. Simple 3D capabilities (3D viewer for building parts).

8.11. What web software is used for remote data access/distribution and visualization? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

Dedicated software. No

8.12. Is your DCDB organised as Multi-Layers or Object Oriented or some other data model?

Object oriented

8.13. How do you query 3D objects in your DCDB?

No 3D objects in the DCDB

8.14. Is it possible to query neighbourhood parcels to a 3D object, vertically as well as horizontally?

Horizontally yes, vertically also, but this would require more complex analysis

8.15. Any other DCDB issues?

No

8. THE CADASTRAL DATABASE (Digital Cadastral Database - DCDB) - Expectations 2026

This section refers to the **structure and functionalities of the cadastral database**.

8.0. Is the database schema LADM based?

No change

8.1. Does the DCDB contain representation of 3D parcels (in any form)?

Yes

8.2. If so, how are they represented (in the DCDB)?

3D volumes

8.3. If so, how are they presented on cadastral “maps” (including screen presentations)?

As 3D volumes

8.4. Are there possibilities to store geometry of 3D parcels in the DCDB?

Yes

8.5. Is it possible to manage a 3D topological structure in the DCDB?

Yes

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?

Yes

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, ..)?

Using 3D web application

8.8. What Spatial DBMS software do you use? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

3D enabled DBMS

8.9. Do you have any validation rules for 3D representation in the database?

Yes

8.10. What (GIS/CAD) software is used for updating, editing, analysis, and visualization of the cadastral data? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

Dedicated software with 3D capabilities (validate, manage, analyse)

8.11. What web software is used for remote data access/distribution and visualization? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

Dedicated software

8.12. Is your DCDB organised as Multi-Layers or Object Oriented or some other data model?

Object oriented

8.13. How do you query 3D objects in your DCDB?

Using spatial queries using 3D functions

8.14. Is it possible to query neighbourhood parcels to a 3D object, vertically as well as horizontally?

Yes

8.15. Any other DCDB issues?

No

9. PLANS OF SURVEY (INCLUDING FIELD SKETCHES) - Status 2022

This section poses questions about the data acquisition process and **cadastral survey plans**.

9.1. Do the survey plans carry 3D parcel representations?

Yes (building units)

9.2. If so, how are they represented?

As 2D polygons + heights

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.

a) yes, b) yes, c) yes, d) no, e) yes

<https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2022-01-0786?sop=2022-01-0786>

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....?

GeoJSON

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)?

Intersection with outer shell is checked, heights of storeys are checked

9.8. Do you have examples of (prototype or production) 3D survey plans available?

Yes

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, ...)?

Terrestrial surveying

9.11. What software do you use for creating and processing survey plans? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

Usually CAD, no 3D

9.12. Can 3D parcels be subdivided, consolidated or nullified?

Yes

9.13. Is there any existing technical circular or directive to assist Surveyors in 3D data collection in the field?

No

9.14. Are the surveyors required to undertake a field survey for 3D cadastral data?

Yes

9.15. Are building construction plans used to compile 3D cadastral information for apartments?

Yes, is available, they are used for starting point. The building still has to be measured though.

9.16. Is 2D/3D field survey done by private licensed surveyors or by government surveyors?

Private

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.

For each building the surveyor prepares the plans. This documentation is then used to update DCDB.

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)?

Yes

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.?)

The geometries are submitted in GeoJSON with no additional elements.

9.21. Are authoritative cadastral surveys carried out by government surveyors or private licensed surveyors or both?

Private

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)?

Coordinates

9.23. How much time does it usually take for a subdivision process to complete?

Engineering part (company): pre-measurements, official invitation , field work (2 weeks-1 month),
Administration part (SMA): verification, official decision (1-2 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.?)

DCDB

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)?

For land cadastre the a axis of standard ellipses: 4 cm for new surveys. For older data the quality varies from few cm to few meters somewhere. For buildings 4 cm positional and 1m² for areas

9.26. Any other survey plan issues?

The quality of cadastral maps is very heterogeneous due to different origins

9. PLANS OF SURVEY (INCLUDING FIELD SKETCHES) - Expectations 2026

This section poses questions about the data acquisition process and **cadastral survey plans**.

9.1. Do the survey plans carry 3D parcel representations?

No change

9.2. If so, how are they represented?

As 3D volumes

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 change

9.4. Is sketch level allowed (low geometric quality, but in principle enough to indicate the 3D object)?

No change

9.5. Is it possible to define a 3D parcel by referring to other 3D real world objects/ topography (and not specifying coordinates)?

No change

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....?

CityGML or other 3D enabled format

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)?

Additional checks (closed volume, overlap)

9.8. Do you have examples of (prototype or production) 3D survey plans available?

No change

9.9. Are any reference objects visible on the survey plan (e.g. real buildings, roads, that is 3D topography)?

No change

9.10. What form of 3D data acquisition is used (CAD, terrestrial surveying, sketches, stereo/oblique images, laser scanning, ...)?

Terrestrial surveying, scanning

9.11. What software do you use for creating and processing survey plans? Any 3D capabilities included and used?

3D CAD software

9.12. Can 3D parcels be subdivided, consolidated or nullified?

No change

9.13. Is there any existing technical circular or directive to assist Surveyors in 3D data collection in the field?

Yes

9.14. Are the surveyors required to undertake a field survey for 3D cadastral data?

No change

9.15. Are building construction plans used to compile 3D cadastral information for apartments?

No change

9.16. Is 2D/3D field survey done by private licensed surveyors or by government surveyors?

No change

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.

No change

9.18. Do you show dimensions or isometric views of 3D parcels on survey plans (do you also store this in a database)

No change

9.19. Do the cadastral survey plans differentiate between different types (e.g. volumetric plans, building plans and standard 2D plans)?

No change

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.?)

Only digital data is submitted

9.21. Are authoritative cadastral surveys carried out by government surveyors or private licensed surveyors or both?

No change

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)?

Lines and surfaces

9.23. How much time does it usually take for a subdivision process to complete?

No change

9.24. What is the legal source for cadastral representation (e.g. cadastral plans, or DCDB or index plans or descriptive sketch/text etc.?)

No change

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)?

No change

9.26. Any other survey plan issues?

No

10. DISSEMINATION OF 3D LAND ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION - Status 2022

This section refers to the **dissemination of 3D LA-related information** and the advances in this domain.

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, please provide the link and refer it includes 3D data?

<https://ipi.eprostor.gov.si/jv/>

10.2. Are there specific file formats or standards used to distribute 3D LA/ Cadastral information?

(e.g. LandXML, CityGML, BIM/IFC, 3D pdf,...)

No

10.3. Are there specific cartographic styling rules for representing 3D cadastral plans, or to represent 3D cadastral objects on 2D cadastral maps?

No

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?

No

10.5. Is the 3D Cadastral information accessible in integrated manner with the 2D Cadastral information?

No

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)

No

10.8. Are 2D/3D cadastral data available to the general public or just to the relevant parties?

General public

10.9. Any other 3D cadastral information dissemination issues?

No

10. DISSEMINATION OF 3D LAND ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION - Expectations 2026

This section refers to the **dissemination of 3D LA-related information** and the advances in this domain.

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, please provide the link and refer it includes 3D data?

No change

10.2. Are there specific file formats or standards used to distribute 3D LA/ Cadastral information?

(e.g. LandXML, CityGML, BIM/IFC, 3D pdf,...)

CityGML

10.3. Are there specific cartographic styling rules for representing 3D cadastral plans, or to represent 3D cadastral objects on 2D cadastral maps?

Yes

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?

Yes, yes

10.5. Is the 3D Cadastral information accessible in integrated manner with the 2D Cadastral information?

Yes

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)?

Yes

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)

No change

10.8. Are 2D/3D cadastral data available to the general public or just to the relevant parties?

No change

10.9. Any other 3D cadastral information dissemination issues?

No

11. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - Status 2022

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).

11.1. What is the smallest 2D and 3D parcel that is present/ allowed to be registered in the land administration?

1 square meter

11.2. What is the largest 2D and 3D parcel that is present allowed to be registered in the land administration?

No limit

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 land parcels ~ 500 - 1000 sq. m, 3D are typical apartment units (50 - 200 sq. m)

11.4. How many 2D and 3D parcels do you currently have in your land administration?

6 million

11.5. Which year did you start registering 3D parcels in the land administration?

According to legislation from 2000 in cadastre, before they were registered as floor plans in land registry

11.6. What is the ratio of 3D parcels in rural vs. urban areas?

Almost all in urban

11.7. Please specify names of cities or towns or suburbs or regions or locations where there are significant numbers of 3D parcels.

Capital Ljubljana, (buildings, building units)

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

6 million, 800 000 (strata title units), 2 million

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)?

They are all related to buildings and building parts

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).

90 million sq. meters

11.11. Any other interesting statistical fact(s)?

No

11. STATISTICAL INFORMATION - Expectations 2026

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).

11.1. What is the smallest 2D and 3D parcel that is present/ allowed to be registered in the land administration?

No change

11.2. What is the largest 2D and 3D parcel that is present allowed to be registered in the land administration?

No change

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,...)

No change

11.4. How many 2D and 3D parcels do you currently have in your land administration?

No change

11.5. Which year did you start registering 3D parcels in the land administration?

No change

11.6. What is the ratio of 3D parcels in rural vs. urban areas?

No change

11.7. Please specify names of cities or towns or suburbs or regions or locations where there are significant numbers of 3D parcels.

No change

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

No change

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)?

No change

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).

No change

11.11. Any other interesting statistical fact(s)?

No

12. REFLECTION

This section is only relevant in case also one of the previous questionnaires for your jurisdiction (2010, 2014 and/ or 2018) was completed (otherwise skip this section).

12.1. Compared to the 2010, 2014, 2018 and 2022 expectations, which 3D land administration developments did go faster than expected?

Changing the information system

12.2. Same question, but now, which developments did go slower than expected?

Changes to core definition of real property (still only 2D)

12.3. If some (limited) form of 3D Land administration functionality has become available, what are the observed benefits? And for who?

Clarification of ownership for owners, correction of errors

12.4. What are the (top 3) challenges of issues to be addressed to realize further 3D Land administration progress?

Integration with BIM, extending support for more complex 3D geometries of building units (not just extrusions), adding a definition of a "true" volumetric 3D parcel (in addition to strata title and building right) into the legislation.

12.5. In case of not, yet, fully operational status, were there any 3D LA/ Cadastre registration pilots to take steps towards a more complete implementation?

Yes, mostly related to the adoption of BIM in AEC and using this data in 3D LA registration processes.

12.6. In case of known legal barriers, have there been made progress in creating and adopting new legislation to support 3D land administration?

Not yet. The basic real property is still defined as 2D object.

12.7. Any other reflections?

no

13. OTHER ISSUES

At this section, 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) and your contact details.

13.1. Country (State, Province)

Slovenia

13.2. Name/ Surname

Jernej Tekavec

Function/ Position

Assistant

Organization

Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering

13.3. Contact details/ Address

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Email & telephone

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13.4. Other issues

no

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