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## ASPECTS OF RESTORING THE EXTENT VILLAGE, TOWN AND CITY COUNCILS AND ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL UNITS FOR STATE LAND CADASTRE

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*The necessity of manufacturing electronic cadastral maps, plans, digital raster - that meet modern requirements - in order to restore the boundaries of village, town and city councils and boundaries of settlements for the state land cadastre.*

**Keywords:** *land reform, the boundaries of councils and localities legitimate card, Land Register.*

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### **Statement of the problem**

Land reform in the country needs a clear and reliable data of the State Land Cadastre (SLC). Accounting basis is a mapping document that contains a graphic representation of the location of a specific geospatial object. At the time this document is indexed cadastral maps (plans) as part of the cadastral map (plan). The basis of the compilation of the index cadastral maps (plans) on paper laid planning - mapping materials limits areas of rural, town and city councils and municipalities.

Land reform involves the gradual transition to automated SLC and time puts high demands on hardware and software, accuracy and clarity of the

boundaries of land use mapping. In practice, the administrator created an automated system SLC (ASVDZK) do not currently provide statutory components of the SLC, the reliability of the data is constantly changing arbitrarily geographic space index cadastral maps, cadastral plans, land and so on.

Due to the difference of spatial data index cadastral maps (plans) on paper, electronic (digital) cadastral maps (plans), digital raster there was an urgent need for the creation of electronic (digital) cadastral maps (plans) that meet modern requirements (standards, technologies, etc.) and have been legally legitimate.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Theoretical issues, practical design implementation of land

reform in Ukraine and the current state and prospects SLC were and are the subject of research scientists, including L.Y. Nowakowski, D.S. Good-natured, A.M. Tretyak, M.G. Degree, A.G. Martin, L.D. Grekova, V.P. Horbulin, V.P. Ershov, M.I. Opara, P.F. Zolkiewski, A.G. Davlyud and a number of others. However, with the introduction ASVDZK the creation of legal and legitimate electronic ( digital) cadastral maps (plans ), their rationale, methodology development remain controversial, was developed and need further research in this area.

### ***The purpose of the article***

Highlighting the gradual transition to automated SLC, based on the legal and legitimate original cartographic items inventory of farms, state forests, land for other purposes, a legally - a legitimate index cadastral maps in electronic (digital) form and on paper geospace administrative - territorial units (district) in the context of the establishment of the outer limits of settlements, areas of village and city councils.

### ***The main material***

The question of chronology setting limits areas of rural , town and city councils and municipalities . SLC geo-spatial object is an object of the real world that is characterized by a specific location on Earth and is defined in the installed system space-time coordinates. SLC by creating appropriate state geodetic and cartographic basis. Cartographic base SLC only for the formation and maintenance of urban cadastre and other natural resources inventories [1].

Index cadastral maps (plans) as part of cadastral maps (plans) - mapping document showing a graphic representation of the location of the boundaries of certain areas.

With the adoption of the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR "On Land Reform" at the end of 1990 [2], these legislative acts, decrees of the President of Ukraine , there was a need for land management projects on state land cadastre based on the latest technologies and meet the requirements of the time. Spatial basis was the formation of areas and define the boundaries of village councils and municipalities [3].

In accordance with Art. 133 of the Constitution of Ukraine administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine consists of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions and districts, towns, districts in cities, towns and villages. According to the Decree pryzydyi by the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR approved the Regulations on the procedure for resolving administrative and territorial division of the Ukrainian SSR on March 12, 1981 № 1654 -X {As amended by the Law N 4865 -VI (4865-17) of 24.05.2012, BD, 2013, N17, Article 150} - a position currently has a legally lehityvne . Administrative - territorial units Ukrainian MS are: region, district, city to city, towns, village council, village and village. Therefore, the object of the study area is taken village, town and city councils and municipalities intermountain region Transcarpathian region.

Documentation SLC is within the area of village, town , city, district councils, regions, Republic of Crimea and Ukraine as a whole [ 4].

Graphic setting limits areas of rural, town and city councils based on the

materials inventory of all categories [2], which agreed farm managers and heads of the relevant councils. Work to establish the boundaries of the Soviets carried out in accordance with terms of reference agreed with the management of land use of the regional executive committee.

The boundaries of areas of rural and town councils were established mainly by teams within and live the tract or linear circuits and earth Timber - in neighborhoods in agreement within their representatives. As a farmer in whose territory operated a village council, its boundaries were established along the border of land use management.

Cartographic materials were manufactured at the "blue" - copy of the original land use plans for farms, state forests, water industry and so the scale of 1: 10,000. Materials establishing the boundaries of village, town and city councils agreed heads of the relevant councils, regional bodies of land use, land management and soil conservation and approved by the district councils of people's deputies. Based on this procedure for the approval and adoption of land use on the graphic (paper-based) setting limits areas of rural and town councils are legally justified and legitimate.

As a legally established graphically (on paper) within the village, town and city councils established boundaries of settlements (villages, towns). "Regulations on land cadastre inventory of human settlements" includes requirements for conducting land operations performance in a legally established within the settlements [5].

Resolution of the Cabinet of ASVDZK [6], the default provisions of the territorial bodies of land resources

[7-8], changes in government regulations CMU [9], the assignment of cadastral plot number [10], identification of real property [11]; order of the State Land Register [12] regulate the SLC, but did not include changes in the boundaries of the territories of village, town and city councils and settlements. Changing the external borders of the territories of village, town and city councils, settlements established by the project land use to establish or change limits and approved by the boards decision, according to their competence.

In accordance with Section 3.3, "Procedure for assigning inventory numbers to land plots" to create index cadastral maps used by planning area boundaries village, town and city councils, planning boundaries of settlements.

Thus, the legal and legitimate basis for geospatial SLC is original archival cartographic documents (polyester, tracing paper, technical reports, etc.).

The procedure for creating an electronic (digital) card outer limits areas village councils. As a result of a comprehensive analysis of archival cartographic documents, decided:

1. The basis is to territorial-administrative unit (district) in difficult terrain (mountainous region), controversial questions concerning the outer limits at the local council level, a wide range of land use on land categories.

This raw data is responsible Mizhgirya region: which borders the Lviv and Ivano -Frankivsk oblasts, Volovetskogo, Svalyavsky, Irshavskoye, Khustskyy and Tyachevsky area within the Transcarpathian region, it consists of 22 rural and intermountain village council; mountain of difficult terrain, the accounting According to the area

represented by the various categories of land and land users, there are areas of concern in terms of boundary disputes councils and municipalities, spatial credential mapping materials specified in the local coordinate system and the coordinate system IC -63.

2. Develop a legal and legitimate card in an electronic (digital) form of the establishment of the outer limits of rural areas and intermountain village council intermountain region Transcarpathian region on the scale of 1: 10,000, and erected intermountain area map in scale 1: 50,000 as the territory of the administrative -territorial unit (region).

Prerequisite for the creation of maps is to use original cartographic materials, namely:

- Project on the graphical boundaries of rural areas, intermountain village council, setting (changing) limits of settlements;
- legally - legitimate tracings, Lavsans farm land use, land use tablets forestry, public acts of land use;
- Technical Reports correction routine materials farms intermountain region and adjacent areas, establishing the boundaries of graphic village, town councils intermountain region, state certificate issuing State Forestry within the intermountain region and adjacent districts, state certificate issuing National Park "Sinevir" intermountain region, technical reports in relation to materials and converting the coordinates of points outside the boundaries intermountain region and adjacent areas, the original field of materials engineering and geodetic survey).

Digital model card (CMC) was established in the program Digitals 5.0 with reference to the existing planning state geodetic network in Ukraine.

Scanning cartographic material carried on the scanner A1.

Create CMC performed in the following order:

1. Scanning originals cartographic materials (tracing paper, Lavsans farm land use, land use tablets forestry, public acts of land use);
2. Orientation scanned cartographic materials on the existing digital grid in the scale of 1: 10,000.
3. A set of turning points outside the boundaries of land use scanned material for field measurements, technical report format xls.
4. Insert typed coordinates generated files oriented scanned maps.
5. Analysis of CMC, adjusting possible technical errors when creating cartographic materials and the introduction of turning points.
6. Electronic maps by tracing paper maps. Processing of CMC with determining the length of lines, plane coordinate external borders, in terms of total area and village councils in the scale of 1: 10,000.
7. Create Pivot CMC administrative - territorial units (intermountain region) in scale 1: 50,000.

CMC developed area in the scale of 1: 50,000 and breakdown of village councils in the scale of 1: 10,000 is compared with the data ASVDZK, statistical reporting on the F - 6-zem, digital raster and found significant differences in linear measurements, the outer limits of the territories, the total area land use. Digital screens are deviations from legal - boundaries of legitimate land use maps of territorial administrative units (district) and village councils. However, they have not been confirmed by field engineering and geodetic survey and approved in accordance with current legislation.

Conclusions. Electronic (Digital) card ASVDZK digital screens do not have confirmation that void. Summary transformed and reduced to a single State geodetic coordinate system planning and legitimate archival cartographic material most accurately meet the technical reports of their creation.

The primary task of ensuring clarity SLC operation, except amendments, supplements, development of innovative legislative and regulatory acts and putting them into action, there is an urgent need to create legally - legitimate electronic (digital) cadastral maps.

As a result of this work is established:

1. Index maps (plans) administrative - territorial units (district) and village councils intermountain region, we have developed electronic (digital) form to legally - legitimate archival materials do not match:

- index map (plan) used by the administrator SLC. The difference is in the area of 277.2608 hectares: spatial area created by the archival materials in electronic card 116616.6608 ha, according to the administrator SLC - 116,383.4 hectares;

- Digital Raster developed in recent years on the basis of aerial photography. The difference in the scale of the plan is up to 250 m.

2. Summary transformed and reduced to a single State geodetic coordinate system legitimate archival planning - mapping materials most accurately meet the technical reports of their creation. Accuracy - up to 0.05 %.

3. Index maps (plans) administrative - territorial units (district) and village councils intermountain district administrator SLC is not legally - legit-

imate unreasonably with breach used in statistical reports (Form № 6 - earth).

Based on the foregoing proposed:

1. A method for the development of the index map (plan) and to legitimize its use within the state. With this as a basis to take legal - legitimate archival original cartographic items.

2. Digital screens to bring them into a state of compliance with acceptable errors and conduct the established procedure approvals to use as a visual material.

3. Prepare index cards (plans) in accordance with developed technique. With this as a basis to administrative - territorial unit (district) after setting limits (index maps (plans) village, town and city councils within it.

4. Develop the change in the index maps (plans) and statistical reports for the purpose of laying the methodological basis for the development of a legal act.

5. Legitimate base for this mapping are the original documents inventory of farms, state forests, land for other purposes.

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- Обґрунтовується необхідність виготовлення електронних кадастрових карт, планів, цифрових растрів - які відповідають сучасним вимогам – з метою відновлення меж сільських, селищних, міських рад та меж населених пунктів для ведення державного земельного кадастру.*
- Ключові слова:** *земельна реформа, межі рад та населених пунктів, легітимні карти, земельний кадастр.*
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- Обосновывается необходимость изготовления электронных кадастровых карт, планов, цифровых растров - которые отвечают современным требованиям – с целью возобновления границ сельских, поселковых, городских советов и границ населенных пунктов для ведения государственного земельного кадастра.*
- Ключевые слова:** *земельная реформа, границы советов и населенных пунктов, легальные карты, земельный кадастр.*
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