МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ГЕОДЕЗИИ И КАРТОГРАФИИ
(МИИГАиК)

Заочный факультет
Кафедра лингвистики

**ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ**

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Действителен: с 21.07.2025 по 14.10.2026

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Проректор
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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) «Б1.О.04 ДЕЛОВОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Уровень высшего образования: магистратура

Направление подготовки: 21.04.02 Землеустройство и кадастры

Направленность(профиль) подготовки: Землеустройство и кадастры

Квалификация (степень) выпускника: магистр

Форма обучения: заочная

Год набора (приема на обучение): 2024

Срок получения образования: 2 года 4 месяца(-ев)

Объем: в зачетных единицах: 3 з.е.
в академических часах: 108 ак.ч.

Москва, 2024

Разработчики:

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Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 21.04.02 Землеустройство и кадастры, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки от 11.08.2020 № 945

Согласование и утверждение

№	Подразделение	Ответственное лицо	ФИО	Виза	Дата, протокол (при наличии)
1	Заочный факультет	Председатель Учебно-методической комиссии	Литвиненко М. В.	Рассмотрено	15.02.2024, № 1

Содержание

1. Цель и задачи освоения дисциплины (модуля)

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

3. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП

4. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

5. Содержание дисциплины
   5.1. Разделы, темы дисциплины и виды занятий
   5.2. Содержание разделов, тем дисциплины и формы текущего контроля

6. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля

7. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

8. Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации

9. Материально-техническое и учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины
   9.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы
   9.2. Профессиональные базы данных и ресурсы «Интернет», к которым обеспечивается доступ обучающихся
   9.3. Программное обеспечение и информационно-справочные системы, используемые при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине
   9.4. Оборудование и технические средства обучения

10. Методические указания по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

1. Цель и задачи освоения дисциплины (модуля)

Цель освоения дисциплины - Цель учебной дисциплины заключается в получении обучающимися теоретических знаний о функционировании языка и его возможностях в рамках новой парадигмы коммуникации – с целью добычи и поиска новых знаний. Основная цель преподавания языка для неязыковых направлений формулируется как «повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами, а также для дальнейшего самообразования».

Задачи изучения дисциплины:

- формирование четкого представления о требованиях, вытекающих из нового социального заказа на специалиста инновационного типа – такого профессионала, который способен эффективно применять коммуникативные умения при общении на неродном языке, для нахождения и использования информации на другом языке, а также для обеспечения процесса непрерывного самообразования;;
- формирование четкого представления о требованиях, вытекающих из квалификационной характеристики специалиста, которым обучающийся собирается стать, то есть с учетом конкретных потребностей конкретных дисциплин, специальностей и направлений;;
- освоение навыков самообучения, рациональных способов изучения материала, собственного целеполагания и планирования, осознание своих качеств как обучающегося и как индивидуальности, умение находить пробелы и сильные стороны в знаниях, в идеале – формирование своего собственного образовательного стиля (включающего самоанализ, самоконтроль, самореализацию). В целом, это также относится и к повышение общей культуры студента;;
- формирование умений применять иноязычную коммуникативную компетенцию в изучении основных сфер речевой деятельности при изучении иностранных языков (говорения, чтения, аудирования и письма)..

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

Компетенции, индикаторы и результаты обучения

УК-4 Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия

УК-4.1 Устанавливает и развивает профессиональные контакты в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности, включая обмен информацией и выработку единой стратегии взаимодействия

Знать:

УК-4.1/Зн1 коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и
профессионального взаимодействия

Уметь:

УК-4.1/Ум1 Устанавливать и развивать профессиональные контакты в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности

Владеть:

УК-4.1/Нв1 Техниками установления профессиональных контактов, в том числе на иностранных языках

УК-5 Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия

УК-5.2 Выстраивает социальное профессиональное взаимодействие с учетом особенностей основных форм научного и религиозного сознания, деловой и общей культуры представителей других этносов и конфессий, различных социальных групп

Знать:

УК-5.2/Зн1 Основные формы научного и религиозного сознания, деловой и общей культуры представителей других этносов и конфессий, различных социальных групп

Уметь:

УК-5.2/Ум1 Выстраивать социальное профессиональное взаимодействие с учетом особенностей различных культур

Владеть:

УК-5.2/Нв1 Навыками предупреждения социальных и профессиональных конфликтов на почве религиозных и этноконфессиональных различий

3. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП

Дисциплина (модуль) Б1.О.04 «Деловой иностранный язык» относится к обязательной части образовательной программы и изучается в семестре(ах): 1, 2, 3.

В процессе изучения дисциплины студент готовится к решению типов задач профессиональной деятельности, предусмотренных ФГОС ВО и образовательной программой.

4. Объем дисциплины (модуля) и виды учебной работы

Период обучения	Общая трудоемкость (часы)	Общая трудоемкость (ЗЕТ)	Лекционные занятия (часы)	Практические занятия (часы)	Самостоятельная работа (часы)	Промежуточная аттестация (часы)
1 триместр (установочная сессия)	36	1	4		32	
2 триместр (зимняя сессия)	36	1		4	32	
3 триместр (летняя сессия)	36	1		4	28	Зачет с оценкой (4)
Всего	108	3	4	8	92	4

5. Содержание дисциплины (модуля)

5.1. Разделы, темы дисциплины и виды занятий

(часы промежуточной аттестации не указываются)

Наименование раздела, темы	Всего	Лекционные занятия	Практические занятия	Самостоятельная работа	Планируемые результаты обучения, соотнесенные с результатами освоения программы
Раздел 1. Научно-ориентированная иноязычная коммуникация с учетом отраслевой специализации	**36**	**4**		**32**	УК-4.1 УК-5.2
Тема 1.1. Лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности жанров научного стиля изложения в устной и письменной разновидностях речи.	36	4		32	
Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированный перевод в научной сфере с учетом отраслевой специализации	**36**		**4**	**32**	УК-4.1 УК-5.2
Тема 2.1. Основы теории перевода узкоспециальных текстов.	36		4	32	
Раздел 3. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии в иноязычной научно-исследовательской деятельности специалиста	**32**		**4**	**28**	УК-4.1 УК-5.2
Тема 3.1. Использование иноязычных информационно-коммуникационных ресурсов Интернета для научно-исследовательской работы в условиях межкультурной коммуникации (сетевые лексикографические источники)	32		4	28	
Итого	**104**	**4**	**8**	**92**	

5.2. Содержание разделов, тем дисциплин и формы текущего контроля

Раздел 1. Научно-ориентированная иноязычная коммуникация с учетом отраслевой специализации

Тема 1.1. Лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности жанров научного стиля изложения в устной и письменной разновидностях речи.

Речевые стратегии и тактики устного и письменного предъявления информации по теме научного исследования в конкретной отрасли специализации (передача фактической информации, эмоциональной оценки сообщения, логико-композиционная структура жанров научного стиля речи). Иноязычная терминология сферы деятельности (подъязыка). Речевые модели описания структур и систем, дефиниций.Лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности профессиональных текстов на иностранном языке по программе специализации.

Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированный перевод в научной сфере с учетом отраслевой специализации

Тема 2.1. Основы теории перевода узкоспециальных текстов.

Эквивалентность и адекватность перевода, переводческие трансформации, лексические, грамматические и стилистические особенности перевода текстов научной тематики, компенсация потерь при переводе, контекстуальные замены, многозначность терминов, словарное и контекстное значение слова. Перевод текстов по тематике изучаемой отрасли с иностранного языка на русский.

Текущий контроль

Вид (форма) контроля
Контрольная работа

Раздел 3. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии в иноязычной научно-исследовательской деятельности специалиста

Тема 3.1. Использование иноязычных информационно-коммуникационных ресурсов Интернета для научно-исследовательской работы в условиях межкультурной коммуникации (сетевые лексикографические источники)

Перевод текстов по тематике изучаемой отрасли с иностранного языка на русский.

6. Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации

Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации регламентируется локальными нормативными актами Университета:

- Положением о формах, периодичности, порядке текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по основным образовательным программам высшего образования – программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры в федеральном государственном бюджетном образовательном учреждении высшего образования «Московский государственный университет геодезии и картографии», п.6 «Организация и проведение промежуточной аттестации».
- Положением о порядке осуществления образовательного процесса, проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся с применением электронного обучения и дистанционных образовательных технологий в федеральном государственном бюджетном образовательном учреждении высшего образования «Московский государственный университет геодезии и картографии», п.8 «Проведение промежуточной аттестации с применением ЭО и ДОТ».

Промежуточная аттестация: Зачет с оценкой, 3 триместр (летняя сессия).

7. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля

Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированный перевод в научной сфере с учетом отраслевой специализации

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-5.2

Тема 2.1. Основы теории перевода узкоспециальных текстов.

Форма контроля/оценочное средство: Контрольная работа

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Translate the text

Air surveys and cadastral maps

There are two ways in which maps may be produced from primary sources. One is by ground survey and the other by air survey, that is by taking measurements from aerial photographs. Points identified on overlapping aerial photographs may be transformed into positions on maps either by mechanical analogue means or through the use of mathematical techniques. The processes, known as photogrammetry, require some ground measurements to be taken in order to establish the precise scale and orientation of any map in relation to the ground data. The quality of modern instrumentation is now so good that in conjunction with computerized techniques and aerial triangulation, the ground control points that must be provided are relatively few. The actual number depends on the size and shape of the area to be mapped, the accuracy required, and the scale of the photography. The latter varies across a photograph since it is equal to the ratio between the focal length of the air survey camera (f) and the flying height of the aircraft (H) above any ground point (h); mathematically:

the scale at any point = f/(H-h).

Since the height of the terrain (h) varies across an area, then so does the scale of the photography.

Photogrammetry can be used to establish a greater density of control points from which it is then possible to compile detailed topographic maps. The outline of features as seen from the air, together with contour lines, can be identified and traced with great ease and economy. Under suitable conditions, photogrammetry can produce maps and measurements that are as accurate or even more accurate than those obtainable by standard ground methods.

While photogrammetric techniques have been extensively used for topographic mapping, they have contributed less to cadastral surveying. In favourable circumstances, for example where there are rice lands with embankments around their edge, terraced hill lands, or land enclosed with well- marked hedges or walls, the photographs may be able to supply all the field detail needed for the cadastre. In other cases this may not be so - for instance in some open field systems where cultivation of the same crops is carried out by different land holders more or less continuously over a wide area, or in some areas under tree cover. The aerial photographs may show temporary detail, for example the divisions of a single field between crops, or details within the survey plot such as minor internal drainage ditches. These should not or need not appear on the cadastral map but may be difficult to distinguish from permanent field boundaries on the photographs.

8. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

3 триместр (летняя сессия), Зачет с оценкой

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-5.2

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Answer the question:

Where did the first cadaster appear, and what was its purpose?

2. Answer the question:

Why is it important to have accurate plot plans?

3. Answer the question:

What types of ownership rights exist?

4. Answer the question:

What is the difference between a cadaster and a land registration system?

5. Answer the question:

What distinguishes a 2D cadaster from a 5D cadaster?

6. Answer the question:

What is a cadaster?

7. Answer the question:

How do cadasters support the land market?

8. Answer the question:

What steps should you take before building a house, and what permits are required?

9. Answer the question:

Why is land zoning important?

10. Answer the question:

Why are property legal relations significant?

11. Answer the question:

In what way has the launching of artificial satellites changed the profession of a surveyor?

12. Answer the question:

Where the first cadaster appeared? What was its purpose?

13. Answer the question:

Why is it important to have correct plot plans?

14. Answer the question:

What zoning categories commonly exist?

15. Answer the question:

How would you define a Land Information System (LIS)?

16. Answer the question:

What is the key component of a land cadastral system?

17. Answer the question:

How would you explain the concept of "land value"?

18. Answer the question:

Why is there a differentiation in legal regimes for land categories?

19. Answer the question:

What are the stages of the contract registration process?

20. Answer the question:

What methods of dispute resolution are you aware of?

21. Look through the text and describe Smart Contracts

Look through the text and describe Smart Contracts (preparation time - 15 min.).

Smart Contracts in Land Legal Relations

Smart contracts are self-executing digital agreements with terms directly embedded into code, which automatically enforce and execute contractual provisions when predefined conditions are met. In the context of land legal relations, smart contracts offer innovative solutions to streamline property transactions, reduce administrative burdens, and enhance transparency and security.

Within land management, smart contracts can automate various processes such as the transfer of

ownership, registration of rights, leasing agreements, and payment settlements. For example, when a buyer completes payment for a property, a smart contract can automatically trigger the transfer of ownership rights in the land registry once verification is confirmed. This reduces the need for intermediaries like notaries or government agencies, accelerates transaction timelines, and minimizes human error.

One of the key advantages of using smart contracts in land relations is increased transparency. Since these contracts are stored on distributed ledger technologies (DLTs) like blockchain, all parties have access to an immutable record of transactions. This ensures that rights and obligations are clear and verifiable at any time, reducing disputes over ownership or contractual terms.

Smart contracts also enhance security through cryptographic techniques that protect data integrity and prevent unauthorized modifications. Their automated nature reduces the risk of fraud or manipulation, which is particularly important in high-value land transactions.

Furthermore, integrating smart contracts with geographic information systems (GIS) allows for precise spatial data management. For instance, boundary adjustments or encumbrance restrictions can be encoded into smart contracts linked to specific geographic coordinates, ensuring accurate enforcement of land use regulations.

Despite their potential benefits, implementing smart contracts in land legal relations faces challenges such as legal recognition of digital agreements, regulatory frameworks, technical complexity, and privacy concerns. Many jurisdictions are still developing laws to recognize and regulate digital signatures and electronic records as legally binding.

In conclusion, smart contracts represent a promising technological advancement in land legal relations by automating processes, increasing transparency, and reducing transaction costs. Their integration into land management systems can lead to more efficient and trustworthy land governance—facilitating smoother property transactions and better protection of rights in the digital era.

22. Look through the text and describe Features of the Legal Regime of Lands of Various Categories

Features of the Legal Regime of Lands of Various Categories

The legal regime of lands of different categories is characterized by specific rules and regulations that determine their use, protection, and management. These categories are established based on the purpose of land allocation, ecological significance, and socio-economic importance. Each category has unique legal features designed to ensure appropriate utilization while preserving their intended functions.

Agricultural lands are primarily designated for farming, livestock breeding, and related activities. Their legal regime emphasizes the protection of agricultural productivity, restrictions on non-agricultural use, and measures to prevent land degradation. Regulations often include limitations on land conversion and requirements for maintaining soil fertility.

Urban lands are allocated for residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructural development. The legal regime governing these lands focuses on urban planning, zoning regulations, building codes, and land use permits. It aims to balance development needs with environmental considerations and community interests.

Protected lands—such as nature reserves, national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries—have a special legal regime aimed at conservation. Use restrictions are strict to preserve biodiversity and natural landscapes. Activities like construction, resource extraction, or any form of development are heavily regulated or prohibited unless explicitly authorized for scientific or environmental purposes.

Forests and water bodies also have distinct legal regimes that regulate their sustainable use. Forest lands are protected through laws that control logging, reforestation, and conservation efforts. Water lands are governed by regulations concerning water rights, pollution control, and aquatic ecosystem preservation.

Land categories such as recreational zones or historical sites have tailored legal regimes to protect their cultural or recreational value. These laws regulate permissible activities to prevent damage or degradation while allowing public access under certain conditions.

The differentiation in legal regimes ensures that each land category's specific purpose is maintained while promoting sustainable use. It also provides mechanisms for monitoring compliance, resolving disputes, and adapting regulations to changing environmental or socio-economic conditions.

In summary, the legal regimes of various land categories are designed to regulate their use according to their designated functions—whether for agriculture, urban development, conservation, or cultural preservation—thus ensuring balanced land management that aligns with national policies and international commitments.

23. Look through the text and describe types of zoning

Some types of zoning.

Residential zones may also combine with commercial zones for mixed-use zones with storefronts and residential units. There may be separate categories for transient housing like hotels or dormitories. It's up to each government body to determine how to categorize zoning and restrict land use.

3.Most land use and zoning laws occur at the local level. The authority to create land use restrictions and zoning law comes from the police powers that are left to each state. The U.S. Constitution gives only limited powers to the federal government. Powers not given to the federal government are left to the states. Each state has the power to pass laws and enforce them as they see fit.

Most states, in turn, delegate zoning and land use authorities to local governments. They believe that local governments are in the best position to manage their own affairs. For that reason, most land use and zoning laws occur at a municipal level.

Land use and zoning attorneys often become very familiar with local laws and regulations. Because the laws are local, there often isn't a great deal of case law interpreting any given ordinance. Attorneys must rely on the plain language of the zoning law or published interpretations of other similar ordinances in order to form arguments for their clients.

24. Look through the text and describe the land classification

Look through the text and describe the land classification (preparation time - 15 min.).

Various Categories of Lands

Lands are classified into different categories based on their designated purpose, ecological significance, and legal regulation. These categories help organize land use, ensure sustainable management, and protect valuable natural and cultural resources. The main categories of lands include:

1. Agricultural Lands

These lands are designated for farming, livestock breeding, and other agricultural activities. They are protected to maintain food security, soil fertility, and rural development. Regulations often restrict non-agricultural use to prevent land degradation and urban encroachment.

2. Urban Lands

Urban lands are allocated for residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructural development

within cities and towns. They are subject to zoning laws, building codes, and urban planning regulations to ensure organized growth and proper land utilization.

3. Protected Lands

This category includes nature reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and other conservation areas. Their primary purpose is environmental protection, biodiversity preservation, and ecological balance. Use restrictions are strict to prevent damage or exploitation.

4. Forests

Forest lands are designated for forestry activities such as timber harvesting, reforestation, and conservation of forest ecosystems. Legal regimes regulate logging practices to promote sustainable use while protecting biodiversity.

5. Water Bodies

Lands occupied by lakes, rivers, ponds, wetlands, and other water bodies fall into this category. They are protected for ecological reasons, water resource management, and flood control purposes.

6. Recreational and Cultural Lands

These include parks, beaches, historical sites, and areas designated for recreation or cultural preservation. Regulations aim to protect their aesthetic or historical value while allowing public access under controlled conditions.

7. Industrial Lands

Allocated for manufacturing plants, warehouses, and other industrial facilities. They are regulated to ensure environmental safety and proper infrastructure development.

8. Special Purpose Lands

This category covers lands designated for specific uses such as military zones, scientific research stations, or government facilities with special legal regimes governing their use.

The classification of lands into these categories helps in effective land management by establishing appropriate legal regimes for each type of land use. It ensures that land resources are utilized efficiently while conserving natural ecosystems and cultural heritage for future generations.

25. Look through the text and describe land administration

Look through the text and describe land administration (preparation time - 15 min.).

The scope of land administration

The term ‘land administration’ refers to the management of information about the ownership, value and use of land and its associated resources. The function of a land administration system is to record, maintain and make available information that can create security of tenure and support the land market.

Ownership is essentially a legal process that depends on ‘title’, that, is the evidence that proves who has the right to property. The way in which rights over land are held is referred to as the system of land tenure, the most common

forms of which are called freehold and leasehold. Freehold provides the owner with the maximum rights permissible within the tenure system; it is subject to a variety of restrictions, for example those imposed by physical planning regulations, and to the right of the State to acquire the land in the overall national interest (sometimes called the right of eminent domain).

Leasehold arises where there is a contractual arrangement under which a landlord (the lessor) grants the right of exclusive occupation of the land to a tenant (the lessee) for an agreed amount of money for an agreed period of

time. Leasehold implies that there is a superior landowner (ultimately the freeholder), though when leases run for 999 years this may seem academic. Although such long leases are now unusual,

periods of up to 99 years are still
common.
All land has a value, although what it is worth depends on what is meant by ‘value’. From a financial perspective, this may relate to the price that would be paid for the
land in an open market sale, the revenue that could be obtained from renting out the use of the land (known as the rental value), the construction costs for a building, or the value assessed for taxation purposes based on parameters such as its area and soil type that may not be directly connected with market prices.

26. Look through the text and find where cadasters are described.

Look through the text and find where cadasters are described. Describe them (preparation time - 15 min.).

Cadasters can be described as juridical (focusing on ownership), fiscal (focusing on land and property values for taxation), land use (recording the different ways in which the land is used) and multi-purpose (serving a
variety of needs). In some countries the term
‘juridical cadastre’ is taken to refer to the land book, although strictly speaking a cadastre should cover the whole of a country while many land book systems
contain details of only those parcels that have been subject to a land transaction. Some cadasters contain relatively few items of information, while others are more complex (for example, see annex II and the contents of the
register in Lithuania). In some cases countries have operated several cadasters, each with a different objective and this has resulted in the same information being registered at least twice.
A key element in many land record systems is the cadastral map or plan. The term ‘plan’ is often used since historically most graphical representations of areas of ownership treat the land as two-dimensional or flat. Cadastral plans serve one of two purposes – to locate areas of land and to provide information about each area. They may provide details about a single parcel of land in
support of a land book entry (in which case they may be called filed plans, title plans, survey plans or even cadastral diagrams); or they may show all the parcels within a given area and thus act as an index to help identify each one of them relative to the others (hence they may be called index or cadastral maps or plans). In some cases the data on index maps are less geometrically
precise than on cadastral plans. In both cases they provide important information on the location, size and shape of the land that is registered.

27. Look through the text and tell about Land Information Systems

Land Information Systems

Land Information Systems (LIS) are integrated digital platforms designed to collect, store, manage, analyze, and distribute spatial and attribute data related to land resources. These systems serve as comprehensive tools for land management, urban planning, environmental protection, and property registration.

The primary purpose of LIS is to facilitate efficient decision-making by providing accurate and up-to-date information about land parcels, boundaries, ownership rights, land use categories, and other relevant spatial data. They enable government agencies, urban planners, surveyors, and the public to access reliable land information quickly and transparently.

Key components of Land Information Systems include geographic information systems (GIS), databases containing cadastral data, remote sensing data, and tools for spatial analysis. These components work together to create detailed digital maps and land records that support various activities such as land registration, zoning regulation enforcement, infrastructure development, and environmental monitoring.

LIS also play a crucial role in ensuring transparency and reducing corruption in land administration

by providing a centralized platform where land transactions and ownership records are securely stored and easily accessible. They help prevent disputes over boundaries or rights by offering clear visualizations and legal documentation.

The implementation of LIS enhances the efficiency of land management processes by automating routine tasks like data updating, reporting, and compliance checks. Additionally, they support sustainable development goals by enabling better planning for resource conservation and urban expansion.

In summary, Land Information Systems are vital technological tools that improve the accuracy, transparency, and efficiency of land management activities. They contribute significantly to sustainable development by providing comprehensive spatial data necessary for informed decision-making in land use planning and resource management.

28. Look through the text and find where zoning is described. What do you know about zoning laws? Describe them

Look through the text and find where zoning is described. What do you know about zoning laws? Describe them (preparation time – 15 min.)

1. Zoning laws divide property use into residential, commercial and industrial uses. Zoning laws and land use restrictions tell landowners what they may do with their property. Typically, they divide the land into residential, commercial and industrial uses. There are often several subdivisions or mixed categories within the three main categories. For example, a residential category may have a subdivision for high-density housing. There may be another category for houses that require large lots and setbacks from the road. Low-density residential zones may have restrictions on home businesses or terms of property rental.
2. Residential zones may also combine with commercial zones for mixed-use zones with storefronts and residential units. There may be separate categories for transient housing like hotels or dormitories. It's up to each government body to determine how to categorize zoning and restrict land use.
3. Most land use and zoning laws occur at the local level. The authority to create land use restrictions and zoning law comes from the police powers that are left to each state. The U.S. Constitution gives only limited powers to the federal government. Powers not given to the federal government are left to the states. Each state has the power to pass laws and enforce them as they see fit.
4. Most states, in turn, delegate zoning and land use authorities to local governments. They believe that local governments are in the best position to manage their own affairs. For that reason, most land use and zoning laws occur at a municipal level.
5. Land use and zoning attorneys often become very familiar with local laws and regulations. Because the laws are local, there often isn't a great deal of case law interpreting any given ordinance. Attorneys must rely on the plain language of the zoning law or published interpretations of other similar ordinances in order to form arguments for their clients.
6. Legal challenges to zoning laws. One of the first U.S. Zoning cases was Village of Euclid, Ohio v Ambler Realty Co. The case upheld the use of zoning laws when the laws serve a legitimate government purpose and do not unreasonably burden the property owner. However, in the Nectow v. City of Cambridge case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that there are instances where a government entity may make a zoning law that is too burdensome or serves no public purpose. Often, the outcome of a case hinges on the particular facts and even the effect of the restriction on the individual property owner. It's critically important for a land use and zoning attorney to build the case on behalf of their client with supporting evidence and legal precedent.

29. Look through the text and describe noncomforting uses of land

Nonconforming Uses

A "nonconforming use" is a use or structure that was legally established but is no longer permitted because zoning regulations have been applied or changed since the use or structure was established. A common example is a residence in a commercial zone. Nonconforming uses may be created

because the local government made a conscious decision to plan for a structure or an area to eventually convert to a different use, such as houses in the downtown.
Changes in state regulations regarding farm and forest lands can create nonconforming uses in rural areas, such as a school near a city in a farm zone. Most zoning ordinances allow continuation of nonconforming uses.
Maintenance and repair of nonconforming structures are usually allowed, but expansion and replacement are often limited or prohibited. Different codes treat replacement in the event of a natural hazard or disaster in different ways. There is generally a provision for replacement of a building that has been destroyed by fire or other disaster, often within one year, but not all codes permit it. A statute guides alteration, restoration, and replacement of nonconforming uses in counties (ORS 215.130). County zoning ordinances must conform to the requirements of the statute. There is no such statute that applies to cities. If your code has provisions for altering or expanding a nonconforming use, it will likely include approval criteria. As with the other types of permits described in this report, be sure to follow the procedures for notice and decision making prescribed in your code, and apply the approval criteria rigorously.

30. Look through the text and describe cadasters and land registration systems

Land Use Permits
Even the smallest communities are faced with land use actions, including variances, conditional uses, zone changes, comprehensive plan map amendments, partitions, and subdivisions. A variance is simply a process to allow an applicant to vary from development standards required by the zoning ordinance — normally setbacks, building height, or other physical dimension.
Most zoning ordinances list uses permitted outright and uses that may be permitted (usually called "conditional uses") in each zone if certain criteria are satisfied. A conditional use permit is issued by the city or county when the applicant has shown the criteria have been met.
A zone change, also known as a zoning map amendment, is a process by which the applicant seeks to amend the zoning map to change the designation on a specific tract. The process is more detailed than for the other types of permits described here, and requires several steps, which are discussed later in this guide. A comprehensive plan map amendment often accompanies a zone change.
Partitions and Subdivisions
These applications deal with property division rather than how the property will be used. These procedures allow parcels to be divided into smaller lots or parcels. The subdivision ordinance is used to process these applications. The subdivision ordinance outlines the process to be followed and in most cases, prescribes specific infrastructure standards such as street width, water, and sewer system requirements, and in some cases, curb, gutter, and sidewalk standards.

31. Look through the text and tell about the Donation of Land Property

Donation of Land Property

The donation of land property is a legal act by which the owner (donor) voluntarily transfers ownership rights of a land parcel to another person or entity (donee) without receiving any compensation. This form of transfer is often used for charitable purposes, religious institutions, educational organizations, or to support community development projects.

Legal regulations governing land donation vary by jurisdiction but generally require the following procedures:

1. Declaration of Intent: The donor must express a clear intention to donate the land, usually through a written agreement or deed.

2. Legal Documentation: The donation must be documented in a formal deed or contract that specifies the details of the land, including its boundaries, legal description, and any conditions attached to the donation.

3. Consent and Capacity: The donor must have legal capacity and must voluntarily agree to the

donation without coercion or undue influence.

4. Registration: The transfer of ownership must be registered with the relevant land registry or cadastral authority to ensure legal recognition and public record.

5. Tax Implications: Depending on local laws, donations may be subject to tax deductions or exemptions, especially if made for charitable purposes.

Benefits of donating land include supporting social causes, reducing estate taxes, and contributing to community development. However, donors should carefully consider potential restrictions or obligations attached to the property and seek legal advice to ensure proper compliance with applicable laws.

In summary, land donation is a significant legal act that facilitates charitable giving and resource redistribution while requiring adherence to formal procedures to ensure validity and transparency.

32. Look through tht text and tell about the granting of temporary rights to use land or buildings

Granting Temporary Rights to Use Land or Buildings Under Specified Conditions

The granting of temporary rights to use land or buildings involves providing an individual or entity with permission to utilize a property for a limited period and under specific conditions, without transferring full ownership rights. Such arrangements are common in various contexts, including leasing, renting, or licensing agreements.

Key features of temporary rights include:

1. Limited Duration: The rights are granted for a predetermined period, which can range from months to several years, depending on the agreement.

2. Specified Conditions: The use of the land or buildings is subject to clearly defined conditions outlined in the agreement. These may include restrictions on the type of activities permitted, maintenance obligations, payment terms, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

3. Legal Documentation: The arrangement is formalized through a contract or lease agreement that specifies the rights and responsibilities of each party, including the scope of use, duration, payment terms (if any), and conditions for termination.

4. Purpose of Use: The agreement clearly states the intended purpose—such as commercial activities, residential use, construction, or events—to ensure proper utilization aligned with legal and zoning requirements.

5. Revocability and Termination: Since these are temporary rights, they can typically be revoked or terminated upon reaching the agreed-upon term or if conditions are violated. Proper procedures for termination are usually included in the contract.

6. Registration and Formalities: Depending on jurisdictional laws, certain agreements may need to be registered with relevant authorities to be legally enforceable.

Granting temporary rights allows landowners or property holders to monetize their assets while retaining ultimate ownership. It also provides tenants or users with access to land or buildings for specific needs without long-term commitments.

In summary, granting temporary rights under specified conditions is a flexible legal mechanism that facilitates controlled use of land or buildings for limited periods while safeguarding the interests of both parties through clear contractual arrangements.

33. Look through the text and tell about property as Collateral for Loans

Property as Collateral for Loans

Property often serves as collateral in financial transactions, providing security for lenders when granting loans. Using property as collateral means that the borrower pledges ownership rights to a specific asset—such as real estate, land, or buildings—to guarantee repayment of the loan.

Key aspects of property used as collateral include:

1. Security for the Loan: The lender has a legal claim to the property until the borrower repays the debt in full. If the borrower defaults, the lender has the right to seize and sell the property through foreclosure or auction to recover the owed amount.

2. Types of Collateral Property: Common collateral includes residential or commercial real estate, land plots, or other valuable assets owned by the borrower.

3. Legal Registration: The pledge or mortgage of property must be properly documented and registered with relevant authorities to establish legal rights and priorities in case of default.

4. Advantages for Borrowers: Using property as collateral often enables borrowers to access larger loans at lower interest rates compared to unsecured borrowing, due to reduced risk for lenders.

5. Risks Involved: Borrowers risk losing their property if they fail to meet repayment obligations. Therefore, it is essential to assess repayment capacity before pledging property as collateral.

6. Legal Framework: The process and regulations governing property collateral are typically outlined in national laws on mortgages, pledges, or security interests, ensuring clarity and protection for both parties.

In summary, property serving as collateral provides a vital mechanism for securing loans, facilitating access to credit while offering lenders assurance of repayment. Proper legal procedures and clear agreements are essential to protect the rights of both borrowers and lenders in such arrangements.

34. Look through the text and explain why property legal relations are vital

The Importance of Property Legal Relations

Property legal relations are fundamental to the functioning of any society and economy. They establish the legal framework for the ownership, use, transfer, and protection of property rights, ensuring clarity, security, and stability in property transactions.

Key reasons why property legal relations are vital include:

1. Legal Certainty and Security: Clear legal rules provide certainty about ownership rights and obligations, reducing disputes and fostering trust among individuals and entities.

2. Facilitation of Economic Activities: Well-defined property rights enable individuals and businesses to invest, develop, and trade assets confidently, promoting economic growth and development.

3. Protection of Property Rights: Legal relations ensure that property owners can defend their rights against unauthorized use or infringement, maintaining social order.

4. Regulation of Use and Transfer: Laws governing property relations specify how properties can be used, leased, sold, or inherited, ensuring proper management and sustainable utilization.

5. Support for Social Justice: Legal frameworks help address issues related to land distribution, access to resources, and equitable ownership, contributing to social stability.

6. Dispute Resolution: Property legal relations provide mechanisms for resolving conflicts over ownership or use rights through courts or arbitration.

In essence, property legal relations form the backbone of societal organization by defining how assets are owned, controlled, and transferred. They are vital for economic development, social stability, and the protection of individual rights.

35. Look through the text and tell about key principles of sustainable management

Sustainable Management of Real Estate Assets

Sustainable management of real estate assets involves overseeing properties in a manner that balances economic performance, environmental responsibility, and social well-being. It aims to maximize the value and functionality of real estate while minimizing negative impacts on the environment and society.

Key principles of sustainable management include:

1. Environmental Responsibility: Implementing energy-efficient systems, reducing waste, conserving water, and utilizing eco-friendly materials to minimize the ecological footprint of properties.

2. Economic Viability: Ensuring that properties generate steady income, maintain or increase their value over time, and are managed efficiently to optimize returns for owners and investors.

3. Social Considerations: Creating safe, accessible, and healthy environments for occupants and the community, promoting social inclusion and well-being.

4. Long-term Planning: Incorporating future-oriented strategies such as adaptive reuse, resilience to climate change, and sustainable development practices to ensure assets remain valuable over time.

5. Regulatory Compliance: Adhering to laws, standards, and certifications related to sustainability (e.g., LEED, BREEAM) to meet legal requirements and enhance credibility.

6. Innovative Technologies: Utilizing smart building systems, renewable energy sources, and digital management tools to improve efficiency and sustainability.

7. Stakeholder Engagement: Involving tenants, investors, local communities, and other stakeholders in decision-making processes to align interests and promote sustainable practices.

Effective sustainable management of real estate assets not only enhances property value but also contributes to environmental conservation and social responsibility. It supports the transition towards greener cities and healthier communities while ensuring economic resilience for property owners and investors.

36. Look through the text and tell about 4D and 5D Cadastre

4D and 5D Cadastre

4D Cadastre refers to a cadastral system that incorporates the dimension of time alongside the traditional three spatial dimensions (length, width, and height). This approach allows for the recording and management of changes in land parcels, ownership, boundaries, and rights over time. It enables stakeholders to track historical data, monitor ongoing developments, and plan for future land use by understanding how properties evolve.

5D Cadastre extends the concept further by integrating a fifth dimension—typically associated with

economic factors such as land value, development costs, or financial transactions. This comprehensive system not only captures spatial and temporal information but also includes economic attributes related to land and property assets.

Key features of 4D and 5D Cadastre include:

- Temporal Data Management: Recording when changes occur in property boundaries, ownership, or rights.
- Dynamic Updating: Allowing real-time or periodic updates to reflect current land status.
- Enhanced Decision-Making: Providing detailed insights for urban planning, land management, taxation, and legal disputes.
- Integration of Economic Data (5D): Linking property values, development costs, or other financial information to support valuation and investment decisions.

Benefits:

- Improved tracking of land use changes over time.
- Better planning and management of land resources.
- Increased transparency and accuracy in property records.
- Support for sustainable development through informed decision-making.

In summary, 4D and 5D cadastres represent advanced systems that enhance traditional cadastral frameworks by incorporating time and economic dimensions, leading to more comprehensive and dynamic land administration.

37. Look through the text and tell about ownership rights

Ownership Rights

Ownership, or "ownership rights," refers to the legal authority and control that an individual or entity has over a property or asset. It grants the owner the right to use, enjoy, transfer, or dispose of the property within the limits set by law.

Key aspects of ownership rights include:

- Right to Use: The owner can utilize the property for personal, commercial, or other lawful purposes.
- Right to Enjoy: The owner can benefit from the property's resources or advantages.
- Right to Transfer: The owner can sell, gift, lease, or otherwise transfer ownership rights to others.
- Right to Dispose: The owner can demolish, modify, or alter the property as desired (subject to legal restrictions).

Types of ownership rights:

- Full Ownership (Fee Simple): Complete control and rights over the property.
- Shared Ownership: Rights held jointly with others (e.g., joint tenancy).
- Limited Ownership: Rights restricted by agreements or legal regulations (e.g., usufruct).

Legal significance:

Ownership rights are protected by law and are enforceable through courts. They form the basis for property transactions, development, and inheritance.

In summary, ownership (ownership rights) embodies the legal rights and control an individual or entity has over a property, serving as a fundamental concept in property law and land management.

38. Look through the text and tell about private, state and municipal ownership

Ownership: private, state, or municipal

Ownership is a fundamental concept in property law that defines the legal rights and control an entity has over a particular asset or property. These rights determine how the property can be used, transferred, or disposed of, and they form the basis for economic activity, social organization, and legal relationships. Ownership can take various forms depending on the entity holding these rights, primarily categorized into private ownership, state ownership, and municipal ownership.

Private Ownership refers to rights held by individuals or private entities. This form of ownership grants the owner full control over the property, including the right to use it for personal or commercial purposes, sell or transfer it to others, lease it, or modify it within legal boundaries. Private ownership is common in residential real estate, private businesses, farms, and other personal assets. It encourages individual investment and development by providing security and incentives for owners to maintain and improve their property.

State Ownership involves assets owned by the government at the national level. These properties are managed for public benefit and include infrastructure such as roads, bridges, military facilities, natural resources like forests and minerals, and public institutions like schools and hospitals. The state owns these assets to serve societal needs, ensure equitable resource distribution, and regulate critical sectors of the economy. State ownership often involves restrictions on use and transfer to protect national interests and public welfare.

Municipal Ownership pertains to properties owned by local government authorities—cities, towns, or districts. These assets include municipal parks, public squares, local roads, water supply systems, public transportation facilities, and community centers. Municipal ownership aims to provide essential services to residents efficiently and sustainably. Local governments manage these assets to meet community needs, promote urban development, and enhance residents' quality of life.

Each type of ownership plays a vital role in societal functioning. Private ownership fosters individual initiative and economic growth; state ownership ensures strategic control over critical resources and infrastructure; municipal ownership focuses on local development and community welfare. The legal framework governing these ownership types ensures clarity of rights, responsibilities, and limitations—crucial for maintaining social order and facilitating economic activities.

In conclusion, ownership can be private, state-owned, or municipally held—each serving distinct purposes within a legal system designed to balance individual rights with societal interests. Understanding these distinctions is essential for effective land management, urban planning, economic development, and legal regulation of property rights across different levels of governance.

39. Look through the text and tell about Land Legal Relations in the Future

Land Legal Relations in the Future

The future of land legal relations is poised to evolve significantly due to technological advancements, environmental challenges, demographic shifts, and changing societal needs. As societies progress, legal frameworks governing land are expected to adapt to ensure sustainable development, efficient resource management, and equitable access.

Key Trends and Developments in Future Land Legal Relations:

1. Digitalization and Smart Land Management
   - Implementation of digital cadastres, blockchain technology, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will enhance transparency, security, and efficiency in land registration and transactions.
   - Smart contracts may automate land deals, reducing bureaucracy and fraud.

2. Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Land Use

- Laws will increasingly incorporate environmental considerations to promote sustainable development.
- Regulations may prioritize conservation, climate adaptation measures, and the protection of natural resources.

3. Land Rights for Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups
- Recognition of customary land rights and indigenous claims will become more prominent, fostering social justice.
- Legal frameworks may evolve to balance development with respect for traditional land uses.

4. Urbanization and Land Use Planning
- As urban areas expand, legal relations will focus on smart zoning, land sharing, and efficient use of space to accommodate growing populations.
- Policies may promote vertical development and mixed-use spaces.

5. Integration of Economic Factors
- The concept of 5D cadastre (including economic data) might become standard, linking land rights with valuation, taxation, and investment analysis.
- This integration will facilitate better land market regulation and resource allocation.

6. Global Cooperation and Cross-Border Land Issues
- International legal frameworks may develop to address transboundary land use conflicts, migration impacts on land rights, and shared natural resources.

7. Legal Adaptation to Emerging Technologies
- Autonomous vehicles, drone surveillance, and AI-driven planning tools will influence land management laws.
- Privacy concerns related to digital mapping and data collection will require new legal protections.

8. Focus on Equity and Access
- Future laws are likely to emphasize equitable access to land for housing, agriculture, and development projects—aiming to reduce inequality.

Conclusion:

Land legal relations in the future will be characterized by increased digitization, sustainability focus, social inclusiveness, and technological integration. Legal systems will need continuous adaptation to address emerging challenges while ensuring that land remains a vital resource for economic growth, environmental health, and social equity. Effective governance in this evolving landscape will be crucial for creating resilient communities and sustainable development pathways.

40. Look through the text and tell about Digitalization and Smart Land Management

Digitalization and Smart Land Management

The advent of digital technologies is transforming land management systems worldwide, leading to the emergence of what is often called "Smart Land Management." This evolution leverages advanced digital tools to improve the accuracy, transparency, efficiency, and sustainability of land-related processes.

Key Aspects of Digitalization in Land Management:

1. Digital Land Registries and Cadastres
- Transition from paper-based records to electronic databases ensures real-time updates, easy access, and secure storage of land ownership, boundaries, and rights information.
- Blockchain technology can enhance security, prevent fraud, and facilitate transparent transactions.

2. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- GIS integrates spatial data with attribute information, enabling detailed mapping, analysis, and visualization of land features.
- Supports urban planning, environmental monitoring, disaster management, and resource allocation.

3. Remote Sensing and Satellite Imagery
- Use of satellites and drones provides up-to-date data on land use changes, deforestation, urban expansion, and natural disasters.
- Enhances decision-making with accurate environmental and infrastructural information.

4. Automated Data Processing and AI
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms analyze large datasets for pattern recognition, predictive modeling, and decision support.
- Automates routine tasks like land valuation or boundary detection.

5. Mobile Technologies and E-Government Platforms
- Mobile apps enable citizens to access land services remotely—such as applying for permits or checking property records.
- E-platforms streamline administrative procedures and improve transparency.

Benefits of Smart Land Management:

- Increased Transparency: Digital records reduce corruption risks by providing clear ownership histories and transaction logs.
- Enhanced Efficiency: Automation accelerates processing times for registration, permits, and planning approvals.
- Better Resource Allocation: Accurate spatial data supports sustainable development and environmental conservation.
- Improved Public Participation: Online platforms facilitate community engagement in land use decisions.
- Disaster Preparedness: Real-time data helps in risk assessment and emergency response planning.

Challenges to Implementation:

- Data Privacy and Security: Protecting sensitive land data from cyber threats.
- Technical Infrastructure: Ensuring widespread access to reliable internet and digital tools.
- Legal Frameworks: Updating laws to accommodate digital records and electronic transactions.
- Capacity Building: Training personnel to operate new technologies effectively.

Conclusion:

Digitalization and smart land management are revolutionizing how land resources are documented, analyzed, and utilized. By integrating cutting-edge technologies like GIS, blockchain, AI, and remote sensing into land governance systems, countries can achieve more transparent, efficient, sustainable, and inclusive land administration—paving the way for smarter cities and resilient communities in the future.

41. Translate the text.

Zoning Map Amendments

” Zone changes involve redesignating property from one zone to another (for example, residential to commercial) on the zoning map. Frequently, a request for a zone change will also involve a comprehensive plan map change, which is described in the next chapter. The zoning map amendment and comprehensive plan amendment are generally combined for review and dealt with at the same hearings.

A zone change is normally a two-hearing process, the first before the planning commission and the second before the city council, board of county commissioners, or county court. It requires that post-acknowledgement plan amendment rules be applied, including notifying District Land Committee DLCD at least 45 days before the first public hearing on the application. This gives DLCD the opportunity to evaluate the proposal and participate in the process. The notice of proposed action must include a form provided by DLCD, the text of the proposed amendment and a map of the affected area. Forms are available online at: www.oregon.gov/LCD/forms.shtml, or may be obtained by contacting DLCD.

A zone change begins when a property owner/applicant submits a completed application together with a map showing the subject property. It is important that a legal description of the property be provided. Once city or county staff determines the application is complete, a hearing is scheduled before the planning commission and the city council. Approval criteria for a zone change are provided in the zoning ordinance.

Typical criteria include:

• A demonstration that the proposed zone will be compatible with surrounding property uses;

• Public services are adequate to serve the proposed use; and

• The change will comply with the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan. For the last criterion listed, a review of relevant provisions of the plan is needed.

42. Translate the text.

Distributed Ledger Technologies in Land Legal Relations

Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs), such as blockchain, are increasingly being explored and implemented in the field of land legal relations to enhance transparency, security, and efficiency in land management processes. Their application offers innovative solutions to longstanding issues related to land registration, ownership verification, transaction security, and data integrity.

In the context of land legal relations, DLTs enable the creation of a decentralized and immutable register of land rights. This digital ledger records all transactions related to land plots—such as ownership transfers, leases, encumbrances, and restrictions—in a transparent manner accessible to authorized stakeholders. Because each transaction is cryptographically secured and validated through consensus mechanisms, the risk of fraud, forgery, or unauthorized alterations is significantly reduced.

One of the key advantages of using DLTs in land relations is the increased transparency and trust among participants. Land registries built on blockchain or similar technologies allow for real-time updates and public verification of rights, which minimizes disputes over ownership boundaries or transaction validity. This can streamline procedures for registering property rights and reduce bureaucratic delays.

Moreover, DLTs facilitate smart contracts—self-executing agreements that automatically enforce terms once predefined conditions are met. In land transactions, smart contracts can automate processes such as payment release upon transfer registration or compliance with zoning regulations. This automation reduces administrative costs and accelerates transaction completion.

The use of DLTs also enhances data security and resilience. Since data is distributed across multiple nodes rather than stored centrally, it becomes highly resistant to hacking or data loss. This decentralization ensures that land records are preserved even if individual nodes fail or are compromised.

Furthermore, integrating DLTs with geographic information systems (GIS) can improve spatial data management by linking digital land records with precise geographic coordinates. This integration supports accurate boundary delineation and helps prevent encroachments or illegal developments.

Despite these benefits, challenges remain in implementing DLTs in land legal relations. These

include regulatory uncertainties, technical complexities, high initial setup costs, and concerns over privacy when sharing sensitive land information publicly. Additionally, legal frameworks need to adapt to recognize digital records as official proof of rights.

In conclusion, Distributed Ledger Technologies hold significant potential to revolutionize land legal relations by providing secure, transparent, and efficient systems for managing land rights and transactions. Their adoption can lead to more reliable land registries, reduced disputes, streamlined procedures, and enhanced trust among stakeholders—paving the way for more effective land governance in the digital age.

43. Translate the text.

Legal Framework for the Protection and Use of Lands of Specially Protected Areas

The legal regulation of the protection and utilization of lands within specially protected areas (SPAs) is a crucial component of environmental law and land management. These areas, which include national parks, nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and other conservation zones, are designated to preserve biodiversity, natural landscapes, and cultural heritage. The legal framework governing these lands aims to balance environmental protection with sustainable use, ensuring that their ecological value is maintained for future generations.

One of the primary features of this legal system is the establishment of specific laws and regulations that define the status, objectives, and permissible activities within SPAs. These legal acts set out the procedures for designation, management, and supervision of protected territories. They also specify restrictions on land use, construction, resource extraction, and other activities that could harm the ecological integrity of these areas.

A key element in the legal regulation is the delineation of rights and responsibilities among various stakeholders—government authorities, local communities, scientific institutions, and private entities. Governments typically appoint specialized agencies or bodies responsible for managing protected lands, enforcing regulations, and monitoring compliance. These agencies have the authority to issue permits or bans on certain activities to prevent illegal exploitation or encroachment.

Legal measures also include establishing protected zones with different levels of restrictions based on ecological sensitivity. For example, strict nature reserves may prohibit all extractive activities, while national parks might allow controlled tourism or scientific research under strict guidelines. This zoning system helps optimize conservation efforts while permitting sustainable use where appropriate.

Furthermore, international agreements and conventions—such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or the Convention on Biological Diversity—often influence national legislation concerning protected lands. Countries incorporate these commitments into their legal frameworks to enhance conservation standards and facilitate international cooperation.

The enforcement aspect involves establishing penalties for violations of protection laws—such as illegal logging, poaching, or unauthorized construction—and mechanisms for dispute resolution. Public awareness campaigns and community involvement are also integral parts of legal strategies to foster local support for conservation efforts.

In conclusion, the legal basis for protecting and utilizing lands within specially protected areas is characterized by comprehensive legislation that defines management principles, enforces restrictions on harmful activities, involves multiple stakeholders in decision-making processes, and aligns with international environmental commitments. This integrated approach aims to preserve biodiversity and natural landscapes while allowing sustainable use that benefits society economically and

culturally.

44. Translate the text.

Cadasters are being recognized as the core of land administration systems. The cadastral map should be able to represent complete and comprehensive spatial information for representing land rights, restrictions and responsibilities (RRRs) on the land parcels. However, until today most of countries around the world use 2D land parcels as the base for their land administration systems. Thus 2D projectional presentation of RRRs on land parcels cannot accommodate complex, overlapping real property so needs to be extended to three-dimensional (3D) space and properties. This is becoming more emphasized with the increasing development of urban areas with complex structures, high-rise buildings and underground infrastructures. The rights of cadastral objects may relate to spaces above or below the Earth's surface. More complex relationships in space can no longer be unambiguously mapped onto the Earth's surface in 2D.

Pressure on the land use, especially in the city centers, has led to dense construction with complex structures with intertwined relationships. In general, registration of rights is possible on parts of the building. However, the spatial representation of the extension of rights often does not exist or it is possibly stratified on two-dimensional representation. In addition, an increasing number of tunnels, underground works and infrastructure objects (e.g. water, gas, electricity, telephone, Internet and other pipe networks) under or above land are not owned by
the owner of the land above or below.

45. Translate the text.

As a general rule, if an identifiable volume of space is or has been subject to a legal transaction or has been recorded as an independent entity in the registers then it constitutes at least one parcel. In practice in many countries in Europe a basic property unit (BPU) consists of only one parcel. Real property registration systems record BPUs and parcels (if they are not the same object) but only some countries identify the portfolio of ownership as a separate entity. Many countries do not register plots as separate parts of parcels.

Each parcel needs a unique identifier so that data concerning the parcel can be given an exclusive reference. The form of this reference varies from country to
country. Within the land book and cadastral systems the identifiers used at present generally reflect historical practice rather than contemporary need. Since almost all land registers and cadasters have been or are being
computerized, two types of identifier can be distinguished – one that is needed internally by the computer and the other that is convenient for human beings.

Postal addresses are used for a variety of purposes in many different applications of which land administration is only one. From a land administration perspective it is however desirable that the address can be used to link data from a variety of sources. In particular the references used in the
land books, in the cadaster, other government agencies and the municipalities / local government authorities should be compatible. No one specific solution is recommended since conditions vary between countries. Just as there is no unique cadastral solution that fits all countries, so there is no unique address system.

46. Translate the text.

Features of Legal Regulation of Land Circulation

The legal regulation of land circulation is a fundamental aspect of land law that governs the processes related to the use, transfer, and management of land resources. It ensures that land transactions and use are conducted within a clear legal framework, promoting stability, security of rights, and sustainable development.

One of the key features of this regulation is its comprehensive nature, encompassing various legal acts such as constitutions, land codes, civil codes, and specific laws on land management. These laws define the rights and obligations of landowners, users, and authorities, establishing procedures

for registration, transfer, lease, inheritance, and other transactions involving land.

Another characteristic is the emphasis on state regulation and control. In many jurisdictions, the state plays a central role in managing land circulation through licensing, registration systems, zoning regulations, and restrictions on certain types of transactions. This helps prevent illegal dealings such as unauthorized sale or encroachment and ensures that land use aligns with national development goals.

The regulation also features a focus on transparency and documentation. Land rights are typically formalized through registration in state cadastres or registries, providing legal certainty to owners and users. This system facilitates efficient transactions by reducing disputes over ownership or boundaries.

Furthermore, the legal regulation of land circulation often incorporates principles of sustainability and environmental protection. Laws may impose restrictions on certain types of land use to preserve ecological balance or prevent overexploitation.

Lastly, the regulation adapts to social and economic needs by allowing various forms of land use—agricultural, urban development, conservation—while maintaining control mechanisms to prevent abuse or illegal activities.

In summary, the features of legal regulation of land circulation include its comprehensive scope, state oversight role, emphasis on transparency and documentation, environmental considerations, and adaptability to social-economic changes. These elements collectively aim to create a balanced system that promotes effective management and sustainable utilization of land resources.

47. Translate the text.

Cadasters and land registration systems

There are various ways in which details about the land may be recorded, reflecting the diverse ways in which land can be viewed. Broadly speaking there have been two approaches, one focusing on its legal aspects and the other
on its fiscal or resource potential. The former, called land registration or the land book system, concentrates on the abstract rights associated with the land.
The latter is the cadasters and often contains more evidence about the physical size and shape of areas, and data on land values or land use. Dual and integrated systems exist, depending on the history of the country concerned.
Land registration is the process of recording rights in land either in the form of a register of deeds and other documents associated with the ownership of the land rights or else in the form of a register of titles to land. The titles registers are supported by maps such as topographic maps that do not necessarily show legal boundaries or cadastral maps, the origins of which often lie in real property taxation rather than land registration.
Land registration is a component of good governance. If wealth is to be generated from land then according to the UNECE report on the Social and Economic Benefits of Good Land Administration (HBP/1998/8, para.5):
"For nations to unlock that wealth requires effective systems of land registration. Good land registration promotes an active land market and productive land use. It makes possible the security of tenure and the development of a mortgage market on which a functioning economy depends."
Land registration provides security of tenure for those whose land is registered. In much of Europe the records of ownership have been maintained in land books, for example the German Grundbuch. Such records identify the piece of land affected, the names of the owners and the
particular property rights that are associated with it.

48. Translate the text.

Conditional Use Permits

A conditional use permit is probably best described as a process rather than a permit. It is a process by which the jurisdiction reviews a proposed land use that is listed in the zoning ordinance as a

conditional use in a given zone. A conditional use permit allows the local government to
(1) determine whether the proposed use is appropriate for the site and neighborhood, and
(2) attach conditions to an approval to assist in reducing the impact of the proposed use on the surrounding area.
Typical conditional use permits in a city are for multi-family dwellings and public and semi-public structures, including churches. In a county, common conditional uses include certain dwellings in farm and forest zones, home occupations, and temporary dwellings for medical hardship situations. In small jurisdictions, conditional use permit requests are often taken to the planning commission or elected officials in a hearing process. A jurisdiction may choose, however, for staff or a hearings officer to make decisions on conditional use permits. Through the review process, the decision maker can assess neighborhood comments as well as comments from other parties of record (those who respond to the notice or participate in a public hearing). The decision maker can approve the request, deny it, or approve it with conditions, based on criteria in the zoning ordinance.
The city or county will often place conditions in order to reduce or offset the impact of a use on adjoining properties or the general neighborhood. Common conditions placed by a city include:
• Limiting the hours of operation;
• Limiting the size of the use;
• Requiring landscaping or fencing to screen the proposed use;
• Requiring lighting to be directed away from adjoining properties; and
• Setting a time limit to establish the use. If the use is not established within the time limit, the conditional use permit expires.

49. Translate the text.

The concepts of three-dimensional (3D) real property have been the subject of increased interest in land use management and research since the late ‘90s while literature provides various examples of extensive research towards 3D Cadasters as well as already implementing 3D cadastral systems. However, in most countries the legal aspects of 3D real property and its incorporation into 3D cadastral systems have not been so rigorously examined. This paper compares and discusses 3D property concepts in six selected countries: Austria, Brazil, Croatia, Greece, Poland and Sweden, based on the authors’ national experience. Each of these countries’ legal system is based on different origins of Civil Law, including German, Napoleonic and Scandinavian Civil Law, which can prove useful to research in other Civil Law jurisdictions interested in introducing 3D cadastral systems. Selected countries are on different stages of introducing and implementing a 3D cadastral system; this may contribute to the detection of the main 3D real property concepts that apply as well as deficiencies and malfunctions that prohibit introduction of 3D cadastral systems, highlighting challenges that may have not yet surfaced.

50. Translate the text.

Land Use Permits
Even the smallest communities are faced with land use actions, including variances, conditional uses, zone changes, comprehensive plan map amendments, partitions, and subdivisions. A variance is simply a process to allow an applicant to vary from development standards required by the zoning ordinance — normally setbacks, building height, or other physical dimension.
Most zoning ordinances list uses permitted outright and uses that may be permitted (usually called “conditional uses”) in each zone if certain criteria are satisfied. A conditional use permit is issued by the city or county when the applicant has shown the criteria have been met.
A zone change, also known as a zoning map amendment, is a process by which the applicant seeks to amend the zoning map to change the designation on a specific tract. The process is more detailed than for the other types of permits described here, and requires several steps, which are discussed later in this guide. A comprehensive plan map amendment often accompanies a zone change.
Partitions and Subdivisions
These applications deal with property division rather than how the property will be used. These procedures allow parcels to be divided into smaller lots or parcels. The subdivision ordinance is used

to process these applications. The subdivision ordinance outlines the process to be followed and in most cases, prescribes specific infrastructure standards such as street width, water, and sewer system requirements, and in some cases, curb, gutter, and sidewalk standards.

51. Translate the text.

Ownership Rights

Ownership rights refer to the legal rights that individuals or entities possess over property, whether tangible or intangible. These rights establish the authority to use, enjoy, and dispose of property as desired, within the bounds of the law. Ownership is a fundamental concept in property law, serving as the foundation for economic transactions, personal security, and societal order.

Types of Ownership

1. Absolute Ownership: This grants full control over property without restrictions, allowing the owner to use, sell, lease, or transfer the property freely. It is often considered the most complete form of ownership.

2. Joint Ownership: Multiple individuals share ownership rights over a property. This can take various forms such as joint tenancy or tenancy in common, each with different implications regarding rights upon death or sale.

3. Leasehold Ownership: The owner holds rights to use the property for a specified period under a lease agreement but does not own the property outright.

4. Common Property: Shared ownership among community members or co-owners, often seen in condominiums or cooperative housing.

Legal Aspects of Ownership Rights

Ownership rights are protected and regulated by laws that define how property can be acquired, transferred, and protected. These laws ensure clarity in ownership claims and provide mechanisms for resolving disputes. Key legal instruments include deeds, titles, and registration systems that establish and verify ownership.

Acquisition of Ownership

Ownership can be acquired through various means:

- Purchase: Buying property from another party.
- Inheritance: Receiving property through a will or estate.
- Gift: Transferring ownership without monetary exchange.
- Adverse Possession: Acquiring ownership by continuous and open possession over a statutory period.
- Creation: For intangible assets like intellectual property.

Protection of Ownership Rights

Owners have the right to defend their ownership against unlawful interference. Legal remedies include injunctions, damages, or eviction processes. Governments also enforce laws against theft, fraud, and encroachment to safeguard ownership rights.

Limitations on Ownership Rights

While ownership confers broad rights, these are not absolute. Limitations may arise from zoning

laws, environmental regulations, easements, or public interest considerations. For example:

- Zoning laws restrict land use.
- Easements allow others limited access or use.
- Environmental regulations may restrict development to protect natural resources.

Transfer and Disposal of Property

Owners can transfer their rights through sale, gift, or inheritance. Proper documentation and registration are essential to ensure validity and public record accuracy. Restrictions on transfer may exist due to liens or legal disputes.

Importance of Ownership Rights

Secure ownership rights promote economic development by encouraging investment and innovation. They provide individuals with security and control over their assets. Societies benefit from clear property rights as they facilitate trade, reduce conflicts, and support social stability.
Ownership rights are central to individual freedom and economic prosperity. Understanding these rights helps individuals navigate legal systems effectively and ensures that their interests are protected within a framework of laws designed to balance private interests with public good. Respecting others' ownership rights fosters trust and cooperation in society, underpinning social harmony and sustainable development.

52. Translate the text.

Lease and Use Agreements

A lease or use agreement is a legal contract between a property owner (lessor or landlord) and a tenant (lessee) that grants the tenant the right to occupy and use a property for a specified period under agreed-upon terms and conditions. These agreements are fundamental in establishing clear rights, responsibilities, and expectations for both parties, ensuring smooth and lawful occupancy.

Types of Lease and Use Agreements

1. Residential Lease: Pertains to housing units such as apartments, houses, or condominiums. It typically includes provisions on rent amount, payment schedule, maintenance responsibilities, and rules for occupancy.

2. Commercial Lease: Involves business premises like offices, retail stores, or warehouses. These agreements often have more complex terms related to rent calculations (e.g., base rent plus percentage rent), duration, renewal options, and permitted uses.

3. Short-term or Month-to-Month Lease: Provides flexibility for both landlord and tenant with shorter durations that automatically renew unless notice is given.

4. Use Agreements: Sometimes used for specific purposes such as parking spaces, equipment use, or shared facilities. These are often simpler but still legally binding.

Key Elements of Lease and Use Agreements

- Parties Involved: Clear identification of landlord/property owner and tenant/user.
- Property Description: Precise details about the property being leased or used.
- Term of Lease: Duration of the agreement—fixed period or periodic renewal.
- Rent and Payment Terms: Amount payable, due date, late fees, and payment methods.
- Security Deposit: Funds held to cover damages or unpaid rent; terms for its return.
- Use Restrictions: Permitted activities and restrictions to prevent misuse.

- Maintenance Responsibilities: Clarification on who maintains what parts of the property.
- Termination Conditions: Conditions under which the lease can be ended early by either party.
- Renewal Options: Procedures for extending the lease beyond the initial term.
- Legal Clauses: Dispute resolution, liability limitations, insurance requirements.

Rights and Responsibilities

- The landlord has the right to receive rent on time and ensure property maintenance.
- The tenant has the right to occupy the property peacefully and use it as agreed.
- Both parties are responsible for adhering to local laws, safety standards, and contractual obligations.

Importance of Clear Agreements

A well-drafted lease or use agreement minimizes misunderstandings and legal disputes. It provides a reference point in case of disagreements over payments, damages, or termination procedures. Both parties should review terms carefully before signing.

Legal Considerations

Leases must comply with local housing laws, zoning regulations, and fair housing statutes. Certain provisions may be unenforceable if they violate public policy or legal standards. It is advisable to seek legal advice when drafting complex agreements.

Modifications and Amendments

Any changes to the original agreement should be documented in writing with mutual consent. Verbal modifications are generally not enforceable.

Lease and use agreements are essential tools that define the relationship between property owners and users. They protect rights, specify obligations, and promote transparency. Understanding their terms helps prevent conflicts and ensures that both parties enjoy their respective rights within a lawful framework.

53. Translate the text.

Transactions and Transfers in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, transactions and transfers refer to the lawful procedures through which ownership, rights, or interests in land and real estate are exchanged, conveyed, or modified between parties. These processes are fundamental to establishing clear land ownership, facilitating development, and ensuring legal security for landholders.

Key Concepts

- Transaction in Land Relations: An agreement or action involving the transfer, lease, or encumbrance of land rights. Such transactions are governed by land laws, registration procedures, and contractual principles.

- Transfer of Land Rights: The process by which ownership or other rights (such as usufruct, leasehold, or easements) in land are legally conveyed from one party (the transferor) to another (the transferee).

Types of Land Transactions

1. Sale and Purchase: The most common transaction where land ownership is transferred from seller

to buyer in exchange for payment. This involves drafting a sale agreement and registering the transfer with relevant authorities.

2. Lease Agreements: Temporary transfer of land use rights for a specified period without transferring ownership. Leases must comply with legal requirements and often require registration.

3. Gift of Land: Voluntary transfer of land rights without compensation, often formalized through a gift deed and registered accordingly.

4. Inheritance: Transfer of land rights upon the death of an owner according to inheritance laws or wills.

5. Exchange: Swapping parcels of land between parties under mutually agreed terms.

6. Encumbrances and Rights: Establishing easements, mortgages, or other rights that affect land use without transferring ownership.

Legal Procedures for Land Transfers

- Written Agreement: Most jurisdictions require a formal written contract detailing the terms of transfer.

- Registration: To ensure legal validity and public record, transfers must be registered with the appropriate land registry or cadastre authority.

- Notarization and Certification: Some transactions require notarization to authenticate signatures and documents.

- Compliance with Land Laws: All transactions must adhere to applicable laws regarding zoning, environmental regulations, taxes (such as stamp duty), and restrictions on foreign ownership if applicable.

Implications of Land Transactions

- They alter the legal ownership or use rights associated with land parcels.
- Proper registration provides legal certainty and protects against disputes.
- Unregistered or illegal transactions may be invalid or subject to annulment.
- Transferring land may trigger tax obligations like capital gains tax or stamp duty.

Special Considerations

- Land Use Restrictions: Certain lands may have restrictions on transferability due to zoning laws or conservation regulations.

- State Ownership and Public Lands: Some lands are owned by the state or local authorities; transfers often require special procedures or permits.

- Legal Due Diligence: Buyers should verify title authenticity, encumbrances, and compliance before completing a transaction.

Transactions and transfers in land legal relations are vital mechanisms for establishing clear property rights, enabling development, and facilitating economic activity. Strict adherence to legal procedures—such as proper documentation and registration—ensures that transfers are valid, enforceable, and protected against future disputes. Understanding these processes is essential for all parties involved in land dealings to safeguard their interests within the framework of law.

54. Translate the text.

Mortgages and Liens

In land and property law, mortgages and liens are legal mechanisms used to secure the repayment of debts or obligations through interests in property. They serve as tools for lenders and creditors to protect their financial interests while allowing the debtor to retain possession and use of the property.

Mortgages

Definition:
A mortgage is a legal agreement where a borrower (mortgagor) pledges real estate or land as security for a loan or debt to a lender (mortgagee). The property acts as collateral, and the lender has the right to seize and sell the property if the borrower defaults on repayment.

Key Features:
- Security Interest: The mortgage provides security for the loan but does not transfer ownership unless foreclosure occurs.
- Registration: Typically, mortgages must be registered with land registries to be legally effective and enforceable against third parties.
- Repayment and Foreclosure: Upon repayment of the debt, the mortgage is discharged. If default occurs, the lender can initiate foreclosure proceedings to sell the property and recover owed amounts.

Types of Mortgages:
- Traditional Mortgage: Standard pledge of land or real estate as security.
- Equitable Mortgage: Created through deposit of title deeds or other arrangements without formal registration, recognized by courts under certain conditions.

Liens

Definition:
A lien is a legal claim or encumbrance on property that provides a creditor with a right to possess or sell the property to satisfy a debt or obligation. Unlike mortgages, liens do not necessarily involve transferring ownership rights but serve as security interests.

Types of Liens:
- Mechanic's Lien: Claim by contractors or suppliers who have provided labor or materials for property improvement.
- Tax Lien: Imposed by government authorities for unpaid taxes; can lead to sale of the property if taxes remain unpaid.
- Judgment Lien: Resulting from court judgments against property owners, allowing creditors to claim rights over the property.

Characteristics:
- Attachment Without Transfer of Title: Liens generally do not transfer ownership but encumber the property until debt is settled.
- Enforcement: Can be enforced through sale procedures, often requiring court approval, depending on jurisdiction.

Comparison: Mortgages vs. Liens

| Aspect | Mortgage | Lien |

Purpose	Secure repayment of a specific loan	Secure various debts or obligations
Ownership	Borrower retains ownership; lender has security interest	Owner retains ownership; lienholder has claim
Transfer of Rights	Usually involves formal registration; can lead to foreclosure	Encumbers property; enforcement varies
Foreclosure	Can lead to sale of property if unpaid	May result in sale if enforced through legal process

Legal Implications

- Proper registration and documentation are essential for both mortgages and liens to be valid and enforceable.
- They provide creditors with legal remedies in case of default.
- Debtors should understand their rights and obligations related to these encumbrances.
- Transferring land with existing mortgages or liens may require settlement or release procedures.

Mortgages and liens are crucial tools in land legal relations that facilitate financing and credit security. They balance the interests of lenders and borrowers by providing mechanisms to secure debts while allowing landowners continued use of their properties. Proper legal procedures ensure these interests are protected, enforceable, and transparent within the framework of land law.

55. Translate the text.

Legal Framework in Land Legal Relations

The legal framework governing land legal relations provides the foundation for the regulation, management, and protection of rights and interests related to land and real estate. It ensures clarity, security, and fairness in land transactions, use, and ownership, fostering sustainable development and social stability.

Components of the Legal Framework

1. Constitutional Laws
The constitution establishes fundamental principles regarding land ownership, state sovereignty over land resources, and citizens' rights to land use. It sets the overarching legal standards for land policy and regulation.

2. Land Legislation
Specific laws and statutes regulate land rights, registration procedures, land use planning, zoning, environmental protection, and restrictions. These laws define how land can be acquired, transferred, used, or protected.

3. Civil and Commercial Law
These laws govern contractual relations related to land transactions such as sales, leases, mortgages, and other agreements. They establish the legal validity of documents and procedures involved in land dealings.

4. Land Registration Laws
Legal provisions require the registration of land rights to ensure their legality and public accessibility. Land registries or cadastres record ownership titles, encumbrances (mortgages, liens), and transfers.

5. Environmental Laws
Regulations aimed at sustainable land use, conservation of natural resources, and protection of ecological balance influence how land can be developed or utilized.

6. Local Regulations and Planning Laws
Municipal or regional laws govern zoning, building codes, urban planning, and land subdivision to ensure orderly development.

Principles Underpinning Land Legal Relations

- Legality: All land dealings must comply with applicable laws.
- Publicity: Land rights are recorded publicly through registration.
- Certainty: Clear legal rules provide certainty in ownership and transactions.
- Protection of Rights: Laws protect legitimate rights against unlawful interference.
- Equality: Equal treatment of parties in land transactions.
- Sustainability: Promoting responsible use of land resources for future generations.

Role of International Law

In some jurisdictions, international treaties or conventions influence national land policies—especially concerning indigenous rights, environmental protection, or cross-border issues.

Enforcement Mechanisms

Legal institutions such as courts, arbitration bodies, and regulatory agencies enforce laws related to land. Dispute resolution mechanisms help settle conflicts over ownership or use rights efficiently.

Importance of a Robust Legal Framework

A comprehensive legal framework ensures:
- Secure property rights
- Fair access to land
- Transparent transactions
- Effective dispute resolution
- Sustainable development

Without a clear legal system governing land relations, issues like illegal encumbrances, disputes over ownership, or improper land use can undermine social stability and economic growth.

Conclusion

The legal framework in land relations is vital for establishing a predictable environment where rights are protected and obligations are clear. It provides the rules that regulate how land is owned, transferred, used, and conserved—forming the backbone for sustainable development and social harmony in any society.

56. Translate the text.

Cadastre Systems

A cadastre system is a comprehensive and systematic method for recording, documenting, and

managing information about land parcels, their boundaries, ownership, and rights. It serves as an essential tool for land administration, planning, taxation, and legal security of land tenure.

Definition and Purpose

Cadastre:
A cadastre is a detailed register or record of the real estate or land parcels within a specific area, including information about boundaries, dimensions, location, ownership, use, and rights.

Purpose:
- To provide accurate and reliable land information
- To facilitate land registration and transfer processes
- To support land management and planning
- To enable effective taxation based on land value
- To protect land rights and resolve disputes

Components of a Cadastre System

1. Land Parcels Data:
Details about individual plots such as boundaries, size, shape, and location.

2. Ownership and Rights Information:
Records of who owns the land, along with any rights or restrictions (e.g., easements, mortgages).

3. Legal Boundaries:
Precisely defined borders often established through surveys or measurements.

4. Spatial Data:
Geographic coordinates or maps that visually represent parcel locations.

5. Attribute Data:
Additional information such as land use type (residential, agricultural), valuation data, or zoning restrictions.

Types of Cadastre Systems

- Cadastral Survey System: Focuses on physically measuring and mapping land parcels to establish boundaries.
- Cadastral Register System: Maintains legal records of ownership rights and transactions.
- Integrated Cadastral System: Combines spatial mapping with legal records for comprehensive land management.

Technologies Used in Cadastre Systems

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS): For mapping and spatial analysis.
- Global Positioning System (GPS): For precise boundary measurements.
- Remote Sensing & Aerial Imagery: For updating maps and monitoring land use.

- Land Information Systems (LIS): Integrated platforms combining cadastral data with other land-related information.

Importance of a Modern Cadastre System

- Ensures transparency and security in land transactions
- Facilitates efficient land administration
- Supports urban planning and sustainable development
- Enhances tax collection through accurate valuation
- Aids in environmental management by monitoring land use changes
- Resolves disputes by providing clear boundary definitions

Challenges in Implementing Cadastre Systems

- High costs of surveying and mapping
- Need for technical expertise
- Legal reforms required for integration with land registration
- Maintaining up-to-date data amidst ongoing development
- Ensuring accessibility and data security

Conclusion

A well-designed cadastre system is fundamental to effective land governance. It provides the backbone for legal certainty in property rights, supports economic development through secure transactions, and promotes sustainable use of land resources. As technology advances, modern cadastre systems increasingly integrate digital mapping tools to improve accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility in managing land information worldwide.

57. Translate the text.

Notarization and Registration in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, notarization and registration are crucial processes that ensure the legality, transparency, and security of land transactions and rights. They serve to formalize agreements, protect parties' interests, and establish a public record of land ownership and encumbrances.

Notarization in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Notarization is the process by which a qualified notary public certifies the authenticity of signatures, documents, or agreements related to land transactions.

Purpose:
- To verify the identity of parties involved
- To confirm the voluntary and informed nature of agreements
- To prevent fraud and disputes
- To provide legal certainty and evidentiary value

Common Land Transactions Requiring Notarization:

- Sale and purchase agreements
- Leases and rental contracts
- Mortgages and pledges
- Gift deeds
- Power of attorney related to land rights

Process:
1. Presentation of relevant documents by the parties
2. Verification of identities and legal capacity
3. Review of transaction terms for compliance with law
4. Certification by the notary with a signature and seal

Benefits:
- Legal validity of documents
- Easier enforcement in courts
- Public confidence in land dealings

Registration in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Registration is the official recording of land rights, interests, or encumbrances in a government or authorized land registry system.

Purpose:
- To establish public certainty over land ownership and rights
- To create an authoritative record that can be consulted by third parties
- To facilitate transfers, mortgages, or other transactions

Types of Rights Registered:
- Ownership rights (freehold, leasehold)
- Encumbrances (mortgages, liens)
- Restrictions or easements

Registration Process:
1. Submission of application along with supporting documents (e.g., sale agreement, notarized deed)
2. Verification of legal compliance and accuracy of information
3. Recording rights or interests into the official registry or cadastre database
4. Issuance of registration certificate or title document

Legal Effect:
Registered rights are presumed valid and enforceable against third parties; unregistered rights may have limited legal standing.

Interrelation Between Notarization and Registration

While notarization primarily authenticates documents and agreements, registration formalizes these rights within a public system. Typically:
- A transaction is first notarized to ensure its legality
- The notarized document is then submitted for registration

This sequence provides both legal validity (via notarization) and legal certainty/public notice (via registration).

Importance in Land Legal Relations

- Security: Protects parties from fraud or invalid claims
- Clarity: Provides clear evidence of ownership and rights
- Efficiency: Simplifies transfer processes
- Dispute Prevention: Reduces conflicts over land boundaries or ownership
- Legal Enforcement: Facilitates court proceedings if disputes arise

Conclusion

Notarization and registration are fundamental pillars in land legal relations that promote transparency, security, and confidence in land transactions. Together, they help establish a reliable legal framework for managing land rights, ensuring that interests are properly documented, protected, and accessible to all stakeholders involved in land dealings.

58. Translate the text.

Dispute Resolution in Land Legal Relations

Dispute resolution in land legal relations involves the methods and procedures used to settle conflicts arising over land ownership, boundaries, rights, use, or restrictions. Given the significant social, economic, and legal implications of land disputes, effective resolution mechanisms are essential to maintain stability, protect rights, and promote fair outcomes.

Types of Land Disputes

- Boundary disagreements between neighboring landowners
- Ownership claims and title conflicts
- Disputes over easements or rights of way
- Conflicts related to land use or zoning violations
- Disputes over lease or rental agreements
- Claims involving inheritance or succession

Methods of Dispute Resolution

1. Negotiation
Parties directly communicate to reach a mutually acceptable agreement without third-party intervention. It is often the fastest and least costly method.

2. Mediation
A neutral third party (mediator) facilitates dialogue between disputants to help them find a voluntary settlement. Mediation encourages cooperation and preserves relationships.

3. Arbitration
Parties agree to submit their dispute to an arbitrator or arbitration panel whose decision (award) is binding. Arbitration is more formal than mediation but less so than court proceedings.

4. Litigation (Court Proceedings)

Disputes are resolved through judicial processes in courts or specialized land tribunals. Court decisions are legally binding and enforceable.

5. Administrative Procedures
In some jurisdictions, disputes can be addressed through administrative bodies or land commissions that specialize in resolving land conflicts.

Principles Guiding Dispute Resolution

- Legality: All procedures must comply with applicable laws.
- Fairness: Parties should have equal opportunity to present their case.
- Impartiality: Neutrality of mediators, arbitrators, or judges.
- Transparency: Clear procedures and access to information.
- Timeliness: Efficient resolution to prevent prolonged uncertainty.
- Enforceability: Decisions must be legally binding and enforceable.

Legal Framework Supporting Dispute Resolution

Most countries establish specific laws and regulations governing dispute resolution processes in land matters, including:

- Civil Procedure Codes
- Land Laws and Regulations
- Special Land Tribunals or Courts
- Arbitration Laws
- Mediation Acts

These legal provisions define jurisdiction, procedures, evidence standards, and enforcement mechanisms.

Advantages of Effective Dispute Resolution

- Reduces lengthy and costly court battles
- Promotes amicable settlements preserving relationships
- Ensures legal certainty and security of land rights
- Supports sustainable land management and development
- Prevents escalation of conflicts into violence or social unrest

Challenges in Land Dispute Resolution

- Lack of accessible legal mechanisms in remote areas
- Limited awareness of rights and procedures among parties
- Corruption or bias within judicial systems
- Complexity of land titles and boundaries
- Cultural or social factors influencing dispute dynamics

Conclusion

Effective dispute resolution mechanisms are vital for maintaining order, protecting property rights, and fostering confidence in land markets. Combining alternative methods like negotiation and mediation with formal judicial processes provides a comprehensive approach that can address various types of conflicts efficiently while safeguarding the principles of justice and fairness in land legal relations.

59. Translate the text.

Illegal Occupation and Fraudulent Transactions in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, issues such as illegal occupation and fraudulent transactions pose significant challenges to the security, legality, and integrity of land rights. Addressing these problems is essential to maintain order, protect lawful owners, and ensure fair land management.

Illegal Occupation in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Illegal occupation refers to the unauthorized or unlawful use or possession of land without legal title or permission from the rightful owner or authorized authority.

Types of Illegal Occupation:
- Squatting on land without any legal right
- Encroachment on neighboring plots or public land
- Use of land contrary to zoning or land use regulations

Impacts:
- Undermines property rights and land administration systems
- Causes disputes and conflicts among land users
- Leads to loss of revenue for governments and rightful owners
- Hinders development and proper land management

Legal Measures Against Illegal Occupation:
- Administrative eviction procedures
- Court orders for removal or eviction
- Penalties or fines for encroachment
- Restoration of land rights to lawful owners

Prevention Strategies:
- Clear demarcation and registration of land boundaries
- Public awareness campaigns about property rights
- Strengthening land governance and enforcement mechanisms

Fraudulent Transactions in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Fraudulent transactions involve deceitful practices aimed at unlawfully transferring, encumbering, or concealing land rights. These transactions are intentionally misleading or false, often resulting in illegal gains.

Common Forms of Fraudulent Transactions:

- Forged documents or signatures on sale deeds or agreements
- Fake titles or certificates of ownership
- Coercion or misrepresentation during transactions
- Sale of land without proper authorization or registration

Consequences:
- Invalid transfer of ownership or rights
- Loss of property for innocent parties
- Increased litigation and disputes
- Erosion of trust in land markets and institutions

Legal Responses:
- Criminal penalties for forgery, fraud, or misrepresentation
- Nullification of fraudulent transactions by courts or authorities
- Penalties for parties involved in fraudulent schemes
- Enhanced due diligence and verification procedures during transactions

Preventive Measures:
- Rigorous verification of titles and documents by notaries and registries
- Public awareness about risks associated with fraudulent deals
- Use of secure digital platforms for transactions and record keeping

Conclusion

Illegal occupation and fraudulent transactions threaten the stability, transparency, and fairness of land legal relations. Combating these issues requires a combination of strong legal frameworks, effective enforcement, public education, and technological solutions. Ensuring that land rights are properly registered, protected, and enforced is vital to fostering a secure environment for legitimate land use and ownership.

60. Translate the text.

Unclear Titles in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, the issue of unclear titles refers to situations where the ownership, rights, or boundaries of a land parcel are not well-defined, documented, or legally recognized. Such ambiguities can lead to disputes, insecurity of tenure, and difficulties in transferring or developing land.

Definition and Causes of Unclear Titles

Unclear titles are characterized by the absence of definitive, reliable, and legally valid documentation or records confirming ownership or rights over a land parcel.

Common causes include:
- Incomplete or lost original documents
- Multiple conflicting claims to the same land
- Poor record-keeping or registration systems
- Historical irregularities or illegal transactions
- Lack of proper survey and boundary demarcation
- Changes in land laws or policies over time

Implications of Unclear Titles

- Legal Uncertainty: Owners cannot confidently assert their rights or defend against claims.
- Disputes and Conflicts: Ambiguities often lead to boundary disputes and ownership conflicts.
- Hindrance to Transactions: Difficulties in buying, selling, or mortgaging land due to uncertain ownership status.
- Development Challenges: Investors and developers may be reluctant to undertake projects without clear titles.
- Insecurity of Rights: Landholders face risks of eviction, expropriation, or loss of property rights.

Legal Approaches to Address Unclear Titles

1. Land Regularization and Titling Programs:
Government initiatives aimed at clarifying and formalizing land rights through surveys, boundary demarcation, and issuance of definitive titles.

2. Land Registration Systems:
Establishing comprehensive cadastre and registration systems that record all land parcels with accurate descriptions and ownership details.

3. Legal Procedures for Clarification:
Courts or specialized tribunals may resolve disputes by examining historical records, conducting surveys, and issuing clarifications or new titles.

4. Adverse Possession Laws:
In some jurisdictions, long-term possession under certain conditions can lead to legal recognition of ownership despite initial unclear titles.

5. Voluntary Land Consolidation:
Parties may agree to consolidate fragmented or uncertain titles into a clear, consolidated title through legal processes.

Challenges in Resolving Unclear Titles

- Limited access to historical records or documentation
- Resistance from parties with conflicting claims
- High costs associated with surveys and legal proceedings
- Inadequate legal frameworks in some regions
- Corruption or lack of transparency in registration processes

Conclusion

Addressing issues related to unclear titles is vital for ensuring secure property rights, promoting investment, and reducing land-related conflicts. Effective land administration reforms—such as modernizing registration systems, conducting systematic surveys, and establishing clear legal procedures—are essential steps toward resolving ambiguities in land titles and fostering a stable land tenure environment.

61. Complete the sentence using the correct word:_____ is your address?

1. What
2. How
3. That

62. Choose the correct answer : Do you speak Japanese? No, I _____.

1. speaking not
2. speak not
3. don’t

63. Pick up the correct word: "a person or company, responsible for the physical construction of a building is _____"

1. scientist
2. constructor
3. doctor

64. Answer the question: What do modal verbs show?

1. modality
2. time
3. voice

65. Choose the correct sentence:

1. I am a student.
2. A student I am.
3. A student am I.

66. When was the University of .Geodesy and Cartography founded?

1. 1779
2. 1920
3. 2000

67. Give the correct translation to the sentence: "This issue must be discussed "

1. Эту проблему не надо обсуждать.
2. Эту проблему необходимо обсудить.
3 Эту проблему нельзя обсуждать.

68. Choose the correct translation to the sentence: "Students must take exams in January"

1. Студенты должны сдавать экзамены в январе.
2. Студентам не надо сдавать экзамены в январе.
3 Студенты хотят сдавать экзамены в январе.

9. Материально-техническое и учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

9.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы

Основная литература

1. Сосунова Г. А. Учебник французского языка для таможенников. Часть 2: учебник: учебник / Г. А. Сосунова. - Учебник французского языка для таможенников. Часть 2 - Москва: Российская таможенная академия, 2011. - 300 c. - 978-5-9590-0261-9. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/69841.html (дата обращения: 16.03.2025). - Режим доступа: по подписке

2. Сосунова Г. А. Французский язык для подготовки специалистов таможенной службы. В 2 частях. Ч.2: учебник: учебник / Г. А. Сосунова. - Французский язык для подготовки специалистов таможенной службы. В 2 частях. Ч.2 - Москва: Российская таможенная академия, 2018. - 218 c. - 978-5-9590-1011-9. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/93229.html (дата обращения: 16.03.2025). - Режим доступа: по подписке

3. Герасимов И.П. Методические указания по английскому языку для магистров и аспирантов. - М.: УПП "Репрография" МИИГАиК, 2016. - 44 с.

4. Овсиенко Т. В. Grundstufe Deutsch: учебник немецкого языка: учебник немецкого языка / Т. В. Овсиенко, Е. И. Петрова, Л. И. Шаповалова. - Grundstufe Deutsch - Ростов-на-Дону, Таганрог: Издательство Южного федерального университета, 2020. - 217 с. - 978-5-9275-3626-9. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/107996.html (дата обращения: 16.03.2025). - Режим доступа: по подписке

5. Орловская И.В. Учебник английского языка для студентов технических университетов и вузов / И.В. Орловская, Л.С. Самсонова, А.И. Скубриева. - 8-е изд. - Издательство МГТУ им. Н.Э. Баумана, 2008. - 448 - 978-5-7038-2599-0. - Текст: непосредственный.

Дополнительная литература

1. Бонк Н.А. Учебник английского языка. В 2-х частях. Ч. 1. кн.1, Ч. 1. кн.2, Ч. 2. кн.1, Ч. 2. кн.2. / Н.А. Бонк, Г.А. Котий, Н.А. Лукьянова. - АРТ КПМ, 1994. - Ч. 2. кн.2 302 - 5-86088-031-6. - Текст: непосредственный.

9.2. Профессиональные базы данных и ресурсы «Интернет», к которым обеспечивается доступ обучающихся

Профессиональные базы данных

Не используются.

Ресурсы «Интернет»

1. http://www.homeenglish.ru/Grammar.htm - Английская грамматика на HomeEnglish.ru
2. http://www.native-english.ru/grammar - Практическая грамматика английского языка на Grammar.Sourceword.com - Грамматика английского языка на Native-English.ru
3. https://englishgrammar.org - Английская грамматика с упражнениями
4. http://www.study.ru/support/handbook - Справочник по грамматике английского языка на Study.ru
5. http://study-english.info - Сайт для изучающих английский язык, студентов, преподавателей вузов и переводчиков
6. https://puzzle-english.com - Обучение через фильмы, сериалы и упражнения.
7. https://lingualeo.com - Изучение языка через его различные аспекты
8. https://4lang.ru - Бесплатный тренажёр для изучения слов.
9. https://www.multitran.com - Словарь общеупотребительной и терминологической лексики
10. https://dic.academic.ru - Словари и энциклопедии (в то числе словари терминологической лексики)
11. https://onelook.com - Толковые словари английского языка (толкование, употребление, произношение, коллокации)

9.3. Программное обеспечение и информационно-справочные системы, используемые при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Перечень программного обеспечения
(обновление производится по мере появления новых версий программы)

Не используется.

Перечень информационно-справочных систем
(обновление выполняется еженедельно)

Не используется.

9.4. Оборудование и технические средства обучения

Учебная аудитория
ТВ - 1 шт.

10. Методические указания по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

С целью успешного освоения данного предмета студенту необходимо выполнять домашние работы по указанным преподавателям темам и представленным на занятиях материалам. Для более успешного выполнения работы студенту предлагается использование учебно-методических материалов, соответствующих указанной теме.

Самостоятельная работа студентов описывается и регулируется:
- Методическими рекомендациями по дисциплине;
- Методическими рекомендациями по организации самостоятельной работы студентов МИИГАиК.

Методические рекомендации студентам по освоению дисциплины
Самостоятельная работа студентов проводится под руководством преподавателя и подразумевает изучение теоретического материала и контроль его усвоения, подготовку пересказов текстов и создание самостоятельных оригинальных рассказов и презентаций по темам, изучаемым в рамках учебной дисциплины, подготовку и перевод текстов, выполнение различных грамматических, лексических, лексико-грамматических упражнений.
Методика самостоятельной работы предварительно разъясняется преподавателем и в последующем может уточняться с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов. Время и место самостоятельной работы выбираются студентами по своему усмотрению с учетом рекомендаций преподавателя.
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При подготовке к практическим занятиям, руководствуясь планом и списком рекомендуемой литературы, необходимо изучить тему так, чтобы по каждому из предложенных вопросов студент мог дать развернутый, обстоятельный ответ.
Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа студентов включает:
- Работа над конспектом лекции
- Подготовка к практическому занятию
- Доработка конспекта лекции с применением учебника, методической литературы, дополнительной литературы
- Подбор, изучение, анализ и конспектирование рекомендованной литературы
- Самостоятельное изучение отдельных тем, параграфов
- Подготовка к экзамену

Для успешного освоения учебной дисциплины и достижения поставленных целей необходимо внимательно ознакомиться с настоящей рабочей программой учебной дисциплины. Ее может представить преподаватель на вводном занятии или самостоятельно обучающийся использует информацию на официальном Интернет-сайте Университета.
Следует обратить внимание на список основной и дополнительной литературы, которая имеется в электронной библиотечной системе Университет, на предлагаемые преподавателем

ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет.
Методические рекомендации при работе над конспектом лекций
В ходе лекционных занятий необходимо вести конспектирование учебного материала. Обращать внимание на категории, формулировки, раскрывающие содержание тех или иных явлений и процессов, научные выводы и практические рекомендации, положительный опыт в ораторском искусстве. Желательно оставить в рабочих конспектах поля, на которых делать пометки из рекомендованной литературы, дополняющие материал прослушанной лекции, а также подчеркивающие особую важность тех или иных теоретических положений. Задавать преподавателю уточняющие вопросы с целью уяснения теоретических положений, разрешения спорных ситуаций.
Важно развивать умение сопоставлять источники, продумывать изучаемый материал.
Большое значение имеет совершенствование навыков конспектирования .
Преподаватель может рекомендовать студентам следующие основные формы записи: план (простой и развернутый), выписки, тезисы.
Результаты конспектирования могут быть представлены в различных формах.
План – это схема прочитанного материала, краткий (или подробный) перечень вопросов, отражающих структуру и последовательность материала. Подробно составленный план вполне заменяет конспект.
Конспект – это систематизированное, логичное изложение материала источника. Различаются четыре типа конспектов:
- План-конспект – это развернутый детализированный план, в котором достаточно подробные записи приводятся по тем пунктам плана, которые нуждаются в пояснении.
- Текстуальный конспект – это воспроизведение наиболее важных положений и фактов источника.
- Свободный конспект – это четко и кратко сформулированные (изложенные) основные положения в результате глубокого осмысливания материала. В нем могут присутствовать выписки, цитаты, тезисы; часть материала может быть представлена планом.
- Тематический конспект – составляется на основе изучения ряда источников и дает более или менее исчерпывающий ответ по какой-то схеме (вопросу).

Виды и формы отработки пропущенных занятий
Студент, пропустивший занятия, обязан побеседовать с преподавателем по пропущенной теме, показать выполнение в тетради письменных заданий. Устные темы сдаются в обязательном порядке после аудиторных занятий.

Описание возможностей изучения дисциплины лицами с ОВЗ и инвалидами

При необходимости обучения студентов-инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья аудиторные занятия могут быть заменены или дополнены изучением полнотекстовых лекций, презентаций, видео- и аудиоматериалов в электронной информационно-образовательной среде (ЭИОС) университета. Индивидуальные задания подбираются в адаптированных к ограничениям здоровья формах (письменно или устно, в форме презентаций). Выбор методов обучения зависит от их доступности для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Рабочая программа дисциплины для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья разрабатывается индивидуально с учетом особенностей психофизического развития, индивидуальных возможностей и состояния здоровья таких обучающихся.