

Evolution and development of National Spatial Data Infrastructure in Republic of Moldova

Alexandru Morcov Deputy general director ALRC Chisinau, R. Moldova, 08 September 2015

Important steps and realizations





Identifying problems

- lack of a central public authority responsible for spatial data policy;
- lack of legislative framework;
- lack of a national coordinate system (open);
- lack of a single national registry of real property registration;
- lack of digital spatial data;
- lack of data sharing between stakeholders;
- no open data, etc.



Setting up Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre

PREŞEDINTELE REPUBLICII MOLDOVA



ПРЕЗИДЕНТ РЕСПУБЛИКИ МОЛДОВА

DECRET

cu privire la Inflințarea Agenției Naționale pentru Geodezie, Cartografie și Cadastru

nr. 230 din 27.06.94

Monitor nr 6/94 din 30 06 1994

În scopul asigurării economie naționale cu producție topografo-geodezică și cartografică și al creării Fondului de Stat Cartografo-Geodezic și a băncii de date pentru cadastrele specializate de stat.

Președintele Republicii Moldova decretează:

- Art.1. Se Înființează pe lingă Guvern Agenția Naţională pentru Geodezie, Cartografie şi cadastru ca organizaţie republicană de stat specializată.
- Art.2. Se stabileşte că administrarea Agenţiei Naţionale pentru Geodezie, Cartografie şi Cadastru este exercitată de directorul general, numit în funcţie şi eliberat din funcţie de către Guvern.

Art.3. - Guvernul:

În termen de zece zile va aproba structura şi funcțiile de bază ale Agenției Naționale pentru Geodezie, Cartografie şi Cadastru;

În termen de o lună va aproba Regulamentul Agenției Naționale pentru Geodezie, Cartografie și Cadastru;

va lua măsurile necesare pentru a asigura buna funcționare a Agenției Naționale pentru Geodezie, Cartografie și Cadastru;

va aduce actele sale normative în corespundere cu prezentul Decret și va prezenta propuneri privind modificarea și completarea legislației în vigoare.

Art.4. - Prezentul Decret intră în vigoare la data semnării.

PRESEDINTELE REPUBLICII MOLDOVA

Mircoa SNEGUR

Chişinău, 27 lunie 1994. Nr.230.



Legal framework

- 1991-Land Code;
- 1995-GD on approving the Regulation of ALRC;
- 1997-GD on approval of the Concept of the National Cadastral informational system;
- 1997-GD on approving the Regulation of the National Geospatial Data Fund (FNDG);
- 1998-Law on real property cadaster;



Legal framework

- 2001-Law on geodesy, cartography and geoinformatics;
- 2001-GD approving the Regulations on the national geodetic network;
- 2003-GD on the Development of National geographic Information Systems (NGIS);
- 2004-Law on real property formation;
- 2007-Law on administration and privatization of public property;
- 2007-Law on public property lands and their delimitation, etc.



2001-order of the ALRC for switching to global coordinate system and reference, and respective cartographic projections:



adopted global coordinate system is WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984);

As a reference system is determined the geodetic reference system
European ETRS 89
(European Terrestrial Reference System 1989)

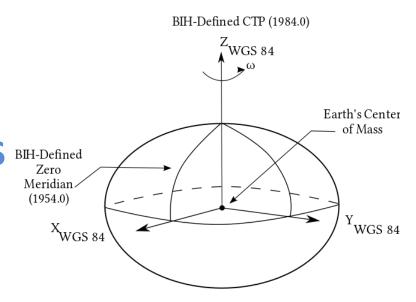


Figure 1.1 WGS 84 Reference Frame



1998-GD approving he state program of creating real estate cadaster, basic steps:



creating the legal framework for the implementation of real estate cadaster;



acceleration of land reform;



informational ensuring of population, staff training;



creating system of cadaster bodies;



Primary massive registration of real estate and the rights over them(partially realized);



Develop a mechanism for estimating the immovable property;



creating cadastral information system.



Primary massive registration of real estate and the rights over them (partially realized)

number of registered land parcels in the real estate register and the number of unregistered land parcels (with private houses and gardens)

Zona	Raion	Total number of land parcels (with individual houses and gardens)	Number of registred land parcels	Number of unregistred land parcels	Share of unregistred land parcels
Center	Dubăsari	34160	17660	17500	51%
	Şoldăneşti	42180	21480	20700	49%
	Ungheni	67500	37080	30420	45%
	laloveni	78970	61290	17680	22%
	Călărași	83580	55680	27900	33%
	Orhei	96390	65420	30970	32%
	Criuleni	74880	39760	35120	47%
	Teleneşti	67710	35170	32540	48%
	Sträşeni	93730	58520	35210	38%
	Rezina	45880	30740	15140	33%
	Nisporeni	56580	47610	8970	16%
	Hâncești	94170	76730	17440	19%
	Anenii Noi	72460	57400	15060	21%
	mun.	100290	100290	0	0%
North	Chişinău	100380 77680	100380 30940	0 46740	60%
NOTUI	Floreşti				
	Soroca	67370	40510	26860	40%
	Făleşti Sângerei	69540 64700	38250 43270	31290 21430	45% 33%
	Briceni	54790	32790	22000	40%
	Drochia Donduceni	68230 36800	47230 23640	21000 13160	31% 36%
	Donduşeni Glodeni	47470	39050	8420	18%
		36560	29930	6630	18%
	Ocniţa	58070	47430	10640	
	Râșcani Edineti	58070	47430	12680	18% 22%
	- '				
Count	mun. Bălţi	16900	16900	0	0%
South	Ştefan Vodă	54250	26360	27890	51%
	Cimişlia	41400	33800	7600	18%
	Cauşeni	56720	50950	5770	10%
	Canternir	37110	31510	5600	15%
	Leova Basarabeasc	32000	29160	2840	9%
	a	16460	16460	0	0%
	Cahul	67890	67890	0	0%
	Taradia	25850	25850	0	0%
UTA	UTA Găgăuzia	82760	78430	4330	5%
TOTAL		2079140	1499610	579530	28%



National Geospatial Data Fund

- National Geospatial Data Fund (Cartographical Geodetic Fund) was created according to the Government Decision №.731 of 05.08.1997, and is subordinated to the Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre.
- National Geospatial Data Fund is a part of the State Archive of the Republic of Moldova.



The main tasks of NGDF



Accumulation, centralized record and keeping geodetic, cartographic, topographic, hydrographic, photogrammetry, gravimetric materials and data, also in digital form, derived from geodetic and cartographic activities, regardless of their type, place of incorporation and ownership;



Development of the digital database in the National Geospatial Data Fund - geoportal.md., which includes scanned topographic paper maps with different scales, geodetic networks, digital maps, orthophoto, etc;



Development and implementation of Web-services and provide public access to geospatial data for the public authorities, the private sector and citizens.

Topographic paper maps and plans Raster:

1: 50 000 (100%)

1: 10 000 (92%)

1:1 000 000 (100%)

1:200 000 (100%)

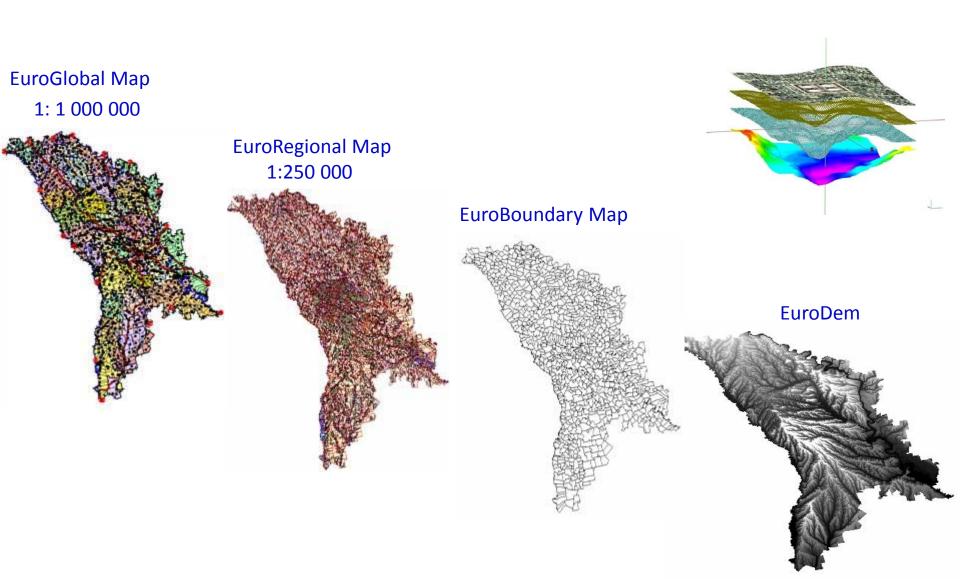
1: 25 000 (100%)

1:5 000 (47%)

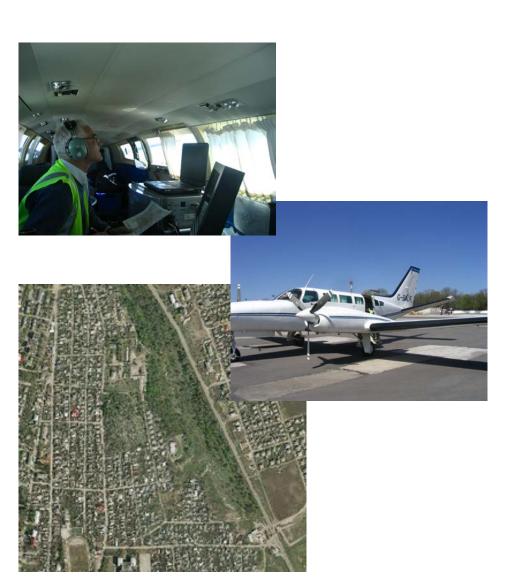
1:2 000 (70 cities)

Digital maps

EuroGeographics

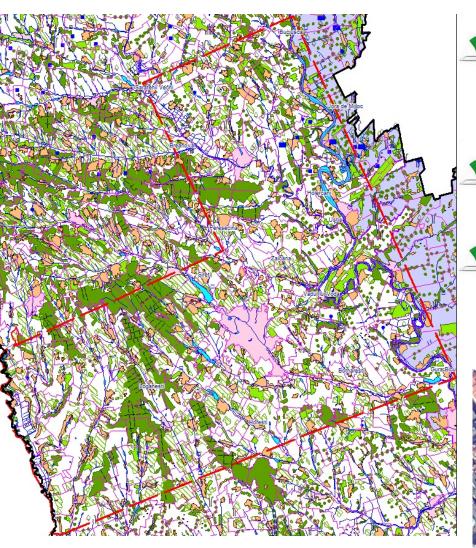


Orthophoto -2007



- Project "Moldova Orthophoto" and was funded in association with Norwegian Government.
- Norway Statens Cartverk in cooperation with Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre of Moldova administrated the Project.
- The Moldova Orthophoto
 Project consists of production of digital orthophotos with resolution 40 cm for the entire territory excluding Transnistrian region also orthophotos with resolution 20 cm for urban areas.

Line maps



Line Maps is the part of Project "Line maps for development" and was funded by Norwegian Government.

Line maps, orthophoto and laser scanning data covers 20% of the territory of the Republic Moldova.

The project is important for the development of the national economy and creating Geospatial Data Infrastructure.

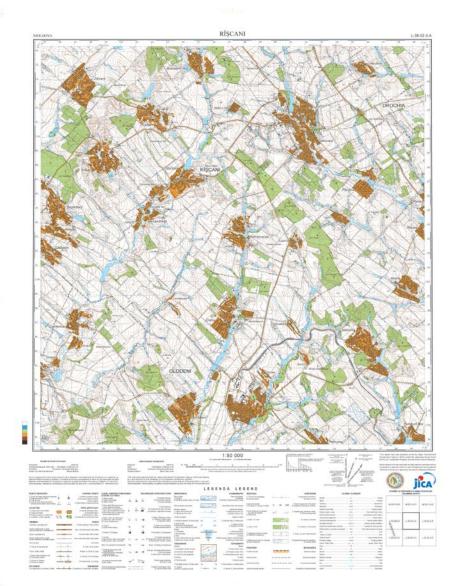




General Base Map for Development of National Spatial Data Infrastructure

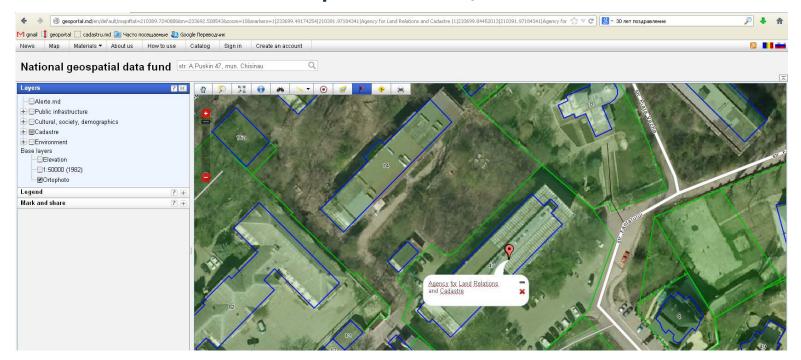
Base Map 1:50 000 is a part of Project "Base Map for Development of National Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Republic of Moldova" and is funded by the Government of Japan.

JICA team through Pasco Co. in cooperation with ALRC administrated the Project.

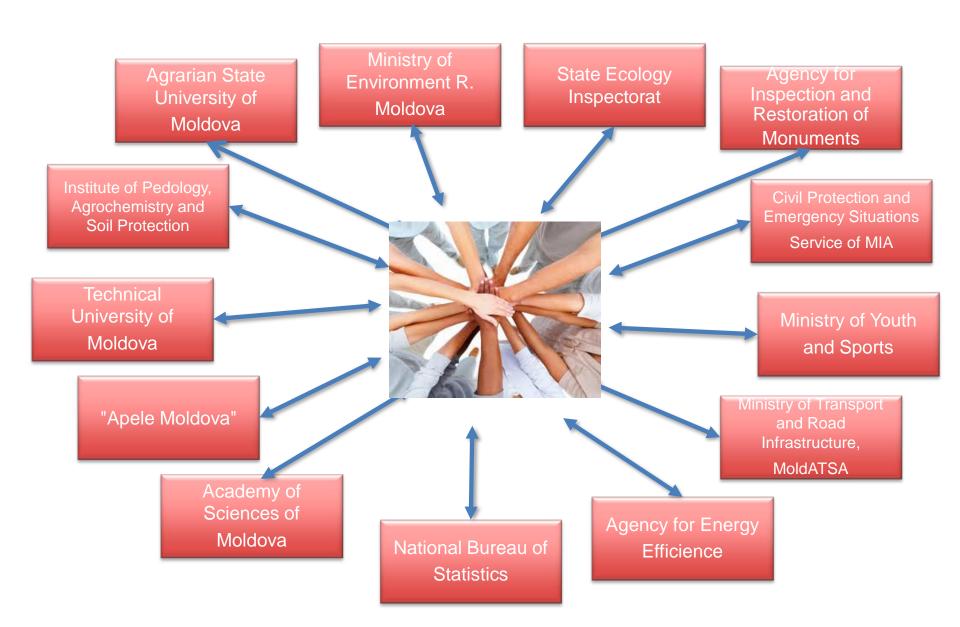


www.geoportal.md

- A powerful web based GIS tool for:
- web services access to materials and geospatial data from NGDF;
- query possibility;
- Download and export data, etc.

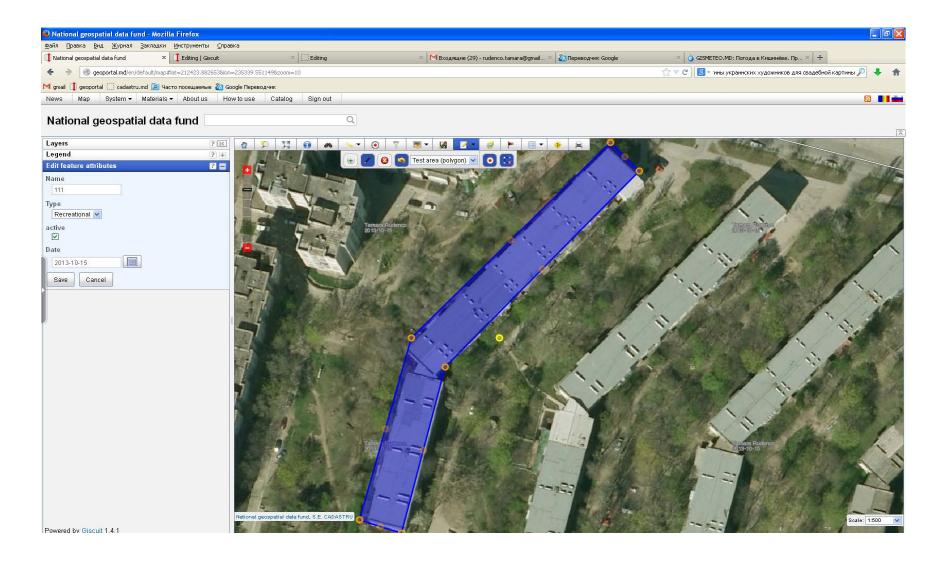


Data sharing today



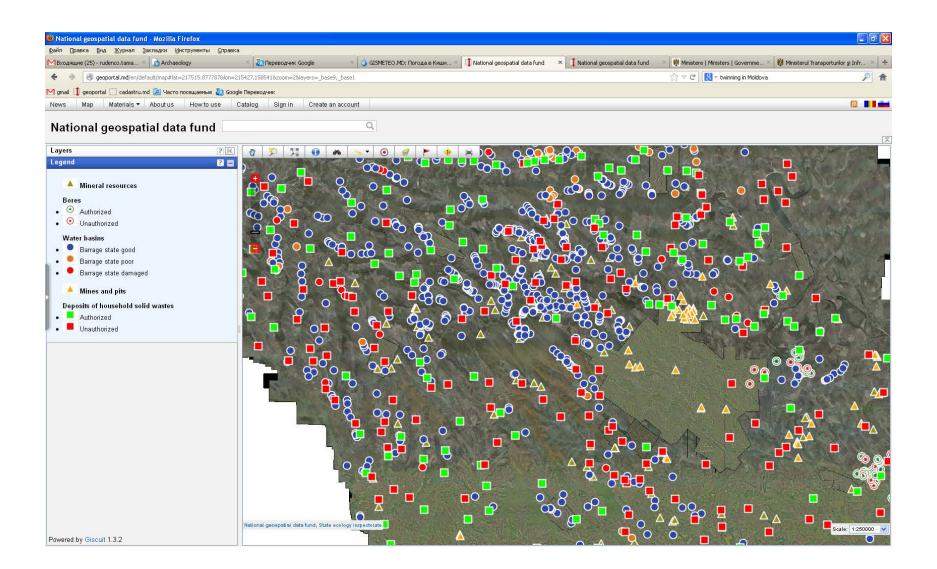


Creating and editing geospatial data



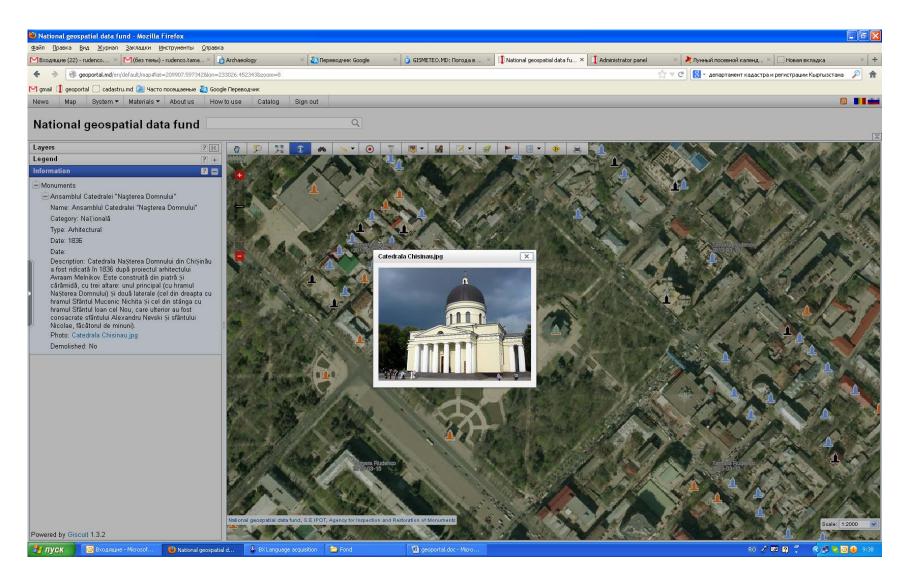


State Ecology Inspectorat created a new data on the geoportal (using the geospatial information) - mines and pits, bores, deposits of household solid wastes, water basins and mineral resources.



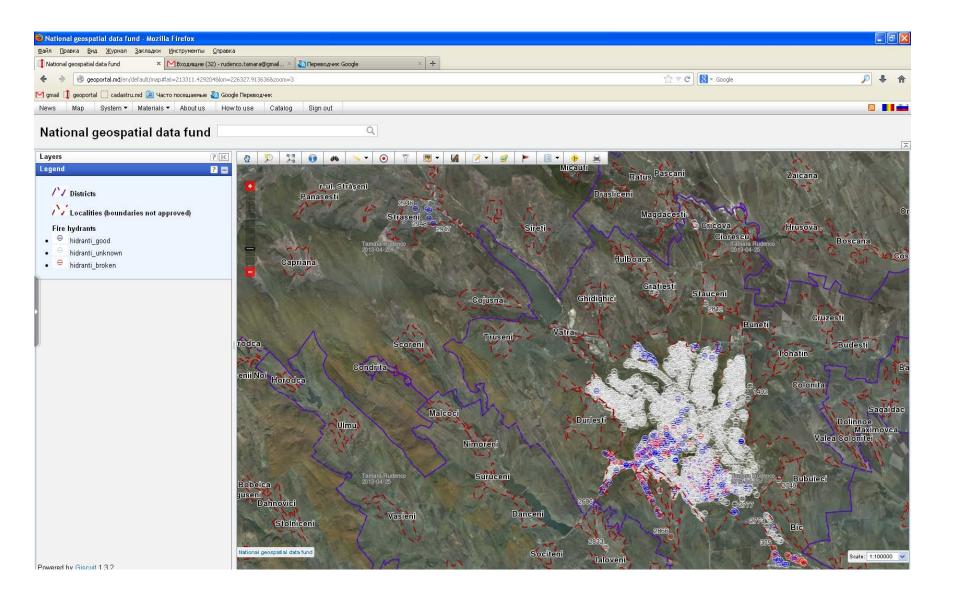


Agency for Inspection and Restoration of Monuments created new data - historical object on the territory of the Republic of Moldova





Fire hydrants (Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service of MIA)



AEE buildings (Agency for Energy Efficience) Administrative infrastructure Mignal | ground | colons of the terrorouseur | \$1 legs bossure | less | Kap | dedon * Michael * Anaton | Michael Calleg | figured National geospatial data fund Prince departments Soil type Institute of Pedology, Agrochemistry and Soil Protection **International airports Sport buildings** Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure, (Ministry of Youth and Sports) MoldATSA) News Map System * Materials * Months: Herebyene Coloring Sign and 680_Eatestral 6003 64_5x, 0.009.00210 N Control 21844 (CTR



What are Geographic Information Systems?

GIS are tools, which are able to read, write and calculate geographic information resp. data.

While in our modern times this almost automatically ends up in computer application, in principle these tools could also be a map, a tape measure, a ruler and a pen.

What is Spatial Data Infrastructure

(SDI)?

"An SDI is a coordinated series of agreements on technology, standards, institutional arrangements, and policies that enable the discovery and use of geospatial information by users and for purposes other than those it was created for." (W. Kuhn, 2005)



What is **INSPIRE?**

INSPIRE is an initiative of the European Commission being realized through the 'Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)'



Identifying support of similar authorities, experienced in creating SDI based on the principles of INSPIRE





"Twinning Project for Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre (ALRC) –
Designing and implementing SDI at all levels of administration in Republic of Moldova"





European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)

Components:

- Draft Geographic data umbrella law in line with the EU INSPIRE requirements;
- Demonstration of an effective regional SDI solution with several stakeholders in line with EU best practices;
- Demonstration of a local SDI solution with several stakeholders in pilot areas in line with EU best practices;
- Demonstration of Networks services in the field of data sharing under the responsibility of ALRC





Thank you

