ICS 35.240.70 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA November 2025

| STN | **Geografické informácie<br>Model domény územnej správy (LADM)<br>Časť 5: Informácie o územnom pláne<br>(ISO 19152-5: 2025)** | **STN<br>EN ISO 19152-5**<br><br>01 9358 |
|---|---|---|

Geographic information - Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) - Part 5: Spatial plan information (ISO 19152-5:2025)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 10/25

Obsahuje: EN ISO 19152-5:2025, ISO 19152-5:2025

Spolu s STN EN ISO 19152-1, STN EN ISO 19152-2, STN EN ISO 19152-3 a STN EN ISO 19152-4 ruší STN EN ISO 19152 (01 9358) z júna 2013

**141355**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

# EN ISO 19152-5

August 2025

ICS 35.240.70

Supersedes EN ISO 19152:2012

English Version

# Geographic information - Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) - Part 5: Spatial plan information (ISO 19152-5:2025)

Information géographique - Modèle du domaine de l'administration des terres (LADM) - Partie 5: Informations sur le plan d'aménagement du territoire (ISO 19152-5:2025)

Geoinformationen - Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) - Teil 5: Informationen zur Raumplanung (ISO 19152-5:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 June 2025.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**



Ref. No. EN ISO 19152-5:2025 E

# Contents

Page

# European foreword

This document (EN ISO 19152-5:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211 "Geographic information/Geomatics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 287 “Geographic Information” the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2026.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 19152:2012.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

# Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 19152-5:2025 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 19152-5:2025 without any modification.

International Standard

ISO 19152-5

First edition
2025-08

# Geographic information — Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) —

## Part 5: Spatial plan information

*Information géographique — Modèle du domaine de l'administration des terres (LADM) —*

*Partie 5: Informations sur le plan d'aménagement du territoire*

Reference number
ISO 19152-5:2025(en)



ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

# Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 287, *Geographic Information*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This edition of ISO 19152-5, together with all other parts of the ISO 19152 series, cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19152:2012), which has been technically revised. This document is a new part to the ISO 19152 series.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19152 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

# Introduction

Spatial planning plays an essential role in land management. Integration of physical and sectoral planning at the local level usually produces some degree of permissions, authorizations, restrictions, responsibilities, obligations and sanctions. Essentially, jurisdictions reserve the power to control activities over certain areas of land. They exert this power by providing agencies with powers that either restrict or sanction the rights of landowners or create positive obligations (responsibilities or obligations) on landowners. The same agencies can potentially have the power to empower landowners with rights that would otherwise be restricted or waive positive obligations. Where this occurs, a time-limited permit or authorization is commonly used. However, it is typical in many countries to establish land administration and spatial plan processes through different regulations, authorities and processes. Cities establish and maintain land administration systems (LAS) to manage information about the land and urban space. Information about land rights recorded in a land administration system (under its applicable legislation) can be required to inform spatial planning decisions. Legally binding planning conditions that create rights, responsibilities and restrictions under local or national planning legislation, which are not recorded in a land registration system, can be required for a full understanding of the permitted uses of a specific land parcel. Outputs of the planning system can anticipate changes in land rights that will be recorded in the land registration system in the future. The land administration domain model (LADM) offers guidelines to support interoperability in the representation of rights, restrictions and responsibilities (RRRs). The LADM is also capable of standardizing multi-dimensional representation, including the temporal aspects in documenting and visualizing all legal aspects of land use or space.

The purpose of this document is to provide the general reference model as an extension of core LADM (i.e. ISO 19152-1 and ISO 19152-2) for all objects of spatial planning covering land/water and below/on/above surfaces. This document supports a 4D (3D + time) representation of the spatial plans, including marine spatial plans.

The first goal of this document is to enable involved parties, both within one country and between different countries, to communicate based on the shared vocabulary implied by the model. It is not intended to replace existing systems but rather to provide a formal language for describing them so that their similarities and differences can be better understood.

The second goal is to provide an extensible basis for the development and refinement of efficient and effective LAS based on a model-driven architecture (MDA). This document is relevant for creating standardized information services in a national or international context, where land administration domain semantics have to be shared between organizations, regions, or countries in order to enable necessary translations. Three considerations during the design of the model were:

— that it will cover the common aspects shared by objects created by spatial plans;

— that it will be based on the conceptual framework of "Cadastre 2014" of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)[13], Plan4all[4][15] and Land Use/Cover data themes of INSPIRE[11];

— it will be as simple as possible in order to be useful in practice.

Conformance in relation to this document is given in Clause 4, and a conformance test is specified in Annex A. Clause 5 provides the notation. Clause 6 introduces the classes, attributes and associations of this document in detail. Clause 7 presents the relationships between the core LADM and this document. Annex B presents studies related to spatial plan interoperability. A set of country profiles is presented in Annex C. Annex D presents code lists as a basis to describe a flexible enumeration. The relationships between this document and INSPIRE are presented in Annex E. Examples of 3D spatial planning information and regulation are given in Annex F.

**International Standard** **ISO 19152-5:2025(en)**

# Geographic information — Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) —

# Part 5: Spatial plan information

## 1 Scope

This document:

— specifies a reference land administration domain model (LADM) covering basic information-related components of spatial plan information on land/water and elements below/on/above the surface of the Earth with 2D/3D/4D (3D + time) geometric representation;

— provides an abstract, conceptual model with packages related to:

  — plan unit, i.e. the smallest homogenous area/space (2D/3D/4D) with assigned function/purpose, e.g. office, education, retail;

  — plan block, i.e. a set of neighbouring plan units decided on by planning authorities, e.g. high-density residential area, nature area, heavy industry area;

  — plan group unit, i.e. areas corresponding to the higher planning levels;

  — plan group, i.e. hierarchy in spatial plans consisting of multiple plan blocks, e.g.:

    — continent/regional-wide (e.g. European regions),

    — country-wide (e.g. Indonesia, the Netherlands),

    — island,

    — state or region province,

    — municipality or city, and

    — urban or rural;

  — permit, i.e. something that is granted to a party which gives the party permission to undertake an activity which would otherwise be restricted;

— defines terminology for spatial plan information as part of land administration, based on various national and international systems, that is as simple as possible in order to be useful in practice. The terminology allows a shared description of different formal or informal practices and procedures in various jurisdictions;

— provides a platform for comparison and monitoring of spatial planning information based on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators;

— provides an approach to modelling the integration of spatial plan information (outputs of spatial plans) into land administration;

— provides a basis for national and regional profiles;

— enables the combining of land-use planning and land development planning in land administration information from different sources in a coherent manner;

— allows for the relationship to multiple parties and groups to be expressed together with a referencing structure so that the sourcing of all information systems can be maintained. It reuses core LADM classes so that sourcing of all information systems can be maintained;

— establishes the common elements and basic schema for spatial plan information upon which a more detailed schema can be established.

NOTE This document does not interfere with (national) and sub-national spatial planning laws.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 19105, *Geographic information — Conformance and testing*

ISO 19107, *Geographic information — Spatial schema*

ISO 19152-1, *Geographic information — Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) — Part 1: Generic conceptual model*

ISO 19152-2, *Geographic information — Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) — Part 2: Land registration*