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ON MEASUREMENT AND LAND CADASTRE

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1 – GENERAL PART

Article 1

The measurement of land, the compilation of the land cadastre, as well as its maintenance and renewal is prepared on the basis of the procedure specified by this law and provisions derived from it.

Article 2

The measurement of land (from here on: measurement), is made for the purpose of specification of data on the horizontal appearance and terrain altitude of the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova (further text: Province). This data can be used for economical, technical, scientific and administrative purposes, as well as for the needs of other bodies, associated labor organizations, municipal self-governing organizations and citizens.

Article 3

The land cadastre is compiled on the basis of an already performed measurement.

The land cadastre is the main evidence for the land and objects on it. It is used for economical, administrative and statistical purposes, for the compilation of books about the land and the specification of cadastral income, as well as for the keeping of evidence of real estate in social and citizens' ownership, for the compilation of space plans and for other needs of bodies, associated labor organizations, self governing municipal organizations and citizens.

Article 4

The measurement and land cadastre are of special importance to the Province.

Article 5

The performing of measurement and registering of the land fall under the competence of municipal and provincial bodies according to the rights and obligations determined by this law.

Article 6

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, in particular the administrative body competent for geodetic tasks in the field of measurement as well as for the land cadastre and its maintenance, is responsible for the administrative and expert work prescribed by this law.

Article 7

The measurement and the compilation of the land cadastre are to be conducted on the basis of a medium term work program and an annual work program.

The medium term program is issued by the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova, whereas the annual work program is issued by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy with the approval of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova.

Article 8

The performing of tasks concerning measurements and the compilation of the land cadastre is conducted by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy through associated labor organizations established to work on the subject of geodesy (from here on: Geodesy organizations).

The conditions determined by this law provides the basis needed by the associated labor organizations in order to conduct geodetic tasks as well as all other tasks within their activity.

The works for undertaking the measurement of and the compilation of specific evidence on land used for the defense of the population may be performed by the competent bodies responsible for the defense of the population.

The performing of tasks concerning measurement and the compilation of the land cadastre as well as the tasks conducted to keep this data up to date have a special value for society.

Article 9

The measurement and the land cadastre documents are kept and maintained at the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, specifically, at the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks.

The way of using the documents for measurement and the land cadastre and their preservation is decided upon by the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova.

Article 10

The consultation of the database on measurement and land cadastre is free and can be carried out at the official offices of the administrative body competent for geodetic tasks, except for some data with special characteristics which is non accessible.

The body referred to in paragraph 1 of this article has an obligation to release, upon request by interested other parties, any sort of document regarding validated data

obtained during measurement and land cadastre ing procedures (certificates, copies of the plan, descriptions, examples of conditions, etc.).

Descriptions, copies, and other data concerning the measurement and the land cadastre issued by the competent body for geodesy issues cannot be given for use to other bodies, associated labor organizations, and other citizens.

Article 11

Plans as well as the geodesy book and cadaster devices cannot be removed from the premises of the competent administrative body for geodesy issues of the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy.

Article 12

Bodies, associated labor organizations, and other self governing associations, citizens and civil legal persons, during construction work, communal work as well as legal work, for which data on measurement and descriptions of real estate are required, are obliged to use official information on measurement and the land cadastre.

Courts and other bodies that decide on changes in rights of ownership and other rights applying to real estate are obliged, when taking decisions, to record the value of real estate based on the results of the measurement and the land cadastre as well as to record these acts. After these acts enter into force, they shall be sent to the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks.

The maintenance and compilation of all official evidence concerning real estate shall be based on data drawn from the measurement and the land cadastre.

In the case of paragraph 1, 2 and 3 of this article, the recording of real estate shall be carried out on the basis of a copy of the plan at the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks.

II - THE MEASUREMENT AND THE LAND CADASTRE

1. The Measurement

Article 13

The measurement includes:

- a) The placement and specification of an astronomic net for geodetic purposes, gravimetric net, trigonometric-altimetric net as well as processing of the data obtained from the measurement completed on these nets.

These main geodetic tasks constitute the unique basis for measurements and other geodetic works for special needs.

- b) The placement and determination of the geodetic base for the performing of tasks and the processing of data from completed measurements on these nets.

- c) Topographical photo-survey of relief from the air, and other geodetic topographical surveys for the purposes of compiling plans and original maps.
- d) Geodetic tasks in the context of redistribution of land.
- e) Topographical survey of water and underground objects.
- f) Compilation and republishing of the main national map.
- g) Republishing of plans and further cartographic processing.

Article 14

The processing of data from completed measurements is carried out through the Gaos – Kriger project on meridian zones. Each zone is wide 3 grades of latitude. Each zone makes up a particular system of coordinates.

For the measurement marks, the horizontal coordinates with a straight angle are established in one of the systems of coordinates referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 15

Tasks concerning the placement and definition of an astronomic-geographic, trigonometric, gravimetric, and altimetric net as well as the processing of data from completed measurements on these nets are performed according to the procedures setting out methods of measurements and instruments as well as methods of measurement data processing in order to ensure accuracy, such as that the results obtained can be used for specific needs and as a basis for measurement and geodetic tasks.

In order for the trigonometric net to be orientated in many points and directions according to its geographic position, the astronomic coordinates and azimuths shall be determined (the Laplas mark).

The accuracy of the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is to be determined on the basis of provisions issued by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy.

Article 16

The trigonometric net covers the entire territory of the Province and is divided into 4 rows.

The trigonometric net of the first row together with the Laplas points constitutes the astronomic net for geodesy.

Special geodesy nets shall be placed for cities and residential areas with urban character.

For all marks within the trigonometric net altitudes are defined with reference to sea level.

Article 17

The gravimetric net is used as a basis for gravimetric measurements, which are performed in order to obtain higher accuracy in the placement and orientation of the astronomic-geodetic net, as well as in order to specify the gravimetric net's own

position in relation to geodetic surface points and ellipsoids. It is used for the needs of geological surveys, studies of the gravitation field of and other scientific purposes.

The gravimetric net is divided into a main net and a supplementary net. The main gravimetric net assures the unique scale and level of the gravitation field.

Article 18

The altimetric net serves as the basis for the depiction of the topographical surface of the land, as well as for all technical work where the sea level altitude is used or where differences in altitude are determined. The altimetric net is used to trace the movement of the upper level of the earth surface, as well as to analyze elements of, and follow catastrophic earthquakes.

The altimetric net is divided into an altimetric net with high accuracy, a high precision altimetric net and a technical altimetric net.

Special altimetric nets shall be placed for cities and residential areas with urban character.

For all permanent marks on the altimetric net, the altitudes are quoted in respect to sea level. The quotes are measured using the unique altitude system, the base of which is the altitude of the sea level as determined in Maglaj.

For all marks within the altimetric net the coordinates are specified.

Article 19

In order to compile the original plans and the main national map, a topographical survey shall be performed. The topographical survey of details includes all work necessary to collect data on measurements and descriptions of the horizontal and vertical appearance of the land: position, shape, crops, users of parcels, as well as the topographical presentation of the land regarding its relief, natural and artificial objects, geographical and other notations as well data on water and underground objects.

Article 20

The topographical surveying of details is performed according to the orthogonal method, the polar method and the photogrametric method.

The basis for the topographical survey of details is created using a polygonometric net, a polygon net, a linear net and a net for connected marks, which are supporting the trigonometric net and the altimetric net.

Article 21

The geodesy book includes the originals of plans and maps compiled on the basis of data gathered and processed in the topographical survey. During the compilation of plans, measurements of the surface area are included as well.

Article 22

The plans are compiled in one of these scales: 1: 500, 1: 1000, 1:2000, 1:2500; 1:5000.

The main national map is compiled on the scale of 1:5000 and 1: 10000.

The map according to rules is compiled on the basis of processed cartographic plans and by the system of undisrupted display of paper sheets. The Province Directorate for Geodesy sets the scale for compilation of plans and maps for some regions and decides on alignment of some compiled sheets.

Article 23

Except in the case of maps referred to in Article 22 of this law, topographical maps and presentation maps are compiled in lower scales to serve as a basis for planning, graphical presentation, and the maintenance of statistical data.

Shape, scale and content of the maps referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are determined by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, subject to approval by the Provincial Secretariat of the Department for Defense, the Provincial Secretariats for the Economy, for Urbanism, for Communal Activities, and Housing, as well as the Association for Social Planning, the Provincial Association of Statistics and the interested municipal assemblies.

Article 24

Plans and maps are used for purposes of construction and the implementation of projects on the land as well as for cartographic material used for the compilation of maps.

The data of the topographical survey of details as well as the compilation of plans and maps shall form the basis for any future topographical survey and condition of the land, as has been the case with previous topographical surveys.

Article 25

The geodesy organization, associated labor organizations and other self-governing organizations, which compiled the map and the geodesy book shall verify their validity on the basis of the original map in accordance with the provisions in force.

The Provincial Directorate may use plans, maps and the geodesy book referred to in paragraph 1 of this article after certification for Geodesy.

Article 26

The originals of plans and maps (archive originals) are to be used only for the creation of copies and cannot be used for any other purpose.

The copy of a plan and map (working original) must match the original document from the archive in terms of accuracy and processing, taking into account the limits of graphic accuracy.

Working originals in which a change on the land is noted, shall be used as archive originals for any further reproduction.

The archive original and the book for fundamental geodetic works shall be retained in the archive of the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, while copies of the book shall be retained in the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks.

Article 27

The social legal person that has the right of possession and any other holder (from here on: users) of land in a region where a topographical survey is taking place, are obliged, at their own expense, to clearly mark the boundaries of the land and objects on it with permanently visible signs in order to assure the accuracy of the measurement within the period determined by the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks.

Article 28

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy has the duty to notify the Executive Council of the Municipal Assembly concerning the beginning of measurements on the territory of the municipality concerned at least 60 days in advance.

The administrative communal body competent for geodesy shall insure that users correctly, and in time, mark the boundaries of the land with permanently visible signs.

The users of land are obliged to grant free access to persons authorized to conduct measurements of the land and objects on it, to register land, and to place signs marking measurement points, in order for them to mark, and indicate with signs, measurement points.

In case damage is caused during the measurements, land users are entitled to compensation for the damage, by the body or organization that performed the measurement.

Article 29

In accordance with this law, measurement marks are considered all sorts of marks on the surface as well as underground, which designate permanent geodetic points used for trigonometric, gravimetric, astronomic, and altimetric nets of all levels, marks which designate permanent geodetic points for surveying details as well as marks that mark the boundaries of registered municipalities.

In accordance with this law, measurement signs are understood to be devices and equipment used for the examination or observation of measurement sites (pyramids, scaffolding and signals).

Article 30

The municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks or the geodesy organization that undertook the work of placing of signs has the duty to inform the user of the land about the positioning of the signs and measurement marks.

Article 31

Signs and marks by which the measurement points are indicated shall not be destroyed, damaged, transported or moved without authorization.

The user of land, on which signs or marks referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are placed, is obliged to inform the municipal body for geodetic issues about any damage, destruction, transport or movement of figures within a period of 15 days from the day the changes have occurred.

Article 32

When construction work is carried out on, or near, land or objects where measurement signs have been placed, as a result of which signs could be destroyed or their use impaired, the contractor has the duty to inform the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks at least 15 days in advance.

If, in the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, in the course of construction, signs have to be moved, damaged or their use impaired, the investor pays for replacement costs.

Article 33

The municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks is responsible for the maintenance of signs and measurement marks and reports to the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy on the condition of signs and marks on trigonometric and altimetric points.

2. The land cadastre

Article 34

The land cadastre consists of data on the position, shape, surface, crops, cultivations, class, of the parcel and objects on it and the earnings of its user.

The data referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is confirmed, processed or recorded in the land cadastre relevant to the registered parcel.

The registered parcel is part of the land that is used by and belongs to the same user.

Each registered parcel has a number and a name recorded in the municipal register that it belongs to.

Article 35

The position and shape of each registered parcel and the objects placed on it appear on plans, whereas other data is recorded in registers and particular surveys.

The registers and particular surveys include data on surface area, crops, cultivation, class, and the registered income of the users of the land for each parcel in the region of the municipal register and thus define the manual of surveying instructions.

The manual of surveying instructions as well as the originals of works containing data on shape, surface, cultivations, class, and the registered income of users can be used as public books.

Article 36

The compilation of land cadastre includes the following tasks:

- a) Determination of territorial register units,
 - b) Registering classifications and reclamations of land,
 - c) Publication of data on measurement as well as the classified land cadastre,
- and
- d) the compilation of the manual of surveying instructions.

a) THE SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL REGISTER

Article 37

The sub-divisions of the territorial register are the municipal register and the district register.

Article 38

The municipal register covers the residential region.

The municipal assembly, on special occasions, can create a single municipal register for two or more locations or, several municipal registers for the entire residential region.

The decision to select a region and name a municipal register is taken by the municipal assembly.

Article 39

The cadastral boundaries of municipalities are determined and registered by a special commission appointed by the municipal assembly. The determination and registration of the boundaries are performed by the placing of signs and marks on the boundaries of the land, which are recorded in a special report.

The commission referred to in paragraph 1 of this article consists of two citizens, who are residents of the region where the cadastral boundaries of the municipality are determined and an expert for geodesy.

The municipal assembly who assigned the commission pays the expenses of work for the members of commission.

When the cadastral boundaries of municipalities overlap with the territorial border of a municipality, the determination of the boundaries is carried out on the basis of an agreement between the municipal assemblies.

Article 40

The municipal assembly solves cadaster border disputes on the territory of the same municipality.

Disputes concerning cadaster boundaries, which at the same time are the territorial boundaries of the social - political community, are solved through the competent bodies for territorial border disputes of these communities.

Article 41

Changes of cadastral boundaries, in cases where measurement has been carried out and a manual of surveying instructions compiled can be performed based on the opinion taken by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy.

If, in the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, cadastral boundaries overlap with the territorial boundaries of municipalities, the decision to change boundaries is taken by the competent body in charge of changes of territorial boundaries of municipalities on the basis of agreement between the interested municipal assemblies.

If there is a need for boundaries to be changed, as referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this article, such changes are recorded in the geodesy book, and a new manual of surveying instructions is compiled.

The municipal assemblies that decided on the changes or proposed the changes carry the cost for implementation of the changes referred to in paragraph 1, 2 and 3 of this article.

Article 42

A cadastral district is a territorial unit for the classification of cadastral land.

A cadastral district includes two or more linked territories of cadastral municipalities, which form a single economical entity with similar natural conditions and other conditions for agricultural production.

Their respective region creates cadastral districts, whereas their name is determined by the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova.

Article 43

The region of the cadastral district can be changed only if the conditions that had an impact on the determination of this region change substantially.

b) CADASTRAL CLASSIFICATION AND LAND RECLAMATION

Article 44

After the measurement of the cadastral municipality is completed, the cadastral classification and land reclamation is carried out.

The classification of cadastral land is carried out on the basis of natural and economical productive conditions of the cultivation presently on the land.

The reclamation of land determines the fertility of the land on the basis of its natural characteristics, independently of the method of exploitation of that land (cultivation).

The territorial unit for the reclamation of land is the territory of the Province.

Article 45

According to cultivation, all fertile lands are divided into: farmland, gardens, fruit plantations, vineyards, meadows, pasture lands, forest and grain stubble land and swampy soils.

Each cultivation referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, within the region of the cadastral district, during the classification, can be divided into a maximum of eight classes, according to natural and economical productive conditions.

Land surfaces unusable for agriculture or forestry is qualified as unfertile land.

Article 46

In the case of changes of the region of the cadastral district, the new cadastral land classification shall take place in the region where the changes occurred or in the entire territory of the cadastral district depending on the volume of the changes, the configuration of the territory or other conditions.

When the changes of the region of the cadastral district are of small nature and volume, such as that there is no need for a new register classification of the whole territory of the cadastral district, the classification of new cadastral classes for the changed part of the region is carried out using the existing basis for the classification of the cadastral land or the cadastral district.

Article 47

The classification of the cadastral land is performed according to the pre-determined basis for classification.

The basis for classification includes examples of land in the region of the cadastral district (from here on: examples of district land) for each class of existing cultivation of land, covering the entire range of classes for each form of cultivation in the region of the cadastral municipality.

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy determines the basis for classification.

Article 48

On the basis of the framework for classification of cadastral land, the examples of municipal land are determined for each cultivation and class existing in the cadastral municipality according to land determined in the relevant cadastral district.

Article 49

The examples of municipal land are determined for each cultivation and class existing in the cadastral municipality, according to land determined as examples of the

cadastral district. The district land examples belong at the same time to the municipality in the cadastral municipality of which it is situated.

The commission for the cadastral classification of land, which consists of three members and three deputy members, performs the determination of land examples of municipalities and the cadastral classification in cadastral municipalities. The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy appoints the commission for the cadastral classification of land.

The commission consists of an engineer with a degree in agriculture who has passed a professional exam, according to the program intended for employees in administrative bodies, as well as two agricultural producers that are elected by the citizens of the region.

Article 50

By the reclamation, all fertile land used for agricultural production and forestry are classified in 8 classes of land. This classification is carried out based on criteria of reclamation determined by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy.

The basis for reclamation includes the lands taken as examples within the territory of the Province for every reclamation class, unfertile surfaces of land, grain stubble land and swampy soils are not intended for reclamation.

Article 51

The land reclamation is performed at the same time as the cadastral classification. The division of land in the reclamation classes is performed by an expert in agriculture who is a member of the commission for the cadastral classification of land. At the same time, he will record the level of erosion, permanent and occasional water floods, behavior of the water and the level of underground waters.

Outside the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the reclamation of lands can be performed only for regions where the cadastral classification of the land has been performed.

c) THE PUBLIC DISPLAY OF DATA ON MEASUREMENT AND CADASTRAL CLASSIFICATION OF LAND

Article 52

The data on measurement of each cadastral municipality for the land surfaces, cultivation, land users, as well as data on cadastral classification of land are displayed for public consultation in the region of the cadastral municipality.

Article 53

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy determines separately for each cadastral municipality the time for public display of data on measurement and cadastral classification of land.

The municipal administrative body competent for geodesy work usually publishes the time and place for the display of the data. It is the duty of this body to find appropriate premises for the commission in the region of the cadastral municipality in order to proceed with data display.

Article 54

The commission that is appointed by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy (from here on: the commission for data display) has the responsibility and the duty to publicly display the data on measurement and cadastral classification of land.

The commission consists of three members and an equal number of deputy members.

In the commission are included an expert of geodesy and two representatives of designated regions of the cadastral municipality for which the data display is to be carried out.

The association of working people and citizens delegates the representatives of the region of the cadastral municipality.

Article 55

The Commission for data display has the duty to notify in writing each user of the land of the announcement of the results of measurement and cadastral classification of land.

The commission for data display will announce the results on measurement and cadastral classification of land to each user of land that has replied to the notice send to him in writing by the commission. If the land user was notified accurately and in time but did not reply to the invitation, he will be considered as a user notified of the results regarding the measurement and land classification. In this case, members of the commission are obliged to point out any eventual faults in the announced data.

Article 56

The interested person can file for an objection within the period of 8 days from the date of announcement of the results.

The Commission referred to in Article 54 of this law has the duty to conduct an inquiry into the objection, and, if it considers that the objection is correct, will make the necessary correction of data determined by measurement. The correction of data shall be verified by the inquirer who should sign on the register list.

If the Commission does not take the objection into consideration, it is obliged to issue a written decision explaining the reasons for the refusal.

Article 57

For the data on measurement and cadastral classification of land and for the written decision concerning the refusal (referred to in Article 56, paragraph 3), a complaint can be submitted within a period of 15 days from the day the decision is received.

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy decides on outcome of the complaint referred to in paragraph 1 of this article

d) THE COMPILATION OF THE MANUAL OF SURVEYING INSTRUCTIONS

Article 58

The manual of surveying instructions is compiled after the display of data for public consultation for each cadastral municipality on the basis of data on measurement and cadaster classification of land.

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy can transfer the obligation for the compilation of the manual of surveying instructions to another body, associated labor organization, organization, or other self-governing association.

Article 59

The body, the associated labor organization, the organization, or other self-governing associations that compiled the manual of surveying instructions is obliged to send this book to the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy for examination and verification.

If the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy concludes that the manual of surveying instructions has been compiled in accordance with the applicable provisions, it shall then certify the book and send it for further use to the administrative municipal body competent for geodetic tasks. The manual of surveying instructions is distributed with a copy of the report on the boundaries of the cadastral municipality, the original data from the topographical survey of details and the calculation of surface areas, sketches of the details, the original working copies of plans and maps, copies of the register of example land and coordinates, altitudes, as well as the description of marks and their positioning in the trigonometric net, altimetric net and marks that are connected.

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy issues the resolution to certify the manual of surveying instructions and decides on the starting date of its implementation.

III-MAINTENANCE OF MEASUREMENTS AND THE LAND CADASTRE

Article 60

Maintenance of measurements and the land cadastre includes:

- surveying and determination of the changes occurred on land, which would have an effect on the measurement data as well as the land cadastre,
- transfer of data from plans for urbanization and urban projects to the terrain,
- application of the changes to the measurement books, plans, maps and to the manual of surveying instructions,
- renewal of signs of permanent geodetic marks.

The certification, processing and placement of changes are performed accurately, on the basis of methods and procedures that are determined for measurements and the land cadastre.

Article 61

The administrative municipal body competent for geodetic tasks carries out the work for maintaining measurements and the land cadastre.

During the work on the maintenance of measurements and the land cadastre, the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks has the duty to eliminate all weaknesses and mistakes in the topographical survey of details, the geodesy book, plans, maps and the manual of surveying instructions.

Municipal administrative bodies competent for geodetic tasks carry out the renewal of damaged parts of the manual or the entire manual of surveying instructions and are responsible for the republishing of damaged parts of the copy of the working original and the renewal of old working originals.

When, during the maintenance of measurements and the land cadastre, the municipal body competent for geodetic tasks renews the manual of surveying instructions, it is obliged to act according to the method referred to in Article 59, paragraph 1 of this law.

Article 62

The land user is obliged to present within the period of 30 days from the day when the change has occurred, any change on the state of his possession to the municipal body competent for geodetic tasks: cultivation, construction or displacement of any building structure and other objects, as well as changes that will have an effect on the determination of classes,

The municipal body competent for geodetic tasks, following its official responsibility, shall take into account the changes referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, on which it has already been informed in another way.

Article 63

When construction of railways, roads, channels, objects, including objects of public ownership, is carried out, and this has an effect on the data recorded in the manual of surveying instructions and cadastral plans, then the associated labor organization, self-governing public association or any other organization, which looks after the construction or maintenance of these objects, is obliged to attach and present to the administrative municipal body competent for geodetic tasks a notice, as referred in Article 62 paragraph 1 of this law, once the construction is completed or the construction ends, as well as to present the measurement book, on the basis of which changes are performed and may be incorporated into the plan and the manual of surveying instructions,

Article 64

If in the land that is exploited by its user changes have occurred, and, for their transfer into the plan and the manual of surveying instructions, it is necessary to

perform a new topographical survey, the user of the land is obliged to mark the boundaries of the land with permanent and visible signs and carry the cost himself.

Article 65

Each year, from May 1 until October 31, the administrative municipal body competent for geodesy is obliged to perform an immediate verification or topographical survey according to requests that were submitted, or changes performed, as referred to in Article 62, paragraph 1 of this law, which are submitted until May 1 of the following year.

If the municipal administrative body competent for geodesy work, while undertaking works referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, verifies that on the terrain changes have been made and not reported, it shall conduct a verification or special topographical survey of these changes.

Article 66

Changes for which the immediate examination or topographical survey was performed according to requests that were submitted until December 31, as well as changes for which there is no need for verification or topographical survey, have to be transferred into the plan and the manual of surveying instructions until March 15 of the following year.

The court, another competent body, or a contract if it includes the data referred to in Article 12 of this law, create the basis for a binding decision to replace the land user in the manual of surveying instructions.

The municipal administrative body competent for geodetic makes a decision regarding all changes that were transferred into the working original and the manual of surveying instructions and sends it to the land user.

Until changes are transferred into the manual of surveying instructions, the existing status of the manual of surveying instructions is considered valid.

Article 67

Changes that are not performed in accordance with the provisions in force cannot be transferred into the working original and the manual of surveying instructions but shall only be noted in the working original.

Article 68

At least every ten years the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks has the duty to examine the regularity of the status recorded in the working original and in the manual of surveying instructions.

The examination, according to the method referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, may cover a part of the, or the entire, measurement data and LAND CADASTRE data.

All the changes noticed during the examination are considered as certified changes in accord with official duty.

IV. THE RENEWAL OF MEASUREMENTS AND LAND CADASTRE

Article 69

The renewal of measurements and the land cadastre is performed when an evident discrepancy occurs between the data on measurement and the manual of surveying instructions concerning the status of the terrain, which cannot be eliminated by regular maintenance measures.

The renewal of measurements and the land cadastre consists of re-measurements, a new cadastral classification and a new land reclamation as well as the compilation of a new manual of surveying instructions. In an exceptional case, where there is no need for new measurements, only the renewal of cadastral classification and land reclamation may be performed.

The renewal of measurements and the land cadastre is performed even in cases of land appropriation in the part of the cadastral municipality, which was not incorporated in the volume of appropriation.

With the exception referred to in paragraph 3 of this article, the renewal will not be performed in the part, which was not incorporated in the volume of appropriation, having in mind that the part consists of 2/3 or more of the territory of the cadastral municipality.

Article 70

The decision to renew the land cadastre is taken by the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova.

Article 71

The Province covers the costs for the process of the renewal of measurements and the land cadastre.

With the exception of the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the municipality covers the costs for the renewal of measurements and the land cadastre if:

- a) the discrepancy between the data contained in the measurements and the manual of surveying instructions and the status of the terrain occurred because the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks did not regularly perform the maintenance of measurements and the land cadastre and, as a result of it, the possibility to exploit the land is minimized.
- b) the municipal assembly, for particular reasons, requires the renewal of measurements and the land cadastre.

Article 72

The outcome of the renewal of measurement and the land cadastre is displayed for public consultation according to the procedure determined by Articles 52 to 57 of this law.

V. GEODETIC TASKS FOR PARTICULAR NEEDS

Article 73

Geodetic issues for particular needs, in accordance with this law, are considered, on the one hand, the entire working process devoted to the obtaining of geodetic data for the purpose of plans for urbanism, plans on maintenance and repairs of the land surface of roads, hydro-technical works, railway lines, channels, long distance conductors, land expropriation, rented lands, regions of mining ore, forest land and agriculture complexes, and, on the other hand, work on geodetic data to make possible the implementation on the terrain of the plan for urbanism and other plans for residential.

The work referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be completed in order to use the particular data for compilation needs, renewal of the measurement and the land cadastre.

Article 74

Bodies, associated labor organizations and self governing associations, for their needs, may conduct the work referred to in article 73 of this law only with the help of a professional who must at least have a university qualification for geodesy and has passed a professional exam designated by the specific program for employees in administrative bodies.

Bodies, associated labor organizations, organizations and other self-governing associations, within the framework of their activities, may perform the work on geodetic issues referred to in Article 73 of this law, if they fulfill conditions such as the availability of modern equipment and professional staff, as specified by article 90 of this law.

Article 75

Bodies, associated labor organizations, organizations and other self-governing association before the beginning of the work are obliged to inform at least 15 days in advance the municipal body competent for geodetic tasks on the territory of which the work will be developed, for their working intentions on the geodetic issues for particular needs referred to in article 73 paragraph 1 of this law.

The notification referred to in paragraph 1 of this article includes the data for the region where the geodetic issues will be conducted, the content which is important, the way and the reason for performing the work, the beginning and the end of the work within the deadline predicted beforehand as well as names and professional qualifications of workers that would perform the work.

Article 76

If the region where the measurement would be conducted includes parts of territories of two or more municipalities, the notification referred to in Article 75 of this law is presented to the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks of the particular municipality the territory of which covers the largest part of the land where the measurement is performed.

Article 81

Bodies, associated labor organizations, organizations, and other self governing associations, which perform the work on geodetic issues for particular needs, are obliged, within a period of 30 days after completion of the work, to send to the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks originals of plans or maps, as well as the entire completed work of measurement.

The municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks, after having received the items referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, if they constitute a manageable volume, will perform the inspection and verification of plans and materials within 30 days from the day of admission of the materials.

If the works referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are of a large volume, the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks will send the plans and materials together with its stated opinion to the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, which will perform the inspection and verification of plans and materials within a period of 30 days.

Article 82

The materials, plans and maps for geodetic issues referred to in Article 73 of this law cannot be used until verified by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy or the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks according to the method specified in Article 81, paragraph 2 and 3 of this law.

Article 83

Bodies, associated labor organizations, organizations, and other self-governing associations (from here on: the investor) for whose needs geodetic tasks, as referred to in Article 73 of this law, are performed for are obliged to hand over to the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks, without a compensation, the originals of plans and material for geodesy tasks for particular needs, in order to use, renew, and maintain measurements as well as the land cadastre.

The investor who handed over the data on geodetic tasks for particular needs referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may use this data for his particular needs without the obligation for compensation.

Article 84

On the basis of the provisions of Articles 73 to 85 of this law, the geodesy organizations can also perform geodetic tasks for particular needs.

VI. COMPETENCE AND THE RELATIONSHIPS

Article 85

Measurement tasks and the compilation of the land cadastre are in the competence of the Province.

The body referred to in paragraph 1 of this law is obliged, within three days, to inform of the notification and its content the other administrative bodies competent for geodetic tasks of those municipalities where the planned measurement process will take place.

Article 77

The municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks is obliged to immediately inform the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, of the notification referred to in Article 75 of this law.

Article 78

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, or the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks, before the beginning of the work on geodetic issues for particular needs, may pass a resolution to extend the volume and variety of works in order to use the obtained data for measurements and the land cadastre and their maintenance.

A complaint regarding the particular resolution referred to in paragraph 1 of this article will not postpone the period of implementation of the resolution.

The costs for the extension of the volume and the variety of works are covered by the social-political association or the body who passes the resolution referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 79

The resolution issued by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy or the resolution by the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks referred to in Article 78 paragraph 1 of this law has to be passed within a period of 15 days from the day notification regarding the beginning of the measurement work has been given.

Article 80

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy, or the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks, has the right to manage all geodetic work concerning measurement, and, if it is proved that measurement tasks are not carried out according to the provisions in force, the Directorate may request within a set period the elimination of any mistakes that were committed.

The body or the organization referred to in Article 74 of this law that performs the measurement and does not act according to the resolution referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may demand subsequent action by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy or the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks, in order to issue a resolution with the purpose to stopping further advance of work.

A complaint concerning a particular resolution referred to in paragraph 1 of this article will not postpone the period of implementation of the resolution.

The maintenance of measurement tasks and the land cadastre is in the competence of the municipality.

Article 86

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy performs the administrative tasks referred to in Article 85, paragraph 1 of this law.

The administrative municipal body competent for geodetic tasks performs the administrative tasks referred to in Article 85, paragraph 2 of this law.

Article 87

In relation to the administrative municipal body competent for geodetic tasks the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy has the following rights:

1. to perform the inspection of the maintenance of measurements and the land cadastre, and, if it concludes that these issues were not conducted in accordance with the provisions in force, to expose these mistakes and to determine the term for their elimination,
2. if it finds major mistakes, to put out of use originals of working copies and the land cadastre until the former are eliminated.

Article 88

With the exception of the rights referred to in Article 87, paragraph 1 of this law, the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy in relation with the organizations for geodesy has the right to stop further continuation of work on tasks of measurement and compiling the land cadastre, if it concludes that these activities were not performed in accordance with this law, as well as the right to stop the utilization of data in cases of improper application in the terrain.

The municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks, in relation to the geodesy organization that received the tasks of completion, measurement and compilation of the land cadastre, has the rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 89

The head of the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy issues resolutions concerning technical standards, methods, ways of performing tasks during measurements and the compilation and maintenance of the land cadastre, as well as the performing of tasks for particular needs.

In the case of the resolutions referred to in this article an equal and fair application of both languages and scripts shall be ensured.

VII. ASSOCIATED LABOR ORGANIZATIONS FOR GEODESY

Article 90

An associated labor organization for geodesy can neither perform nor accept geodetic tasks if it does not fulfill these conditions:

- to dispose of the appropriate equipment;
- to employ at least 8 geodetic professionals, who have passed a professional exam, and of whom at least three are geodetic engineers with a completed degree.

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy will decide on the fulfillment of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 91

Members of the social community participate in governing the organization for geodesy in the case of tasks with a specific social interest.

The statute of the organization for geodesy sets out the composition and number of participants from the social community.

Article 92

The founder of the organization for geodesy gives approval: to the provisions of the statute and self-governing agreements concerning membership in the organization for geodesy, which are important for the realization of specific social interests; to the performing of works and to the provisions of the statute, which concern the composition and number of participants from the governing social community in the organization for geodesy; to the provisions of the self governing agreement which regulate decision-making on specific issues in the organization for geodesy; to decisions to nominate and dismiss the body that directs the works of organization for geodesy.

Article 93

The organization for geodesy, the duty of which is to perform measurements and the compilation of the land cadastre, is obliged, upon completion of the work, to hand over to the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy the originals of plans and maps together with the entire geodetic book, the manual of surveying instructions, and specified data on cadastral classification and land reclamation.

Article 94

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy in relation to the organization for geodesy that is conducting the work on measurement and the compilation of the land cadastre has the following rights and obligations:

1. to manage the work on measurement and the compilation of land cadastre;

2. to stop the further continuation of work on measurement and the compilation of the land cadastre if the organization for geodesy did not eliminate the noticed mistakes;
3. to stop the utilisation of data on measurement and the land cadastre in cases where unprofessional work has been performed on the terrain.

The administrative municipal body competent for geodetic tasks, in relation to the organization for geodesy which is charged with the maintenance of measurements and the land cadastre, has the same rights and obligations as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

VIII. COMPENSATION FOR THE PERFORMING OF SERVICES AND THE UTILISATION OF DATA ON MEASUREMENT AND THE LAND CADASTRE

Article 95

The body, associated labor organization, organization or other self-governing association as well as citizens that utilize the data on measurement and the land cadastre have an obligation to pay compensation for the utilization of the data.

Article 96

The decision on the amount of compensation for the services performed by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy is taken by the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova.

The municipal assembly makes the decision on the amount of compensation for services that are performed by the municipal administrative body for geodetic issues.

The municipal assemblies by agreement can determine a standard amount of compensation for the services performed.

The amount of compensation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article is determined with a view of covering the real costs for services as well as the amortization of used equipment.

Article 97

The Provincial Directorate for Geodesy pays compensation for the services performed by the bodies and organizations referred to in Article 95 of this law.

The compensation referred to in paragraph 1 of this law will not be paid, if in this case of compensation the administrative taxes have not been paid, or when, by way of special provisions, it is determined that the services ought to be performed as part of an official duty.

Article 98

The accumulated amount of payments for services is put on a special account of the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy and is used to perform measurements as well as for the land cadastre covering the costs of all services involved.

IX. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 99

An Associated labor organization, organization, self-governing association or other organization will be fined 5.000 up to 50.000 dinars for an offence if:

1. the copy, description, or any other data on measurement and the land cadastre is transferred to another body, associated labor organization or citizen without authorization by body for geodetic issues (Article 10, paragraph 3);
2. the description of data and the data on measurement used for activities involving real estate, is not based on the data on measurement and the land cadastre (Article 12, paragraph 1);
3. the plan or the copy of the manual of surveying instructions are certified but not compiled according to the provisions in force (Article 25, paragraph 1);
4. within the prescribed period, the boundaries of the land as well as the objects on it are not marked with permanent visible signs (Article 27);
5. it refuses access to the persons who are entitled to carry out works on measurements, the land cadastre or its maintenance, or does not allow these persons to place signs or marks to identify measurements points (Article 28, paragraph 3);
6. signs or marks are destroyed, damaged or transferred and the competent body for geodetic issues is not informed about this (Article 31, paragraph 3);
7. the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks is not informed within the prescribed period about building activities or other works which could have an effect on the signs such that it be damaged or destroyed or its usability minimized (Article 32);
8. the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks is not informed, within the prescribed period, about changes performed on the land or objects on it (Article 62, paragraph 1);
9. the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks does not receive the measurement book after the completion of the building or reconstruction of an object (Article 63);
10. boundaries of its land, where changes have been performed are left unmarked, without visible and permanent signs (Article 64);
11. geodetic tasks for particular needs are not performed in such a manner that the data issued can be used for compilation needs or for the renewal or maintenance of measurements and the land cadastre (Article 73, paragraph 2);
12. their lucrative activities are performed by unprofessional persons (Article 74, paragraph 1);
13. as part of their activities concerning geodetic tasks for particular needs, works are performed without the appropriate devices or personnel (Article 74, paragraph 2);

14. it does not inform the administrative municipal body competent for geodetic tasks about the start of construction works for particular needs within the prescribed period, (Article 75, paragraph 1);
15. the municipal administrative body for geodetic issues, after completion of works for particular needs, does not receive, within the prescribed period, the certified originals of plans, maps and the manual (Article 81, paragraph 1);
16. it uses plans, maps or other data on geodetic issues for particular needs before certification of these documents by the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks or the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy (Article 81, paragraphs 2 and 3);
17. the originals of the plan and the manual of surveying instructions for particular needs is not handed to the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks (Article 83, paragraph 1);
18. activities are performed or placed in contravention of the conditions referred to in Article 90 of this law;
19. after the completion of the work on measurements or the compilation of the land cadastre, it does not hand over the originals of plans, maps and the manual to the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy (Article 93);
20. it does not respect the resolution by the Provincial Directorate for Geodesy or the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks (Article 94).

For an offence referred to in paragraph 1, point 1 to 20 of this article, the person responsible in the associated labor association, organization or other self governing organization, will be fined up to 5.000 dinars.

Article 100

A citizen, the land user, will be fined from 500 up to 5.000 dinars for an offence if:

1. within the prescribed period he does not mark with visible permanent signs the boundaries of the land and objects on it (Article 27);
2. does not allow access to persons that work on measurements, maintenance or the land cadastre, or prevents them from placing signs and marks to identify measurement points (Article 28, paragraph 3);
3. he destroys, damages, moves or transfers signs or marks without informing the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks (Article 31, paragraph 2);
4. within the prescribed period, does not notify the municipal administrative body competent for geodetic tasks of changes performed on the land or object (Article 62, paragraph 1);
5. he fails to mark with visible permanent figures boundaries of his land where changes have occurred (Article 64).

X.TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 101

In regions where the register manual for registration is used on the day this law enters into force, the measurements and the compilation of the land cadastre shall be performed before the end of 1984.

Article 102

The boundaries and names of the existing cadastral municipalities and cadastral suburbs determined according to the provisions currently in force can only be changed in accord with procedures determined by this law.

Article 103

Until the measurements and the compilation of the land cadastre are performed according to the provisions of this law, in regions where measurements have been completed and the land cadastre compiled on the basis of previous provisions, as well as in regions where only the land cadastre is completed, the existing measurements as well as the land cadastre can be used.

Article 104

For incomplete measurement duties, until the entry into force of this law, the provisions of this law are implemented.

Article 105

The provisions referred to in Article 89 of this law shall be issued within a period of 1 year from the day this law enters into force.

Article 106

Until the provisions referred to in Article 105 of this law are issued, the existing provisions in force will be implemented until this law enters into force, if they are not in contradiction with this law.

Article 107

On the day this law enters into force, the Law on measurement and the land cadastre is abrogated ("The official Gazette of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova" no.12/73).

Article 108

This law enters into force on the eighth day from the day of announcement in "The official Gazette of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova".