

Қазақстан Республикасы Тәуелсіздігінің 30 жылдығына арналған «Сейфуллин оқулары – 17: «Қазіргі аграрлық ғылым: цифрлық трансформация» атты халықаралық ғылыми – тәжірибелік конференцияға материалдар = Материалы международной научно – теоретической конференции «Сейфуллинские чтения – 17: «Современная аграрная наука: цифровая трансформация», посвященной 30 – летию Независимости Республики Казахстан.- 2021.- Т.1, Ч.3 - С. 316 - 317

## STATE LAND CADASTRE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

*Moldumarova Z.,  
Makogon A.A.*

The state land cadastre in the Republic of Kazakhstan is maintained in order to provide state bodies, individuals and legal entities with information on land and individual land plots.

In 2020, 10810 state services in electronic form were provided on the "Electronic Government" Portal using the AIS SLC database to provide cadastral information to individuals and legal entities (the date of launching the service on the AIS is 10/30/2020). The number of services provided in electronic format through the AIS SLC database on the e-Government Portal from 2012 to December 1, 2020 is shown in Figure 1. [1]

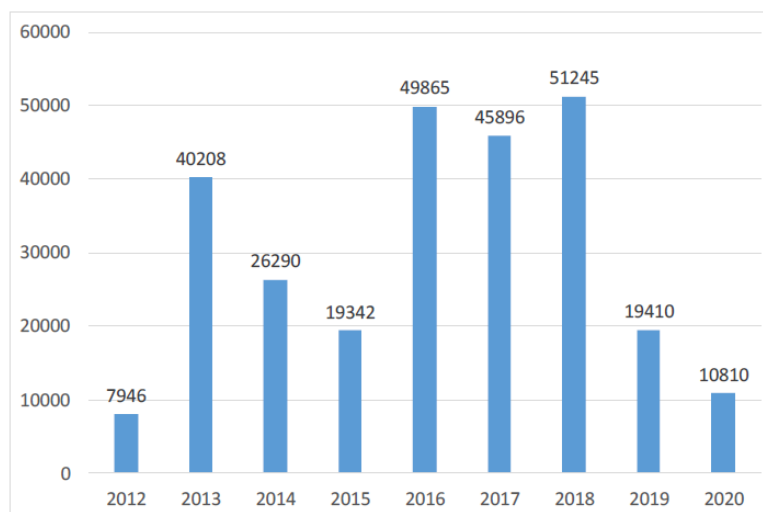


Figure 1- The number of services provided in electronic format on the "Electronic Government" portal for the period from 2012 to 2020 through the AIS SLC

In 2020, according to the budget subprogram was created 150 electronic land cadastral maps of accounting quarters, was formed on the lands of settlements. 140.0 thousand land plots were updated by the AIS SLC database. 5 thousand passports were issued for agricultural land plots. Monitoring of lands on 8.2 million hectares was carried out.

For the period from January to December 2020, 6166 pieces were manufactured land cadastral plans and 34251 pcs. identification documents for

land plots. The production of identification documents is carried out within the time frame established by the standards for the provision of public services.

A large volume of land cadastral work is the provision of land cadastre information to interested individuals and legal entities (on a paid basis) and state bodies (at the expense of budget funds provided for these purposes).

In addition, services for information interaction with information systems have been implemented:

- Modification of the subsystem "Work with users" in terms of integration for the transfer of information to the Geo-portals of akimats (local executive administrations) through the Smart Bridge platform.

- Modification of the subsystem "Work with users", in terms of integration with information systems IS ILI.

- Modification of the subsystem "Work with users", in terms of integration with the Portal of "electronic government".

- Modification of the subsystem "Working with users", in terms of integration with the information systems of the Ministry of Finance.

In 2020, the main task of the AIS SLC was to increase the filling of its graphical information, eliminate topological errors, increase the relevance and reliability of information in the AIS SLC database, and strengthen the protection of AIS SLC information from unauthorized changes, -logical control of entering cadastral information. Consulting services for the operation and provision of general technical support for the developed modules and subsystems were performed.[1]

One of the main objectives of the land policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is methodological and regulatory support for the rational use and protection of land resources through the formation of sustainable land use and the improvement of land relations and land management.[2]

#### References:

1. Consolidated analytical report on the state and use of land in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020. - Committee on Land Management of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan, 2020. - 265 p.
2. Agricultural land management in the system of sustainable rural development in the Republic of Kazakhstan / Ozeranskaya, N., Abeldina, R. Kurmanova, G., Moldumarova, Z., Smunyova, L.// International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology, 2018, 9 (13), p. 1500-1513