

# An LADM-based Profile for Farmland Tripartite Entitlement System in China

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## SUMMARY

Since entering the 21st century, China has undergone a promotion of industrialization, urbanization, informatization and agricultural modernization. That has triggered mass migration of rural labor forces into cities, which leads to a virtual situation of the separation of farmland contractual rights and farmland management rights. In order to respond to this issue, the central government proposed a strategy of farmland tenure reform in China. That is, to transform the former “Bipartite Entitlement System (BES)” into “Tripartite Entitlement System (TES)”.<sup>1</sup> Land registration provide the means for recognizing formalized property rights, and for regulating the character and transfer of these rights. As for farmland registration in China, it also serves as one of the basic land administration functions. First, it embodies the usufructuary nature of farmers' farmland contractual management right and endows farmers more property rights. Second, it can lay a foundation for keeping the existing farmland contracting relationship stable and long-time invariable. Third, it would also initiate an active role in agricultural production for farmers, and avoid predatory land utilization. Lastly, it can promote farmland circulation and farming on an optimum scale. Therefore, in this paper, based on the reform of farmland TES in China, the authors developed an LADM-based farmland registration model, which would serve as the basis of subsequent system development. Specifically, in the second section, we summarized the evolution process of China's farmland property right system since the founding of new China. The third section is a summary of different views on the development of farmland property right system under the farmland tripartite entitlement system reform. Based on these different schools, we chose the most acceptable one as the property right system of this paper. Then, we figured out the general requirements for the development of LADM profile in China. Next, the corresponding country profile was designed based on the LADM standard, and the case study was conducted for validation. The last section is about discussions and conclusion.