

An Analysis of the Turkish Cadastre in View of the Cadastre 2014 Vision

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SUMMARY

Technological developments and changing humankind to land relationship make cadastral systems dynamic. Therefore, those systems need to be re-engineered over time to response expectations of the societies in modern ways. Considering this need, the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) published a vision called “Cadastre 2014” describing characteristics of future cadastral systems in 1998. That vision has become a benchmark to evaluate cadastral systems and directed the re-engineering works in many countries. One of those countries where Cadastre 2014 vision has had an important influence is Turkey. As a result of that influence, separation between maps and registers has been abolished in the country. A new land registry and cadastre information system and thus a new data model has been developed and implemented. Paper and pencil cadastre has been transformed to the digital one and a new project for renewal of the old cadastre maps was initiated. The private sector has gained importance in cadastre. Cadastre works were completed by private surveyors. A new licensing system both for surveyors and offices of surveying and cadastre have been introduced into the cadastre. The public sector started to concentrate largely on supervision and control of the works. Although all those developments carried out in the Turkish cadastre in the last decade to modernize the system and to response expectations of the society, there are still some works to do in view of Cadastre 2014 statements and modern trends in Turkey. In this context, this paper carries out an analysis on the Turkish cadastre in view of the Cadastre 2014 statements and then provides some proposals to improve more the system.