

General Evaluation of Cadastre of Turkey in the Framework of Cadastre 2034 Vision: Sarioglan District/Konya

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Key words: Cadastre; Land management; Cadastre 2014; Cadastre 2034 Vision; Land Management/Administration Systems.

SUMMARY

The “Cadastre 2014 Report” (Cadastre 2014, A Vision for a Future Cadastral System), published by the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG – Fédération Internationale des Géomètres) between 1994 and 1998, which was designed to forecast a projection of 20 years’ cadastral survey, pioneered the re-evaluation of the cadastral system of many countries. In the year of 2014, a report titled “Cadastre 2014 and Beyond” is published by the FIG, which evaluates both the present and the future situation and gives suggestions. At the same time, it was stated that this report is part of sustainable development by highlighting the impact and importance of land management/administration systems. In the 2010 Congress of the FIG, Sydney (Australia), Bennett and his colleagues introduced six principles (Cadastre 2034 Vision), with regard to the role of the cadastre in the future, titled as “Cadastral Futures: Building a New Vision for the Nature and Role of Cadastres”. However, as a result of studies with respect to the the future cadastral design, carried out by scientists and various countries (related institutions), the Cadastre 2034 Vision has begun to be recognised and these principles have become more prominent.

The cadastral studies, which started with the Law on Land Registry and Cadastre in 1912 in Turkey, continue with the Cadastre Law No. 3402 and 99,10 % of the cadastral survey has been completed as of today. However; it is clear that a cadastral structure, which has been built since 1912, with missing coordinate data and with different coordinate systems, produced with different measurement methods, can not meet all expectations expected from the cadastre. Land Registry and Cadastre General Directorate has been carrying out renovation works in villages and districts that can not respond to the needs of the age with projects such as digitization projects and cadastral map and information updating projects within the scope of sub-article (a) of article 22 of the Cadastre Law No. 3402. The cadastre has been completed at this point in Turkey, but it is difficult to overcome the existing problems without the transition from the classical cadastral concept to the

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land management/administration system.

This paper will make a general evaluation of the Cadastre of Turkey in the framework of Cadastre 2034 Vision and principles and emphasize the current situation. The cadastral structure of Konya, Bozkir and Sarioglan Districts will be taken as a case study and the work area will be examined with its past and present problems, detections and suggestions will be explained.

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