

The Evolving Role of Private Sector in Turkish Cadastral System

Mehmet CETE and Bayram UZUN, Turkey

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SUMMARY

Today, the global drivers like sustainable development, globalization, urbanization, and information technology have an important influence on many disciplines. Cadastral sector is one of them. Therefore, reviewing current situation and developing a new vision for future cadastral system is a very significant task to make it much valuable. In this context, the “Cadastre 2014” report prepared by FIG Commission 7 is a very significant material. Especially, the six statements declared in Cadastre 2014 present clear and valuable vision for future cadastral system. Considering the fact that many countries still trying to complete or upgrade their cadastral works, importance of the vision could be better understood.

Turkey is one of the countries trying to complete its cadastral works. It is a large country with 780.000 square kilometres area. In cadastral works, almost 32 million land parcels which cover 85% of the whole country have been registered since 1925. In other words, 15% of the works have not been completed yet. In addition, because of the current error-prone documentation systems and inadequate maps, there is an urgent need for re-cadastre in some areas. So, in order to speed up Turkish cadastral works, rather than public sector, private sector should be involved in the system. In this point, ‘Statement 5 on Cadastre 2014’ which says that “Cadastre 2014 will be highly privatized! Public and private sector are working closely together!” has been a vision for this issue. Before 2000, private sector had not been involved in cadastral works in Turkey, but today they are working actively in cadastral actions in some pilot areas of the country. In this paper, firstly, the evolving role of private sector in Turkish cadastral system is evaluated. Then, the new initiatives in private sector involvement to cadastral works, its some advantages and disadvantages are expressed.