FIFTEENTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
Kuala Lumpur, 11-14 April 2000
Item 9 of the provisional agenda*

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

* E/CONF.92/INF.1

KL00-0024
Cadastral Workshop

Bogor Declaration,
March 1996

THE BOGOR DECLARATION

Bogor, Indonesia, 18-22 March, 1996

- inter-regional meeting
- meeting recognised that:
  - all countries have individual needs, but similarities in their requirements;
  - the key to a successful cadastral system is to ensure that the 3 main processes (adjudication, land transfer and subdivision) be undertaken efficiently, securely and at affordable cost and speed in support of an efficient and effective land market.

THE BOGOR DECLARATION

Justification for cadastral reform

- support the development of an efficient land market
- improve protection of land rights
- support land management and economic development
- computerisation
- simplification of cadastral processes

THE BOGOR DECLARATION

The Cadastral Vision

...to develop modern cadastral infrastructures that facilitate efficient land and property markets, protect the land rights of all, and support long term sustainable development and land management

THE BOGOR DECLARATION

Components of the Vision

- simple and effective
- adapt to rates and patterns of population change
- access to land, security of tenure, trade land rights
- vast array of options
- cadastre includes all state and private lands
- part of spatial data infrastructure
THE BOGOR DECLARATION
Recommendations to the UN

1. Establish inter-regional forums
2. Guidelines for cadastre/land administration
3. Workshop - clearer definition of land rights, responsibilities and obligations
4. Guidelines on costs/benefits for evaluating cadastral reform

THE BOGOR DECLARATION
Recommendations to National Governments

1. Recognition of the role of land and property
2. Cadastre - basic infrastructure for land markets
3. Relationship between cadastral maps and NSDIs
4. Relationship between cadastral surveying/mapping and land registration
5. Government, private and academic sectors roles
Current land administration systems are based on 19th Century paradigms and as such are inadequate in addressing sustainable development objectives.

- Inappropriate property rights inhibiting proper use and management of land
- Land administration infrastructures not adapting to changing requirements

- Future humankind/land relationships;
- The role of land in sustainable development;
- Land tenure and land administration systems;
- Re-engineering land administration systems.

Recognition that without effective access to property, economies are unable to progress and the goal of sustainable development cannot be realised.

- Land, Water and Food
- Land Tenure, Markets, Planning and Valuation
Today, sustainable development is the key driver influencing the relationship of humankind to land.
Sustainable development is not possible without sound land administration.

Sustainable development is intimately linked to good governance and participation at the local parcel/property level.
A global commitment to halving the number of people in the world who do not have secure access to property rights by the year 2010.

- legal security of tenure and access to property;
- institutional reforms
- re-engineering land administration systems.

- investing in land administration infrastructure
- dissemination of land information;
- cooperation between land administration professionals;
- participation by local communities;

- improved access to land and to land administration systems;
- development of user-driven systems for sustainable development;

- efficient operation of land markets;
- flow of information between government agencies and the public;

- coordinated education and research in land administration
- country profile analyses of land administration systems
- development of performance indicators
Cadastral Workshop

PUBLIC SECTOR MAPPING AGENCIES
Australia

OLYMPIC TORCH ROUTE PLANNING DATA

EDAMS - ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES REDISTRIBUTION
Strategic Overview

1992
ANZLIC endorsed the formation of the PSMA to respond to the needs of the ABS for the national Census

1993
The PSMA consortium was formed with LIC as the lead agency
- PSMA commenced integration of a detailed, digital, multi-resolution, national topographic dataset

1995
Dataset completed (private sector assisting)

1996
The PSMA dataset contributed to cost savings in the national Census

ANZLIC agreed that:
- PSMA should extend the scope of its activity to take advantage of further opportunities regarding the use of national datasets to meet the needs of clients beyond the ABS; and
- PSMA should act in the role of a non-exclusive broker for the data comprising the national datasets, including negotiating with individual jurisdictions as regards to conditions associated with their further involvement, eg pricing, maintenance and licensing

PSMA Success Factors 1993 - 1997
- Integrated national dataset
- Provides access to 9 Agencies' data
- Minimal bureaucracy - low overheads
- Enthusiastic executive, board, jurisdictions, staff
- Strong communication - regular board meetings
- High quality spatial data
- Defined data access and pricing policy
- Innovation and responsiveness
- Directed to "get on with the job"
- Era of greater spatial awareness and GIS
- Strong technical support from the LIC

ANZLIC endorsed the following PSMA vision:
- The return of economic benefits to the nation through the co-ordination, assembly and delivery of standards-compliant, client-specific national datasets from fundamental databases held by the member agencies

Proposed Structure for PSMA Australia
- Company limited by shares (government liability reduced)
- Subject to Corporations Law
- Owned by governments - equal voting
- ANZLIC may review annual program
- Board of directors and independent chairperson
- Constitution and Establishment Agreement
- Data licences with jurisdictions
- Scope for private sector data managers
- Revenue generated through data licensing
Strategic Overview

Challenges Facing PSMA Australia

Core
- Fulfil ANZLIC’s direction to incorporate
- Establish fully-functioning company
- Fulfil contractual obligations to the ABS
- Complete the MSD upgrade for 2001 Census
- Update ROSD (2001) and maintain service to VARs
- Remain solvent

Special
- Work with ANZLIC & ICSM on ASDI issues
- Create the G-NAF
- Investigate cadastral products
- Build VAR base
- Respond to other proposals
Cadastral Workshop

PSMA

NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AUSTRALIA

PUBLIC SECTOR MAPPING AGENCIES

Australia

Example of 1991 Census Collector District Map

Example of 1996 Census Collector District Map

OLYMPIC TORCH ROUTE PLANNING DATA

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Statement on the Cadastre - The Vision

To develop modern cadastral infrastructures that facilitate efficient land and property markets, protect the land rights of all, and support long term sustainable development and land management.

To facilitate the planning and development of national cadastral infrastructures so that they may fully service the escalating needs of greatly increased urban populations. These will result from the rapid expansion of cities that is already taking place and which is projected to continue into the 21st century.

To facilitate access to land, support security of tenure and allow land rights to be traded, where appropriate, in an efficient and effective way and at affordable cost.

Statement on the Cadastre - Content

1. Land Management and Land Information
2. The Cadastre and Land Information
3. Different Cadastres
4. The Role of the Surveyor
5. The Cadastre and Land Tenure
6. Cadastral Issues
7. Conclusion
Detected trends:
- automation and linking of different systems
- multi-purpose cadastres (LIS)
- new legislations
- integration of different land administration organisations
- getting the private sector more involved

Statement 1 on Cadastre 2014
Cadastre 2014 will show the complete legal situation of land, including public rights and restrictions.

Statement 2 on Cadastre 2014
The separation between "maps" and "registrations" will be abolished.

The principle of legal independence
- Land Object Boundaries
- Rights
- Others
FIG-Commission 7 Activities

Statement 3 on Cadastre 2014

'Cadastral mapping' will be dead. Long live modelling!

Statement 4 on Cadastre 2014

'Paper and pencil cadastral' will be gone!

Statement 5 on Cadastre 2014

Cadastre 2014 will be highly privatized! Public and private sector are working closely together!

Statement 6 on Cadastre 2014

Cadastre 2014 will be cost recovering!

Benchmarking Cadastres

(parcel/population)

Benchmarking Cadastres

(title disputes/one million population)
FIG-Commission 7 Activities

Benchmarking Cadastres
(completeness by DCDB)

Benchmarking Cadastres
(completeness by ALTS)

Benchmarking Cadastres
(professional surveyors/one million people)

Benchmarking Cadastres
(maintenance of spatial component % GNP)

Workplan 1994-1998

- 3 Working Groups
  - Working Group 7.1: "Cadastral Reforms and Trends"
  - Working Group 7.2: "Cadastral Systems in Developing Countries"
  - Working Group 7.3: "Land Management"
- 4 Annual Meetings with one-day seminars:
  - "Modern Cadastres and Cadastral Innovation", Delft 1995
  - "Cadastral Systems in Developing Countries", Penang 1997
  - "Land Management in the Process of Transition", Budapest 1998

http://www.fig7.org.uk/

Workplan 1998-2002

- 3 Working Groups
  - Working Group 7.1: "Reforming the Cadastre" incorporating a task force on "Cadastral Related Standards"
  - Working Group 7.2: "Land Ownership for the 21st Century: Access to Land" incorporating a task force on "Women's Access to Land"
  - Working Group 7.3: "Land Markets"
- 3 Annual Meetings:
  - New Zealand, 1999
  - Germany, 2000
  - Sweden, 2001

http://www.fig7.org.uk/
United Nations
International Federation of Surveyors

RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
Bathurst Declaration

October 1999

a) Encourage nations, international organisations, NGOs, policy makers, administrators and other interested parties to adopt and promote the Bathurst Declaration in support of sustainable development.

b) Encourage all those involved in land administration to recognise the relationships and inter-dependence between different aspects of land and property. In particular there is need for functional cooperation and coordination between surveying and mapping, the cadastre, the valuation, the physical planning and the land registration institutions.

c) Encourage the flow of information relating to land and property between different government agencies and between these agencies and the public. Whilst access to data, its collection, custody and updating should be facilitated at local level, the overall land information infrastructure should be recognised as belonging to a national uniform service, to promote sharing within and between nations.

d) In order to increase knowledge of the global situation of land administration and land tenure, the United Nations undertake a study of global land administration issues such as the range of tenure issues, gender, urban agglomeration, land disputes, problems and indicators with a view to producing a global atlas and related documentation. Much of the needed data are already available in different UN databases.

e) Recognising the difficulties in interpretation of the many land administration related terms, develop a readily accessible thesaurus, translated into appropriate languages, to facilitate a better understanding of the terminology used. Further, on the basis of selected criteria, use this to prepare examples of best practice in the field of land administration. This can be done using work already completed by FIG and FAO.
f) In view of the crucial importance of human resources in the management of land, ensure that there is sustained education and training in land administration. In particular, international agencies should seek to develop multi-disciplinary, multi-national training courses in land administration and make these available at the local level through the use of modern information technology.

g) International and national agencies, NGOs and other interested parties to arrange workshops and conduct studies with regard to such matters as the quality of access to land and information, gender issues, customary law and indigenous rights, land tenure systems, interaction between land and water rights, maritime cadastres, and the management of land administration systems.

h) In order to coordinate foreign assistance, countries seeking help should prepare a country profile analysis, describing the status of land administration and the need for improvements. Based on this the countries should prepare a master plan to which all land administration, initiatives and projects should adhere.

i) In order to ensure sustainable development of territorial oceans claimed under UNCLOS the United Nations emphasise the need for claimant countries to develop their capability to support effective marine resource administration through the national spatial data infrastructure.

j) Undertake analyses and develop performance indicators that can monitor the effectiveness of land administration and land tenure systems in relation to sustainable development and poverty alleviation.