

Status of the Implementation of the Bogor Declaration

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Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:
Assalamu'alaikum Warakhmatullahi Wabarakatuh

At this noble occasion I would like to, first of all, warmly welcome you all here in Jakarta and pass on good wish to conduct the 3rd FIG Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific. Eight years ago, located in around 55 kilometres from this hotel, an international meeting of experts on the cadastre was held in Bogor, West Java from the 18-22 March, 1996. Today, we get together again here in Jakarta, with broader agendas and greater number of participants, where we have the delegates of more than 100 countries from around the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Within the theme-framework of this conference, that is "Surveying the Future-Contribution to Economic, Environmental, and Social Development", it is a great opportunity for us to evaluate "The Status of the Implementation of Bogor Declaration" that we asserted eight years ago. There were several visions shared by the Bogor meeting we could keep in mind, those are:

- The role of cadastral systems in implementation of same key activities and institutions raised by Agenda 21 and the HABITAT II Global Plan of Action
- A cadastral vision
- Diversity of needs for a cadastre at different stages of development
- The need for re-engineering cadastral systems
- Administrative and technical options
- Human, technological, and financial resource implications
- The role of the private sector and NGOs and
- Some recommendations.

We all agree that in the field of the cadastre, these visions, declarations, and recommendations have been the best propositions ever dedicated by the international cadastre experts for today and future cadastre systems. For this reason, please allow me to encourage the Organizing Committee of the Conference to conduct a special session to evaluate the status of the implementation of Bogor Declaration.

For Indonesian case, in this excellent opportunity I would like to share our experiences concerning our cadastre system after the Bogor Declaration.

Firstly, I would like to highlight the process of land registration. During 36 years since the enactment of Basic Agrarian law (Act No. 5 Year 1960) and Government Regulation No. 10 Year 1961 concerning Land Registration, the cadastre had only been able to register around 12 million land parcels and titles. But, during only 6 years after the enactment of Government

Regulation No. 24 Year 1997 concerning Land Registration (that I have to admit is an outcome of the Bogor Declaration), the cadastre has successfully registered around 13 million land parcels and titles through systematic and sporadic registration. The systematic one had been conducted through adjudication process and with the assistances of the World Bank, the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB), and the Land Administration System Australia (LASA) within the Indonesian Land Administration Project (ILAP).

In terms of the numbers, this outcome is significance. Nevertheless, the challenge is still confronted today and in the future, because we still have around 60 million land parcels have not been registered yet. To deal with this challenge, beginning the fiscal year of 2005, we continue to develop the cadastre through new project called Indonesian Land Management and Policy Development Programs (ILMPDP), with also the assistance of the World Bank and International Development Association.

Secondly, besides the outcomes of the number of land parcels and titles registered, the role of private sectors (such as the Real Estate Agencies, Land Deeds Officials, Notaries, etc.) and the NGOs have been increased significantly in the land registration process. In other words, the cadastre system becomes more and more transparent to the public.

Thirdly, the systematic land registration has also developed and encouraged the development of human and technological resources. On one hand, the ILAP project conducted in country and abroad trainings as well as developed related technology and re-engineering cadastral system; while on the other hand, the Government Regulation No. 24 Year 1997 facilitated the implementation of new land registration system and approach, especially in speeding up the development of the cadastre.

In accordance with the implementation of land registration both systematically through ILAP and LMPDP projects and sporadically through routine services, we have also been developing advanced IT -based land information systems (LIS).

Some efforts have been executed individually by some land offices and especially collectively through the Land Office Computerization (LOC) project since 1997 till today, with the assistance of the Government of Spain. So far, there are 41 Municipality and Regency Land Offices and 25 Provincial BPN Offices have computerized through this project. In respect to the president's decree number 34 years 2003 concerning the National Land Policy, BPN has also developed so called the National Land Information System and Management (NLISM) or SIMTANAS that mainly develops data and information standards as well as infrastructure standards for national wide NLISM.

There are too many progresses to mention here in this precious conference concerning the status of the implementation of the Bogor Declaration in Indonesia. What we would like to share is that we have been very concerned about the implementation of what we have agreed on. International collaborations in the field of cadastre have been proven very constructive and beneficial for Indonesia, and I believe so for other countries elsewhere.

Finally, with the blessing and guidance of Almighty God, I sincerely wish you a best successful conference. Please do not forget to take some times to enjoy your visit during your staying here in Jakarta.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Wabillahitaufig Walhidayah

Wassalaamu'alaikum Warakhmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh