

Property registration

Challenges for the future

Jan Moerkerke



- **Preface**

- **The traditional systems**

- The “ Deed” system
 - The “ Title” system

- **Comparison**

- What standards should a good system meet?
 - Strengths and weaknesses of all systems

- **Challenges**

- **Framework for possible solutions**



- **Deed system**

- The deed is “transcribed”, not the title itself

- Property transfer in a causal system

- Registered deed ≠ surety of title

- Only certainty on the existence of an agreement
 - Informing of the existence

- Certainty

- trace ownership till a good root is found
 - Is the alienator authorized?

- Guarantee

- for requested but not registered facts
 - Or not mentioned in excerpts

- **Deed system**

- Role of legal practitioners- authenticity
- Negative
- Passive role of the registrar
- little investigation at entry
- Generally
 - Compulsory
 - Public
 - Often personal folio
 - 2 registers
 - Deeds register – Civilian
 - Cadastre – Fiscal
- Roots in Europe : French “Code civil”



- **Title system**

- Also often called “Torrens” System
- Inscription in the register = ownership
- The “Mirror” principle
- The “Curtain” principle
- Authoritative record kept in a public office
- Inscription is final
- Active role of the registrar



- **Title system**

- 3 sections: parcel/owner/encumbrances
- Generally not compulsory
- Insurance (sometimes) offered by the state
 - Correctness of the entire inscription
 - Facts that should be inscribed and are not
 - Not for “overruling intrests”
- Also called positive system
- Sometimes preliminary inscription possible



- **Public faith system**

(Fides publica- öffentlicher glauben)

- The deed is registered
- Guarantee
 - for as far as the authority of former known owner to alienate
 - and for facts that should be registred but are not
- No insurance for other legal facts - Often extension of coverage
- Active role of the registrar
- Sometimes
 - opposition is possible (widerspruch)
 - provisional registration is possible (vormerkung)
- Parcel based documentation



- **Comparing systems**

- Strengths and weaknesses

- There is no best system

- Specific situation – appropriate system

- The standards a system should meet



- **FIG statement on cadastre**

- Security
- Clarity and simplicity
- Timeless
- Fairness
- Accessibility
- Cost
- Sustainability



STDM 0.8

Natural Person

Person ID:

Gender: Male Female



First Name:


Last Name:

Birth date: 10/11/1930

Street: Postal code:

City:

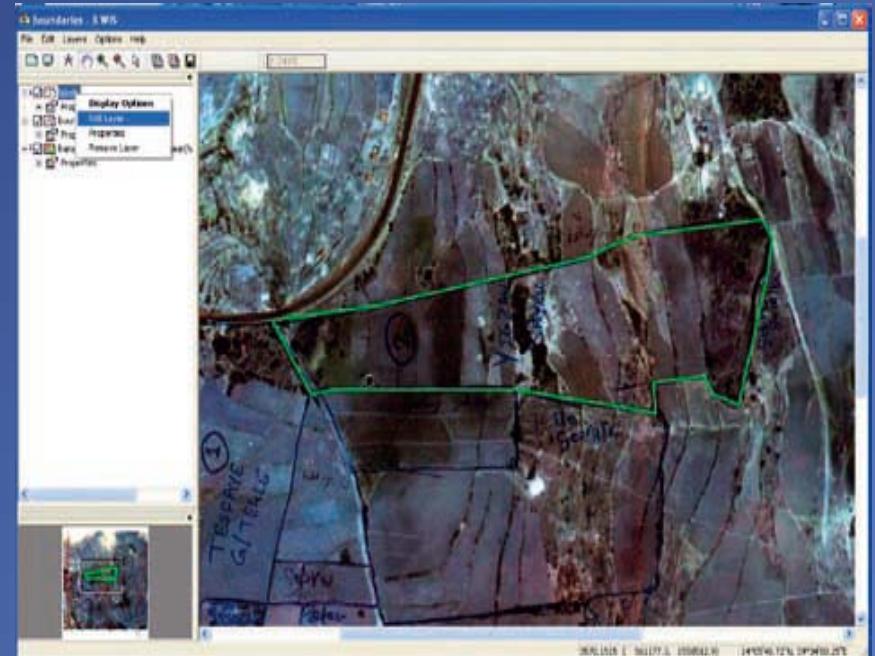
Photograph:  

Signature: 

Validly: 14/12/2009 Unit: 1/1/2000

New Commit Find Remove

Close



- **Theory**

- A parcel based title system gives most security
- The curtain principle of title should make control easy
- The deed system makes control necessary up to a good root of title
- A title system should make conveyancing easy
- Generally seen a title system offers more insurance
- Archiving in a deed system is difficult
- A title system is very good when clear canvas



- Reality

- The active role of the registrar in Title system

- Costs time and money
 - Periods of uncertainty
 - Problems that are not likely to occur are solved

- IT has solved a lot for Deed systems

- Storage
 - Consultation
 - Transport

- Importance of the contract behind the curtain



- Reality

- Use of professionals

- Very useful (but not indispensable) for deed systems
 - Often practised as well in Title systems

- Research to the root of title

- Easy in Title system
 - Standard description in Deed system

- Deed systems are open to public

- Title systems sometimes neglect former rights



- Important technical evolutions
 - IT
 - Databases
 - Geo- spatial information
 - Surveying
 - Satellite photography
 - Mobile telephony & the internet

- Important social evolutions
 - Property registration has to adapt to society, not vice versa
 - There practically never is a clear canvas to start
 - Customary law, Islamic law
 - Urban drift
 - Western countries
 - want to cut costs
 - Are reluctant to offer guarantee
 - Failing states – alternatives for security
 - Increasing number of important parameters
 - Certainty or information?



- How do we make decisions nowadays
- Static versus active information
- The deed system is more adaptable
- Property registration
 - Always/Everywhere/for everybody
- IT programs
 - Work with unique identifiers
 - Simple and cheap solutions
- Privacy
- Cadastre as a platform for geo- information



- Cadastre and property registration
 - A natural symbiosis
 - The best of both worlds
 - Each prevailing their own identity
 - Outsourcing the risk, yes but...
 - A possible model
 - Consumer friendly
 - Reliable

- Framework conditions
 - Property registration is to be a merely administrative act
 - Unambiguous legislation
 - Flexible in accepting information
 - guaranteed versus non- guaranteed information
 - Easily accessible
 - Technically/financially
 - Fully public
 - Not free of charge



- Framework conditions
 - Full coverage & unique identification
 - Every parcel
 - Public/private property
 - Degree of detailing
 - Every owner of a right
 - Not necessary personal
 - Every transaction
 - Constitutivity
 - No taxes on transactions
 - Accepted (Information and capacity building)
 - Every relationship between the two
 - Also tenure rights



- Framework conditions
 - National system
 - locally supported
 - Eventually locally detailed
 - Three/four dimensions
 - Easily reproducing history till root of title
 - Short period between conveyancing/registration
 - Cost reducing
 - Simple & consumer friendly IT solutions
 - Contribution of the public & legal professionals
 - Fit for Purpose everywhere



- Crises
 - Almost no traditional wars
 - The risk of evolving secondary crises
 - Experiences with “Post-crisis” management
 - Lasting crises
 - What about prevention?
 - Safeguarding documentation
 - How to provide security in an unstable market?