



FORMALIZATION OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTY RIGHTS IN EGYPT

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MAIN QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED:

- 1. What does extralegality mean?
- 2. Why are 64% of real estate assets in Egypt held extralegally?
- 3. How do Egyptians currently prove ownership and protect extralegal assets?
- 4. What are the main proposals to formalize these assets?
- 5. Have these reforms worked elsewhere?

1. WHAT DOES EXTRALEGALITY MEAN?

➤ Extralegality of assets means that the owner cannot make the most use of it — i.e. selling at market prices, use it as collateral, or as identification of residence, etc.

> Extralegality in Egypt takes different forms.

➤ Like other developing countries Egyptians face many constraints to formalize real estate property rights.

Some examples:

- Filipinos follow up to 168 administrative steps, taking up to 13 to 25 years to formalize extralegal property rights;
- Haitians take up to 175 administrative steps and up to 13 years to formalize extralegal real estate assets.
- Peruvians used to take up to 728 administrative steps and up to 15 years to formalize extralegal property.

- ➤ In Egypt, there are 132 laws and decrees governing the assignment, acknowledgement and protection of real estate property.
- These laws and regulations are enforced by some 44 public entities. However, formalization of real estate property is neither the main objective nor the priority of any of those entities.

> Procedures to regularize informal acquisition are long and costly.

Some examples:

- It takes up to 174 administrative steps and up to 460 days to regularize acquisition of private state-owned land;
- It takes up to 358 administrative steps and up to 1,371 days to regularize informally acquired and subdivided privately owned land *Da'wa Saha wa Nafaz* judicial procedures to reconstruct the chain of titles and administrative procedures to regularize illegal subdivisions.

- Registration procedures in Egypt are long and costly:
 - registration fees are high;
 - registration systems lack up-to-date information and geographic information base;
 - they involve unnecessary legal and technical checks by the registration and survey offices. It takes up to 102 administrative steps and up to 198 days to register a transaction at the Real Estate Public Registry.

Lack of legal avenues to regularize constructions built without a building permit. However, those constructed before the 1996 Military Decrees cannot be demolished as long as structures are shown to be solid and safe.

> Owners resort to several legal and extralegal mechanisms to avoid demolition and the imposition of other administrative sanctions.

3. HOW DO EGYPTIANS CURRENTLY PROVE AND PROTECT EXTRALEGAL ASSETS?

Extralegal practices and different kind of documents have been created to prove and protect extralegal real estate assets.

4. WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROPOSALS TO FORMALIZE REAL ESTATE ASSETS

- Re-engineering, streamlining, coordinating and consolidating the main legislation into a single user-friendly legal package.
- Establishing a single public authority for the capitalization of assets exclusively to manage the formalization process, monitor the costs of accessing property, and initiating any additional reforms to complete the process.

4. WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROPOSALS TO FORMALIZE REAL ESTATE ASSETS?

Creating simplified, low-cost procedures for massive scale formalization and regularization of safe and sound buildings, that will reduce the cost of formalizing real estate property by some 98%.

4. WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROPOSALS TO FORMALIZE REAL ESTATE ASSETS?

Establishing low-cost, simplified mechanisms for the resolution of disputes (special judicial committees, alternative mechanisms to solve disputes).

4. WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROPOSALS TO FORMALIZE REAL ESTATE ASSETS?

- > Creating a new decentralized Real Estate Public Registry:
 - that will be linked under one registration system and a unified information-database;
 - that will provide accurate information on lands available for urban expansion;
 - that will register any transaction through 15 administrative steps, taking 23 days, thereby reducing the time and cost for registration by 88%.

5. HAVE THE PROPOSED REFORMS WORKED ELSEWHERE?

- > They have worked, i.e., in Peru and El Salvador. Before that all developed countries have gone through a formalization process.
- > As an example, some results of implementing those reforms in Peru:
 - 6.3 million Peruvians below the poverty line legally own their real estate assets;
 - the value of formalized assets has increased by \$2.2 billion and the income of their owners has increased by \$3.2 billion;
 - formalized real estate owners have obtained \$300 million in additional loans;
 - formalized owners have saved some \$254 million in red tape costs;
 - land related conflict in formalized areas has been reduced from 5% to 0.006%;