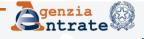




IMOLA for Deed Systems The Italian System

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This presentation aims to deepen how the IMOLA template could work in the Italian LR system









MAIN CRITICAL ISSUES

- Search system
 - Person based
 - Requiring more than one access
- Search results









POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- A specific IMOLA template for deed systems
- Special warnings and additional information on the meaning of information provided









Problems related to the search system

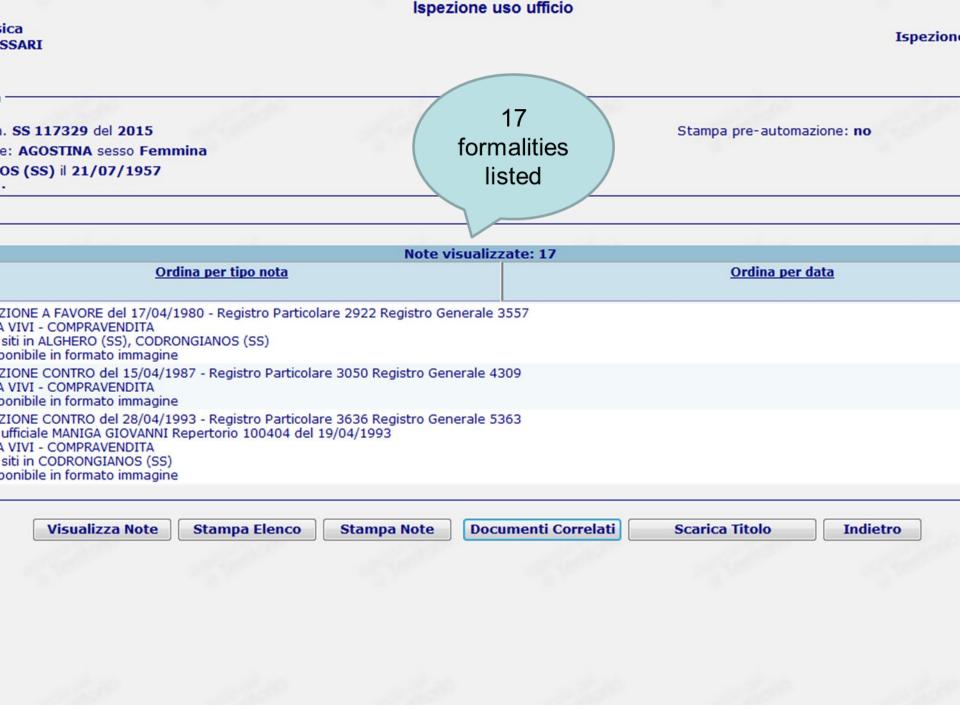
If I am interested in searching a property in Italy I have to know, at least

1- The name of the owner.

If the owner is known in the D.B, the information system will return a list of all existing "formalities" (*Trascrizioni, Iscrizioni, Annotazion*i) registered "in favor" or "against" that person.











A big help, when I'm searching a specific property in order to know if it is free of encumbrances or property rights or mortgages, could be the use of:

2- The cadastral ID of the property









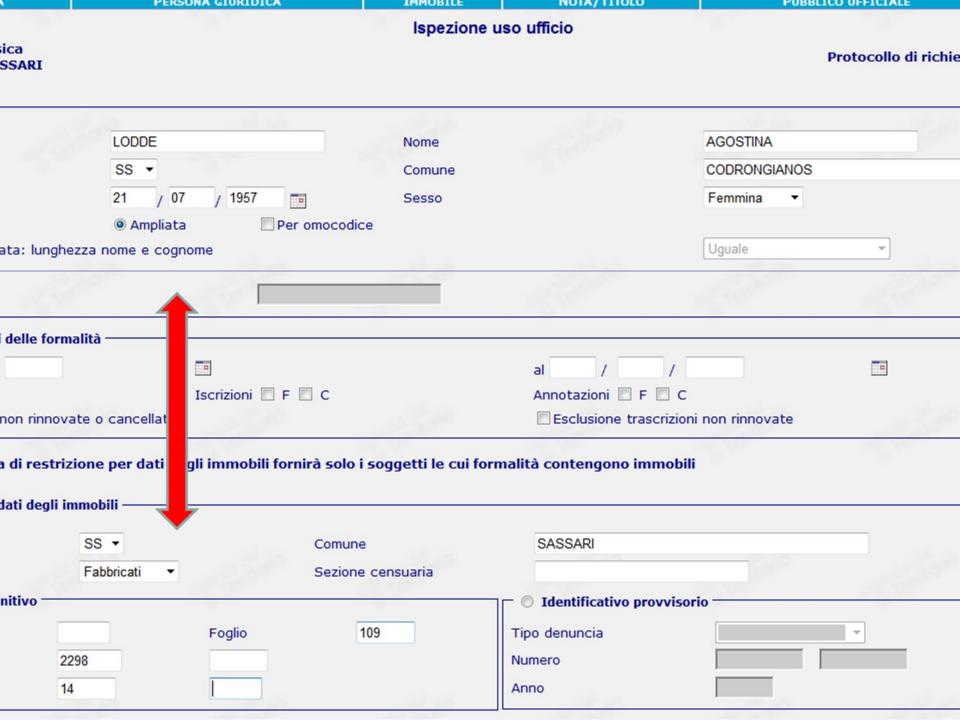
The cadastral ID of the property is:

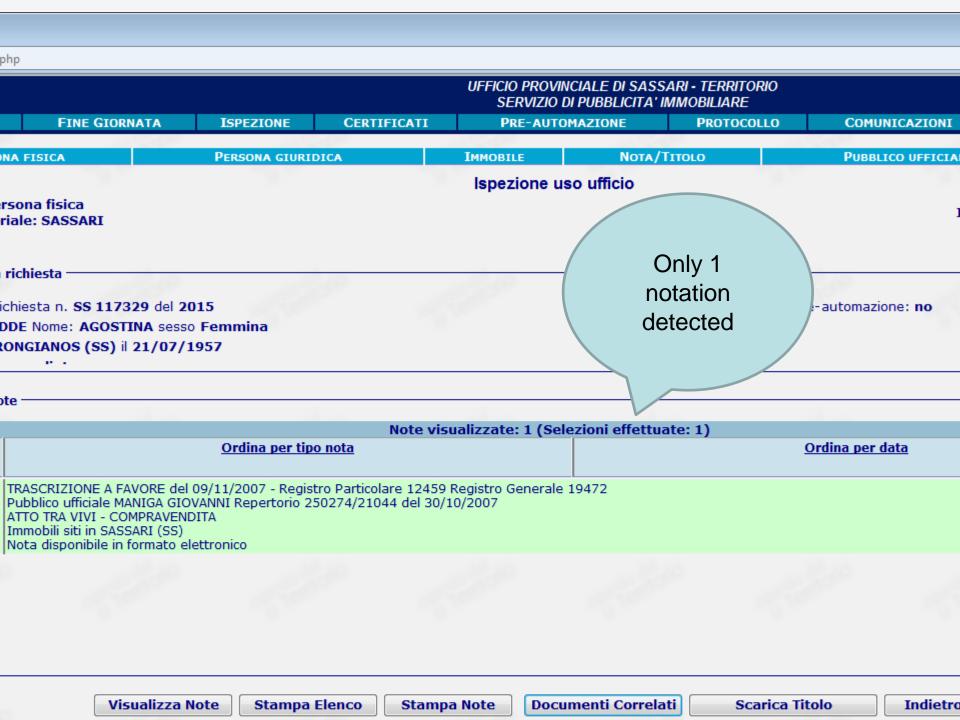
an alphanumerical code comprising several information fields:

- a. Name of the Municipality
- b. Map sheet number
- c. Parcel number
- Sub-parcel number (used exclusively in the case in which more than a urban unit is located in the same building)













SECTION A - IMOLA TEMPLATE

"The connecting factor for a template, and consequently the object of it, should be the Land Register Unit (LR Unit)."









In the Italian system the LR unit is identified by the Cadastral ID





Apart from Cadastral ID and location, we could add new branches according to the basic nature of the LR Units

LR Unit—Property

- -Nature (building, building site, plot...)
- -Land use
- -Size (metric system preferably)





SECTION B – IMOLA TEMPLATE

Basic content of the information covered by Section "B" has to fulfil specific conditions and be aimed to:

- -a minimum common denominator,
- -sufficient data to ensure identification or identity of owner,
- -sufficient data to mean the extent of the ownership.









Deep down, it involves being flexible so as to embrace as many systems and practices as possible. Depending on the data available in each LR system, overall the Section "B" should fulfil its goals. So, Section "B" should include the following data categories —at least—:

- -Kind of ownership (1)
- -Information on proprietors (2) and their entitlement (3)
- -Restrictions (4), conditions (5) even deadline (6) which fall on the ownership or the persons of owners
- -Price (7)











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4. Restrictions:

In the Italian LR system there are no restrictions on owner's powers to disposal.

One can eventually find them in the deed or in the section D of the notation (free part).









5. Conditions

Information about conditions AFFECTING the ownership:

- -Condition antecedent or suspensive
- -Condition subsequent or resolutory is included in the section A of the notation, if present.

A description of it SHOULD BE contained in section D (Free part)









SECTION C - IMOLA TEMPLATE

In a personal folio based system all encumbrances, property rights, liens and so on, are registered, according to the deed, in favor of the person that acquires the right and against the person that "looses" it.

For mortgages and preemption rights (*Privilegi*) there is a specific register, with constitutive value, where mortgages and preemption rights are registered, against the person of the mortgagor/ debtor and in favor of the mortgagee/ creditor.









From the point of view of the content, the substructure for Section "C" would be:

- 1. Mortgages
- 2. Property rights
- 3. Judiciary restrictions
- 4. Other restrictions









1- MORTGAGES

As above said, a specific Register for mortgages and preemption rights is in force in Italy.









2. PROPERTY RIGHTS

The Civil Code gives a long list of the main deeds that can be registered, in addition to the ones transferring property, specifying for different groups the effects of their transcription:

- Some of them have declarative value;
- Others serves as a mere information;
- Others have a constitutive value (foreclosure, conservative seizure).









Moreover, it is necessary to register the **claims** listed in the art. 2652 and 2653 of the Civil Code, including, for example:

- claims to terminate contracts and to revoke donations;
- claims asking for the execution of a preliminary contract;
- •claims asking for the judicial verification of the signature in private documents including an agreement subject to registration;
- •claims aimed to verifying simulation in documents subject to registration;

.

The function of this kind of registration is to make a reservation of registration in case of positive judicial decision for the claimer.









Finally, there are the decisions declaring the prescription or the usucapion of some of the rights listed in art. 2643.









In brief, information on mortgages, property rights, judiciary restrictions, claims and other restrictions can be obtained, in the Italian System, by searching the transcriptions or inscriptions «against» a specific subject in relation with a specific object.









In conclusion, we can say that the entire Part C of the template could be fulfilled with the formalities resulting "against" the interested person in relation with the interested property.







Thanks for your kind attention



