New Regulatory Arrangements for the NSW Land Titles System and Conveyancing Transformed

Office of the Registrar General
Angeline Antony, Senior Lawyer

29 July 2017

www.registrargeneral.nsw.gov.au
wwwfinance.nsw.gov.au
1. Restructure and concession of LPI
2. Electronic conveyancing implementation in NSW
The land title system has been changing constantly

- 22 February 1792: First Crown Land recorded (James Ruse)
- 1 January 1863: Torrens introduced
- 1 January 1863: Torrens introduced
- 2016: E-conveyancing reform (2013)
- 2016: Strata renewal regulations introduced (Nov 2016)
- 2017: E-conveyancing timeframes announced (Feb 2017)
- 2017: New Office of Registrar General established
NSW has introduced a new regulator operator model to drive an efficient, digital and customer focused land title system.

Office of the Valuer General

Department of Finance, Services and Innovation

Valuation Services

Spatial Services

Titling and Registry Service

Office of Registrar General

35 year concession: Australian Registry Investments

- Hastings Funds
- First State
- Royal Bank of Scotland

Operational

Regulatory
ORG is a regulator, advisor and litigator, working to ensure the integrity of NSW’s land title system.
NSW Treasury has selected Australian Registry Investments (ARI) to operate NSW’s land title system for 35 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARI consortium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Funds managed by Hastings Fund Management (total 70%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This includes 20% stake held by RBS Group Pension Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• First State Super (30%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

paid $2.6 billion to operate LPI—and receive its revenue—for 35 years.

ARI does not own the registry or the data that goes with it. These remain the property of the NSW Government.
Our regulatory focus will be on making sure the operator meets the deed’s objectives

**Deed’s objectives**

1. Maintain integrity, security performance and availability of Registers, core services and systems
2. Ensure registers are accurate and up to date
3. Maintain confidence with customers and NSW public
4. Promote improvements, innovation and increased efficiency using greater expertise and investment in technology
5. Minimise errors and frauds
6. Protect current competition in down stream services
### Some of our controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Examples of controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prices</strong></td>
<td>Annual increases for core services (those LPI is currently doing) capped by CPI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knowledge</strong></td>
<td>Performance indicators with penalties attached to under-performance (services at least at today’s standards). Four year guarantee for LPI award staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data integrity</strong></td>
<td>Data must stay in Australia. Daily back-up. ORG copy. Operator is a standalone entity. Certified security at international standards (e.g. ISO 27001)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some of our controls (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Examples of controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Privacy</td>
<td>• No change. Operator subject to Commonwealth and State privacy legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The register will also be public and searchable, as it is today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility of data</td>
<td>ORG access to LPI data. Strong quality assurance regime (eg regular and ad hoc audits and extensive reporting requirements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign ownership</td>
<td>• Operator must be a stand-alone business, with resources separated from the rest of its business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ARI: domiciled in Australia; over 75% Australian-owned; 100% Australian managed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Some of our controls (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Examples of controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torrens Assurance Fund</td>
<td>• No change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• State guarantee of title continues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ORG to manage fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud and errors</td>
<td>• Operator liable if underinvesting in systems and staff training. Penalty regime and KPIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Audits, reporting and ORG administrative reviews</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electronic Conveyancing - What’s happened to date

October 2013
Who? Big 4 Banks (optional)
Mortgages & Discharges

November 2014
Who? Solicitors & conveyancers (optional)
Transfers, Caveats & Withdrawals of Caveat
First electronic settlement

November 2016
Who? Everyone (mandatory)
Priority Notices

1 March 2017
Who? ADIs (mandatory)
- Standalone discharges
- Standalone residential mortgages
28 February 2017 - Victor Dominello, Minister for Finance, Services and Property said:

“…the Government has committed to a detailed timetable for the introduction of paperless conveyancing. By July 2019, all standard property transactions in NSW will be conducted electronically, and all Certificates of Title will be phased out in favour of e-Titles.”
What’s coming up… 2017

1 March 2017
Who? ADIs (mandatory)
- Standalone discharges
- Standalone residential mortgages

1 August 2017
Who? ADIs (mandatory)
- All refinancing transactions
- All standalone mortgages (residential and commercial)

eCT program (ADIs): ADIs will receive an eCT on registration of a paper transaction (where they remain first Mortgagee)
What’s coming up… 2018 (“Stage 2”)

1 July 2018
Who? Solicitors & conveyancers (mandatory)
- Standalone Caveats
- Standalone Transfers
- All Discharges, Mortgages and Refinances (ADIs and non-ADIs)

October 2018
*eCT program (ADIs)*:
All paper CTs held by ADIs will have been cancelled (ADIs will be issued with eCTs)

*eCT program (non-ADIs)*:
Start cancelling paper CTs and issuing eCTs to non-ADIs
What’s coming up… 2019

2019
Who? Everyone (mandatory)
All mainstream conveyancing to be lodged electronically - combinations of Discharge, Transfer and Mortgage cases

eCT Program: Paper CTs to be removed completely

Mid-2019:
Residual Document strategy
The next 10% of dealings (e.g. Change of Name, Notice of death)

85% Paperless Conveyancing
More information and support

- ORG website: www.registrargeneral.nsw.gov.au

- ARNECC Model Participation Rules Guidance Notes:
  1. Client Authorisations
  2. Verification of Identity
  3. Certifications
  4. Right to Deal
  5. Retention of Evidence
  6. Compliance Examinations

Verification of Identity (VOI) Rules
Verification of Identity (VOI) Rules

• Due diligence requirement to know your client
• Formal VOI requirements currently apply for:
  – mortgagees to identify the mortgagor – s 56C Real Property (RP) Act
  – attesting witnesses – s 117 RP Act
  – electronic transactions - Rule 6.5 NSW Participation Rules
  – All conveyancing professionals – Rule 4.1 NSW Conveyancing Rules (V3) effective from 26 November 2016
Verification of Identity (VOI) Rules

• Significant fraud mitigation and consumer protection measure
• Apply to solicitors and conveyancers
• Formal (standardised) Verification of Identity (VOI) requirements for all conveyancing transactions
• Consistent national requirements
• Paper and electronic conveyancing
VOI - What is required?

You must take reasonable steps to verify the identity of your client [R 4.1.2]:

- either by:
  - applying the VOI Standard (deemed to be reasonable steps)
  - or in some other way that constitutes reasonable steps [R 4.1.4]

and

- ensure the client is a legal person and has the right to enter into the transaction [R4.3.2]

- Note: Further steps may be required – not just ticking the box
When are further checks required?

Where you know or ought reasonably to know that:

• any identity Document produced by the Person Being Identified is not genuine; or

• any photograph on an identity Document is not a reasonable likeness of the Person Being Identified

• the Person Being Identified and/or the Identity Declarant does not appear to be the Person to which the identity Document(s) relate;

• it would otherwise be reasonable to do so.
VOI - Conveyancing Rules

The VOI Standard - SCHEDULE 8 – NSW Participation Rules

- Requires **face-to-face - in-person** interview
- Hierarchy of ID documents, highest possible category must be used
- Documents must be current (except Passport currency < 2 years old)
- Where Documents contain photographs the Identity Verifier must be satisfied that the Person Being Identified is a reasonable likeness (for example the shape of his or her mouth, nose, eyes and the position of his or her cheek bones) to the Person depicted in those photographs
What if you can’t meet the VOI Standard?

Take Reasonable steps

• You have to judge what is reasonable in the particular circumstances

• If your client doesn’t have full documents consider Category 5 an Identifier declaration - essentially a referee

• Do what you are able to do – if you have done all you can and you are satisfied, in the circumstances, you are likely acting reasonably.
VOI - Conveyancing Rules

Options for conducting VOI:

• Do it yourself

• Do it yourself Using Software solution

• Use an Identity Agent
  – ZipID
  – IDSecure
  – Australia Post
Identity Agents and identity software

Australia Post

IDSecure Pty Ltd

ZipID Pty Ltd

Identity Software provider

Infotrack
Questions?