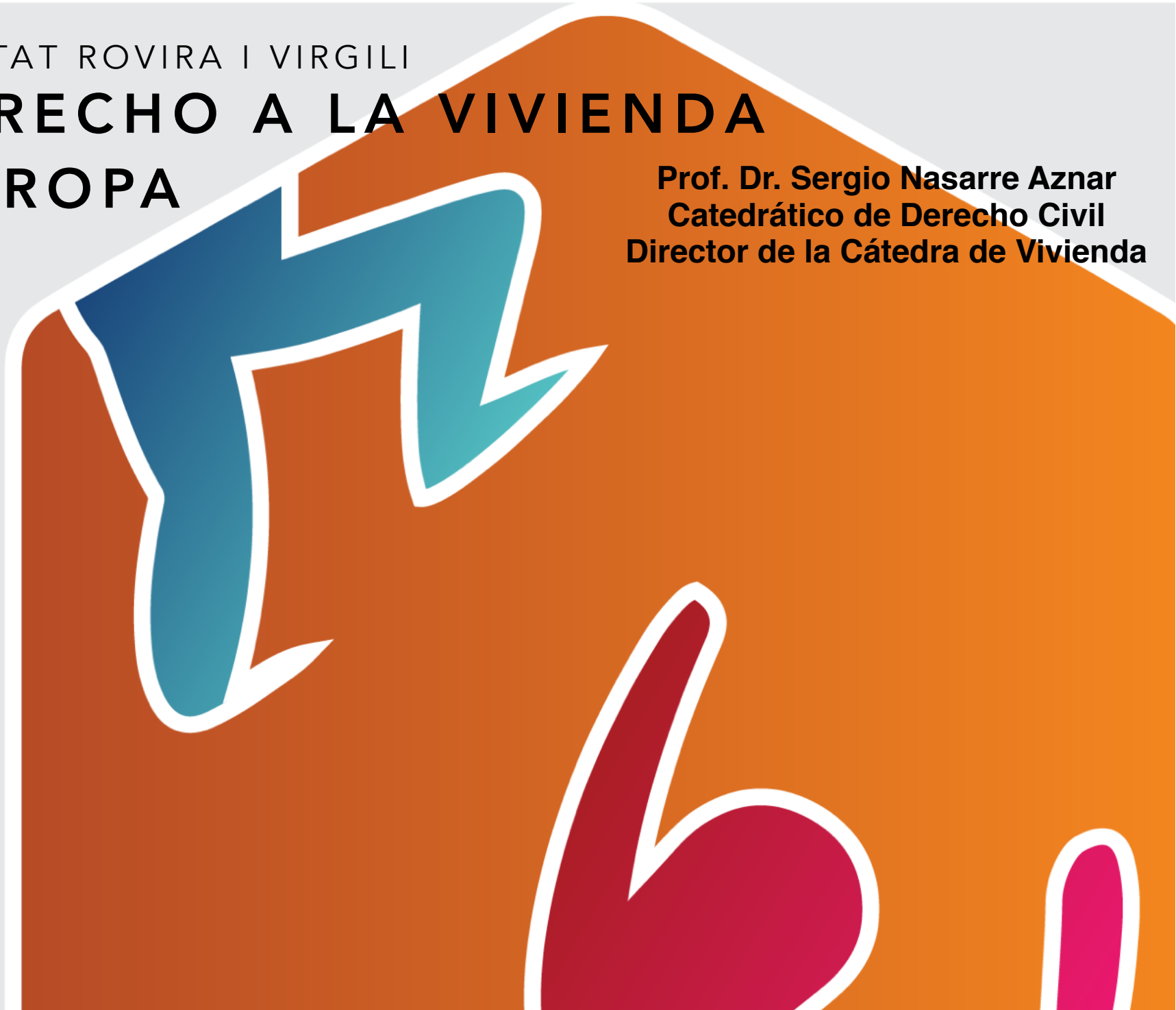


UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI

EL DERECHO A LA VIVIENDA EN EUROPA

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Para:





Transferencia
de
conocimientos



Investigación



Docencia



Contenido

1.El dº a la vivienda

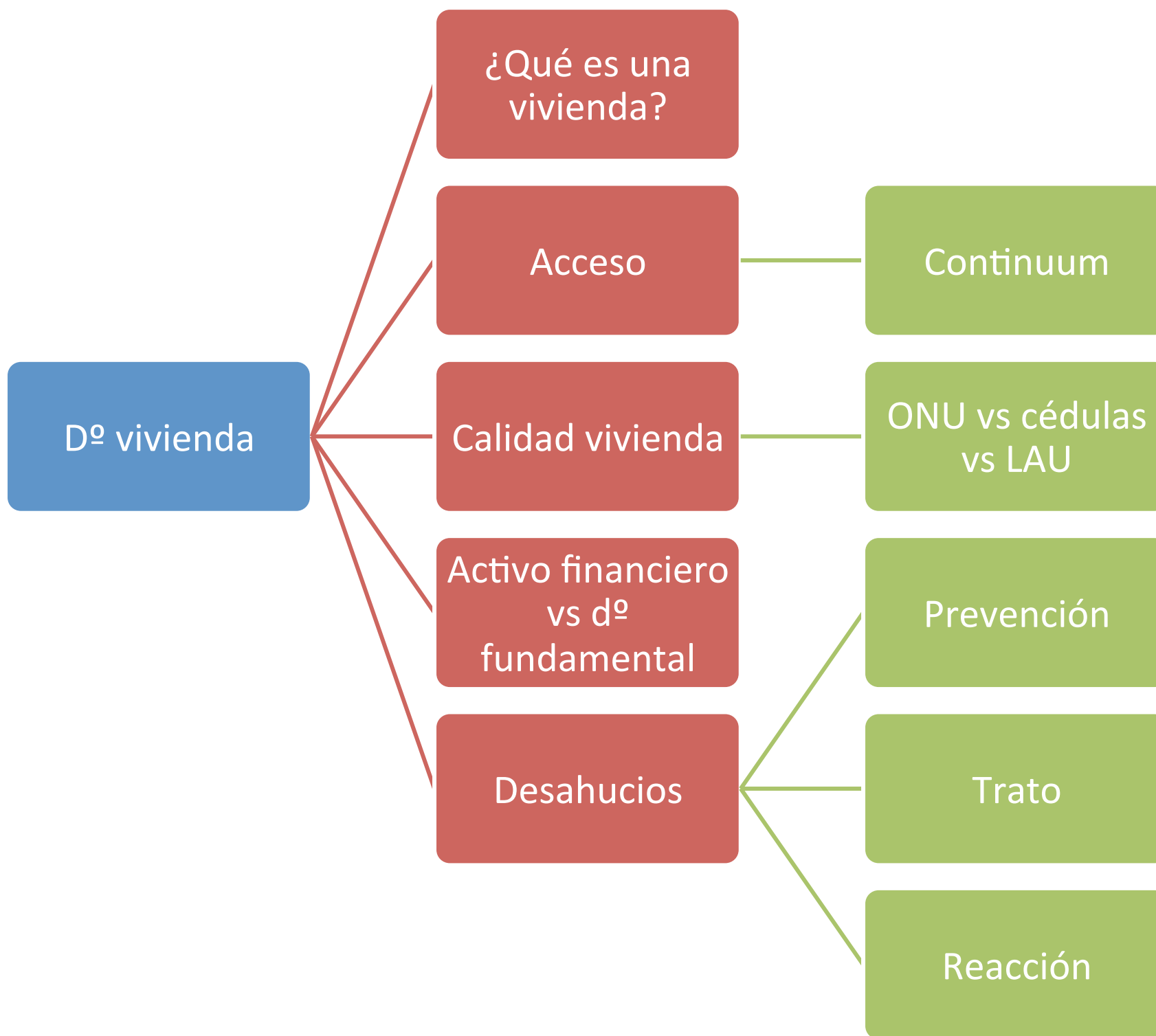
1. En textos internacionales
2. En textos Unión Europea
3. En el dº de los estados
4. En Euskadi (Ley 3/2015) y Cataluña

2. Contenido del “derecho a una vivienda”

- 1.Concepto de vivienda
- 2.Acceso
- 3.Calidad
- 4.Activo financiero vs dº fundamental
- 5.Desahucio

3.Conclusiones



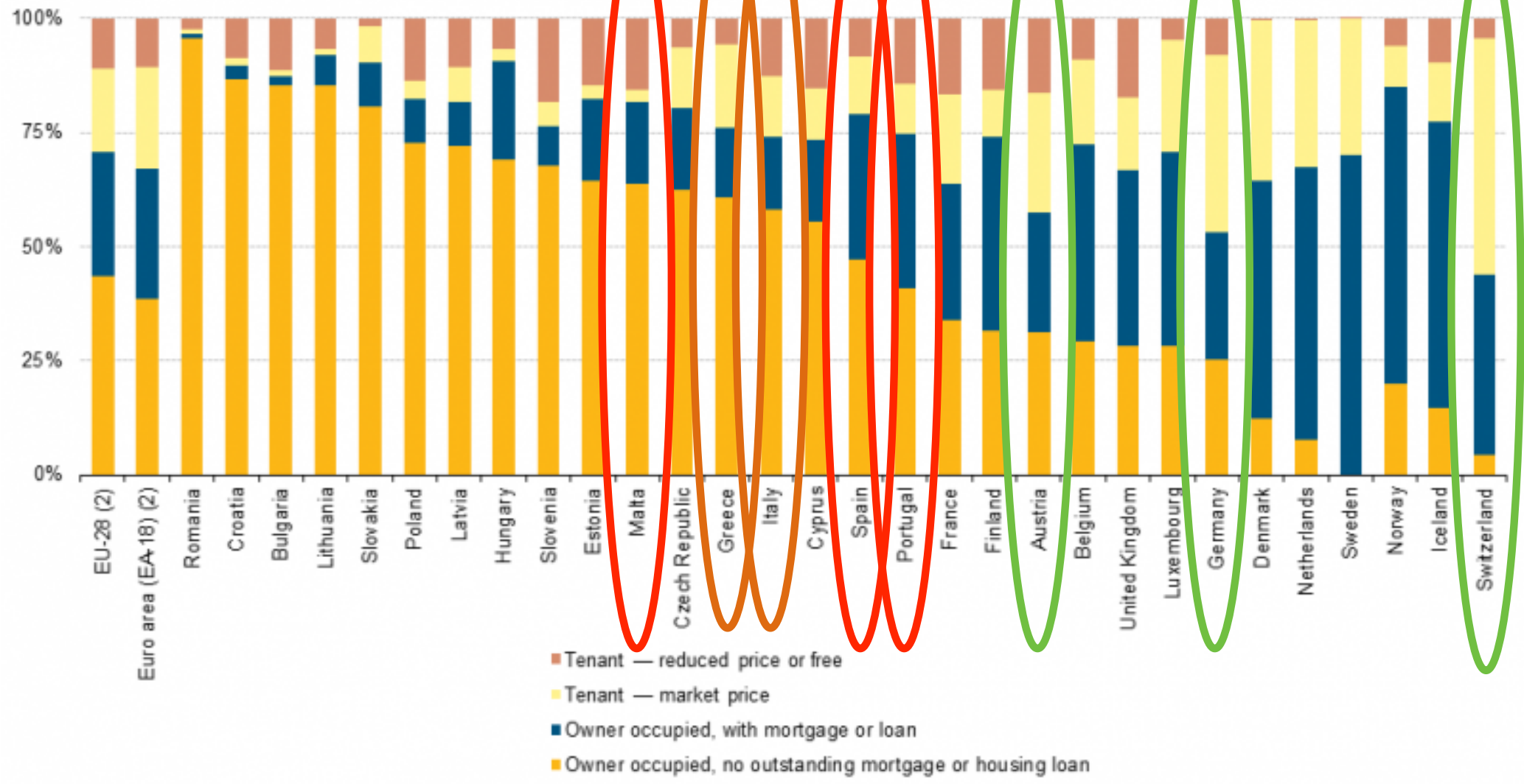


Changes in regulation and size PRS

CHANGE IN REGULATION (early 1980s – late 2000s)		CHANGE IN THE SIZE OF THE PRS (early 1980s – late 2000s)	
Decreasing regulation		Increasing size	
	Finland		England (11 to 17%)
	England		
	Denmark		
	Spain		
	Norway		
No radical change		Medium	
	Netherlands		Sweden (21 to 23%)
	Germany		Germany (45 to 45/49%)
	Sweden		France (23 to 21%)
	Switzerland		
Increasing regulation		Decreasing size	
	France		Switzerland (63 to 58%)
	Ireland		Ireland (13 to 9%)
			Norway (27 to 19%)
			Denmark (22 to 14%)
			Spain (21 to 13%)
			Netherlands (19 to 10%)
			Finland (33 to 16%)

Source: Whitehead & Monk (2012)

¿Son los alquileres populares en Europa?



(1) Ireland not available.
(2) Estimate.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lmo02)

Source: Eurostat, 2012

Evolución de la inigualdad tras la crisis 2008

Evolution de l'inégalité des chances face au taux d'effort excessif, entre pauvres et non-pauvres, 2008-2013.



Grèce	+18,90	Slovénie	+4,70
Estonie	+15,30	Luxembourg	+4,50
Danemark	+14,40	Union européenne (15 pays)	+4,00
Irlande	+11,20	Union européenne (28 pays depuis 2010)	+3,50
Portugal	+11,00	Espagne (comparaison avec 2009)	+3,17
Slovaquie	+8,80	Nouveaux Etats membres (12 pays)	+1,50
Lettonie	+8,40	Finlande	+1,30
Autriche	+7,50	Pologne	+1,00
Allemagne (comparaison avec 2010)	+6,30	Royaume-Uni (comparaison avec 2012)	+0,16
Lituanie	+6,30	Pays-Bas	+0,10
France	+6,30	Roumanie	0,00
Bulgarie	+5,70	Malte	-0,20
République tchèque	+5,50	Belgique	-2,30
Italie	+5,50	Hongrie	-6,90
Chypre	+4,70	Suède	-8,60

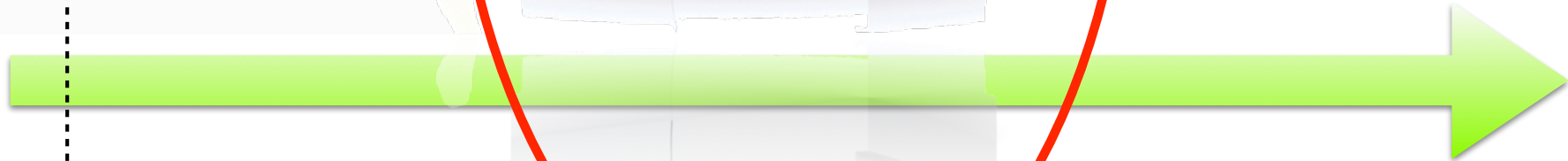
Source : Eurostat

Alquiler público/social

Alquiler privado

Tenencias intermedias

Propiedad completa



continuum

Existe en: NL, UK, MT, IE, FI y Australia;
ahora en Cataluña (Ley 19/2015): PC y PT

FEANTSA (European Federation of organisations working with the people who are homeless) has developed a typology of homelessness and housing exclusion called ETHOS.

The ETHOS typology begins with the conceptual understanding that there are three domains which constitute a “home”, the absence of which can be taken

Insecure Housing and Inadequate Housing all of which can be taken to indicate the absence of a home. ETHOS therefore classifies people who are homeless according to their living or “home” situation. These conceptual categories are divided into 13 operational categories that can be used for different policy purposes such as mapping of the problem of homelessness, developing, monitoring and evaluating policies.

		Operational Category	Living Situation	Generic Definition
Conceptual Category	ROOFLESS	1 People Living Rough	1.1 Public space or external space	Living in the streets or public spaces, without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters
		2 People in emergency accommodation	2.1 Night shelter	People with no usual place of residence who make use of overnight shelter, low threshold shelter
	HOUSELESS	3 People in accommodation for the homeless	3.1 Homeless hostel 3.2 Temporary Accommodation 3.3 Transitional supported accommodation	Where the period of stay is intended to be short term
		4 People in Women’s Shelter	4.1 Women’s shelter accommodation	Women accommodated due to experience of domestic violence and where the period of stay is intended to be short term
		5 People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1 Temporary accommodation / reception centres 5.2 Migrant workers accommodation	Immigrants in reception or short term accommodation due to their immigrant status
		6 People due to be released from institutions	6.1 Penal institutions 6.2 Medical institutions (*) 6.3 Children’s institutions / homes	No housing available prior to release Stay longer than needed due to lack of housing No housing identified (e.g by 18th birthday)
		7 People receiving longer-term support (due to homelessness)	7.1 Residential care for older homeless people 7.2 Supported accommodation for formerly homeless people	Long stay accommodation with care for formerly homeless people (normally more than one year)
	INSECURE	8 People living in insecure accommodation	8.1 Temporarily with family/friends	Living in conventional housing but not the usual or place of residence due to lack of housing
			8.2 No legal (sub)tenancy	Occupation of dwelling with no legal tenancy illegal occupation of a dwelling
			8.3 Illegal occupation of land	Occupation of land with no legal rights
		9 People living under threat of eviction	9.1 Legal orders enforced (rented) 9.2 Re-possession orders (owned)	Where orders for eviction are operative Where mortgagee has legal order to re-possess
	10 People living under threat of violence	10.1 Police recorded incidents	Where police action is taken to ensure place of safety for victims of domestic violence	
	INADEQUATE	11 People living in temporary / non-conventional structures	11.1 Mobile homes	Not intended as place of usual residence
11.2 Non-conventional building			Makeshift shelter, shack or shanty	
11.3 Temporary structure			Semi-permanent structure hut or cabin	
12 People living in unfit housing	12.1 Occupied dwellings unfit for habitation	Defined as unfit for habitation by national legislation or building regulations		
13 People living in extreme overcrowding	13.1 Highest national norm of overcrowding	Defined as exceeding national density standard for floor-space or useable rooms		

Note: Short stay is defined as normally less than one year; Long stay is defined as more than one year.
This definition is compatible with Census definitions as recommended by the UNECE/EUROSTAT report (2006)

VS
ECHR
(Yordanova et al.)

ESKERRIK ASKO



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