



EGYPT Unique Property Identifiers

Egypt goes digital

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework



Modernization of Egypt Property Registration

In context of implementing the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework with country level Action Plans, Egypt through the

National Program for Modernizing Property Management and Registration

is working on :

- Establishing a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)
- Generating a unique numbering and geocoding system for each property in Egypt (National ID)
- Addressing system in compliance with ISO19160





National Spatial Data Infrastructure

NSDI

■ National Spatial Data Infrastructure NSDI

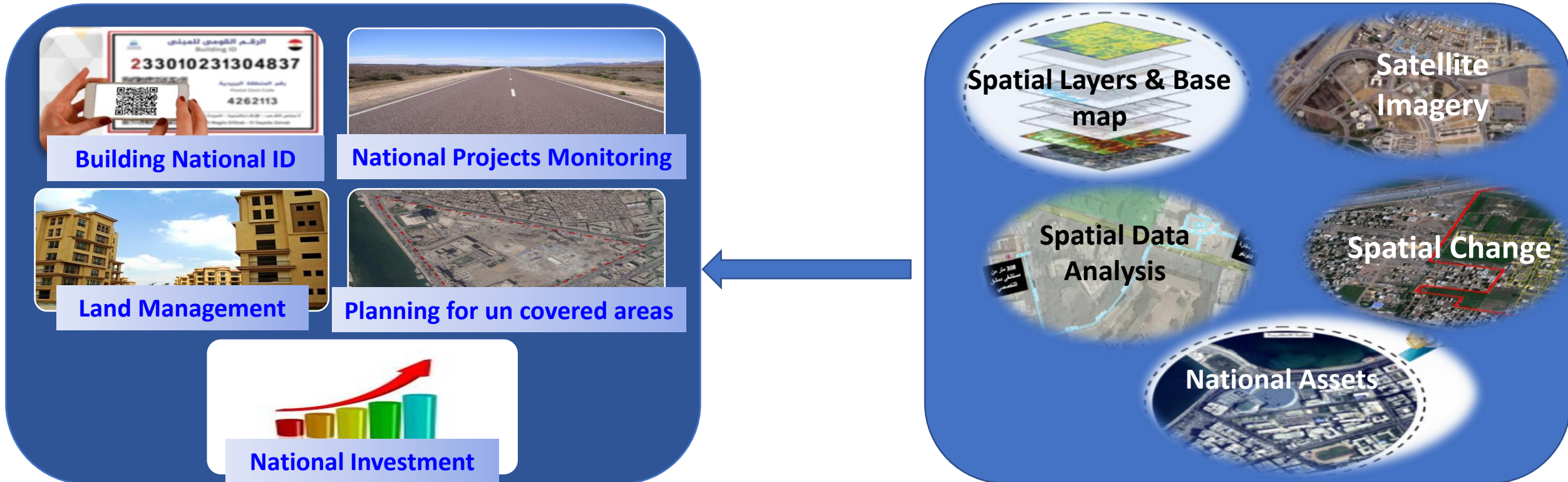
Combines technologies, policies and people to promote sharing of geospatial information through out all levels of government, the private and non profit sectors and the academic community.

- ✓ Build standard system for planning and follow up
- ✓ Reduce duplication
- ✓ Increase geospatial data availability
- ✓ Reduce costs
- ✓ Improve quality
- ✓ Legal arrangements
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Digital transformation
- ✓ Development for governmental services

■ National Spatial Data Infrastructure NSDI

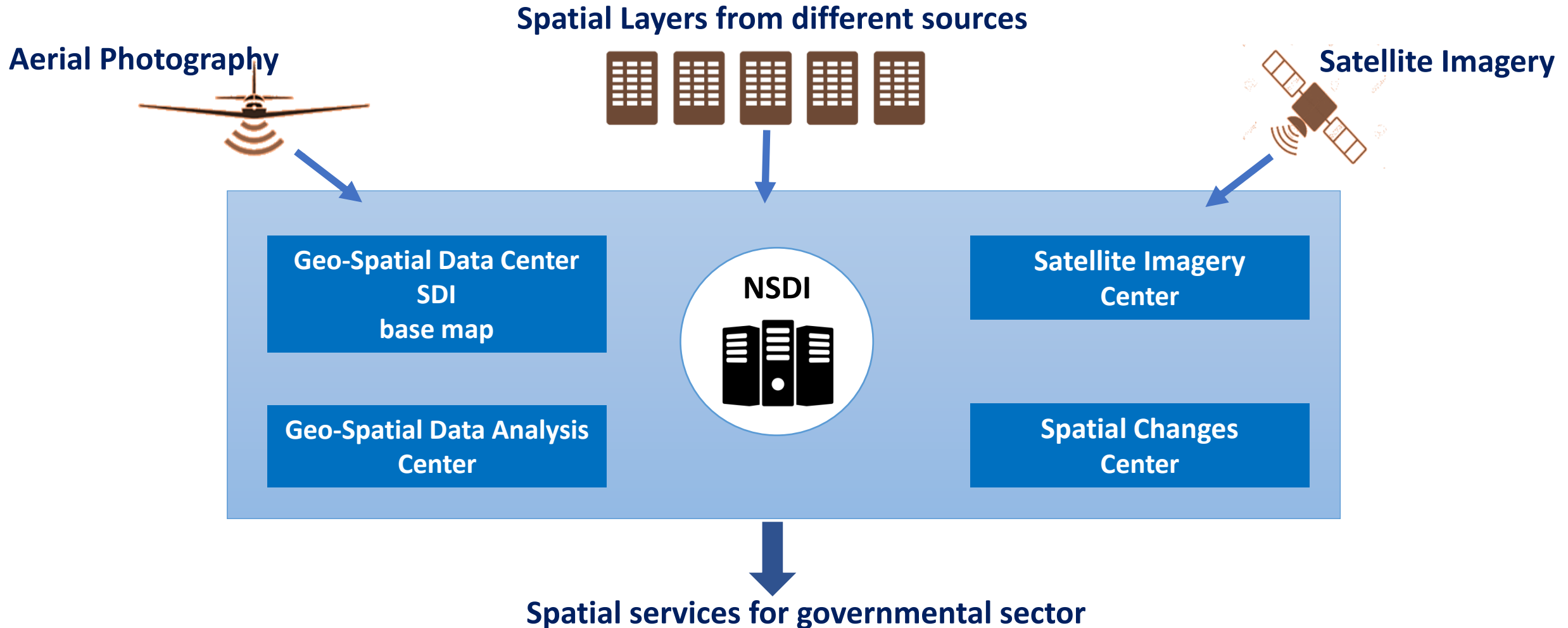
NSDI project under the auspices of the Ministry of planning and economic development

This project aiming for unified national spatial data, integration and sharing, therefor, the project relay on modern spatial technologies in satellite imagery, aerial photography, mapping and reporting.



■ National Spatial Data Infrastructure NSDI

NSDI project under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning and economic development

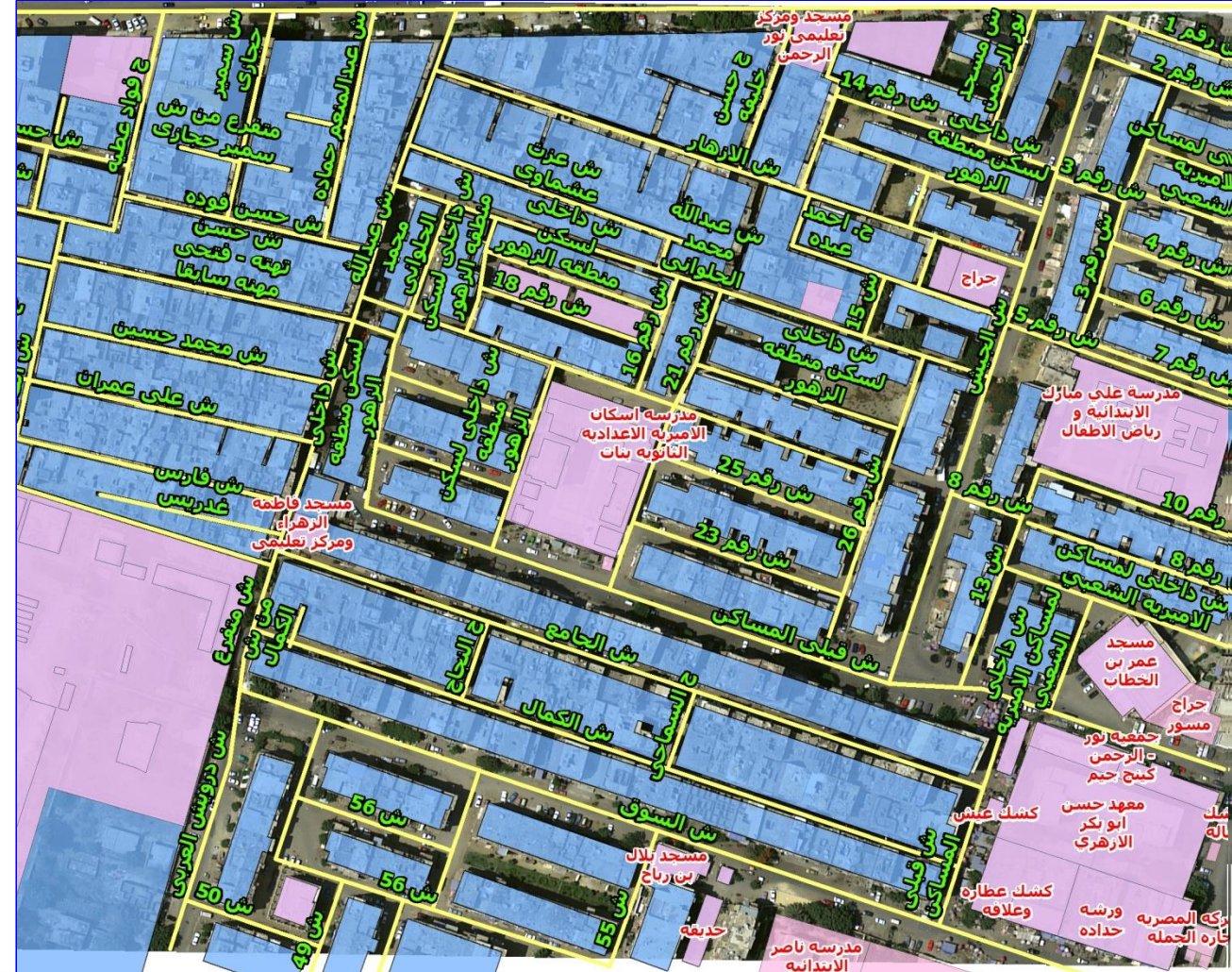


National Spatial Data Infrastructure NSDI

Geo-spatial data , integration and sharing

High resolution aerial photographs are typical data sources to generate building footprint maps.

- Production of footprint National Maps
- Collecting data from different sources (CAPMAS, local Gov. , etc)
- Applying Standard measures for the creation of database
- Refine and update the national base map



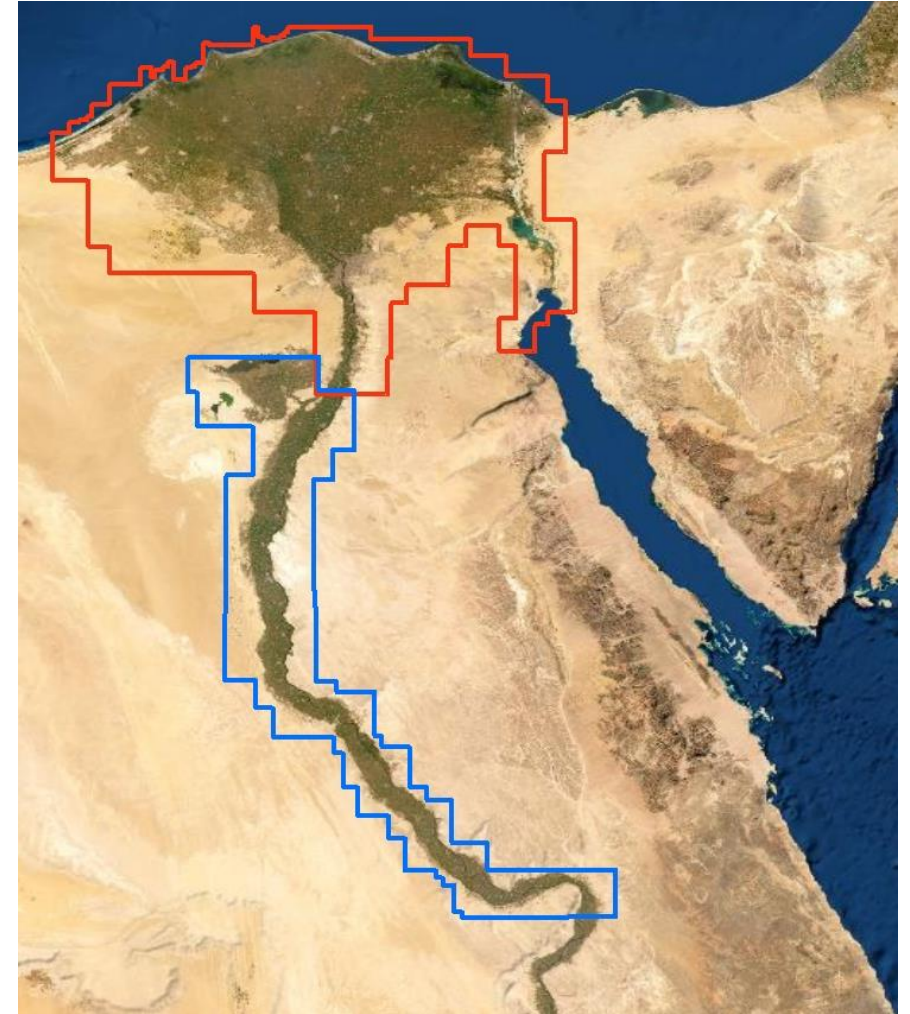
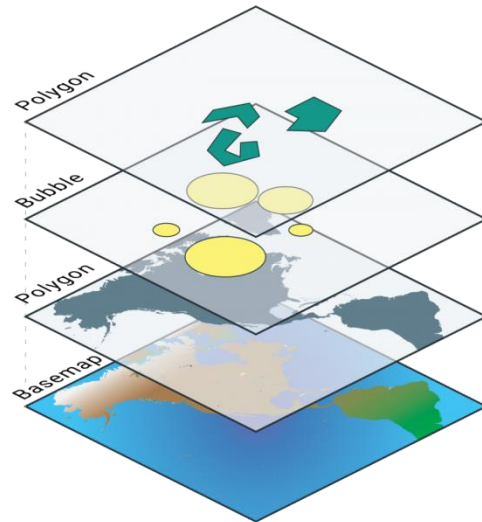
■ National Spatial Data Infrastructure NSDI

Geo-spatial data , integration and sharing

High resolution aerial photographs are typical data sources to generate building footprint maps.

The project provides updated national base map to cover more than 100,000 km².

Layers & spatial data integration between different organization





Egypt Unique Property Identifiers

■ Egypt unique property identifiers

Why the National ID for properties in Egypt?

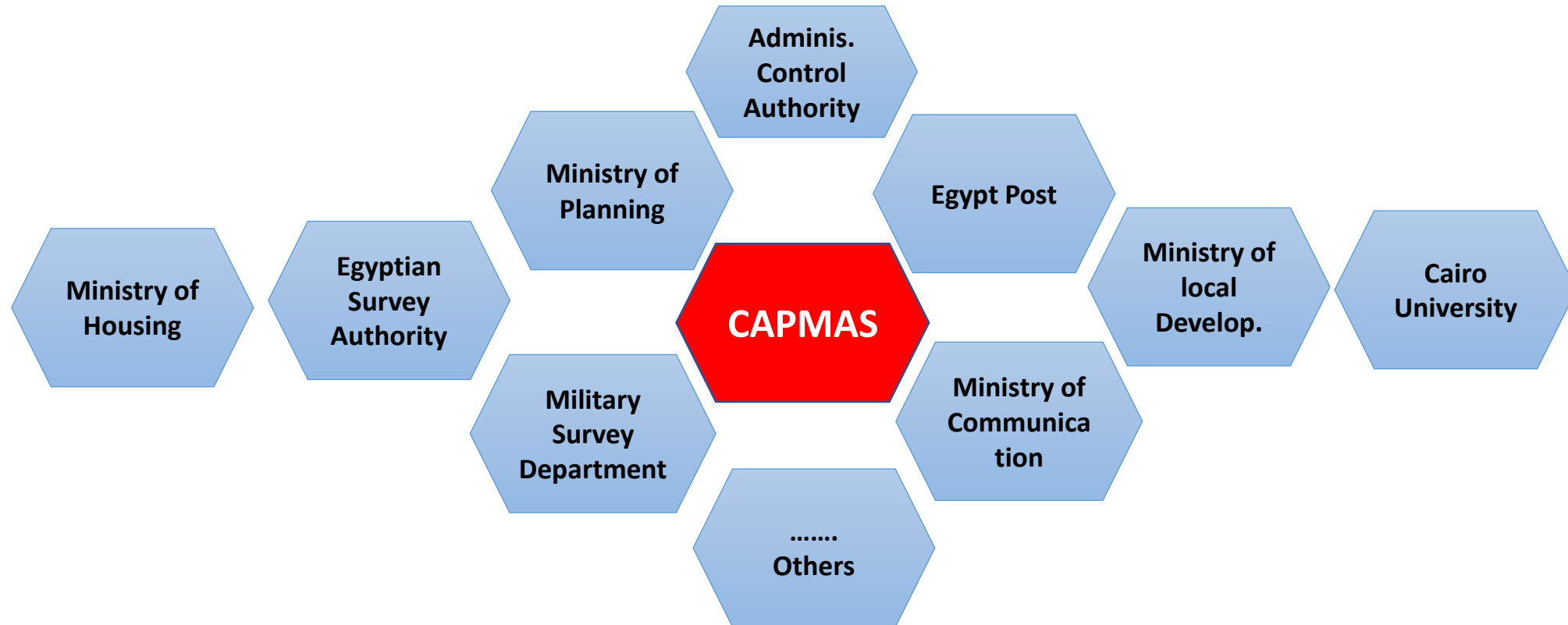
- Provide a framework for uniquely identifying all properties in Egypt.
- Land/Property Management and Registration
- Linking and integrating data from disparate sources due to problems of address duplicates, incorrect entries, un named streets
- Provide a framework for government and services providers to coordinate and optimize service delivery to citizens.
- Vital information for E-Commerce

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■ Egypt unique property identifiers

In accordance with the decision of the Prime Minister, a committee was formed from various government institutions and academic community (count 20) headed by **CAPMAS**



■ Egypt unique property identifiers

Approaches used for allocating properties National ID

The main objective of the committee is to discuss with the key national stakeholders :

- The best method for creating a National ID for Property which will provide a framework for uniquely identifying all properties in Egypt (Geo-coding).
- The best practices about property's unique identifiers, Street Addressing and the design of a standards for addressing in compliance with ISO19160



■ Egypt unique property identifiers



Studying International Best Practice

World Bank Participation

- International Best Practice and Examples

- *European Union*

(The spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for the European –INSPIRE)

- *Finland*

- *Poland*

- *Germany*

- *Canada*

- *USA*

- *Boston Consultant Group (BCG)*

Geographic Bounding Box



Leaflet | Credits: © OpenStreetMap contributors | EC-GISCO, © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries (disclaimer)

fileIdentifier

02799338-da67-4e2f-8606-4f24ffb20402

Geographic Bounding Box



Leaflet | Credits: © OpenStreetMap contributors | EC-GISCO, © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries (disclaimer)

fileIdentifier

47500aa2-b511-4167-8da6-da80e32dfbc9

■ Egypt unique property identifiers



Studying International Best Practice

World Bank Participation

A range of approaches are used for allocating identifiers in different countries including:

1. Hierarchical (region/district) based schemes, which are the legacy approach.
2. Schemes based on some form of Geographic location
3. Schemes which use an arbitrary, unique and persistent number (random or allocated)
4. Identifiers that combine an arbitrary number with a some structured information (such as a data theme or the organisation maintaining the data)

Best Practice is a
UUID =
Universally Unique ID

■ Egypt unique property identifiers



Studying International Best Practice

World Bank Participation

The UUID Structure consists of 32 hexadecimal digits, for example:

123e4567-e89b-12d3-a456-426614174000

Completely random digits about 5.3×10^{36} possibilities!

Generating thousands of UUIDs per millisecond will not generate a duplicate for thousands of years

Approaches used for allocating properties National ID

No.	Guiding principles
1	Independent; NID can remain unchanged if administrative divisions are changing
2	Coordinate-based system
3	Convergence of numbers in adjacent geographical areas
4	Doesn't include Arabic or English letters
5	Unique, so each NID refers absolutely to a single property
6	Doesn't exceed 21 digits
7	Dynamic; to allow for property divisions and mergers while retaining the original basis of the NID
8	Constant unchanging and sustainable
9	Flexible; to be able to identify property' changes
10	Doesn't depend on property's type

Approaches used for allocating properties National ID

Any of the Scenarios presented could be used for the local identifier

Scenario one Military Survey Authority

- The SERAG-CODE number that was produced in the Military Survey Department and consists of (32 characters) and represents the geographical features on the map with high accuracy
- It covers all the details on the map
- It depends on the geographical location and the global coordinates
- It was produced to deal with NSDI

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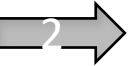


Scenario Two : CAPMAS proposal

- The spatial number of buildings, units, streets, and space lands, which was produced by the device using the grid division nationwide
- Constant unchanging (depends on geographic location)
- Its length is (12) slots for buildings - (19) slots for units
- Corresponds to the World Coordinate System WGS'84

Building

LG 72 46 21 37 38



unit

LG 72 46 21 37 38 – A001 01

Scenario Three : Ministry of Telecommunication

- The unified identification number for buildings, units and streets, which was produced through a project to link electricity subscribers data in Port Said Governorate.
- Constant that does not change (linked to the coordinate and the location number produced by the device).
- It does not depend on the administrative division.
- It has no fixed length.

23887625



Scenario Four proposal of Eng. Mostafa Gally

- A standard number created from coordinates consisting of (16) digits
- Fixed, unchanging and dependent on the administrative division
- Figures converge in adjacent geographical areas
- Includes a code for the class (buildings - units ...) and a code for issuing the number

2133 1019 5642 0385



Approaches used for allocating properties National ID

Scenario one:

Military survey authority prop. NSDI

SERAG Code (UUID)

ffc815fe-227f-11eb-bd16-8f10ddcb3e32

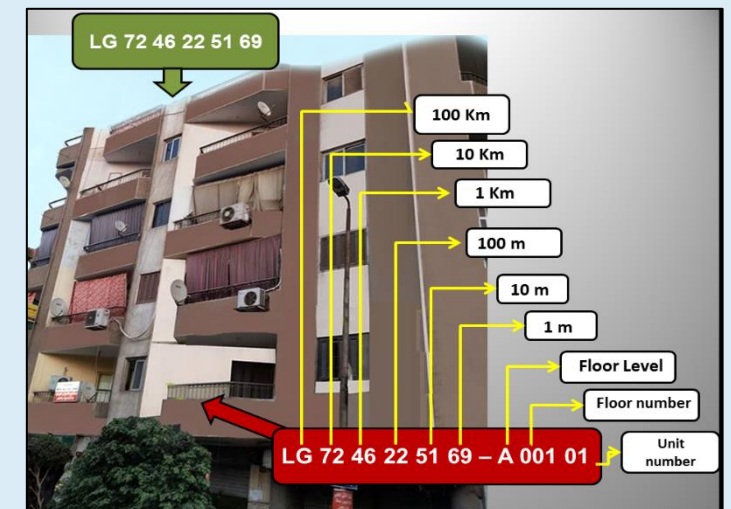
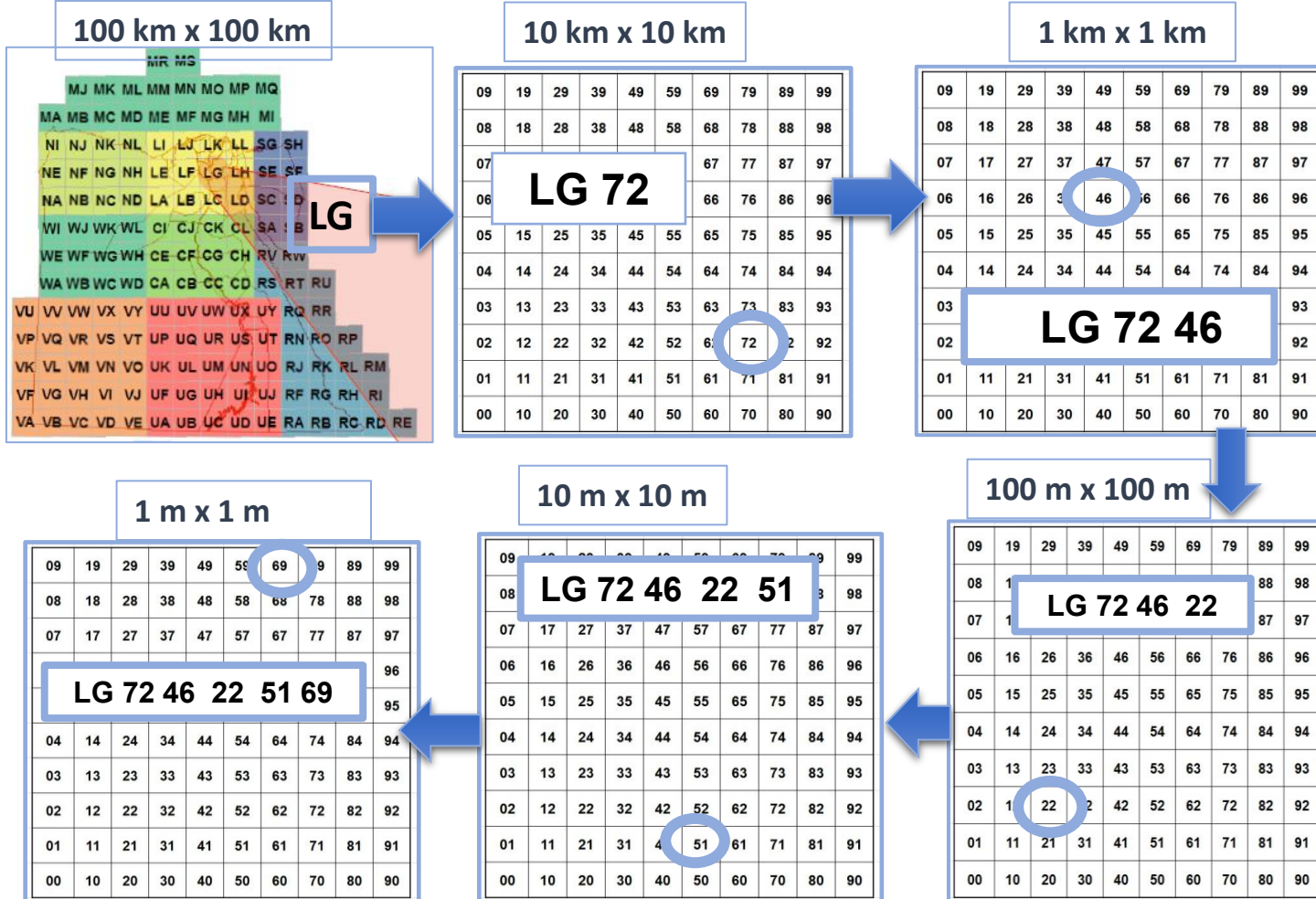
- Completely random digits about 5.3×10^{36} possibilities!
- Generating thousands of UUIDs per millisecond
- Will not generate a duplicate for thousands of years
- Created for each feature in the base map
- Doesn't depend on buildings locations

Standard of Egyptian Regional And Geospatial
Infrastructure

SERAG code *	ADDR1
{D7775745-D496-4D8E-8BE0-3605416A6F95}	16
{9E1D80F7-55F0-45BC-9BC8-16EA20BE517A}	18
{798AFB83-84F2-4E0A-A8BE-A566D382CD46}	19
{E4CBFE82-4A7D-4E07-BFF1-00D33EA31AC3}	20
{D21935F7-90B2-499F-8BE8-E5FFDE5EF7B6}	20
{50E569CD-FE04-4A35-9BBA-005105BE1364}	22
{06780200-BA21-4BFC-BF1F-21D88AD7EDE8}	23
{D07B2DC5-8660-4BC1-84B0-0EE547D7F224}	23
{ED52D561-B867-4BA0-8E8C-25DA85632953}	24
{C470A7D1-E295-45A2-8408-A3BA521E23EA}	26
{2C35C2CB-C1A1-4812-8B9C-525AB173CB2C}	27
{0F9433F1-DE65-4D73-B402-2B64AC78B1C5}	28
{EC8B35A9-C797-498C-9A48-7DBDB191CDB6}	29
{85B63751-3183-405F-AE07-836B8B17FEA7}	30

Approaches used for allocating properties National ID

Scenario two: CAPMAS prop.



Approaches used for allocating properties National ID

Scenario three: Ministry of telecommunication prop.

0.001 Degree : 100 M



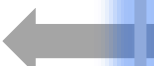
longitude 32.287

0.001 Degree : 100 M

latitude 31.265

Governorate	City	District	Zone	Reference No.	Layer code	Identify No.
-------------	------	----------	------	---------------	------------	--------------

3	3	1	2	2	2	6	8	5	7	5	1	0	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Approaches used for allocating properties National ID

Scenario Four: Expert' prop.

Location Coordinates

X	Y	ID14
31.24517	30.03851	33102043581571
31.23951	30.07556	33102037955516
31.23623	30.07473	33102037642733
31.23765	30.07420	33102037746250
31.23924	30.07536	33102037952346
31.23470	30.07621	33102037467201



- Type
- 1 Parcel
 - 2 Building
 - 3 Street

Coordinates

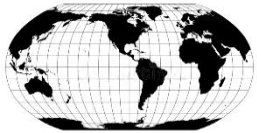
Unit Serial



Final Suggested National ID



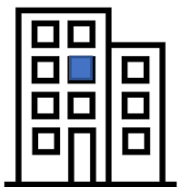
- Integration of the two (coordinates / serial number) based on the use of the global coordinate system (geographic WG84)



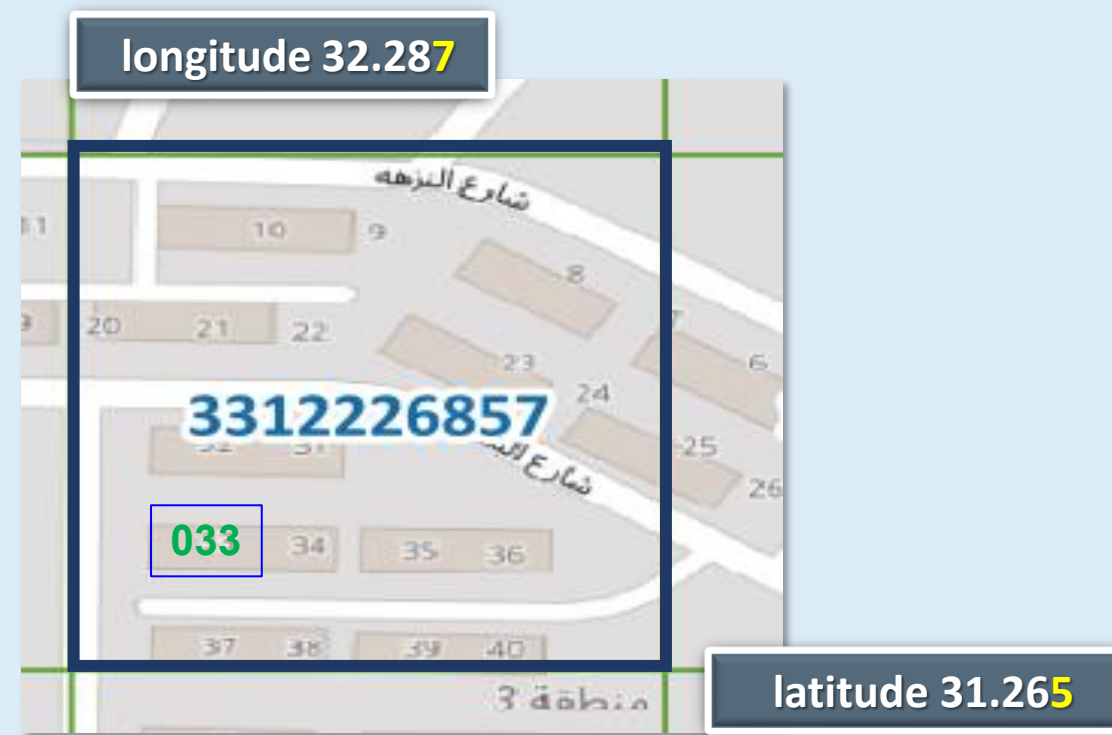
- Using grid square system at the level of 100m*100m (lat & long 0.001 degree)



- Create a serial number (Identify No.) for lands and buildings (Total length 15 digits)



- Add layer code
- Chick digits
- 3 digits for units serial in the buildings
- (Final total length 18 digits)



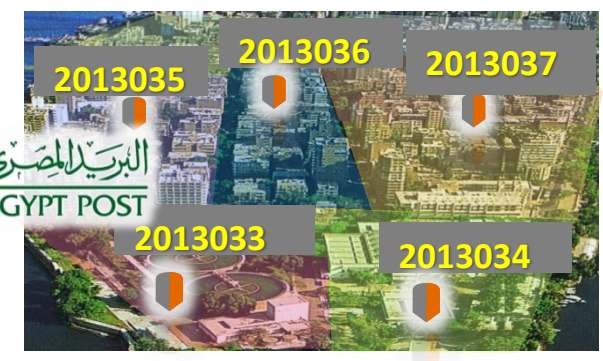
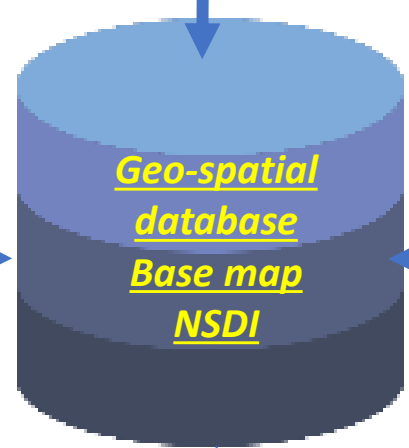
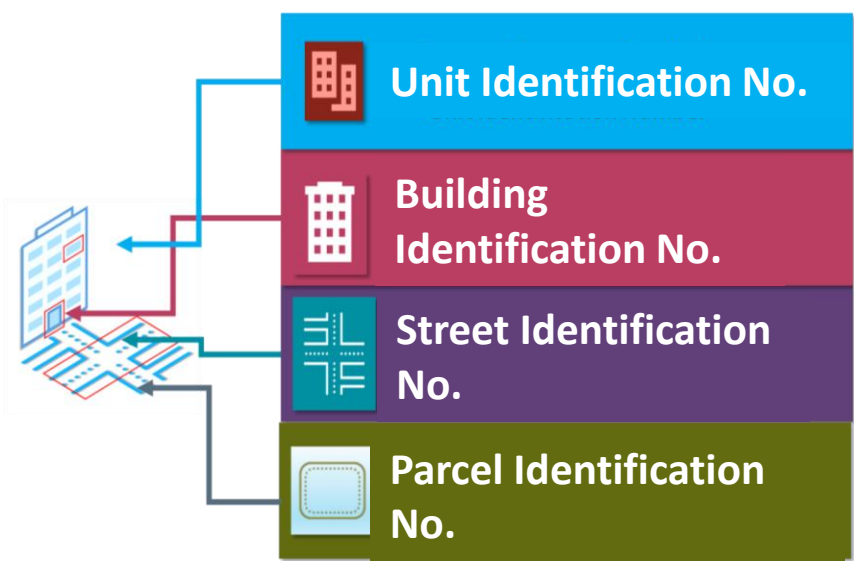
Layer code	Layer Type
1	Building
2	Parcel



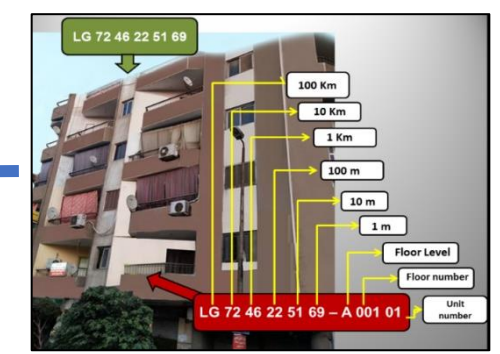
Final Suggested National ID

Integration of properties National ID with the other identification numbers

3 3 1 2 2 2 6 8 5 7 5 1 0 3 3 0 0 7



CAPMAS Spatial ID



SERAG Code (UUID)

ffc815fe-227f-11eb-bd16-8f10ddcb3e32

Final Suggested National ID



✓ Legislation procedures for the properties National ID



✓ Applying the properties National ID in Port Said governorate (as a pilot project)



✓ Studying the shape of the properties National ID signs



Suggested shape for the unique property identifier



الرقم القومي للمبنى
Building ID



233010231304837



رقم المنطقة البريدية
Postal Zone Code

4262113

3 مجلس الشعب - الإنشأ والمنيرة - السيدة زينب

3 Maglis ElShab - El Sayeda Zeinab



THANK YOU

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