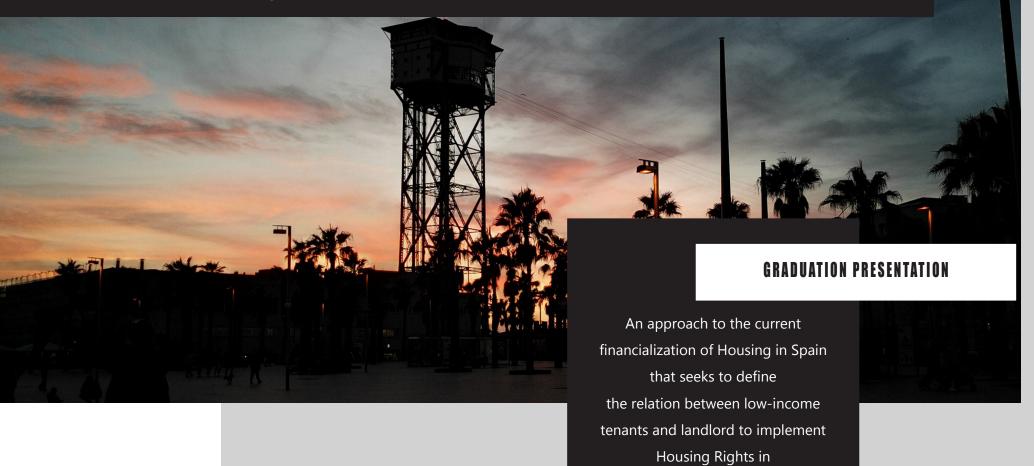


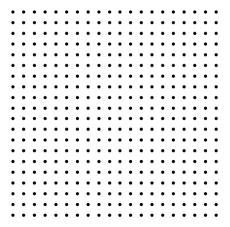
Balancing act between private landlords and low-income tenants.



Barcelona

Personal Data





CONTENT

INTRODUCTION THEORETICAL EMPIRICAL SENSE SEIZE TRANSFOM



El acceso a la vivienda, el principal problema de los barceloneses

El turismo queda desbancado como la primera preocupación para los ciudadanos, aunque está directamente relacionado con los efectos de la presión inmobiliaria

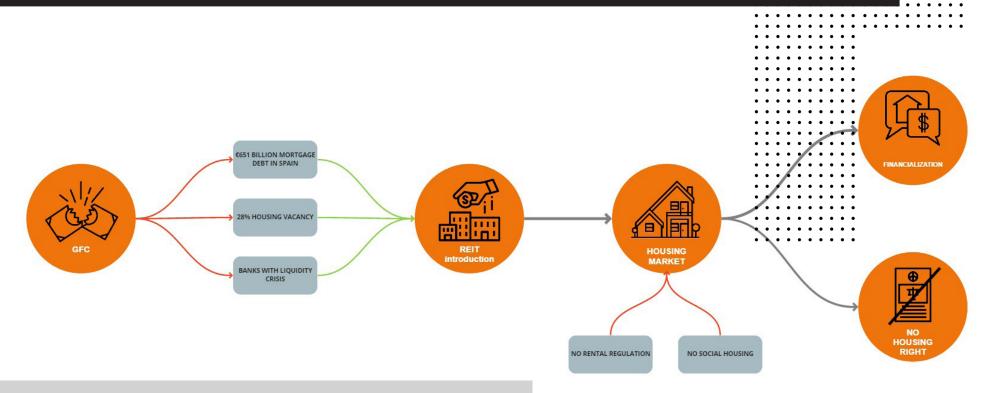
La seguridad se erige como la mayor inquietud en los barrios

La inseguridad jurídica agrava los problemas de vivienda en Cataluña

La falta de suelo, la lentitud burocrática y la ausencia de un parque público de pisos alquiler tensionan los precios al alza y dificultan el acceso al hogar

Barcelona y Madrid exigirán al Estado invertir en vivienda y regular los precios del alquiler

PROBLEM STATEMENT



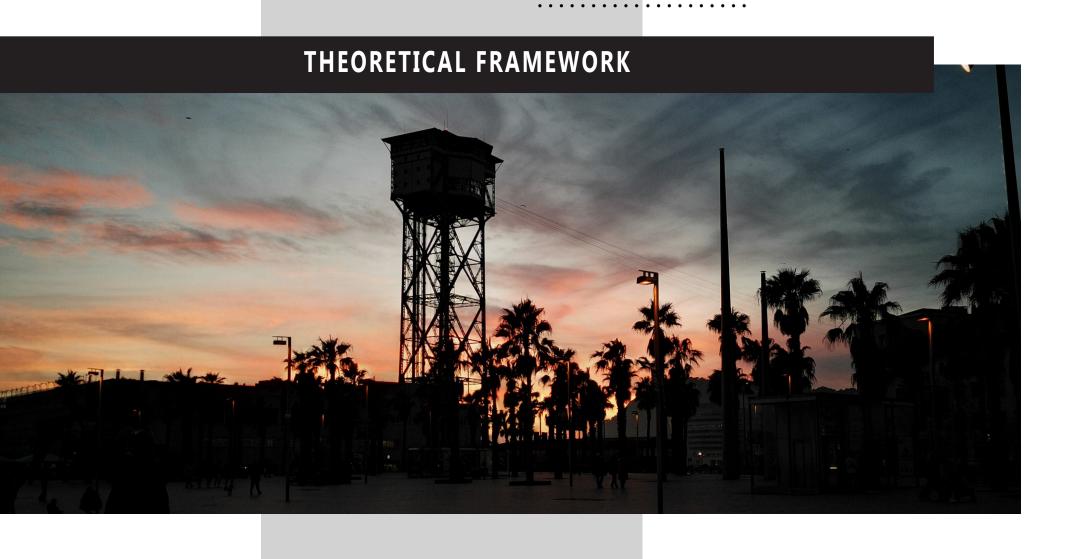
First quarter of 2021 saw 11,000 evictions

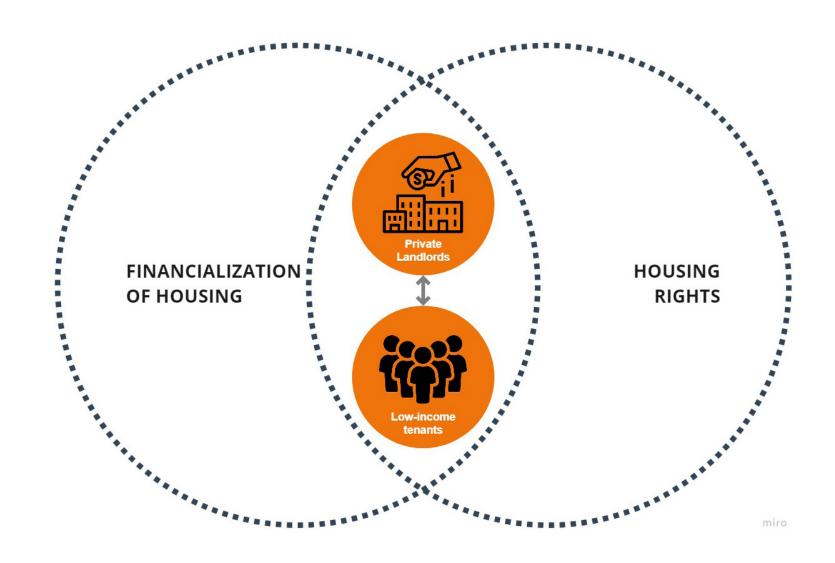
Spain's social housing pool is among Europe's lowest

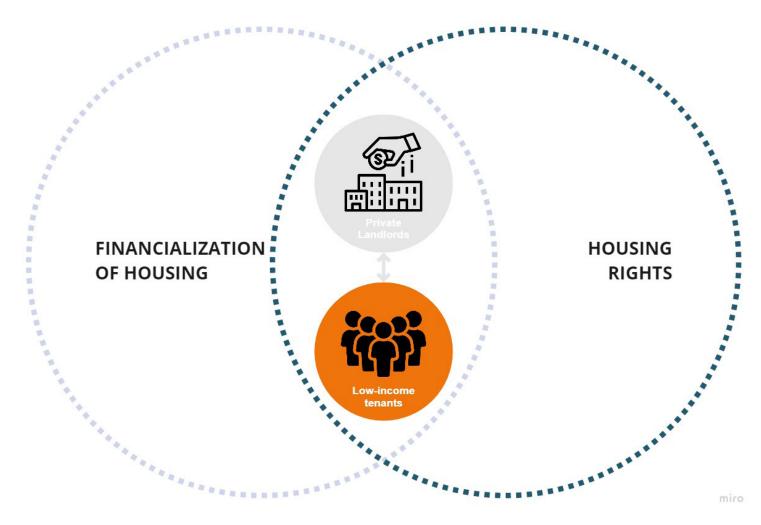
Rental prices rose by 50%, salaries lost 8% over past decade

RESEARCH QUESTION

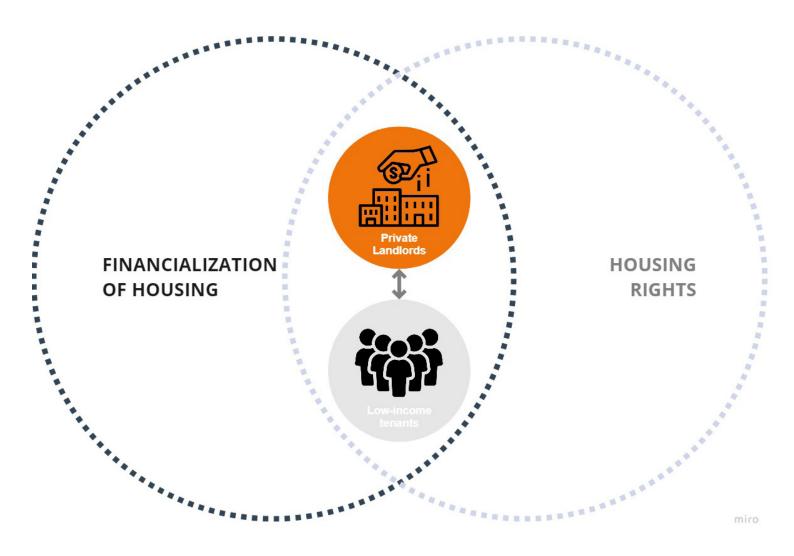
What are the challenges between real estate management models and securing housing rights for low-income tenants in Barcelona?



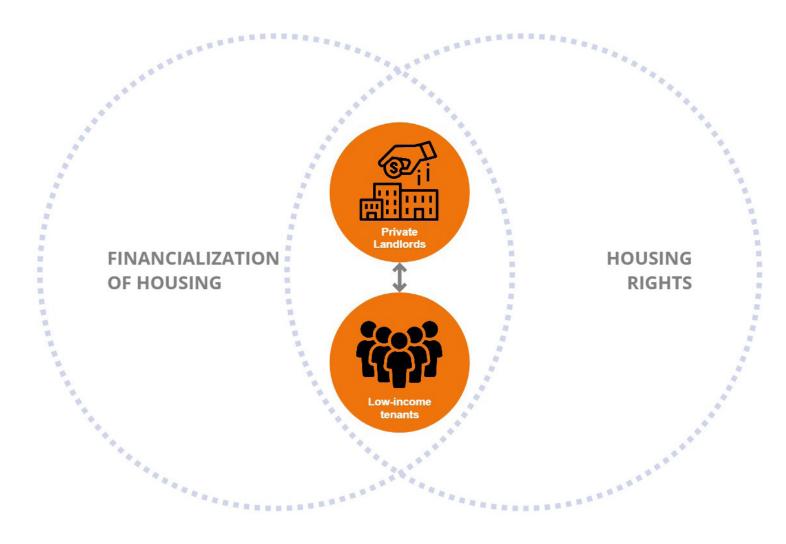




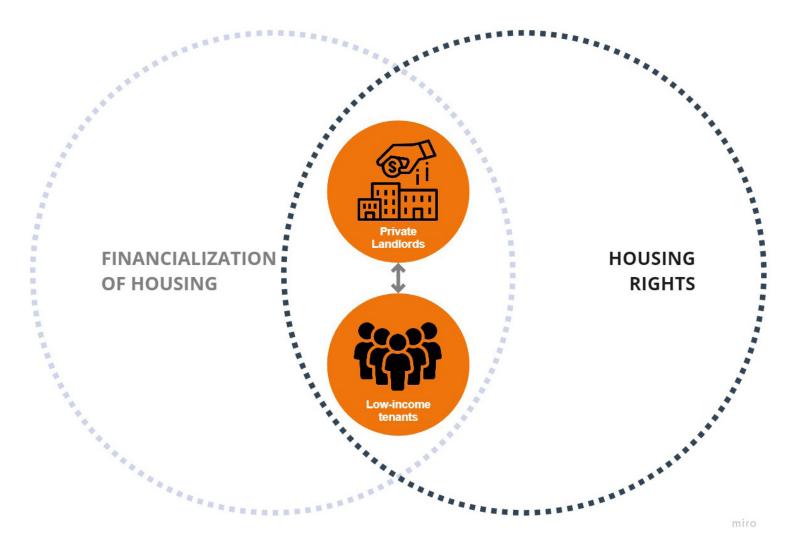
What are housing rights and how can they be secured?



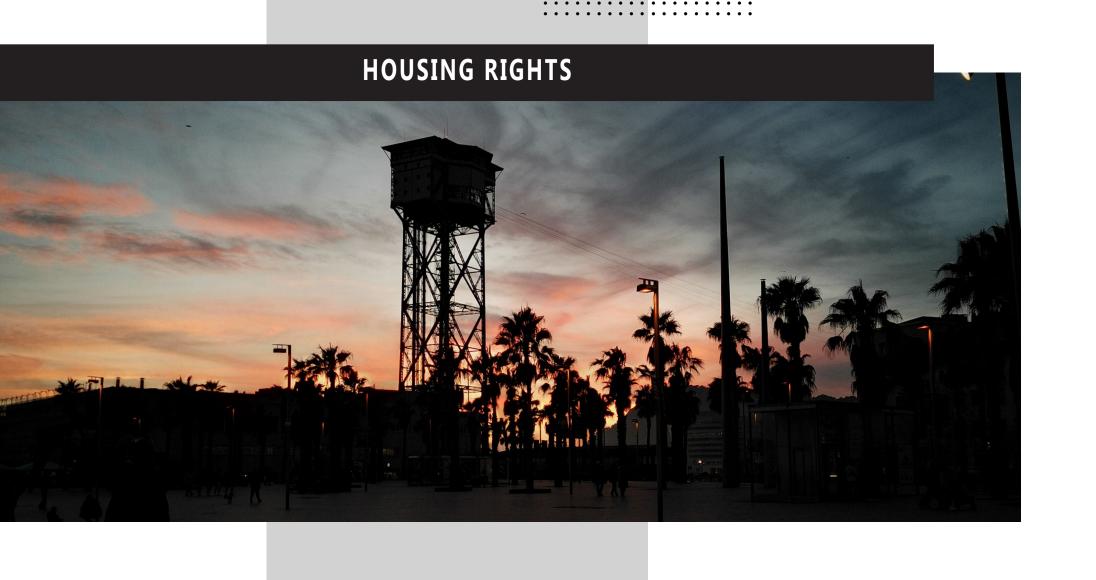
What are the challenges between real estate rented market and securing housing rights?



What real estate management models are commonly practiced by private landlords?



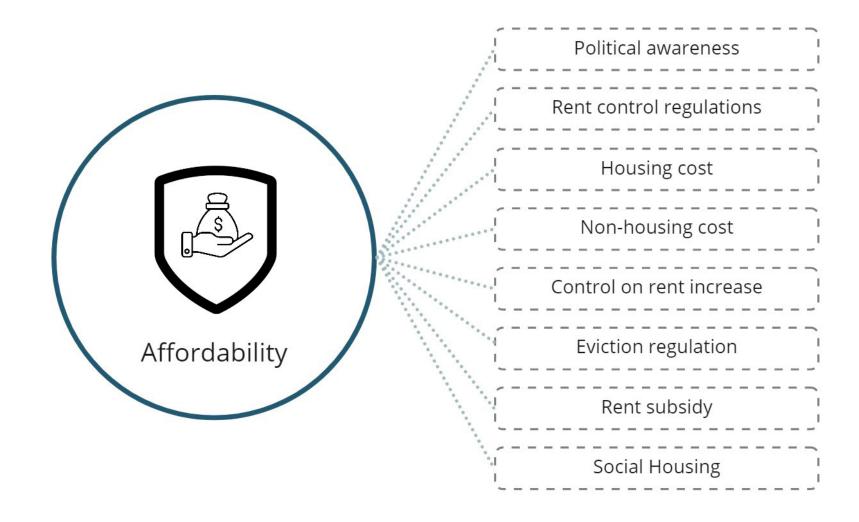
Is there a balancing act between private landlords and lowincome tenants

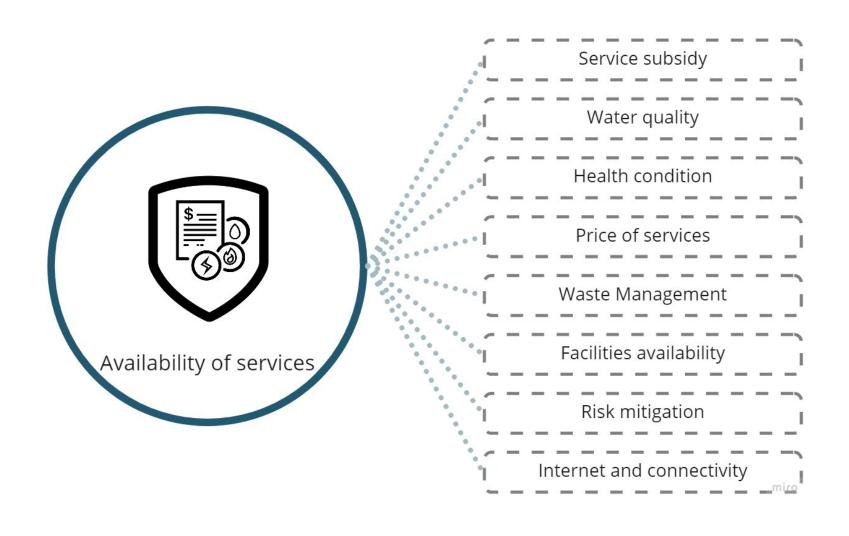


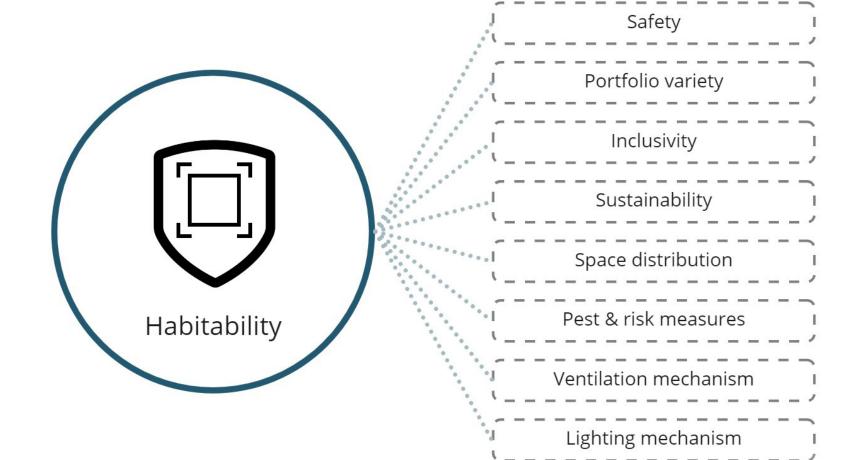
Housing Rights are presented as a series of conditions that seek to guarantee the adequacy of the inhabitants' housing. An important part of understanding Housing rights is the acceptance of their complexity and their dependence on the society that applies them. Singer (2000) shows how its application is directly related to the social, cultural, and economic conditions of a certain country.



Informal settlements Eviction protection Evicted population in informality retribution by eviction Transparency Location guarantee Tenant participation Informal settlement policy









Price / Location

Homelessness programs

Mechanisms of massive housing

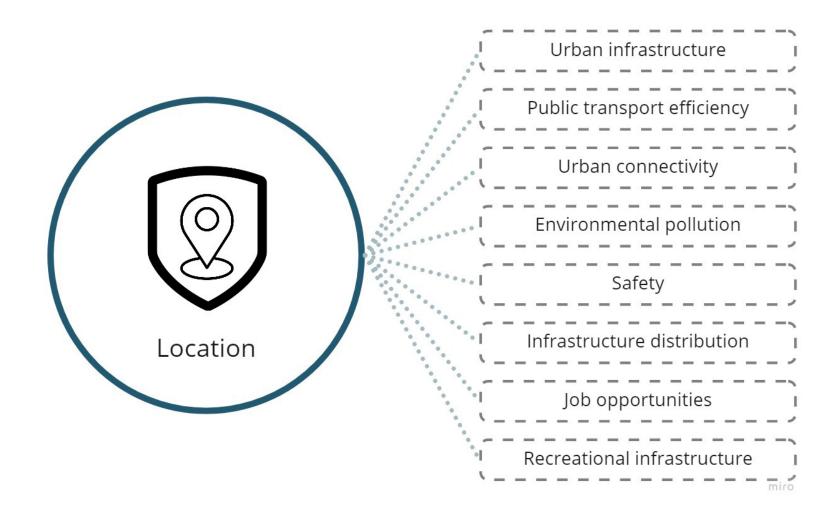
Minority housing

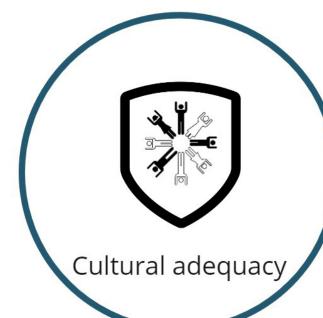
Legal guarantee for tenants

Citizen participation

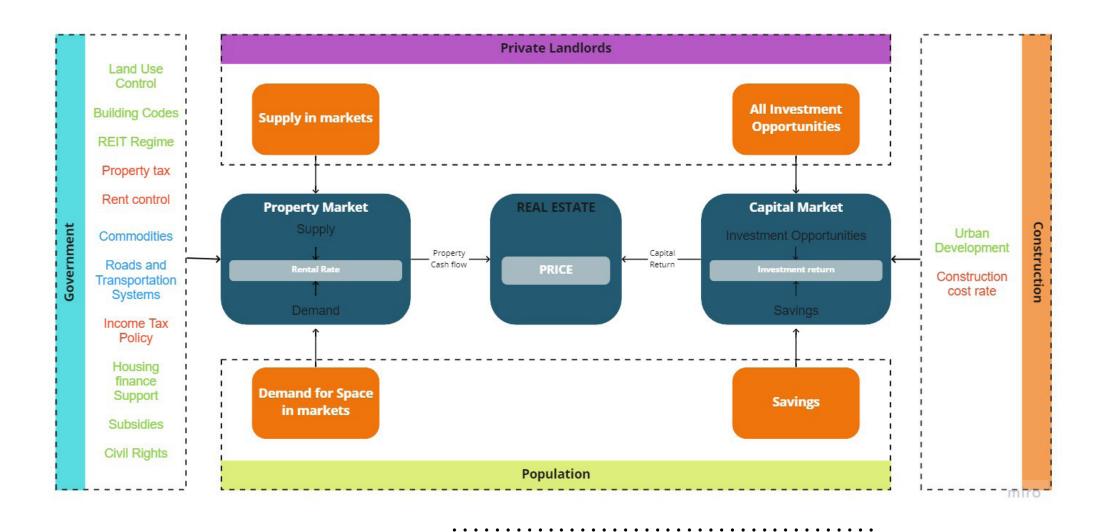
Housing adequacy regulation

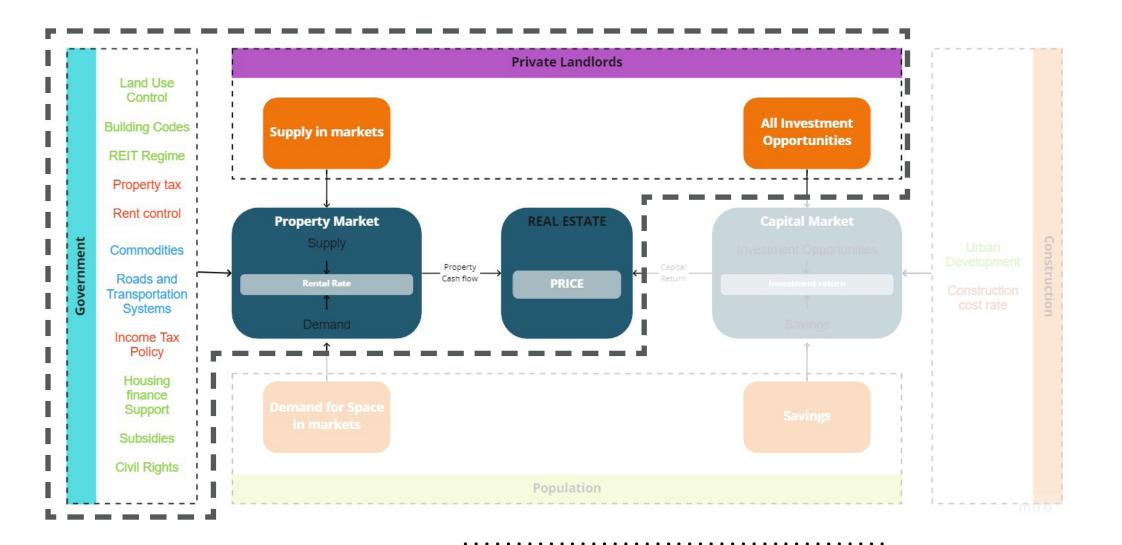
Contract conditions

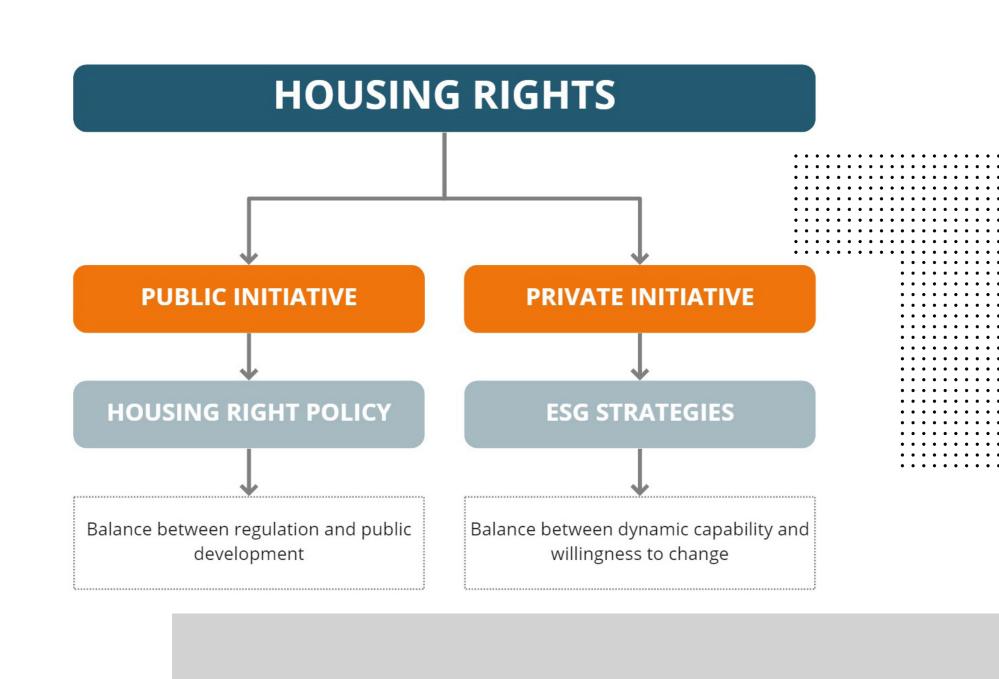




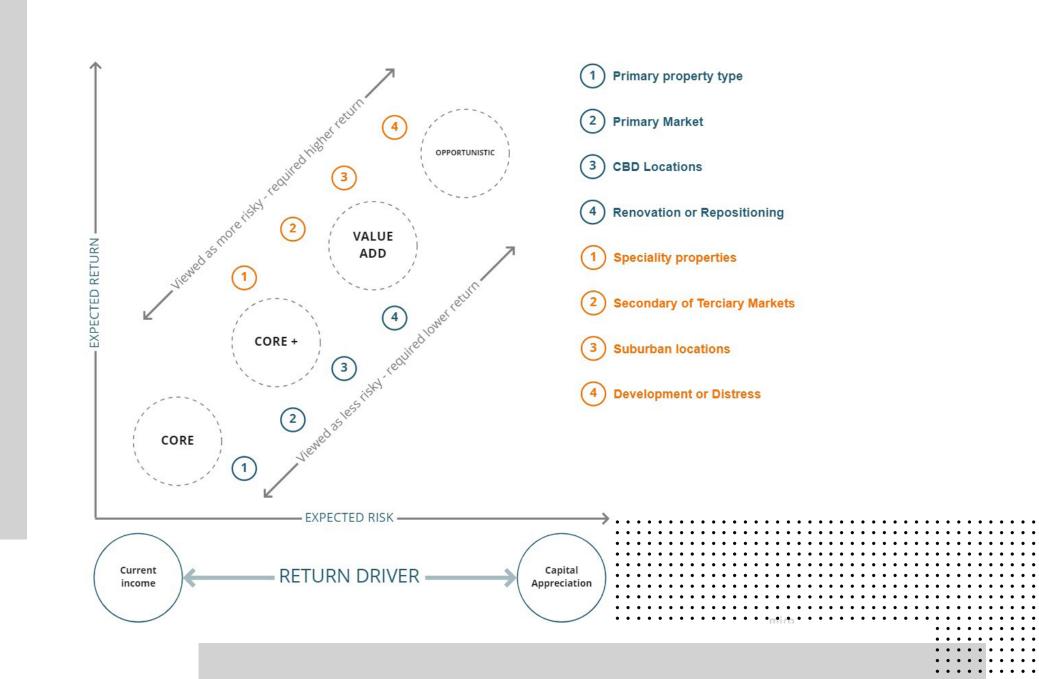
Spatial inclusiveness Remodeling Principles Appropriation capacity Inclusivity policies Cultural activity Cultural heritage Urban history Environmental and social awareness

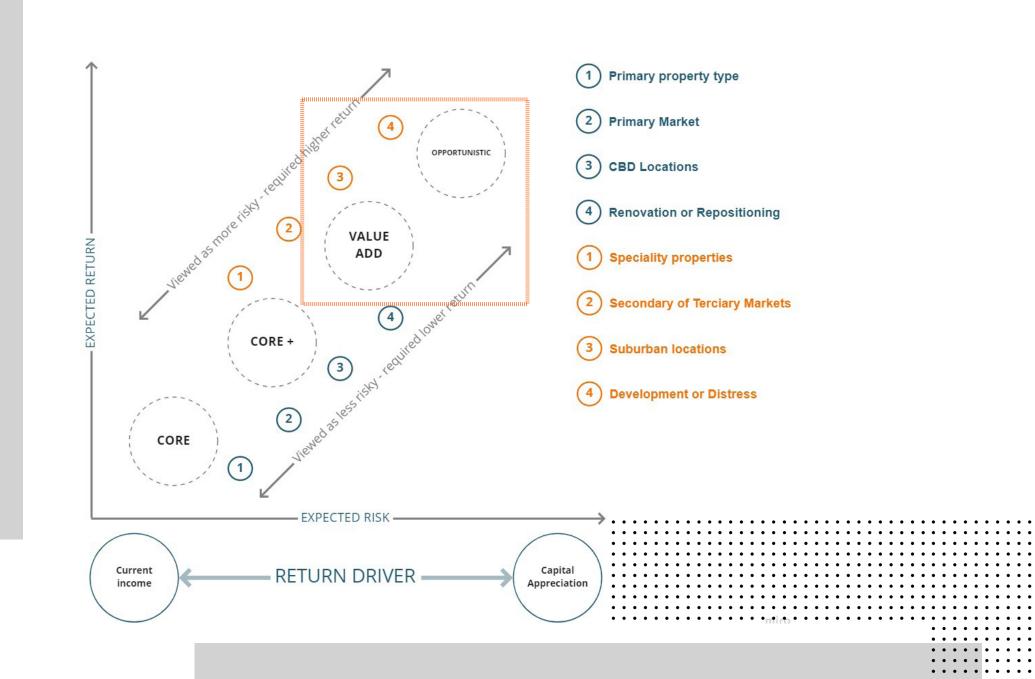










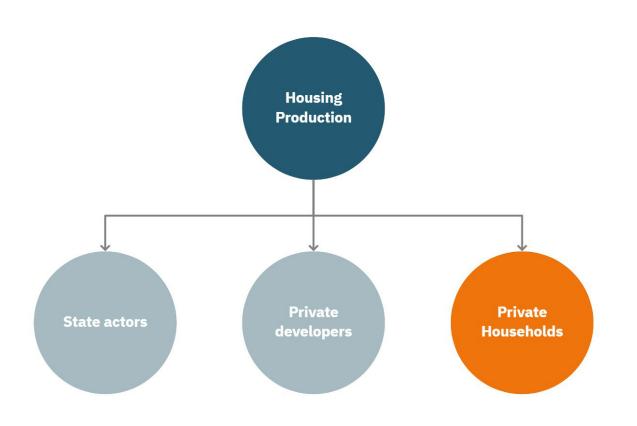


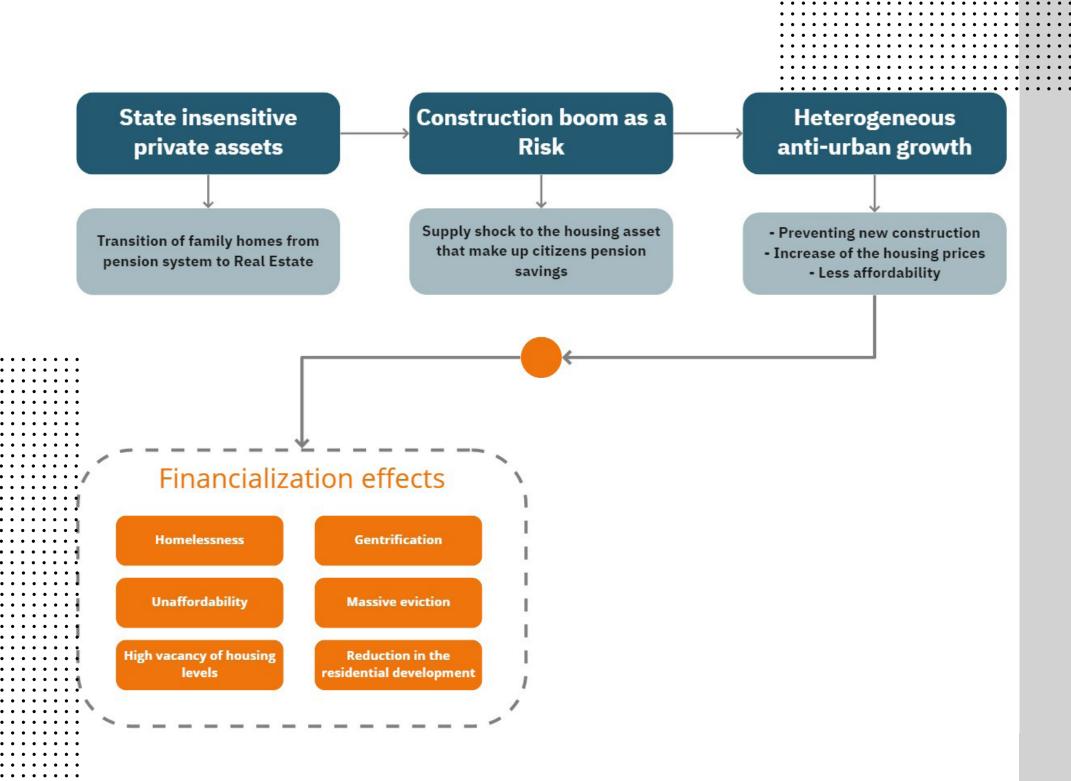


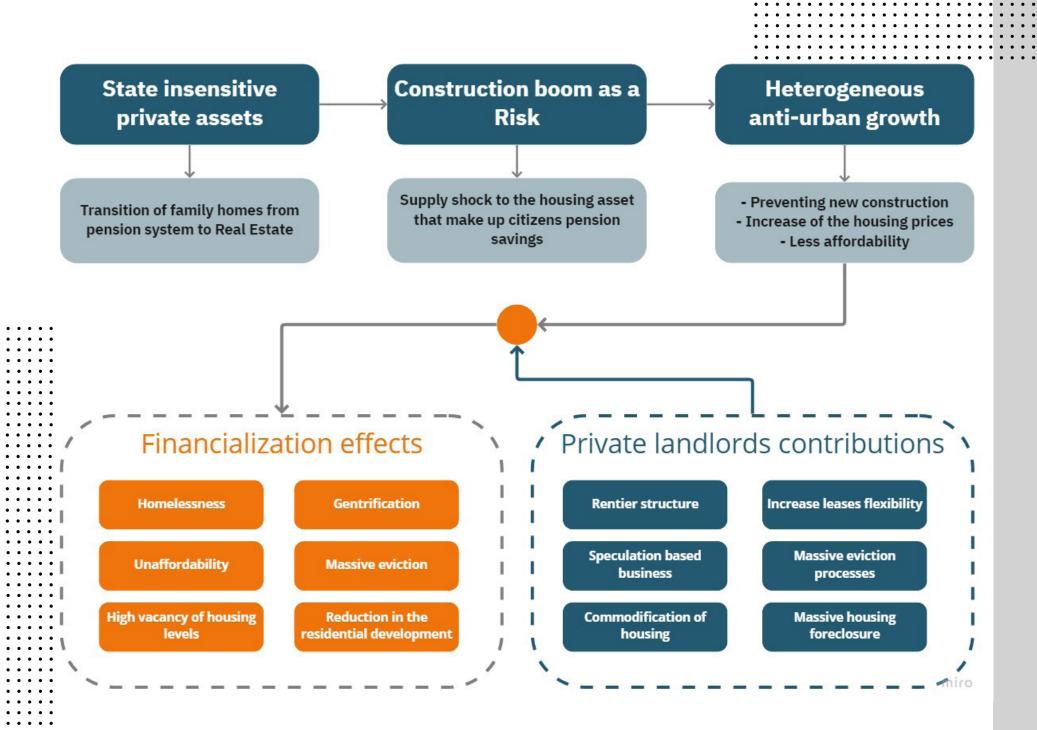
REITs are an investment vehicle that provides a convenient way to buy and own real estate while having it managed by an industry expert. REITs act as investment funds with high purchasing power, and the concentration of properties gives them decisive power within the trends (Newell 2012).

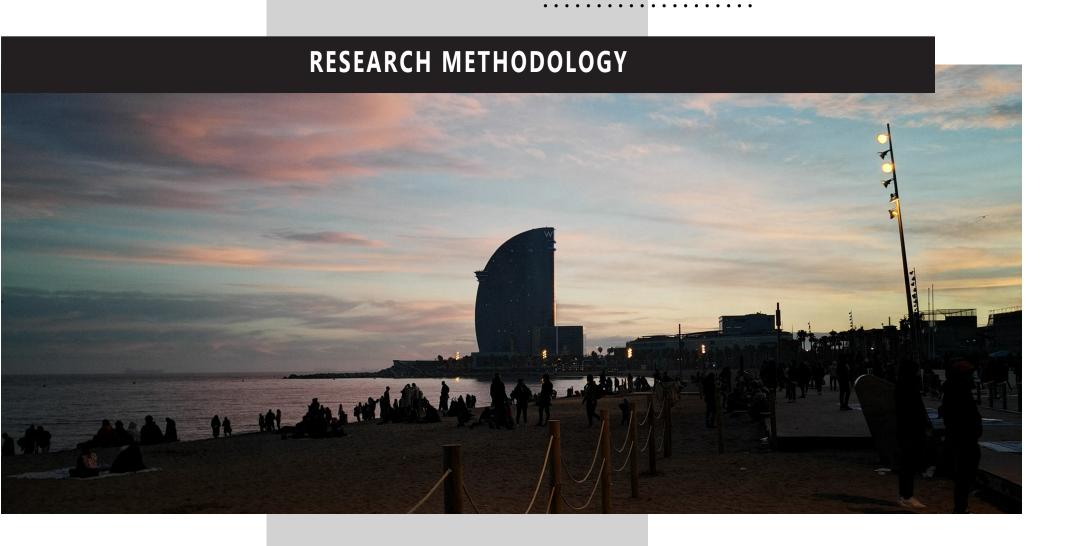
FINANCIALIZATION OF HOUSING

Financialization is a current economical and social behavior that puts pressure on commodities, debt, public services, and economic activities to transform them into investable, tradable, financial products (van Loon & Aalbers, 2017)

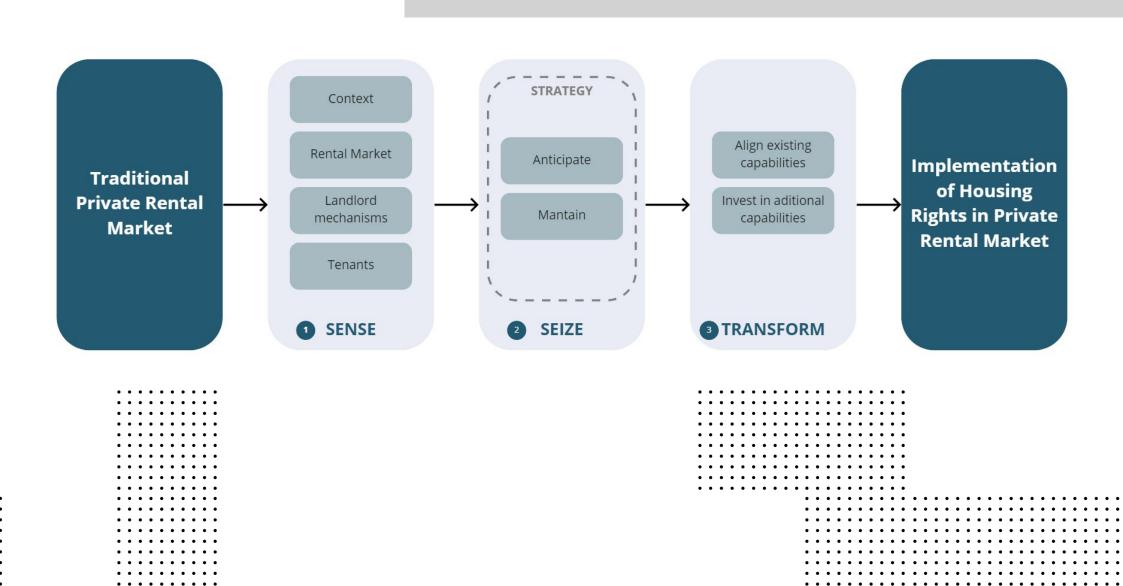


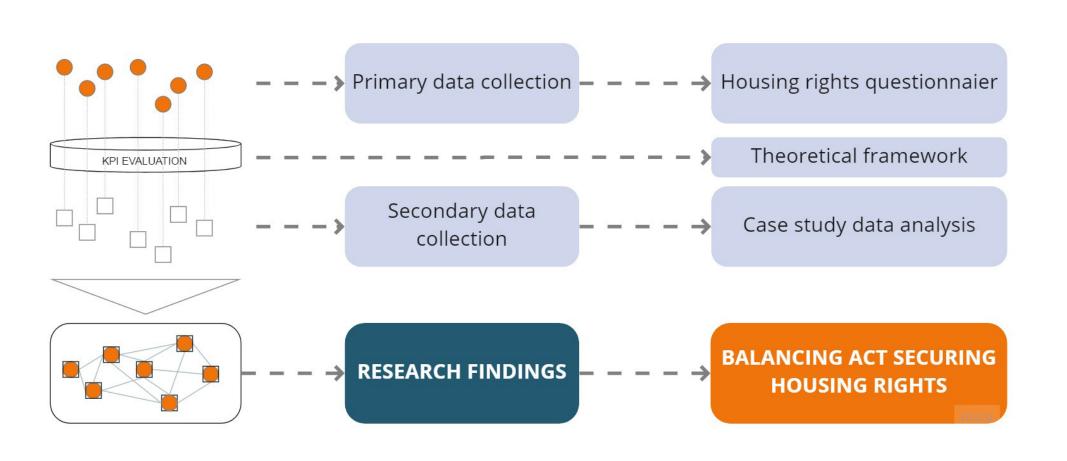


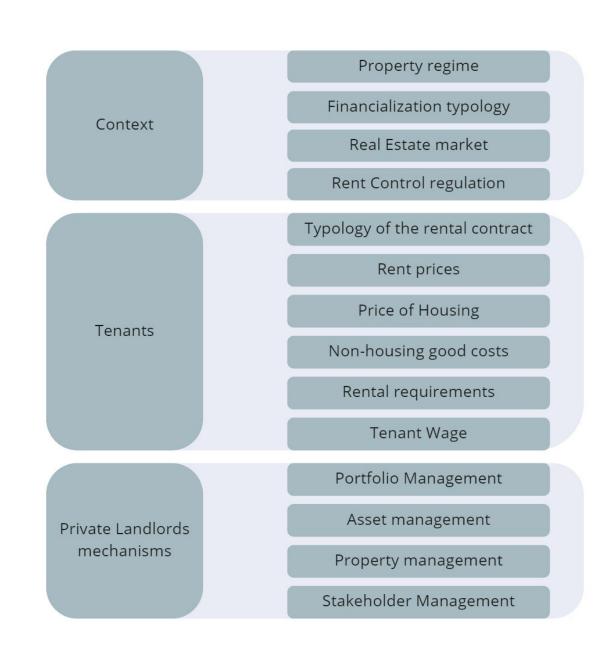


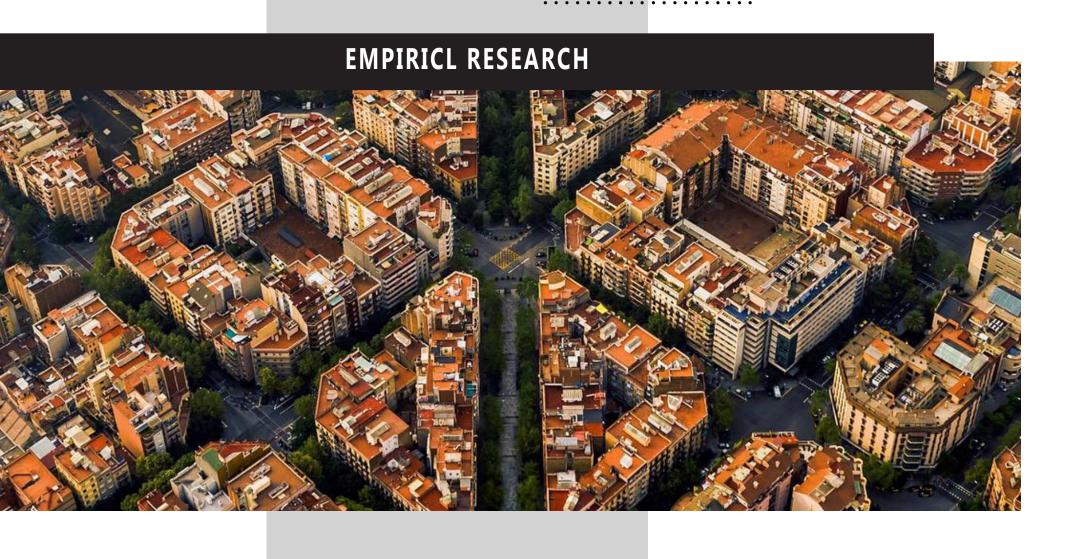


RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

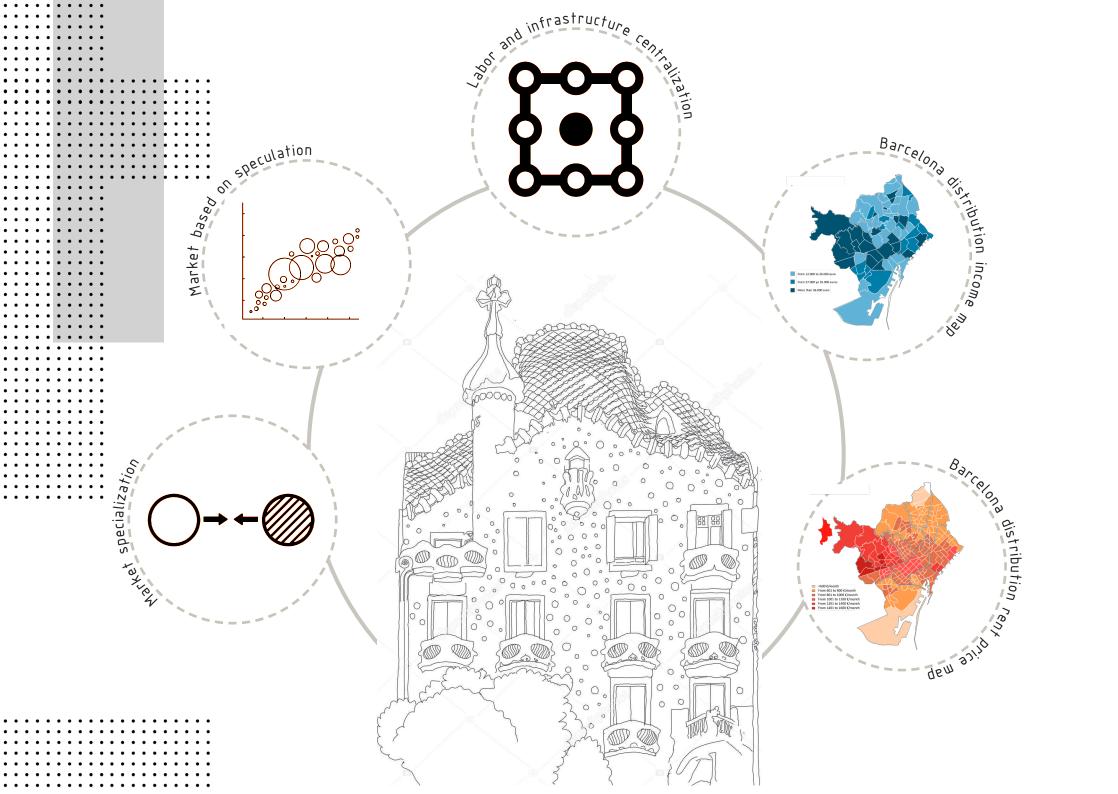


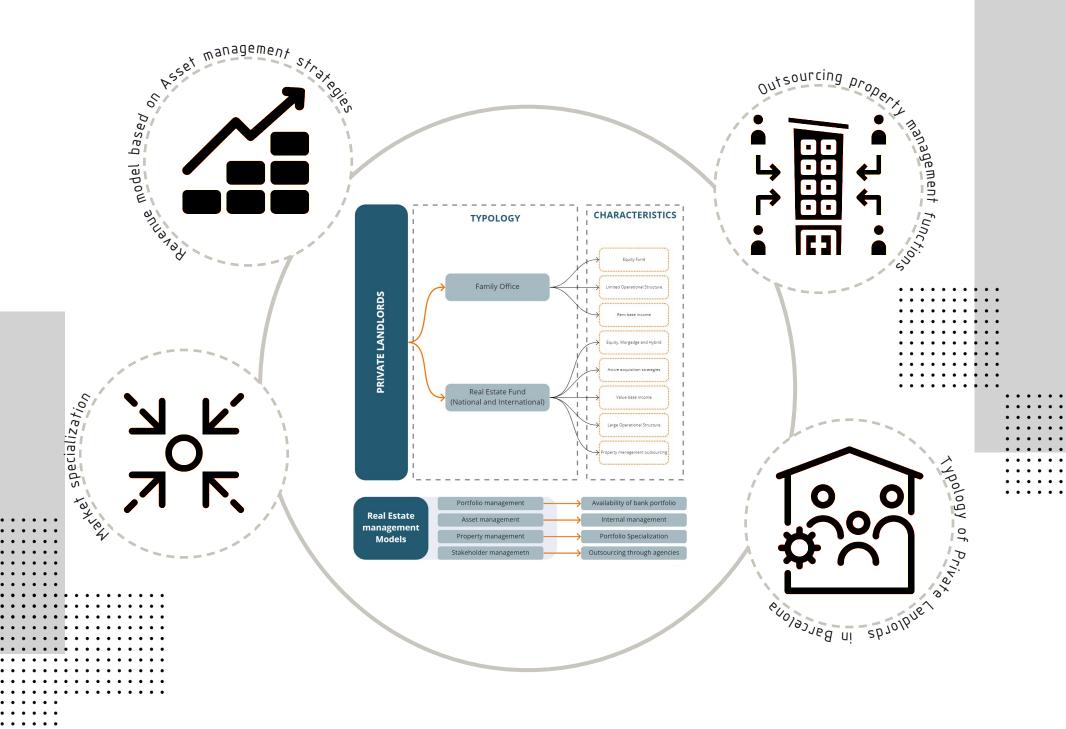


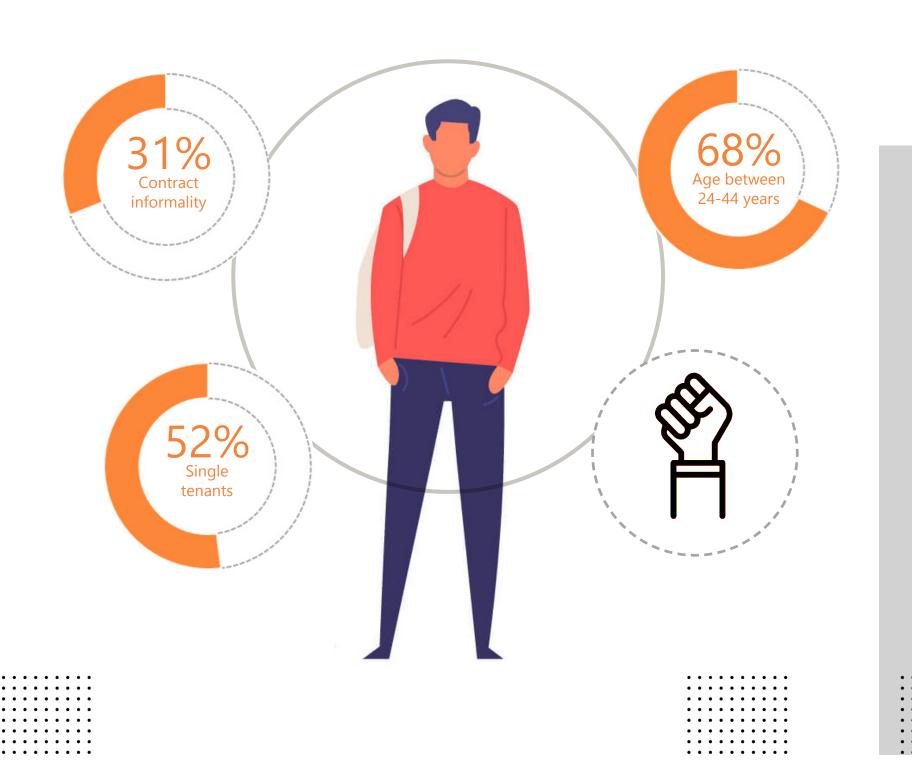












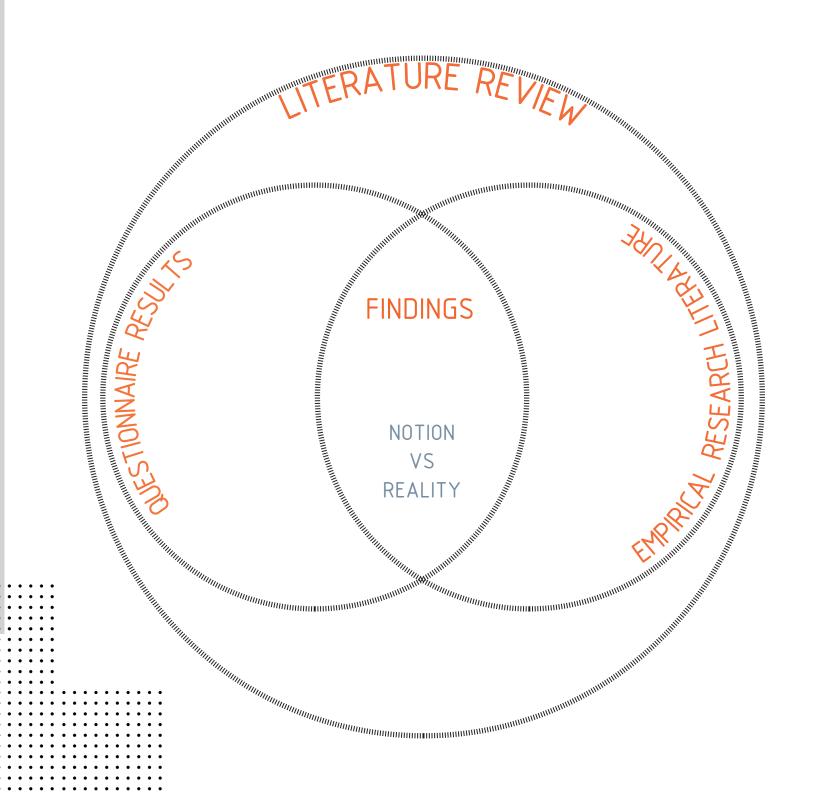
RENTAL MARKET

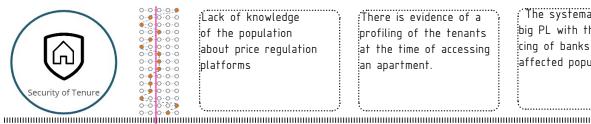
The low level of new housing development increases speculation

Big private households define the pressure on the value of the Real Estate

The public sector limits its actions to regulatory policies as a control measure. As a result, the market reduces its attraction to investment, and private households increase interest in short-term rental systems

The demand of housing rights given by low-income populations does not have an adequate supply





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•.0.0.0.0 .0.0.0.0 :Lack of knowledge of the population about price regulation blatforms

There is evidence of a profiling of the tenants at the time of accessing ian apartment.

: The systematic link of big PL with the refinancing of banks ignores the affected population

: The contractual coniditions of cancellation of the contract by the landlord do not provide guarantees or remuneraition for the tenant

: Contractual absence in contract renewal methods

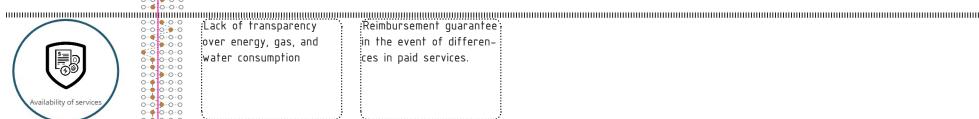


:The outsourcing agency reduces the spaces of dialogue between parties. :The concentration of properties in specific areas of the city can create tension in the rental market.

Lack of mechanisms that guarantee extension of lease contracts

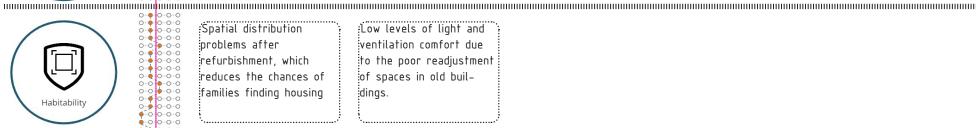
There is evidence of a profiling of the tenants at the time of accessing an apartment.

: Rent increase mechainisms increases evictions (Berlin Clause)



:Lack of transparency over energy, gas, and water consumption

:Reimbursement quarantee in the event of differences in paid services.



:Spatial distribution problems after refurbishment, which reduces the chances of families finding housing

:Low levels of light and ventilation comfort due to the poor readjustment of spaces in old buildings.



Transparency and accessibility of housing related to massive acquisition by Private funds.

Lack of citizen participation in the reintroduction of houses own by banks.

The outsourcing of property management by REITs affects the owner-tenant relationship



The relevance of the operation of urban infrastructure systems at the time of acquiring new properties is unknown.

The portfolio specialization trend generates an imbalance in areas where there is not enough infrastructure.



High levels of activism by local communities.

Tourism and the high level of migration have been disruptive in the communities

Lack of space for dialogue with the community and activists

The contractual conditions prevent a spatial appropriation by the tenant.

Housing modernization processes do not consider the needs of local families.

SEINZE CONCLUSIONS

There is evidence of a strong disconnection between Private Landlords and Tenant

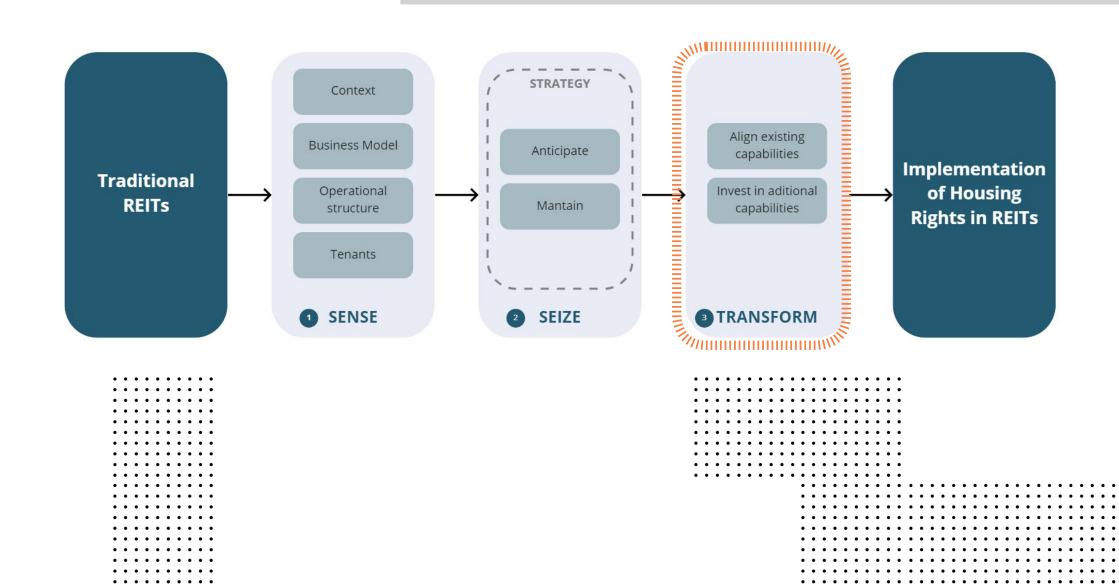
The investment strategies of big Private Landlords are shown to be disconnected from the dynamics of the communities and the development processes of the city.

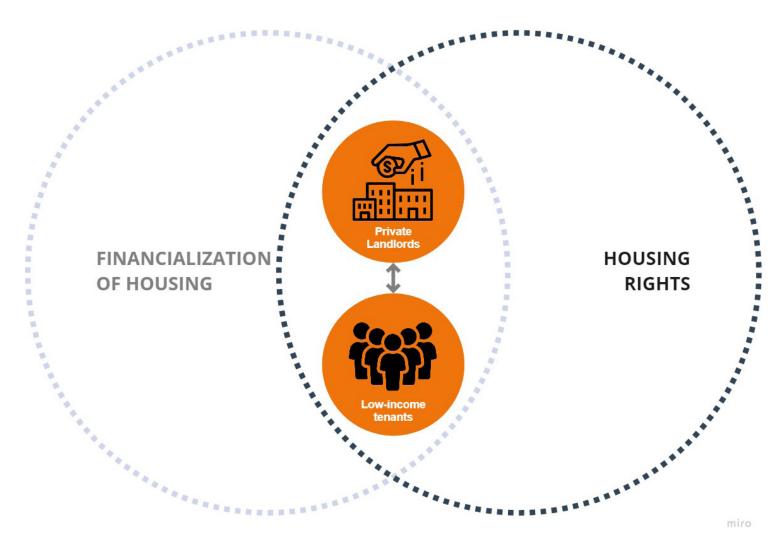
The policies and strategies proposed by governments in relation to the rented housing market are limited by the lack of public social housing systems

The city's housing stock shows strong challenges in renovation trends and strategies

The contractual conditions and access to lease agreements present strong: deficiencies given the property management strategies used by REITs.:

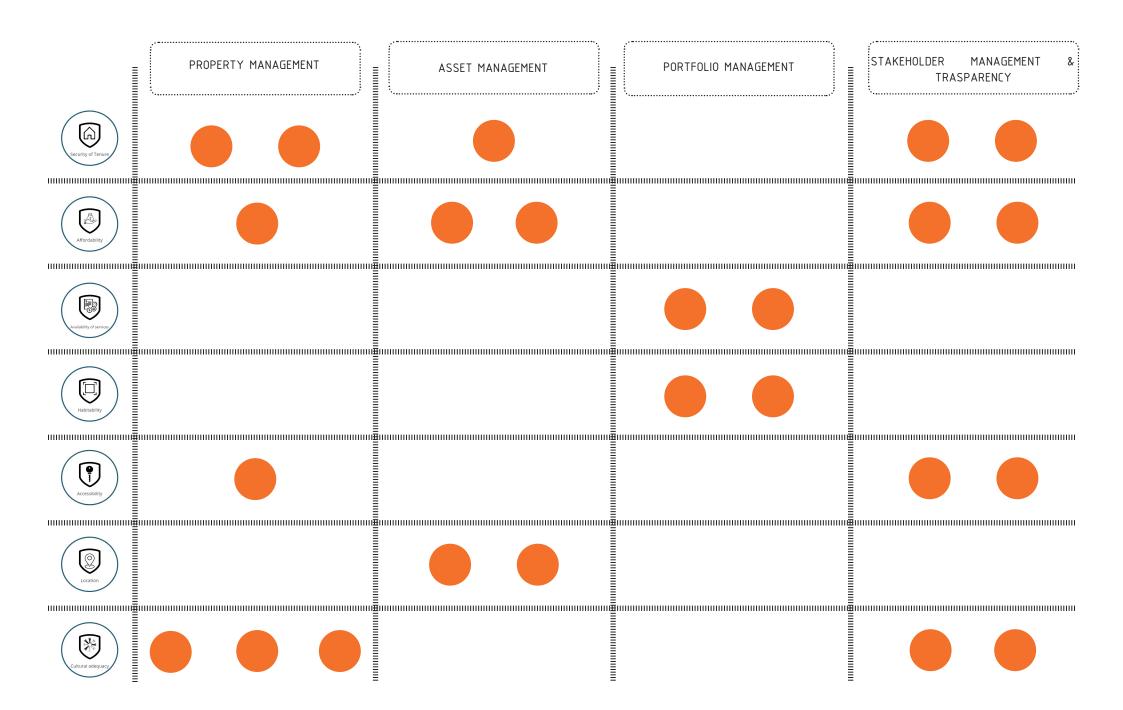
BALANCING ACT IN REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT MODELS



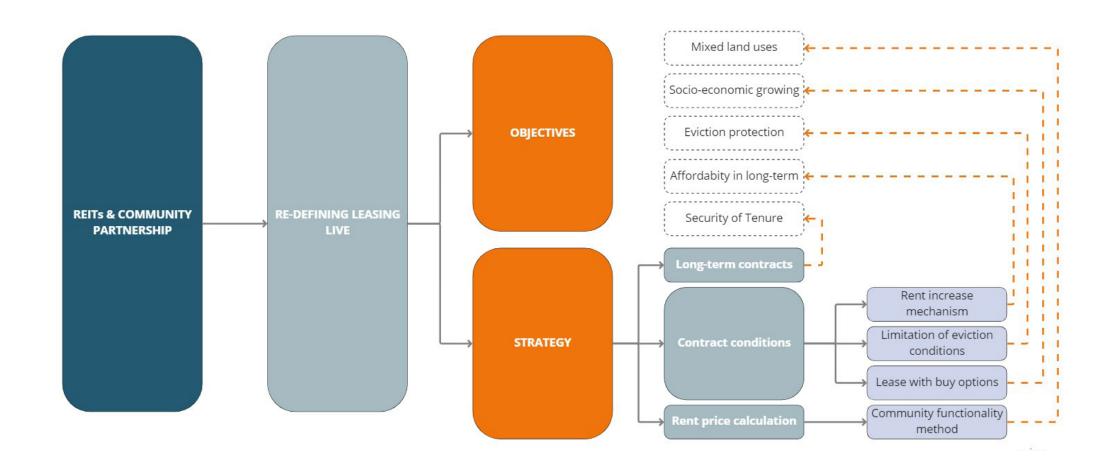


Balancing act between private landlords and low-income tenants

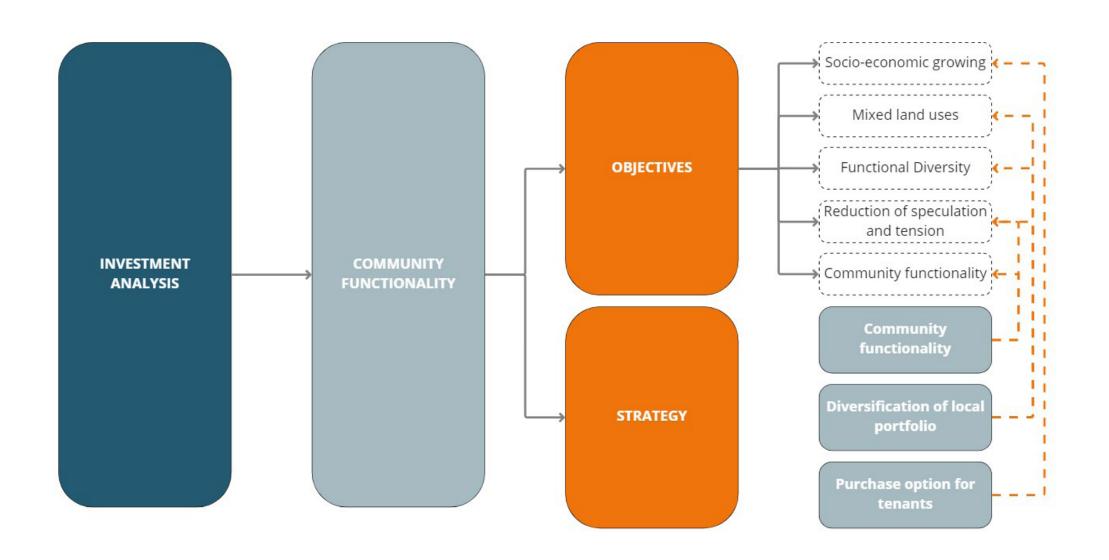




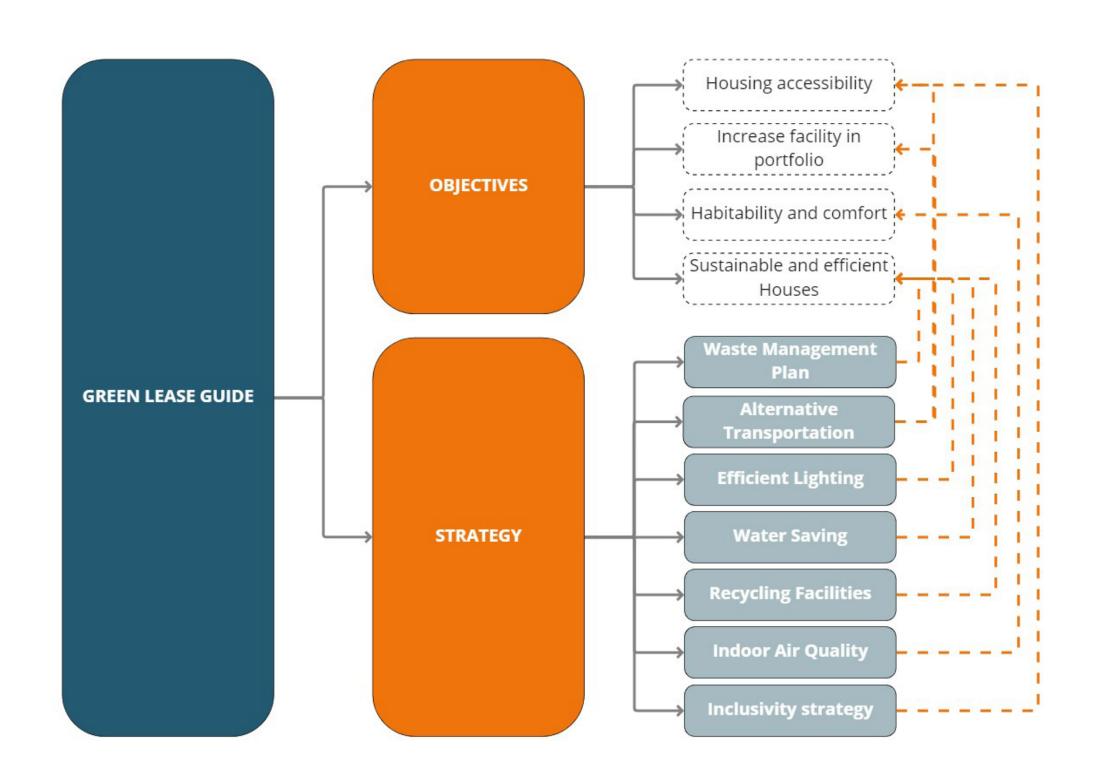
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT



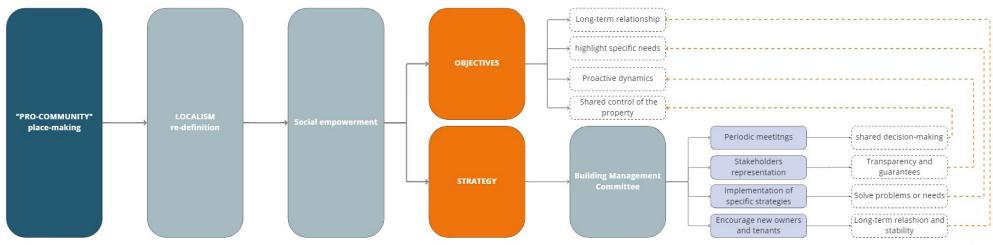
ASSET MANAGEMENT



PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT



STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT



miro

