Local Governance and Real Estate in a Market Economy: Opportunities and Challenges

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Opportunities for improving local governance in a market economy

- Potential to place local finances on stable fiscal basis through use of market value (*ad valorem*) real estate taxes
- Potential to use powers of compulsory purchase to secure desirable public goals by paying compensation based on market value
- To improve efficiency in delivery of public services

Challenges to local governance in a market economy

- Potential for manipulation of real estate tax assessments by taxpayers, government and, tax officials
- Potential to for local government powers to be subverted to increase individual property values and profits
- Potential for contracts and public-private partnerships to be subject to fraud, malpractice, and maladministration

Placing local finances on sound fiscal basis

- Growing demand for public services, eg health care, education, requires funding
- Property taxes really only option for local government as property is immovable unlike sales, incomes, or people
- Real estate can be valued at open market rental or capital value
- Occupancy or ownership of real estate indicates ability to pay

Conditions for *ad valorem* real estate taxes

- Ability to compile fiscal cadastre of characteristics of properties
- Information about rents and sale prices
- Qualified valuers able to analyse market evidence and undertake comparable valuations
- Qualified valuers able to derive proxies for market values where these do not exist eg buildings used for public services

Problems with open market valuations

- Limited comparable evidence due to small number of transactions
- No two properties are identical so judgements have to be made about applicability of evidence and adjustments
- Law is not absolutely clear in all cases leading to negotiations between taxpayers and tax authorities and tax authorities issuing extrastatutory guidance
- Valuation involves judgement scope for poor governance

Checks and balances in tax valuations

- Employing professionally qualified valuers make assessments
- Publication of assessments so taxpayers can compare theirs with others
- Publication of valuation methods used in tax assessments
- Separation of tax assessment and tax collection bodies so former have no direct financial interest in consequences of assessments
- Obliging tax assessors to reveal comparable evidence used in assessments

Checks and balances in tax valuations

- Fair and independent system of appeals against assessment
- Use of expert valuation courts with valuers to advise judges on matters of valuation evidence and method
- Codes of practice for tax assessors to include values, eg integrity, and operations, eg time take to respond to letters
- Ability for taxpayers to pursue complaints about breaches of code of practice though impartial system

Role of local government in regeneration

- Ability to use powers of compulsory purchase to assemble sites in fragmented ownership
- Ability to grant town planning consents for regeneration schemes
- Ability to clean up contaminated sites
- Ability to provide development sites with infrastructure
- Ability to hold competitions and tenders to secure best designs and development partners
- Ability to secure financial advantage for local population through leases to developers to share in profits

Problems with local government involvement in regeneration

- Value of property higher after site assembly and town planning consent than before
- Negotiations with developers over scheme details and rents impacts upon their profits
- Negotiations with developers over planning gain and infrastructure contributions

Therefore scope for corruption, abuse of power, and maladministration eg complaints about Valencia's (Spain) Ley reguladora de la actividad urbanistica (1994)

Checks and balances in compulsory purchase

- Separation between acquiring authority and confirming authority so latter can reject scheme
- Right of those affected to be heard at public inquiry conducted by confirming authority and to challenge evidence of acquiring authority
- Compensation to be at open market value NOT open market value in existing use with additional compensation if planning consent given for higher value use
- Use of qualified valuers to assess compensation
- Ability to appeal against compensation to independent valuation court

Improving efficiency in public services

- Creation of contestable market in which public bodies may have to compete for public contracts with private companies
- Public-private partnerships to secure efficiency benefits
- Requirement on local authorities to achieve target returns on their assets
- Use of asset rents

Problems with improving efficiency in public services

- Potential for corruption, maladministration, ad malpractice in award of contracts
- Need to secure best value and not just lowest price in contracts
- Poor contract negotiation and contract management skills can give undue benefit to private contractors

Checks and balances in improving efficiency

- Use of independent auditors to check local authority accounts
- Sanction of surcharges on councillors to recoup losses where acted beyond powers
- Use of best value audits with league tables of local authority performance
- Corporate governance inspections of failing local authorities that can result in their suspension
- Creation of powerful audit body to fulfil these functions

Checks and balances in improving efficiency

- Creation of independent body to whom the public can refer complaints of maladministration and injustice – local government ombudsman
- Requiring local authorities to adopt codes of conduct covering matters such as bias, misuse of resources, using position improperly, and failing to declare financial interest
- Creation of independent body who can investigate complaints
- Use of judicial review so that judges can determine whether action was proper, fair, and in accordance with human rights