The State of Valuers: South Pacific Perspective

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Valuation Issues particular to Pacific Islands

- Unique and multifarious land tenure systems
 - -Limited or no freehold
 - -Customary lands
 - -Unregistered land
- geographic remoteness, small population and related economies

Barriers faced by for valuers in SIDS

- -Poor or inadequate legal framework that does not allow for the efficient functioning of the property market
- –Lack of published information or difficulty in obtaining information regarding transactional as well as other data requisite for proper valuation. Greater volatility of property markets
- -Lack of adequately trained professional valuers
- -Outdated or lack of any national standards
- -External pressure
- -Excessive or insufficient government interference

Inefficient Legal Structure

-New legal structures changing from public owned (communist) property to private ownership.

-Market not knowledable

- Lack of faith in legal system to fairly resolve issue in a prompt manner
 - Land claims / disputes take years to generations to often resolve
- -Lack of transparency of government transactions
 - Lack of this transparency one of main causes of indigenous land owners demanding exorbitant prices, with the threat of violence until paid the 'ransom' price demanded
 - -Many suspicious land transfers

- Inefficient Legal Structure, continued...
 - -Conflicts between introduced law and customary law

-Most or all lands are held in customary ownership

-Many lands are unregistered

-Identifying 'customary' law

- Availability / transparency of Published Information
 - -Virtually no information on
 - specific transactions (sales, leases, etc.)
 - or the property themselves
 - -Property records are poor, or non-existent
 - -Collecting data from government is extremely difficult, if even possible.

- Property Market Volatility / Risk
 - -Coups, civil wars, high crime, etc.
 - -Currency devaluation's
 - –Volatility in business community
- Lack of Adequately Trained Valuers
 - -Some countries have no valuers
 - -Valuers have little experience / education
 - -No continuing professional education
 - Experienced valuers use antiquated, and often, incorrect methods
- Outdated or lack of National Standards

• External Pressure from:

-Property owners

-'Know' their properties are worth much more

-Lenders

- Need to be regulated / and adequately audited to maintain 'safe' banking.
- Many bank failures include substantial losses in real estate due to poor lending practices.

-Government

- Suspected to 'low ball' values for compulsory acquisitions purposes
- -Others that have financial or personal stake based on the value outcome.

- Excessive or insufficient government interference
 - -Failure to provide a legal / administrative framework conducive to an efficient and transparent property market
 - -Long-term rent controls transfers value from the property owner to the lessee
 - -Below market lease rates by government transfers value to the lessees/ tenants.
 - –Interference negative implications –participation, regulation, involvement

Customary Land Markets

- Cultural and Socio-economic
 - –Most customary land owners lack knowledge & information about property rights and value.
 - -Leads to market volatility
 - As rural populations move to urban markets, an understanding of land as an economic commodity becomes a necessity
 - -Customary land owners need access to readily-accessible affordable, competent, UNBIASED property advise.

Customary Land Markets

- Valuation of inalienable customary land
 - -Little or no market data exists
 - -Legal rights / ownership often not clearly defined
 - -Been described as:
 - -'a special field of real property appraisal that frustrates many of those who accept such assignments'
 - 'anomalies that mock the practioners of appraisal art'
 - -'a sphere of valuation not often encountered by the mass of valuers'

Other Barriers

- Valuation of inalienable customary land
 - -Unique / unconventional valuation methods needed
 - -Ransom Method
 - -Payment for Peace Method
 - -Non-market economic / ecological valuation methods
 - -Coase's Theorem
 - -Contingent Valuation Method
 - -Cost Benefit Analysis

Other Barriers to adopting IVS

- Very small market size
 - -Who will regulate? enforce?
 - Unlikely to create laws to regulate small number of valuers
- Economic barriers
 - Local incomes insufficient to pay for a IVSC compliant valuation
 - –cost of IVSC book (us\$100) represents more than 1/2 months valuer's salary in most Pacific Is.
- Geographic Remoteness
 - –excessive costs (for travel & courses) and time for continuing professional development courses

Tertiary Education

- University of South Pacific
 - -School of Land Management & Development
- Fiji National University
- University of Technology Papua New Guinea
- Australia / New Zealand

Valuers Registration

- Fiji Valuers Registration Act (1986)
- PNG Papua New Guinea's Valuations Act (Chapter 123)
- Samoa Land Valuation Act 2010
- Vanuatu Land Valuers Registration Act 23 2002
- Solomon Islands Valuers Act 2009

Professional Valuation Organisations

- Institute of Valuers and Estate Agents of Fiji
 - -Working on
 - new Valuers Decree
 - IVS & guide notes for Fiji
 - measurement standards
 - CPD mandatory

Where help is needed

- Improve access to information
 - -Cadastral, building info, transaction, etc.
- Assistance to IVS / IFRS
- Mentorship
- International education (cpd, short courses)
- Inter-island cooperation
- Remove 'colonial' bias that AU / NZ valuers are better qualified

All policy, no action..

Lots of policy – problem is implementation.

- -Lack of leadership
- -Lack of financial resources
- -Lack of mentorship / guidance to implement
- -Lack of taking from policy to practice
- -Lack of continuing practice and updating practice
- Need more international support on DOING!

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