



# Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Land Administration

Vilnius, 24<sup>th</sup> March 2006

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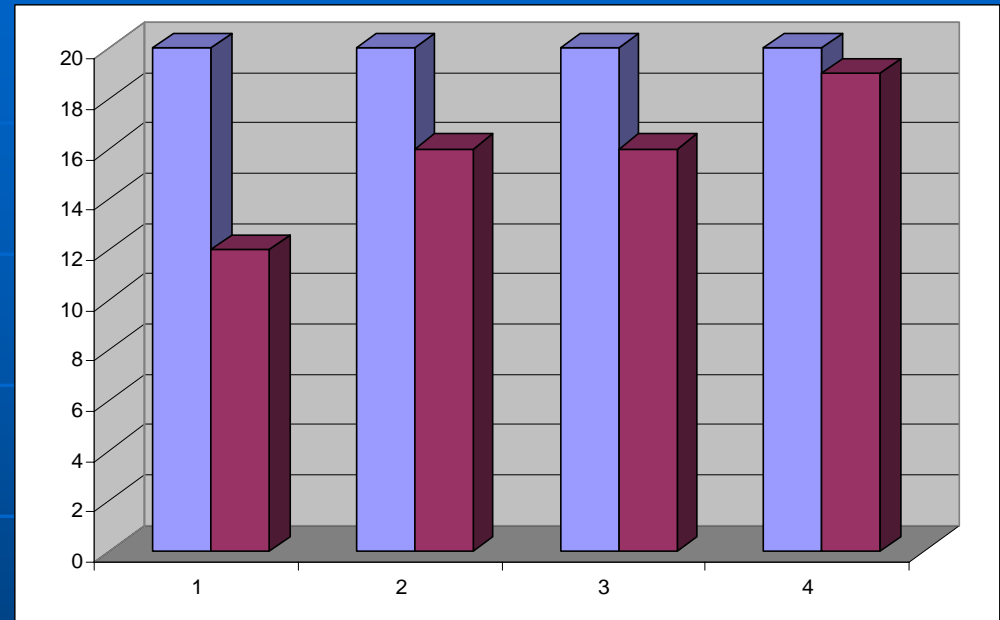
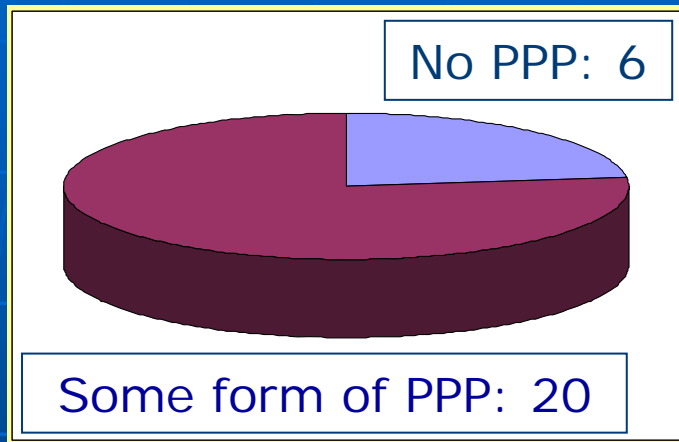
# Distinction of PPP

- PPP's of a purely contractual nature

- PPP's of an institutional nature

EC Green Paper on PPP's and Community Law on Public Contracts and Concessions, COM (2004) 327 final, 2004

## ② Results of the Questionnaire



1. Policies to support PPP are introduced.
2. PPP arrangements exist in land administration.
3. PPP arrangements through formal tendering process
4. Contracts governing PPP arrangements are in place.

### ③ Guiding Principles for PPP in Land Administration (HBP/WP.7/2005/8)

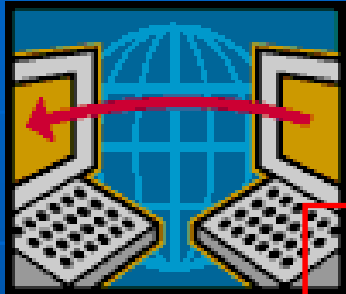
- Introduction, definition of PPP
- Evaluation of current status of PPP
- Scope for land administration
- Benefits – obstacles
- Some guiding principles

# ④ PPP in Land Administration - A Definition

1. Partnership between public organisation and private company
2. Medium to long term relationship
3. Partners work closely together to deliver improvements to services
4. Agreed arrangements for the sharing of risks, benefits and rewards
5. Utilisation of multi-sector skills, expertise and finance



# ⑤ Land Administration Tasks



## Core Tasks

- Registration of all real estate
- Maintenance of base information
- Enabling secure land markets and property transactions, ...



## Associated Tasks

- ✘ Urban and rural development
- ✘ Securing of sustainable management of natural resources
- ✘ Spatial planning, ...

## Supporting Tasks

- R&D
- Capacity building
- Spatial Data Infrastructures
- Exploitation of geospatial data, ...

# ⑥ Benefits of PPP's

## Public Sector

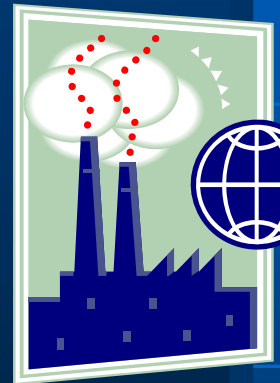
- ➔ More flexibility in target-setting and costs
- ➔ Fewer risks of cost overruns and project delays
- ➔ Increase in necessary capacity
- ➔ Better value and service delivery through increased competition
- ➔ Better exploitation of government assets
- ➔ Injection of private sector energy and enterprise
- ➔ Avoidance of staff recruitment problems, ...

## Private Sector

- More chances of receiving a return on investment
- Use of proven technological skills and equipment in other markets
- Better cost-effectiveness
- More incentives for technological innovation
- More possibilities for establishing joint ventures with other companies, ...

# Mutual Benefits of PPP

- Each partner can focus on its specific part of shared tasks.
- Strengthening of business processes and organisational structures
- Enabling a long term view to be adopted (strategic planning)
- Greater opportunities to exploit land administration data
- Assistance in being more proactive and managing higher risks
- Improved security, higher quality of data, faster and easier access to data, ...





# Possible Obstacles for PPP

## External

- Legal framework
- Budget regulations
- Quality control and licensing
- Competitive principles ...

## Internal

- Trade unions
- New technologies, training of staff
- Human resources
- Responsibilities
- Distrust towards state projects
- Customer orientation
- Information/data ...



## 7 Guiding Principles

1. Procurement or tendering exercise desirable and necessary
2. Inclusion of private partners in formal government structures to be carefully considered
3. Desired outcomes and performance measurement to be agreed

# Guiding Principles (II)

4. Resources and skills are complementary and provide synergies.
5. Mutual appreciation of the risks, robust financial arrangements
6. Clear agreements about respective benefits and any division of revenues necessary

# Guiding Principles (III)

7. Application of gained knowledge and expertise for other purposes to be agreed
8. Long-term investment commitment of both parties
9. Regular reviews of the partnership to be agreed

# Licensing Arrangements

10. Government retains final responsibility for the discharge of all public tasks.
11. Government should specify the requirements that should be met by private partners when carrying out a public task.
12. Government should make appropriate arrangements for monitoring and auditing performance.

# Final Remarks

PPP arrangements go beyond traditional contracts.

It is possible to transfer some specific activities in land administration to the private sector under PPP arrangements.

The success of PPP will be determined by the local political and regulatory framework, public acceptance, quality and ability of the service provider market and the attitude of land administration stakeholders.