



OUTCOME OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON FEES AND CHARGES

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Questionnaire on Fees and Charges

At its meeting in Tbilisi (Georgia) in 2006, the WPLA Bureau decided to carry out a study on fees and charges.

Purpose of the questionnaire on fees and charges is to survey the existing principles for imposing fees and charges in land administration in the UNECE countries.

The questionnaire was sent to 48 ECE member countries out of which 45 have responded what makes nearly 94%.



Structure of the Questionnaire on Fees and Charges

Questionnaire was prepared and divided into five parts:

1. Organizational and administrative issues (questions 1-7).
2. Financial and economic issues (questions 8-15).
3. Specific issues on fees and charges (questions 16-22).
4. Provision of information (questions 23-27).
5. Future plans (question 28).

Percentage for all answers was derived from the marked answers excluding the missing ones even if a comment provided.



Participating countries

UN ECE region countries participating in the questionnaire:

- 
1. Albania
 2. Armenia
 3. Austria
 4. Azerbaijan
 5. Belarus
 6. Belgium
 7. Bulgaria
 8. Canada
 9. Croatia
 10. Cyprus
 11. Czech Republic
 12. Denmark
 13. Estonia
 14. Finland
 15. France
 16. Georgia
 17. Germany
 18. Greece
 19. Hungary
 20. Iceland
 21. Ireland
 22. Italy
 23. Kyrgyzstan
 24. Latvia
 25. Lithuania
 26. Malta
 27. Netherlands
 28. Norway
 29. Poland
 30. Portugal
 31. Republic of Moldova
 32. Romania
 33. Russian Federation
 34. Serbia and Montenegro
 35. Slovakia
 36. Slovenia
 37. Spain
 38. Sweden
 39. Switzerland
 40. Tajikistan
 41. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 42. Turkey
 43. Ukraine
 44. United Kingdom
 45. Uzbekistan

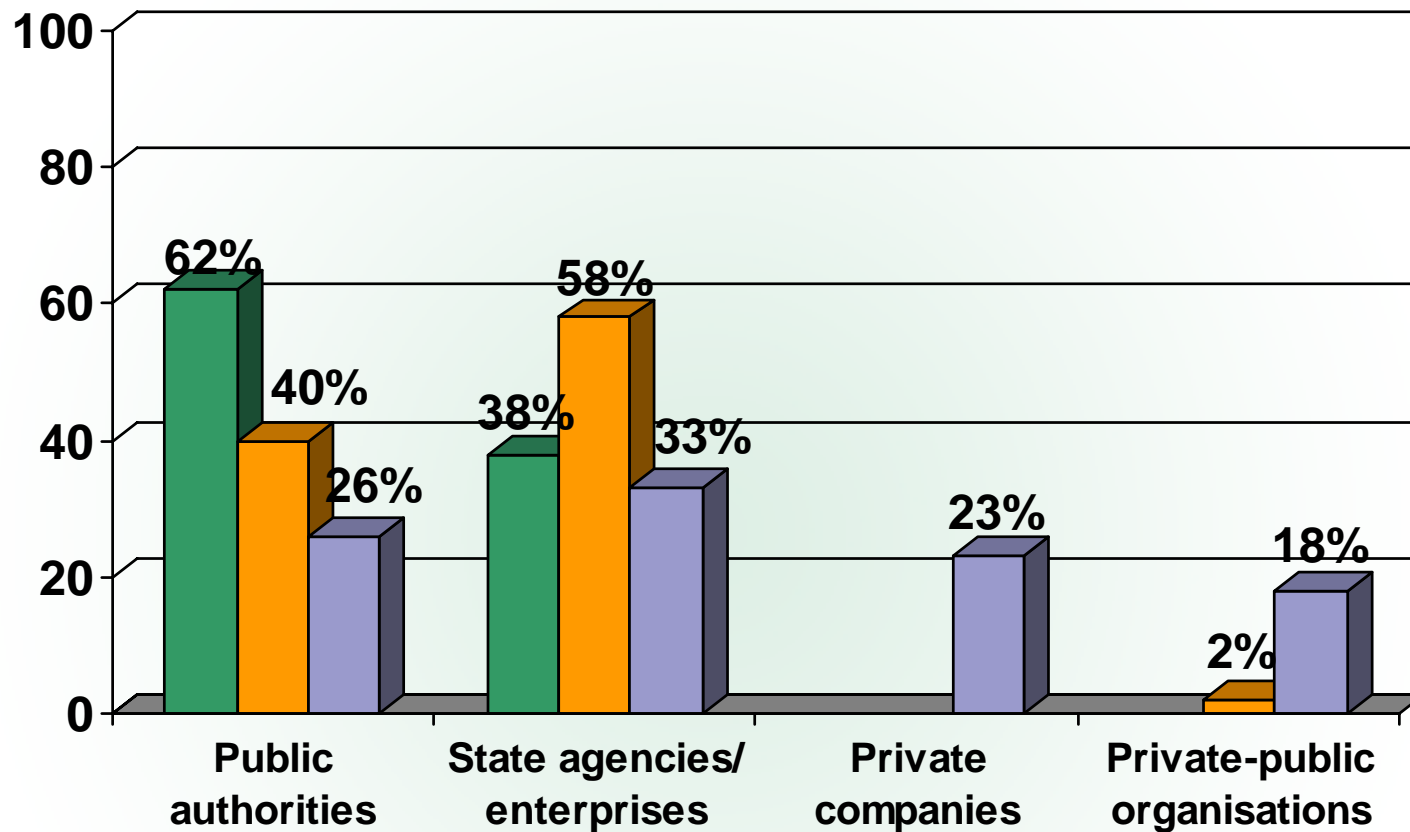
PART I

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

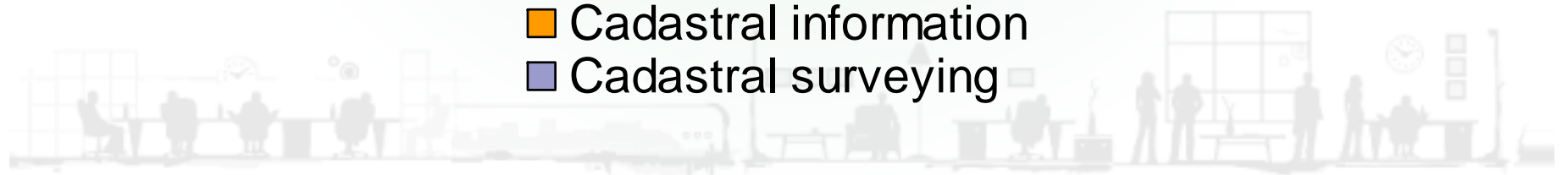
(Questions 1-7)



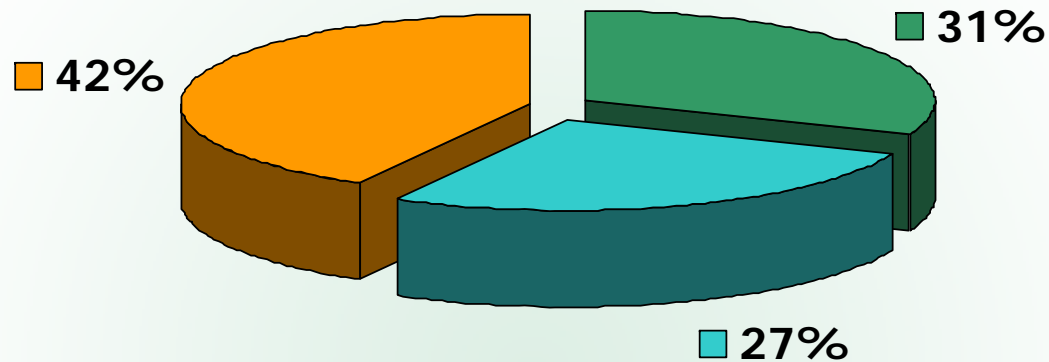
Administration of Real Property Register, Cadastral Information and Cadastral Surveying by Public & Private Sector (Q 1-3)



- Real property register
- Cadastral information
- Cadastral surveying



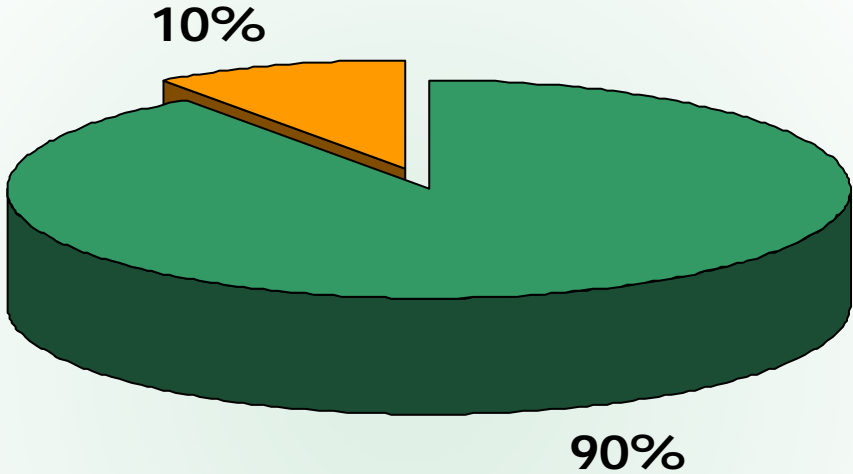
What is administered by one single institution/agency (Q 4)



- Real property register, cadastral information and cadastral surveying is administered by one institution
- Real property register and cadastral information is administered by one institution
- Other administration



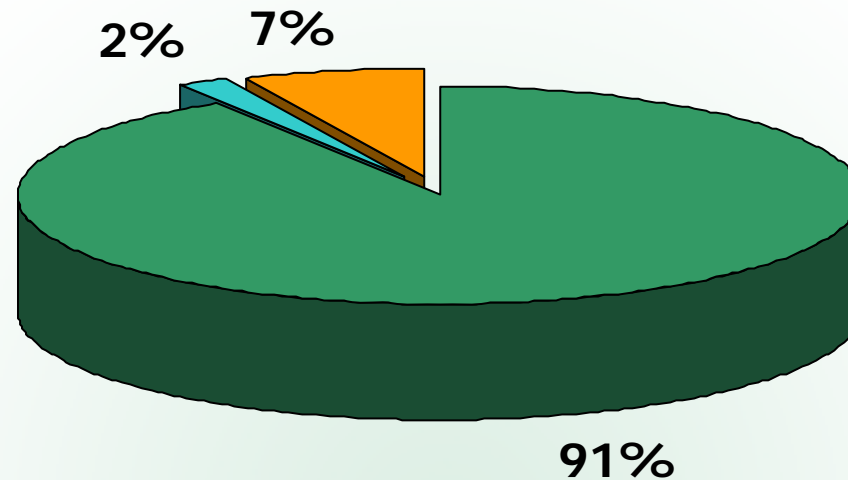
Is the Registration of Real Property Undertaken by Public Monopoly (Q5)



- By public monopoly
- No monopoly (Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey)



Is Real Property Cadastral Information Administered by Public or Private Sector or Both (Q6)



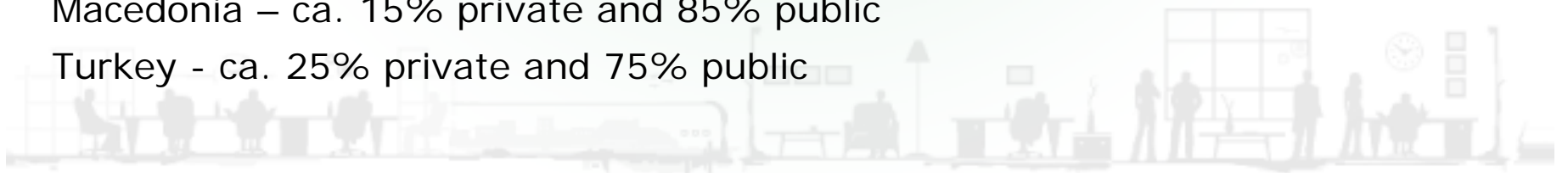
- By public sector
- By private sector (Italy)
- By public and private sector

Administration by public and private sector:

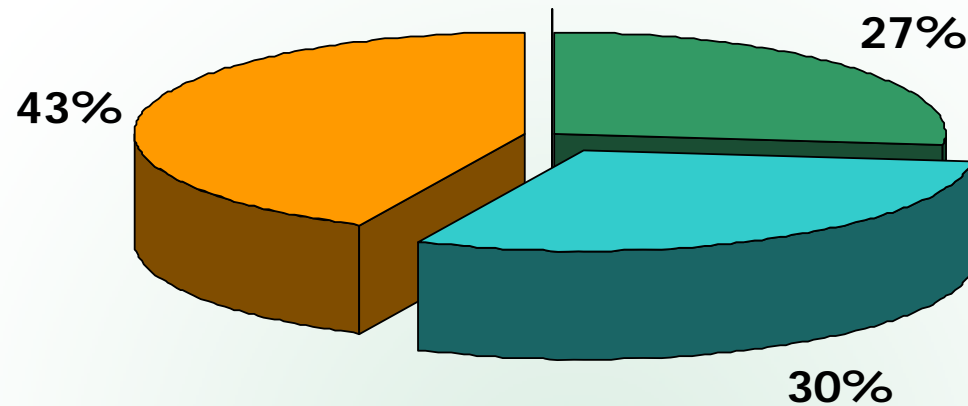
Switzerland – ca. 70% private and 30% public sector

Macedonia – ca. 15% private and 85% public

Turkey - ca. 25% private and 75% public



Performance of Real Property Cadastral Surveying by Public or Private Sector (Q 7)



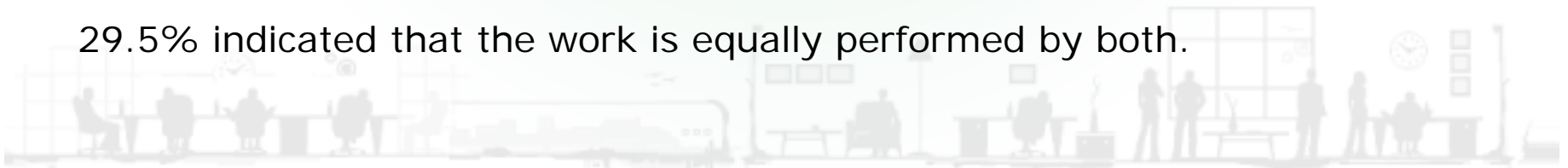
■ B public sector ■ By private sector ■ By public and private sector

Out of those performed by public and private sector:

41% of respondents indicated that more than 50% of the work is performed by private sector,

29.5% indicated that more than 50% of work is performed by public sector.

29.5% indicated that the work is equally performed by both.



Outcome of Organizational and Administrative Aspects

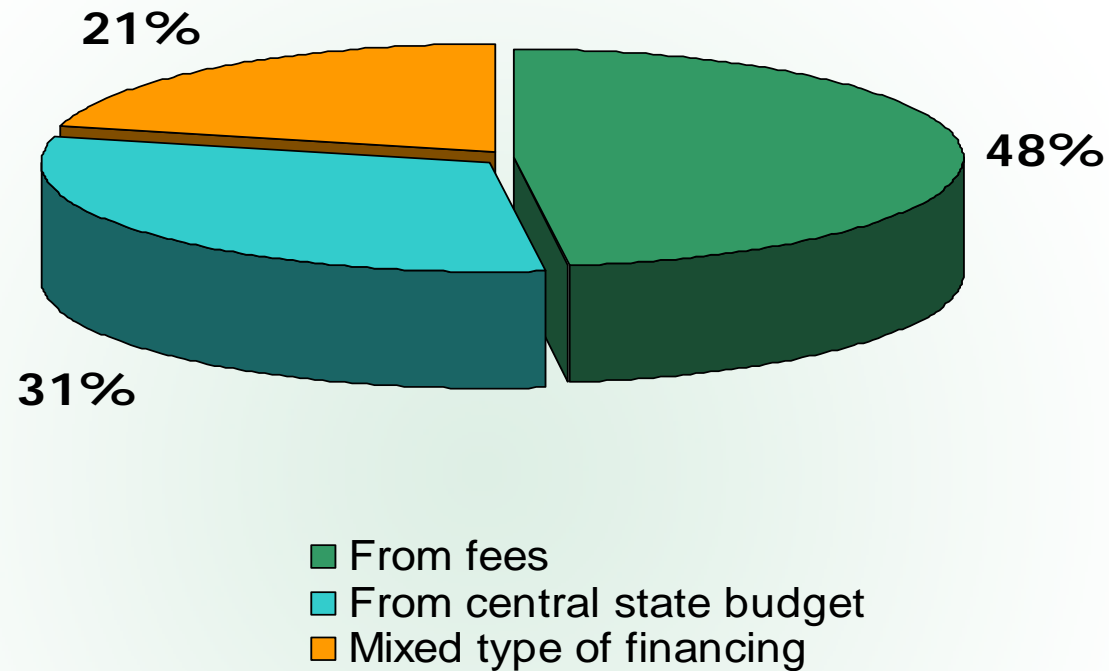
- Organisation and administration of real property register, cadastral information and cadastral surveying differs dependent on specific situation of every country.
- Public sector is mostly responsible for the administration of real property register, cadastral information and cadastral surveying. Private companies are largely involved in the administration of cadastral surveying and administration of cadastral information.
- A vast majority of respondents indicated that real property registration is a monopoly function.
- One third of respondents indicated that all three activities are administered by one single institution.
- There are quite a few countries where single institution administers cadastral information and cadastral surveying.



PART II
FINANCING AND ECONOMIC ISSUES
(Questions 8-15)



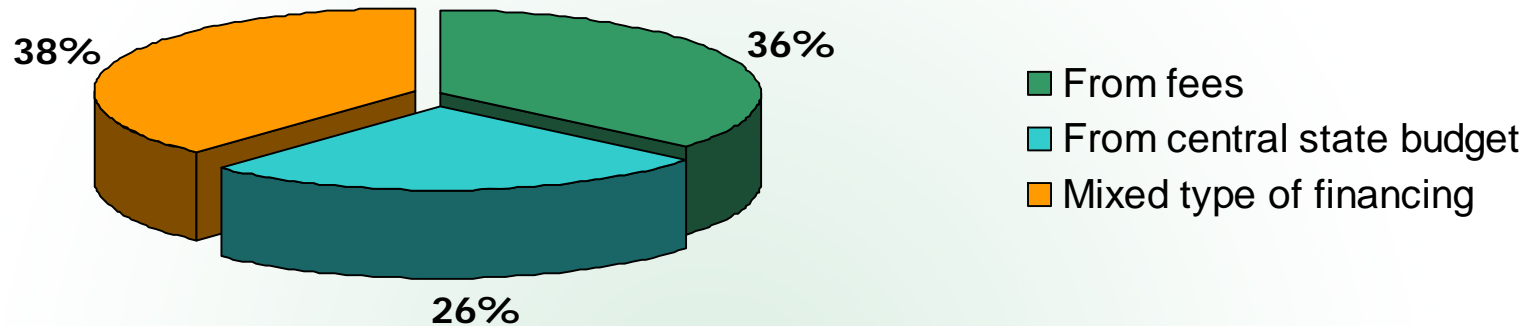
Financing of Real Property Register (Q 8)



8 respondents indicated mixed type of financing, where the only country (Macedonia) gets 59% of financing from local budget.



Financing of the Administration of Real Property Cadastral Information (Q 9)

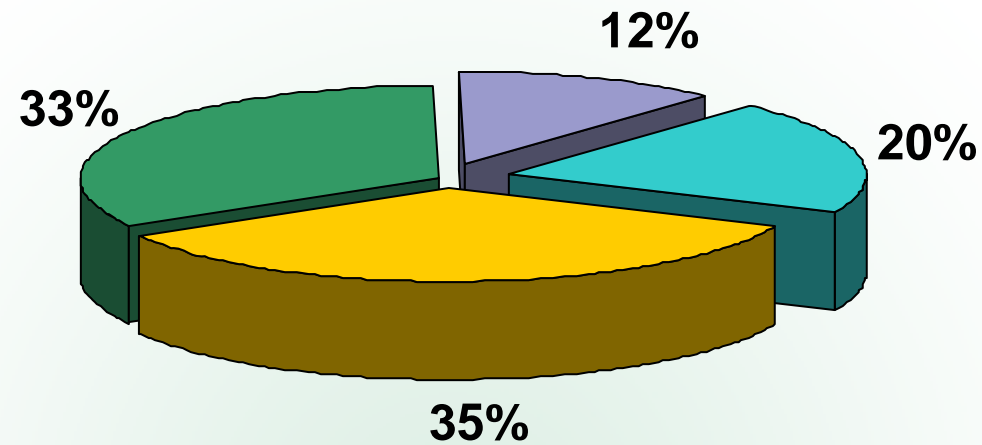


More than half of respondents indicated that the administration of cadastral information is financed mostly from fees, i.e. over 50% of financing received from fees.

There are few countries getting financing from local budget (Austria – 10%, Switzerland – 30%, Macedonia 59%)



Financing of Real Property Cadastral Surveying (Q 10)

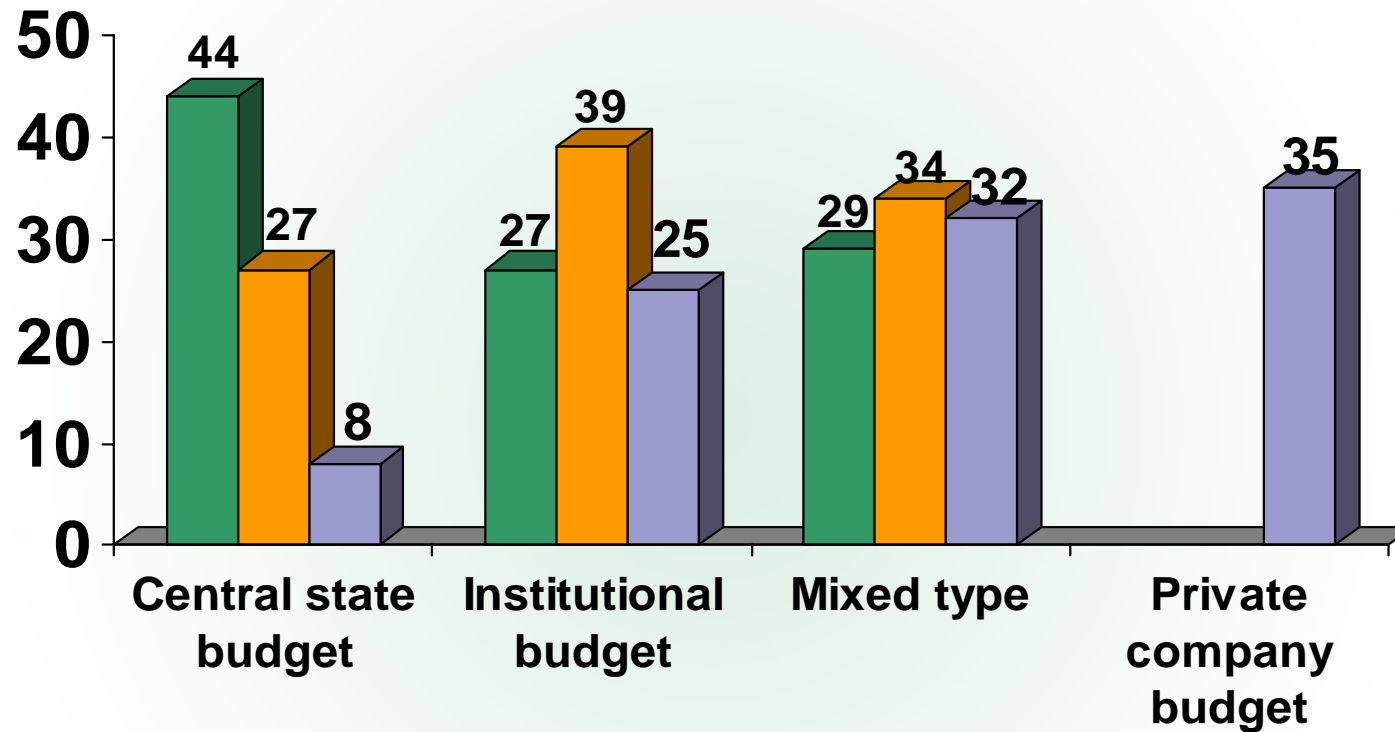


- Financing only from fees
- Financing only from state budget
- Financing from fees and state budget
- Other type of financing

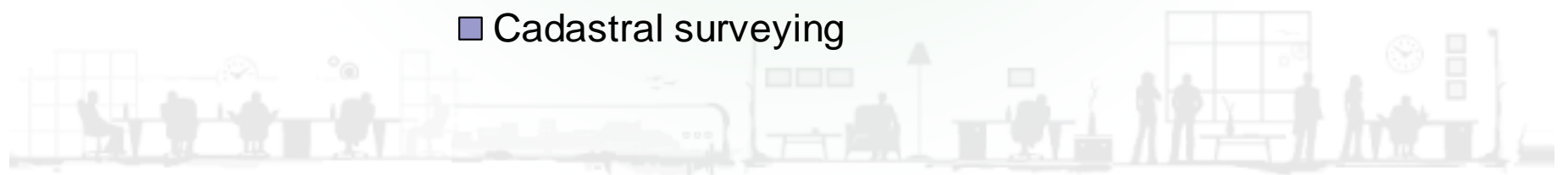
Out of other type of financing 76% indicated that over 50% is financed from fees.



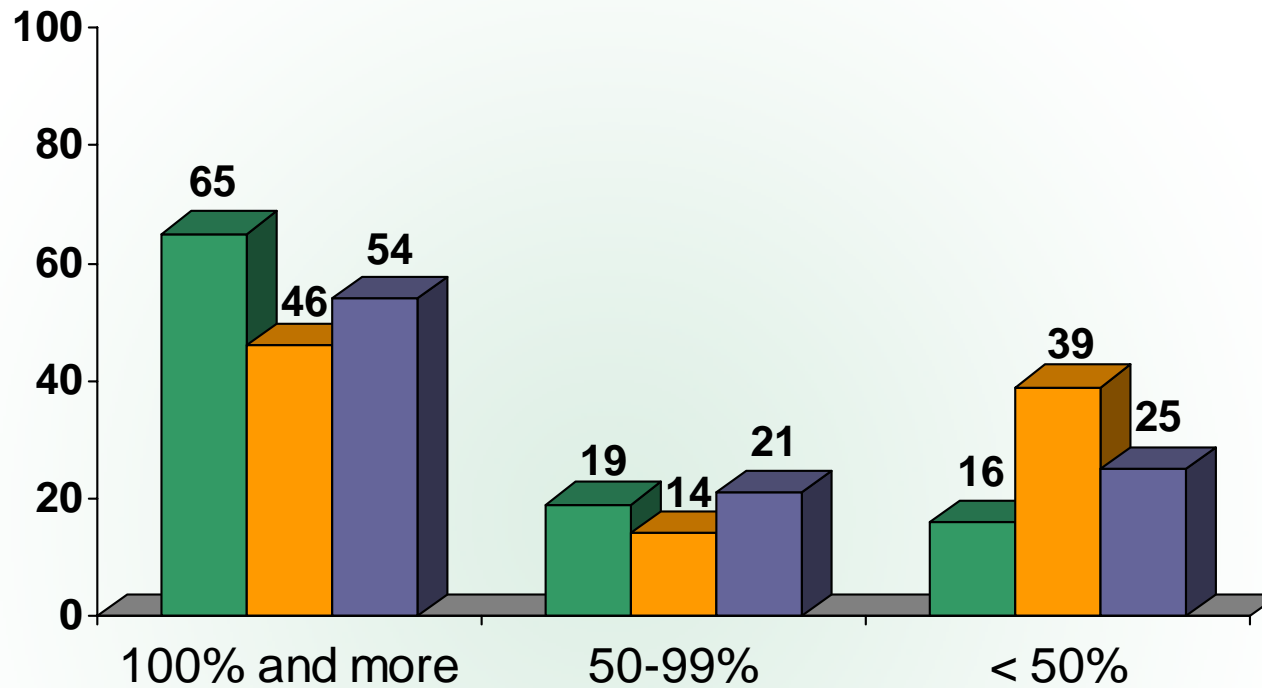
Fees and Charges Collected from Real Property Register, Cadastral Information and Cadastral Surveying Flow To (Q 11-13)



- Real property register
- Real property cadastral information
- Cadastral surveying



Percentage of Cost Recovery Achieved by Institutions (Q 14)



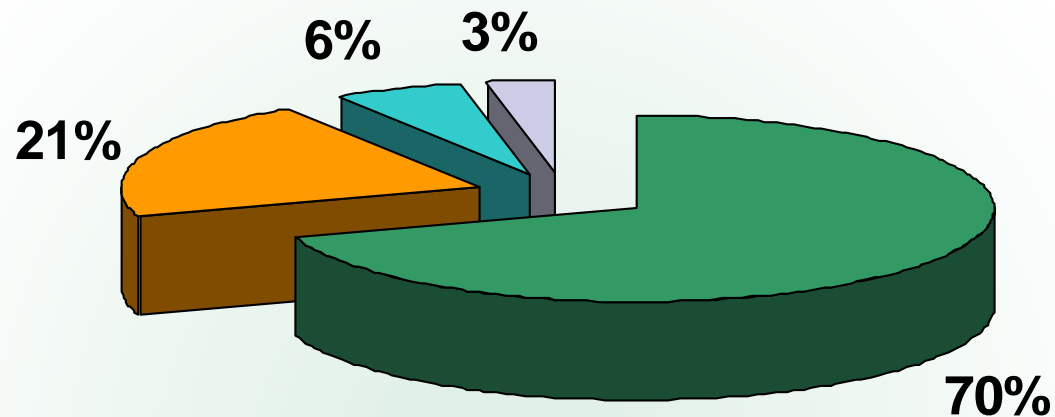
■ Real property register (31 responses)

■ Real property cadastral information (28 responses)

■ Cadastral surveying (24 responses)



Proportion of Income Obtained from Real Property (Title, Deed) Registration and from Services (Q 15)



- More than 50% of income from registration
- More than 50% of income from services
- 100% income from registration
- 100% of income from services



Outcome of Financing and Economy Aspects (Q 8-15)

- Real property register, cadastral information and cadastral surveying is mostly financed from fees, even in case of mixed type of financing the majority of financing comes from fees.
- Cadastral surveying financing from central state budget is evidently less in comparison to that of real property register and cadastral information.
- Income derived from fees and charges mostly goes to the central budget or the administrating institution while in case of cadastral surveying flow to the central budget, administrating institution or private company's budget.
- Cost recovery rate in all three activities is significantly high.



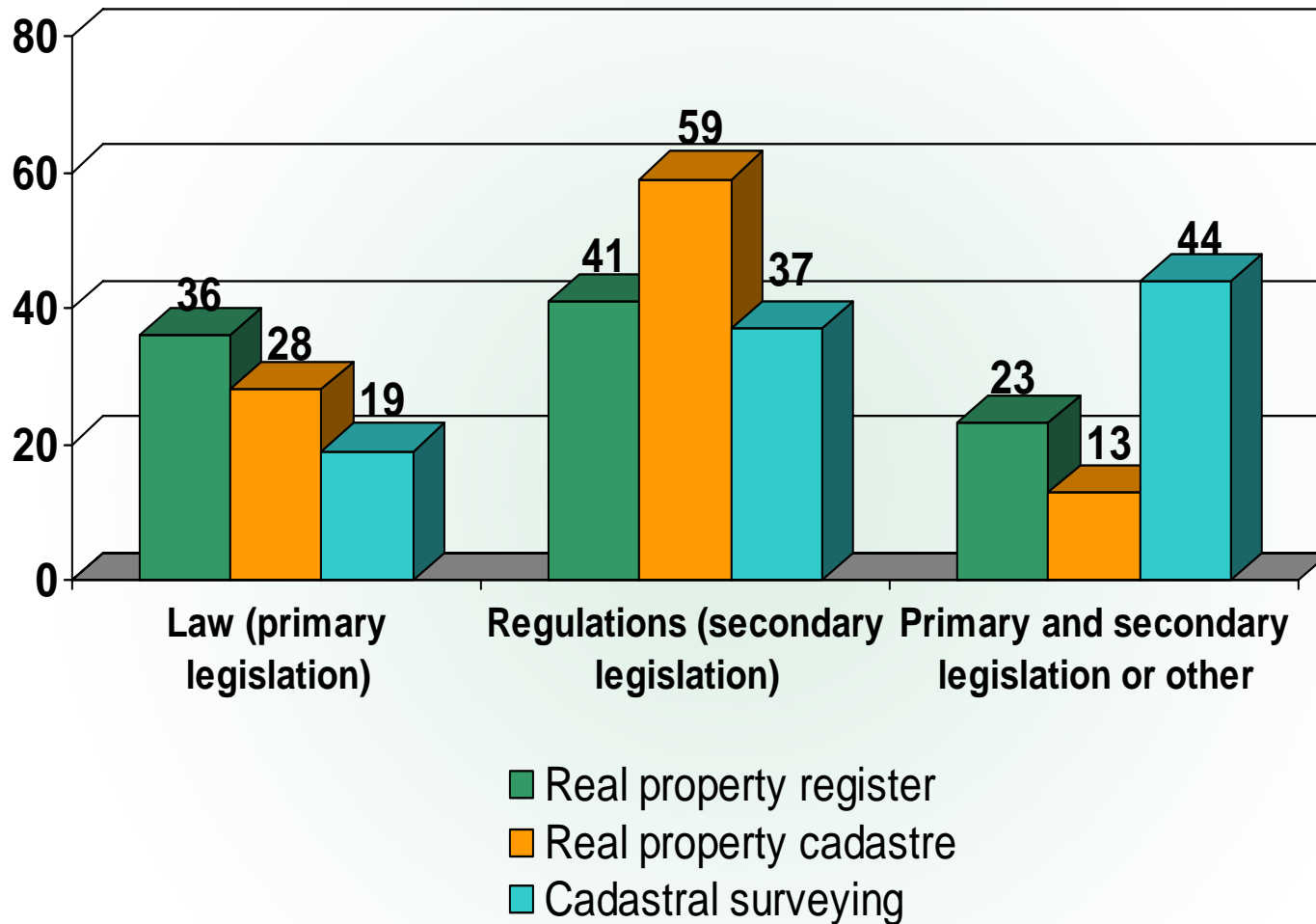
PART III

SPECIFIC ISSUES ON FEES AND CHARGES

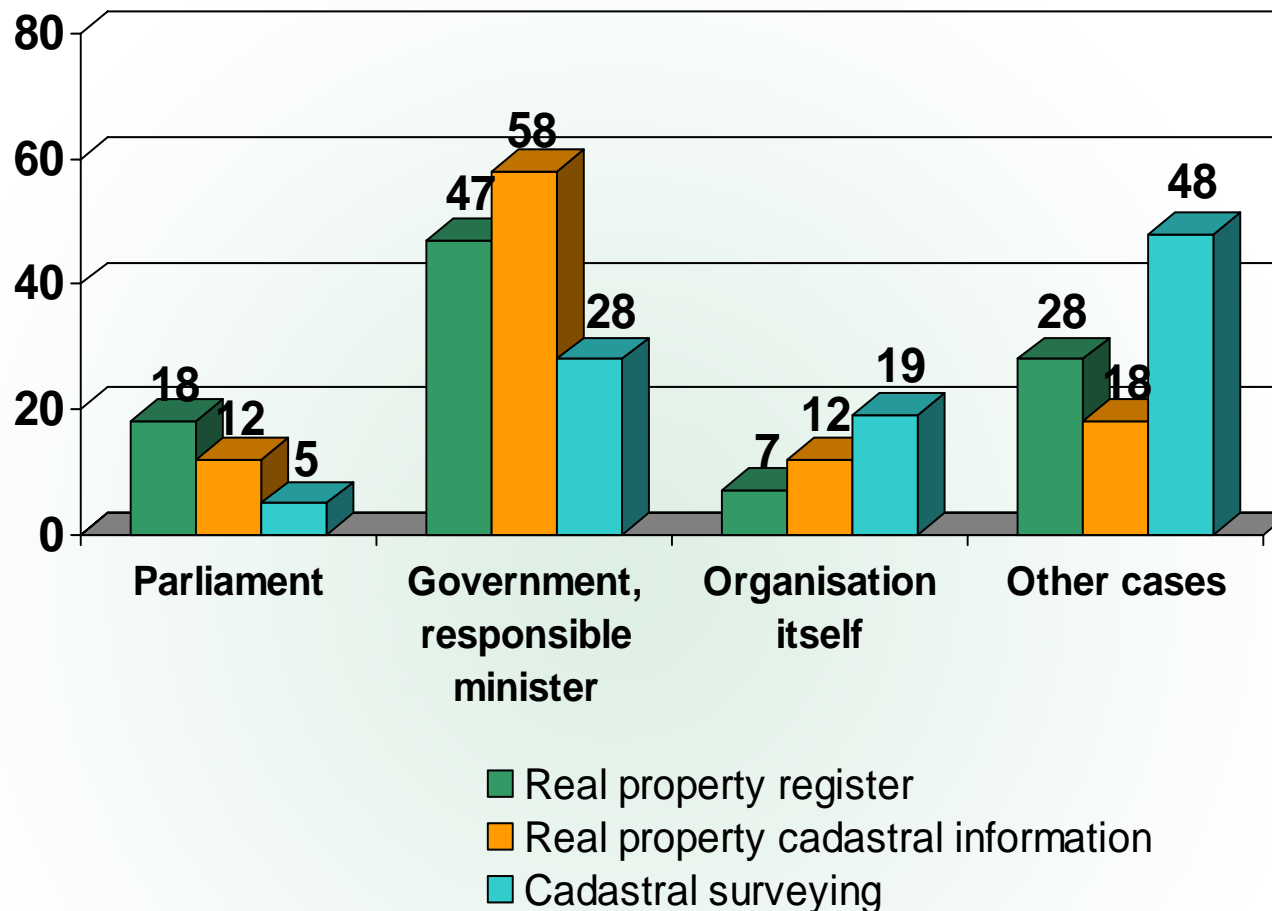
(Q 16-22)



Are Fees and Charges Set under the Provisions of (Q 16)

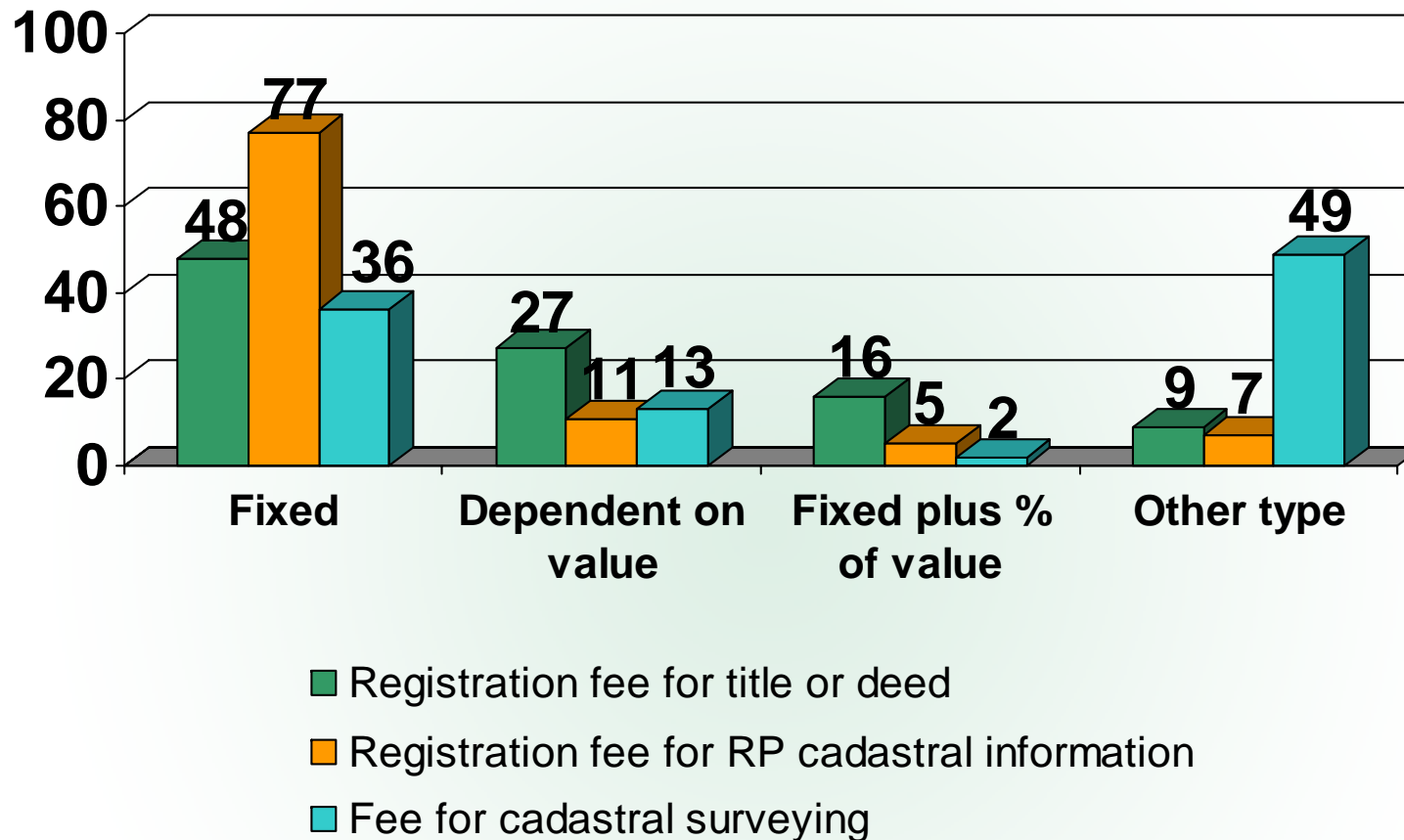


Who Sets Fees and Charges (Q 17-19)



Some countries indicated that cadastral surveying operates on open market and fees in most cases are agreed by the parties (Belarus, Denmark, Iceland, Lithuania, Poland, Moldova, Macedonia).

Fee for Registration of Title or Deed, for Cadastral Information and Cadastral Surveying (Q 20-22)



The fee for cadastral surveying in many cases is agreed by parties and depends on the amount of work.



Outcome of Specific Issues on Fees and Charges

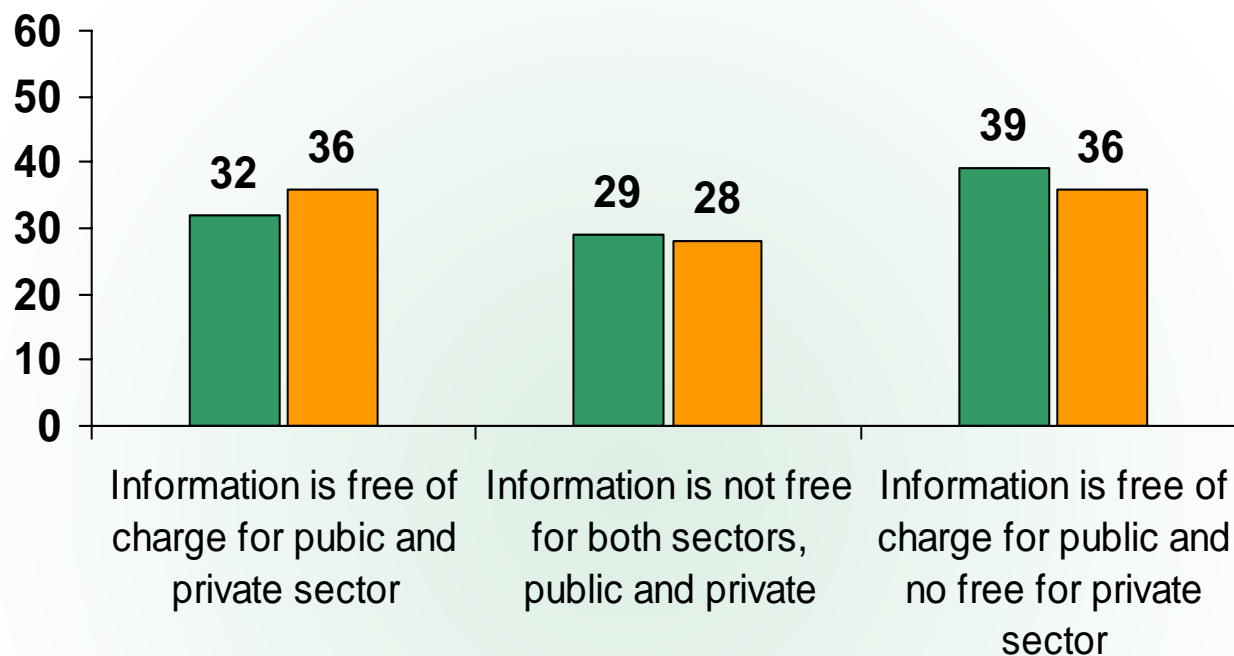
- Responses show that all countries have legislation in place.
- In all three activities secondary legislation is most applicable.
- The rate of fees and charges for real property register and cadastral information is mostly set by the government or responsible minister.
- The fee for real property register and, especially, cadastral information is mostly fixed.
- In some countries cadastral surveying operates on open market and fees in most cases are agreed by the parties.



PART IV
PROVISION OF INFORMATION
(Questions 23 –27)



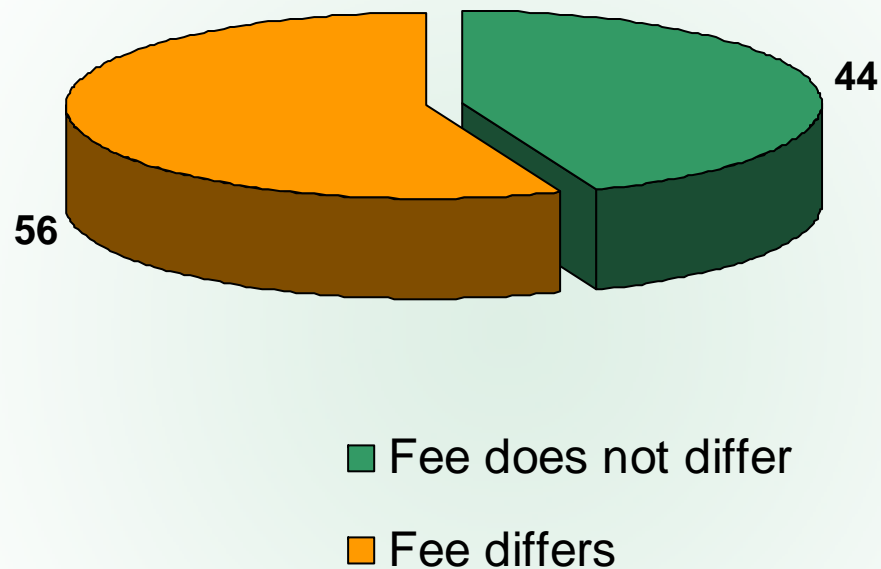
Provision of Real Property Register and Real Property Cadastral Information Free of Charge (Q 23-24)



- Real property register information
- Real property cadastral information



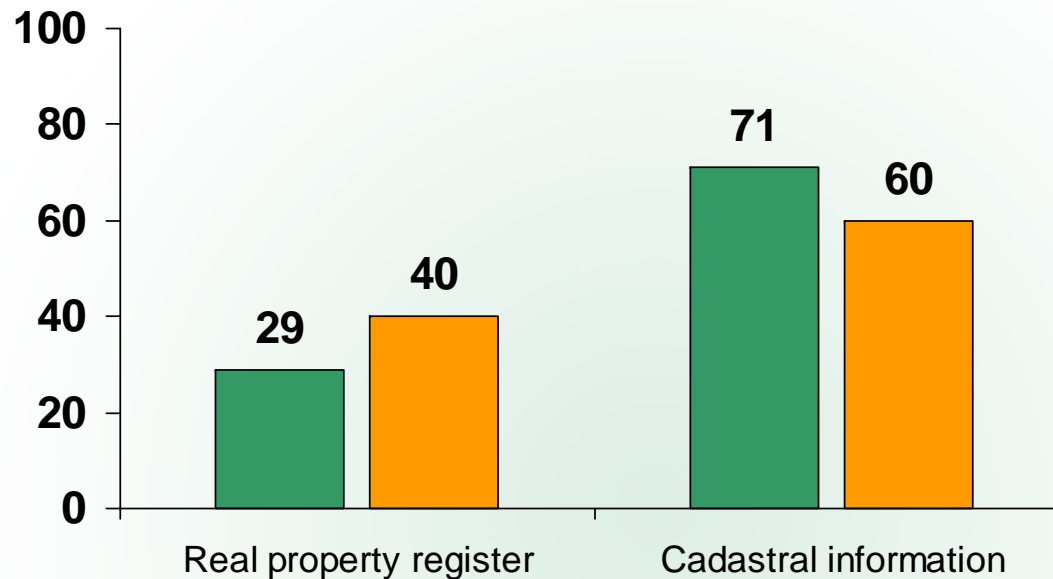
Are the Fees and Charges Different for Delivery of Information through On-Line Application or Paper-Based Application (Q 25)



20% of respondents do not provide on-line application service.



Is Any Information from Real Property Register and Cadastral Information Free on the Internet (Q 26 - 27)



■ Yes, there is some information free on the Internet

■ No information free on the Internet

Quite a few countries discuss the placing of some information free on the Internet.



Outcome of Provision of Information

- The responses show that still there are cases where information is provided free of charge, mostly to public sector.
- Some countries (12%) do not provide on-line application service.
- Fee for providing information through on-line application or paper based application in most cases differs.
- Most countries do not provide real property register or cadastral information free on the Internet.





**Thank you for
your attention!**

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