

Global inquiry into transparency in the Real Estate Markets

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Background



FIG Commission 9

Valuation and the Management of Real Estate

Main goals for 2023-2026

- Definition of **“Transparency in Real Estate Markets”**
- Transparency best practices
- Data on Real Estate Markets for improving Digitalisation, machine learning models and using AI for Valuation

Collaboration

- University of the West of England, Bristol, UK (UWE Bristol)
- International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC)
- The European Group of Valuers' Associations (TEGOVA)



RICS[®]



TEGOVA
The European Group
of Valuers' Associations

IVSC
INTERNATIONAL VALUATION
STANDARDS COUNCIL

Aims

Provide an understanding of the term ‘transparency in the real estate market’:

- Gather and analyse expert views on the status quo of market transparency in a variety of countries worldwide
 - Definition
 - Perception
 - Measurement
- ... improve the transparency of the real estate markets with regard to the SDGs
- ... provide recommendations for policymakers and market participants to enhance transparency



Methodology



Stage 1: Review of academic literature on ‘transparency’



Stage 2: Survey - purposive expert sampling (FIG, RICS, IVSC, CASLE and TEGOVA)



Stage 3: Data analysis, best practices and recommendations

Impacts of Real Estate Market Transparency

- Enable informed **decision making**
- Reduce information asymmetry and the associated potential for **unfair advantages**
- Thereby promoting **trust & confidence** in the markets
- Reduce **transaction costs**, increase liquidity & investments
- Enhance the **pricing accuracy**, based on available & comparable data
- Reduce associated **risks** and securing the **value** of real estate assets



Impacts of Real Estate Market Transparency

Integrity and high quality of data, clear regulations, a regulated and open transaction process, strong governance of listed items and a culture or willingness to disclose information (Newell, 2016)

- Market information:
 - Nature of access
 - Availability
 - Quality of information
 - Timeliness
 - Granularity
 - Uniformity of the standards
- Real estate market information:
 - Properties
 - Rights
 - Parties
 - The trade and its circumstances



Perspectives

- Institutions
- Liquidity
- Information availability and quality
- Market maturity
- Culture
- Formal and informal markets
- Sustainability



Indicators

- Hierarchy of evidence
 - IFRS (2011)
 - RICS (2019)
 - TEGOVA (2020)
 - IVSC (2024)
- Indicators
 - GRETI (JLL, 2022)
 - Ease of Doing Business (WB, 2020)
 - *SOLIndex (Bayer and Meggiolaro, 2024)*

Survey



Personal profile



Defining 'transparency'



Legislation and centralisation



Government transaction recording



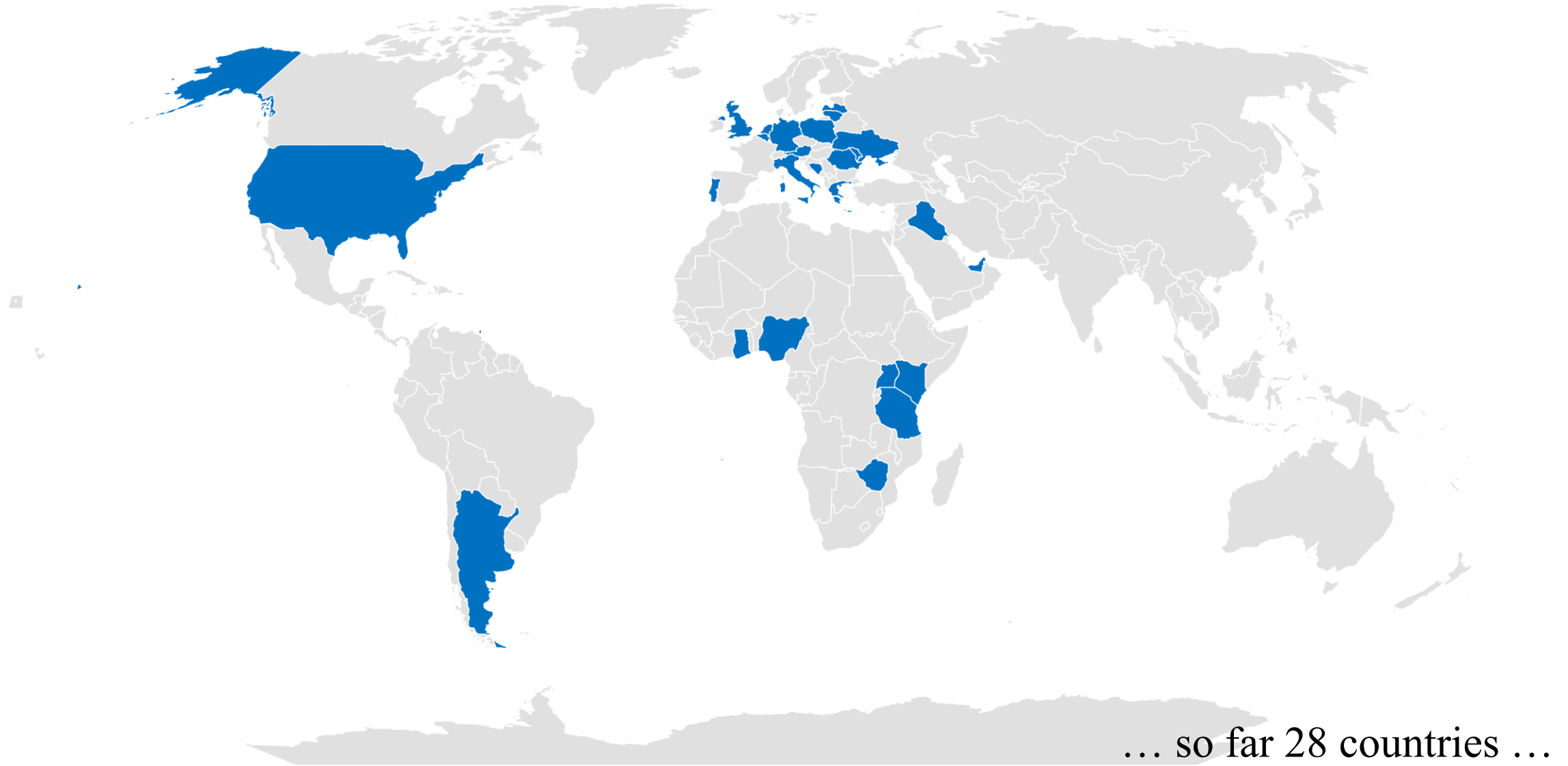
Non-government transaction recording



Change orientation

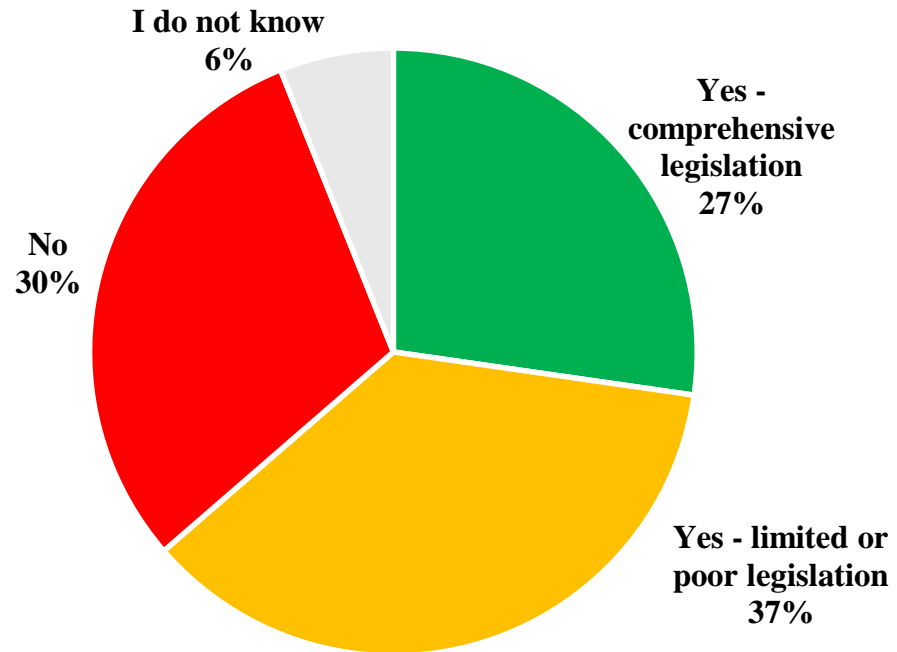


Perspectives

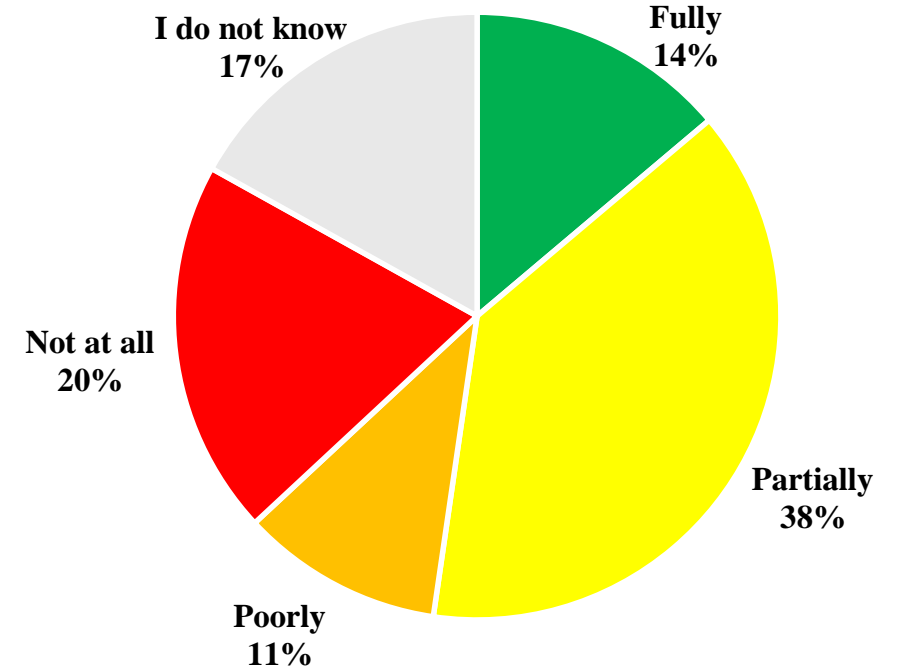


Legislation

Comprehensiveness



Enforcement



Next steps

- Collecting survey data
- Analysis
- Validation with FIG experts

Stay in touch: peter.ache.fig@achemail.de and grazyna.wiejak-roy@uwe.ac.uk

Scan and respond to our survey!

