



Housing and Urban Development milestones 2017-2019

The Government has achieved the following milestones in the housing and urban system.

2019

Residential Tenancies Amendment Act – covers tenant liability for damage to rental properties, unlawful residential premises, testing and contamination in rental properties

Development of the Urban Growth Agenda – to deliver medium to long-term changes to urban system settings to create the conditions for the market to respond to growth, bring down the high cost of urban land to improve housing affordability, and support thriving communities

Loss ring fencing of rental properties – restrict the ability of investors in residential property to offset tax losses from their rental properties

Budget 2019 – Wellbeing Budget

\$197m to strengthen the Housing First programme in existing high need cities and regions

\$283m to continue funding and maintaining over 2,800 transitional housing places throughout New Zealand

\$18.9m over four years to expand provision of existing Housing Support products and introducing a new Rent Arrears Assistance product to help at-risk people sustain their housing and avoid homelessness

\$40m more funding for Māori housing over the next four year

\$56.1m to go towards the implementation of the Whenua Māori Programme

\$2.64m to pilot the provision of financial capability services to support Pacific households into home ownership.

Preventing and reducing homelessness – government agencies are working with the sector on a cross-agency plan to tackle homeless and reduce reliance on motels. This includes \$54m to continue the Sustaining Tenancies programme, and provide intensive case management and Navigators

National Policy Statement – Urban Development – developing a well-functioning, inclusive and better-connected cities that reflect the diversity of the current and future communities that live within them

Creation of Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities – brings together Housing New Zealand, HLC, and KiwiBuild to create one centre of capability. The legislation is currently before Select Committee and is a significant institutional change to the housing and urban system

Urban Development Bill – to be introduced later in 2019 to enable Kāinga Ora to take on complex development projects of all sizes with greater coordination, certainty and speed

2018





2018

Brightline test extended from two to five years

Overseas Investment Amendment – banning overseas speculators and changes prevent certain overseas people from buying residential property in New Zealand

Residential Tenancies Act reforms – ensures the laws that govern renting appropriately balance the right and responsibilities of tenants and landlords, and helps renters feel at home

The Public Housing Plan 2018–2022 – increase the supply of public housing by around 6,400 additional places by June 2022

Budget 2018

\$234.4m Public Housing providing for additional public housing to bring the total to around 6,400 net additional IRRS places over four years

\$42.9m Housing First expansion to purchase an additional 550 Housing First places in regions and cities with high demand

\$169.9m Transitional Housing to address the shortfall to achieve the current target of 2,155 transitional housing places

Ban on letting fees – reducing the up-front costs of moving to a new property for tenants

Creation of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development – to create thriving communities where everyone has a place to call home

2017

Kept State Housing in government ownership

Families Package – included the winter energy payment and implemented the Accommodation Supplement increases announced in Budget 2017

Healthy Homes Guarantee – to ensure rental homes have adequate insulation, ventilation and heating under the healthy homes standards

