

Housing Research

Meeting with the Housing Commission

7th March 2023

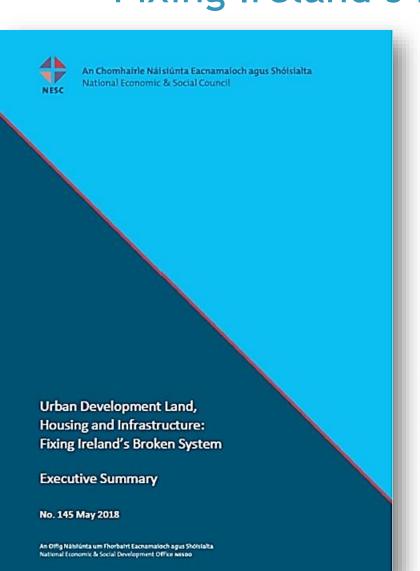


Council's Long Record of Analysis





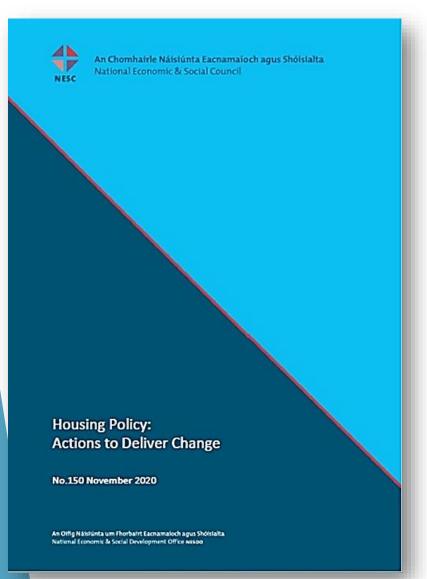
Fixing Ireland's Broken Housing System - 2018



- It is a system
- The system is dysfunctional
- A suite of actions were and are required to fix it
- System change is complex and takes time
- Avoid 'pass the parcel'
- From speculative, cyclical -> permanently affordable, stable
- Making development happen
- Accept the need for direct public policy influence
- Influenced the establishment of the LDA



Actions to Deliver Change - 2020



- Zoned-in on two gaps
 - Supply
 - Affordability
- Outlined 19 actions
 - Institutional change (X2)
 - More effective use of existing measures (X6)
 - Devise new solutions (X11)



Institutional Change

 Establish the Land Development Agency (LDA) on a statutory footing as a matter of urgency, with an enhanced mandate

 Create specialist teams to help local authorities undertake necessary, complex tasks



Use Existing Measures

- Establish a national cost rental programme at scale
- Tailor the application of Part V to make it more effective
- Introduce separate, dedicated funding streams
- Make the Vacant Site Levy more effective
- Examine differences between the CPO regime under different legislation
- Outline a national programme of flagship projects



New Solutions 1 of 2

- Tackle the persistent 'on-off balance sheet' conundrum
- Examine how the State could be supported to acquire land at existing use value plus some premium
- Consider how to increase the share of new social housing from construction
- Review and reform the Vacant Site Levy
- Consider further actions to reduce vacancy and underuse



New Solutions 2 of 2

- Examine the use of Land Value Capture instruments
- Identify and address any barriers to a Site Value Tax
- Design new financial products and instruments
- Implement the Construction Sector Group action plan
- Use public contracts to encourage good practice and ambitious standards
- Develop a new national affordable housing policy with ambition, scale and detail



'Housing for All' and NESC analysis

- ► Housing issues approached as a system
- Several measures that seek to improve land management
- New value sharing mechanism
- Ambition to have strategic and planned maintenance of local authority housing; a reduction in the discount for tenant purchase of LA housing; and phase out of leasing social housing
- Commits to an investment in a programme of cost rental
- ► Targets for affordable purchase
- Emphasis on reducing vacancy, tackling dereliction
- ▶ New programme of compulsory purchase of vacant properties
- Central advisory service in the Housing Agency
- ▶ Plan to explore Transport Orientated Development



Current NESC Work on Private Rental: Evolution of Tenures

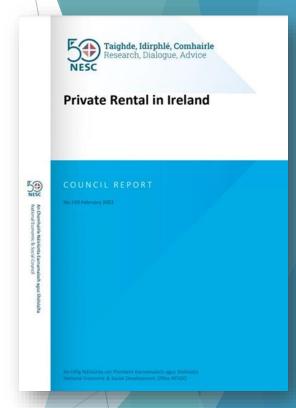
- ▶ Rise in private rental from 8% of households in 1991 to 18% in 2016; offsetting fall in ownership share
- ▶ Particularly large fall in ownership among younger age cohorts: from 69% among 25-34 year olds in 1991 to 30% in 2016
- ➤ Continuation of trends imply large fall in ownership among retired cohorts in future, issue of paying rent when older
- From 2016 to 2021, number of registered tenancies fell by 13.6% and from 2016 to 2020, landlords fell by 5.4%





Options for the Private Rental Sector 1 of 2

- ► Huge pressures in private rental sector
- Pressures reflect housing shortages of all kinds
- Need to increase private rental along with other tenures
- ► For private rental, NESC proposes actions in three areas: Taxation, Vacant Property and Regulation
- ► Taxation: The Council recommends consideration of further action to improve the tax treatment of landlords, which should be linked to improved security of tenure for tenants





Options for the Private Rental Sector 2 of 2

- Vacancy: Consider regulatory change to facilitate renovation of older properties
- Consider introducing a requirement on the owners of vacant residential properties to make them available for rent
- ▶ Other regulatory recommendations: Further research on the effects of Rent Pressure Zones (RPZs) in Ireland
- Effective action to address standards in rental properties, including considering the introduction of a National Car Test (NCT)-type system





Conclusion

► Fixing the problems means system transformation

- Depends on three key characteristics:
 - ► A vision and clear sense of direction;
 - ► An openness to new ideas and projects and pilots; and
 - An ability and willingness to review progress and to make changes.
- Engagement with Commission



www.nesc.ie