# **Expert Group Meeting on Housing Policy**

UCLG Wave of Action on *The Right to Housing* GOLD V Report – Policy focus on Housing 2-3 November 2017 Barcelona

Session IV: Financial mechanisms for adequate housing for all

# HOUSING IN RUSSIA: CURRENT POLICY AND CHALLENGES

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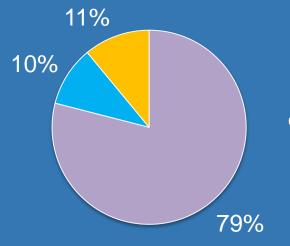
The Institute for Urban Economics



### **Russian Housing Stock: property and tenure status**

- Housing Stock: 64.9 million dwelling units with the total floor space of 3.6 bn sq. m.
- Housing Conditions: 440 dwelling units per 1000 persons, 25 sq. m. per capita

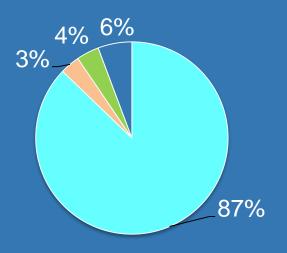
#### Distribution of housing stock by tenure, 2015



70% of housing stock – condominiums as a result of free of charge unit-based housing privatization

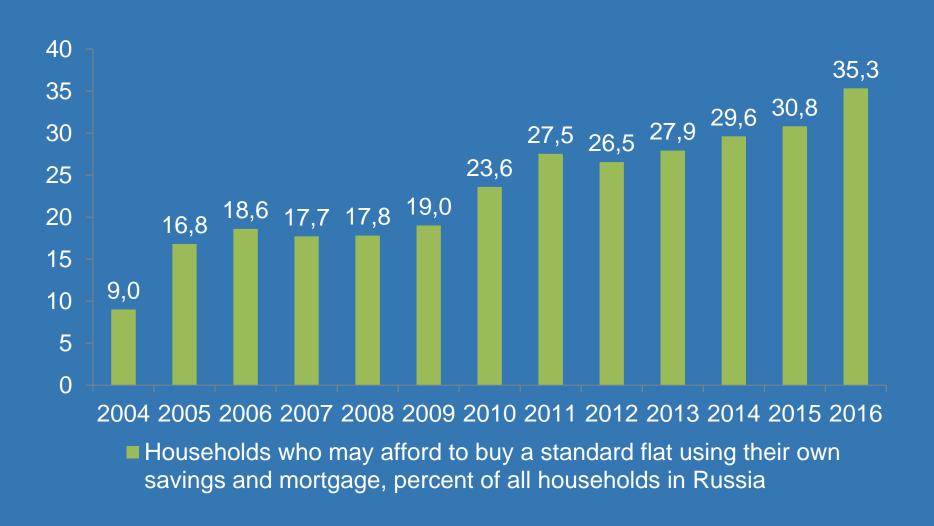
Home ownership
Market rent
Regulated social rent

#### Distribution of housing stock by ownership, 2015



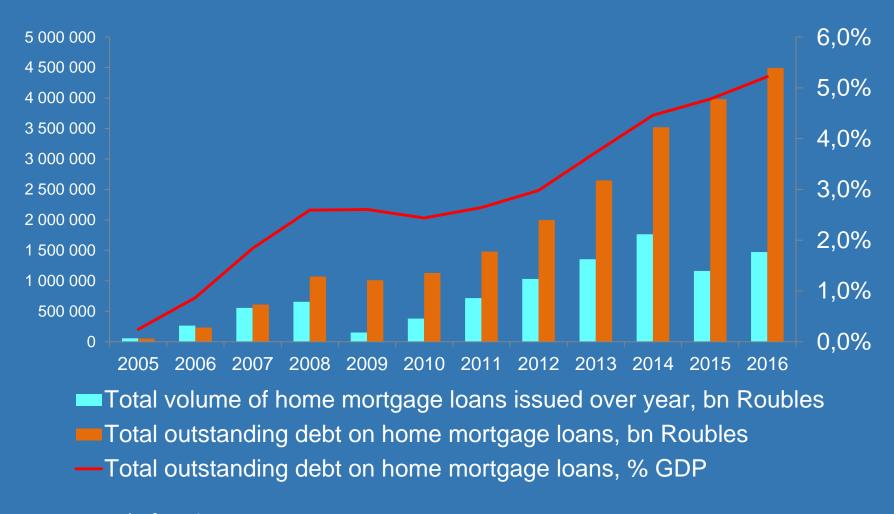
Private (individuals)
 Private (legal entities)
 State
 Municipal \_\_\_\_\_\_

Housing Affordability in Russia: substantial growth for 10 years



Source: The Institute for Urban Economics (Russia) based on Rosstat and Bank of Russia data

### Housing Mortgage Market Development: rapid growth over 10 years\*



Source: Bank of Russia \*Including home loans secured on shared-financing contract rights



# Housing Construction in Russia: increase in volumes after the economic recovery of 2000th



Built by companies, total floor area, mn sq. meters
 Self-build, total floor area, mn sq. meters

Self-built housing – housing constructed by people for their own use on their own land plots

Source: Rosstat

# Housing Construction Finance: significant role of direct risky investment of people and lack of banking projects financing



Self-built housing, % of all newly built housing units in Russia

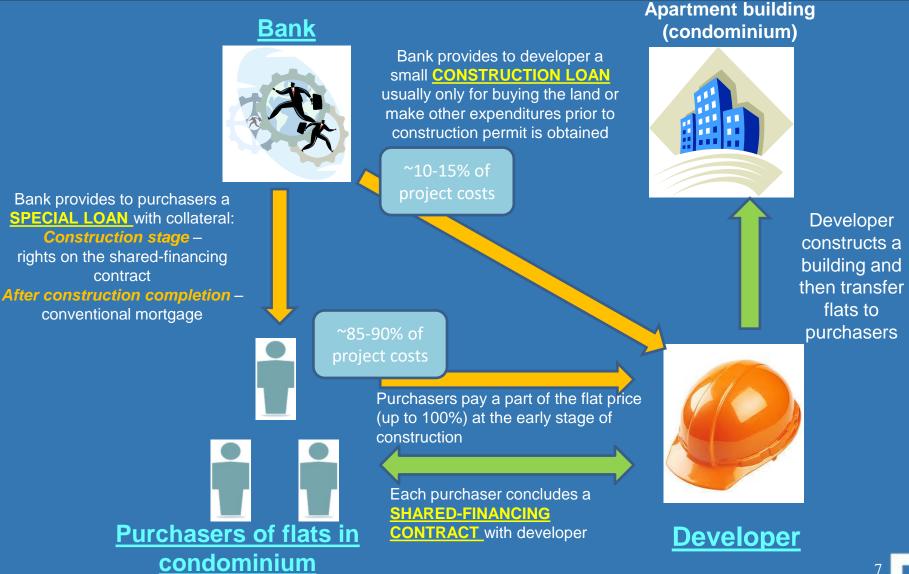
Housing built under SFC-scheme, % of all newly built housing units in Russia

Housing built under other financing scheme, % of all newly built housing units in Russia

Self-built housing – housing constructed by people for their own use on their own land plots SFC-scheme – shared-financing contract scheme

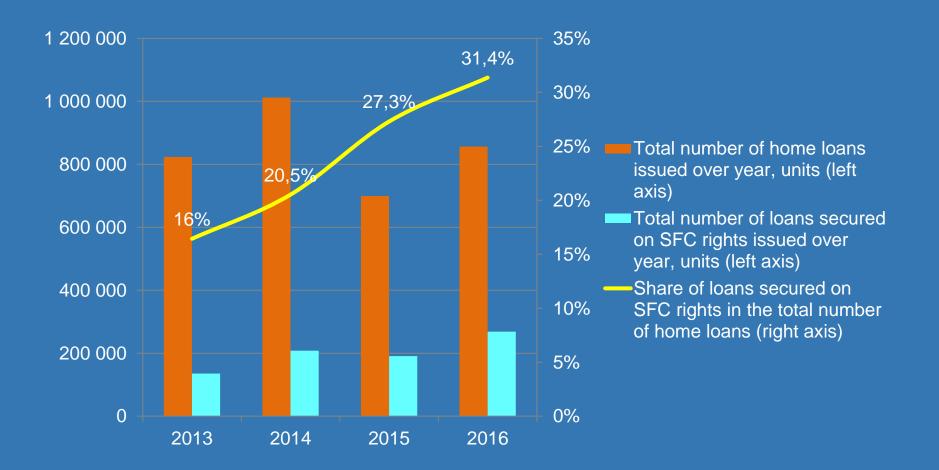
Source: Rosstat, Rosreestr (State Cadastral and Registration Office)

Housing Construction Finance: domination of a direct consumer financing model in professional development (shared-financing contract scheme)



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Home Loans Development: the share of non-conventional loans secured on sharedfinancing contract rights doubled only for 4 years



#### SFC – shared-financing contract Source: Bank of Russia, Rosreestr (State Cadastral and Registration Office)

# Different Forms of Housing Provision Support Schemes and Budget Subsidies in Russia

- Social municipal housing provision through waiting lists
- Up-front subsidies and housing vouchers within federal/subnational support programs (young families, war veteran, etc.)
- Housing provision for those living in dilapidated housing
- Budget subsidies for supporting housing maintenance and utilities services (means-tested and others)
- Personal income tax deduction for housing purchase and mortgage interest rate payment
- Temporary program for mortgage interest rates subsidies (2015 2016)

*Total direct public expenditures and tax losses in housing sector amounts to 2.3% GDP\** 

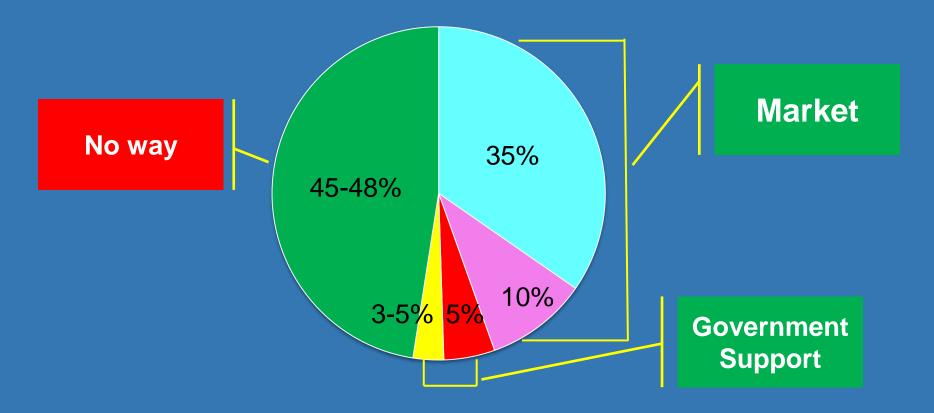
# **Social Housing**

- Social housing in Russia housing provided by local public authorities under a social rental agreement and allocated through waiting lists
- Public authorities regulate admission to waiting lists by setting 'low-income' criteria (since 2005) and intake housing norms
- Currently 5% Russian households are on local waiting lists (2.6 mn households)
- Annually only about 5% of them acquire housing and improve their housing conditions (130 thousand households) – average stay in a waiting list is close to 20 years
- Up to 60 percent of households from waiting list acquire not social housing but housing in ownership under various federal/regional support programs
- The tenant of social housing has the right to privatize it free of charge (the main challenge for local budgets to provide social housing)

### **Program on Resettlement from Dilapidated Housing**

- Goal of the Program –resettlement of 690 thousand people during 2014 – 2017 from dilapidated apartment blocks with total housing floor area about 11 m sq. meters (60% of total urban dilapidated housing stock)
- The Program is financed from the budgetary system
- Coordinator of the Program Support Fund for the Reform of the Housing and Utilities Sector (established by a special federal law)
- Homeowners of dilapidated housing are provided with new housing in ownership, tenants of social housing – with other social housing (as a rule, in the same settlement)
- Currently the concept and tools for the next phase of the Program are under discussion

The Main Challenge: nearly half of Russian households have no way for improving housing conditions



Buying a standart flat using own savings and mortgage
 Rent on the market
 Getting social housing through waiting lists
 Getting housing support withing state and municipal programs
 No way for improving housing conditions

\*Source: The Institute for Urban Economics (Russia)

Searching for New Models of Affordable Housing: Case of the federal program «Home for Russian Family» (2014-2017)

Key goal of the Program - to create a new supply of affordable housing (25 million sq. m) with the price below market

Affordable housing within the Program is housing priced at no more than 80% of a market average price in the locality

The program was based on the public-private partnerships: developers provide affordable housing in exchange for government support

✤ <u>Negative results:</u>

As of the 1 of January 2017 the key performance indicator reached only 3,3% from the target value

Searching for New Models of Affordable Housing: Recent policy for inducing legal rental housing market development



- The key barriers preventing rental housing development:
- Lack of long-term investment capital
- Lack of bank financing (both project and mortgage)
- Lack of public financing (both for production and consumption support)
- Competition with the informal rental sector

The regions plan to attract to rental housing till 2024 less than 0.1% GDP, including 20% of public resources\*

# Searching for New Models of Affordable Housing: Housing cooperatives

- Housing cooperative (HC) currently is a residual form of housing provision, after paying the share a member of HC acquires ownership and a building turns to condominium
- New housing construction by HCs is negligible without state support HCs could not compete for land plots with private developers
- State support is executed by United Housing Development Institution (UHDI) - free provision of a land plot and project documentation for housing construction, assistance in connection to utilities, operational guidance
- ✤ UHDI support is targeted to certain categories:
  - young scientists, employees of state academies of science
  - families with 3+ children
  - military servants and employees of defense industries
  - ✤ federal civil servants etc.
- Currently UHDI manages 74 projects in different Russian regions, of which 10 has already been completed

Source: web-site of UHDI

# **The Institute for Urban Economics**

IUE is a non-government and non-profit organization established in Moscow in 1995



IUE MISSION: analysis and assistance to cities and regions in social and economic development

The IUE experts contributed to development of over 100 Russian legislative and regulatory legal acts, including:

- On State Registration of Real Estate Rights and Transactions (1997)
- ✓ On Mortgage (1998)
- ✓ Land Code of the Russian Federation (2001)
- ✓ On Mortgage-Backed Securities (2003)
- ✓ Housing Code of the Russian Federation (2004)
- ✓ Town Planning Code of the Russian Federation (2004)

IUE has 3 research departments:

- ✓ Real Estate Market Department
- Urban Economy Department
- Municipal economic development Department

IUE enters the world ranking Global Go To Think Tank Index (University of Pennsylvania): TOP50 of think tanks in the area of social policy TOP50 of think tanks in Central and Eastern Europe

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