

COST-RENTAL HOUSING AND REVOLVING FUNDS The Austrian housing market concept

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Key principle of the Austrian housing market: 3 market segments in direct competition



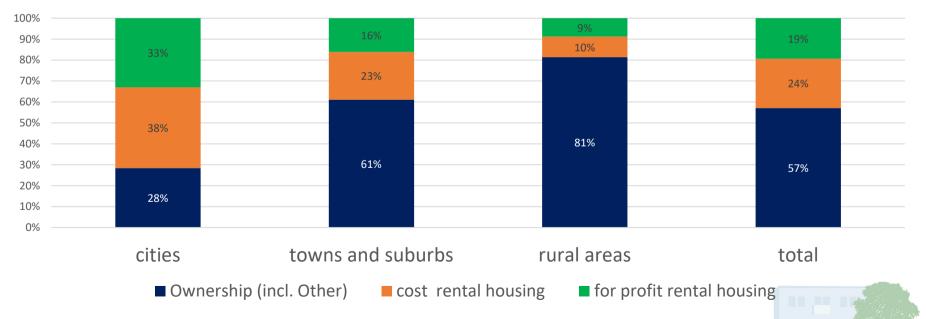
- Home ownership in self use familiy houses, condominiums
- Rental for-profit housing:
 - profit maximisation; extraction of profits
 - Ownership: individual and institutional investors
- Limited profit rental housing LPHA (180 companies):
 - cost-rent for new housing; revolving fund retain profits on stock
 - Ownership: Private industries and investors, unions, private persons, private foundations, cooperatives, public entities

Share of the 3 housing market segments by degree of urbanisation



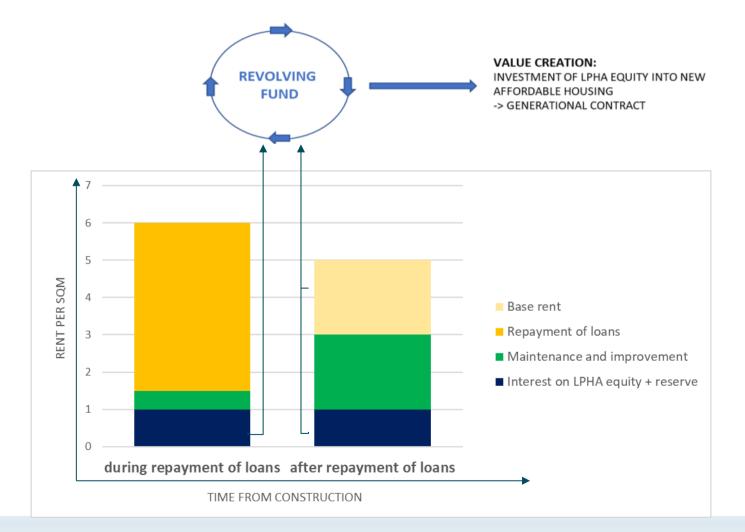
Housing tenures by degree of urbanisation

source: Statistik Austria, Mikrocensus 2023



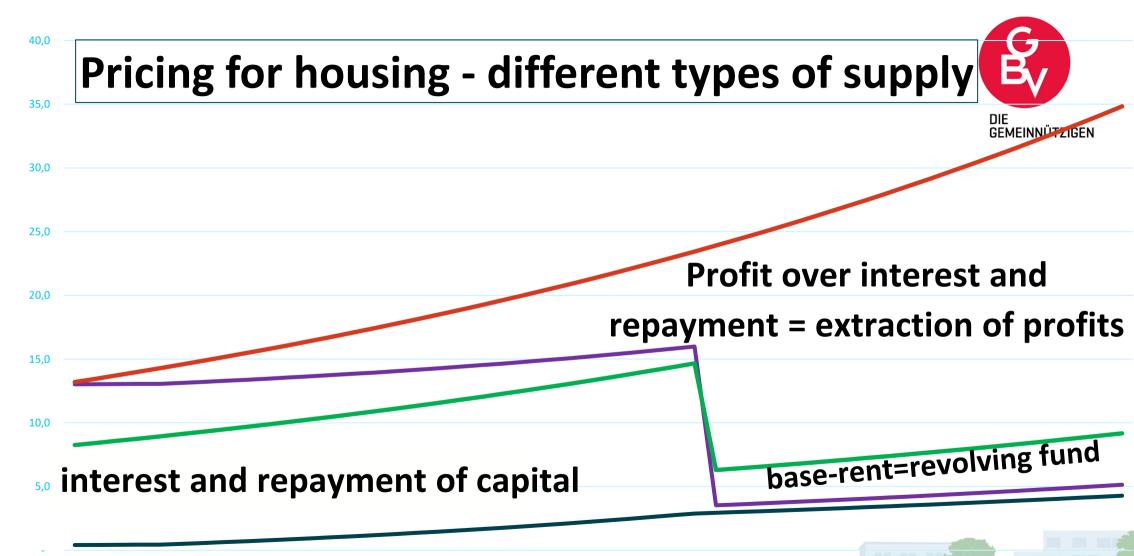
1.Cost-rent during loan repayment – 30 years

2. Equity accumulation after repayment -









Target groups of the 3 market segments



- Home ownership all income groups
- Rental for-profit housing middle and high income households
 = second, third, forth income quartile = 75% of the households
- Rental housing LPHA— middle class and low income = first, second, third income quartile = 75% of the households

The 3 types of tenure are in the second and third income quartile in direct competition – open for choice of the households

The macro-economic concept of LPHA



- Cost-rent signal "real" prices housing as a long-term investment is always scarce and rising demand leads to speculative pricing and high margins
- Stimulate sufficient affordable housing supply by LPHA
 - open to 75% of the households housing for all
- Enable access for low-income groups to all segments of rental housing — avoid segregation! combat homelessness!
- Equal access to subsidization for all investors
 - under EU-regulatory conditions subsidy has to be passed through to private households – cost-rent is the ideal model for this

The micro-economic concept of LPHA

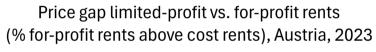


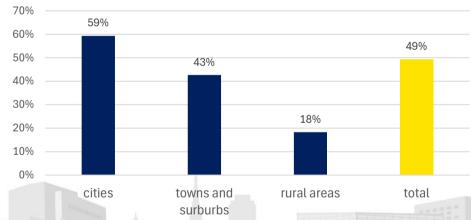
- Cost-pricing for new investment practically no vacancies
- Limited (and legally defined) base-rent on housing stock to accumulate equity (LPHA at present in Austria 30%-50%) – no credit default for 60 years
- Obligation to reinvest equity into new housing –
 constant growing supply of affordable housing
- To compensate these duties and limitations LPHA are exempt from corporate tax

The impact of cost-based pricing: Historical analyses



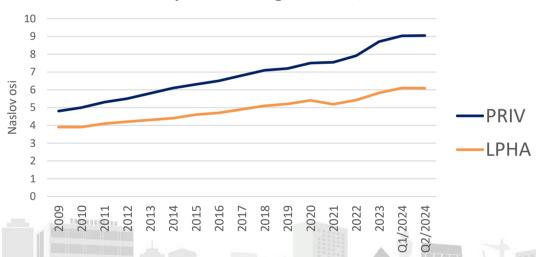
For-profit rents are on average 50% higher than cost-rents, going up to almost 60% in cities





Source: Microcensus 2023

Net rent per square metre in limited-profit housing and in for-profit housing, 2009-Q2/2024



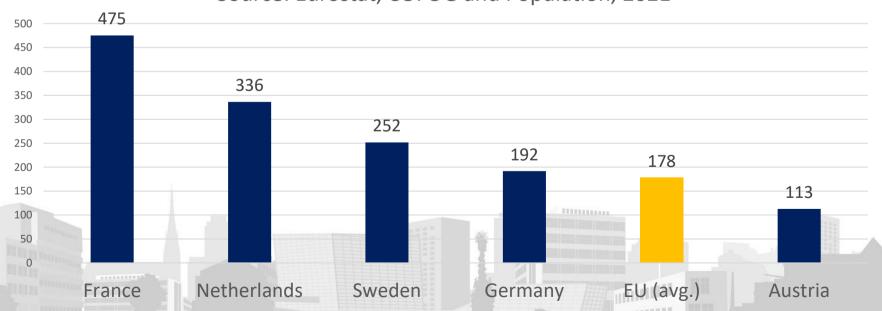
Source: Microcensus 2009-2024

How much does the Austrian public sector spend on housing?



Total government spend on housing (housing construction and housing allowances) in Euros per capita/per year

Source: Eurostat, COFOG and Population, 2021



Conclusion - Outlook

- High share of rental housing is very common in many cities
- Cost-rents signal "real" cost of housing to the market an instrument of "housing for all"
- Competition between LPHA and investors keeps for-profit rents affordable for the middle class
- Public authorities have to promote LPHA production by direct investment or legal or financial incentives
- zoning politics which requires long-term defined pricing and surplus-use for predefined shares of extended zoning-space can be the method of choice
 - realised by contract zoning and/or subsidy and/or land contract
 - realised by company-creation legal company-framework

