

# BUILDING PERFORMANCE

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## Progress toward identifying potentially earthquake-prone buildings 2020

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MARCH 2021



## Use of this report

Readers should always refer to subpart 6A of Part 2 of the Building Act 2004 (special provisions for earthquake-prone buildings), the earthquake-prone building guidance, methodology and register as well as education and training provided on the [building.govt.nz](http://building.govt.nz) website.

Questions about this report and management of earthquake-prone buildings can be sent to [2020\\_EPB\\_TA\\_monitoring@mbie.govt.nz](mailto:2020_EPB_TA_monitoring@mbie.govt.nz)

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Building System Performance Branch | Building, Resources and Markets  
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)  
PO Box 1473, Wellington 6014, New Zealand

[www.mbie.govt.nz](http://www.mbie.govt.nz) | [www.building.govt.nz](http://www.building.govt.nz)

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## 2. Acronyms and definitions

Term	Definition
<b>District</b>	An area managed by a territorial authority (defined in section 7 of the Building Act 2004)
<b>Earthquake-prone building (EBP)</b>	A building, or part of a building, is earthquake prone if it will have its ultimate capacity exceeded in a moderate earthquake, and if it were to collapse, would do so in a way that is likely to cause injury or death to persons in or near the building or on any other property, or damage to any other property.
<b>Earthquake Prone Building (EPB) methodology</b>	The document used by territorial authorities and engineers to identify, assess and make decisions on potentially earthquake-prone buildings. It is set by the Chief Executive of MBIE under the Building Act 2004.
<b>High seismic risk</b>	An area that has a Z factor (the seismic risk factor of an area determined in accordance with Standard NZS 117.5:2004), that is $\geq 0.3$
<b>Medium seismic risk</b>	An area that has Z factor that is $\geq 0.15$ and $< 0.3$
<b>Low seismic risk</b>	An area that has a Z factor that is $< 0.15$
<b>MBIE</b>	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
<b>Priority building</b>	Buildings in high and medium seismic risk area that are considered to present a higher risk due to their construction, building type, use or location.
<b>s124 notice</b>	An earthquake-prone building notice issued under section 124 of the Building Act 2004 prior to the commencement of the Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016.
<b>Section 133AA</b>	Defines the type of buildings that can and cannot be identified as potentially earthquake-prone or be determined earthquake-prone by territorial authorities
<b>Section 133AD</b>	Defines low, medium and high seismic risk area in the Building Act 2004
<b>Section 133AE</b>	Defines priority buildings
<b>Section 133AF</b>	Describes the territorial authority's role in identifying certain priority buildings
<b>Section 133AG</b>	Sets time frames for territorial authorities to identify potentially earthquake-prone buildings (priority and non-priority buildings)
<b>Section 133AM</b>	Sets deadlines for owner to complete seismic work on earthquake-prone buildings (priority and non-priority buildings)
<b>Territorial authority (TA)</b>	Territorial authority is defined under the Local Government Act 2002 as a city or a district council
<b>The Act</b>	Building Act 2004
<b>Unreinforced masonry (URM)</b>	Concrete, stone or brick masonry that has no reinforcing steel

## 3. Executive summary

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On 2 July 2020, MBIE sent 43 TAs in New Zealand's high and low seismic risk areas to complete their 2020 reporting requirements, to assess their progress in identifying potentially earthquake-prone buildings (EPBs). This was the third time TAs reported on their progress to MBIE (since the national system for managing EPBs came into effect on 1 July 2017). They had six weeks to complete the progress report and all of them did so within that time. The key conclusions of this report are:

### **Transition to the National EPB Management System is mostly complete**

Most TAs had provided their correctly amended or had replaced their local dangerous and insanitary building policy. Only five TAs in the high and three TAs in the low seismic risk area were still working towards amending or replacing their local dangerous and insanitary building policy.

### **The majority have completed their consultations on busy and strategic routes**

Thirty-seven out of 38 TAs had completed public consultations to identify busy routes onto which parts of URM buildings could fall. One TA indicated that they were undertaking further consultations to make sure no such routes, and ultimately no potentially priority EPBs, had been missed.

### **All priority buildings have now been identified**

All priority buildings in the high seismic risk area have now been identified with all but two TAs meeting the 1 January 2020 deadline. The next deadline for TAs in the high seismic area is to identify an estimated 1,285 non-priority buildings by 1 July 2022.

### **Most TAs are confident that seismic work will be complete**

Early indications suggest that TAs were confident that owners of priority buildings in their districts will meet their individual remediation deadlines to complete all seismic work. One TA indicated that all seismic work had been completed in their district by building owners.

The next progress reporting will be in mid-2021 when 62 TAs in New Zealand's high and medium seismic risk areas will be reporting on their progress.

## 4. Background, Purpose and Methodology

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### 4.1 BACKGROUND

On 1 July 2017, a national system came into effect that introduced new provisions for managing earthquake-prone buildings in New Zealand. These provisions affect building owners, territorial authorities (TAs), engineers, building professionals and building users.

The Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016 introduced major changes to the way earthquake-prone buildings are identified and managed under the Building Act 2004. It uses knowledge learned from past earthquakes in New Zealand and overseas. The new national system for managing earthquake-prone buildings is consistent across the country and focuses on the most vulnerable buildings.

### 4.2 PURPOSE

The Building Act 2004 requires TAs to report to the Chief Executive of Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) on their progress towards identifying potential EPBs that are within their district.

TAs in the high seismic risk area are required to report every year until 2022, TAs in the medium seismic area are required to report every two years until 2027, and TAs in the low seismic risk area are required to report every three years until 2032.

This summary report informs all stakeholders about the progress that has been made by TAs (from the high and low risk seismic risk areas) towards identifying potential EPBs in their districts during the period of **1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020**. It gives MBIE an annual update and evidence in terms of:

- › how TAs have tracked in achieving their deadlines thus far
- › TAs' progress towards meeting future deadlines
- › which TAs are not tracking expected and require support

This report also provides New Zealanders with assurance that risks posed to public safety by existing buildings in the event of an earthquake are being identified and managed.

Progress at individual TA-level is not provided. TAs may choose to publish their progress, but are not required to do so.

### 4.3 METHODOLOGY

On 2 July 2020, MBIE sent 43 TAs in New Zealand's high and low seismic risk areas (refer to Section 5) to complete 2020's reporting requirements, to assess their progress on how they are tracking toward identifying potential EPBs as at 1 July 2020.

Thirty-eight TAs were in the high seismic risk area (or had districts within their TAs which were in the high seismic risk area). Five TAs were entirely in the low seismic risk area and were reporting on their progress for the first time.

TAs had six weeks to complete the progress report via an online survey. They were asked to provide information on their progress from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 on various topics such as their:

- › Amendment or replacement of their local dangerous and insanitary building policy
- › Community consultations on Unreinforced Masonry (URM) buildings and earthquake-prone buildings on busy and strategic routes, respectively.
- › Requests for engineering assessments
- › Estimation of whether all the potentially earthquake-prone priority buildings have been identified in high seismic risk area as per the 1 January 2020 deadline.
- › Level of confidence in completing seismic work before their relevant deadlines.

All 43 TAs completed the EPB progress report for 2020 during these six weeks.

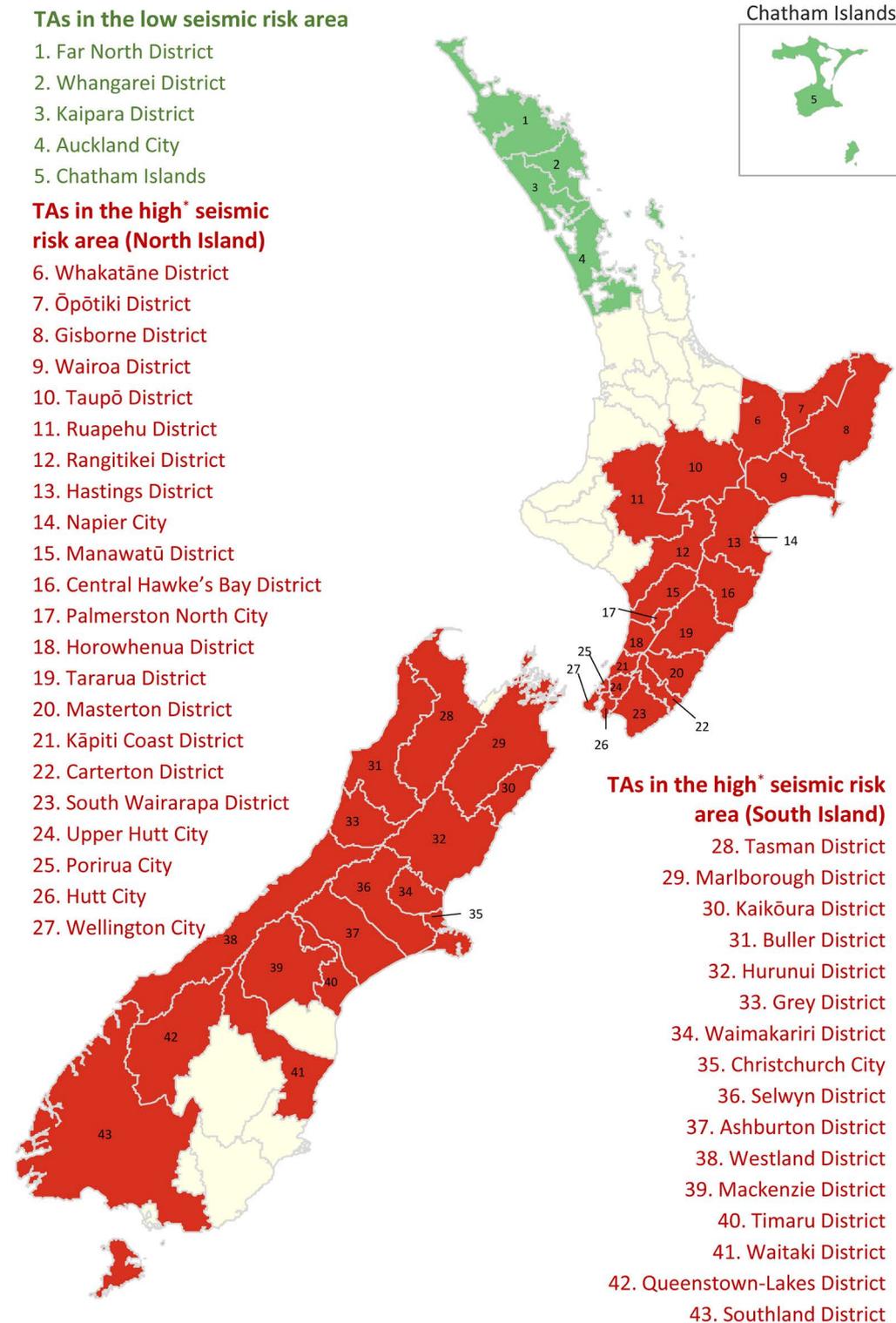
#### Disclaimer:

The findings in this report and MBIE's interpretation of the answers is based on information provided by TAs at the time of the submissions, as well as any follow-ups MBIE was able to do with Councils (where applicable).

As MBIE works with TAs regularly, site and training visits and discussions with TAs may update these answers. If this happens, these changes will be shown in the next progress report with revised figures and interpretations.

# 5. Territorial authorities required to report in 2020

Figure 1:



\*includes TAs in high-medium and high-medium-low seismic areas.

## 6. Transition from pre-2017 local policy

As at 30 June 2020, all but five TAs in the high seismic risk area had made the required policy change to remove local earthquake-prone building policy, as there is now a single national policy on earthquake-prone buildings.

From 1 July 2017, TAs are required to follow the national earthquake-prone building policy. In respect of this, they must remove references to earthquake-prone buildings from their dangerous and insanitary buildings policy “as soon as it is reasonably practicable after 1 July 2017” (refer to MBIE’s Priority Buildings Guidance).

As at 1 July 2020, 33 out of the 38 TAs (in the high seismic risk area) and two out of five TAs (in the low seismic risk area) had provided their correctly amended or replaced local dangerous and insanitary building policies, or had indicated that they have always had a separate EPB policy.

Five TAs in the high and three TAs in the low seismic risk area were still working towards amending or replacing their local dangerous and insanitary building policy.

### 6.1 UPDATING PRE-1 JULY 2017 S124 EPB NOTICES

TAs must transfer or revoke any earthquake-prone building notices issued under pre-1 July 2017 local policy, under section 124 of the Building Act 2004. TAs were asked to report on their s124 transition activity of EPB notices between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020.

Most of these pre-1 July 2017 notices have been replaced with new EPB notices or have been revoked. Refer to Table 1 which shows the activity from the last 12 months as well as the revised numbers from previous years.

As at 1 July 2019, four TAs reported that there were approximately 642 current s124 notices. In the following 12 months, approximately 166 s124 notices were reissued as priority EPB notices (by three TAs), 346 as non-priority (by two TAs) and approximately 56 s124 notices were revoked as the building had been remediated or demolished (by four TAs).

Table 1: Progress of transferring s124 notices to EPB notices

Progress of transferring s124 notices to EPB notices		
	Number of active s124 notices	Number of TAs with this figure
<b>As at 1 July 2018</b>	911	6
<b>As at 1 July 2019</b>	642 <sup>R</sup>	4 <sup>R</sup>
replaced with priority EPB notices since 1 July 2019	166	3
replaced with non-priority EPB notices since 1 July 2019	346	2
have been revoked as the building has been remediated or demolished since 1 July 2019	56	4
<b>As at 1 July 2020</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>R</sup> Revised figures as TAs were asked to report updates, if any, for the number of s124 notices they issued

## 7. Consultations to identify busy and strategic routes

Community consultations to identify busy and strategic routes in high seismic risk area was completed by 37 TAs. One TA indicated that they were undertaking further consultations on additional buildings.

### 7.1 PRIORITY BUILDINGS IDENTIFIED WITH COMMUNITY INPUT

Section 133AE of the Building Act 2004 contains the definition for priority buildings. These are certain types of buildings in the high and medium seismic risk areas that are considered to present a higher risk because of their construction, type, use or location.

Sections 7.2 and 7.3 reports on categories of priority buildings described in the Building Act 2004 and which were determined with community input. They include parts of Unreinforced Masonry (URM) buildings that could fall in an earthquake onto certain thoroughfares, with sufficient vehicular or pedestrian traffic (Section 7.2), and buildings that could collapse and impede strategic transport routes (Section 7.3).

Section 9.2 in this report reports on the *other* category of priority buildings which includes certain hospitals, emergency and education buildings.

### 7.2 URMS ON BUSY ROUTES

Territorial authorities that are in the high or medium seismic risk areas have been using special consultative procedures (as per section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002), to work with the public in their regions to prioritise the identification and remediation of potentially earthquake-prone buildings that:

- › are on routes which are busy due to higher vehicle and pedestrian use (known as 'busy routes') and;
- › include parts of URM buildings which could fall during an earthquake on these busy routes and hence warrant its prioritisation.

In the 12 months from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, six additional TAs indicated that consultations to identify busy routes were completed, bringing the total number of TAs to 26 (refer to Table 2).

One TA indicated that they were undertaking further consultations on additional buildings (which they were previously unaware of), to determine if they have URM structures. Hence, this may potentially result in further buildings being profiled as potentially priority earthquake-prone.

*Table 2: Progress on special consultations for busy routes for the past 3 years*

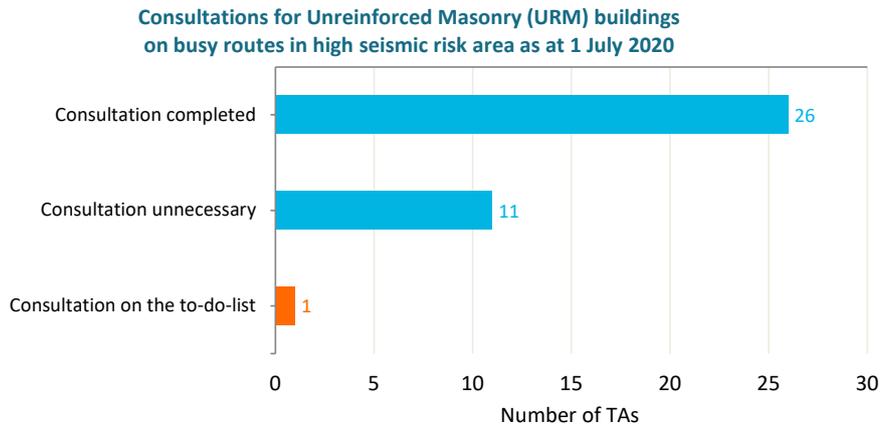
Status of special consultations for busy routes as reported by TAs from 2018 to 2020 in high seismic risk areas			
	2018	2019	2020
Completed and documented	6	20	26
Unnecessary	3	9	11
Underway, planned or on the to-do list	29	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>

### 7.2.1 TAs THAT DO NOT REQUIRE CONSULTATIONS FOR URM BUILDINGS ON BUSY ROUTES

Several TAs in the high seismic risk area have not needed to do community consultations. This was due to there being no reasonable prospect of any thoroughfares with high vehicle or pedestrian traffic usage, onto which parts of a URM building could fall during an earthquake.

By 2020, 26 TAs had already completed their consultations (refer to Figure 2). Two additional TAs reported that consultations were unnecessary for their districts, bringing the total to 11 in the unnecessary category. Only one TA is still working towards having theirs completed.

Figure 2:



**7.3 EPBS ON STRATEGIC ROUTES**

Territorial authorities in the high and medium seismic risk areas also had discretion to consider whether there were potentially earthquake-prone buildings in the district which could impede a strategic transport route.

In the 12 months from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, three additional TAs indicated that consultations to identify potential EPBs that could impede strategic routes had been completed, bringing the total to 16 (refer to Table 3).

Table 3: Progress on special consultations for strategic routes for the past 3 years

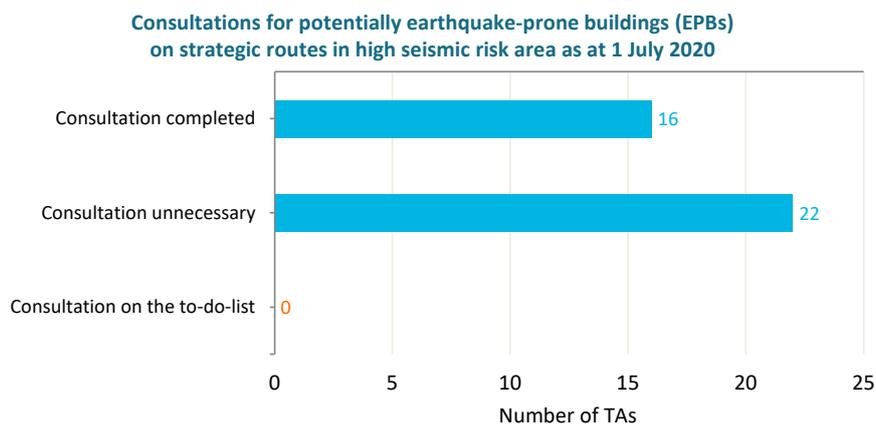
Status of consultations for strategic routes as reported by TAs from 2018 to 2020 in high seismic risk areas			
	2018	2019	2020
Completed and documented	2	13	16
Unnecessary	15	19	22
Underway, planned or on the to-do list	21	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>

**7.3.1 TAS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE CONSULTATIONS FOR EPBS ON STRATEGIC ROUTES**

By 2020, 16 TAs had already completed their consultations. Three additional TAs indicated that consultations were unnecessary for their districts, bringing the total to 22 in the unnecessary category

(refer to Figure 3). More than half of TAs were in this category due to a combination of there not being any buildings that could impede a strategic route, or TAs simply using the option not to consult as it is within their discretion.

Figure 3:



## 8. Progress with engineering assessment requests

During the reporting period of 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, a total of 420 letters were sent by TAs to owners of priority buildings and 586 to owners of non-priority buildings, advising them that their building is potentially earthquake-prone and hence requiring an engineering assessment.

Identification of potential EPB is formalised when the TA sends a letter to the building owner to notify them that their building is potentially earthquake-prone. Building owners are required to contact an engineer (with the relevant skills and experience) to obtain an engineering assessment and provide this assessment to their TA within 12 months (along with any other information), or request an extension of up to 12 months.

The number of letters that TAs issue to building owners gives a reliable estimate, when considering how many buildings have been deemed potentially earthquake-prone in a given time period.

### 8.1 LETTERS ISSUED TO BUILDING OWNERS OF PRIORITY BUILDINGS IN HIGH SEISMIC AREA

Table 4 outlines the number of letters, requesting engineering assessments in the 12 months prior to 30 June 2020, which were sent by TAs to building owners of priority buildings.

During the 2020 reporting period (from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020), there was an increase in the number of letters sent, advising priority building owners that their buildings were potentially earthquake-prone.

A total of 420 letters were sent across all four building categories. This increase was expected as the deadline to identify all potentially priority EPBs was 1 January 2020.

Table 4: Letters sent to owners of priority buildings in high seismic area

Number of letters sent out by TAs to owners of priority buildings requesting engineering assessments between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020			
Building profile category	2018	2019	2020
A. Unreinforced masonry buildings	110	135	283
B. Pre-1976 buildings with 3 or more storeys, or 12 or more metres in height above the lowest ground level (and not URM)	6	1	23
C. Pre-1935 buildings that are one or two storeys (and not URM)	68	1	52
Other basis for identifying as outlined in the EPB methodology	6	15	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>420</b>

## 8.2 LETTERS ISSUED TO BUILDING OWNERS OF NON-PRIORITY BUILDINGS IN HIGH SEISMIC AREA

The reporting period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 also saw an increase in the number of letters issued to owners of non-priority buildings (advising them that their building is potentially earthquake-prone.

Five hundred and eighty-six letters were sent to building owners across all four building profile categories (refer to Table 5). The letters to owners of non-priority buildings will continue to be issued for two more reporting years, as the deadline to identify all non-priority potential EPBs is 1 July 2022.

*Table 5: Letters sent to owners of non-priority ('other') buildings in high seismic area*

Number of letters sent out by TAs to owners of non-priority buildings requesting engineering assessments between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020			
Building profile category	2018	2019	2020
A. Unreinforced masonry buildings	40	137	196
B. Pre-1976 buildings with 3 or more storeys, or 12 or more metres in height above the lowest ground level (and not URM)	74	40	36
C. Pre-1935 buildings that are one or two storeys (and not URM)	60	76	70
Other basis for identifying as outlined in the EPB methodology	119	204	284
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>586</b>

## 8.3 LETTERS ISSUED TO BUILDING OWNERS IN LOW SEISMIC RISK AREA

The five TAs in the low seismic risk area all indicated that they had not sent out any letters to building owners as of 1 July 2020.

## 9. Estimation of the number of buildings to be identified

TAs in the high seismic risk area had identified all priority buildings<sup>1</sup>. Their next deadline is to identify an estimated 1,285 non-priority buildings by 1 July 2022.

### 9.1 PRIORITY BUILDINGS – HIGH SEISMIC RISK AREA

Territorial authorities in the high seismic risk area had two and a half years to identify all potentially priority EPBs in their districts, all of which have now been identified<sup>1</sup>.

Two TAs which initially missed the statutory deadline of 1st January 2020 indicated that they have now completed their identification of potentially priority EPBs as at 30 June 2020. One of these TA reported that they were reconsidering doing further consultations with the public to validate busy routes and thoroughfares, which may possibly result in more potentially priority EPBs for that particular TA.

The next deadline for the 38 TAs in the high seismic risk area is to identify all potentially non-priority EPBs ('other' buildings) by 1 July 2022.

During the 6 week reporting period in July/August 2020, TAs were also asked to provide an estimate for the total number of buildings in their districts which fit the earthquake-prone profile according to the EPB methodology, but had not yet been identified as being potentially earthquake-prone.

As the deadline to identify all potentially non-priority EPBs is only less than two years away, a number of TAs have been working towards achieving this, with the majority of them providing an *estimate* of their progress. This estimate provides MBIE with a rough indication of how many more potentially non-priority ('other') EPBs exist in the high seismic risk area still need to be identified.

As of 1 July 2020, TAs reported that an estimated 1,285 potentially non-priority EPBs that exist within their districts that still needed to be identified (refer to Table 6). These estimates were provided by a total of 35 out of the 38 TAs in the high seismic risk area.

Table 6: Estimate of total number of potential EPBs yet to be identified

Estimated number of priority and non-priority EPBs to be identified in the high seismic risk area		
	2019	2020
Priority buildings (by 1 Jan 2020)	694	all identified <sup>1</sup>
Non-priority ('other') buildings (by 1 July 2022)	2,076	1,285 <sup>2</sup>

### 9.2 PRIORITY BUILDINGS – EDUCATION, MEDICAL AND EMERGENCY BUILDINGS

This section reports on the second broad category of priority buildings prescribed in the Building Act 2004, which include certain hospitals, emergency and education buildings.

Out of the 38 TAs in the high seismic risk area, 36 met the statutory deadline to identify all potentially priority earthquake-prone education, medical and emergency buildings by 1 January 2020. The remaining two TAs managed to get all buildings identified by the time they reported on their progress in mid-2020.

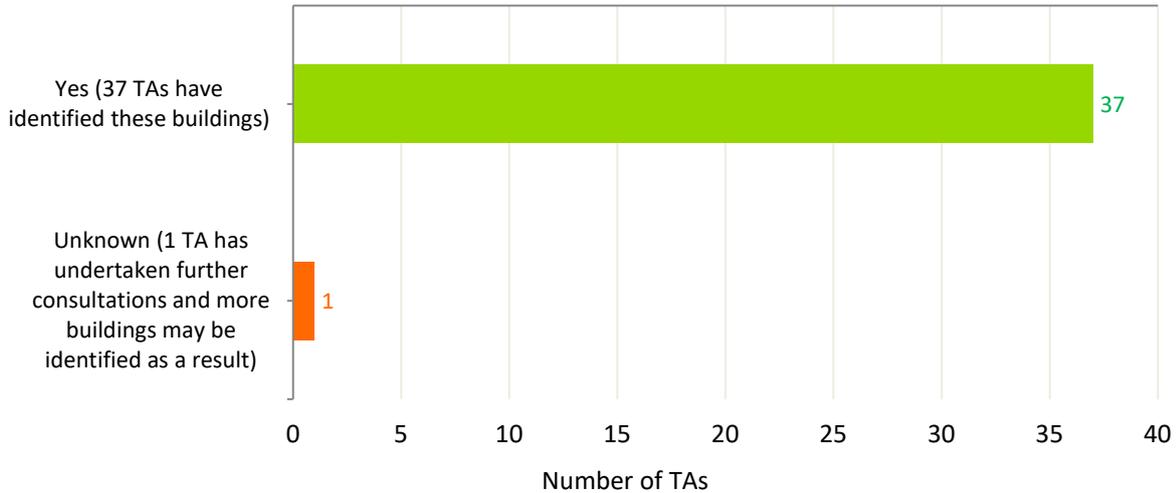
1 All potentially priority EPBs have been identified in the high seismic risk area, however, one TA is undertaking further consultations which may result in more potentially priority EPBs.  
2 As expected, not all TAs were able to provide an estimate, as they would be in the middle of doing assessments, going out and profiling buildings, using the EPB methodology etc., before they come up with an estimate to report.

However, as reported in Section 7.2, one of these two TAs had indicated that they were considering undertaking more community consultation after 1 January 2020, and due to this, more buildings may get identified (refer to Figure 4). These potentially

priority EPBs may be education, medical or emergency buildings but this cannot be determined until the TA fully completes their consultations and report on their progress in mid-2021.

Figure 4:

**Identification of all potentially priority earthquake-prone education, medical and emergency buildings in the high seismic risk area as at 1 July 2020**



**9.3 NON-PRIORITY ('OTHER') BUILDINGS – LOW SEISMIC RISK AREA**

There are five TAs in New Zealand’s low seismic risk area, and 2020 was the first time that they were reporting on their progress on identifying potential EPBs. All potential EPBs in the low seismic area are non-priority buildings.

Although the deadline for these 5 TAs (to identify all potentially non-priority EPBs) is 1 July 2032, two TAs had already provided an initial estimate of how many potential EPBs there were in their districts. These TAs estimated that there were 222 potential EPBs that were yet to be identified.

# 10. Confidence in completing seismic work by remediation deadlines

**Most TAs are confident that building owners will meet their individual remediation deadlines to complete all seismic work.**

Section 133AM of the Building Act 2004 sets out deadlines for building owners to complete seismic work for buildings that are deemed earthquake-prone. It states that owners of a building (or part of a building) that has been issued with an EPB notice must complete seismic work before their individualised remediation deadlines.

The timeframe given to building owners to carry out seismic work varies for different types of buildings (i.e., priority and non-priority EPBs) as well as for different seismic risk areas. For example, a priority building in a high seismic risk area would require remediation within seven and a half years, whereas, a non-priority building in a low seismic risk area would require remediation within 35 years from the EPB notice issue date.

During the 2020 EPB progress reporting period, TAs were asked how confident they were that building owners in their district would have no outstanding seismic work left by their issued remediation deadlines. Although, progress on the remediation work for EPBs is out of the scope of this report, TAs' responses provide MBIE with an early indication on how:

- › building owners are tracking in completing this work within their issued remediation deadlines (based on when the EPB notice was issued to them)

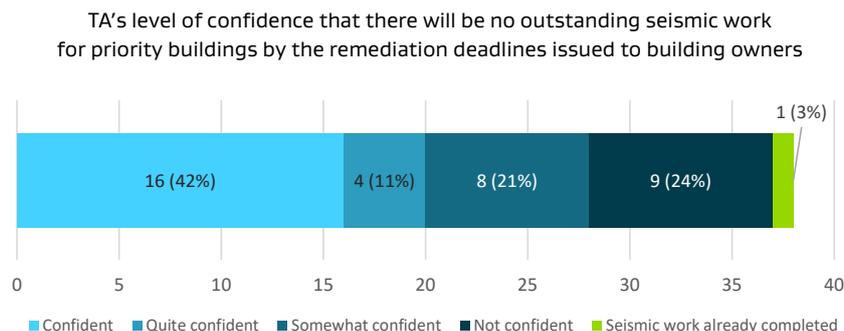
- › confident TAs are about remediation work to be carried out by building owners.

### 10.1 SEISMIC WORK FOR PRIORITY EPBS IN HIGH SEISMIC RISK AREAS

As reported in Section 9.1, all priority buildings across 38 TAs in New Zealand's high seismic risk areas had all been identified. Those which had been deemed earthquake-prone had either been issued with EPB notices, or were in the process of getting notices issued. These priority EPBs now have seven and a half years to complete their seismic work from their EPB notice issue date, with deadlines coming up as early as 2025 for some priority EPBs.

Figure 5 shows that more than half the TAs (20 TAs or 53%) were either 'confident' or 'quite confident' that there would be no outstanding seismic work on priority buildings in their districts by their remediation deadlines. One TA indicated that all seismic work had already been completed by owners of EPBs in their district.

Figure 5:



# 11. Conclusion and next steps

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## 11.1 CONCLUSION

New Zealand is extremely prone to seismic activity and buildings play a vital role in ensuring that people are safe and property is protected during an earthquake.

During the 2020 reporting period, the 43 TAs showed promising progress in identifying potential EPBs and meeting the legislative deadlines. The key highlights of their progress is as follows:

### 1. Transition to the national EPB management system is mostly complete

Thirty-three out of 38 TAs in the high seismic risk area provided their correctly amended or replaced local dangerous and insanitary building policies, or had indicated that they always had a separate EPB policy. During the 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 reporting period, an estimated 568 s124 notices were either replaced with EPB notices or getting revoked, with only one TA reporting that they still had s124 active notices left.

### 2. The majority have completed their consultations on busy and strategic routes

Thirty-seven out of 38 TAs (in the high seismic risk area) had completed public consultations to identify busy routes onto which parts of URM buildings could fall. One TA indicated that they were undertaking further consultations. All of these 38 TAs had also completed consultations to identify potential EPBs that could impede strategic routes.

### 3. Most met their deadline to identify potentially priority EPBs

Two TAs missed the first statutory deadline of 1 January 2020 to identify all potentially-priority EPBs. However, since then, both TAs reported in July 2020 that they had identified all potentially priority EPBs. One of these TAs is now undertaking further consultations, and so this may result in more potentially priority EPBs that may get identified.

### 4. Letters have been getting issued to building owners requesting engineering assessments

During the 2020 reporting period, 420 letters were sent by TAs to owners of priority buildings and 586 letters sent to owners of non-priority buildings (notifying them that their buildings are potentially earthquake-prone, and hence, requesting engineering assessments).

### 5. TAs are confident that seismic work will be completed by priority building owners

Most TAs are confident that building owners in their districts will meet their individual remediation deadlines to complete all seismic work.

## 11.2 NEXT STEPS

Sixty-two TAs in New Zealand's high and medium seismic risk area will be reporting on their progress in mid-2021. Thirty-eight TAs in the high and 24 TAs in the medium seismic risk area both have a deadline of 1 July 2022 to identify all non-priority and priority buildings in their districts respectively.

MBIE will be able to use the data from the upcoming 2021 reporting period to identify TAs that may require assistance and/or may be at risk of missing their statutory deadline in 2022. This will allow MBIE to respond to those at-risk TAs and provide support to ensure that they meet their legislative requirements.

## 12. Further information

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The following pages on the Buildings Performance website provide further information:

1. **Managing earthquake-prone buildings**
2. **MBIE's guidance on priority buildings**
3. **Progress toward identifying potentially earthquake-prone buildings 2019**
4. **Progress toward identifying potentially earthquake-prone buildings 2018**
5. **Online register for earthquake-prone buildings (EPB register)**

More information may also be found on individual TAs' websites.

12.2 TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES AND SEISMIC RISK AREAS AS DEFINED IN THE BUILDING ACT 2004

Figure 6: This figure is based on Figures 3.3 and 3.4 from NZS 1170.5:2004 and is used with permission from Standards New Zealand, on behalf of the New Zealand Standards Executive, under copyright licence LN001239.

