

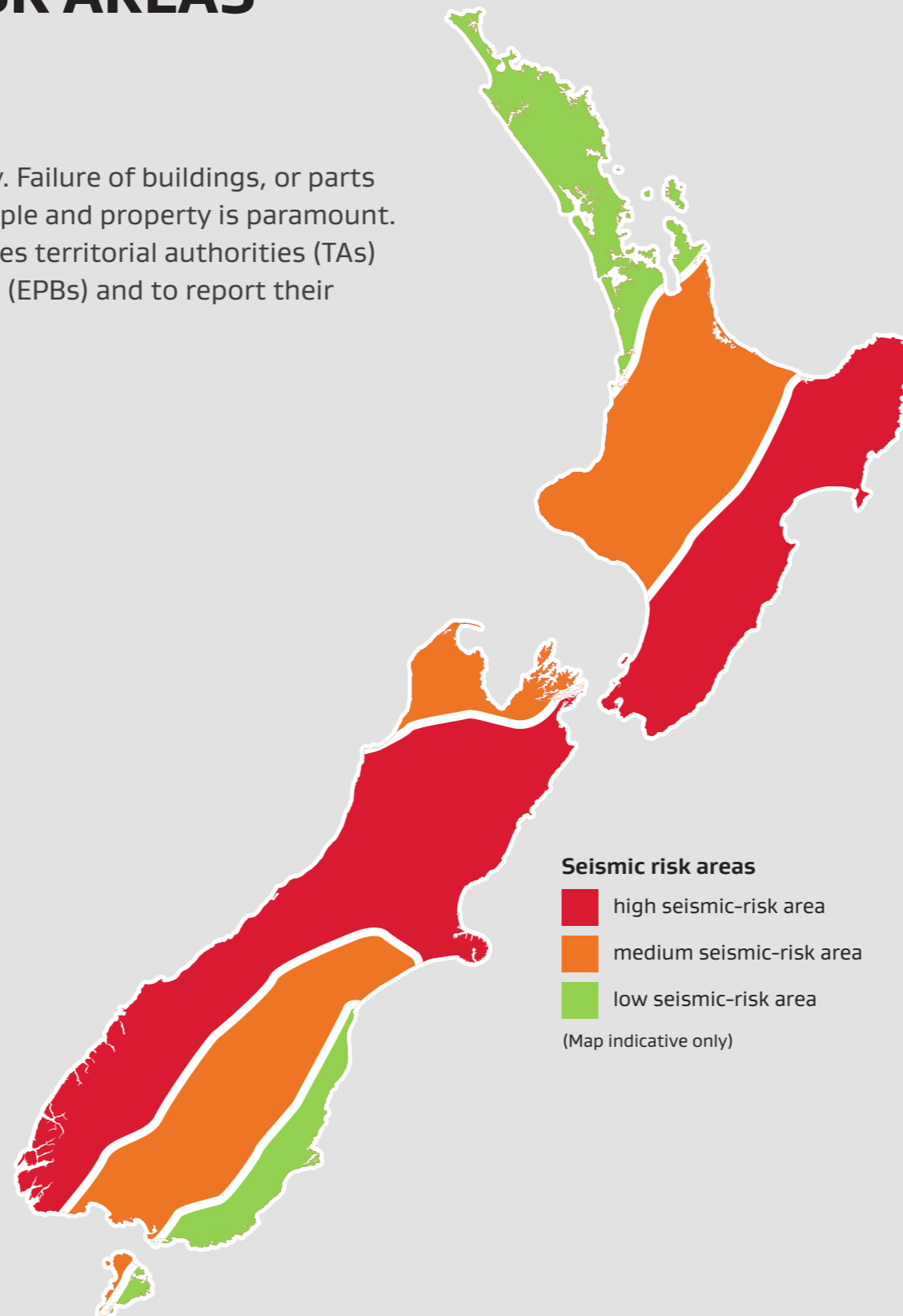
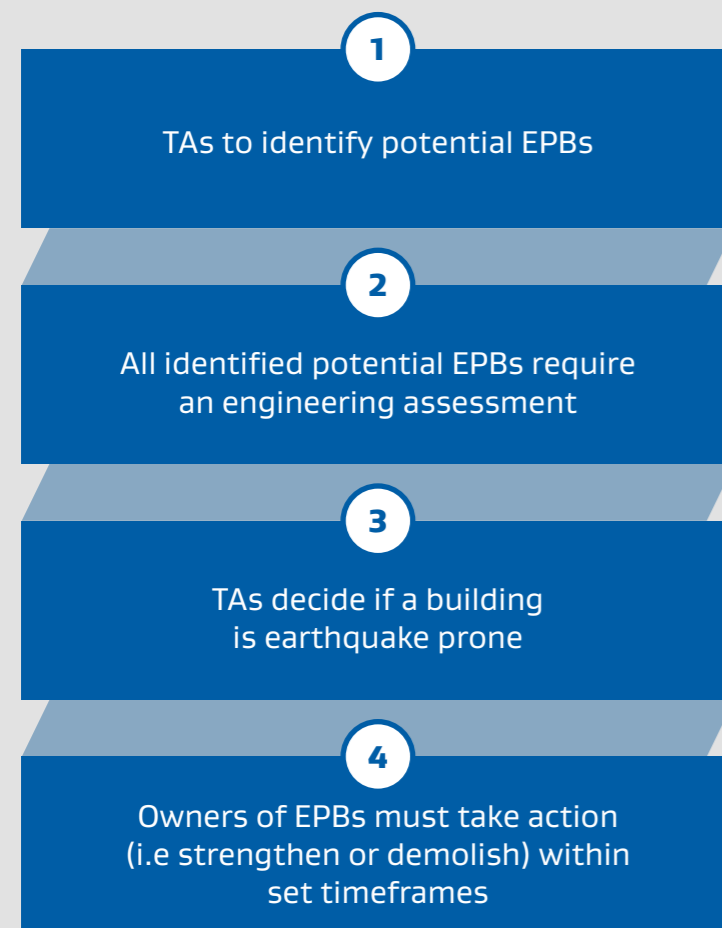
IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL EPBs IN HIGH AND LOW SEISMIC-RISK AREAS

BUILDING PERFORMANCE

30 June 2020

New Zealand is extremely prone to seismic activity. Failure of buildings, or parts of buildings, can endanger lives. Protection of people and property is paramount. The Building Act 2004, as amended in 2016, requires territorial authorities (TAs) to identify potentially earthquake-prone buildings (EPBs) and to report their progress on a set schedule to MBIE.

KEY STEPS



38

TAs manage buildings in the high seismic-risk area

38

have identified all potential priority EPBs

694

potential priority EPBs identified in the last 12 months

1,285

estimated potential non-priority EPBs to be identified by 1 July 2022

5

TAs manage buildings in the low seismic-risk area

2

TAs have started identifying non-priority buildings

0

priority buildings exist in the low seismic-risk area

222

estimated potential non-priority EPBs to be identified by 1 July 2032



1 JULY 2019
TAs report on high and medium seismic-risk areas

1 JANUARY 2020
TAs identify all potentially priority EPBs in high seismic-risk areas

1 JULY 2020
TAs report on high and low seismic-risk areas

1 JULY 2021
TAs report on high and medium seismic-risk areas

1 JULY 2022
TAs identify all potential non-priority EPBs in high seismic-risk areas

1 JULY 2022
TAs identify all potential priority EPBs in medium seismic-risk areas

1 JULY 2022
TAs report on high seismic-risk areas