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RAY WHITE NOW

THE ELECTION ISSUE

OCTOBER

2026

PROUDLY PRESENTING NEW ZEALAND PROPERTY MARKET INSIGHTS IN REAL TIME

FEATURED PROPERTY
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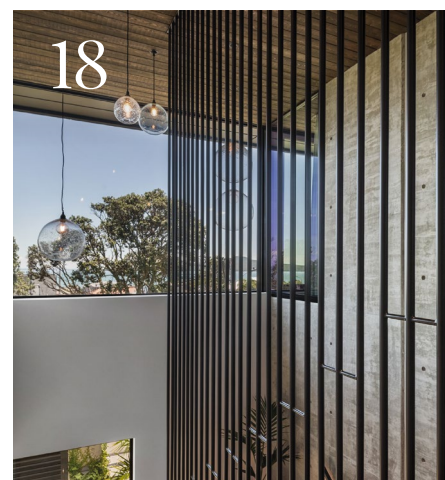
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Message from our chief executive

The approaching general election invites us to imagine that everything is about to change. For residential property, however, the more likely outcome is less dramatic: whichever parties form the next government, the market will still be shaped by household incomes, borrowing costs, housing supply and confidence.

Policy, tax settings, rental regulation, infrastructure funding and planning rules all influence decisions. Yet, tight public finances and the realities of coalition governance leave limited room for sweeping reform.

After the votes are counted, much of the present landscape may remain intact.

Whatever the result, we know a market cannot wait indefinitely for perfect certainty, although signs suggest that conditions are beginning to turn in its favour.

The economy grew 0.20 per cent this June quarter, slightly ahead of expectations, while annual growth reached 2.60 per cent following an upward revision to the March result. Construction made the largest contribution, supported by manufacturing, wholesaling, information and telecommunications.

That is encouraging, but hardly exuberant. Household spending was almost flat, and disposable income per person declined as import prices rose faster than export prices. New Zealand is growing again, but many households don't feel wealthier.

Housing reflects that tension. Population growth is strengthening; confidence is improving, and expectations for future price growth are becoming more positive. At the same time, borrowing costs are edging higher, rental growth has slowed, and insurance remains expensive.

The Official Cash Rate has risen to 2.75 per cent, although it remains below the Reserve Bank's estimated neutral range – the point at which interest rates are neither stimulating nor restraining the economy – to be between three and 3.50 per cent. The path to year-end will depend heavily on inflation and global energy prices.

Broadly speaking, this is not the backdrop for easy housing gains. It is one in which buyers can take a measured approach, sellers compete for attention, and investors observe conservative assumptions about rent, finance and operating costs. Quality, cash flow and due diligence matter more when momentum is modest.

November's election may adjust the rules around the edges, but it is unlikely to change the basic equation. People will still form households, move for work, outgrow homes, release equity and seek more suitable places to live.

So, perhaps the most useful election strategy is also the simplest: understand the policies, prepare for several outcomes – and get on with life.

Attractive opportunities rarely wait for sweeping confidence, and by the time recovery is obvious, they are usually attracting company.

Thanks for reading. Please enjoy our 95th edition of Ray White Now.

Regards,



DANIEL COULSON
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
RAY WHITE NEW ZEALAND

WHY SELL NOW?



DANIEL COULSON
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
RAY WHITE NEW ZEALAND



General elections have a habit of making property decisions feel more complicated than they are, says Daniel Coulson, Ray White New Zealand Chief Executive.

Tax proposals, housing announcements and changing polls can encourage homeowners to believe the market will look fundamentally different once the votes are counted. Some then delay selling, expecting November to deliver certainty – or a better price.

However, elections tend to influence confidence and the timing of decisions more than the underlying reasons people transact.

“An election may cause buyers and sellers to pause, but it doesn’t suspend the market,” he says.

“Employment, finance, household formation and the availability of suitable property continue to drive decisions, regardless of what is happening on the campaign trail.

ELECTIONS INFLUENCE TIMING MORE THAN MOTIVATION

The 2023 election illustrates this point. Housing activity was already subdued following a sharp decline in prices and sales volumes, leaving little evidence of a separate election-driven slowdown.

Conversely, the unusually active 2020 election period was shaped less by politics than by record-low interest rates and the wider post-lockdown housing surge.

The lesson is that elections do not affect property in isolation. Their influence depends on market conditions, the policies under debate, and how likely those proposals are to become law.

For sellers, this is a critical distinction. Waiting until after polling day may remove one uncertainty, but it doesn’t guarantee stronger prices, cheaper finance or more buyer attention.

HOUSING POLICY DRIVES DECISIONS

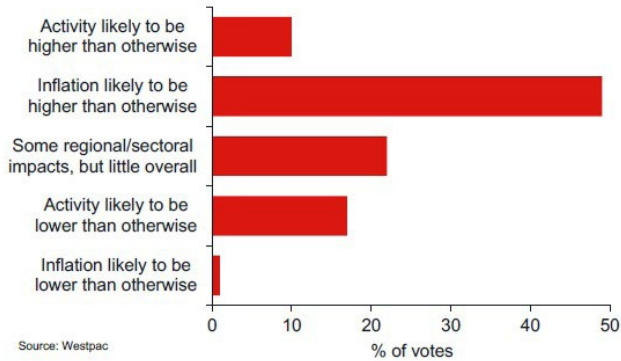
Property is an important dividing line in this year’s election.

The National Party, ACT and New Zealand First broadly support the existing treatment of residential investment, including interest deductibility, and oppose a comprehensive capital gains tax. ACT places greater emphasis on property rights and removing development barriers, while New Zealand First appears focused on increasing home ownership rates and reducing the hurdles facing first-home buyers.

The Labour Party has proposed a capital gains tax on future gains from residential investment and commercial property, while its natural governing partner the Green Party proposes removing interest deductibility, extending the bright-line test and introducing wealth and inheritance taxes.

Te Pāti Māori favours greater investment in public, affordable and whānau housing, alongside measures intended to discourage property speculation and land banking. The Opportunity Party meanwhile is proposing the largest structural change: an annual land-value tax which includes owner-occupied homes.

What would be the main impact of a change in Government on activity and inflation in 2027?



Source: Westpac, RBNZ Pulse Survey

These policies could materially affect specific groups, especially investors, developers and owners of higher-value land.

However, New Zealand's MMP system means party policies are starting positions. Coalition negotiations, fiscal constraints and implementation challenges can substantially change what eventually becomes law.

"For homeowners, the election result is unlikely to transform the value of their assets overnight," Coulson says. "It may affect confidence and the composition of demand, but the market's underlying drivers will prevail."

THE HOUSING MARKET IS IN BETTER SHAPE

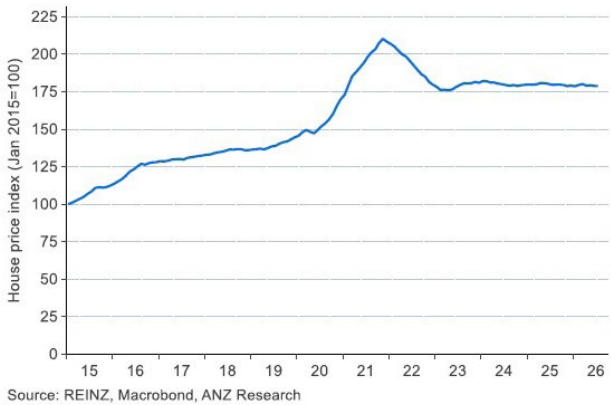
The residential market enters this election on a firmer footing than in 2023.

Then, house prices had fallen sharply from their peak and rising mortgage lending rates were rapidly reducing borrowing capacity.

Today, prices are broadly stable, and the economy is expanding again.

Population growth has strengthened, expectations for future house-price growth are becoming more positive, and construction contributed strongly to the latest GDP gain.

The recovery remains measured. Inflation, insurance and household outgoings continue to add pressure, while higher global bond yields could keep fixed borrowing costs elevated.



Yet, a gradual recovery may create healthier conditions than another rapid upswing.

“Buyers aren’t relying on rapid inflation to justify a purchase,” Coulson says. “They are assessing value carefully, but they will act when the property, price and timing align.”

WHY SELL BEFORE THE ELECTION?

This year’s November 7 election falls late in the traditional spring property season. Some homeowners may bring campaigns forward, while others could delay selling until after the election, Christmas and the summer holidays.

That creates a potential advantage for prepared sellers.

Listing before a possible post-election rise in stock allows a property to reach buyers when fewer competing homes may be available. Stable prices can also make selling and buying in the same market easier to assess, because the gap between the two transactions is less likely to move dramatically.

Waiting introduces different risks. Mortgage rates may rise, the next home may sell, or an influx of listings may divide buyer attention. Political clarity will not necessarily improve an individual owner’s position.

“This is not about rushing a home to market,” Coulson says. “It is about recognising that today’s conditions are visible: prices stable, buyers are selective but active, and the outlook is improving.”

The 2026 general election may interrupt the market’s rhythm, but it is unlikely to determine its direction.

“The 2026 general election may interrupt the market’s rhythm, but it is unlikely to determine its direction.”

Daniel Coulson, Ray White New Zealand Chief Executive

For homeowners already considering a sale, the more useful question is not what might change after November, but whether waiting will truly deliver a better result.





What's behind the *property market pullback?*



ATOM GO TIAN
ECONOMIST, RAY WHITE GROUP

New Zealand's transaction volumes in the 12 months to August fell by 0.30 per cent, says Atom Go Tian, Ray White Group Economist.

The decline is modest, but significant: it is the first negative annual reading since the housing market settled into its post-pandemic rhythm. More revealing than the figure itself is its direction, with sales momentum weakening steadily since early 2026.

This raises a question: is New Zealand entering its sixth major downturn since 2007?

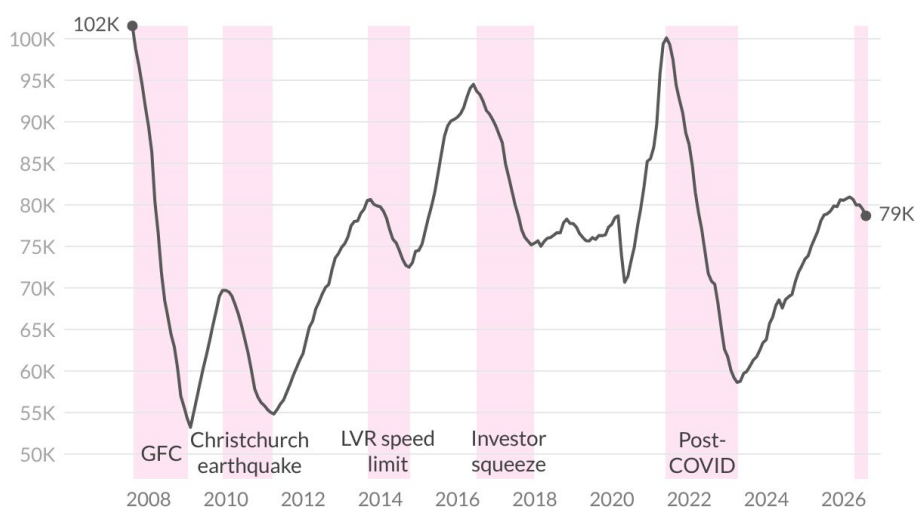
Against the arc of the past two decades, a pullback isn't surprising. Sales naturally soften after a long run of growth, which New Zealand has experienced.

From 2022 to 2026, 12-month transaction volumes rose from a post-Covid low of 58,000 to a high of 80,000 earlier this year.

What makes the slowdown unusual is where it started. The market entered 2026 without the excesses that typically precede a correction: annual sales had recovered to 80,000, still modest by historical standards, while prices had been broadly flat for four years. Activity is therefore weakening before the recovery has fully established itself.

A brief history of New Zealand's biggest downturns

12 month rolling sales volume



Source: REINZ, Ray White Economics



Markets don't need to come from a high to fall. The root of any downturn comes from a shock to the system, whether that shock comes from credit, policy or an external event.

Four of the five past downturns- the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, 2013 loan-to-value ratio restrictions, 2017 investor squeeze, and the 2022 COVID bust- were driven by credit tightening or policy shifts, while the 2011 downturn after the Christchurch earthquake was an outlier driven by natural disaster.

What's pulling sales back today is a mixture of factors that have defined 2026: a global oil shock raising inflation and interest rates, a fragile economy with rising unemployment, and an election threatening change to tax and policy.

None of these would look sharp enough on its own to explain a downturn.

Together, they've been enough to shift buyer sentiment and force a pullback, just as the economy looked to regain its footing.

While the approaching election may release some of the decisions currently held in suspense, it won't necessarily resolve the forces weighing on the market. More decisive signals will come from inflation, borrowing costs, and employment.

If those pressures ease, today's decline may prove another temporary interruption to the recovery. If they persist, the market will enter its next phase with less momentum, and far less room for another shock.



A considered market, *An active audience*



TREENA DRINNAN
CHIEF AGENCY OFFICER
RAY WHITE NEW ZEALAND

Spring has arrived presenting a mixed picture. National sales activity has softened, yet buyer interest remains evident and individual properties continue to attract competition, says Treena Drinnan, Ray White New Zealand Chief Agency Officer.

Much of this edition focuses on the approaching general election - an understandable consideration for anyone contemplating a move. Yet, across our network, we continue to see buyers and sellers acting primarily on personal circumstances rather than political developments.

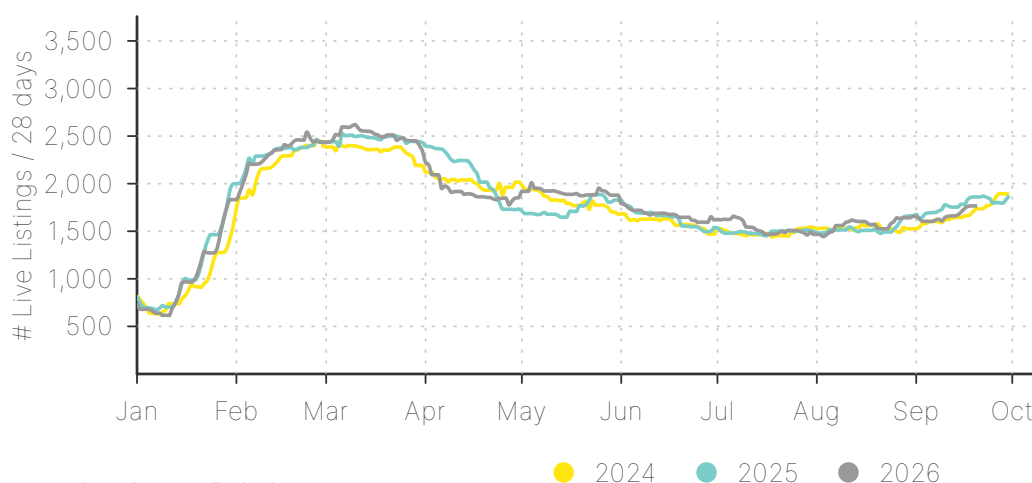
Across Ray White New Zealand, our latest figures show a strong audience still engaging with property. That is encouraging in an environment where households are considering their next move carefully. Interest hasn't disappeared, but acting on it takes confidence in the particular opportunity rather than confidence in the market as a whole.

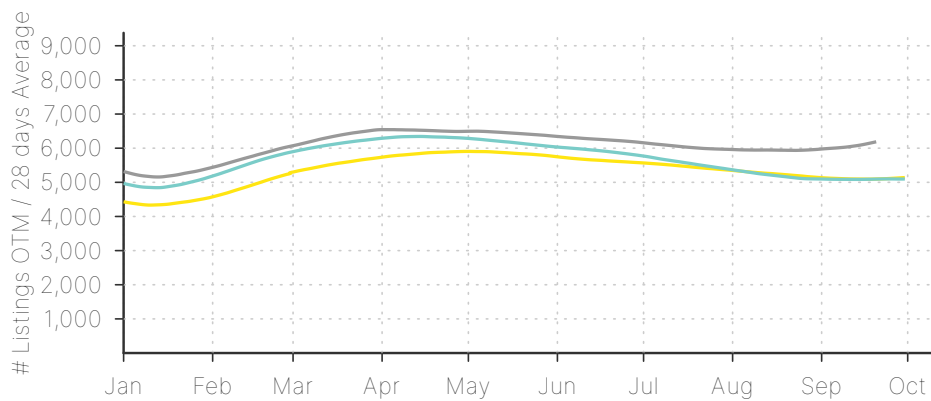
That distinction helps explain why a more cautious national outlook can sit alongside successful local results. People can be unsure about the wider economy and still be clear about the home they need, the move they want to make or an opportunity that suits their circumstances.

CHOICE, AND STOCK THAT IS MOVING

From 24 August to 20 September, our network recorded 6,187 listings on market, up 21.46 per cent from the same period last year.

Live listings were 1,766, down 5.05 per cent.





Source: Ray White New Zealand

● 2024 ● 2025 ● 2026

Those figures are worth reading together.

Considerably more property is coming to market, yet the volume sitting unsold is lower than it was a year ago. Stock is being absorbed rather than accumulating, which is not what a stalling market looks like.

For buyers, that choice is real, and the assessment extends beyond price to how a property will work for them over time, including its location, condition and ongoing ownership costs.

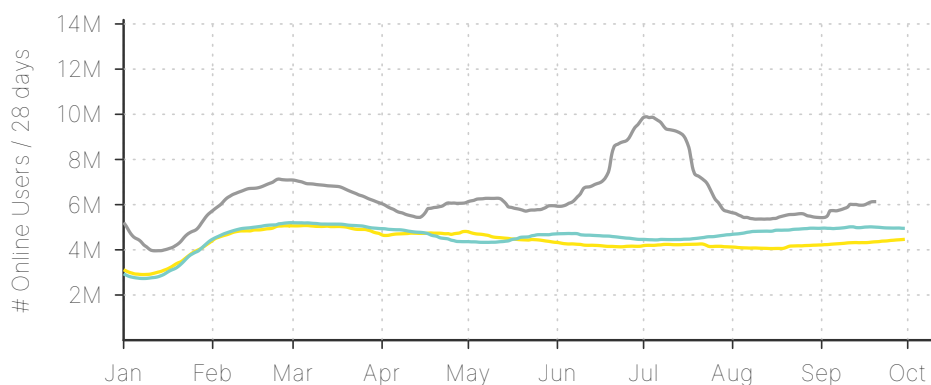
For sellers, those comparisons shape the response to their home. Buyers may appreciate a property's qualities while still weighing it against

another option. Understanding that competition matters when setting expectations and when reading feedback during a campaign.

The balance will differ by neighbourhood and price range. A buyer with several suitable options may take more time, while someone seeking a particular type of home may find their choices limited. Broad market commentary can't capture those differences.

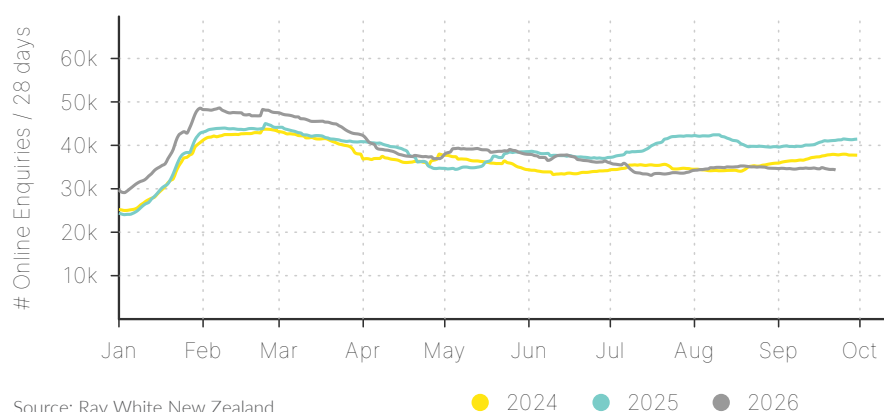
AN AUDIENCE STILL ENGAGED

During the same four-week period, 6.132 million people engaged with Ray White's online platforms, an increase of 22.59 per cent year on year.



Source: Ray White New Zealand

● 2024 ● 2025 ● 2026



That level of engagement is a useful counterpoint to the more cautious commentary. Behind that audience are people at different stages of their plans. Some are testing what their budget might achieve or exploring a different location. Others are actively searching and ready to move when the right home becomes available.

For sellers, reaching those buyers matters, and so does giving them the information and confidence to take the next step. For buyers, time spent researching builds a clearer sense of value and makes a suitable opportunity easier to recognise when it appears.

Bringing those two positions together is the practical work of a campaign. Buyers need confidence in what they are purchasing, and sellers need a realistic understanding of what the market is prepared to offer. When those expectations align, a transaction can proceed without waiting on a broader upswing.

CONFIDENCE AT A LOCAL LEVEL

Providing confidence that sound property decisions do not depend on certainty about the wider market, but on a clear understanding of personal circumstances and the choices available.

For someone selling and buying again, that means considering both sides of the move. For a first-home buyer, it may mean finding a home that meets their needs within a sustainable budget. The right outcome is different for every household.

Our local Ray White offices bring the knowledge that puts those decisions in context. Recent sales, competing properties and conversations with active buyers give a far more specific picture than national averages.

November will settle some questions and leave others open. Either way, the market will still be made up of individual decisions, made for individual reasons. For anyone considering their next move, a conversation with their local Ray White office is a useful place to begin.





Spring competition *gathers momentum*



SAM STEELE
HEAD AUCTIONEER
RAY WHITE NEW ZEALAND

Spring marks a natural turning point in the New Zealand property market, and the latest auction results across our Ray White network suggest that buyer engagement and market confidence continue to build, says Sam Steele, Ray White New Zealand Head Auctioneer.

While property markets are typically assessed through price movements and broader economic indicators, auctions provide a valuable real-time measure of market sentiment. They reveal not only where buyers are looking, but where they are prepared to compete and transact.

August delivered a strong month of auction activity nationally, with 323 auctions conducted and a 54.50 per cent success rate.

The result continues the positive momentum seen throughout the year, with auction success rates steadily strengthening as buyer confidence returns.

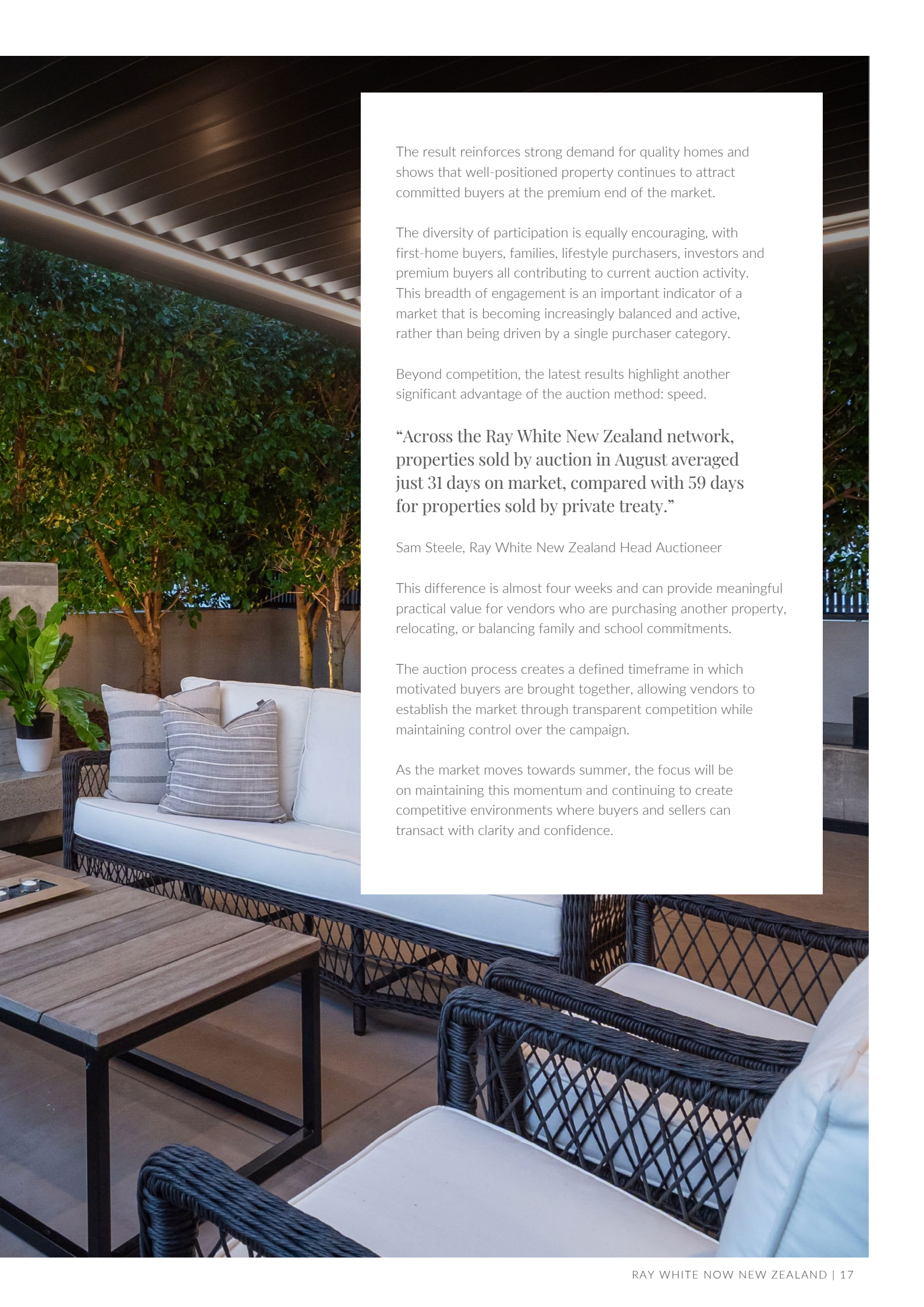
Buyer participation remained healthy, with an average of 2.40 registered bidders per auction. Notably, several auctions attracted more than 15 registered bidders.

These participation levels clearly indicate that genuine buyer engagement continues to build. While purchasers remain considered and selective, quality properties that are well presented and appropriately positioned are attracting strong competition.

The depth of demand is being reflected across a broad range of the market.

In August, 50 per cent of properties sold at auction transacted for less than \$1 million, with a further 41 per cent selling between \$1-2 million. This shows auction activity isn't just confined to the premium end of the market.

At the upper end of the market, the strength of demand was highlighted by the month's highest auction sale, with 9 Seascape Road, Remuera, selling for \$4.28 million under the hammer, achieved by John Lantz of Ray White Remuera.



The result reinforces strong demand for quality homes and shows that well-positioned property continues to attract committed buyers at the premium end of the market.

The diversity of participation is equally encouraging, with first-home buyers, families, lifestyle purchasers, investors and premium buyers all contributing to current auction activity. This breadth of engagement is an important indicator of a market that is becoming increasingly balanced and active, rather than being driven by a single purchaser category.

Beyond competition, the latest results highlight another significant advantage of the auction method: speed.

“Across the Ray White New Zealand network, properties sold by auction in August averaged just 31 days on market, compared with 59 days for properties sold by private treaty.”

Sam Steele, Ray White New Zealand Head Auctioneer

This difference is almost four weeks and can provide meaningful practical value for vendors who are purchasing another property, relocating, or balancing family and school commitments.

The auction process creates a defined timeframe in which motivated buyers are brought together, allowing vendors to establish the market through transparent competition while maintaining control over the campaign.

As the market moves towards summer, the focus will be on maintaining this momentum and continuing to create competitive environments where buyers and sellers can transact with clarity and confidence.

A different property debate



ZAC SNELLING
GROUP HEAD OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
RAY WHITE GROUP

New Zealand is heading towards the last time around. In 2023, the main dividing lines were relatively clear. Housing taxes, interest deductibility and tenancy rules were prominent campaign issues, giving investors and renters a reasonable idea of what a change in government might mean.

This time, the picture is less certain, says Zac Snelling, Ray White Group Head of Property Management.

“Here we are again, facing another general election, but the landscape is completely different,” he says.

“Several important housing policies are still taking shape. Government finances are also tight, which limits the scope for expensive new programmes or generous voter incentives.

“For property owners, the immediate challenge is separating political noise from the changes that could materially affect the cost, supply and management of rental housing.”

TAX BACK IN THE SPOTLIGHT

The current Government restored full interest deductibility for residential investment properties from 1 April 2025, reversing the previous phase-out.

That change improved after-tax cash flow for many investors, particularly those with larger mortgages. Removing deductibility again, as the Green Party has campaigned on, would increase ownership costs and could influence whether investors buy, retain, or sell rental properties.

“Uncertainty doesn’t mean investors need to stay still,” Snelling says. “It means any investment should be tested against more than one possible policy setting.

“If a property only works while tax treatment remains favourable, that risk needs to be understood before a decision is made.”

“For property owners, uncertainty is not a reason to stand still, although it does make stress-testing decisions essential. Investment returns, compliance costs and day-to-day obligations should be assessed against more than one possible policy direction.”

Zac Snelling, Ray White Group
Head of Property Management

The wider political positions are beginning to emerge. Parties on the right are largely signalling that they would retain current settings, oppose new property taxes and focus on pathways into home ownership and changes to social housing.

Parties on the left are proposing or considering broader tax and regulatory changes, including wealth or land taxes and stronger rental standards.

However, campaign proposals will still need to survive fiscal constraints, coalition negotiations and the practical realities of implementation.

RENTAL QUALITY IS A PRIORITY

The Green Party also wants to turn Healthy Homes standards into an independently certified rental Warrant of Fitness. Instead of landlords confirming compliance themselves, an independent party would inspect and certify rental properties.

Whatever shape the final policy takes, pressure to improve rental housing is unlikely to ease.

[The 2026 Aotearoa Renters Survey](#), prepared by advocacy groups Renters United and ActionStation, found that more than 40 per cent of respondents experienced mould, dampness or draughts in their rental properties. Tenants also raised concerns about delayed maintenance, poor communication and inaction by some property managers.

“These findings expose where the sector is falling short and provide a clear case for lifting standards,” Snelling says.

“Healthy Homes compliance is only the starting point. For owners, avoiding maintenance or compliance work often shifts the cost rather than removing it. Moisture, heating and ventilation problems can damage the property, make tenancies

harder to sustain and lead to regulatory or Tenancy Tribunal action.

“Good management begins with knowing the condition of the home, keeping clear records and detailing problems early. That protects the tenant’s wellbeing, but also the owner’s asset and income,” he adds.

REGULATION COMING INTO VIEW

While election policies remain uncertain, one change appears increasingly likely: regulation of residential property managers.

As a member of [the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand \(REINZ\) Residential Property Managers Sector Group](#), Snelling says that advocacy is well underway, with professional property managers strongly supporting greater accountability.

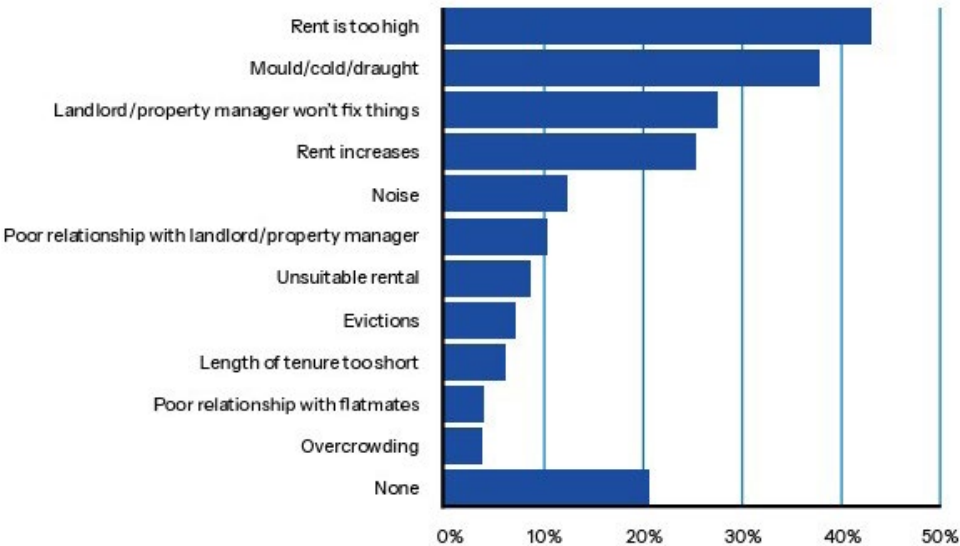
“Property managers look after people’s homes, valuable assets and significant amounts of client money, yet the profession still lacks consistent regulation.”

Licensing, minimum training requirements, safeguards for client funds and an independent complaints process would give residential property investors and their tenants clearer protection. They would also make it easier to distinguish experienced, accountable professionals from poor operators.

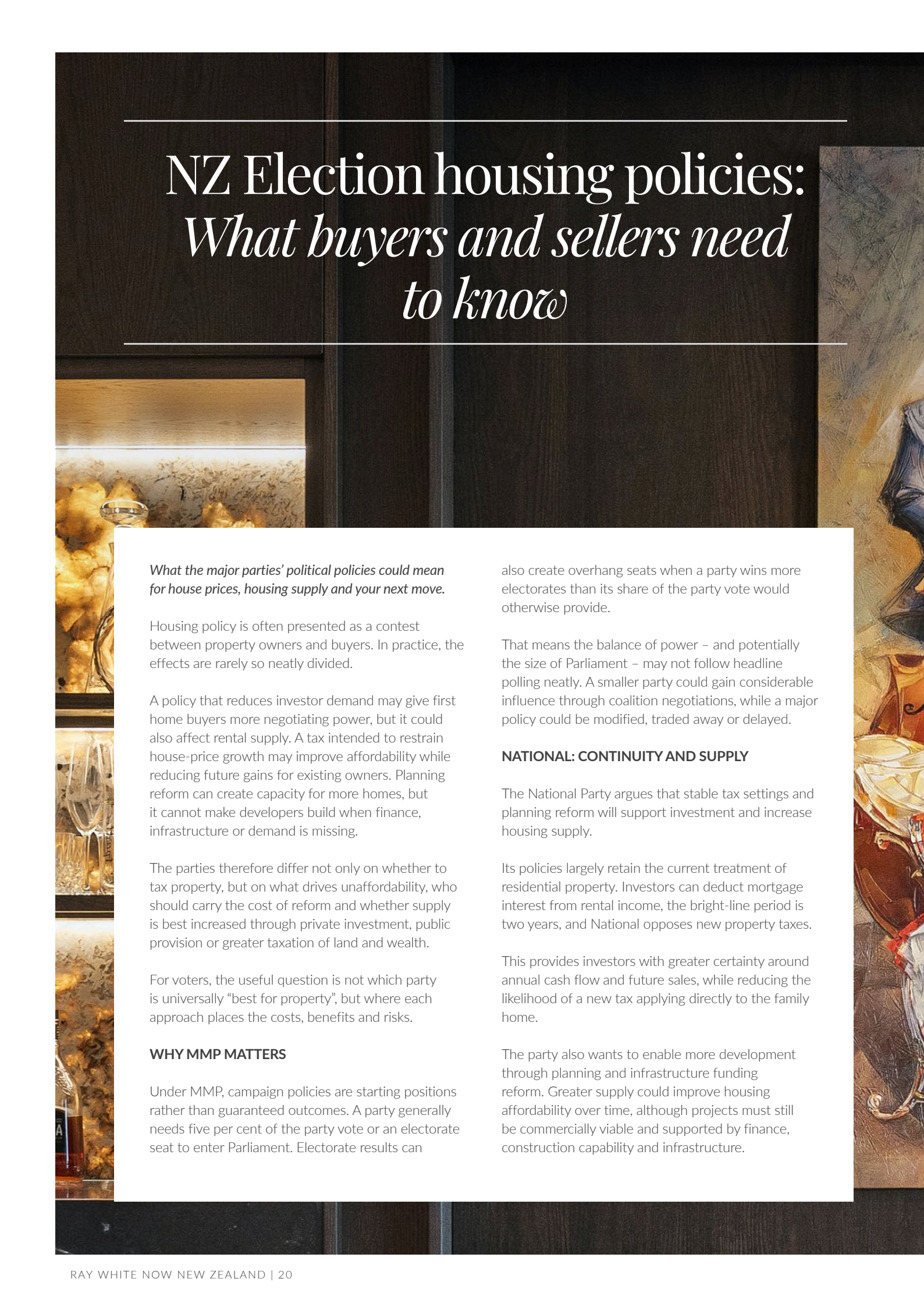
“The election may leave several housing questions unanswered for now, but the direction of property management is becoming clearer,” Snelling says.

“Regulation is coming – and for owners, tenants and the profession itself, that is a positive and reassuring step.”

For more information about Ray White’s Property Management offering, visit pm.raywhite.com.



Source: 2026 Aotearoa Renters Survey



NZ Election housing policies: *What buyers and sellers need to know*

What the major parties' political policies could mean for house prices, housing supply and your next move.

Housing policy is often presented as a contest between property owners and buyers. In practice, the effects are rarely so neatly divided.

A policy that reduces investor demand may give first home buyers more negotiating power, but it could also affect rental supply. A tax intended to restrain house-price growth may improve affordability while reducing future gains for existing owners. Planning reform can create capacity for more homes, but it cannot make developers build when finance, infrastructure or demand is missing.

The parties therefore differ not only on whether to tax property, but on what drives unaffordability, who should carry the cost of reform and whether supply is best increased through private investment, public provision or greater taxation of land and wealth.

For voters, the useful question is not which party is universally “best for property”, but where each approach places the costs, benefits and risks.

WHY MMP MATTERS

Under MMP, campaign policies are starting positions rather than guaranteed outcomes. A party generally needs five per cent of the party vote or an electorate seat to enter Parliament. Electorate results can

also create overhang seats when a party wins more electorates than its share of the party vote would otherwise provide.

That means the balance of power – and potentially the size of Parliament – may not follow headline polling neatly. A smaller party could gain considerable influence through coalition negotiations, while a major policy could be modified, traded away or delayed.

NATIONAL: CONTINUITY AND SUPPLY

The National Party argues that stable tax settings and planning reform will support investment and increase housing supply.

Its policies largely retain the current treatment of residential property. Investors can deduct mortgage interest from rental income, the bright-line period is two years, and National opposes new property taxes.

This provides investors with greater certainty around annual cash flow and future sales, while reducing the likelihood of a new tax applying directly to the family home.

The party also wants to enable more development through planning and infrastructure funding reform. Greater supply could improve housing affordability over time, although projects must still be commercially viable and supported by finance, construction capability and infrastructure.



Expanding access to five per cent deposit First Home Loans may also help more buyers overcome the deposit hurdle. However, it could also increase competition for entry-level homes if supply does not grow alongside demand.

LABOUR: TAXING FUTURE INVESTMENT GAINS

The Labour Party says its proposed capital gains tax would shift more of the tax burden towards gains from investment assets.

The policy would impose a 28 per cent tax on future gains from residential investment and commercial property from July 2027, while exempting the family home.

Owner-occupiers would therefore not pay the tax when selling their principal residence. However, the policy could still affect the wider property market by reducing the net return investors expect from capital growth.

That may reduce investor competition for some properties sought by first-home buyers. On the other hand, if investors sell rentals or become less willing to buy them, rental availability could be impacted.

ACT AND NEW ZEALAND FIRST: PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND OWNERSHIP

The ACT Party maintains that removing planning, consenting and regulatory barriers is the most effective way to improve housing affordability.

Its policies favour property rights, lower taxation and greater development flexibility. Investors and developers may benefit from lower compliance costs, while buyers could benefit if those changes result in more homes being built. The trade-off is greater reliance on market competition to produce affordable housing and appropriate rental standards.

New Zealand First positions home ownership and private rental investment as complementary objectives. It opposes a comprehensive capital gains tax, supports interest deductibility and favours measures that reduce the financial barriers facing first-home buyers.

Both parties would broadly reinforce the present tax treatment of residential property. Their ability to advance other policies would depend on their influence within a governing coalition.

GREENS AND TE PĀTI MĀORI: GREATER INTERVENTION

The Green Party proposes a 2.50 per cent annual wealth tax on net assets above \$10 million for an individual, with a \$20 million threshold for couples, excluding the family home.

Its programme also includes removing rental-property interest deductibility, returning the bright-line test to 10 years and applying a 33 per cent tax to inheritances and gifts received above a lifetime threshold of \$1 million, subject to proposed exemptions.

These measures could reduce the relative attraction of residential investment while generating revenue for public services and housing. For investors, the combination of annual ownership costs and restricted deductions could matter more than any single measure.

Te Pāti Māori proposes a tiered annual wealth tax, beginning at 1.50 per cent on net wealth above \$2 million and rising at higher thresholds. Unlike the Greens' proposal, the family home would count towards assessable wealth.

It also proposes a five per cent stamp duty on residential purchases, with an exemption for first-home buyers purchasing below \$1 million, as well as taxes targeting vacant homes and land banking.

Stamp duty would raise upfront purchase costs and may reduce sales activity, while the exemption would protect qualifying first-home buyers.

OPPORTUNITY: TAXING LAND

The Opportunity Party proposes a land-value tax of 1.75 per cent on urban land and 0.50 per cent on rural land, introduced progressively and accompanied by income-tax reform and a \$19,400 citizen's income.

Unlike capital gains tax, which is generally triggered when an asset is sold, land tax creates an annual holding cost. It could encourage development or the sale of underused land, but it may also place pressure on owners who are asset-rich and cash-poor.

The Party estimates its policy would reduce property prices by 10-15 per cent.

WHAT WILL ACTUALLY MOVE THE PROPERTY MARKET?

Whichever parties govern, the housing programme ultimately enacted is likely to be a blend of campaign promises, coalition compromises and fiscal reality.

It will also face a housing market shaped by forces beyond Parliament, including employment, population growth, housing supply, household confidence and borrowing costs.

For buyers, election uncertainty should be weighed against improved value, available stock and borrowing costs. For sellers, policy may influence confidence and buyer composition, but local supply, presentation and pricing will remain more decisive.

“The election will reshape some of the rules, but it is unlikely to produce one clear winner across the housing sector.”

Property policy creates different winners, costs and incentives. The advantage belongs not to those who predict politics perfectly, but to those who understand how each possible outcome interacts with their own property finances and plans.





About *Ray White*

Ray White is a fourth-generation family-owned and led business.

Established in 1902 in the small country town of Crows Nest, Queensland, we are proud to have grown into Australasia's most successful real estate business, with over 1,000 franchised offices across New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, and Hong Kong.

Ray White today spans residential, commercial, and rural property, marine and other specialist businesses.

Now more than ever, the depth of experience and the breadth of Australasia's largest real estate group bring unrivalled value to our customers. A group that has thrived through many periods of volatility and one that will provide the strongest level of support to enable its customers to make the best real estate decisions.









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**Loan
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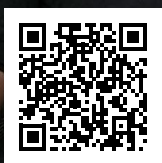


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