



INFRASTRUCTURE EVIDENCE BASE

TEN-YEAR CAPITAL INTENTIONS PLAN 2016

21 October 2016

TEN-YEAR CAPITAL INTENTIONS PLAN 2016

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INTRODUCTION

The Treasury's National Infrastructure Unit (NIU) is pleased to publish the *Ten-Year Capital Intentions Plan 2016*. This year's Capital Intentions Plan is the third in a series since 2014. The Capital Intentions Plan provides a view of spending on infrastructure across central government, local government and the private sector to 2025.

This year's Capital Intentions Plan follows the release of the *Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015*, published in August last year. Delivering annual Capital Intentions Plans is one of eight anchor actions in the 2015 Infrastructure Plan.

The purpose of the Capital Intentions Plan is to provide the construction and infrastructure sectors with greater visibility of upcoming investment commitments and opportunities. It recognises that a key focus of the 2015 Infrastructure Plan is to provide businesses with greater certainty and confidence about current and future infrastructure provision. This is important because an efficient and reliable infrastructure network underlies our economy and is the basis for our social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing. As a unit within the Treasury, delivering higher living standards for New Zealanders is central to our purpose.

The Capital Intentions Plan brings together data from government departments, local authorities, State-owned enterprises and publicly-listed companies. Central government data are drawn from information that agencies submit to the Treasury three times a year on their investment commitments and intentions. Local government data draw from council long-term investment plans and thirty year infrastructure strategies. Private sector data are based on information available in publicly-available reports, such as annual reports and websites. All central and local government data have been subsequently verified by the respective government departments and councils.

With time, our aim is that future Capital Intentions Plans will become increasingly detailed and specific. To achieve this, we are relying on the information submitted by central government and the content of council long-term plans in order to achieve this specificity. Many contributors to this report are in a position to deliver information that is detailed and specific; for others, this is something that they strive to improve.

The planning and management of capital spending is still a relatively new but improving process. New requirements on central and local government to undertake investment planning has led to substantial progress over recent years as to how government departments and councils understand the performance of their assets and the ongoing management and investment they require.

This year's Capital Intentions Plan represents a reset of our baseline data. Because this year we have access to more detailed reporting information, we have been able to separate actuals spent since 2012 from intentions for 2016 to 2025. As a result, this Capital Intentions Plan is broken in to two sections: *Actuals and Intentions 2012–2025* and *Intentions 2016–2025*. From 2017, we will be able to show forward intentions for the next ten years only.

The projects listed in this report and the analysis provided come with a number of caveats and parameters, reflecting the uncertainty inherent in longer-terms plans, the financial rules for how government funding is allocated, the processes and sign-offs required for major capital expenditure and the reality that infrastructure only exists to enable the delivery of services – infrastructure requirements and projects can change as the mix of services to be delivered changes. **Most significantly, inclusion of a project does not mean that it has been**

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funded or approved, will proceed or that, if it does proceed, it will be the scale and timeframe indicated in this report. It is, however, the best available picture at this particular point in time.

We welcome your feedback on the Capital Intentions Plan and your suggestions for how future plans could be more valuable or useful to you. You can send us your feedback by emailing info@infrastructure.govt.nz

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Taylor', is positioned above the printed name and title.

David Taylor
Manager, National Infrastructure Unit, the Treasury

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The following section provides an update on the the *Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015* and the measures that central government has implemented to improve how investment decisions are made across the public sector. This section also describes how this year's Capital Intentions Plan builds upon the National Infrastructure Evidence and directs readers to additional sources of information related to infrastructure investment intentions.

The Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015

The *Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015* advocates for a step-change in New Zealand's approach to infrastructure planning and management. In particular, we need a better understanding of the levels of service we want to deliver, more mature asset management practices and use of data, and more effective decision-making that considers non-asset solutions.

Central and local government own over \$200 billion of infrastructure assets and, including the private sector, \$100 billion is estimated to be spent on infrastructure by 2025.

Given such a large amount will be spent on infrastructure, it is critical that our infrastructure is well planned, managed, delivered and used.

One of the aims of this Capital Intentions Plan is to help ensure this amount is spent responsibly. By infrastructure providers having greater visibility of future investment trends, they are able to make decisions that do not overburden the labour market, identify synergies between different projects and make the most of other opportunities presented by having more information about future trends.

The *Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015* can be viewed at infrastructure.govt.nz/plan

Improvements to How Government Makes Investment Decisions

In July 2015, the Government introduced measures that required greater long-term planning and closer scrutiny of how agencies make investment decisions. The new requirements acknowledge that projects within a public sector agency (and across agencies) are often inter-related and compete for resources and attention.

The new measures re-enforced the Treasury's role as having lead responsibility for the investment management system across central government. As part of this, the Treasury is now required to apply confidence ratings to agencies with respect to their investment decision-making capability. Formally known as the Investor Confidence Rating (ICR), the ICR assesses agencies' investment management maturity and applies a performance rating.

As part of the ICR process, agencies submit long-term investment plans (LTIPs). LTIPs help inform all-of-government prioritisation processes, decisions on fiscal policy settings, the affordability of current policies and future service delivery strategies.

These measures are expected to significantly improve the coordination and sequencing of large-capital projects, as well as identify any capability gaps across central government.

These measures supplement new requirements introduced to local government in August 2014, which required councils to produce 30 year infrastructure strategies. The infrastructure strategies outline how councils will responsibly manage, maintain or replace assets and identify the significant capital decisions councils may be required to make within the 30 year timeframe.

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More information on the recent improvements to the Investment Management System can be viewed at treasury.govt.nz/statesector/investmentmanagement

National Infrastructure Evidence Base

This year's Capital Intentions Plan builds on the existing suite of documents that together make up the National Infrastructure Evidence Base.

The first Evidence Base, published in 2014, helped to establish a shared understanding of the current state of New Zealand's infrastructure, and allowed stakeholders across the sectors to agree on the nature of our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and future challenges.

Through our performance indicators, resilience assessment and scenario/trend analysis, we previously developed sector-specific narratives. The narratives summarise the current performance of infrastructure in the sector and highlight future opportunities and challenges. Narratives were produced in March 2015 for the transport, telecommunications, energy, urban water, productive water and the social sector.

The National Infrastructure Evidence Base can be viewed at infrastructure.govt.nz/plan/evidencebase

Other Sources of Information

The Treasury produces a suite of information and data relating to the Government's future capital intentions, which can be viewed at treasury.govt.nz/statesector/investmentmanagement/publications

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) also released the latest National Construction Pipeline in July 2016. The report forecasts the nature and timing of future building and construction work by type and region, complemented by information on known non-residential building and construction intentions. The current report can be found at mbie.govt.nz/info-services/building-construction/skills-innovation-productivity/national-construction-pipeline

Infrastructure and capital spending

In preparing this year's Capital Intentions Plan, we have used the definition of infrastructure as included in the 2011 National Infrastructure Plan: *"Infrastructure refers to the fixed, long-lived structures that facilitate the production of goods and services and underpin many aspects of quality of life. Infrastructure is made up of physical networks, principally transport, water, energy, communications and social assets."* For this Capital Intentions Plan, it means that we have principally focused on buildings and large assets and excluded a large number of projects that are less durable or fixed (for example, ICT projects).

Key differences from previous Capital Intentions Plans

Because this year we have had access to more detailed reporting information, we have been able to separate actuals from intentions. However, in order to accurately compare 2016 figures with 2014 and 2015, we have continued to combine actuals and intentions.

But to give the market a more accurate picture of future investment intentions, we have also shown intentions for 2016–2025 separately. This will help avoid confusion as to what has already been spent and what is still estimated.

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DATA REALITIES AND CAVEATS

The Capital Intentions Plan is best used for identifying broad trends over a ten-year period. However, like with previous years, we have shown estimated spending from 2016–2025 on a project-by-project basis. This can be viewed at <http://www.infrastructure.govt.nz/plan/evidencebase>

The projects included in this year's Capital Intentions Plan are based on the best view of future spending at a particular point in time. However, we acknowledge that the information included can quickly become out of date, as priorities and circumstances across the public and private sectors change. There can be several reasons for this.

Firstly, thinking is constantly evolving on exactly what services need to be delivered and how best these services are provided. This means that some of the future infrastructure projects listed will be superseded by new or changed thinking about what services need to be provided, what infrastructure best supports the delivery of these services and how or who provides the infrastructure.

Secondly, the Government's financial system means that funding is appropriated to agencies on an annual basis through the Budget process. While appropriations can be for more than one year, the checks and balances that protect our system mean that a future Parliament may direct funds to different purposes or change the amounts of funds available.

Thirdly, related to the above point, any large capital project has a process to go through, including indicative and detailed business cases. These often require Cabinet approval. Many of the medium to long-term projects included on this list have yet to undertake this process and, therefore, do not have committed funding or a finalised scope and scale.

It is also worth noting that certain large-scale investments have not been included in this Capital Intentions Plan. For example, the \$1 billion Housing Infrastructure Fund, announced by the Government in July 2016, is not included because funding will not begin being allocated to high-growth councils until 2017. Similarly, the Ultra-fast Broadband (UFB) Phase 2 rollout, announced in Budget 2015, has not been included in this Capital Intentions Plan as commercial negotiations and contracts are yet to be finalised.

Finally, our private sector data draw on publicly-available resources, which are generally not as detailed as data available from central and local government. Because of this limitation, considerable private sector investment has not been captured in this Capital Intentions Plan, despite our best efforts.

While bearing these caveats in mind, it is also important to note that the focus of this Capital Intentions Plan is on the long term. Current projects that are in the market or shortly to come to market have a higher level of certainty. This certainty decreases the further into the future you look, but this is where the value can be the greatest and where the market has identified a key information gap.

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METHODOLOGY

General

For all data included in this Capital Intentions Plan:

- Only data over \$1 million have been included.
- For large programmes of work covering multiple years where we have not been able to break down the cost by year, we have included the full cost in the first year (2016).
- Forms of capital investment that do not meet our definition of built infrastructure include: computer projects, vessels, motor vehicles, furniture and fittings, military equipment, commercial forests, library renewals, ICT projects, land not for future infrastructure.
- Projects expected to begin after 2025 have not been included.
- For projects with start dates before 2025 but completion dates after 2025, only the value up to 2025 has been included.
- Some land projects have been included as future infrastructure use.

Central Government

- This Capital Intentions Plan uses data submitted to the Treasury by government agencies in mid-2016 as part of their Government Project Portfolio requirements.¹
- This Capital Intentions Plan excludes projects and programmes closed out before October 2016.
- Central government information collected in 2015 and 2016 includes projects with start dates before 2025 but completion dates after 2025. For these projects, only the value up to 2025 has been included. Central government data collected in 2014 contains full capital values for projects that will be completed after 2025.
- Some programmes of work have been excluded in order to be consistent with the methodology used for the Investment Pipeline 2015–2019, produced by the Treasury in July 2016.²
- All agencies referred to in this Capital Intentions Plan have had the opportunity to review the data, and most agencies have verified the data that they are responsible for.

Local Government

- The local government information is drawn from ten-year long-term plans, the most recent of which were published in 2015.
- This Capital Intentions Plan is the first we have produced since the publication of new council long-term plans in mid-to-late 2015.
- To show the full value of local government programmes and projects, we have – where necessary – shown the capital cost from 2012 to 2015, on top of the capital cost from 2015 to 2025.
- This year's Capital Intentions Plan goes into further detail than previous versions by providing a year-by-year breakdown of actuals and intentions above \$1 million.
- Local government information collected in 2015 and 2016 covers the period to 2025. However, due to limitations with the availability of data at the time, the 2014 data only covers the period to 2022.
- All councils referred to in this Capital Intentions Plan have had the opportunity to review the data, and most agencies have verified the data that they are responsible for.

¹ Government Project Portfolio data collection: <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/statesector/investmentmanagement/think/datacollection>

² Investment Pipeline 2015–2019: <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/statesector/investmentmanagement/publications>

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Private Sector

- Private sector companies included in this Capital Intentions Plan are those listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange.
- The private sector information was drawn from company annual reports, websites and other public sources of information.
- Projects closed out in 2015 or earlier have been excluded from this Capital Intentions Plan. Because of limitations with the private sector data, 2015 is the most up-to-date point in time that we could use.
- Some private sector companies advised of projects or programmes of works on their websites, but no dates or costs were given. These projects have not been included.

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GLOSSARY

All of New Zealand (as referred to under “Private Sector Regional Spread Summary”) – either refers to projects that may take place across multiple regions, or for projects that – from the sources we have used – do not specify a location

CERA – Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority

Community – this includes social infrastructure such as libraries, community halls, civic buildings, council buildings and cemeteries

DIA – Department of Internal Affairs

Environment – this includes water catchment services, harbour management, embankments, drainage and contamination management services

HNZC – Housing New Zealand Corporation

ICR – Investor Confidence Rating

IRD – Inland Revenue Department

Land – this includes the acquisition of land (including parks, reserves and esplanades) for the purposes of development

LINZ – Land Information New Zealand

LTIPs – Long-term Investment Plans

MBIE – Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

MCH – Ministry for Culture and Heritage

MFAT – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

MoE – Ministry of Education

MoH – Ministry of Health

MoJ – Ministry of Justice

MPI – Ministry for Primary Industries

MSD – Ministry of Social Development

NIU – National Infrastructure Unit

NZDF – New Zealand Defence Force

NZTA – New Zealand Transport Agency

Sports and recreation – includes swimming pools, sports fields, astro-turf and cycling and walking tracks

TEC – Tertiary Education Commission

UFB – Ultra-Fast Broadband

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ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025³

Overall Summary Analysis and Figures

The following section includes estimated spending from 2012 to 2025. The report is broken down by central government, local government and the private sector. These sections are subsequently broken down so that actuals and intentions are shown by year, region and sector.

This year's Capital Intentions Plan shows a total of 4,504 (3,659) infrastructure-related projects across central and local government and the private sector. The total spend identified is \$125.5 billion (\$110.8 billion).

Note: The figures shown in brackets are from the 2015 Capital Intentions Plan.

The breakdown by sector is as follows.

	2014		2015		2016	
Sector	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)
Social	195	30,117	165	26,905	202	39,213
Transport	65	16,454	52	22,223	56	14,923
Total	260	46,571	217	49,128	258	54,136

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	2014		2015		2016	
Sector	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)
Energy	1	5	3	8	3	9
Environment	155	1,553	178	1,504	197	1,690
Land	8	98	49	1,098	57	1,665
Social	720	6,024	855	7,519	1,031	8,928
Transport	938	15,599	1,120	20,905	1,428	21,780
Water	1011	11,345	1,162	16,069	1,431	20,581
Total	2,833	34,624	3,367	47,103	4,147	54,653

PRIVATE SECTOR

	2014		2015		2016	
Sector	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)
Energy	31	5,852	36	6,923	40	8,293
Social	2	303	2	303	2	303
Transport	27	4,661	35	6,122	54	6,810
Telco	-	-	2	1,265	3	1,326
Total	60	10,816	75	14,613	99	16,732

³ Local government information collected in 2015 and 2016 covers the period to 2025. However, due to limitations with the availability of data at the time, the 2014 data only covers the period to 2022. For 2015 and 2016, central government data includes costs up to 2025 only. 2014 central government data includes costs that go beyond 2025.

ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

258 (217) projects have been included from central government agencies totalling over \$54 billion (\$49 billion).

Note: The figures shown in brackets are from the 2015 Capital Intentions Plan.

By Agency

Projects are captured from 18 agencies with the largest contributors by number being the Ministry of Health (MoH) 121 (78), the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) 56 (47) and Department of Corrections 15 (11).

By total value of projects, NZTA is significantly the highest at \$14.9 billion (\$18 billion), followed by Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC), Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Health (MoH). The middle range, by value, is shown in the chart below (NZTA has been excluded owing to their large estimated spend).

The reduction in NZTA's estimated spending is mainly owing to the Waitematā Harbour Crossing (\$4.5 billion, 2015) being excluded from our data sets because it is projected to be outside the timeframe of the ten-year scope of the Capital Intentions Plan.

The increase in HNZC's estimated spending is mainly owing to an increase in acquisition and redevelopment programmes.

This is the first year that Ōtākaro has featured, having replaced many of the functions of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA). CERA's figures for 2016 largely include projects that are recorded as formally reaching completion by mid-2017.

ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

Figure 1

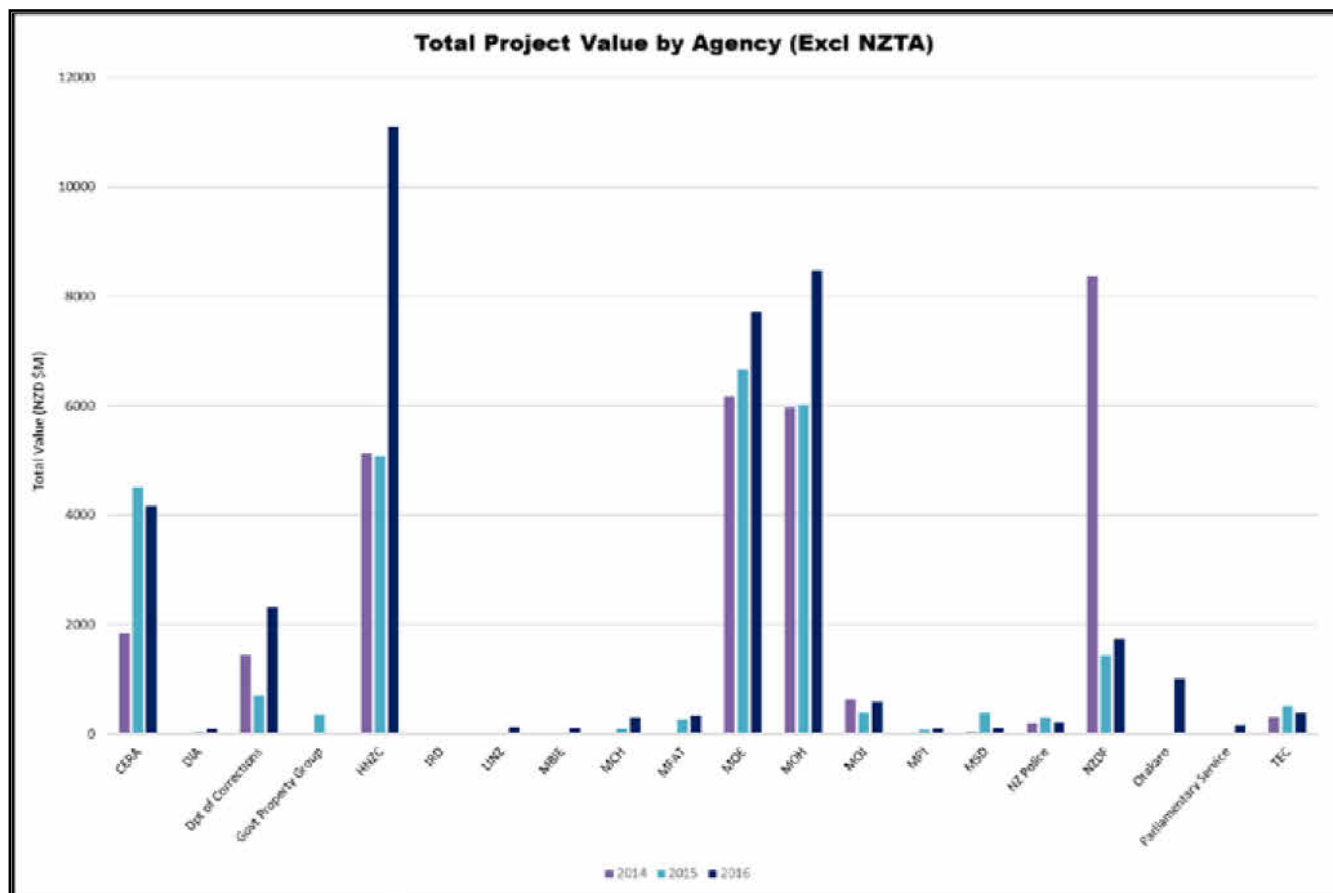
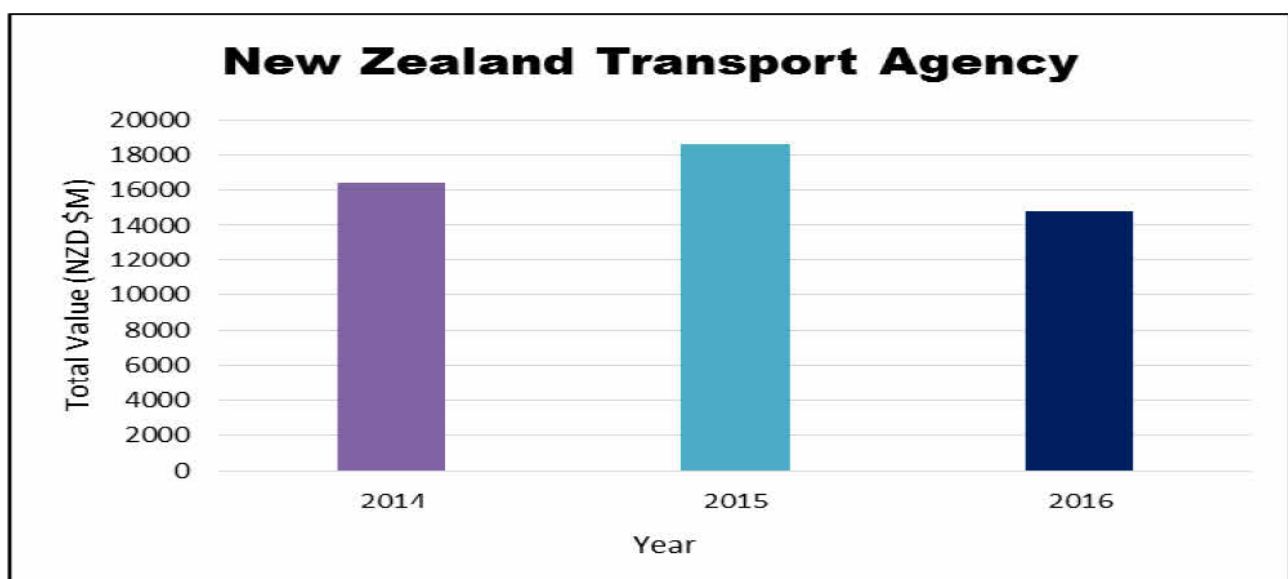


Figure 2



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

By Region

At a regional level, the data are heavily influenced by a number of major programmes of work that cover New Zealand and are not disaggregated. These are reflected in the over \$21 billion (\$13 billion) allocated to the “All of New Zealand” category.

Selected examples of programmes of work in this category include:

- HNZN programmes to acquire and redevelop assets
- Department of Corrections’ Community Corrections Facilities programme, and
- MoE’s schools and kura programme.

Figure 3

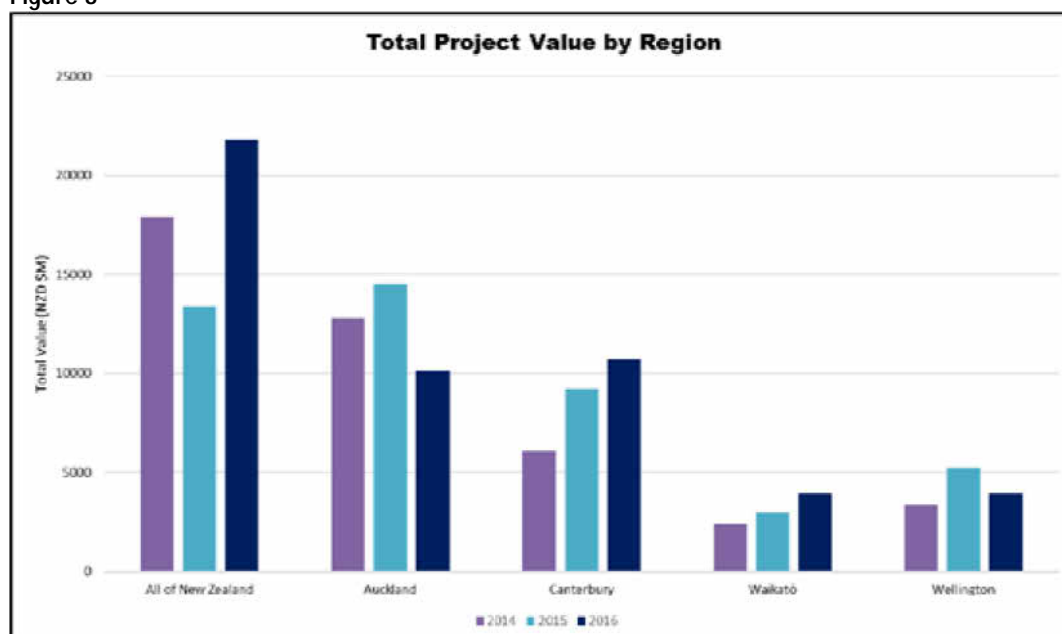
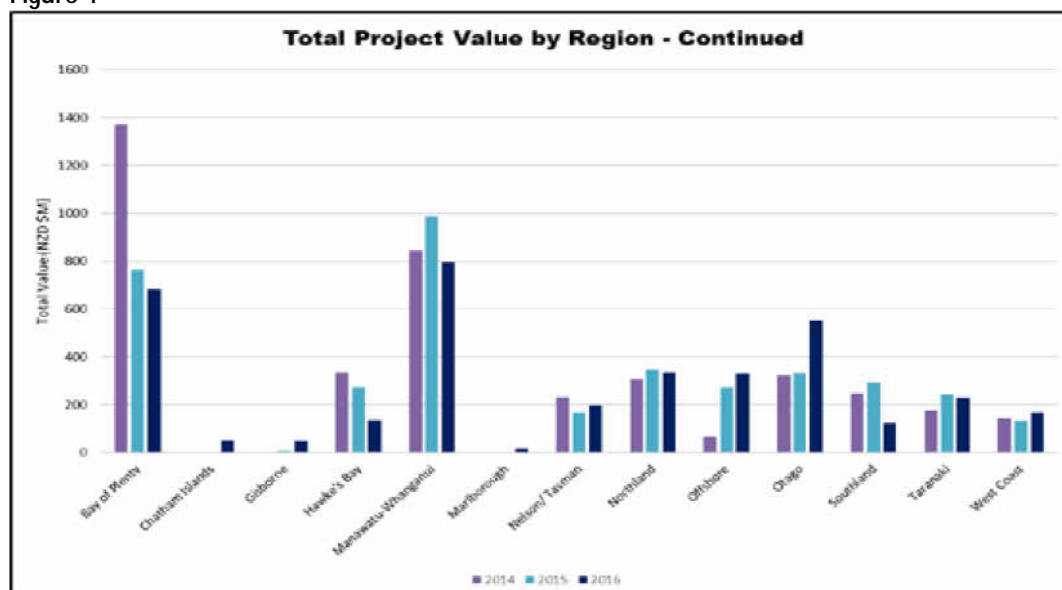


Figure 4



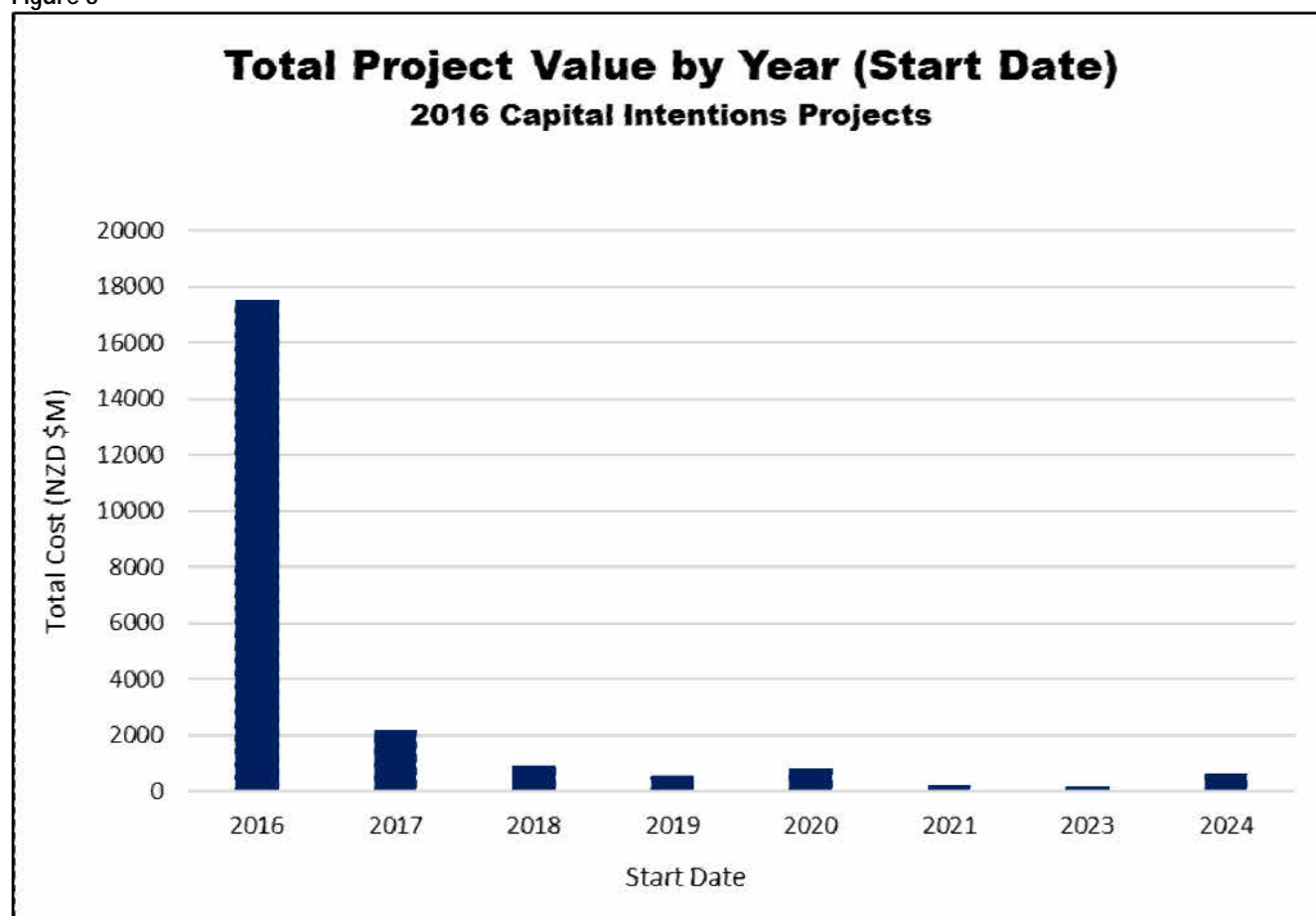
ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

By Year

Project funding is based on the expected capital cost – not whole-of-life cost. Projects that we have not been able to break down by year are listed under “2016”. This explains why there is such a large amount of investment indicated for 2016.

Note: Figures 5 and 6 only show projects that have start dates in the 2016 financial year and beyond. There may be programmes of works that began prior to 2016 which are included in the Capital Intentions Plan but are not included in Figures 5 and 6.

Figure 5



By Start Date

Figure 6

Total Spend by Sector and Start Date (\$ million)									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024	Total
Social	16,574	1,146	233	308	127	124	120	28	18,658
Transport	942	1,050	698	270	722	102	61	611	4,455
Total	17,516	2,195	931	578	849	225	180	639	23,113

ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

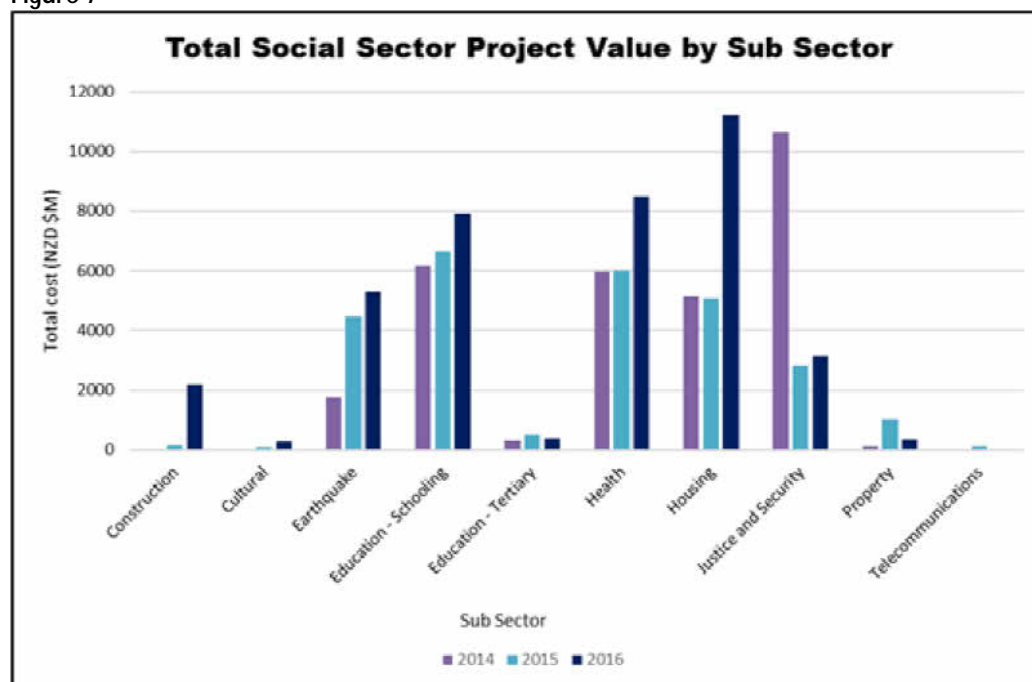
By Sector

The central government data are divided into two sectors – social (Figure 7) and transport (Figure 8). The social sector includes sub-sectors of health, housing, justice and security, earthquake among others. The transport sector comprises roading projects only.

For transport, the investment figures for 2016 to 2018 reflect the investment the Government has made in State Highway projects, especially in the Roads of National Significance programme. Many of these projects are expected to be complete by 2020.

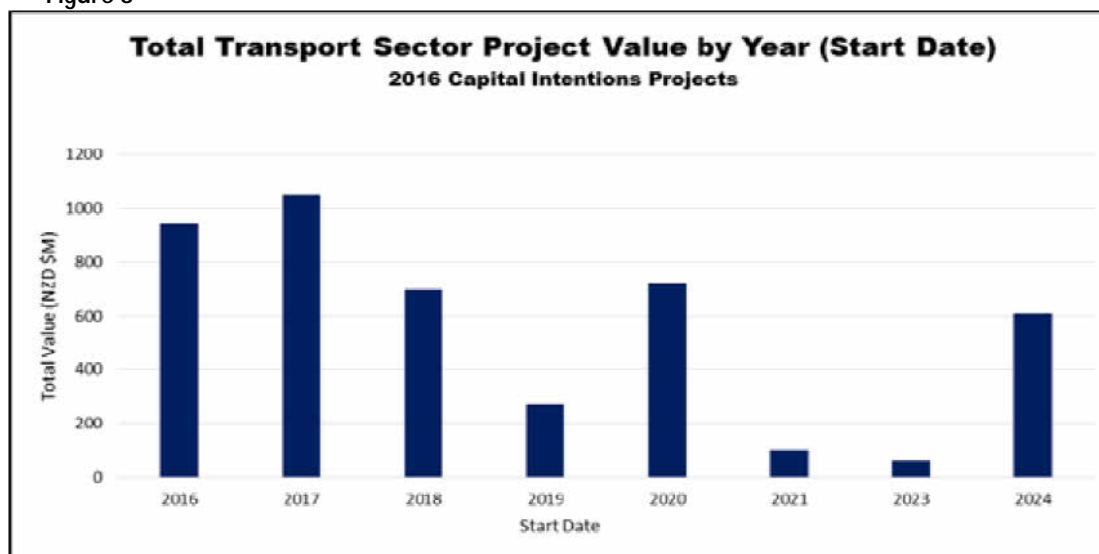
Social Sector

Figure 7



Transport Sector

Figure 8



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

4,147 (3,367) projects have been included from local authorities totalling over \$54.6 billion (\$47.1 billion).

Note: The figures shown in brackets are from the 2015 Capital Intentions Plan.

By Region

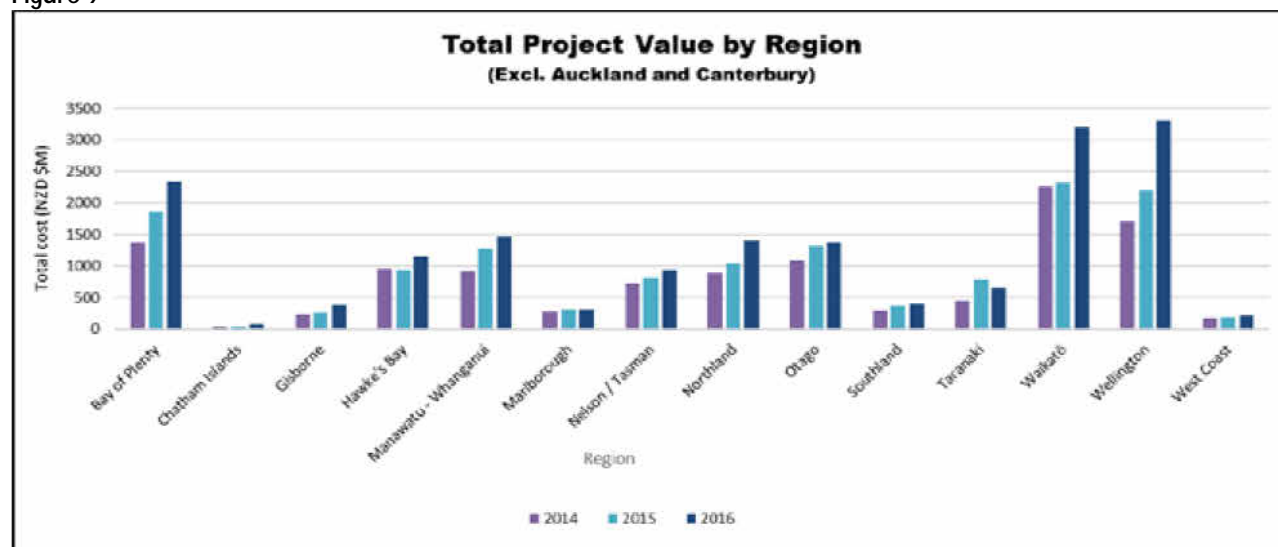
This section shows estimated spending by regional and district councils across an entire region. For example, the data on Wellington below include the combined estimated spending of the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, Porirua City, Kapiti Coast District, South Wairarapa District, Carterton District and Masterton District Councils.

Figure 9 shows that the largest local government spend is generally taking place in New Zealand's high-growth areas (Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Wellington and Canterbury). The only exception to this is Central Otago.

Figures 10 and 11 show that Auckland and Canterbury are estimating the largest spend. In Auckland, larger projects include the City Rail Loop, large-scale wastewater and water supply projects and land acquisition projects for the purpose of urban development.

Canterbury's larger projects include a new sports facility for Christchurch, large-scale water services renewals and other renewals projects in Christchurch City.

Figure 9



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

Figure 10

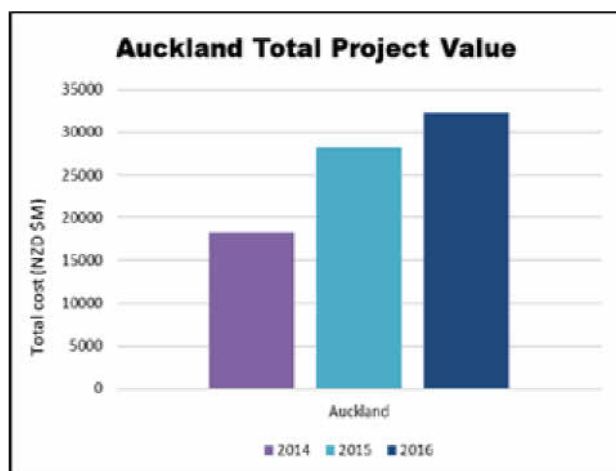
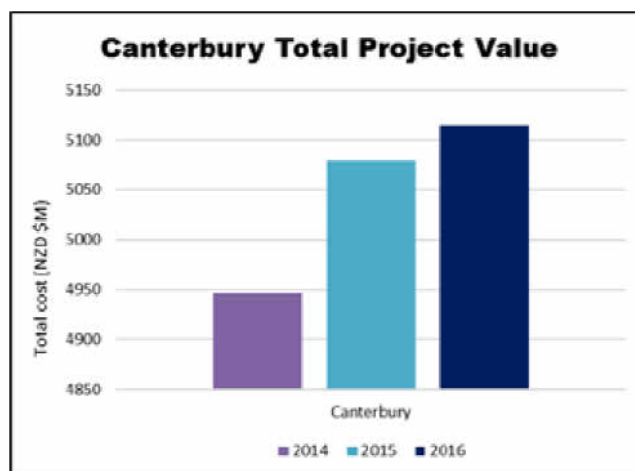


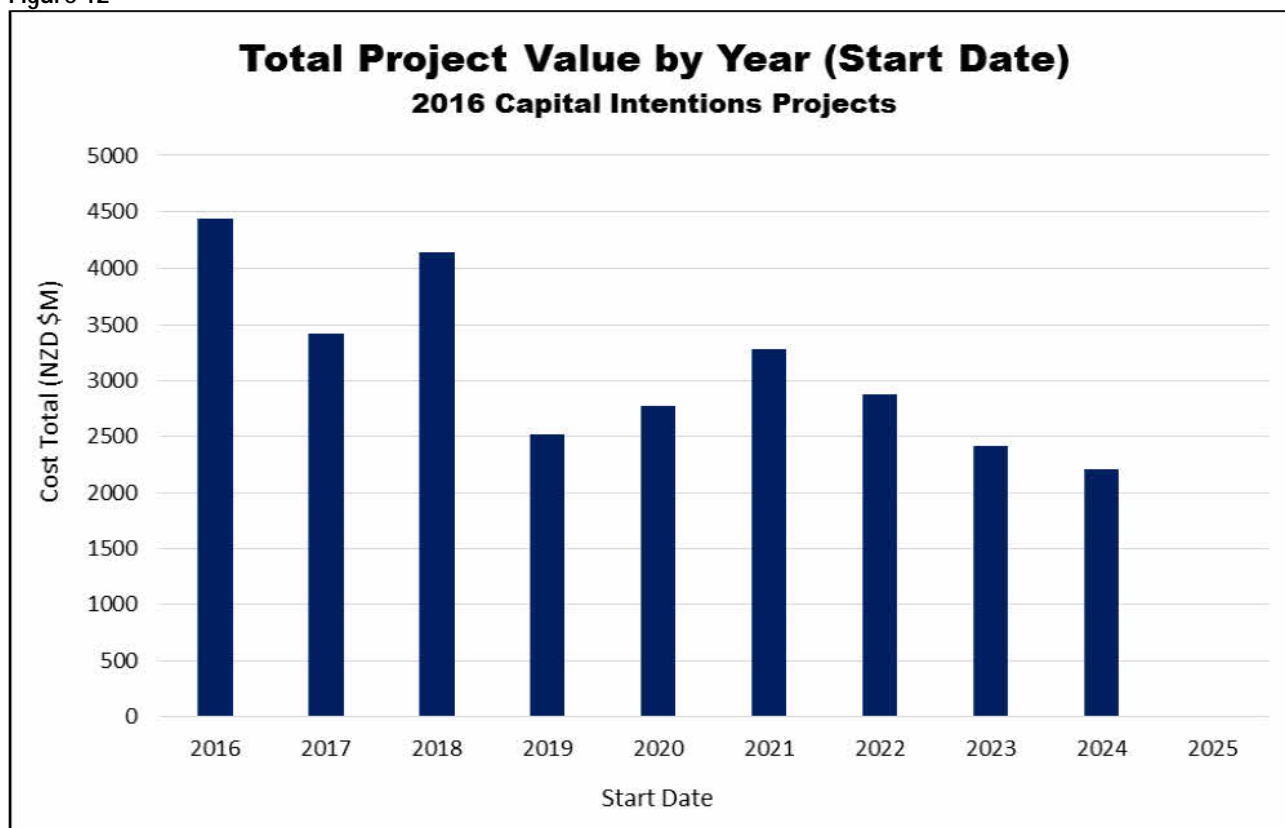
Figure 11



By Year

Note: Figures 12 and 13 only show projects that have start dates in the 2016 financial year and beyond. There may be programmes of work that began prior to 2016 which are included in the Capital Intentions Plan but are not included in Figures 12 and 13.

Figure 12



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

By Start Date

Figure 13

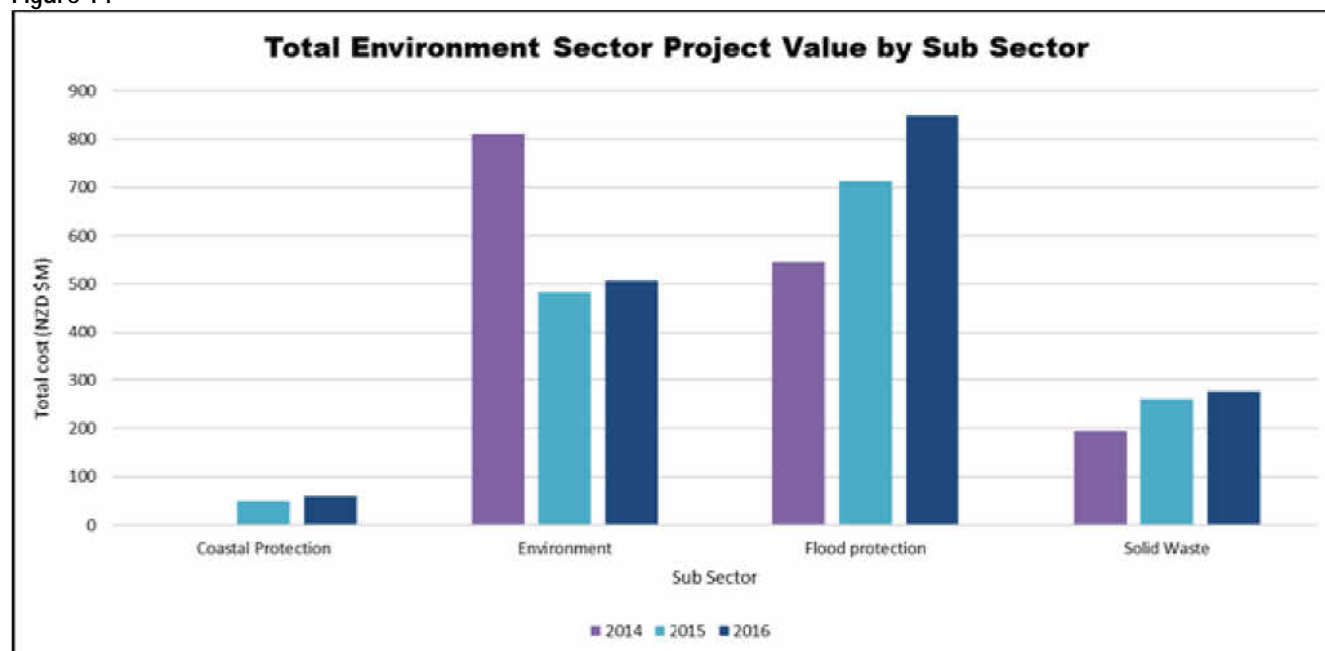
Total Spend by Sector and Start Date (\$ million)											
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Environment	88	104	39	24	45	27	32	24	23		405
Land	70	80	60	64	61	80	132	92	99		739
Social	817	688	688	376	381	390	353	428	306		4,428
Transport	1,768	1,062	1,308	741	1,039	1,370	963	592	532		9,375
Water	1,695	1,486	2,053	1,310	1,250	1,412	1,393	1,283	1,243	3	13,127
Total	4,438	3,420	4,148	2,515	2,776	3,279	2,873	2,419	2,203	3	28,074

By Sector

Environment

This sector includes water catchment services, harbour management, embankments, drainage and contamination management services.

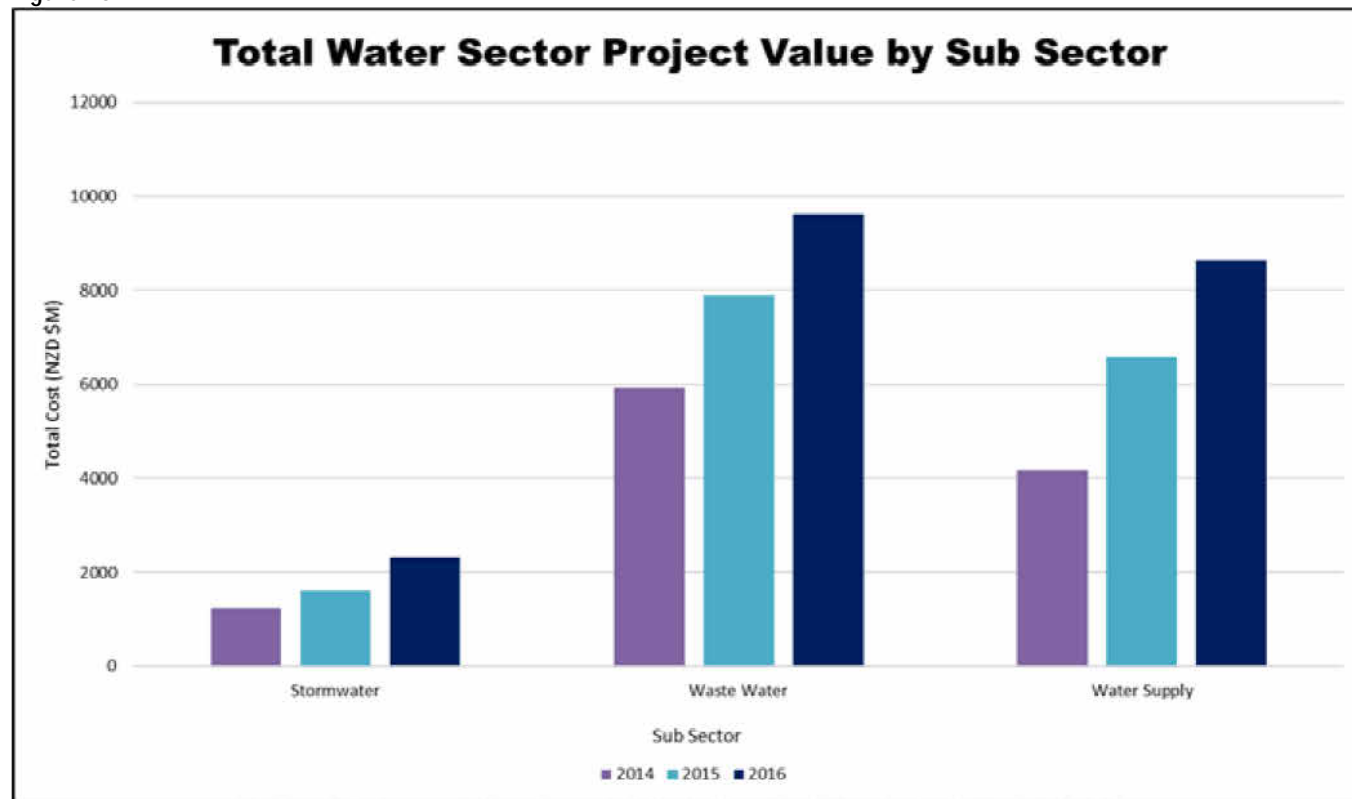
Figure 14



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

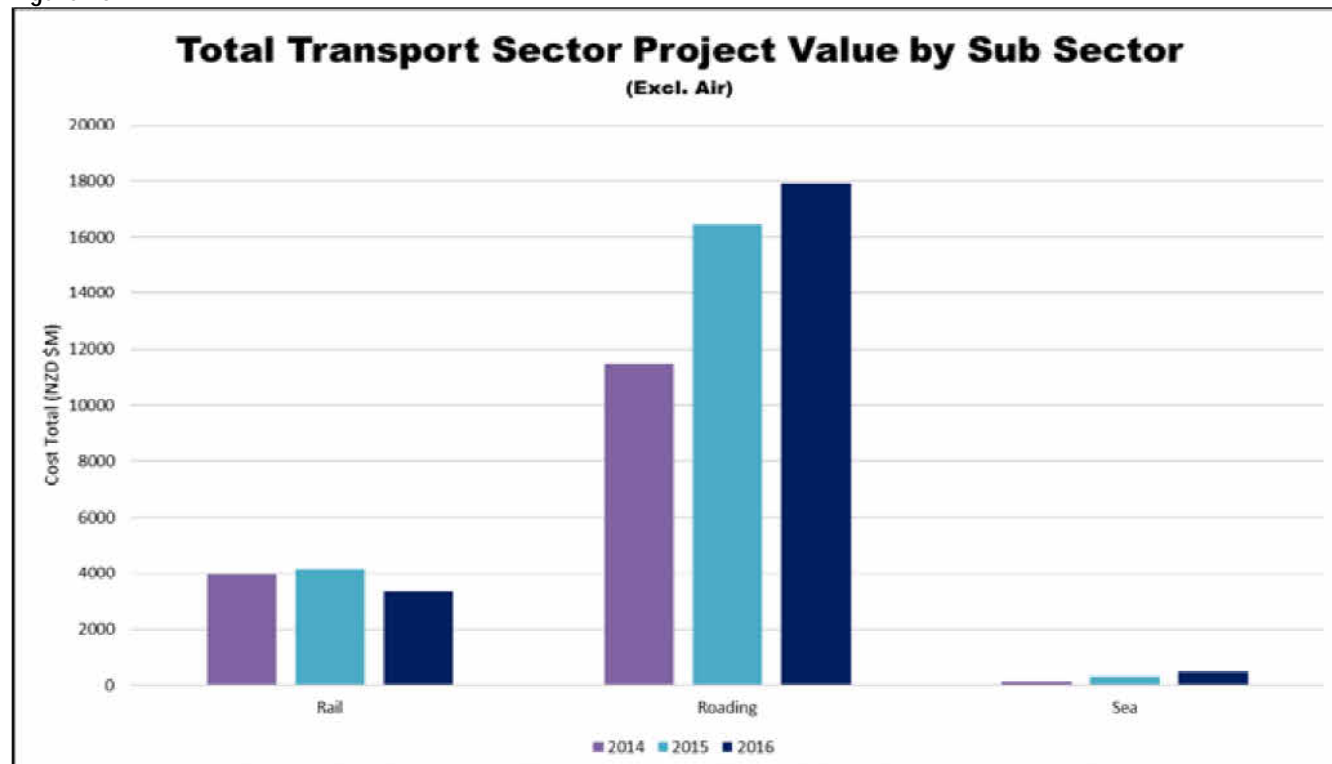
Water

Figure 15



Transport

Figure 16



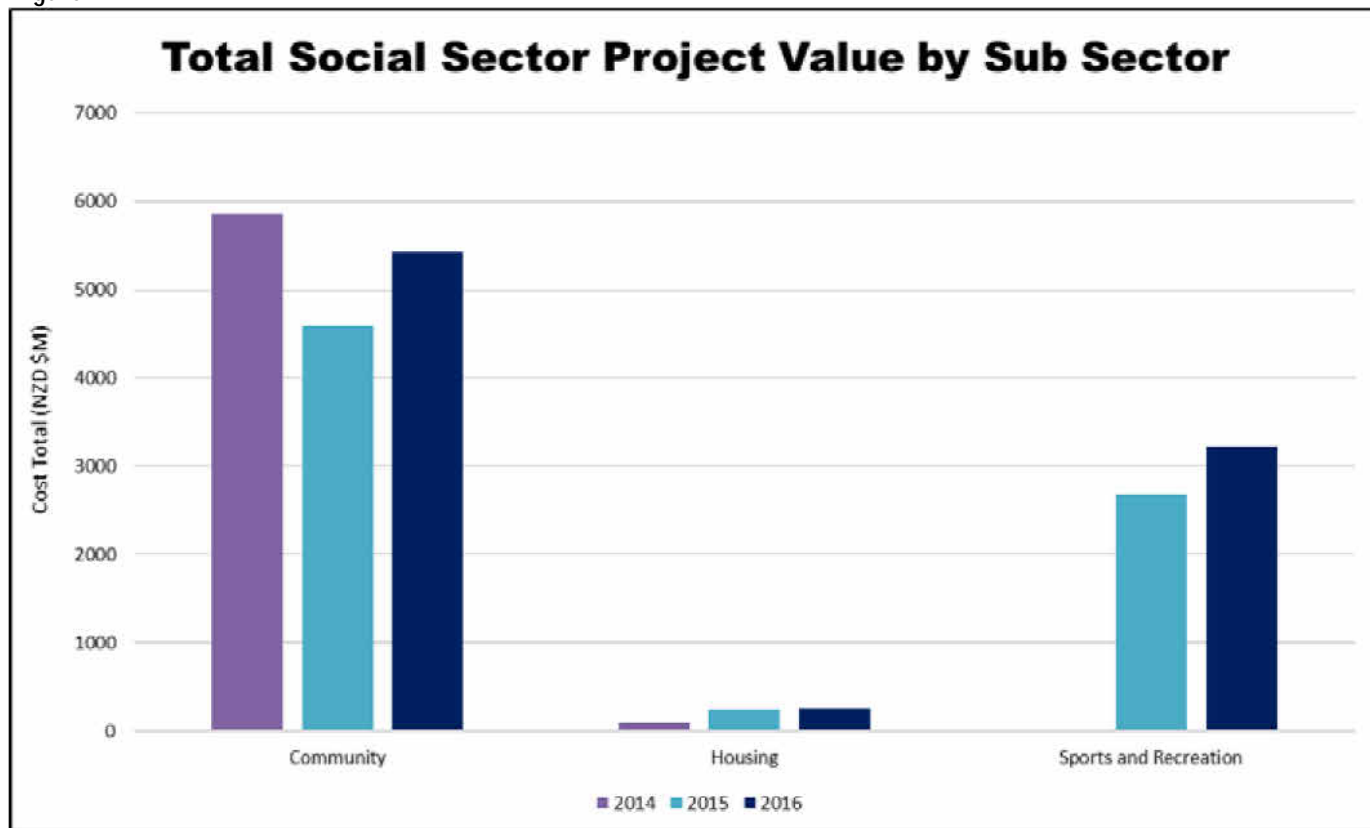
ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

Social

“Community” includes social infrastructure such as libraries, community halls, civic buildings, council buildings and cemeteries.

“Sports and recreation” includes swimming pools, sports fields, astro-turf and cycling and walking tracks.

Figure 17



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

PRIVATE SECTOR

99 (75) projects have been included from the private sector totalling over \$16.7 billion (\$14.6 billion).

Note: The figures shown in brackets are from the 2015 Capital Intentions Plan.

The three largest private sector projects are:

- Transpower grid refurbishment and replacement
- New Air New Zealand aircraft, and
- KiwiRail network and infrastructure renewals and upgrades on rail freight networks.

Figure 18 shows that the largest forward-looking intentions will be in Wellington, most of which are made up of Wellington International Airport upgrades.

The offshore projects include Trustpower's Dundonnell Wind Farm in Victoria, Australia and an Infratil offshore electricity initiative in Australia.

By Region

Figure 18

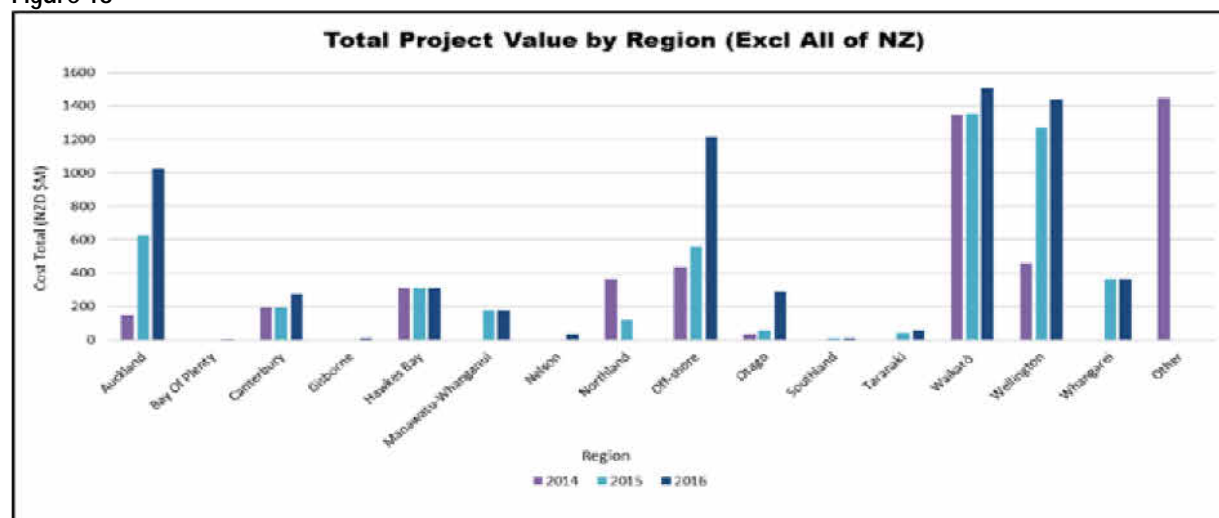
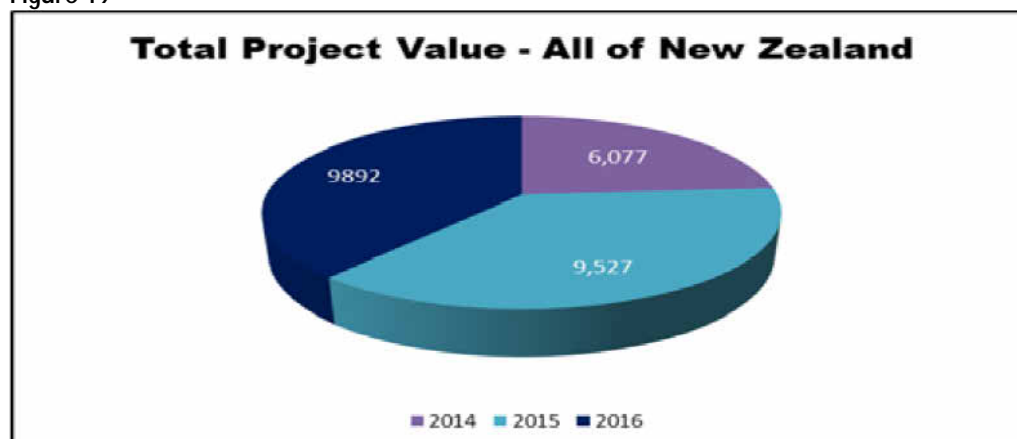


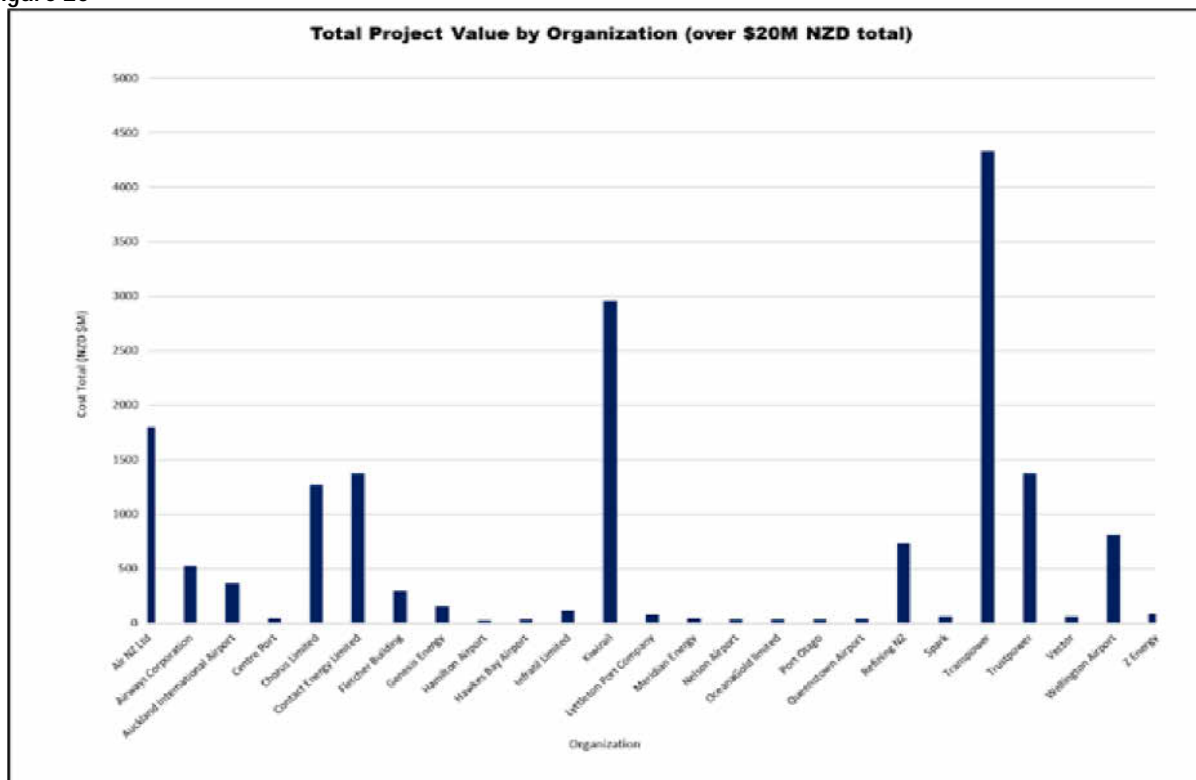
Figure 19



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

By Company

Figure 20



By Start Date

Figure 21

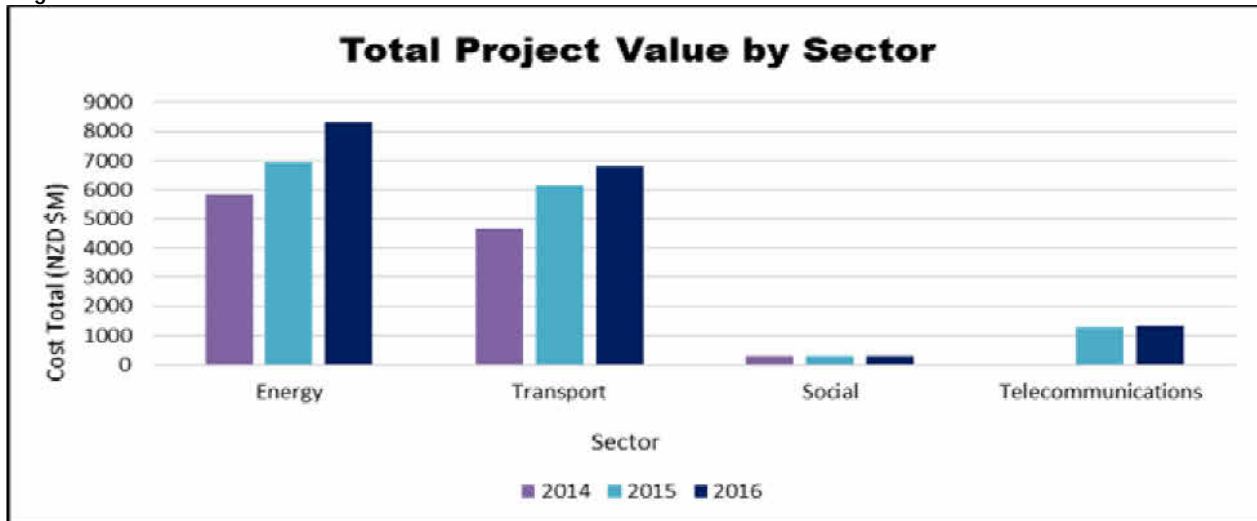
Total Spend by Sector and Start Date (NZD \$M)					
	2016	2017	2018	2022	Total
Energy	197	650			847
Transport	124	128	9	3	264
Total	321	778	9	3	1,111

Note: Figures 20 and 21 only show projects that have start dates in the 2016 financial year and beyond. There may be programmes of works that began prior to 2016 which are included in the Capital Intentions Plan but are not included in this analysis.

ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

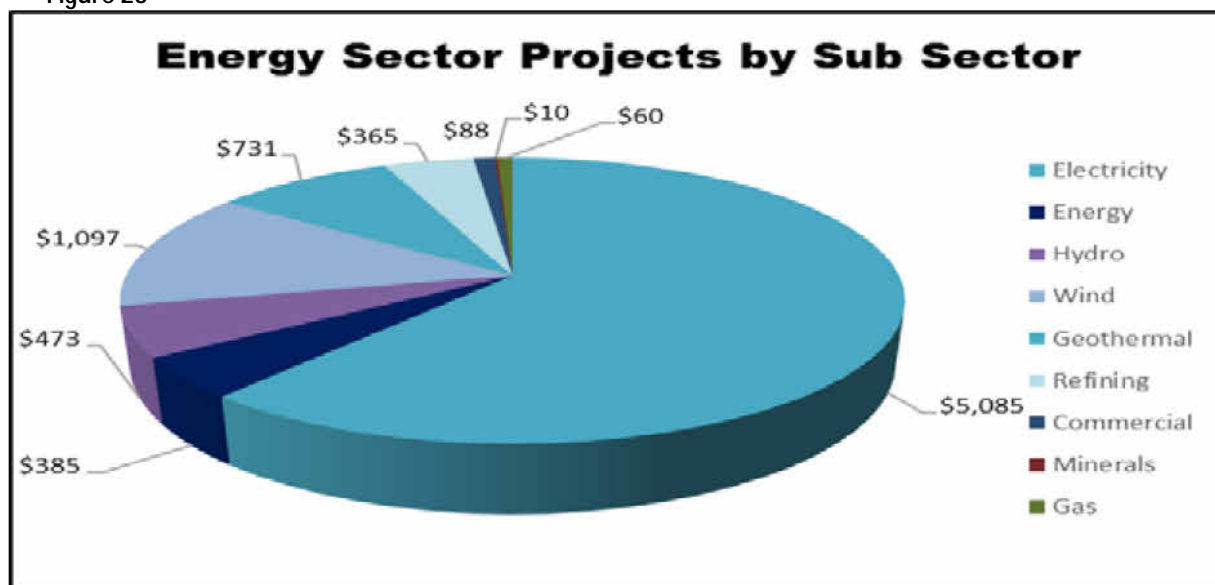
By Sector

Figure 22



By Sub-sector

Figure 23



ACTUALS AND INTENTIONS: 2012–2025

Figure 24

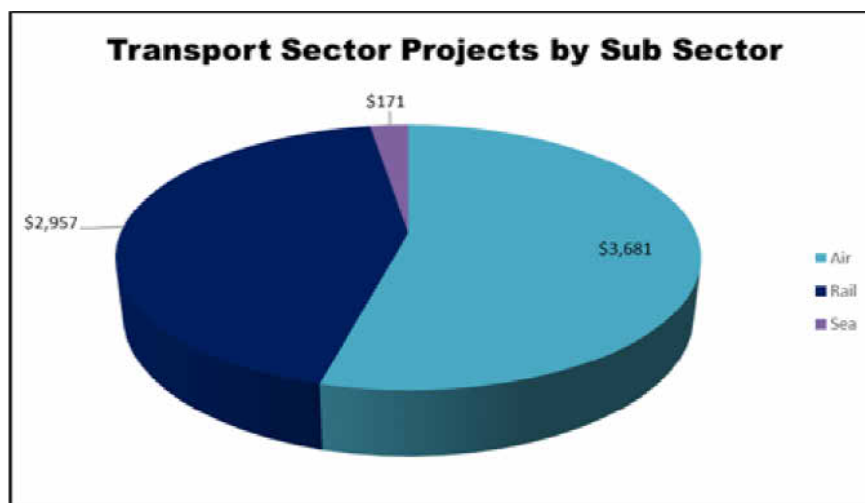
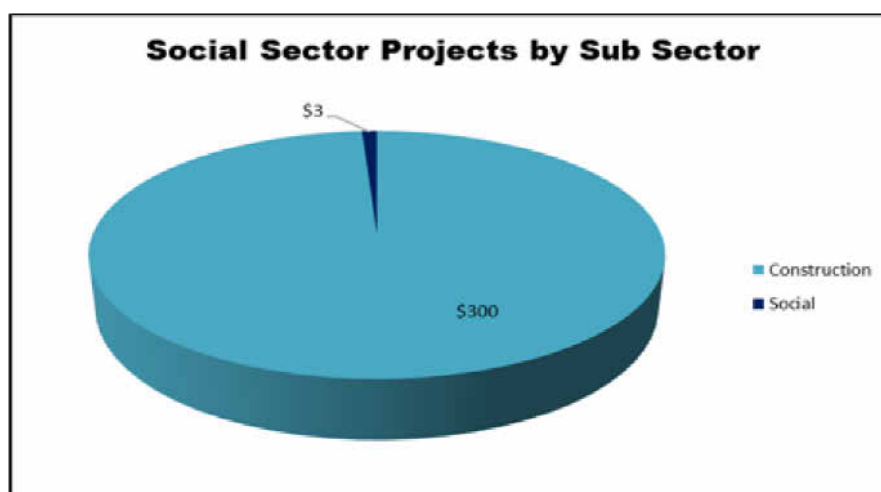


Figure 25



INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

The following section contains intentions for the period 2016–2025 only. Actuals from the period 2012–2016 have been removed.

This section is broken down by central government, local government and the private sector. More specifically, these sectors have been broken down into sub-sectors.

In terms of future intentions, \$40.5 billion will be spent by central government, \$51.1 billion by local government and \$9.2 billion by the private sector.

The diagrams over the page show these data by government, agency, region and sub-sector.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

	2016	
Sector	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)
Social	168	25,672
Transport	51	14,835
Total	219	40,507

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	2016	
Sector	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)
Energy	2	4
Environment	158	1,548
Land	45	1,555
Social	885	8,211
Transport	1,270	20,344
Water	1,199	19,519
Total	3,559	51,181

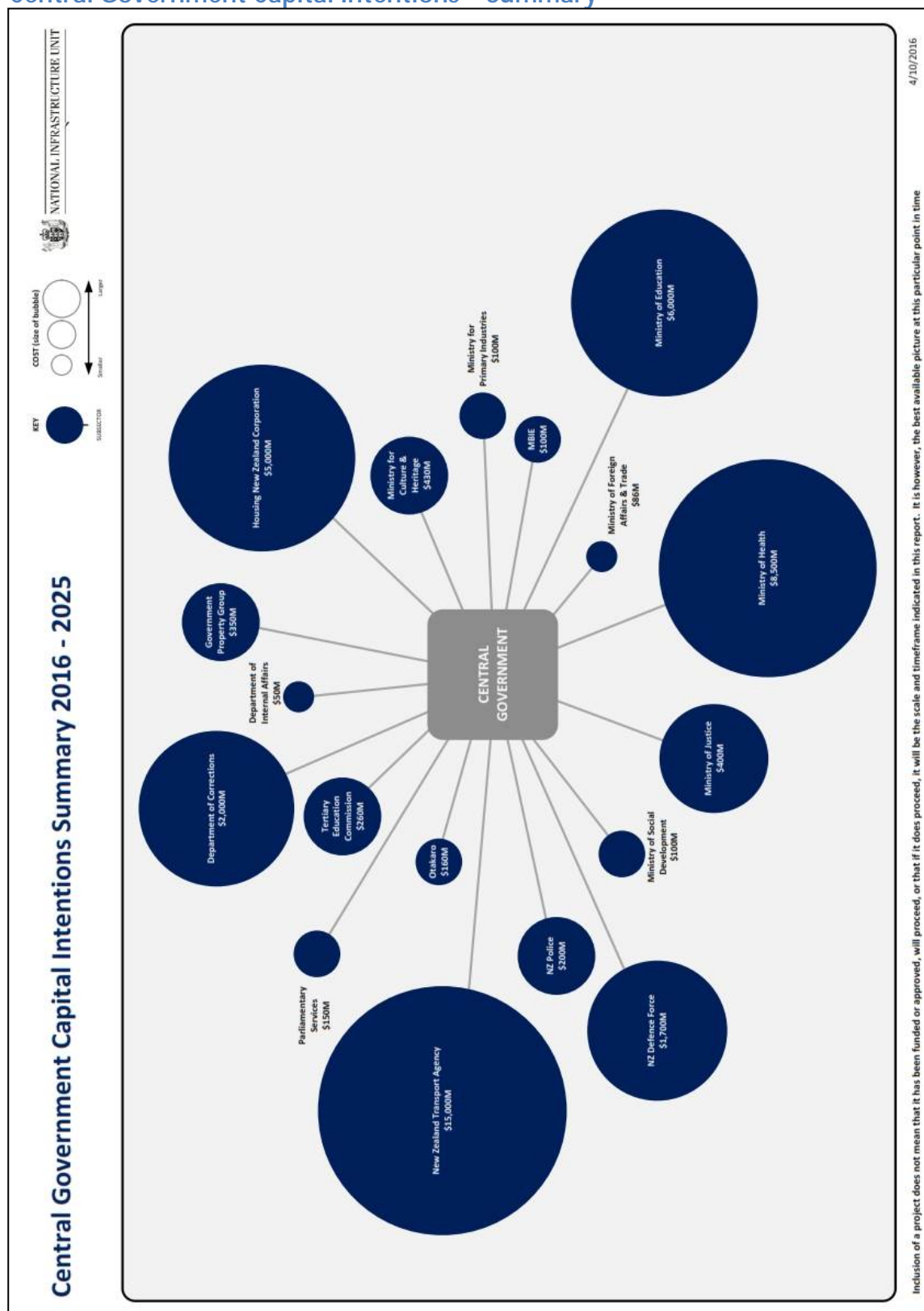
PRIVATE SECTOR

	2016	
Sector	No. of Projects	\$ Value (M)
Energy	10	3,820
Transport	35	5,397
Total	45	9,217

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

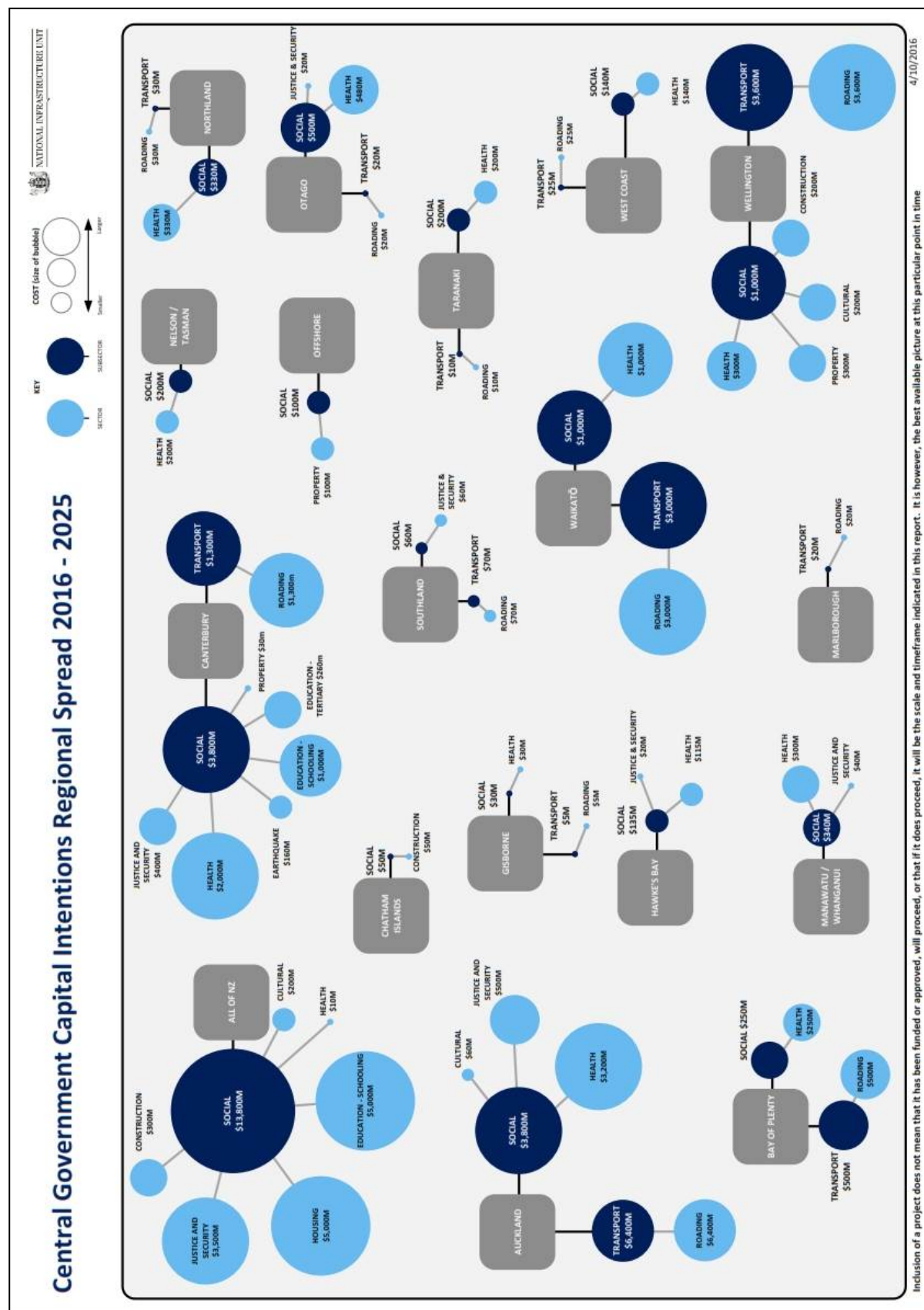
Central Government Capital Intentions – Summary



NOTE: Available as a separate PDF.

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

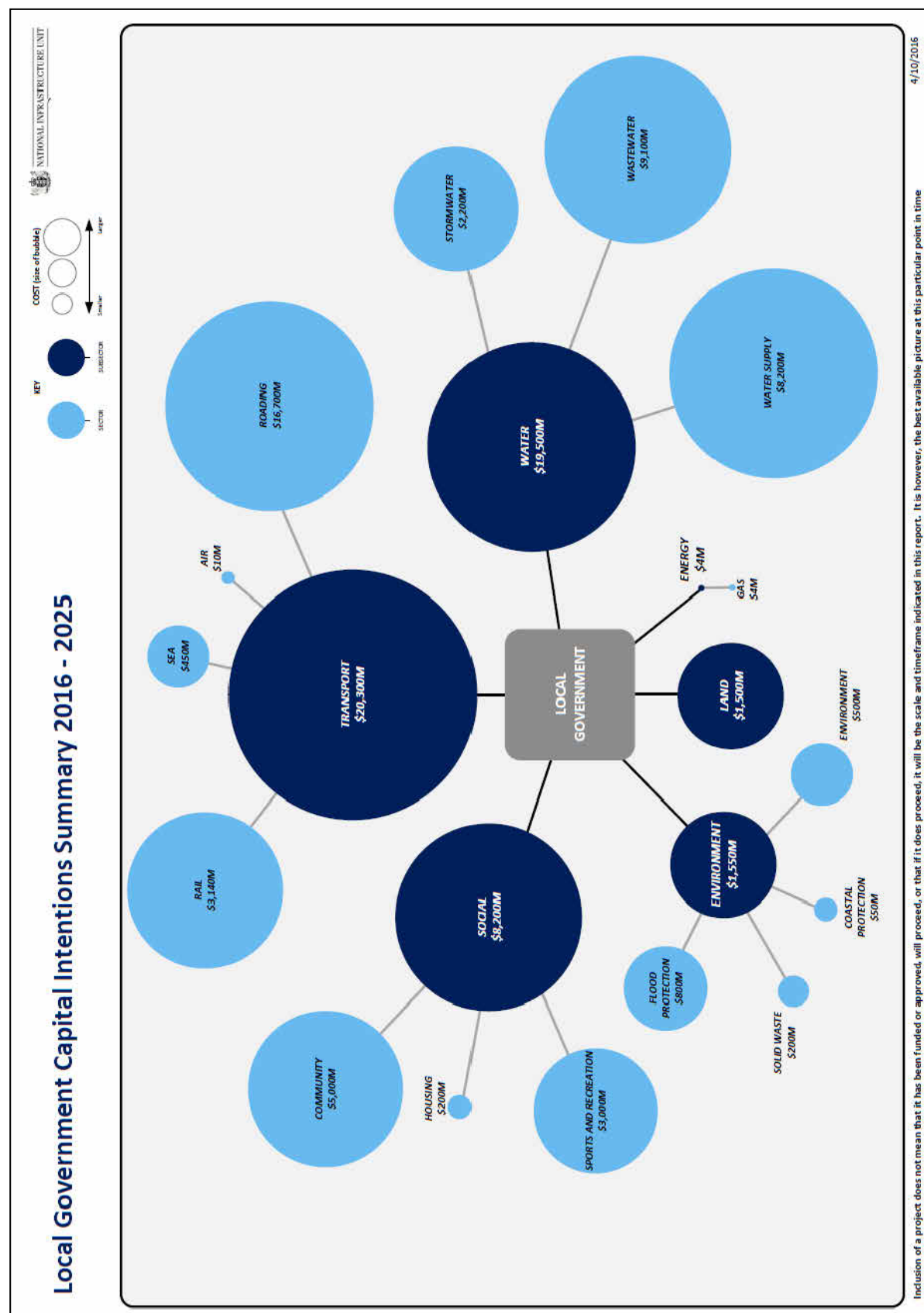
Central Government Capital Intentions – Regional Spread Diagram



NOTE: Available as a separate PDF.

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

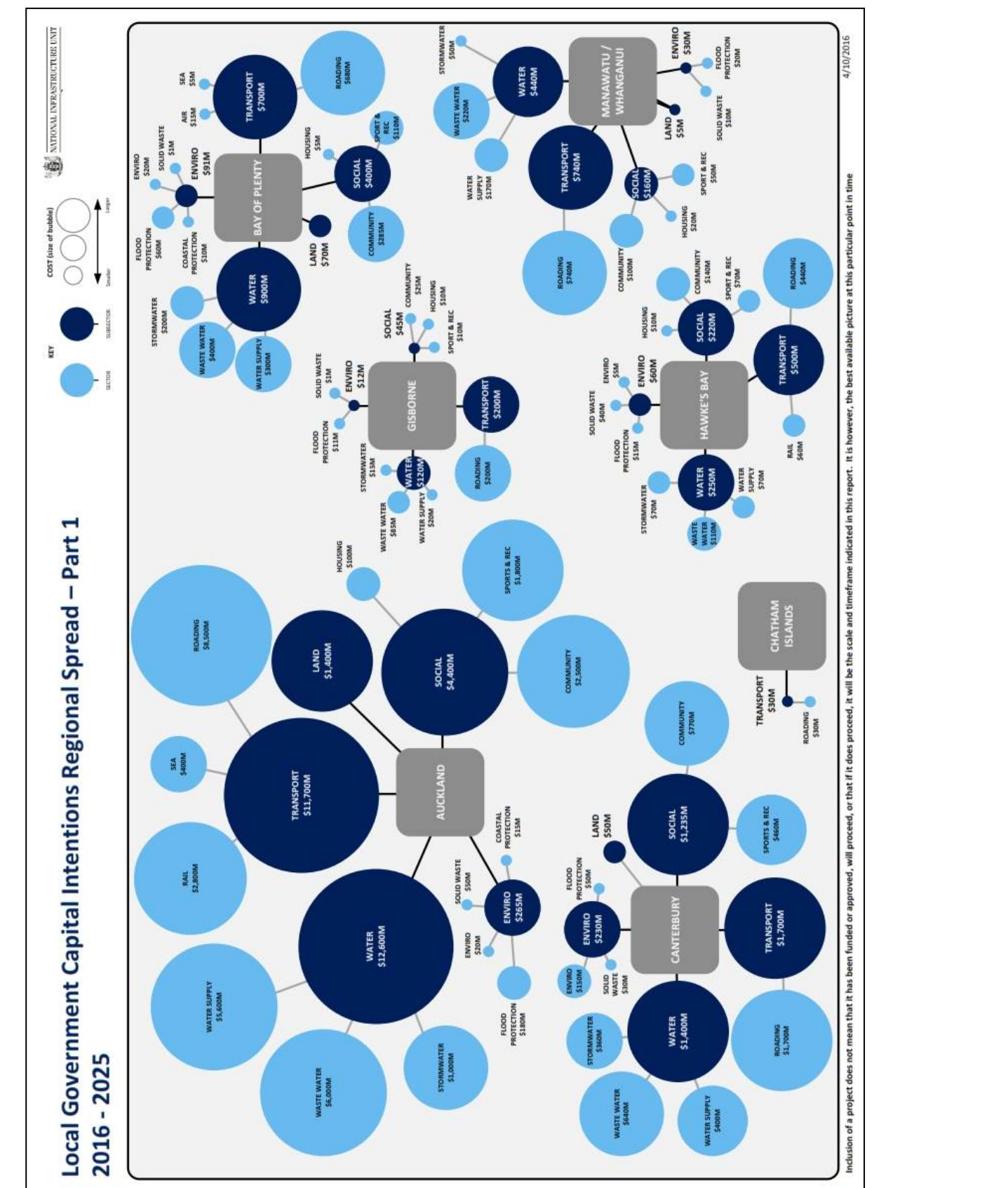
Local Government – Capital Intentions Summary Diagram



NOTE: Available as a separate PDF.

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

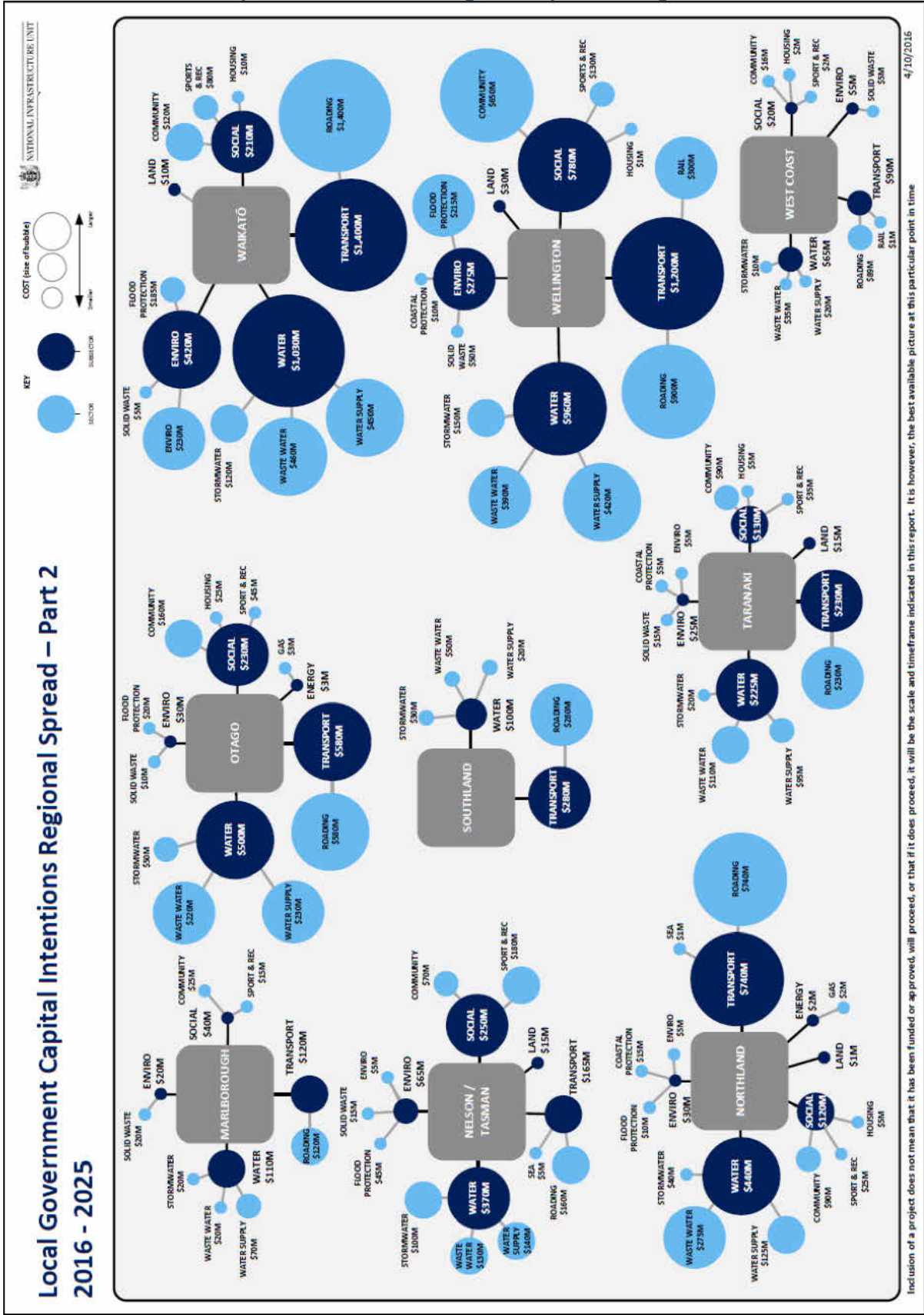
Local Government Capital Intentions – Regional Spread Diagram – Part 1



NOTE: Available as a separate PDF.

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

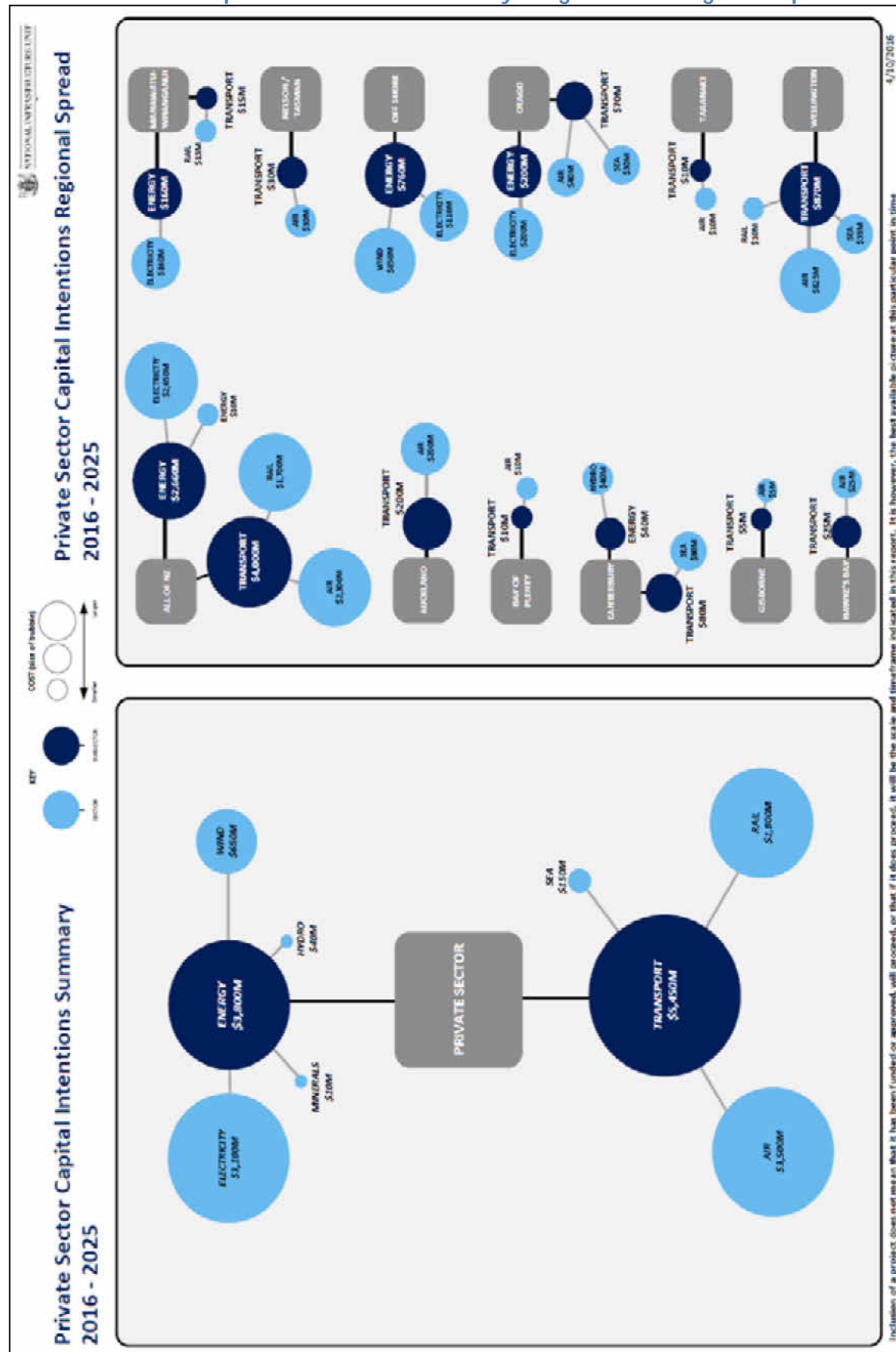
Local Government Capital Intentions – Regional Spread Diagram – Part 2



NOTE: Available as a separate PDF.

INTENTIONS: 2016–2025

Private Sector – Capital Intentions Summary Diagram and Regional Spread Diagram



NOTE: Available as a separate PDF.