Infrastructure Management – Forecasting the Changes to 2030

Ross Waugh, Waugh Infrastructure Management



Agenda

- NZ Doing Well
- Fiscal Challenges
- Population and Demography
- Future Implications Planning
- Future Implications Transport
- Future Implications Utilities
- Future Implications Parks and Property
- Resolving the Triangle
- Doing More With Less

63 page paper and these slides will be available on Ingenium Conference website and waughinfrastructure.co.nz



Top of the Class

Top of the class

2012 index rankings

| Overall rank* | Country | Global competitiveness | Ease of doing business | Global innovation | Corruption perceptions | Human development† | Prosperity |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | Sweden | 4 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| 2 | Denmark | 12 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 2 |
| 3 | Finland | 3 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 7 |
| 4 | Norway | 15 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Switzerland | 1 | 28 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| 6 | New Zealand | 23 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | Singapore | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 19 |
| 8 | United States | 7 | 4 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 12 |
| 9 | Netherlands | 5 | 31 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| 10 | Canada | 14 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| 11 | Hong Kong | 9 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 18 |
| 12 | Australia | 20 | 10 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | Britain | 8 | 7 | 5 | 17 | 28 | 13 |
| 14 | Germany | 6 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 14 |
| 15 | Ireland | 27 | 15 | 9 | 25 | 7 | 10 |

Sources: World Economic Forum; World Bank; INSEAD and World Intellectual Property Organisation; Transparency International; UNDP; Legatum

*Based on equal weighting of indices †2011 ranking



Source: The Economist Date: 2 February 2013

Government Expenses and Revenue 2010-2060

| (% of nominal GDP) | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | Δ |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Health | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 4.1% |
| Superannuation (NZS) | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 3.6% |
| Education | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | -1.0% |
| Other Op. Allow. | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | -0.7% |
| Covered (e.g. Justice) | | | | | | | |
| Non-NZS Welfare | 6.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | -2.9% |
| Debt-financing costs (DFC) | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 10.2% |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenses | 33.9 | 31.6 | 34.1 | 37.5 | 41.2 | 47.2 | 13.4% |
| Revenue (majority tax) | 30.2 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 2.4% |
| | | | | | | | |
| Gap to Balance Budget | 3.7 | -0.7 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 14.7 | 10.9% |
| Gap excluding DFC | 2.5 | -2.6 | -1.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.8% |
| | | | | | | | |
| Core Crown Net Debt | 14.1 | 30.8 | 42.3 | 73.8 | 125.3 | 203.8 | 189.7 |

Source: NZ Treasury
Date: February 2013



Council Debt Reaching Limits

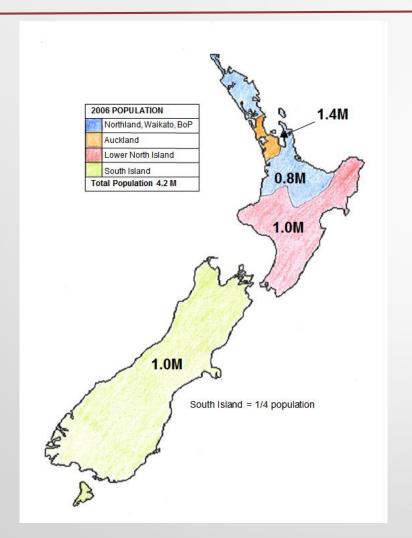
| Average Debt per Ratepayer | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Group | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | | |
| Metro Group | 5,172 | 6,507 | 7,407 | 8,477 | 9,273 | | | |
| City Group | 3,976 | 1,413 | 4,605 | 4,758 | 5,173 | | | |
| Prov/Rural Group | 2,338 | 2,772 | 3,174 | 3,430 | 3,811 | | | |
| Rural Group | 1,873 | 2,124 | 2,136 | 2,430 | 2,475 | | | |
| Total of all Groups | 2,642 | 3,055 | 3,391 | 3,706 | 4,026 | | | |
| Total of all Groups (including Auckland) | 2,681 | 3,112 | 3,441 | 3,834 | 4,176 | | | |

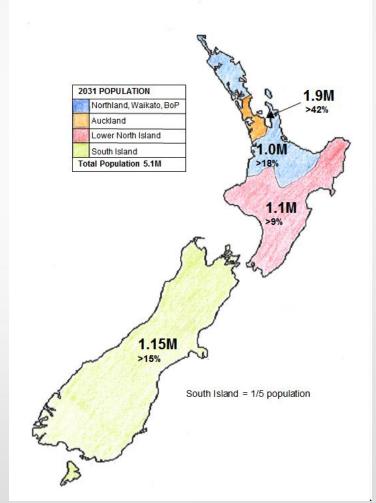
- 2002 \$1500 acceptable debt, \$3000 max
- Inflation adjust \$2000 acceptable, \$3900 max
- Current Average Debt \$4000 but interest rates are lower for now. Metro/City higher debt

Source: Larry Mitchell Local Government League Table



New Zealand Population Changes



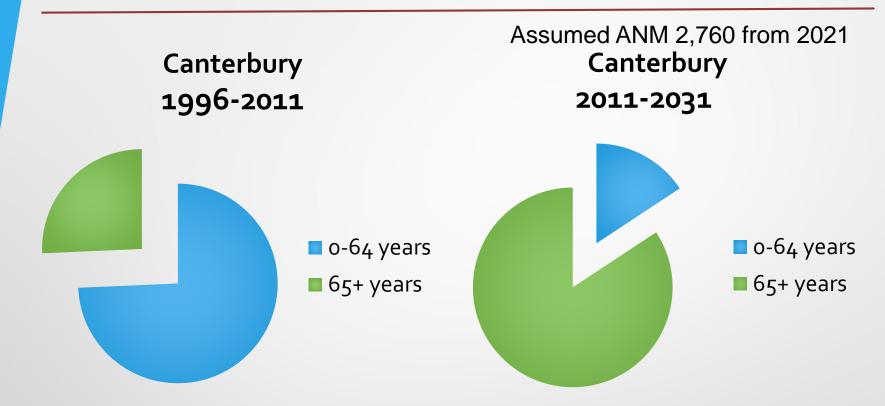


Source: National Infrastructure Plan

Date: 2011



Canterbury Projected Growth 65+ years



Source: Professor Natalie Jackson, NIDEA

Date: February 2013



NZ Still Developing Infrastructure

| | NZ | Scotland | Ireland | Finland | Norway | Denmark |
|--|-----------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Land Area (sq. km) | 268,680 | 78,352 | 70,289 | 304,473 | 307,442 | 42,394 |
| Population (m) 2009 est. | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 5.5 |
| Population (m) of largest city 2009 est. | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Railways (km) 2006 | 4,128 | 2,745 | 1,919 | 5,919 | 4,114 | 2 , 667 |
| Roads (km) 2006 | 93,576 | 55,838 | 96,602 | 78,821 | 92,946 | 72,362 |
| Expressways (km) | 171 | 1160 | 200 | 700 | 664 | 1032 |
| If additional Expressways to 2030+ | 55 ² | | | | | |
| Transport Ranking (IMD) | 31 | 24 (UK) | 35 | 7 | | 4 |

Source: NZCID, Insights for NZ – Infrastructure Development in Comparative Nations

Date: October 2010



Possible Future Expressway Construction





Source: NZTA Road Maintenance Task Force Better Asset Management, Planning and

Delivery

Date: 13 March 2012

Intensification to Town Centres



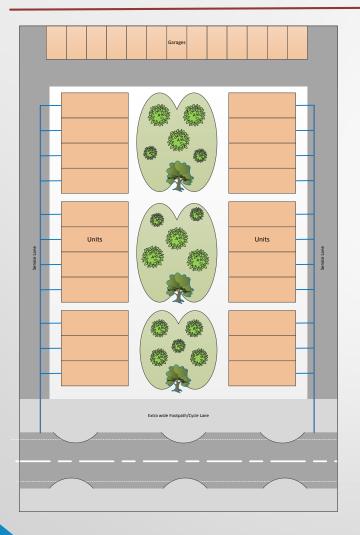




Source: Waugh Infrastructure Management



New Development Layouts



- Multiple Units per site
- Central common green
- Rear narrow service lanes
- Garaging / Storage
- Less cars, smaller cars
- More scooters
- More bicycles, cycle lane
- Wider footpath
- Traffic calming, narrower carriageway
- More public transport
- 2nd tier rental cars for market

Source: Waugh Infrastructure Management



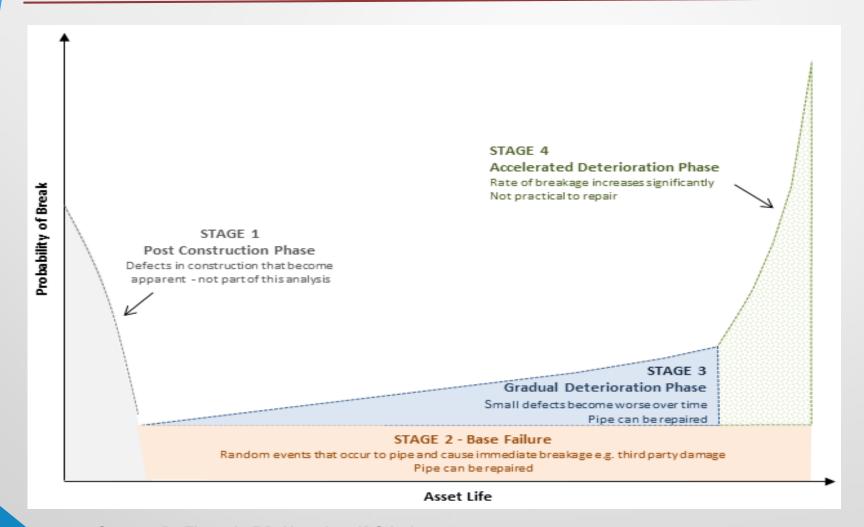
Transportation Scooter and Commuter Zones







Utilities – Renewal Peak in next 30 years

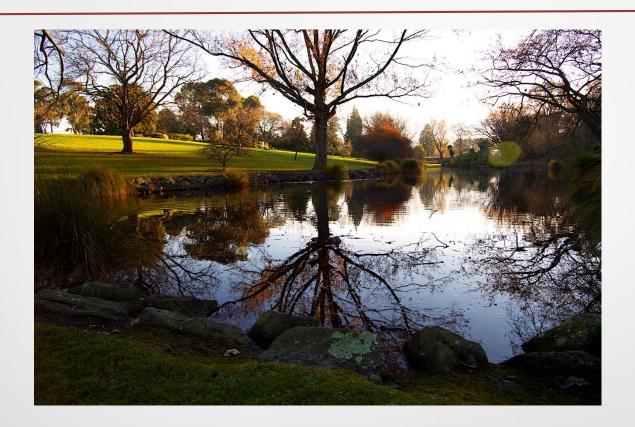


Source: Dr Theunis.F.P. Henning, IDS Ltd

Date: May 2013



Parks And Property - More Demand?



- Changing Urban forms different assets?
- More demand for recreational assets
- How to fund in a constrained fiscal environment
- More use of volunteers?

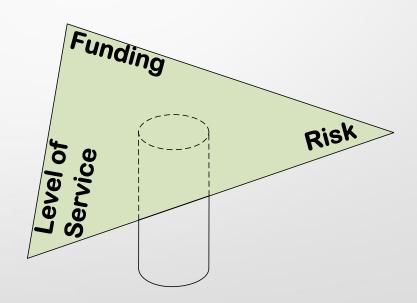


Resolving the Budget-LOS-Risk Triangle

The combined consideration of Funding, Level Of Service and Risk

Initiated through the Road Maintenance Task Force

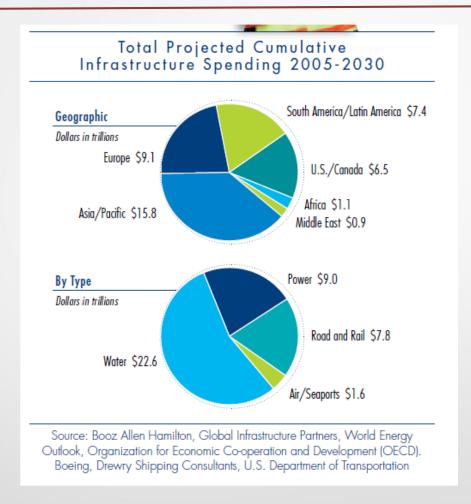
Is this a platform for 2015?







Engineering Skills Shortage – the major constraint?



2005-2030 USD \$41 Trillion public infrastructure spend (15.8T in Asia-Pacific). No shortage of work for Engineers



Summary - AM to 2030

- Fiscal constraint for the whole period to 2030 and beyond
- Shifts of population and expenditure to upper North Island
- Most growth will be 65+ population
- Multiple urban network and space changes predicted
- More modelling required to optimise use of scarce resources
- Resolve the budget, level of service, risk triangle
- Shortage of engineering resources predicted

 Make sure you are building the right assets in the right place, in the right form (no fiscal room for wasting money)





Questions?

