



BUDGET 2024 AND 2025 MAJOR SPENDING DECISIONS

Monitoring, Reporting, and Performance Measures for Major
Initiatives

January 2026

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)

Hīkina Whakatutuki – Lifting to make successful

MBIE develops and delivers policy, services, advice and regulation to support economic growth and the prosperity and wellbeing of New Zealanders.

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BUDGET 2024 AND 2025 MAJOR SPENDING DECISIONS

Monitoring, Reporting, and Performance Measures for Major Initiatives.

This report presents an overview of the major spending decisions made by the government in the 2024 and 2025 budgets for initiatives led by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE). It details the objectives, planned deliverables, funding allocations, and performance indicators. The report places emphasis on monitoring, reporting, and achieving value for money across these investments. Furthermore, it outlines the Cabinet's oversight framework, which includes clear and enduring systems for transparent reporting and accountability, as well as defined requirements pertaining to major spending decisions.

MBIE's Major budget 2024 spending decisions

- Regional Infrastructure Fund | Kānoa | Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit

MBIE's Major budget 2024 spending decisions

- New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- Invest NZ Establishment | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy – Funding Uplifts | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Who has set reporting requirements for major spending decisions?

Cabinet has established an enduring system for monitoring and reporting on major operating spending decisions of government. There are two different sets of requirements, one for *Major spending decisions* and another for *Major forecast savings and revenue decisions* [[Cabinet Paper: ECO-24-SUB-0231](#) refers]. Beyond these requirements, Cabinet can set additional reporting requirements.

List of major spending decisions: [Reporting on major spending decisions | The Treasury New Zealand](#)

Following the first cabinet decision, Treasury onboards budget decisions as major budget decisions.

What are the reporting requirements for major spending decisions?

For each identified major spending decision, Departments are required to report the **name of the decision as per the Summary of Initiatives for that Budget**, and the:

- intended **results**, as communicated in Budget documentation
- **deliverables** and planned timeline
- **amount allocated** over the forecast period (in **total** and **annually**)
- **indicators** of performance and value for money, and
- **where** (this must include the Department's Annual Report and departmental website) and **how frequently** the above information will be reported.

The Treasury will be capturing the reporting on each decision available on departmental websites as of 31st December and 30th June each year.

The reporting requirements cease, on major spending decisions of government, when the major spending decision is offboarded by the Treasury.

New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International (Budget 2025)

In Budget 2025, MBIE received funding for the major spending decision, New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International. Cabinet reset the ongoing appropriation for the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate (international) to reflect forecast costs and reduce cost pressure. The rebate aims to attract international productions, generate production expenditure locally (QNZPE), build skills, and deliver wider economic spillovers across tourism, innovation and New Zealand's global brand. The rebate is administered by the New Zealand Film Commission (NZFC).

1. INTENDED RESULTS, AS COMMUNICATED IN BUDGET DOCUMENTATION

Problem Definition:

New Zealand faces sustained and increasing competition from other countries in attracting large-scale international screen productions. New Zealand has an established screen production industry and a strong international reputation, which supports economic growth, ongoing skills development and New Zealand's national brand in key trading markets. Given the prevailing incentive-based global market, without targeted support, the local sector risks losing out on significant investment and opportunities for further activity – international productions will not locate in New Zealand in the absence of competitive settings. This would have flow on impacts on the ability of the screen production sector to support secondary objectives around innovation and tourism promotion. The existing cost pressures and fluctuating demand highlight the need for a sustainable and competitive incentive framework to ensure New Zealand remains a preferred destination for international film and television projects.

Outcomes:

This initiative resets the ongoing appropriation for the rebate to reflect the forecast demand costs and reduce the cost pressure.

The rebate has significant benefits for the New Zealand economy. The rebate attracts investment into New Zealand. International productions hire New Zealand film studios and other facilities to build film sets, and purchase goods and services from local businesses, paying GST on a wide variety of products including accommodation, building materials, hospitality services and transport. Between 2014/15 and 2023/2024, inbound productions invested about \$7.7 billion in New Zealand, supported by around \$1.2 billion in rebate payments. Since 2014/15, an average production eligible for the international rebate has spent \$32.98 million in New Zealand and received an average rebate of \$6.62 million.

The international screen sector creates employment opportunities for New Zealand's screen talent. In 2023/24, 87 per cent of crew working on international productions receiving the rebate were New Zealanders. Work on international productions enable New Zealanders to gain experience with new production technologies and methods. Large international productions (where they are eligible for the 'uplift' component of the rebate) invest in skills and talent development activities, for example via internships and masterclasses, which helps New Zealand crew develop skills essential to building a sustainable industry. New Zealanders are often found in senior roles, as heads of departments or lead cast.

Aside from the direct spend, the international screen production sector also contributes wider benefits to the economy through potential spillover benefits to tourism, the innovation sector, and New Zealand's brand and reputation. These wider benefits, for New Zealand communities and for the wider Crown accounts through taxes and other revenue, are not reflected in the direct appropriation. In 2021 alone, there was 5,166 New Zealand screen sector businesses and 18,606 screen production and post-production workers. Between 2012 and 2021, there was approximately a four per cent increase in both screen sector businesses and production and post-production workers. New Zealand is recognised globally for its scenic beauty and state-of-the-art production capabilities. These productions have significantly boosted the country's profile as a world-class filming location and their imagery has global marketing benefits shining a spotlight on New Zealand.

NZFC's operations are funded by Manatū Taonga – the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, and its strategic framework reflects its role as New Zealand's film funding agency; supporting the creation, promotion, distribution, and exhibition of films, promoting social cohesion in the New Zealand film industry and encouraging and promoting employment in the New Zealand film industry.

In relation to this rebate, a key strategic objective for NZFC is: *"Collaborate strategically to promote employment and productivity in the New Zealand film industry."*

New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International initiative contributes to, rather than being fully accountable for, this NZFC's strategic objective. NZFC's annual report includes measures that collectively provide a comprehensive view of New Zealand's global screen industry positioning and NZFC's role in fostering international collaboration and investment:

a) Industry Positioning and Economic Impact

How New Zealand is positioned as a leading destination for screen production.

- The effectiveness of international attraction strategies, reflected in serviced enquiries.
- The economic contribution of the NZSPR, including the percentage of New Zealand cast and crew on international productions—signalling strong local engagement and benefit.

b) Reputation and Stakeholder Perceptions

Benchmarking stakeholder views of New Zealand as a world-class production hub, highlighting strengths in infrastructure, talent, and support services.

2. DELIVERABLES AND PLANNED TIMELINE

The NZFC administers the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate scheme on behalf of the Government. In the year to December 2025, the NZFC approved 19 applications, with \$192,737,317 in rebates paid out on a total of \$850,068,784 in Qualifying New Zealand Production Expenditure.

INFORMATION UP TO DECEMBER 2025*	INTERNATIONAL
Qualifying NZ production expenditure	\$850,068,784
Rebate	\$192,737,317
Number of applications approved during the year (up to December 2025)	19
* From monies paid out for the rebate in the first half of the year, covered by prior years provision.	

3. AMOUNT ALLOCATED OVER THE FORECAST PERIOD (IN TOTAL AND ANNUALLY)

Spending on the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International depends on demand, which means costs can vary over time. As demand grows, any additional costs will be managed through future Budget processes. To support this initiative, funding for the Multi Year Appropriation (New Zealand Screen Production Grant – International (2021–2026)) has been increased by \$98.476 million, and the annual spending profile has been updated to reflect this change. [refer: [Financial Recommendations: Budget Significant Cabinet Minute 2025 - 08 Business, Science and Innovation - 14 April 2025 - Budget 2025 Information Release](#)]

INITIATIVE	APPROPRIATION	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)
Increasing Funding for the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate - International	Economic Development: New Zealand Screen Production Grant - International 2021-2026 (MYA)	63.786	34.690	-	-
	Economic Growth: Large Budget Screen Production Fund	-	-	159.444	159.444
<i>Budget funding allocated prior to major spending decisions</i>		<i>186.214</i>	<i>175.310</i>	<i>50.556</i>	<i>50.556</i>
Initiative Total	Total available initiative funding for each financial year (across the appropriations above)	250.000	210.000	210.000	210.000

4. INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE, VALUE FOR MONEY AND REPORTING LOCATIONS.

Economic evaluations of the rebate were completed in 2018 and 2022. Policy settings for the rebate were changed in 2023. MBIE has a planned evaluation of the impact of those 2023 settings (currently planned to be completed in 2026), and an annual economic trends report focussed on evidence and data that track the wider economic outcomes and return on investment of the rebate.

SHORT TERM INDICATORS			
Measure and Indicator	Description	(Other) Reporting channels and timeline	Year 1 Progress (6 months to Dec 2025)
Qualifying New Zealand Production Expenditure value The total annual value of approved Qualifying New Zealand Production Expenditure (QNZPE) for NZSPR (international productions).	The total annual dollar value of Qualified New Zealand Production Expenditure (QNZPE) approved for international screen productions receiving the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate (NZSPR). This includes expenditure on goods, services and labour within New Zealand that meets eligibility criteria for the rebate.	MBIE's 2025/26 Annual Report	Result: Q2: \$307,677,433
Additionality (\$) from Budget 2025 decision Proportion of the total annual value of approved Qualifying New Zealand Production Expenditure (QNZPE) for NZSPR (international productions) attributable to additionality, relative to the total fund available.	The funding confirmed through Budget 2025 ensured the continuation of the rebate scheme. This decision delivers benefits that extend beyond the immediate results presented. To estimate the benefits from fund additionality, we calculated it as the proportion of the overall result attributable to additionality, relative to the total fund available.	-	Result: Nil Commentary: While cash paid out for the rebate in the first half of the year has been high (Rebate \$192.7m on QNZPE \$850m) that spend has mainly been covered by provisions in place as at 30 June 2025. New productions and provisions for existing productions filming in 2025/26 has seen costs provided for the international film rebate of \$73.6m on QNZPE of approximately \$368m, this is within original budgeted settings. New favourable settings for international productions are in place from 1 January and we expect rebate spend to increase.
Local workforce engagement 1. Percentage of New Zealand crew employed on live action international productions receiving the NZSPR. 2. Percentage of New Zealand cast employed on live action international productions receiving the NZSPR	The percentage of total cast and crew roles on international production receiving the NZSPR-International that are filled by New Zealand citizens or permanent residents. This measure reflects the level of local workforce engagement and contribution to job opportunities in the screen sector.	MBIE's 2025/26 Annual Report	Results: 1. 91% 2. 82%
Effectiveness of international attraction strategies Number of enquiries for prospective productions serviced within the financial year	This includes both new and existing prospects. A "new" prospect is a new enquiry related to an actual production, one which we assess to have meaningful potential to be made in New Zealand at some		Result: 41

SHORT TERM INDICATORS			
Measure and Indicator	Description	(Other) Reporting channels and timeline	Year 1 Progress (6 months to Dec 2025)
	point in time. An “existing” prospect is an enquiry first received during a previous period and continuing to engage. This measure is specifically in relation to the MBIE appropriation of \$1.3M for 2024/25.		
Effectiveness of international attraction strategies Number of enquiries for prospective productions serviced within the financial year	This measure includes both live action and PDV.		Result: 12

LONG TERM INDICATORS			
Measure and Indicator	Description	(Other) Reporting channels and timeline	Year 1 Progress (6 months to Dec 2025)
Economic Value The total annual value of approved Qualifying New Zealand Production Expenditure (QNZPE) for NZSPR (international productions).	The total estimated economic value to New Zealand generated by productions receiving the Screen Production Rebate. Specific indicators and the methodology for measurement will be determined as part of the redevelopment of the intervention logic and evaluation as required by the Treasury Fund Reporting Standard.	MBIE Major Budget Spending Decision Report 2026/27 following a 3-year evaluation	Result: Not yet available (2026/27 following a 3-year evaluation)
Skills Development Percentage of productions that invest in skills and talent development through the 5% Uplift rebate.	The proportion of 5% Uplift productions that opt to invest in skills and talent development. This includes initiatives such as training sessions, internship and capability building for New Zealand screen industry workers.	MBIE Major Budget Spending Decision Report 2026/27 following a 3-year evaluation	Result: Not yet available (2026/27 following a 3-year evaluation)
Economic Contribution Measure / indicator to be confirmed	We are investigating the use of data collected by Inland Revenue (e.g. GST or Tax payments which could provide more nuanced information into market dynamics).	Update to be provided in next reporting cycle.	Result: To be updated in July 2026

Regional Infrastructure Fund (Budget 2024)

In Budget 2024, MBIE received funding for the major spending decision, Regional Infrastructure Fund. The Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF) supports regional economic growth and resilience (including climate resilience) by investing in enabling and resilience infrastructure. Outcomes target productivity, job creation, access to finance (including for Māori), increased private investment, and long-term regional resilience.

1. INTENDED RESULTS, AS COMMUNICATED IN BUDGET DOCUMENTATION

Problem Definition:

The Regional Infrastructure Fund has overall objectives or goals of more productive local economies with improved infrastructure and greater resilience to shocks, including those caused by the impacts of climate change. These follow from the single overarching purpose of the Regional Development: Regional Infrastructure Fund MCA appropriation which is “to support regional economic growth through the Regional Infrastructure Fund” and from the Appropriation intention statement of “a lift in the productivity potential of the regions through the delivery of regional infrastructure initiatives”. These are documented in the [Regional Infrastructure Fund: Detailed Settings and Drawdown from Tagged Contingencies](#) Cabinet paper of June 2024 (CAB-24-MIN-0214).

The Cabinet paper, [Establishing the Regional Infrastructure Fund](#) of May 2024 (CAB-24-MIN-0168.02), recognises that “New Zealand faces a significant infrastructure deficit, ... driven in part by challenges for regional organisations and investors in accessing capital”. The initial focus of the Regional Infrastructure Fund was intended to be on “Māori economic development and flood resilience” (CAB-24-MIN-0214), recognising the challenges that regions face in these areas.

Outcomes:

The “high-level and long-term aims for the Regional Infrastructure Fund” (CAB-24-MIN-0214) are to:

- Lift productivity in regional economies by increasing the performance of businesses and catalysing the development of new or emerging industries; and/or
- Improve the ability for regional businesses and communities to absorb and recover from shocks and adapt to changing conditions.

To achieve these goals, the Regional Infrastructure Fund will invest in resilience infrastructure and infrastructure enabling community and economic growth. By doing this, it will impact change across several short-medium and medium-long-term outcome areas. Clearly articulating these outcomes helps shape how monitoring and evaluation is designed and implemented.

In the tables below, the green colour-coded outcomes are expected more from the infrastructure for resilience category, while the blue colour-coded outcomes are expected more from the enabling infrastructure category. However, both categories can contribute across all outcomes.

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES (1-5 YEARS)				
Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5
Increased flood protection	Increased water security	More jobs for locals (especially unemployed)	Improved access to finance for local firms and Māori	Increased private investment in local economies

MEDIUMS-TO-LONG-TERM OUTCOMES (5+ YEARS)					
Outcome 6	Outcome 7	Outcome 8	Outcome 9	Outcome 10	Outcome 11
Reduced impacts of natural disaster	More vital assets and services protected	Strengthened local & Māori economies & communities	Increased local innovation	Increased local productivity	More highly-skilled local workers

These high-level short-to-medium and medium-to-long-term outcomes are supported by research relating to regional resilience in New Zealand and overseas, and to economic fundamentals for growing productivity. They align with the objectives of the Regional Infrastructure Fund and other plans and strategies including the objectives outlined in the Government's coalition agreements and 100-point Economic Plan.

The grouping of outcomes into short-to-medium-term outcomes (1-5 years), and medium-to-long-term outcomes (5+ years), partly reflects the 1-3-year application and approval window of the fund. As projects will start in different years, outcomes will start in different years, and as infrastructure projects can take several years to complete, their post-completion outcomes will also start in different years. Due to this, the short-to-medium-term outcomes are grouped and expressed as a range. The longer-term outcomes, which arise out of the short-to-medium-term outcomes and come later, have a 5+ years range. This long-term range also reflects the long-term nature of many of the benefits from infrastructure due to its typically long-life span.

The outcomes framework tables in the monitoring & evaluation framework for the Regional Infrastructure Fund provide the indicators that will show progress against each of the fund outcomes. The detailed measures for these indicators are given in the monitoring and evaluation framework. This outcomes framework will play a pivotal role in guiding fund monitoring and reporting, and impact evaluation.

2. DELIVERABLES AND PLANNED TIMELINE

The Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF), a \$1.2 billion government initiative administered by MBIE, continues to deliver on its commitment to address New Zealand's regional infrastructure deficit. As of December 2025 quarter, the fund has supported 359 applications, with 121 approved and 67 contracted projects, and a total contracted value of \$296.2 million. The fund prioritises investments in resilience, energy, enabling growth, Māori economic development, and water storage, with resilience projects leading allocations.

RIF investments have generated significant economic and employment benefits, with over 3,500 monthly employees (as of June 2025)¹ engaged and 78% of these being local workers. Ten projects have been completed, primarily focused on flood resilience, demonstrating tangible improvements in regional infrastructure and climate resilience. Co-funding remains a key feature, leveraging \$257.0 million in additional investment.

Regional distribution of funding shows strong engagement across the country, with Tai Tokerau/Northland, Te Taihū/Top of the South, and Bay of Plenty among the top recipients. The fund's mix of loans, equity, and grants ensures both immediate impact and future sustainability, with commercial incentives driving co-investment.

Fund highlights

METRIC	VALUE (as at December 2025)	NOTES / DETAILS
Total Fund Size	\$1.2 billion	Government commitment
Total Applications	359	Includes under consideration & approved
Applications Approved	121	
Projects Contracted	67	
Projects Completed	10	Mainly flood resilience
Total Contracted Value	\$296.2 million	
Total Value (incl. co-funding)	\$553.3 million	\$257.0M co-funding
Approved Funding	\$578.8 million	
Monthly Employees	3,529 (as of Jun 25)	78.4% local, 16.2% Māori
Hours Worked	124,018 (as of Jun 25)	Equivalent to 79.5 Annual FTEs
Priority Areas	Resilience, Energy, Enabling Growth, Māori Economic Development, Water Storage	

¹ Data to end December 2025 is not yet available as this is still being collected via monthly recipient reporting.

METRIC	VALUE (as at December 2025)	NOTES / DETAILS
Largest Allocation	Resilience (\$246.5M approved)	Flood resilience projects
Regional Top Recipients	Tai Tokerau/Northland (\$56.6M), Canterbury (\$42.1M), Wairarapa (\$33.6M)	
Māori Monthly Employee	573 / 16.2% (as of Jun 25)	Refer detailed regional breakdown
Co-funding	\$257.0 million	Leveraged from partners

Employee data as of June 2025. Data to end December 2025 is not yet available as this is still being collected via monthly recipient reporting.

METRIC	MONTHLY EMPLOYEES	LOCAL MONTHLY EMPLOYEES	MĀORI MONTHLY EMPLOYEES	LOCAL (%)	MĀORI (%)
Te Taihū / Top of the South	952	670	16	70%	2%
Bay of Plenty	616	535	140	87%	23%
Wairarapa	457	357	75	78%	16%
Waikato	437	338	43	77%	10%
Canterbury	328	326	13	99%	4%
Tai Tokerau / Northland	222	178	98	80%	44%
Taranaki	154	139	139	90%	90%
West Coast	140	55	7	39%	5%
Otago	115	102	3	89%	3%
Southland	53	46	2	87%	4%
Manawatū-Whanganui / Horowhenua	41	6	35	15%	85%
Kāpiti	14	13	2	93%	14%
Hawke's Bay	-	-	-	-	-
Tairāwhiti / East Coast	-	-	-	-	-
Chatham Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,529	2,765	573	78%	16%

Summary tables - \$m by Region and Investment quantities. Contracted and paid share is a percentage of the total amount contracted or paid.

REGION	\$m			SHARE (%)		NUMBER OF PROJECTS		EXPECTED COMPLETION		
	APPROVED	CONTRACTED	PAID	CONTRACTED	PAID	CONTRACTED	COMPLETED 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Tai Tokerau / Northland	94.4	56.6	26.8	19%	44%	11	2	3	1	2
Te Taihū / Top of the South	67.6	32.9	3.7	11%	6%	7			6	
Bay of Plenty	58.4	20.3	4.8	7%	8%	3			3	
Waikato	27.3	17.6	3.3	6%	5%	7	1		5	
Wairarapa	37.4	33.6	7.8	11%	13%	16	6		9	
Manawātū-Whanganui / Horowhenua	20.8	12.9	1.8	4%	3%	2			1	
Taranaki	9.5	8.6	5.5	3%	9%	2		1	1	
West Coast	33.7	23.6	2.3	8%	4%	5			1	1
Southland	41.4	5.8	1.1	2%	2%	4	1		2	
Canterbury	73.5	42.1	0.86	14%	1%	5				3
Otago	20.3	5.4	0.79	2%	1%	1				1
Hawke's Bay	45.7	10.3	1.0	3%	2%	3		1	1	
Kāpiti	2.5	2.5	0.63	1%	1%	1			1	
Tairāwhiti/East Coast	14.9			0%	0%					
Chatham Islands				0%	0%					
National	31.5	24.0		8%	0%					
Total	578.8	296.2	60.6			67	10	5	31	7

3. AMOUNT ALLOCATED OVER THE FORECAST PERIOD (IN TOTAL AND ANNUALLY)

FUNDING BREAKDOWN	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 \$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	TOTAL (\$m)
Regional Infrastructure Fund – Non Departmental Operating Grants	23.725	153.275	92.000	269.000
Regional Infrastructure Fund – Departmental Operating – Investigation and Feasibility Studies	0.395	6.605	0.000	7.000
Administration and Management – Departmental Operating (transferred to Regional Development Operational Support	4.729	11.271	8.000	24.000
Regional Infrastructure Fund – Non Departmental Capital	150.000	450.000	300.000	900.000
Annual total	178.849	621.151	400.000	1,200.000

4. INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE, VALUE FOR MONEY AND REPORTING LOCATIONS.

Many of the indicators in this framework relate to outcomes that are influenced by a wide range of external factors. As a result, isolating the specific contribution of our investments can be challenging. In several cases, such as changes in regional insurance premiums following the completion of resilience projects; multiple market, regulatory, and environmental influences also play a role. While direct attribution is therefore limited, these indicators remain important because they track movement in the conditions our initiatives are designed to support. Our approach is to be transparent about these limitations while still monitoring these measures to understand broader shifts in the system over time.

MBIE has a suite of indicators to demonstrate progress against Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF) short-to-medium term (1-5 years) and medium-to-long-term (5+ years) outcomes. Outcomes commence in different years, as projects have different start dates, are of different lengths and will complete at different times.

The indicators for outcomes drawn from RIF administrative data have the strongest attribution to the Fund, while indicators that rely on non-RIF-specific data sources, like regional GDP, are more representative of the general outcome, but are less directly attributable to the Fund. For this reason, a mix of directly attributable indicators (like the value of projects the RIF has invested in against an outcome) and indicators that are less attributable to the Fund (like regional GDP) have been used so that users can see what the RIF has contributed to the intended outcome and how the intended outcome is actually performing overall.

The table below identifies relevant indicators to demonstrate progress against the “high-level and long-term aims for the Regional Infrastructure Fund” set out in the original Cabinet paper (CAB24MIN0214). A further table below includes all outcomes and indicators that we will report against, with the first full report expected in March 2026.

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES (1-5 YEARS)			
Outcomes / Indicators	Description	(Other) Reporting channels and timeline	Year 1 progress (at year end June 2025)
Outcome 1: Increased flood protection. Residential, commercial, and industrial land protected	Area (ha.) of residential, commercial, and industrial land protected by new or upgraded flood resilience infrastructure. Increase over baseline. Source is one-off requests from RIF flood resilience project recipients.	The RIF indicators for the outcomes report to the end of June 2025 is expected to be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026 and then on that site annually.	Result: 203 ha. (as at YE June 2025)
Outcome 2: Increased water security. Water storage volumes increase.	Volume of consented water storage (m3). Increase over baseline. Source is Land, Air, Water Aotearoa.		Result: No change (baseline is 58.0bn)
Outcome 3: More jobs for locals (especially jobseekers). Number of Annual FTEs employed by RIF funded projects.	Number of Annual FTEs employed by RIF funded projects. Increase over baseline. Source is RIF recipient monthly reporting		Result: 80.0 FTEs (as at YE June 2025)
Outcome 4: Improved access to finance for locals and Māori. Value of co-funding for RIF funded projects.	Proportion of co-funding to total deal value. Target is a proportion of co-funding to total deal value of at least 30%. Source is RIF administrative data.		Result: 35%
Outcome 5: Increased private investment in local economies. More private investment in areas serviced by the infrastructure RIF creates	Number of geographic units (businesses) in the regions. Increase over baseline. Source is Stats NZ.		Result: 411,000 in June 2025, an increase from 406,000 in July 2024 (the baseline, when the RIF was launched).

The longer-term outcomes, which arise out of the short-to-medium-term outcomes and are generally evident over a longer period, have a 5+ years range.

LONG-TERM OUTCOMES (5+ YEARS)			
Outcomes / Indicators	Description	(Other) Reporting channels and timeline	Year 1 progress (at year end June 2025)
Outcome 6: Reduced impacts of natural disaster. Insurance retreat in areas where the RIF invests in resilience infrastructure is slowed or reversed after these projects complete construction.	Availability of insurance by region. No decline each quarter. Source is Treasury-Finity insurance price monitoring data.	The RIF indicators for the outcomes report to the end of June 2025 is expected to be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026 and then on that site annually.	Baseline is 79% insurance availability by region in April 2024. (More recent data is not yet available)

All outcomes and indicators that we will report against, with the first full report expected in March 2026.

Short-to-medium term outcomes

The short-to-medium-term outcomes are grouped and expressed as a range of 1-5 years. Indicators using RIF administrative data measures will also have more attribution to the RIF than broader indicators which uses non-RIF-specific data measures.

OUTCOME	INDICATORS	REPORTING CHANNEL / FREQUENCY AND YEAR 1 PROGRESS
Outcome 1: Increased flood protection	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 1.1 Residential, commercial and industrial land protected. 1.2 Pastoral, horticultural, catchment area land, and wetlands protected. 1.3 Road and rail protected. 1.4 Structures protected. 1.5 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. 1.6 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome	The RIF indicators for the outcomes report to the end of June 2025 is expected to be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026 and then on that site annually. Year 1 progress will be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026.
Outcome 2: Increased water security	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 2.1 Irrigation volumes increase. 2.2 Water storage volumes increase. 2.3 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. 2.4 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome	
Outcome 3: More jobs for locals (especially jobseekers)	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 3.1 Increase in filled jobs in regions RIF will invest in. 3.2 Reduction in MSD Job Seeker numbers. 3.3 Number of Annual FTEs employed by RIF funded projects. 3.4 Regional multipliers estimate of FTEs sustained by RIF projects. 3.5 Proportion of local persons employed on RIF projects. 3.6 Proportion of persons employed from off Job Seeker Support by RIF funded projects. 3.7 Proportion of Māori employed by RIF funded projects. 3.8 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. 3.9 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome	

OUTCOME	INDICATORS	REPORTING CHANNEL / FREQUENCY AND YEAR 1 PROGRESS
Outcome 4: Improved access to finance for locals and Māori	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 4.1 Firms and Māori businesses organisations invested in are more able to access additional finance from private providers. 4.2 Value of co-funding for RIF funded projects. 4.3 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. 4.4 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for the outcomes report to the end of June 2025 is expected to be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026 and then on that site annually.
Outcome 5: Increased private investment in local economies	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 5.1 More private investment in areas serviced by the infrastructure RIF creates. 5.2 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. 5.3 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	Year 1 progress will be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026.

Long term outcomes

The longer-term outcomes, which arise out of the short-to-medium-term outcomes and come later, have a 5+ years range. This long-term range reflects the long-term nature of many of the benefits from infrastructure due to its typically long-life span.

OUTCOME	INDICATORS	REPORTING CHANNEL / FREQUENCY AND YEAR 1 PROGRESS
Outcome 6: Reduced impacts of natural disaster	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 6.1 In the event of an actual natural disaster the RIF infrastructure resilience projects perform as expected. 6.2 Regional insurance premium increases slow of decrease after RIF infrastructure resilience projects complete construction. 6.3 Insurance retreat in areas where the RIF invests in resilience infrastructure is slowed or reversed after these projects complete. 6.4 Investments in enhancing resilient regional transport networks (land, sea or air). 6.5 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. 6.6 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome	The RIF indicators for the outcomes report to the end of June 2025 is expected to be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026 and then on that site annually.
Outcome 7: More vital assets and services protected	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 7.1 Number of vital assets and services protected increases. 7.2 Resilience of vital assets and services increases. 7.3 Investments in digital connectivity. 7.4 Investments in food security. 7.5 Investments in energy security. 7.6 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. 7.7 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome	Year 1 progress will be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026.
Outcome 8: Strengthened local and Māori economies and communities	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: 8.1a Provincial economies that grow during and post the period of investment. 8.1b Rural economies grow during and post the period of investment.	

OUTCOME	INDICATORS	REPORTING CHANNEL / FREQUENCY AND YEAR 1 PROGRESS
	<p>8.2 The Māori economy grows during and post project completion.</p> <p>8.3a Growth in new and emerging industries (incl. Aquaculture, agritech, advanced manufacturing, alternative energy, technology and innovation) in provincial areas.</p> <p>8.3b Growth in new and emerging industries in rural areas.</p> <p>8.4a Arts and recreation services sectors of provincial economies grow post completion of investments that fit this outcome.</p> <p>8.4b Arts and recreation services sectors of rural economies grow post completion of investments that fit this outcome.</p> <p>8.5a Construction industry of provincial economies grows during the period of investment.</p> <p>8.5b Construction industry of rural economies grows during the period of investment.</p> <p>8.6 More Māori employed in provincial and rural areas.</p> <p>8.7 Regional multipliers estimate of regional GDP created by RIF investments.</p> <p>8.8 Value of investment in cultural institutions, such as marae, museums, and performing arts centres.</p> <p>8.9 Value of investment in food production.</p> <p>8.10 Value of investment in whenua Māori land entities.</p> <p>8.11 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.</p> <p>8.12 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome</p>	
Outcome 9: Increased local innovation	<p>The indicators we will report on for this outcome are:</p> <p>9.1 Increase in local innovation (new firms, products and production) that leverages or benefits from RIF funded local infrastructure.</p> <p>9.2 Increase in firms with new or improved products or production methods from RIF investments that fit this outcome.</p> <p>9.3 RIF investments in more innovative food production.</p> <p>9.4 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.</p> <p>9.5 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.</p>	<p>The RIF indicators for the outcomes report to the end of June 2025 is expected to be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026 and then on that site annually.</p> <p>Year 1 progress will be published on the Grow Regions website in March 2026.</p>
Outcome 10: Increased local productivity	<p>The indicators we will report on for this outcome are:</p> <p>10.1a Higher levels of GDP per employee (or per capita) in provincial areas.</p>	
Outcome 11: More highly-skilled local workers	<p>The indicators we will report on for this outcome are:</p> <p>11.1a A greater proportion of employment in provincial areas in higher skilled jobs.</p> <p>11.1b A greater proportion of employment in rural areas in higher skilled jobs.</p> <p>11.2 Types of jobs created by RIF investments (more high skilled jobs).</p> <p>11.3 Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.</p> <p>11.4 Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome</p>	

Invest New Zealand Establishment (Budget 2025)

In Budget 2025, MBIE received funding for the major spending decision, Invest New Zealand Establishment. Cabinet agreed to establish a standalone investment attraction agency to materially lift foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, focusing on high-growth/productivity sectors. Invest New Zealand will run inbound facilitation (one-stop-shop), outbound promotion, and coordination across government and the private sector; it will also advise on policy settings to keep New Zealand competitive.

1. INTENDED RESULTS, AS COMMUNICATED IN BUDGET DOCUMENTATION

Problem Definition:

In February 2025, Cabinet agreed to progress work to establish a standalone investment attraction agency. The Government's decision to establish Invest New Zealand reflects its commitment to ensuring a singular, enduring focus on attracting foreign investment into New Zealand.

The purpose of the Invest New Zealand is to materially increase the flow of FDI into New Zealand with a focus on sectors with high growth and increased productivity potential. Invest New Zealand will develop and provide more proactive investment attraction and facilitation services that align with what other effective international promotion agencies offer to attract people, businesses, and capital.

Outcomes:

- Invest New Zealand's outcomes will be focussed on achieving economic benefits, including:
- Capital inflow: increased investment into New Zealand.
- Job creation: improved opportunities.
- Skill development and knowledge transfer: connecting local opportunities with overseas expertise.
- Economic diversification: investment into growing sectors to help strengthen and diversify the economy.

Whilst the direct benefit will be the capital inflow element, foreign direct investment does have significant spillover benefits.

2. DELIVERABLES AND PLANNED TIMELINE

Invest New Zealand will take a systematic, collaborative and staged approach to building up the portfolio of high-quality investment opportunities that will boost productivity and drive economic growth. This includes working with key partners and stakeholders to:

- Identify quality international investors, who have an interest and desire to invest in New Zealand.
- Identify and curate investment opportunities in New Zealand to match international interests.
- Provide investment support and facilitation, to increase the probability of the investments being made. This activity will complement the private sector, not substitute it.

Invest New Zealand's primary activities will be:

- Inbound investment facilitation: Be a "one-stop-shop" to ensure consistent messaging and engagement with international investors and multinational corporations to encourage their continued engagement with New Zealand as a potential investment opportunity.
- Outbound promotion: Proactively engage with international investors by presenting well-prepared, well-coordinated high-value opportunities, aligned with the promotion of favourable investment conditions.
- Targeting international institutions and investors either with the capability of investing circa \$100m to \$1b into New Zealand, or who can facilitate investment into opportunities which are clearly scalable.

Invest New Zealand's ancillary activities will be:

- Monitoring and providing feedback on government policy and regulatory reform as it impacts FDI, thereby ensuring New Zealand's regulatory settings are competitive with OECD settings, either encouraging investment or not presenting an impediment to investment.
- Advising government on priority investment sectors where New Zealand has or could develop comparative advantage.
- Facilitating cross-government coordination and investor education.

DELIVERABLES	TIMELINE
Recruitment of a permanent Chief Executive.	Q4 2025
Developing and implementing an appropriate structure and operating model including a performance framework that will enable Invest New Zealand to begin to demonstrate its impact.	Q2 2026
Building a collective view with partners such as National Infrastructure Funding and Financing (NIFFco) of the investment pipeline and taking forward opportunities for regulatory enablement where appropriate.	Q2 2026
Supporting the expansion of the Active Investor Plus Visa scheme and Invest New Zealand's focus on large and mid-size deals. (this is more of a specific initiative that Invest New Zealand is in charge of implementing and has its own reporting expectation which is publicly available and can be found here: Active Investor Plus Visa overview: Immigration New Zealand)	Ongoing
Working with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), other government agencies and the private sector to understand the specific sectors or industries that could be prioritised.	Ongoing
Developing Invest New Zealand as an organisation, to ensure people with appropriate skills and capabilities are in place to deliver results.	Ongoing

3. AMOUNT ALLOCATED OVER THE FORECAST PERIOD (IN TOTAL AND ANNUALLY)

INITIATIVE	APPROPRIATION	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)	2028/29 (\$m)	TOTAL (\$m)
Invest New Zealand Establishment - Improving Inward Investment Attraction	Trade and Investment: Invest New Zealand	-	21.150	21.150	21.150	21.150	84.600

4. INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE, VALUE FOR MONEY AND REPORTING LOCATIONS.

Invest New Zealand is an autonomous Crown entity with a singular mission: to materially increase the flow of FDI into New Zealand with a focus on sectors with high growth and increased productivity potential.

Its highest-level metric will be to increase the annual FDI flow. As at the end of March 2025 the annual FDI flows as a % of GDP was +1.42%.

A detailed performance framework that includes measures, targets and key indicators for its medium and longer-term strategic priorities will be further developed once the permanent Chief Executive is in place and a detailed strategy is developed. Details on performance will be reported against in the organisation's Annual Reports.

MBIE will be the monitoring department for Invest New Zealand and will work with the Crown Entity in developing the framework for reporting on its annual and longer-term performance. Additionally, MBIE will seek information that supports progress towards policy results; will confirm that performance reporting data is aligned with the entity's internal management data; and support the Minister's relationship with the Invest New Zealand.

Short term indicators

Investment NZ was formally established as an autonomous Crown entity on 1 July 2025 and remains in its early establishment phase. At this stage, the organisation is still working through the development of its core systems, performance frameworks, and operating model, meaning traditional output- or outcome-based measures are not yet meaningful. To ensure reporting remains relevant and accurate during this period, short-term performance has been tracked through milestone-based measures that reflect progress in standing up the entity. The initial milestones have now been achieved, and a further milestone has been selected to continue monitoring establishment progress.

SORT-TERM INDICATORS			
Indicator	Description	(Other) Reporting channels and timeline	Year 1 Progress (6 months to Dec 2025)
Appointment of the entity's board members and leadership roles within 6 months of legislation	The timely establishment of governance and executive leadership for the new Crown Entity, measured by the appointment of board members and key leadership roles within 6 months of the enabling legislation coming into force.	MBIE's 2025/26 Annual Report	Result: Achieved
Note: A permanent Board consisting of 6 members (including the Chair) was appointed by Cabinet during December 2025. A new Chief Executive was appointed on 1 December 2025 and will take up post in February 2026.			
Launch services that support investment attraction and facilitation by 30 June 2026.	Core services and tools that enable the Crown Entity to support regional and national investment attraction and facilitation activities were launched in July 2026. Details on additional services will be provided once new Board and Chief Executive are in place.	Invest NZ 2025/26 Annual Report	Result: Achieved
Note: Invest New Zealand has launched its website and facilitative services. It has set out its initial approach in its Statement of Intent and Statement of Performance Expectations.			
Invest NZ's structure and operating model, including its performance framework, are defined by 30 June 2026.	Invest NZ will prioritise work over the first half of 2026 on its structure and operating model, including a performance framework.	Invest NZ 2025/26 Annual Report	Refer note below
A new Board has just been appointed with the Chief Executive due to start in mid-February, after which both will be fully committed to start this work as a priority. This milestone is expected to be achieved before the end of the financial year.			
Suite of long-term indicators are selected to demonstrate progress toward Invest New Zealand's outcomes.	A suite of long-term indicators that will demonstrate progress toward Invest New Zealand's outcomes will be completed.	To be confirmed in July report	To be confirmed in July report

Long term indicators

Long-term measures are not included in this reporting round. In line with [Te Kawa Mataaho's guidance](#) on efficient and effective monitoring, MBIE is working with Invest New Zealand to develop a framework for reporting on both annual and longer-term performance. As Invest New Zealand is a newly established autonomous Crown entity, some aspects of its long-term performance measurement still require development. MBIE and Invest New Zealand are progressing this work, including a suite of long-term indicators that will demonstrate progress toward Invest New Zealand's outcomes. These indicators will be completed ahead of the next scheduled reporting round in July and published later in the financial year.

International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy – Funding Uplifts (Budget 2025)

In Budget 2025, MBIE and DOC received funding for the major spending decision, International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy – Funding Uplifts. The IVL is a \$100 levy on most international visitors. This budget decision allocated \$55m to DOC and \$35m to MBIE for discretionary investment plans.

The remaining IVL revenue offsets existing Crown expenditure on tourism and conservation on a 50:50 basis. Cabinet identified the IVL funding uplifts as a major spending decision with reporting responsibilities transferred to MBIE in December 2025.

1. INTENDED RESULTS, AS COMMUNICATED IN BUDGET DOCUMENTATION

Problem Definition:

International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL)

The purpose of the levy is to fund, or contribute to the funding of:

- conservation:
- infrastructure used for tourism (including the cost of operating the infrastructure):
- other initiatives related to tourism

Outcomes:

The IVL will invest in tourism and conservation projects that are or have the potential to be nationally significant or provide a co-ordinated approach to addressing shared tourism system challenges. The Minister of Finance has directed IVL Ministers (the Ministers of Tourism and Conservation) that IVL investments will be targeted at the following objectives:

- increase visitor numbers to maximise the economic contribution tourism makes to New Zealand
- enhance the visitor experience, managing the impact on the conservation estate and retaining public consent to allow for continuous growth, and
- demonstrate robust value for money and alignment with overall Government priorities.

2. DELIVERABLES AND PLANNED TIMELINE

Deliverables and planned timeline for all active or completed Projects within the six-month reporting period (30 December 2025)

Conservation funding commitments by project

DELIVERABLE (PROJECT)	STATUS	TIMELINE (DUE DATE)	OUTCOME
Piopiotahi / Milford Project: delivery improvements along the Milford Road	On track	2027/28	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Expanding landscape scale predator control in National Parks and popular visitor areas (Protection of critically endangered species in national parks, with increased number of iconic birds in national parks, increasing the likelihood of visitors experiencing them)	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Goat management in National Parks and popular visitor areas	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Stop the spread and remove wilding conifers from iconic landscapes (Controlling wilding conifers at iconic landscape sites, increasing the biodiversity and scenic value of these places, and ensuring the land is productive)	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites

DELIVERABLE (PROJECT)	STATUS	TIMELINE (DUE DATE)	OUTCOME
Manage weeds at iconic sites (Reducing transformational weed populations, leading to healthier island ecosystems and improving biodiversity and scenic value for visitors)	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Increasing populations of threatened species in national parks, islands and visitor sites	On track	2027/28	Restoring unique wildlife in national parks, islands and popular sites
Managing visitor pressures: multi-faceted approach to managing visitor pressure at places and destinations	On track	2027/28	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Managing core visitor products: Great Walks and popular campsites: upgrade and maintain to improve visitor experience, support revenue generation and improved cost recovery	On track	2027/28	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Supporting the ongoing management of five protected species and their habitats within Sanctuary Mountain Maungatautari, ensuring their recovery and cultural legacy (kākāpō, takahē, hihi, Hochstetter's frog, and Mahoenui giant wētā)	On track	2027/28	Restoring unique wildlife in national parks, islands and popular sites
The Aorangi Awarua Trust are undertaking mustelid, possum and rat control across 2,400 ha of Māori land in the Ruahine ranges to protect native taonga species including whio (Nationally Vulnerable) and ngata / Marchant's land snail (At Risk – Declining).	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Kaimai Mamaku Forest Goat Eradication	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Te Urewera: undertaking pest control to allow biodiversity to recover	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Expanding landscape predator control Rakiura	On track	2026/27	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Expanding landscape predator control in National Parks	On track	2026/27	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Co-investment: maximising outcome achieved with co-investment on landscape scale projects: e.g. Predator Free South Westland, Te Manahuna Aoraki, Project Janszoon and Taranaki Mounga	On track	2026/27	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Deer and goat management in National Parks and popular visitor areas (Reduction in the impact of deer on biodiversity in Fiordland and Central North Island through collaboration with the hunting sector)	On track	2026/27	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites

DELIVERABLE (PROJECT)	STATUS	TIMELINE (DUE DATE)	OUTCOME
Tāmaki predator free islands: Reducing weed populations for healthier ecosystems, biodiversity and scenic values	On track	2026/27	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Stop spread of wallabies into Iconic landscapes (Stopping spread of wallabies, resulting in improved structure of indigenous forests)	On track	2026/27	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Addressing pressures at our popular visitor sites: Summer visitor pressures (Improved experience for visitors at popular sites by providing increased levels of service) (Aoraki/Franz)	On track	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Addressing pressures at our popular visitor sites: Cape Rodney – Ōtakari Point Marine Reserve (Goat Island / Te Hāwera-a-Maki) (An improved experience for visitors reflective of an Icon site with significant cultural heritage)	On track	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Addressing pressures at our popular visitor sites: Motutapu Island (An improved campground and ablution block at Home Bay and upgraded wharf)	On track	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Addressing pressures at our popular visitor sites: Rangitoto (An improved visitor experience with upgraded visitor arrival area)	On track	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Addressing pressures at our popular visitor sites: Safety of visitor structures (Confidence that 116 high-use cable structures (e.g. bridges and wire crossings) in popular areas are well maintained)	On track	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Car Park Charging Pilot	On track	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Huts of Recreational Importance (A new programme to support the maintenance and management of Huts of Recreational Importance through partnerships over the next 4 years)	On track	2027/28	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Nationwide campaign to connect New Zealanders to nature (Information and advocacy activities to connect people to nature and visitor experiences across the country, and make it easier for people to get involved through activities like donating, volunteering and investing)	On track	2026/27	All outcomes
Redeveloping and maintaining the track at Cathedral Cove (Plan, build, reopen and maintain an overland track as part of continued recovery work from Cyclone Garielle damage)	On track	2027/28	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Continuing delivery of the Tongariro Alpine Crossing Sustainable Management Plan (Development and implementation of a sustainable visitor management)	On track	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places

DELIVERABLE (PROJECT)	STATUS	TIMELINE (DUE DATE)	OUTCOME
model for the crossing that addresses visitor impacts and protects Tongariro's intrinsic values)			
Enhancing existing iconic short walks and day hikes (Enhance existing iconic tracks and expand the Department of Conservation's network of short walks and day hikes)	On track	2027/28	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Increasing efforts to keep Aotearoa free from sea spurge (Expand programme to monitor and eradicate sea spurge along New Zealand's coastline)	On track	2027/28	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Foundational work for the eradication of pigs, cats and mice from Auckland Island / Maukahuka (Pave the way for the eradication of mammalian predators from Auckland Island in the Sub Antarctica. Progress the eradication of pigs, cats and mice from Auckland Islands/Maukahuka)	On track	2025/26	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Biodiversity Investment Approach project (Development of a multi-year biodiversity investment planning system that enables the Government, DOC, and partners to make better informed and transparent decisions on biodiversity investment)	On track	2025/26	Restoring unique wildlife in national parks, islands and popular sites
Hauraki Gulf marine protection (relates to B22 Revitalising the Hauraki Gulf) (Bridge funding for the protection of large areas of the Hauraki Gulf, increasing the areas of the Hauraki Gulf under protection from 6.7% to 18%, removing anthropogenic pressures that have negative impacts on marine species including indigenous species, and research and monitoring components of the work)	On track	2025/26	Supporting thriving landscapes in our National Parks and at popular visitor sites
Kākāpō Recovery Programme (Development of a long-term sustainable management approach for kākāpō and establishment of new habitat sites)	On track	2028/29	Restoring unique wildlife in national parks, islands and popular sites
Westland Destination Management: delivery of eight projects on the West Coast to enhance visitor access to conservation and tourism activities	Delayed (paused in 20/21, restart approved 23/24)	2026/27	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places
Ruapeka Pā (Development of the Pā as an attraction for visitors, and support of Te Ruapeka Pā Trust to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Ruapeka Pā)	Completed (due:24/25)	2025/26	Exceptional visitor experiences at our popular places

Tourism funding commitments by project

DELIVERABLE (PROJECT)	STATUS	TIMELINE (DUE DATE)	OUTCOME
Tourism Data Programme	On track	2026/27	Increase visitor numbers
Freedom Camping (Implementation of reforms funding the establishment costs of the regulator and system)	On track	2025/26	Enhance the visitor experience
i-SITE Network (Develop the brand of the i-SITE network, upgrade the physical interior of 14 i-SITEs, create an online booking capability within the i-SITE website)	On track	2025/26	Enhance the visitor experience
Ngā Haerenga New Zealand Cycle Trails	On track	Ongoing	Enhance the visitor experience
Regional Events Promotion Fund	On track	2025/26	Increase visitor numbers
Electrifying the Great Rides Fund	On track	2024/25	Increase visitor numbers
NCEA Tourism Programme (Investment in NCEA programme of learning for tourism)	Discontinued	N/A	Enhance the visitor experience
Tourism New Zealand Marketing New Zealand as a Visitor Destination	On track	Ongoing	Increase visitor numbers
Tourism New Zealand – Accelerated Australia Autumn Activity 2025	Completed	2024/25	Increase visitor numbers
Tourism New Zealand – International marketing in core markets 2024/25	On track	2024/25	Increase visitor numbers
Tourism New Zealand – Accelerate the global launch of new 100% Pure New Zealand campaign	Completed	2024/25	Increase visitor numbers
Tourism New Zealand – business events and subvention for events to be held in 2026	On track	2026/27	Increase visitor numbers
Tourism New Zealand – International marketing in core markets 2025/26	On track	2025/26	Increase visitor numbers
Tourism New Zealand – International marketing in emerging markets 2025/26	On track	2025/26	Increase visitor numbers
Event Boost Fund	On track	2026/27	Increase visitor numbers
Department of Conservation – Co-investment for improvements along the Milford Road corridor	On track	2027/28	Enhance the visitor experience
West Coast Wilderness Cycle Trail – Totara River Bridge Replacement	On track	2026/27	Enhance the visitor experience
Michelin Guide Programme	On track	2027/28	Enhance the visitor experience
Nelson Tasman Marketing: 2025 Flood Recovery	On track	2025/26	Increase visitor numbers

DELIVERABLE (PROJECT)	STATUS	TIMELINE (DUE DATE)	OUTCOME
'Strengthening Futures' - 2025 Hospitality and Tourism Workforce Survey	On track	2025/26	Enhance the visitor experience
International Conference Attendance	On track	2025/26	Increase visitor numbers
Te Haeata Industry-Led Qualification for the Business Events Sector	On track	2026/27	Increase visitor numbers
Tourism Funding Flows and Impacts Report	Completed	2025/26	Enhance the visitor experience

3. AMOUNT ALLOCATED OVER THE FORECAST PERIOD (IN TOTAL AND ANNUALLY)

The International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL) fund these initiatives without impacting the Budget 2025 operating allowance.

The IVL rate increased to \$100 per person from 1 October 2024, and total revenue includes funds from the existing rate. This budget decision allocated \$55 million for the Department of Conservation (DOC) and \$35 million for the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) for discretionary investment plans. Any revenue beyond the \$90 million per annum will offset existing Crown spending on tourism and conservation.

Cabinet has agreed that up to \$35 million annually will support new activities in the Tourism and Hospitality portfolio and \$55 million annually for new activities for the Conservation portfolio, with plans approved by Joint Ministers and reported publicly twice a year. Revenue may vary, and adjustments can be made across financial years to ensure flexibility.

The table below contains the breakdown of Budget 2025 decisions in relation to additional fund from the levy increase. [refer: [Financial Recommendations: Budget Significant Cabinet Minute 2025 - 08 Business, Science and Innovation - 14 April 2025 - Budget 2025 Information Release](#) and [Financial Recommendations: Budget Significant Cabinet Minute 2025 - 10 Conservation - 14 April 2025 - Budget 2025 Information Release](#)].

INITIATIVE	DEPARTMENT	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)	2028/29 (\$m)	TOTAL
International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy – Conservation Funding Uplift	DoC	-	55.000	55.000	55.000	55.000	220.000
	MBIE	-	35.000	35.000	35.000	35.000	140.000
Totals:		-	90.000	90.000	90.000	90.000	360.000

4. INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE, VALUE FOR MONEY AND REPORTING LOCATIONS.

MBIE and the Department of Conservation (DOC) are committed to publishing a full set of indicators for the 2025/26 IVL investments.

SORT-TERM INDICATORS		
Indicator	(Other) Reporting channels and timeline	Year 1 Progress (6 months to Dec 2025)
Total Tourism projects funded through Budget 25 or earlier	-	Result: 23
Total Conservation projects funded through Budget 2025 or earlier	-	Result: 36