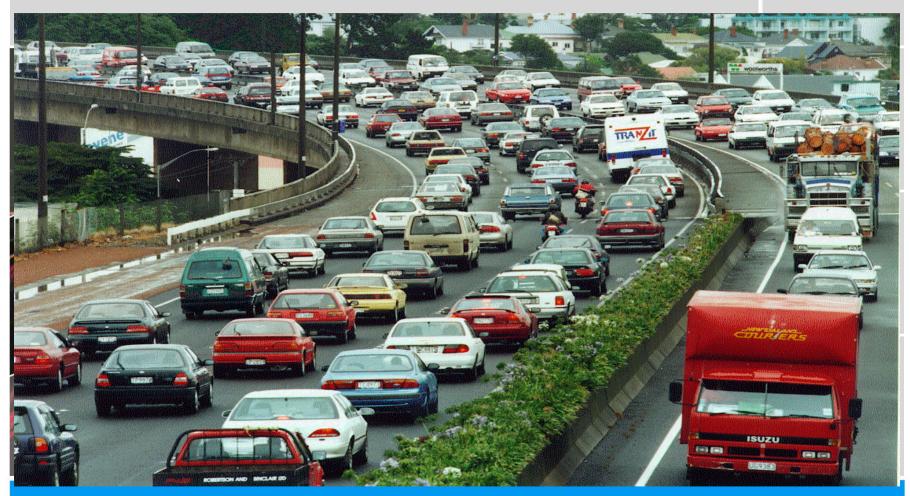
Informal Document No. WP.29-145-14 145th session, 24-27 June 2008, agenda item 6.

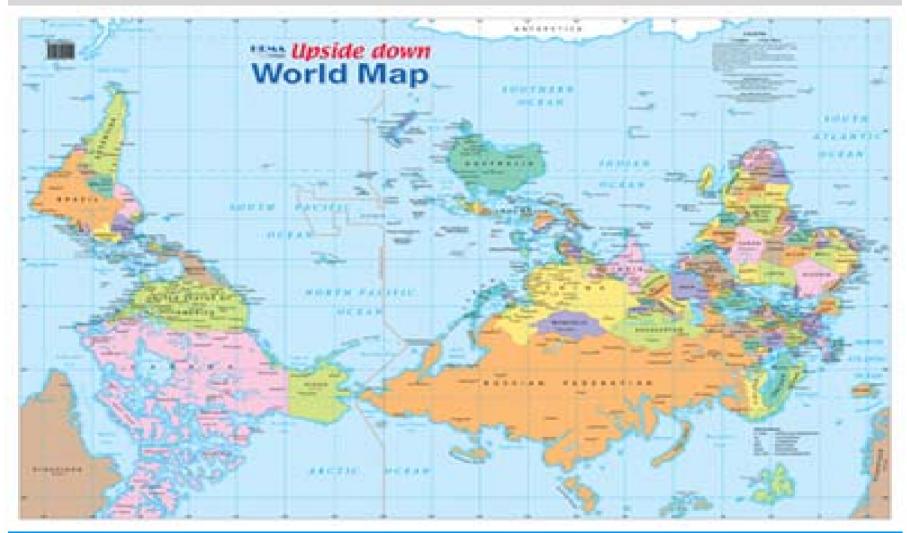
World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations 24 – 27 June 2008



Leo S Mortimer New Zealand Ministry of Transport



Where in the World is New Zealand























Outline of New Zealand Structure

- 93,000 km of sealed roads, of which 11,000km are State highway and 82,000 km are local roads
- 11,000 km of State highway 170km are classed as motorways
- estimated 38 billion vehicle kilometres travelled (VKt) in New Zealand - 50% of this is on State highway network.
- State Highway 1 south of Auckland is busiest carrying 200,000 vehicles per day

New Zealand structure (cont)

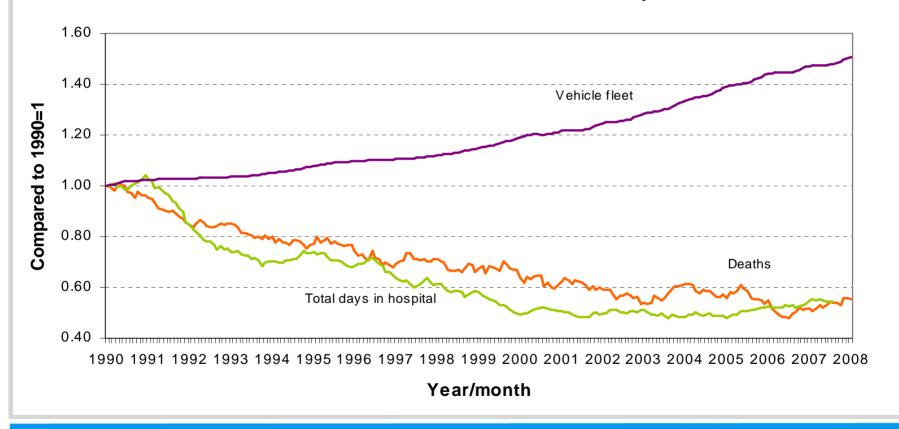
- 3,147,642 Licensed drivers
- 476,474 hold a motor cycle licence.
 (some will have both)
- 3,704,870). Registered and licensed Motor Vehicles, which includes:
 - 18 123 mopeds
 - 57,048 motor cycles
 - 2,557,745 cars/vans/utes

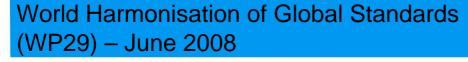
(as at 30 May 2008)



New Zealand: Road Trauma overview 1990-2007

Road crash casualties and vehicle fleet compared to 1990





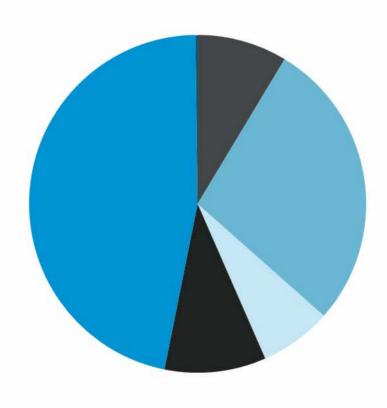


New Zealand Fleet

- New Zealand does not have a vehicle manufacture or assembly industry
- New Zealand accepts all vehicles made to European, Japanese, Australian or United States standards
- The majority of imported vehicles entering the New Zealand fleet are used imports



Origins of light vehicles entering the fleet in 2007





■New Asia

New Australia

■ New NZ

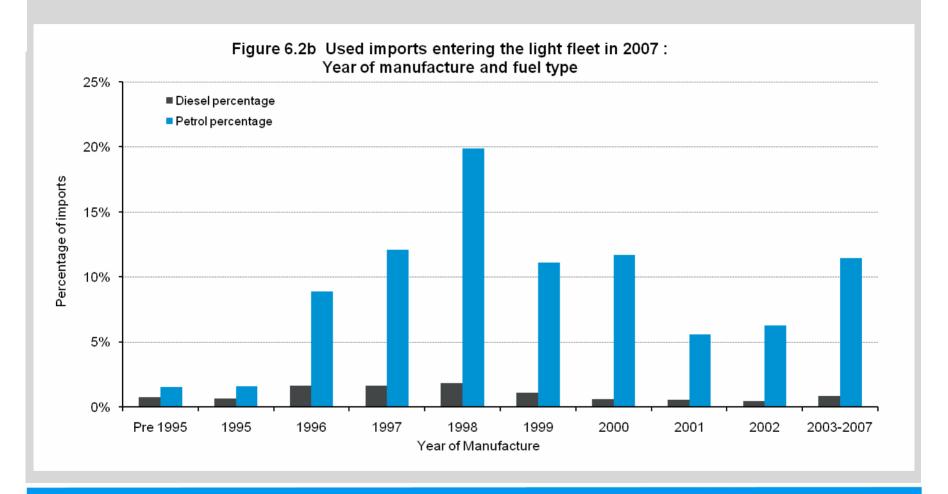
■ Used Europe

Used Asia

■Used Australia

■UsedNZ

Used imports entering the light fleet in 2007: Year of manufacture and fuel type





New Zealand Fleet (cont)

- New Zealand has been keen to improve the age and quality of the national fleet
- Looked at introducing an age ban on used imports
- Stayed with standards based approach
- Introduced specific standards:
 - Frontal impact standards
 - Emissions standards
- Standards are set out in Land Transport Rules



Land Transport Rules as legislation

- Transport Rules cover a wide range of areas, including:
 - Road use behaviour
 - Traffic control devices (traffic lights, signs, road marking, etc)
 - Setting of speed limits
 - Commercial transport licensing, including work and rest time
 - Vehicle standards



Land Transport Rules – Vehicle Standards

- Vehicle Standards Rules include:
 - vehicle equipment (includes exhaust noise)
 - frontal impact standards
 - emissions
 - vehicle repair
 - lighting
 - passenger vehicle construction
 - heavy vehicle brakes



Land Transport Rules Vehicle Standards (Cont)

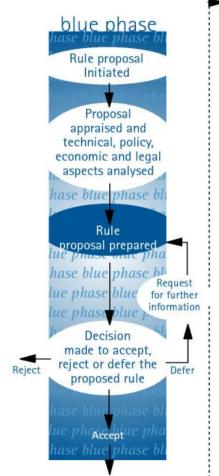
- Land Transport Rules currently progressing
 - Vehicle Equipment Amendment
 - Immobilisers
 - noise
 - Fuel Consumption Information
 - Whole of Vehicle Marking (microdots)

Land Transport Rules making process

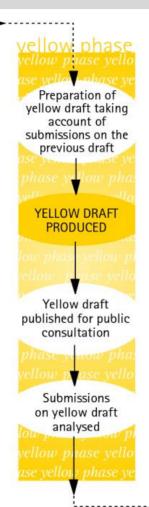
- Transport Rules are made by the Minister of Transport
- Transport Rules are deemed regulations with a similar legal status to that of regulations
- Currently, the making of Rules is delegated to the Minister for Transport Safety
- Ministry of Transport determines transport policy
- The development of Rules is done by Land Transport NZ, which drafts them in plain language to reach a wide audience and carries out consultation on behalf of the Minister



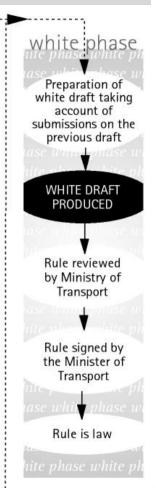
Land Transport Rules Development Process











Key features of the Rules process

- Cabinet approves annual Rules development programme
- MoT and Land Transport NZ work together on development of policy
- Working group of technical experts may be set up to advise on the rule's development, and a consultation paper sent out for comment by interested groups
- Land Transport NZ drafts Rule and manages consultation
- Rule redrafted following consultation for MoT and Regulations Review Committee scrutiny



Land Transport Rules Development (cont)e

- Making Land Transport Rules can take from 8 months to 3 years
- A few years back that would have been from 18 months to 5 + years
 - Fast track rules Technical /minor changes
 - Amendment Rules revising existing Rules
 - New Land Transport Rules

Often the delay is process driven



Matters to be taken into account by the Minister

- The nature of the proposed activity or service for which the Rule is being made
- The level of risk existing to land transport safety, and the need to maintain and improve land transport safety and security
- The costs of implementing measures proposed in the Rule
- The international circumstances in respect of land transport safety; a rule must not be inconsistent with New Zealand's international obligations

Matters to be taken into account by the Minister

- Whether the proposed Rule:
 - assists economic development
 - improves access and mobility
 - protects and promotes public health
 - ensures environmental sustainability.

Key features of the Rules process

- Following noting by Cabinet, Minister signs the Rule into law
- Rule becomes law 28 days after gazetting or on date specified in rule.
- In the main, Rules will provide for a reasonable lead in time
- Final Rules subject to disallowance

Proposed Rule changes

- There has been a keenness by governments to improve the Rule making process
- Rule making takes too long
- Not able to respond immediately to change
- Ministers and industry get frustrated



Proposed Rule changes (cont)

- Provide greater flexibility to the consultative process
- Provide greater flexibility to notification requirements
- Include additional urgent Rule making power
- Continue to improve administrative process
 - (Fast technical & minor changes)



Conclusion

- The New Zealand Land Transport Rules development process has become more efficient over recent years
- Rule development process accepted by the industry
- Politicians would like to be able to make changes quicker
- Changes proposed will meet that expectation



Thank you

Leo S Mortimer

Manager Land Safety Legislation

Ministry of Transport

Wellington

New Zealand

Email I.mortimer@transport.govt.nz www.transport.govt.nz

