

ES03: Country Update New Zealand

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The New Zealand Context by Numbers





Category	New Zealand	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Japan</u>	South Korea	United States	<u>Norway</u>
Population	~5.2 million	~27 million	~126 million	~52 million	~334 million	~5.4 million
Dual or More Carriageway Length (km)	~363 km	~3,300 km*	~11,000 km*	~5,000 km*	~78,000 km*	~600 km*
Light Passenger Vehicles	~4.6 million	~19 million	~62 million	~23 million	~270 million	~2.5 million
Per Capita Car Ownership	0.89 vehicles/person	0.73 vehicles/person	0.63 vehicles/person	0.44 vehicles/person	0.81 vehicles/person	0.46 vehicles/person
Battery Electric Vehicle % of Light Vehicle Fleet	~1.9%	~1.0%	~1.5%	~2.7%	~2.5%	~29%
Avg. VKT per Person (km/year)	~9,615 km	~8,615 km	~3,968 km	~1,923 km	~9,578 km	~8,000 km
Public Transport Usage (% of trips)	<mark>~5%</mark>	~5%	~50%	~30%	~5%	~10%
Transport Emissions per Capita (t CO₂-e/year)	~2.7 t CO₂-e	~3.4 t CO ₂ -e	~2.0 t CO₂-e	~2.0 t CO ₂ -e	~3.2 t CO ₂ -e	~2.46 t CO₂-e



Numbers are **estimates** or **rounded figures** based on data sourced using Google and may vary depending on:

Some of our key challenges:

- One of the highest per capita car ownership rates in the world
- Geographic and Demographic Constrained Roading Network High VKT
- Low Rate of Public Transport Usage Cultural Reliance on Private Vehicles
- Congestion and capacity constraints, especially in large and growing cities.
- High Emissions Per Capita from Transport The fastest growing source of emissions in New Zealand
- Similar Funding Challenges as Other Countries to make improvements, with a large land mass and network of connecting roads.
 More efficient vehicles less Fuel Tax Revenue

[•]Definitions used in each country (e.g. what counts as "dual carriageway" or "motorway")

[•]Data sources (some figures come from government statistics, others from international transport databases)

[•]Date of last update, as infrastructure lengths can change over time





Strategic Context: National Policy Statement & Investment Programme







The GPS



- The Government Policy Statement (GPS) guides how funding for land transport will be invested over the next 10 years (updated every 3 years)
- GPS 2024 is built around four strategic priorities **Economic Growth and Productivity, Increased Maintenance and Resilience, Safety, and Value for Money**.
- GPS 2024 included \$22 billion of funding to be invested into the transport network over the next three years.
- The New Zealand Transport Agency considers and gives effect to the GPS 2024 in developing its National Land
 Transport Programme (NLTP) and sets out how much revenue is raised for the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF)

The NLTP



- The National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) is a 3-year programme of **prioritised activities including a forecast** of revenue and expenditure for the next 3 years.
- The NLTP includes land transport projects and activities put forward for inclusion through Regional Land Transport Plans (RLTPs), which includes NZTA's State Highway Investment Proposal (SHIP) activities, and nationally delivered programmes developed by NZTA.
- Forecast total investment this NLTP (2024 2027) is \$32.9 billion
- This investment also includes joint programmes with local and central government partners

Overview of the 2024-2027 NLTP Investment





\$230 million

\$140 million

\$32.9 billion

- An overarching strategic priority for land transport investment is economic growth and productivity by ensuring people and freight can get where they need to go, quickly and safely and with the lowest amount of emissions on our transport network.
- The new **Roads of National Significance (RONS) programme** is at the heart of this transformation. Aiming to complete 17 Major Highway Projects including 15 new roads and tunnels by 2035 (19.5 Billion USD over 10 years)
- Additionally, investment in public transport is aimed at building important connections in our main urban areas to support economic growth by reducing congestion and travel times.
- Establishing a sustainable funding model will be critical, particularly around improving road network condition and tackling urban congestion.
- The Government is focused on driving performance and efficiency of investments including looking at alternative funding arrangements and delivery models such as co-investment from private sector partners.
- Supporting this, the Government is focused on accelerating the use of technology, innovative advanced transport solutions, and information systems as a priority.



Everyone who drives a vehicle makes a contribution to the NLTF.

\$9.8 billion

Forecast Investment in accommic growth and productivity

57 billion

Improving New Zealand's state highway network

\$4.6 billion

arrecast investment in at

\$5.5 billion

en frame publishes.

\$1.7 billion

positive and safety promotion

\$6.4 billion

local road improvement

stocal road speciations \$1.3 billion

Funding will come from...

Opening balance	\$340 million		
Road user charges (net)	\$6.7 billion		
Fuel excise duty (net)	\$5.7 billion \$1.3 billion \$60 million \$3.1 billion \$1 billion \$1 billion \$200 million		
Motor vehicle registry fees (net)			
Track user charges			
Crown loan			
Crown capital grant			
Crown grant (contingency)			
Rail network (Crown funding)			
Other Income (tolling, property etc.)			
North Island weather event (Crown funding)	\$910 million		
Housing Infrastructure Fund	\$150 million		
Sub total	\$23.6 billion		
Local government share of NLTP activities	\$5.8 billion		
Major Crown Investment Projects	\$3 billion		
Climate Emergency Response Fund	\$200 million		

National Resilience Programme

Other Crown funding

Total funds







Universal E-RUC (Road User Charging)

- New Zealand has World's first nationwide electronic Road User Charges system (in use since 2009)
- NZTA system enhancements to enable ERUC for all Vehicles
- Recent RFI from MoT regarding RUC "Retail Services"
- Universal ERUC system (for all vehicles) to be in place as early as 2027

Tolling - Roads of National Significance

- 3 Existing Tolling Roads (freeflow tolling)
- Concessions being considered for 15 new and 2 existing Roads of National Significance

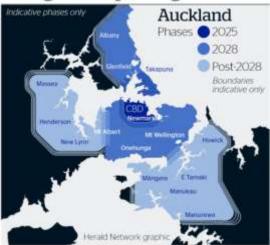
Time of Use - Congestion Charging for Auckland and Beyond

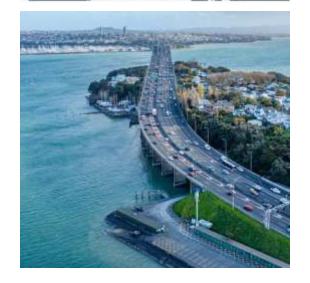
- Congestion has consequences on individuals, businesses, the environment, and the economy.
- Costs incurred from delays caused by traffic would be \$1.9 billion dollars, and macro-economic costs, \$0.7 billion, were projected to add up to \$2.6 billion a year by 2026. Auckland is currently the most congested city in Australasia.
- Land Transport Management Act Amendment Bill currently progressing through parliament, with **Congestion**Charging expected to be in place as early as 2027 in Auckland.
- An ANPR camera-based cordon and strategic corridor system for addressing congestion is proposed with enabling policy under development, the system is expected to be activated 2026-2028 with a phased deployment
- The NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) will work with local councils to design the schemes for a phased deployment

Alternative Funding and Financing Model – Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

Innovative financing mechanisms and strategic partnerships are expected to further leverage resources to deliver infrastructure projects that support economic growth and improve connectivity

Congestion pricing scheme





& Road Network

Major Initiatives Underway & Planned

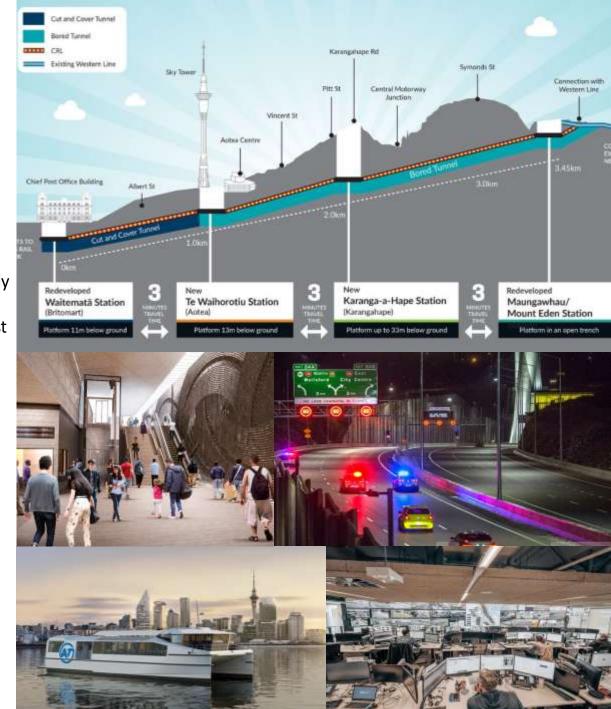
New Zealand invests in major transport projects that combine local and international solutions and expertise. These are successful when government, industry, and research project partners come together.

Other Major Initiatives/Projects currently in flight:

- The **City Rail Link** and Auckland Rail upgrade, 3.45km of twin-tunnel rail link beneath the CBD (completes in 2026). Investment \$3.7B USD
- National Ticketing Solution, moving to a single PT ticketing system (2027) roughly \$800M USD
- **Electric Ferries** Fully electric passenger ferries (from 2026), including worlds first certified hydro-foiling ferry
- Eastern Rapid Transit fast, frequent and reliable public transport (\$830M USD)
- Lower North Island Rail Integrated Mobility (LNIRIM). \$802.9M USD to 2030.
- 10,000 Public Electric Vehicle Chargers (by 2030)

Future Projects/Initiatives – ITS Deployment Opportunities of National Significance

- Second Auckland Harbour Crossing (25 Billion USD)
- Transport Operations Centres Optimisation and Standardisation. World-first AI/CCTV for HOV enforcement, distracted driving detection, and smart signal operations at Auckland's Traffic Operations Centre
- Bus Booster Public Transport Intersection Prioritisation
- Dynamic Lane Systems Key arterials and Bus Lanes
- Northwest Rapid Transit (\$5 Billion USD)
- All-Electric Bus Depot Australasia's largest, aiming for 500+ electric buses by 2027 (Auckland Transport)



Navigating Tomorrow: Advancing Intelligent Transport through Connected Data

New Zealand is diverse. With city, urban, and rural environments as well as sustainability and equity challenges like most other countries in the Asia Pacific region.

New Zealand is undergoing significant change, and the result will be a connected, integrated, data ecosystem for transport.

We have much to share with you.
We want to learn from you.







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EXHIBITORS

























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- Shared, Public and Integrated Mobility
- Electric, Connected, Automated
 Transport

- Smart Transport Modelling and Operations
- Demand Management and Transport Pricing
- Smart, Safe and Resilient Infrastructure

















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"New Zealand is open for business. We need to develop closer ties between New Zealand and companies and investors around the world. Capital investment is critical to New Zealand's future. We need world-class infrastructure to unleash this country's growth, lift productivity and boost our global competitiveness. That's why I support this bid to host the ITS Asia Pacific Forum in New Zealand."

Navigating Tomorrow:

New Zealand Prime Minister, Rt. Hon Chris Luxon

Advancing Intelligent Transport Together