

GLOSSARY

Activity – Defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003 as a land transport output or capital project, or both.

Activity Class – Refers to a grouping of similar activities.

Approved Organisations – Organisations that are eligible to receive funding from the New Zealand Transport Agency for land transport activities. Approved organisations are defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003 as including regional councils, territorial authorities or a public organisation approved by the Governor-General by Order-in-Council.

Auckland Regional Transport Authority (ARTA) – ARTA was established under the Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004.

Funding Assistance Rate (FAR) – Previously referred to as a ‘Financial Assistance Rate’, this rate defines the central government contribution to activities.

Fuel Excise Duty (FED) – Fuel excise duty is a tax imposed by the government on fuel and is used to fund land transport activities.

Impact – the contribution made to assist achieving the government’s economic, social and environmental objectives. See Section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 for the statutory definition.

Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008 – This Act made substantial amendments to the Land Transport Management Act 2003, including the requirement for a GPS, and regional land transport programmes.

Land Transport Management Act 2003 – The main Act governing the land transport planning and funding system.

Land Transport Revenue – Revenue paid into the National Land Transport Fund under the Land Transport Management Act 2003.

Local road – Defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003 as a road (other than a State highway) in the district, and under the control, of a territorial authority.

Long-Term Council Community Plan – Each local council in New Zealand is required to produce a plan for its community called the Long-Term Council Community Plan. It describes the activities of the council and provides a long term focus for its decision making. It must cover a period of 10 consecutive financial years though it is prepared every three years.

Motor vehicle registration and licensing fees (MVR) – The Motor Vehicle Register is established under the Transport (Vehicle and Driver Registration and Licensing) Act 1986, and records details of vehicles that are registered to operate on the road. Motor vehicle registration and licensing fees are defined as land transport revenue.

Ministry of Transport – The government’s principal transport policy adviser that both leads and generates policy, and helps to set the vision and strategic direction for the future of transport in New Zealand.

National Land Transport Programme – The National Land Transport Programme sets out the land transport activities that are likely to receive funding from the National Land Transport Fund. From 1 July 2009, as a result of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008, the National Land Transport Programme will be a three yearly programme of investment in land transport infrastructure and services from the National Land Transport Fund. The National Land Transport Programme is currently an annual programme.

National Land Transport Fund – The set of resources, including land transport revenue, that are available for land transport activities under the National Land Transport Programme.

New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) – Under the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008, the New Zealand Transport Agency came into being on 1 August 2008. The single Crown entity combines the functions of Land Transport New Zealand and Transit New Zealand.

Output – goods or services.

Public transport – Passenger transport services provided or subsidised by local and central government.

Regional Land Transport Programmes (RLTP) – The three-yearly land transport infrastructure and services proposals for funding from the National Land Transport Fund prepared by regional transport committees. In the case of Auckland, the Regional Land Transport Programme is prepared by ARTA.

Regional Land Transport Strategies (RLTS) – Under the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008, every regional transport committee on behalf of the regional council must prepare, and consult on, a regional land transport strategy to provide guidance on the land transport outcomes sought by the region. The RLTS must be produced every six years and cover a period of 30 years, and it must contribute to the vision set out in the strategy.

Regional Transport Committee – Every regional council or unitary authority must establish a transport committee for its region and appoint a range of representatives (including those from the regional council, territorial authorities, the NZTA, one representing each of the five transport objectives and one from a cultural perspective). The main functions of the regional transport committee are to prepare a regional land transport strategy and a regional land transport programme.

Road controlling authorities – Authorities and agencies, including the NZTA, territorial authorities, the Waitangi Trust and the Department of Conservation, who have a legal responsibility for roading.

Road User Charges (RUC) – Charges on diesel and heavy vehicles paid to the government and used to fund land transport activity.

State highways – A State highway is a road operated by the NZTA, as defined under the Land Transport Management Act 2003.