



Summary of Underpinning Analysis: [Land Transport Rule Traffic Control Devices Amendment Rule 2026]

Agency responsible	Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport
Portfolio	Transport
Date finalised	22 July 2026
Identification Number	[REG-1992]

Good law-making: 9(i)

The importance of consulting, to the extent that is reasonably practicable, the persons or representatives of the persons that the responsible agency considers will be directly and materially affected by the legislation

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) shared 45 minor and technical proposals on the Land Transport Traffic Control Devices Rule with experts and industry through targeted engagement in February 2026, with only minor changes suggested and incorporated. The summary of submissions can be found [here](#).

Good law-making: 9(j)

The importance of carefully evaluating—

- the issue concerned; and
- the effectiveness of any relevant existing legislation and common law; and
- whether the public interest requires that the issue be addressed; and
- any options (including non-legislative options) that are reasonably available for addressing the issue; and
- who is likely to benefit, and who is likely to suffer a detriment, from the legislation

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The Ministry for Regulation determined that these proposals were exempt from the requirement to provide a Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS), on the grounds that they have no or only minor economic, social, or environmental impacts.

The assessment for each proposal can be found [here](#).



Good law-making: 9(k)

The importance of the responsible agency identifying and developing effective arrangements for implementing the legislation

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices Amendment Rule can be implemented in most cases through NZTA updating its guidance. Any updates to signage are likely to be made through regular maintenance and renewal work. Information on implementing each proposal can be found [here](#).

Good law-making: 9(l)

Legislation should be expected to produce benefits that exceed the costs of the legislation to the public or persons

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The assessment provided by NZTA assesses the benefits of each proposal in light of any additional costs in the expected impact column in Annex 2 here.

Good law-making: 9(m)

Legislation should be the most effective, efficient, and proportionate response to the issue concerned that is available

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The Ministry for Regulation determined that these proposals are exempt from the requirement to provide a RIS because they have no or only minor economic, social, or environmental impacts. NZTA assessed a range of options for each proposal, including non-legislative options where relevant. The Ministry assessed these options against criteria including effectiveness, efficiency, and proportionality. Rule amendments are likely to be the most effective, efficient, and proportionate response to the policy problem in each case, as the current rules are not consistent with current practice, prevent the installation of signs that need to be installed, or contain ambiguities that lead to inconsistent presentation.

Rule of Law: 9(a)(i)

The law should be clear and accessible

Inconsistency identified? NO



Summary of agency analysis

Once the Amendment Rule has been signed, it will be accessible on NZTA's website. The Amendment Rule has been drafted so that it is clear to the public and road controlling authorities who need access to the rule.

Rule of Law: 9(a)(ii)

The law should not adversely affect rights and liberties, or impose obligations, retrospectively

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The Amendment Rule does not impose any obligations retrospectively. Any new obligations and requirements will not start until the commencement date of 24 September 2026.

Rule of Law: 9(a)(iii)

Every person is equal before the law

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The Amendment Rule binds the Crown and applies to all people equally. The Crown has no immunity or limitations on civil liability. The Crown has no immunity from criminal liability under this Amendment Rule.

Rule of Law: 9(a)(iv)

There should be an independent impartial judiciary

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The rule amendments do not affect or change the impartiality of the judiciary. The Amendment Rule does not increase executive or legislative influence on the judiciary. The Amendment Rule does not delegate binding rulings that a court cannot review.

Rule of Law: 9(a)(v)

Issues of legal right and liability should be resolved by the application of law, rather than the exercise of administrative discretion

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis



The Amendment Rule does not change rights or liabilities so that they are resolved by administrative discretion.

Liberties: 9(b)

Legislation should not unduly diminish a person's liberty, personal security, freedom of choice or action, or rights to own, use, and dispose of property, except as is necessary to provide for, or protect, any such liberty, freedom, or right of another person

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

The Amendment Rule does not diminish any person's liberty. Rather, it expands the types, clarity, and consistency of signs and are largely minor and technical.

Taking of property: 9(c)

Legislation should not take or severely impair, or authorise the taking or severe impairment of, property without the consent of the owner unless-

- **there is a good justification for the taking or severe impairment; and**
- **fair compensation for the taking or severe impairment is provided to the owner; and**
- **the compensation is provided, to the extent practicable, by or on behalf of the persons who obtain the benefit of the taking or severe impairment**

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

This Amendment Rule does not allow property to be taken or impaired, or authorise property to be taken or impaired. It relates to requirements for road signs and markings.

Taxes, fees and levies: 9(d)

The importance of maintaining consistency with section 22(a) of the Constitution Act 1996 (Parliamentary control of taxation)

Inconsistency identified? NOT APPLICABLE

Summary of agency analysis

The Amendment Rule does not engage the requirements in section 22 because it does not levy a tax, borrow or receive borrowed money from a person, or spend public money.



Taxes, fees and levies: 9(e)

Legislation should impose, or authorise the imposition of, a fee for goods or services only if the amount of the fee bears a proper relation to the cost of providing the good or service to which it relates

Inconsistency identified? NOT APPLICABLE

Summary of agency analysis

The Amendment Rule does not impose taxes, fees, or levies, so section 9(e) does not apply.

Taxes, fees and levies: 9(f)

Legislation should impose, or authorise the imposition of, a levy to fund an objective or a function only if the amount of the levy is reasonable in relation to both—

- the benefits that the class of payers is likely to derive, or the risks attributable to the class, in connection with the objective or function; and
- the costs of efficiently achieving the objective or providing the function

Inconsistency identified? NOT APPLICABLE

Summary of agency analysis

The Amendment Rule does not impose taxes, fees, or levies, so section 9(f) does not apply.

Role of courts: 9(g)

Legislation should preserve the courts' constitutional role of ascertaining the meaning of legislation

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis

There are no clauses in the draft rules or regulations that may change or prevent the courts' ability to interpret and ascertain the meaning of legislation.

Role of courts: 9(h)

Legislation should make rights and liberties, or obligations, dependent on administrative power only if the power is sufficiently defined and subject to appropriate review

Inconsistency identified? NO

Summary of agency analysis



**Ministry for Cities, Environment,
Regions & Transport**

The Traffic Control Devices Amendment Rule does not limit judicial review or appeal rights.