



# Transport is in a state of change



## Digital and physical worlds converging

**GOOGLE** is a car company

**CARS** are computers on wheels

**WEARABLE COMPUTERS** count steps,  
calories, and hours slept

**CELL PHONES** control your lights, air  
conditioner, and security system

# What are ITS technologies?



ITS includes many elements that will be familiar to most RCAs:

- Variable message signs
- Variable speed signs
- Ramp metering signals
- Camera monitoring
- Travel time information signs
- Wellington's new smart motorway



# Examples of ITS technologies (cont)



Arguably, the two most interesting new ITS developments are connected and automated vehicles



# Why are we interested in ITS ?



**More than 90% of road accidents are caused by human error**



# The Government's transport objective



We will ensure our transport system helps New Zealand thrive by focusing on four areas:



## EFFECTIVE

Moves people and freight where they need to go in a timely manner



## EFFICIENT

Delivers the right infrastructure and services to the right level at the best cost



## SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE

Reduces the harms from transport



## RESILIENT

Meets future needs and endures shocks

# What benefits will ITS bring?



**New technologies will drive major changes in our transport system:**

- **Improved safety**
- **Improved accessibility to the transport system**
  - better access to education, employment, recreation, healthcare etc
- **Improved network management**
- **Major changes to how people travel**
  - Less need to own a vehicle
  - Possibility of better shared transport options
- **Improved sustainability**
- **Changes to urban design (in the longer term)**

# The transport system of the future

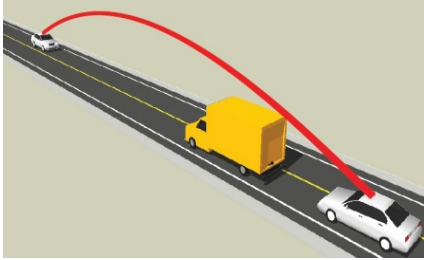


Growing view that the future transport system will be:

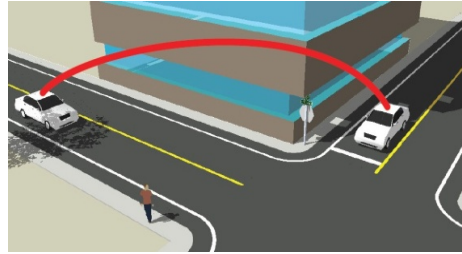
- **Connected**
- **Automated (intelligent)**
- **Shared**
- **Electric**



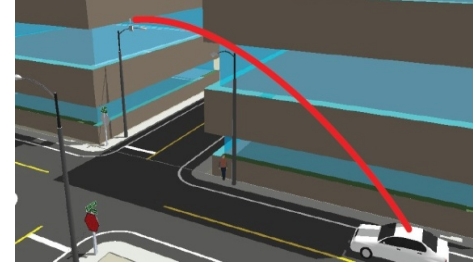
# Connected vehicles



Do not pass warning



Hidden vehicle at  
intersection  
warning



Traffic signal information

Transport organisations can receive real time data to identify potential accident black spots

**Sudden braking point**



**Treat the roadside plants**



# Connected



# Automated



[Ehang passenger drone](#) by [Alex Butterfield](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

# Shared



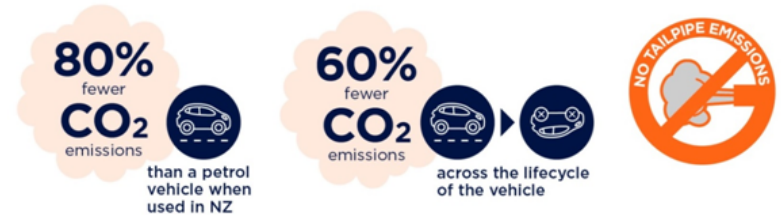
- New technologies mean more people will be able to use and share vehicles without necessarily owning or driving them
- Many companies – including vehicle and technology developers - are re-orienting their business models to sell mobility as a service (MaaS)
- Shared transport, such as autonomous shuttles could:
  - reduce congestion in urban areas
  - impact on land-use development



# Electric



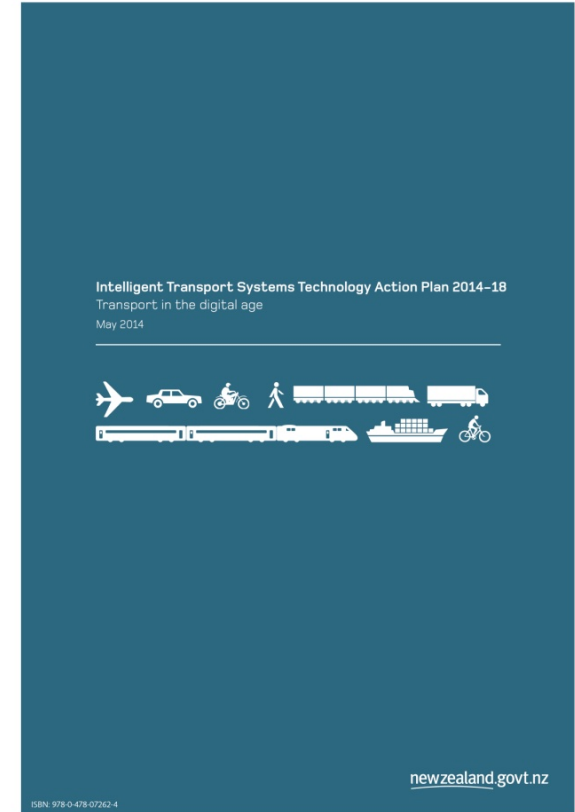
- Automated vehicle developers are increasingly turning to electrification as a method of propulsion
  - *Hard to refuel a vehicle with liquid fuel if autonomous*
- There are many benefits to EVs
- They cost less to operate than petrol or diesel, reducing costs to users; are easier to refuel; will be easier for New Zealand to deploy than for many other countries; and reduce our reliance on imported fuels.



# What is Central Government doing about ITS?



- The ITS Technology Action Plan 2014-2018 was first released in 2014
- Developed over a period of 18 months in consultation with the private sector
- Sets out Government's approach to enabling testing and deployment of beneficial ITS solutions for NZ
- 42 actions – big policy to specific operational developments
- Covers all transport modes e.g. connected and automated vehicles, UAVs
- Delivered by a range of Government departments and agencies





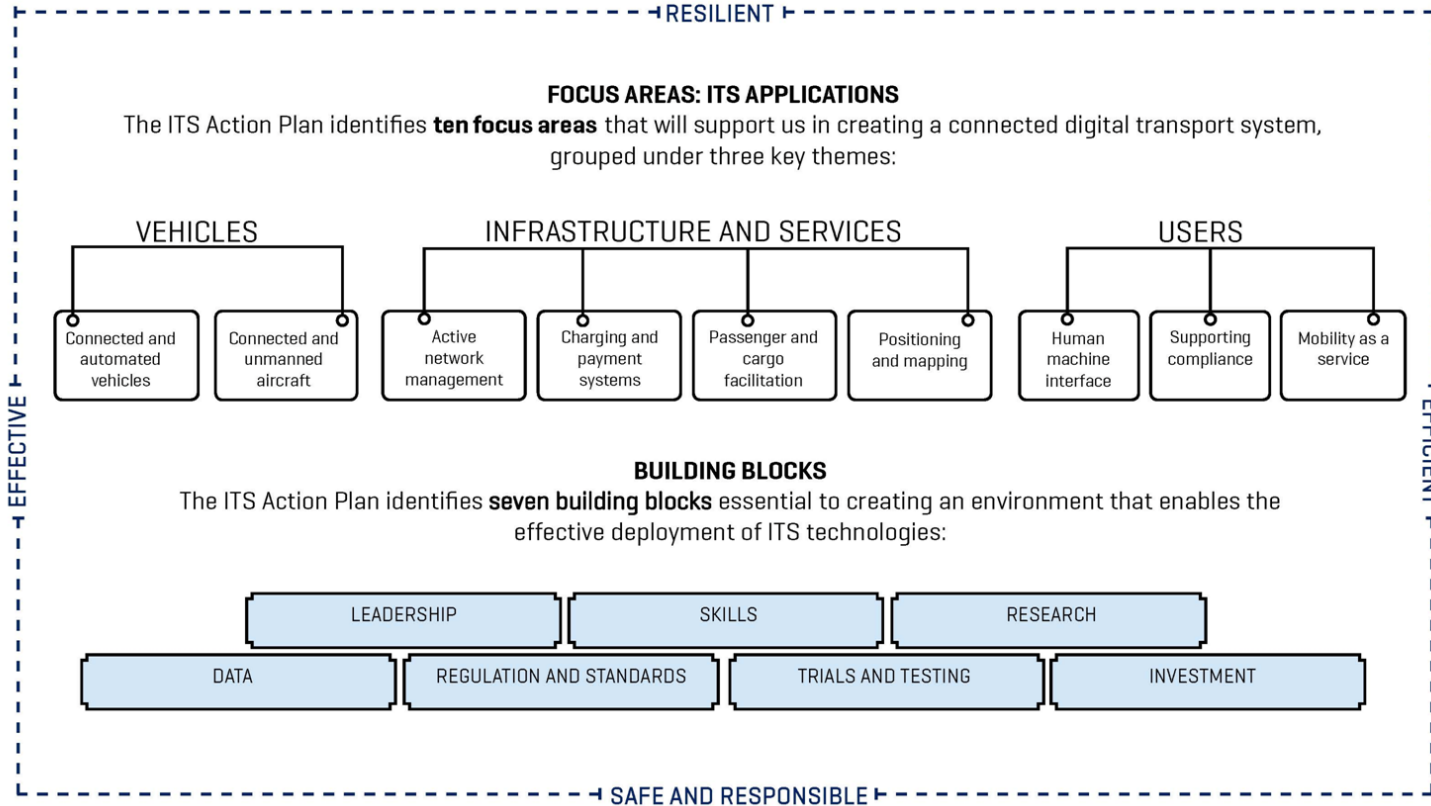
# The ITS Action Plan building blocks



 Leadership	 Charging
 Investment	 Enforcement
 Regulation	 Facilitation
 Data	 Skills and exports
 Standards	 Research and evaluation
 Network management	 Testing
 GNSS	 User interfaces
 Mapping	



# Looking ahead – a new ITS action plan



# Looking ahead – a new ITS Action Plan



**New ITS Action Plan will continue to focus on the building blocks – things we need to deploy ITS technologies:**

- Removing unnecessary barriers
- Encouraging innovation, trialling, and testing
- Ensuring interoperability of its standards– both inside New Zealand and internationally
- Ensuring legislation is fit for purpose

# Future



- ITS is going to bring some fundamental changes for network operators, asset owners, planners, as well as motorists and pedestrians
- Many of the changes will be made by public choice, not regulation or direct Government intervention
- Many of the changes don't have clear time lines
- No one has all the answers
- We will need to consider future infrastructure requirements:
  - digital and physical

# Future (Cont)



- **All parties need to think how we:**
  - maintain and develop transport infrastructure in a time of uncertainty
  - deploy digital infrastructure with short life spans (5 years?) when we are used to concrete and steel?
  - develop skills across the ITS sector?
  - ITS could be deployed to create local solutions on the network?
- **deploy digital infrastructure in advance so it is there when we need it**
  - for example, fibre-optic cable when doing other maintenance or development

# Next steps



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