Introduced by the Hon John Graham, MLC

First print



New South Wales

Roads Amendment (Tolling Transparency) Bill 2022

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to amend the Roads Act 1993 to-

- (a) require the prominent display of toll charges at each public entrance to a tollway, and
- (b) provide a tolling agreement may only be entered into if it is in the public interest, and
- (c) provide that clauses in tolling agreements, entered into after the commencement of the proposed amendments, limiting the provision of public transport services (an *exclusivity clause*) are of no effect, and
- (d) require the Minister to make publicly available, including by tabling in Parliament, a range of information about tolling agreements, including information about exclusivity clauses in existing agreements, and
- (e) require the Minister, by 1 November in specified years, to table in Parliament a report with information about the following—
 - (i) the tolls collected in the preceding financial year,
 - (ii) toll relief in the preceding financial year,
 - (iii) an estimate of tolls that will be collected over the duration of existing tolling agreements, and
- (f) enable the Auditor-General to conduct performance audits of tolling agreements.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name, also called the short title, of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on the date of assent to the proposed Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Roads Act 1993 No 33

Schedule 1[1] requires toll operators to prominently display at each public entrance to a tollway a sign providing information about the tolls payable for using the tollway.

Schedule 1[2] inserts proposed Part 13A and provides for transparency in tolling agreements as follows—

- (a) proposed section 227A provides for necessary definitions,
- (b) proposed section 227B provides a tolling agreement must not be entered into unless it is in the public interest,
- (c) proposed sections 227C and 227D require the Minister to make information about tolling agreements publicly available, including by tabling a report in both Houses of Parliament,
- (d) proposed section 227E requires the Minister to table in both Houses of Parliament a report on the collection of tolls, and on applications for and provision of toll relief in the preceding financial year,
- (e) proposed sections 227F–227I provide for the Auditor-General to conduct performance audits of tolling agreements and for a toll operator to meet costs associated with an audit,
- (f) 227J provides that an exclusivity clause entered into after the commencement of the proposed section is of no effect and for the Minister to table in both Houses of Parliament a report containing information about each exclusivity clause entered into before the commencement of the proposed section,
- (g) proposed section 227K provides that no compensation is payable to a toll operator as a consequence of the enactment of proposed Part 13A.

Schedule 1[3] makes consequential amendments to the Dictionary.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Roads Regulation 2018

Schedule 2 makes a consequential amendment to the *Roads Regulation 2018* to allow information collected from toll service providers to be used for the purposes of the Minister's report to Parliament under proposed section 227E of the principal Act.

Introduced by the Hon John Graham, MLC

First print



New South Wales

Roads Amendment (Tolling Transparency) Bill 2022

Contents

			Page
	1	Name of Act	2
	2	Commencement	2
Schedule 1		Amendment of Roads Act 1993 No 33	3
Schedule 2		Amendment of Roads Regulation 2018	8



New South Wales

Roads Amendment (Tolling Transparency) Bill 2022

No , 2022

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Roads Act 1993* to require the prominent display of toll charges at each public entrance to a tollway; and to provide for transparency in and scrutiny of agreements entered into for the operation of tollways.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts—		1
1	Name of Act	2
	This Act is the Roads Amendment (Tolling Transparency) Act 2022.	3
2	Commencement	4
	This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act.	5

Sc	hedu	le 1	Amendment of Roads Act 1993 No 33	1
[1]	Section 216A			2
	Inser	t after	section 216—	3
	216A	Displ	ay of tolls	4
		(1)	A toll operator must prominently display, at every public entrance to a tollway, a sign providing information about the tolls payable for use of the tollway. Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.	5 6 7
		(2)	The sign must comply with requirements prescribed by the regulations.	8
[2]	Part	13A		9
	Inser	t after	Part 13—	10
	Par	t 134	Transparency in tolling	11
	Divi	ision '	I Preliminary	12
	227A	Defin	itions	13
			In this Part—	14
			IPART means the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal established under the <i>Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992</i> .	15 16
			<i>performance audit</i> has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Government Sector Audit Act 1983</i> , Part 3, Division 2A.	17 18
			private sector entity means a person other than a public authority.	19
			<i>tolling agreement</i> means an agreement, or any one of a series of agreements, between the Crown or a public authority and a private sector entity under which the private sector entity agrees to provide consideration in exchange for the right to set and collect private tolls or charges, on an on-going basis, in connection with traffic using a tollway, proposed tollway, bridge or tunnel.	20 21 22 23 24
	Divi	ision	2 Transparency in tolling	25
	227B	Tollir	ng agreement to be in the public interest	26
		(1)	The Minister must ensure a tolling agreement is not entered into or substantially amended unless—	27 28
			(a) the Minister has referred the proposed agreement or amendment to IPART for investigation, and	29 30
			(b) IPART has provided a report to the Minister stating that, in its opinion, it is in the public interest for the Crown or the relevant public authority to enter into or amend the agreement as proposed.	31 32 33
		(2)	A referral may require IPART to investigate and report on specific matters.	34
		(3)	The <i>Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992</i> , Part 3, Division 7 applies to an investigation under this section.	35 36
		(4)	The Minister must table the report in both Houses of Parliament within 1 month after receiving the report from IPART.	37 38

	(5)	The Minister must make the report publicly ava published on the website of TfNSW within a reas- Parliament.	ilable by having the report onable time of its tabling in	1 2 3	
227C	Publ	Publication by Minister of information about tolling agreement			
	(1)	The Minister must ensure information is publisl which the public interest is promoted by entering by the amendment or replacement of a tolling agree	into a tolling agreement or	5 6 7	
	(2)	In particular, if a tolling agreement provides for d vehicles, the methodology to justify the differentia		8	
	(3)	The information required by this section must maintained by TfNSW, within 7 days after the to into, amended or replaced.	be published on a website olling agreement is entered	10 11 12	
	(4)	This section is in addition to other obligation Information (Public Access) Act 2009.	ns under the Government	13 14	
	(5)	In this section— <i>heavy vehicle</i> has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Law (NSW)</i> .	the Heavy Vehicle National	15 16 17	
227D	Sum	mary of tolling agreement and business case to	be tabled	18	
	(1)	Within 12 months after entering into a tolling ag table in both Houses of Parliament a report summ		19 20	
		(a) the agreement, and		21	
		(b) the business case supporting the agreement.		22	
	(2)	The Minister may delay the tabling of the report for Minister tables in both Houses of Parliament a nor		23 24	
	(3)	The Minister may delay the tabling of the report a	maximum of 2 times.	25	
227E	Tabl	ing of report on tolls paid		26	
	(1)	The Minister must, for each financial year 20 2023–2024, table in both Houses of Parliament following—		27 28 29	
		(a) the total amount of tolls paid under Part 13,	, Division 2 for—	30	
		(i) trucks, and		31	
		(ii) all other vehicles,		32	
		(b) the amount of tolls paid under Part 13, Divis each local government area,	sion 2 by persons resident in	33 34	
		(c) the average of tolls paid per household for e	U	35	
		(d) the average of tolls paid per household f paying the most in tolls,	for the 10% of households	36 37	
		(e) the amount of tolls paid under Part 13, D tollway, bridge, tunnel, road-ferry and th for—		38 39 40	
		(i) trucks, and		41	
		(ii) all other vehicles,	11 .1 . 111 1 11 . 11	42	
		(f) the Minister's estimate of the amount of to accordance with leases under sections 213(2 duration of all leases in force in the financia	2), 214(3) and 216(3) for the	43 44 45	

		(i) trucks, and	1	
		(ii) all other vehicles,	2	
		(g) the total value of toll relief claimed,	3	
		(h) the value of toll relief claimed for each local government area,	4	
		(i) the number of applications for toll relief.	5	
	(2)	The report must be tabled on or before 1 November immediately following the financial year to which the report relates.	6	
	(3)	In this section—	ε	
		<i>toll relief</i> means—	ç	
		 (a) an exemption from, or reduction of, motor vehicle tax for the registration of a registrable light motor vehicle given as a consequence of the recipient of the relief having paid a minimum amount in tolls for the previous financial year, or 	10 11 12 13	
		(b) the M5 Cashback scheme conducted by the NSW Government, or	14	
		(c) another scheme established by the NSW Government designed to provide households with financial compensation or relief from toll charges.	15 16 17	
Divi	sion 3	3 Scrutiny of tolling agreements by Auditor-General	18	
227F	Ongoing role of Auditor-General		19	
	(1)	The Auditor-General may undertake a performance audit of a tolling agreement.	20 21	
	(2)) Each tolling agreement is to be the subject of a performance audit under this section at least once—		
		(a) during the term of the agreement, and	24	
		(b) every 10 years.	25	
227G	Auditor-General may require information			
	(1)	The Auditor-General may by written notice require a private sector entity that is a party to a tolling agreement subject to a performance audit under this Division to do 1 or more of the following—	27 28 29	
		(a) produce, or cause to be produced, material required for the performance audit,	30 31	
		(b) answer questions for the purposes of the performance audit.	32	
	(2)	A private sector entity must not fail, without lawful excuse, to comply with a requirement of the Auditor-General made under this section. Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.	33 34 35	
	(3)	A provision in a tolling agreement purporting to restrict the Auditor-General's access to information is of no effect.	36 37	
227H	Cond	duct of performance audits	38	
		The Government Sector Audit Act 1983, sections 38C and 38E apply to a performance audit conducted under this Division.	39 40	

227I Costs of performance audit

(1) The Minister may require a private sector entity that is a party to a tolling agreement subject to a performance audit under this Division to pay to the Auditor-General a contribution for the Auditor-General's costs of conducting the audit.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

44

- (2) The amount of the contribution must be determined in the way prescribed by the regulations.
- (3) A contribution under this section is recoverable as a debt due to the Crown in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Division 4 Miscellaneous

227J Exclusivity clauses

- (1) Within 6 months of the commencement of this section, the Minister must table in both Houses of Parliament a report containing the following information about each exclusivity clause in a tolling agreement entered into before the commencement of this section—
 - (a) the parties to the tolling agreement,
 - (b) the duration of the exclusivity clause,
 - (c) the limits the exclusivity clause places on the operation or development of public transport,
 - (d) an estimate of the financial impact on the businesses and communities affected by the limits placed on the operation or development of public transport by the exclusivity clause.
- (2) An exclusivity clause entered into after the commencement of this section is of no effect.
- (3) In this section—

exclusivity clause means a provision in a tolling agreement that in any way limits the development or continued operation of public transport arrangements that may compete with or otherwise impact on the operation or financial viability of a tollway.

227K Compensation not payable

- (1) Compensation is not payable by or on behalf of the State—
 - (a) because of the enactment or operation of this Part, or for a consequence of that enactment or operation, or
 - (b) because of a statement or conduct relating to the enactment or operation of this Part.

(2) In this section—

compensation includes damages or another form of monetary compensation. *operation of this Part* includes the operation of—

- (a) an inquiry, notice or order under this Part and
- (b) a contract or other agreement entered into under or for the purposes of this Part.

statement includes a representation of any kind-

- (a) whether made verbally or in writing, and 43
- (b) whether negligent, false, misleading or otherwise.

the State means the Crown within the meaning of the *Crown Proceedings Act* 1988, and includes an officer, employee or agent of the Crown.

1 2

3

[3] Dictionary

Insert in alphabetical order—	
IPART , for Part 13A—see section 227A.	5
performance audit, for Part 13A—see section 227A.	6
private sector entity, for Part 13A—see section 227A.	7
tolling agreement, for Part 13A—see section 227A.	8

Schedule 2 Amendment of Roads Regulation 2018

Clause 78 Provision of information by toll service providers to TfNSW and its delegates

Insert "and for the purpose of the Minister's report to Parliament under the Act, section 227E" after "fee waiver" in clause 78(1).

1

2 3

4 5