

# SUBMISSION TO PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INQUIRY ON PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## December 2013

## **About the Transport Reform Network**

The Transport Reform Network (TRN) is a partnership of organisations and individuals that first came together in 2011 to discuss the state of transport funding and financing in Australia.

The TRN's mission is to seek a better way of planning, managing, funding and financing land transport in Australia to ensure it delivers optimum and sustainable economic, social and environmental outcomes for all Australians.

The current state of play is characterised by:

- the **inability of government to fund essential new land transport** infrastructure, coupled with the scarcity of private financing options
- the **unfunded backlog of critical maintenance** and renewal work in our existing transport infrastructure networks
- a lack of long-term planning, which in turn impacts on funding and delivery of transport infrastructure
- confusing and inequitable pricing signals across different networks and modes
- divided and, at times, illogical levels of responsibility and decision-making aross government
- a continuing disconnect between land-use planning and transport infrastructure delivery
- the **growing cost and impact of urban congestion** (in terms of productivity, health, lifestyle)
- poor environmental outcomes,
- the impact of under-investment in infrastructure on transport safety outcomes and
- an **inability to meet the growing freight task** across Australia.

The TRN believes these problems will not be resolved by fiddling about the edges. Rather, the existing financing and funding model needs to be dissected, each element examined and tested under the microscope, and from this starting point a new model built that better serves the national interest as we move through the 21st century.

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In broad terms, the TRN's objectives are to:

- provide a platform for an informed public debate on transport financing and funding,
- seek a comprehensive review of transport funding and pricing arrangements in Australia
- work with all stakeholders to achieve the goal of a transparent, fair, efficient, integrated network for all modes: public transport, private vehicles, freight, cycling and pedestrian.

A list of TRN members is attached to this submission, along with the TRN Issues Paper, *Running on Empty.* 

#### **Contact Details**

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#### Introduction

The TRN welcomes the Productivity Commission Inquiry as a significant opportunity to engage all tiers of government, together with industry and the broader community, in a much-needed review of how we finance, fund and deliver our essential transport infrastructure.

Indeed, the TRN has sought such a review as one if its stated objectives. We hope this Inquiry will be a genuine catalyst for change; that it will examine and make recommendations on a broad sweep of financing and funding models – including user-charging models – and provide governments with a strong case to adopt these new models, with the aim of delivering more efficient, effective transport options for all Australians.

We are under no illusions as to the difficulty of this task, particularly in convincing Australians that the time has come to re-think the way we pay for our transport choices. However, we believe it is time to make those calls, and we think the community will be willing to listen if they can be clearly shown the broader benefits.

Indeed, recent international studies have show that the public will accept charging for infrastructure and services if they know where their money is being spent.<sup>1</sup>

Unless governments (and oppositions) are prepared to be honest with the community, we will simply consign ourselves to more of the same – worsening congestion, a continuing brake on productivity and a lower standard of living.

#### We're not paying our way

The price we 'pay' to access transport infrastructure and services has evolved haphazardly over a long period of time.

To a large degree it is a legacy of the complicated layering of government responsibilities. Revenues, expenditures and pricing are the shared responsibility of a variety of agencies at national, state and local government levels.

The end result is that there is little consistency and transparency in transport pricing across Australia today.

Moreover, we are not paying our way.

In NSW, for example, the Government estimates that it recovers less than 70 per cent of its expenditure on roads and related services from users (via road user charges, motor vehicle taxation and tolls on state-owned motorways).<sup>2</sup>

And on a national level, the Commonwealth-levied fuel excise has returned only about half the revenue to national road projects since 2008-09.3

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Transport, UK. British Social Attitudes survey 2011: public attitudes towards transport, Feb 2012. (p 72. Travel behaviour)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> NSW Transport Master Plan, 2012, Chapter 10, p. 366.



Governments have insufficient funding resources to maintain and renew our existing transport infrastructure, let alone invest in essential new infrastructure. They are not prepared to borrow to build, nor are they amenable to increasing taxes.

This situation means we need the involvement of the private sector in financing and delivering our new infrastructure requirements, to be ultimately paid for by users.

## But are we willing to pay?

Whether we walk, cycle, drive, catch a train or ride a bus, we use some form of transport infrastructure – be it the footpath or road under our feet, or the tracks on which our trains and trams run.

As users, we pay to access transport infrastructure and services – either directly through tolls and fares or indirectly via taxes (or both). Yet often as not, what we 'pay' has little correlation to the true cost of providing and maintaining the infrastructure and/or transport services we use.

Most of us have no idea what that true cost is. If we did, how would it inform our choices about what mode of transport we used, and when we used it?

Increasingly, road agencies and private road operators around Australia are thinking beyond their assets and are transforming into customer service organisations. A culture of responding to the 'road user customer' and improving the 'road user journey experience' has begun.

And as this customer culture takes hold, it creates a greater opportunity for both asset owners and users to re-evaluate the value proposition – and assign a more realistic price to it. Roads Australia's Network Reliability Chapter recently completed the attached report on *Building the Case for Customers* – a snapshot of customer focussed strategies of road agencies across Australia.

Paying to improve customer service has worked exceptionally well in the provision of greenfield motorways (i.e. Westlink, M7, EastLink etc) where there is no viable free alternative; moderately well in brownfield motorways (i.e. Lane Cove Tunnel, AirportLink) and where there is a viable free alternative; and internationally in terms of congestion taxing (i.e. London).

It's been shown that when the community better understands the true cost of travel, there is a willingness to pay to improve the customer experience on the road network. However, there must be a perceived value attached to any increase or change in cost.

In a recent National Transport Commission survey, incentive-related rather than punitive (such as cheaper public transport during off-peak times) options appealed most to users of transport infrastructure.

<sup>3</sup> NRMA.

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In the US, innovative concepts like Transurban's 495 express 'hot' lane has increased predictability and reliability of travel times for road users. After six weeks of its introduction to road users, 75 per cent of 'hot' lane customers said they would continue to pay a premium to use it.

This demonstrates clearly that if road users are given a guaranteed journey time, customers will pay.

## Roads as a utility

The TRN believes our fundamental thinking about roads needs to change. Roads are a utility – not unlike water and electricity – and we should charge accordingly.

A more direct, user-pays approach would ensure that all of us pay a fair price for our use of the system.

A number of different models exist. These include network-based time-of-day and/or distance-based charging, cordon charges, and privately-operated toll roads. The technology exists to support each of these models.

The advantage of all these approaches is that they create an opportunity to influence how we use the network, including the time of day we travel and our choice of mode (private vehicle or public transport).

The TRN does not advocate any model over another. Rather, we believe all options should be on the table for discussion and examination.

#### The Oregon experience: a new approach to road funding

In July this year, the US State of Oregon passed road usage charging legislation that has been hailed as a game changer.

The legislation creates a voluntary program involving 5,000 vehicles whose owners will opt to pay a mileage-based road usage fee of 1.5 cents per mile. In return, they will not have to pay State fuel tax at the bowser and can apply for refunds for miles driven on private property.

The scheme is to be fully implemented by July 2015. The legislation directs the Oregon Department of Transportation to establish suitable methods for participants to report their vehicle miles travelled. The revenues raised by the scheme will be directed into the State Highway Fund to pay for road maintenance and construction.

It's expected that several other US states will follow in Oregon's footsteps.

Increasingly, road usage charging is being seen as an answer to the underfunding of roads in the United States as revenues from fuel taxes - the traditional source of road funding - fail to keep pace with road spending requirements.

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## The role of road pricing - funding an integrated transport system

A new approach to road access pricing also creates the opportunity to establish a sustainable revenue source for the funding of transport infrastructure and services.

Currently our road and rail infrastructure is underfunded. We are not spending enough on maintenance and renewal of existing infrastructure, nor are we investing adequately in new infrastructure to fill the missing links.

The TRN believes we need to adopt a more holistic attitude to transport pricing. For example, if paying a slightly higher access charge to use the road network meant increased funding for public transport and new infrastructure, hence less congestion on the network – wouldn't all transport users be better off?

### The challenge of road pricing reform

Instituting fundamental reform to road access pricing poses a number of difficult questions.

Can states reform road access pricing in their jurisdictions in the context of the current federal taxation and funding regime? Will motorists accept a 'new' charge while they are still paying Commonwealth fuel excise? What about state registration charges?

How do we address issues of equity and fairness? How do we compensate those disadvantaged by distance, low income and/or lack of alternatives?

How is revenue spent? Roads? Public transport? Both? If so, in what proportions?

How do we convince the community of the need for change?

#### A way forward

The TRN believes the problem is too big for one jurisdiction to tackle in isolation. Certainly, we would applaud a jurisdiction that introduced some type of pilot scheme or pilot project(s), but ultimately to effect real, long-term change the issues need to be addressed nationally – moreso because of the current complicated funding and revenue raising inter-relationships that exist across the three tiers of government.

Ideally, we need a nationally consistent approach that ensures fairness for all Australians.

It would require enormous political courage for any one jurisdiction to tread the reform path alone. That is why we need a bipartisan, national approach. We will not all agree on the solution or solutions, at least not initially – but we must agree to consider all the options.

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## A positive outcome from this Inquiry

The TRN believes this Productivity Commission Inquiry provides a unique and timely opportunity to chart a new course for the way we finance and pay for our public infrastructure, particularly in the transport space.

We hope the information and understanding garnered at this Inquiry will be applied to a national solution; that this Committee will recommend specific financing and funding options, and that the Commonwealth will commence discussions with the states and local government, as well as industry and the community, on a reform process and timetable to implement these options.



#### **TRN Members**

**AECOM** 

ARRB Group

Australian Automobile Association

Australasian Railway Association

Australian Constructors Association

Bicycle Network Victoria

**BMD** Group

Bouygues Construction Australia Boral

BrisConnections

**Bus Industry Confederation** 

Cement Concrete & Aggregates Australia

Clayton Utz

ConnectEast

Consult Australia

D'Artagnan Consulting

Downer

Ernst & Young

Fulton Hogan

**GHD** 

Infrastructure Partnerships Australia

IQ Concrete Solutions

ITS Australia

Lend Lease

Leighton Contractors

Local Government Association of Queensland

National Road Freighters Association

pitt&sherry

Property Council of Australia

RACQ

**RACV** 

Roads Australia

Sinclair Knight Merz

SMEC Australia

The Civic Group

Thiess

Transurban

Victorian Transport Association

Whittlesea Council

Wyndham City Council

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