## Policy Background:

Driver licences have changed significantly from when annual licensing of all drivers was introduced in 1925. From 1925 local authorities issued driver licences, with a new licence issued each year. When the Ministry of Transport took over driver licensing, it issued a black booklet. From 1953, renewal was five-yearly, with a coupon fastened inside the book at each renewal. In 1986 plasticised paper licences were issued. These were known as lifetime licences as they expired over 50 years later. In 1999 plastic card licences replaced the plasticised paper licences. These need to be renewed every 10 years and feature a photograph of the holder and their signature. Nowadays, government services are increasingly becoming more digital, with work is being undertaken to introduce a digital driver licence in New Zealand in the near future.

The Digital Identity Trust Framework Bill establishes a legal framework for the provision of secure and trusted digital identity services for individuals and organisations. At this stage, the immediate scope of the DTIF Bill and Rules focuses on establishing the macro framework for the eco-system setting out the accreditation and complaints processes as well as disputes resolution processes. This also includes establishing the DITF Governance structure along with securing associated funding and funding for the existing systems offered by DIA (e.g. RealMe). The DITF is expected be passed (along with the regulations) around July this year.

Out of Scope, the chief digital officer, has been given priority by the Board to create a customer hub "MYNZTA type service" where an individual can log in and see all their information with Waka Kotahi in one place. She has also been given priority for issuing digital driver licences (DDL). A digital driving licence is a secure identification stored on a smartphone or other device, that an individual can use to prove that they have the right to drive and or as an evidence of age document. Section 9(2)(g)(i)

has indicated to the Regulatory Policy team that her team aims to have a DDL by next year.

# Out of Scope

To verify a DDL as the legal equivalent of the physical licence, legislative change and the development of a policy and supporting infrastructure will be required. The below table provides different options and the legislation for each that may be impacted and require amendment to recognise DDL.

		X			
Act and section	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	
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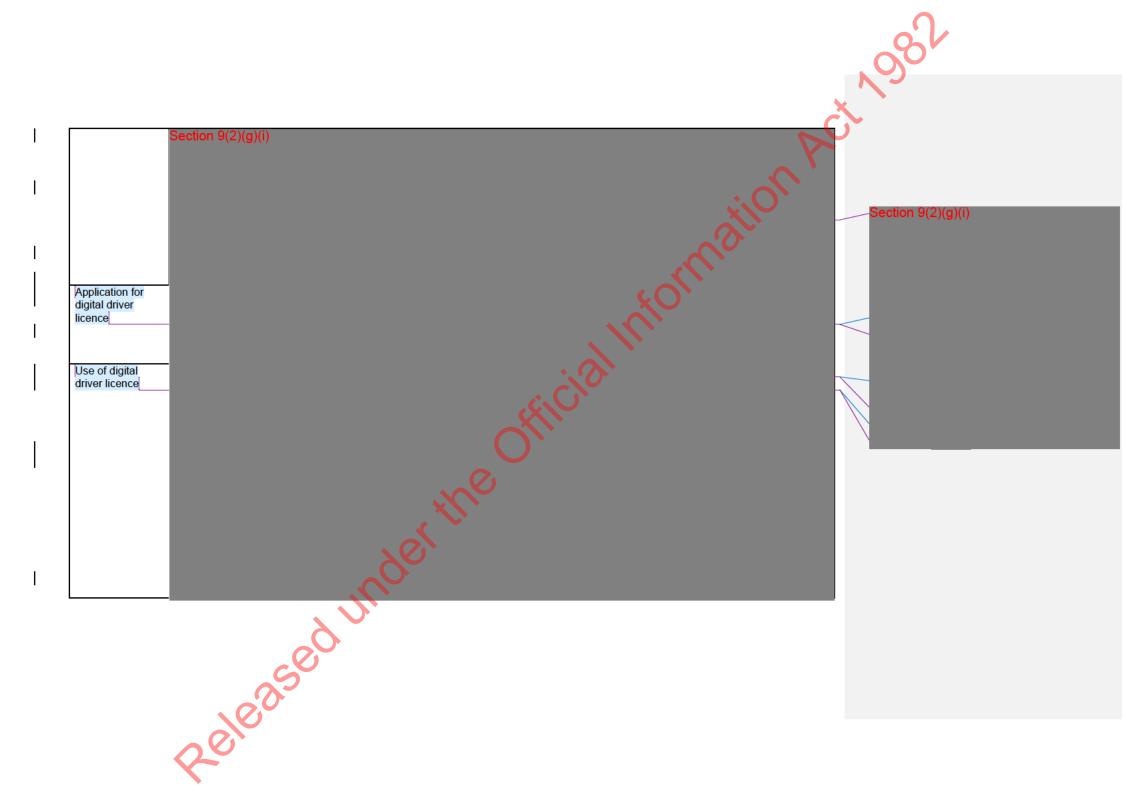
1: Reissuing licences

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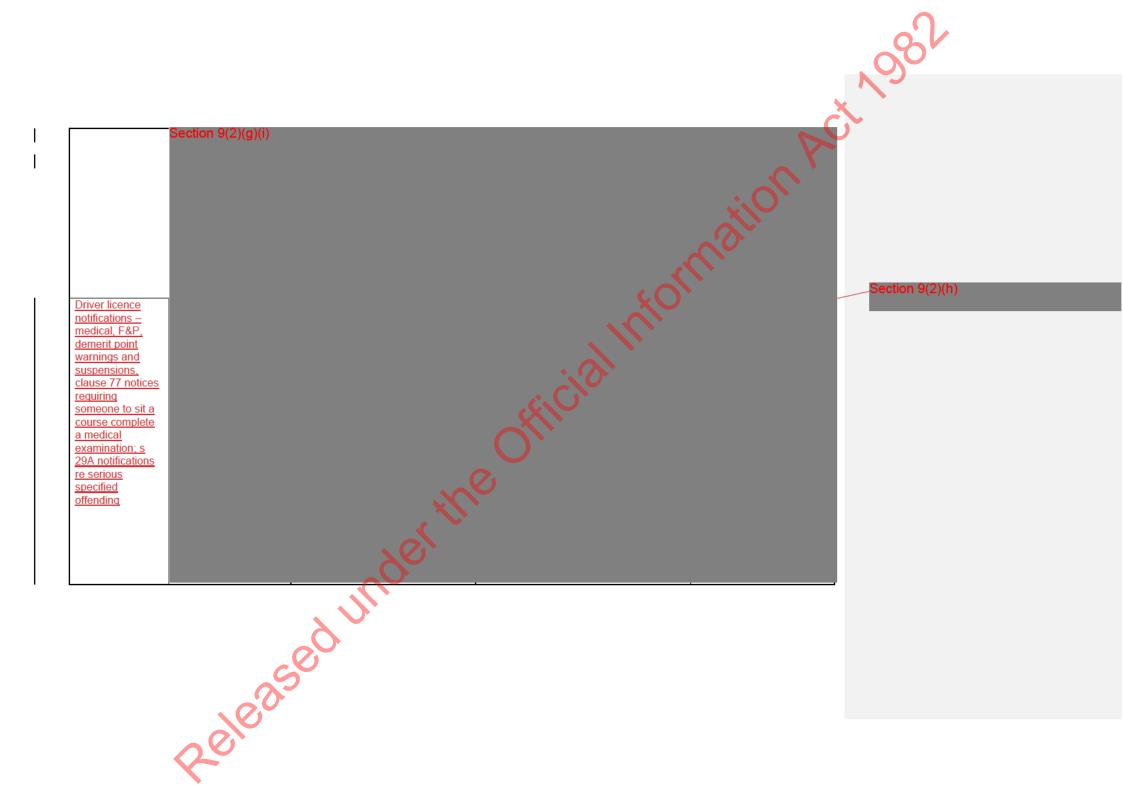
### Section 9(2)(h)

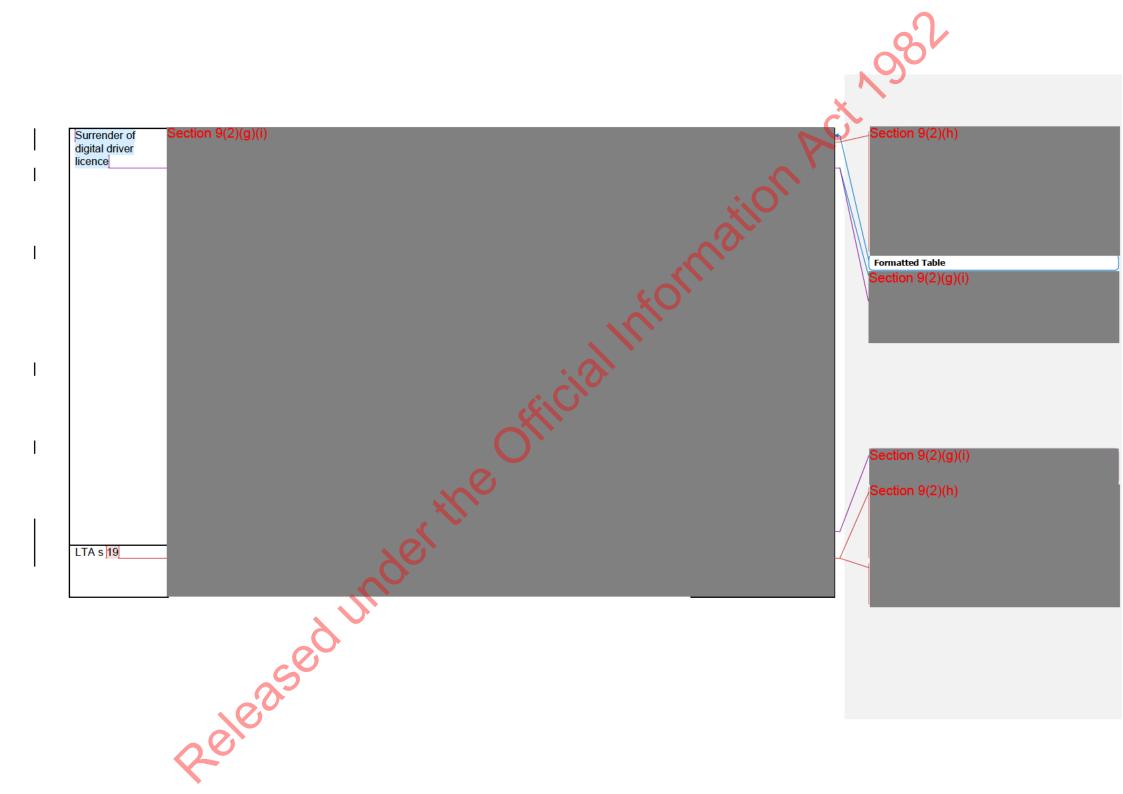
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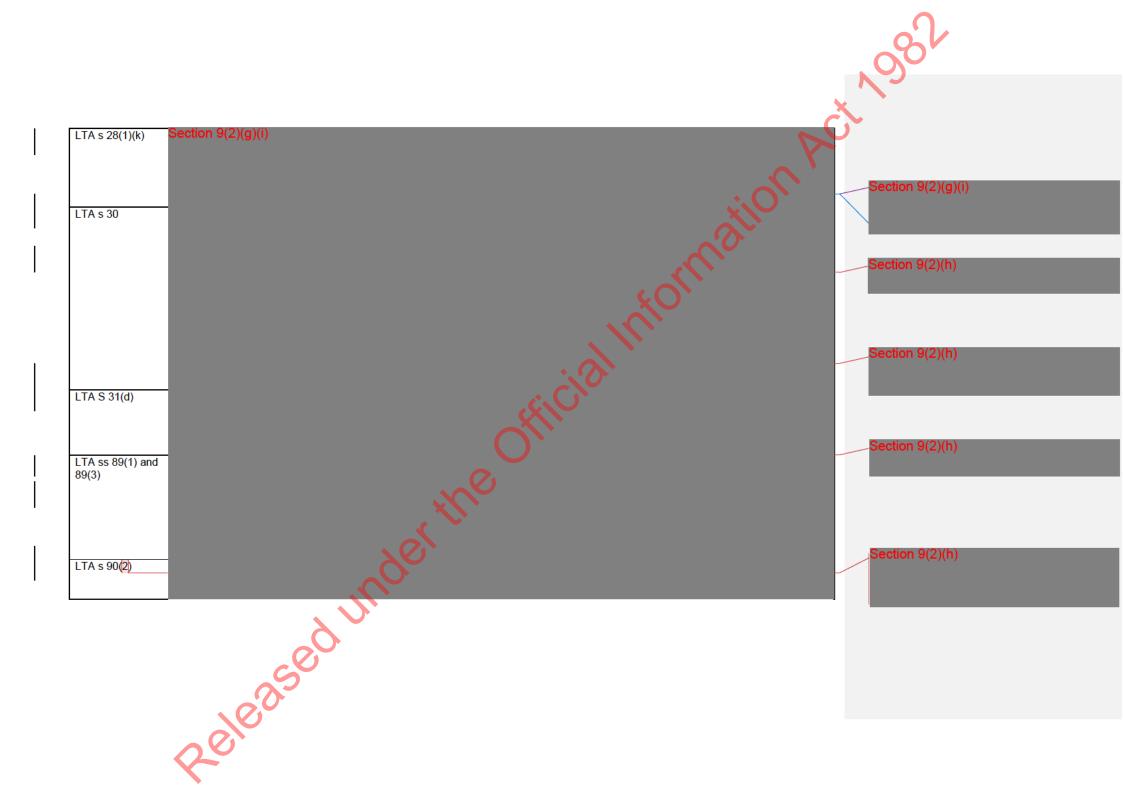


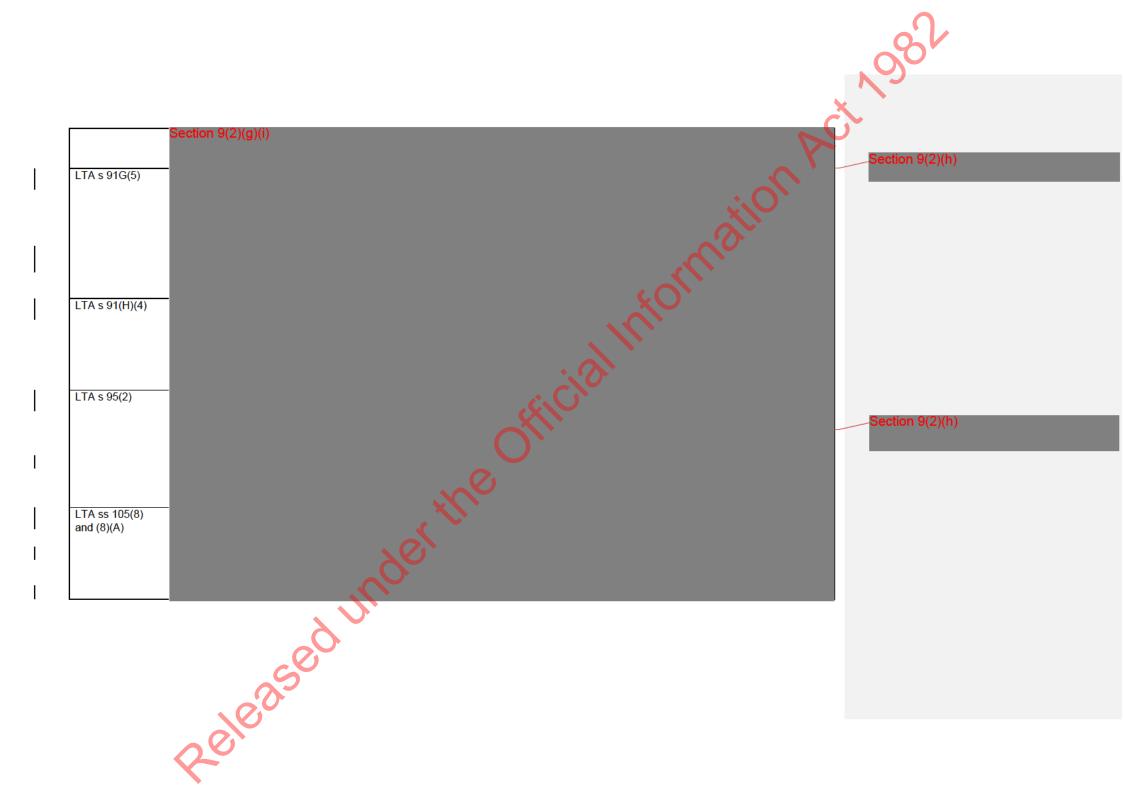


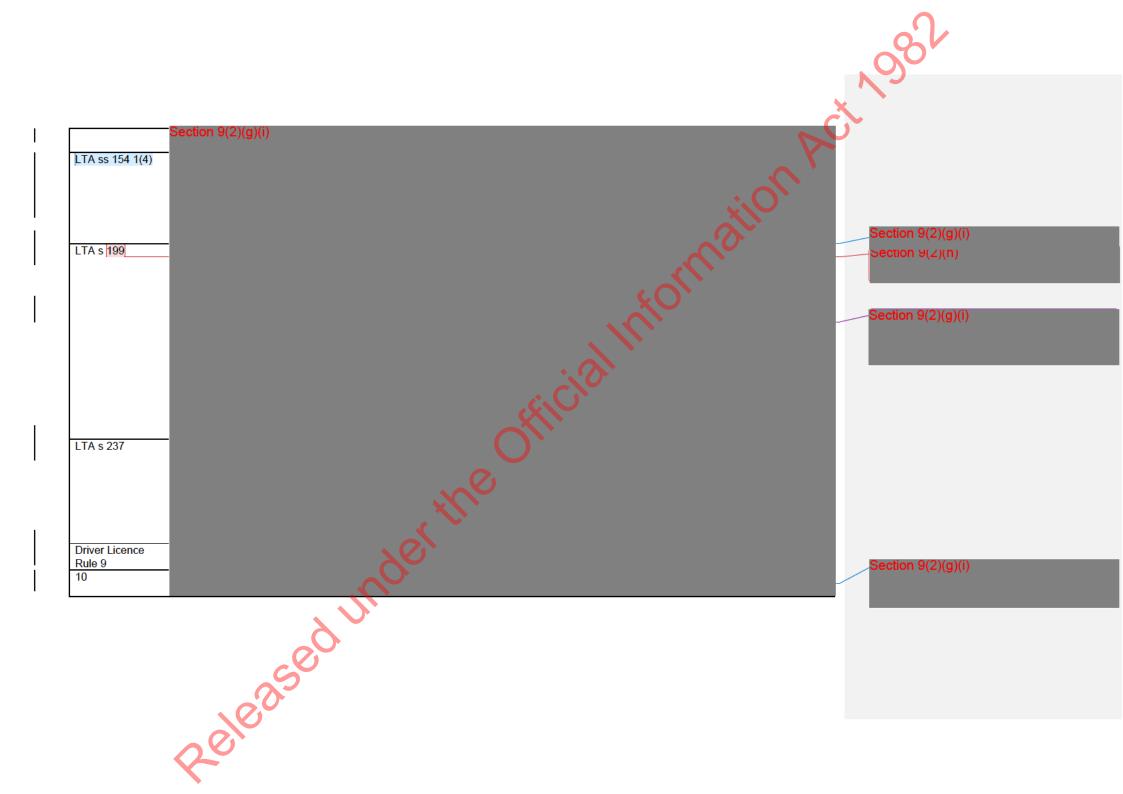


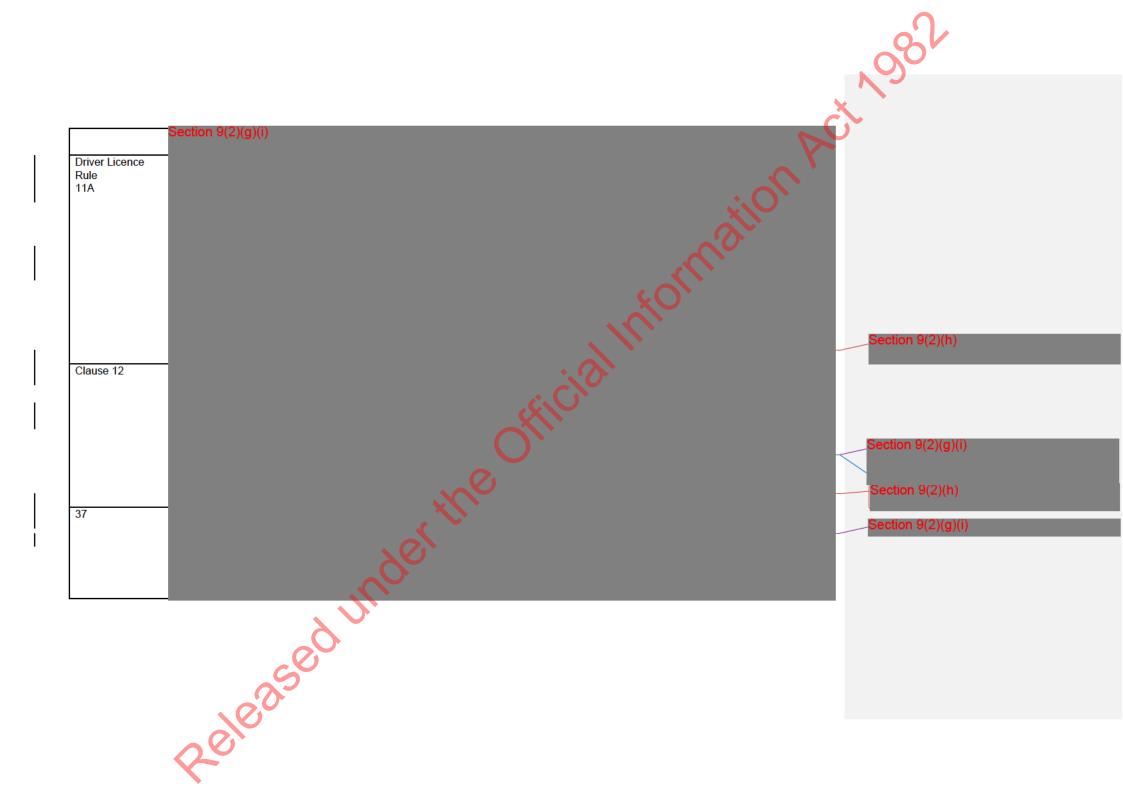


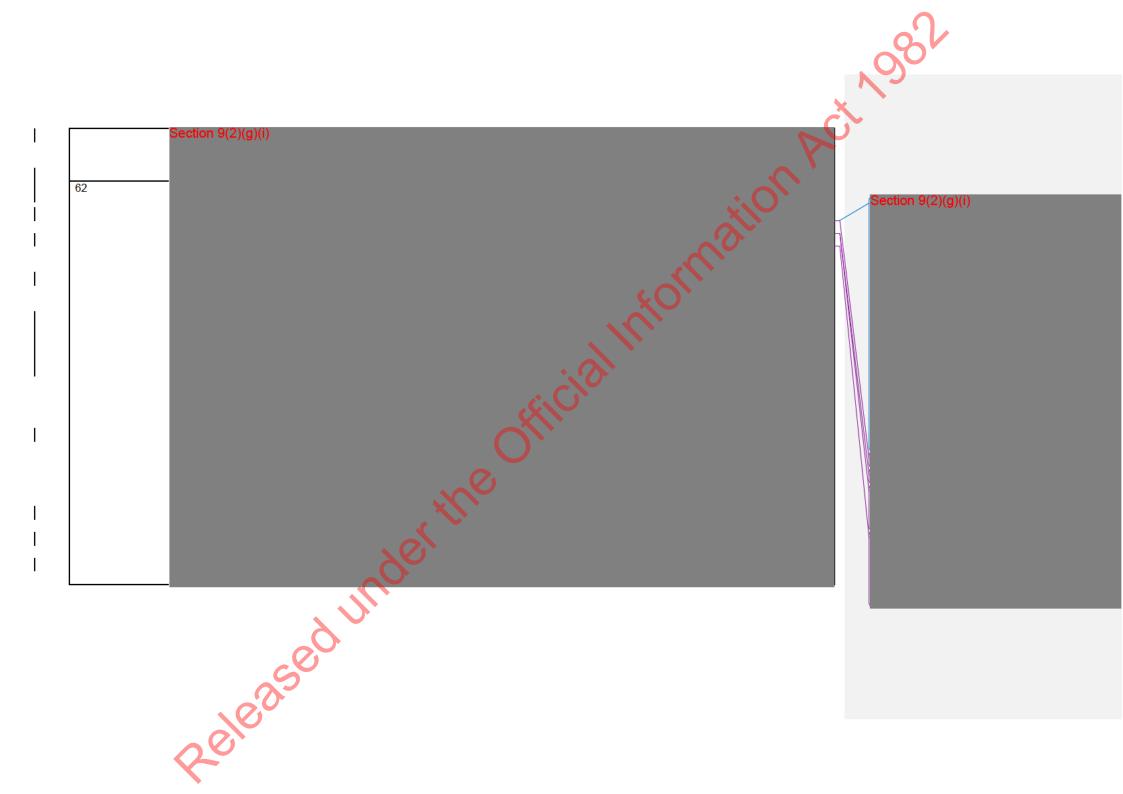




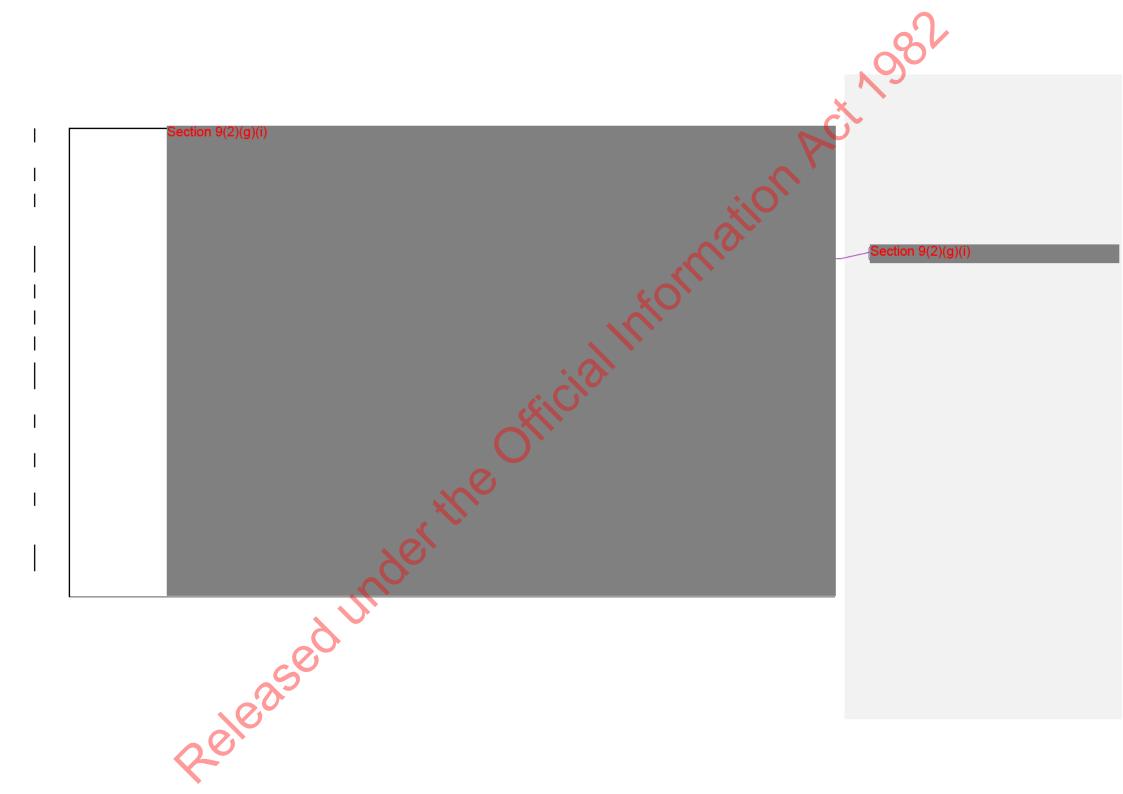




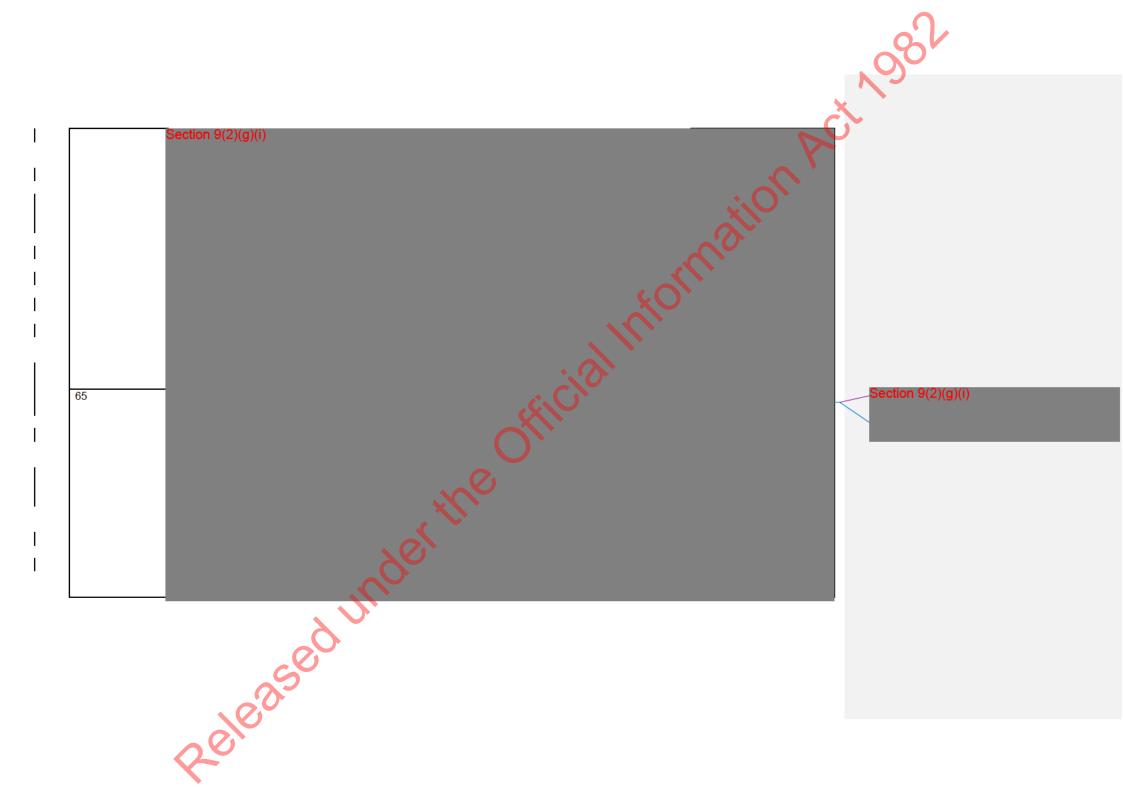


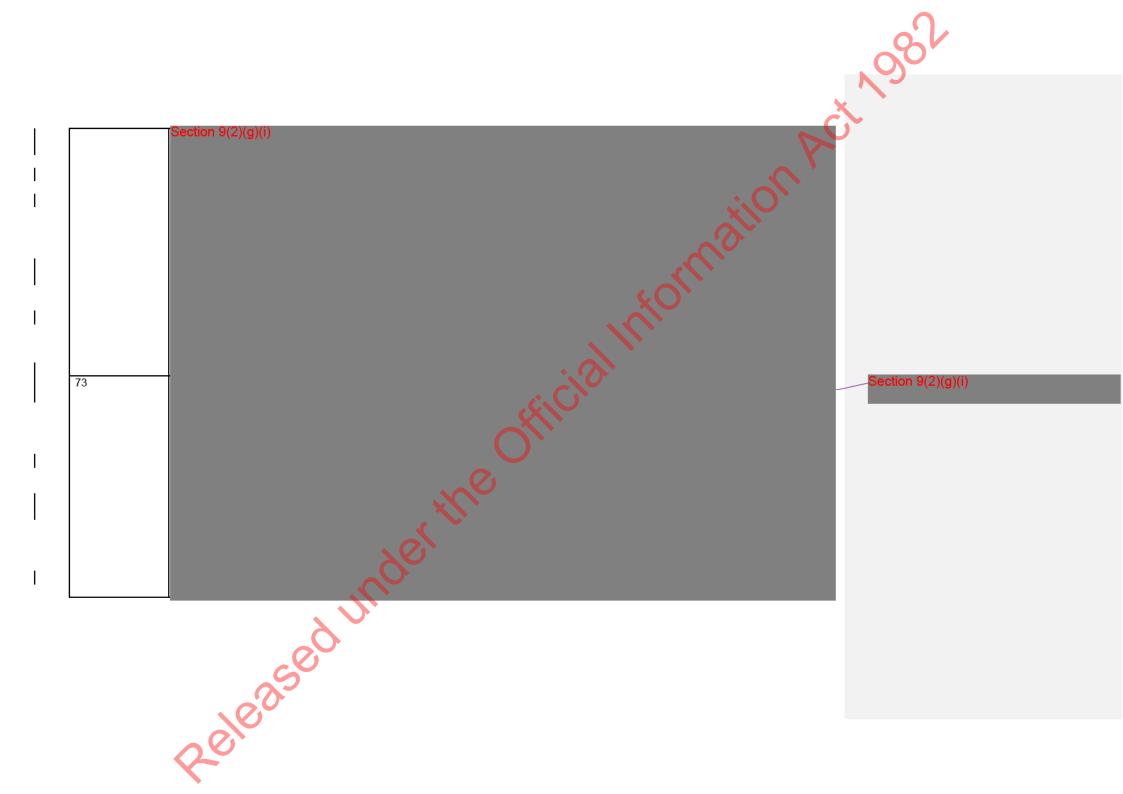


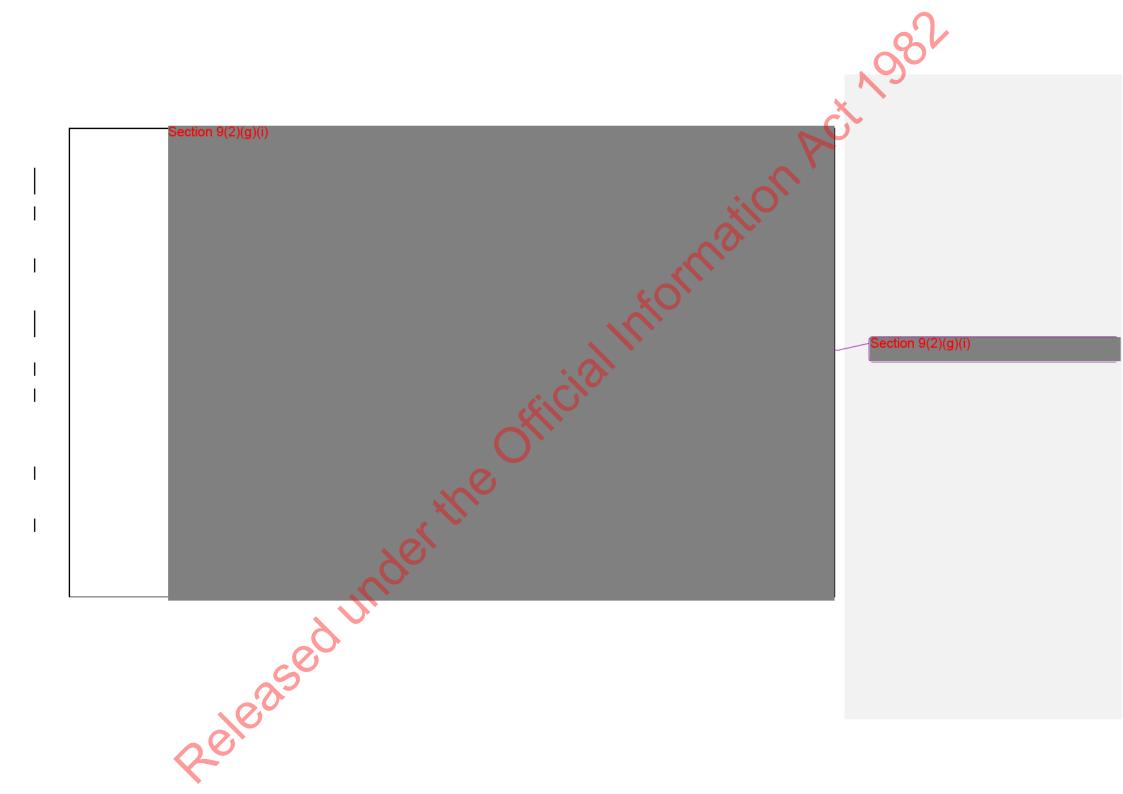






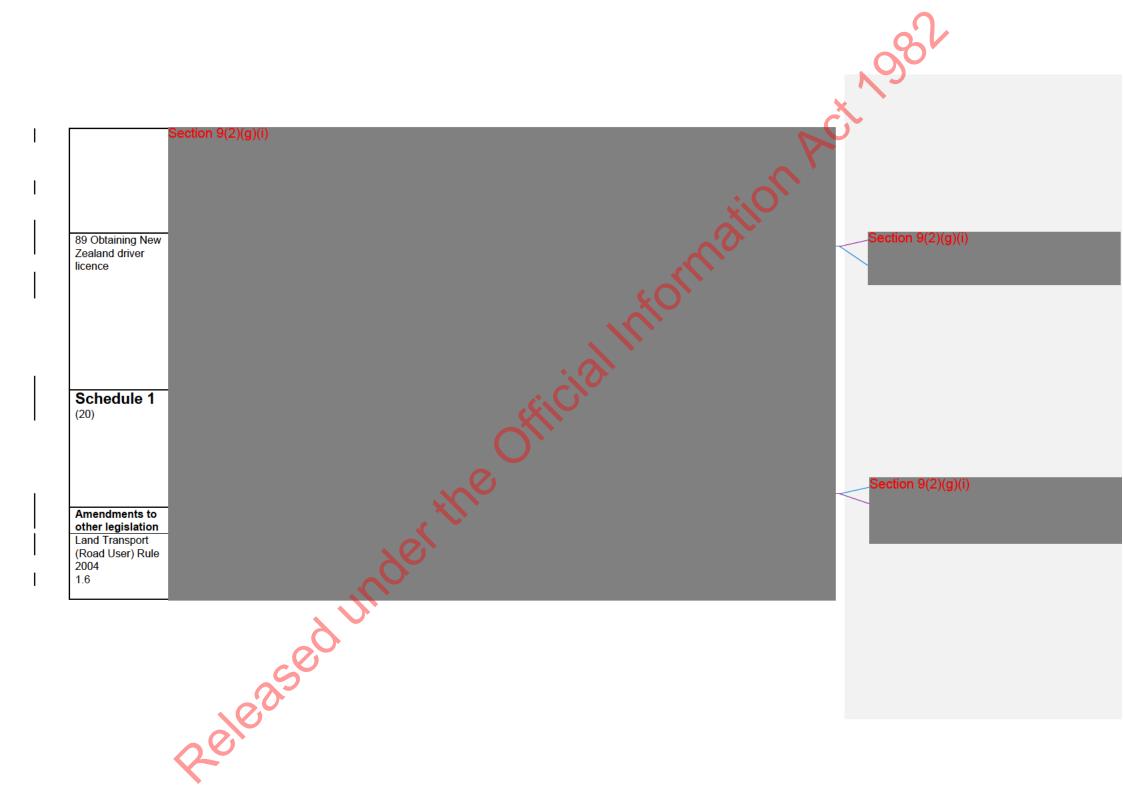


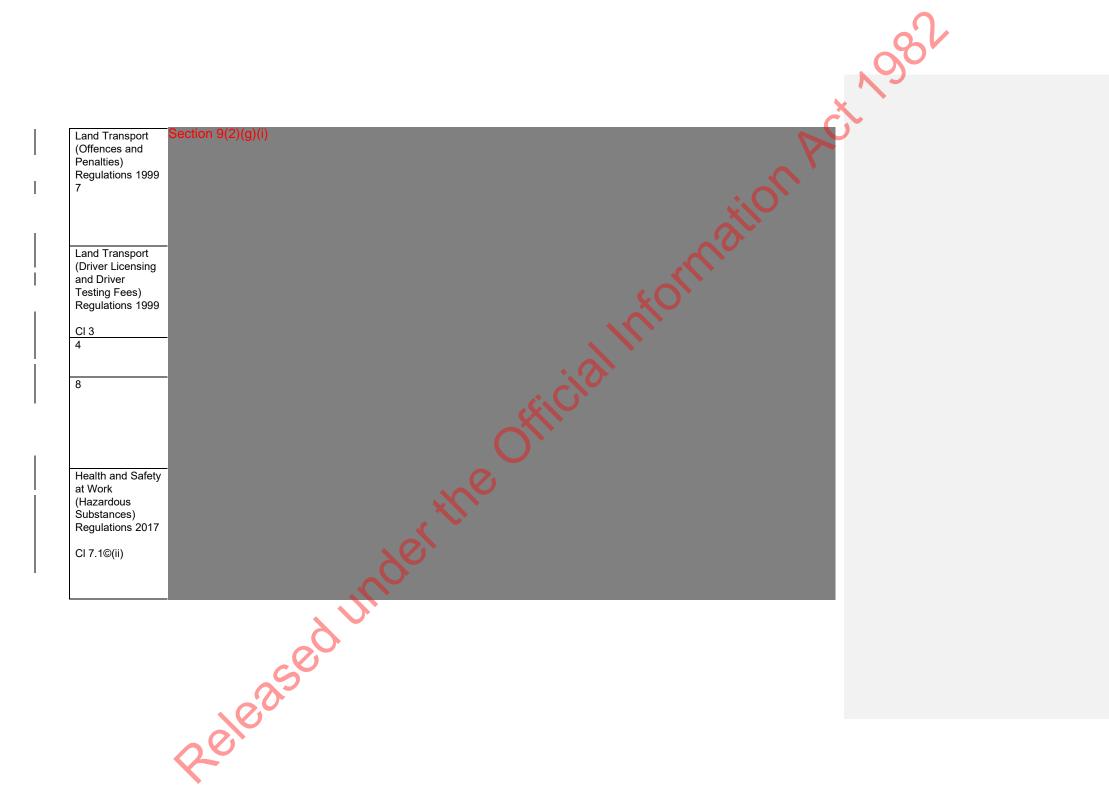














#### Human Tissue Act 2008

Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2022

Intelligence and Security Act 2017

Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

- Act A984 Road User Charges (Applications for Exemption for Certain Classes of Light RUC Vehicles) Regulations 2013

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Sentencing Act 2002

Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 2021

Prostitution (Operator Certificate) Regulations 2003

Secondhand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2004

**Customs and Excise Regulations 1996** 

National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012

eeeeos Child Protection (Child Sex Offender Government Agency Registration) Act 2016

#### Animal Products Regulations 2000

National Animal Identification and Tracing (Infringement Offences) Regulations 2012

Food Safety Law Reform Act 2018

Summary Offences Act 1981

Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004

Electronic Identity Verification Act 2012

Prostitution Reform Act 2003

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013

Children's (Requirements for Safety Checks of Children's Workers) Regulations 2015

Nelson Lakes National Park Bylaws 2006

Stricial Information Act 1987 cers) Regulators 2015