



Western Australia

Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008

Incorporating the amendments proposed by the *Road Traffic Amendment (Driving Offences) Bill 2018 Pt. 3 (Bill No. 74-1)*

Note:

Pt. 2 Div. 3 (s. 11B-15), Pt. 3 Div. 1-2 (s. 16-24) and Pt. 4-6 (s. 40-70) have been omitted as they are not amended by the Bill.

Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008

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Western Australia

Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008

An Act to make provision for the authorisation of persons to drive motor vehicles and related matters.

Part 1 — Preliminary

1. Short title

This is the *Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008*¹.

2. Commencement

This Act comes into operation as follows:

- (a) sections 1 and 2 — on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent;
- (b) the rest of the Act, on the day fixed under the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008* section 2(b)¹.

3. Terms used

- (1) In this Act —

Australian driver licence means —

- (a) a driver's licence; or
- (b) a licence or other authorisation granted to a person under the law of another jurisdiction authorising the person to drive a motor vehicle on a road other than solely for the purpose of learning to drive it;

Australian driver licensing authority means a person or body having the authority to grant an Australian driver licence;

driver's licence means a licence under this Act authorising the holder to drive a motor vehicle on a road, but does not include a learner's permit;

external licensing authority means an authority of —

- (a) an external Territory, as defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* of the Commonwealth; or
- (b) another country,

by which any licence or authorisation to drive a motor vehicle is granted;

extraordinary licence means a driver's licence that the CEO grants as ordered on an application under section 27;

grant includes to grant by way of renewal under the regulations;

learner's permit means a learner's permit under Part 2 Division 2;

provisional licence means an Australian driver licence that specifies that it is a provisional licence for the purposes of this

Act or the law of another jurisdiction under which the licence is granted.

- (2) The *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008* Part 1 Division 2 provides for the meanings of some terms and abbreviations in this Act.

Part 2 — Authorisation to drive

Division 1 — Driver licensing

4. Regulations for driver licensing scheme

- (1) The regulations are, together with this Part, to provide for a driver licensing scheme under which —
 - (a) the CEO —
 - (i) grants people licences to drive motor vehicles on roads; and
 - (ii) keeps a driver's licence register to record information about drivers' licences under this Act;
 - and
 - (b) the identification of people driving motor vehicles under the authority of those licences is facilitated.
- (2) The particular purposes for which this Part provides that regulations are to be, or may be, made do not prevent anything in section 61 from applying to the making of regulations for the purposes of this Part.
- (3) The regulations may —
 - (a) classify the different kinds of authorisation to drive that may be conferred by a driver's licence and provide for a licence to be designated according to the class or classes of authorisation that the licence confers on the holder; and
 - (b) grade each class of authorisation to drive according to the driving skills and other requirements to be met before a person can hold a driver's licence conferring authorisation of that class; and
 - (c) prescribe different endorsements of drivers' licences that can be made, and the effect of each endorsement; and
 - (d) provide for schemes for assessing the competency of people to hold drivers' licences; and
 - (e) prescribe requirements for the holding of a licence under this Part authorising the holder to drive when learning that may differ from the requirements for the holding of a driver's licence appropriate for that driving when not learning.

- (4) The regulations may —
- (a) provide for the manner and form in which an application may be made for the grant or variation of a driver's licence; and
 - (b) require an applicant for the grant or variation of a driver's licence to produce information relevant to the application.
- (5) The regulations may —
- (a) provide for the grant of a driver's licence and include provisions about refusal to grant a driver's licence; and
 - (b) impose, or provide for the imposition of, conditions on a driver's licence, and the consequences of failing to comply with conditions including the creation of offences involving failure to comply with conditions; and
 - (c) provide for the granting of a driver's licence as a provisional licence for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (d) fix the period for which a driver's licence remains in force; and
 - (e) include provisions about the disqualification of a person from holding or obtaining a driver's licence and the surrender, cancellation, variation or suspension of a driver's licence; and
 - (f) provide for the issue of a driver's licence document to a person who has a driver's licence; and
 - (g) provide for —
 - (i) what is to be authorised by a licence that, before an amendment to the regulations, operated by reference to a vehicle classification that no longer exists; and
 - (ii) an expedited means for the licence holder to obtain a licence authorising anything that was formerly authorised by the licence but, because of the amendment, has ceased to be authorised;and
 - (h) prescribe circumstances in which a driver's licence document has to be returned to the CEO and prescribe how it is to be returned; and
 - (i) create offences involving the alteration, destruction, or misuse of a driver's licence document.

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(6) The regulations may relieve any driver described in the regulations from the requirement to comply with this Part, or a specified provision of this Part or the regulations.

(7) The regulations may provide that the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 49AB(1)(ac) does not apply to a person —

(a) holding a class of authorisation specified in the regulations; and

(b) driving a kind of vehicle specified in the regulations for that class of authorisation.

(8) The Minister must consult with the Minister responsible for the administration of the *Road Traffic Act 1974* before recommending to the Governor that regulations referred to in subsection (7) be made, amended or repealed.

[Section 4 amended by the *Road Traffic Amendment (Driving Offences) Bill 2018 cl. 6.*]

5A. Regulations for alcohol interlock scheme

(1) In this section —

alcohol interlock means a device which, when installed in a motor vehicle, prevents the vehicle from being operated unless a breath sample analysed by the device contains either no measurable concentration of alcohol or not more than a particular concentration of alcohol;

alcohol offence means an offence under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* Part V, an element of which is —

(a) being under the influence of alcohol; or

(b) having a blood alcohol content of or above a stated level; or

(c) failing to provide a sample of blood, breath or urine or to allow such a sample to be taken.

(2) The regulations may provide for an alcohol interlock scheme under which —

(a) a driver's licence granted to or held by a person who has been convicted of a prescribed alcohol offence is to be subject to a condition that it authorises driving only a vehicle in which an alcohol interlock is installed; and

(b) the requirement referred to in paragraph (a) ceases to apply if the person satisfies prescribed conditions.

- (3) The particular purposes for which this section provides that regulations may be made do not prevent anything in section 61 from applying to the making of regulations for the purposes of this section.
- (4) Regulations made for the purposes of this section may, in relation to persons who have been convicted of prescribed alcohol offences, make any provision of a kind referred to in section 4.

[Section 5A inserted by No. 2 of 2015 s. 17.]

5. CEO's licensing functions

It is a function of the CEO to administer the driver licensing scheme under this Part.

6. Certain licences authorise learner driving

- (1) The holder of an Australian driver licence may drive a vehicle on a road even though —
 - (a) that licence is not sufficient authorisation to do so; and
 - (b) the person does not hold a learner's permit authorising the person to do so,

if the regulations specify a licence of that description as authorising that driving to the same extent as if the person held the appropriate learner's permit.

- (2) This Act applies in respect of a person driving as authorised by this section as if the person held a learner's permit authorising that driving.

7. Dishonestly obtained driver's licence

- (1) If a person commits an offence under the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008* section 36(1) for the purpose of obtaining the grant or variation of a driver's licence, the driver's licence is void from the time when the offence is committed.
- (2) A person must not, without lawful authority or excuse, possess a driver's licence document for a licence that is void because of subsection (1).

Penalty: a fine of 32 PU.

8. Driver's licence not to be granted in certain circumstances

- (1) Except as allowed by subsection (2) or in a case described in subsection (3), the CEO cannot grant a driver's licence to a person unless —
- (a) the CEO —
 - (i) is satisfied that the person usually resides in this State; or
 - (ii) is satisfied that the person does not usually reside in any other jurisdiction and does not hold, and has never held, an Australian driver licence granted under the law of another jurisdiction;
- and
- (b) if the person has held —
 - (i) any Australian driver licence; or
 - (ii) any licence or authorisation to drive a motor vehicle granted to the person by an external licensing authority,
- the person has ceased to hold the licence or authorisation and has notified the CEO, in a form approved by the CEO, of that fact.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the CEO may, in circumstances prescribed in the regulations, grant a driver's licence to a person who still holds a licence or authorisation to drive a motor vehicle granted to the person by an external licensing authority.
- (3) This section does not prevent the CEO from granting an extraordinary licence to a person —
- (a) even though the person may not usually reside in this State, and whether or not the person usually resides in any other jurisdiction; and
 - (b) even though the person may have a licence or authorisation referred to in subsection (1)(b).
- (4) This section does not limit the circumstances in which the CEO may refuse to grant a driver's licence.

9. Additional matters to do with identity

- (1) In this section —
- destroyed*** includes damaged so as to be unusable;
- photograph*** includes a negative or an image stored electronically.

- (2) The CEO cannot grant a driver's licence until the applicant has provided, in support of the application, any evidence required by the regulations to establish the applicant's identity and residential address in this State.
- (3) Except as prescribed in the regulations, the CEO cannot grant a driver's licence unless the applicant has, at the time of the application or before, provided the CEO with —
- (a) a photograph taken within 10 years of the application; and
 - (b) a signature made within 10 years of the application,
- for use on the driver's licence document.
- (4A) Subsection (3) does not prevent the grant or renewal of a driver's licence if the applicant has provided the CEO with a photograph and signature under section 11A within 10 years of the application.
- (4) The photograph and signature are to be provided in a manner and form approved by the CEO.
- (5) The CEO is to ensure that any photograph or signature provided under this section is destroyed if it, or a copy of it, has not been used on a driver's licence document for a driver's licence granted in the preceding 10 years.
- (6) A person who, other than for the purposes of this Part, possesses a photograph or signature provided under this section that is not on a driver's licence document commits an offence.
Penalty: imprisonment for 2 years.
- (7A) Subsection (6) does not apply to a person who possesses a photograph provided under this section as a result of its disclosure under Division 3A.
- (7) A person employed or engaged in connection with any aspect of the production of driver's licence documents or otherwise concerned in the administration of this Part, who, otherwise than in the administration of this Part —
- (a) reproduces, by any means, a photograph or signature provided under this section; or
 - (b) causes or permits another person to do so,
- commits an offence.
Penalty: imprisonment for 2 years.

[Section 9 amended by No. 18 of 2011 s. 24.]

Division 2 — Learner's permit

10. Learner's permit

- (1) The CEO may issue to a person a learner's permit authorising the person to drive a motor vehicle on a road solely for the purpose of learning to drive it.
- (2) The permit does not authorise driving except in the course of driving instruction by —
 - (a) the holder of a licence issued under the *Motor Vehicle Drivers Instructors Act 1963*; or
 - (b) anyone else prescribed in the regulations.
- (3) The permit must either set out in full or sufficiently identify any condition to which it is subject other than a condition imposed by this section or by the regulations.
- (4) The permit expires at the end of a period of 3 years after the day on which it is issued unless it has terminated before then, and the CEO may cancel it at any time by notice in writing given to the permit holder.
- (5) Regulations may be made about learners' permits and, without limiting what else may be dealt with in the regulations, they may fix the minimum age below which, unless the CEO is satisfied that denial of the permit would occasion undue hardship or inconvenience, a person cannot be issued with a learner's permit.

11A. Matters to do with identity

- (1) In this section —

destroyed includes damaged so as to be unusable;
photograph includes a negative or an image stored electronically.
- (2) The CEO cannot issue a learner's permit until the applicant has provided, in support of the application, any evidence required by the regulations to establish the applicant's identity and residential address in this State.
- (3) Except as prescribed in the regulations, the CEO cannot issue a learner's permit unless the applicant has provided the CEO with —
 - (a) a photograph taken at the time of the application; and

- (b) a signature made at the time of the application, for use on the learner's permit document and, in the circumstances described in subsection (5), on a driver's licence document issued to the applicant.
- (4) The photograph and signature are to be provided in a manner and form approved by the CEO.
- (5) A photograph or signature provided under this section may be used on a driver's licence document for a driver's licence granted or renewed within 10 years of the application for the learner's permit.
- (6) The CEO must ensure that any photograph or signature provided under this section is destroyed if it, or a copy of it, has not been used on —
- (a) a learner's permit document for a learner's permit issued in the preceding 10 years; or
 - (b) a driver's licence document for a driver's licence granted or renewed in the preceding 10 years.
- (7) A person who, other than for the purposes of this Part, possesses a photograph or signature provided under this section that is not on a learner's permit document or a driver's licence document commits an offence.
- Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.
- (8) Subsection (7) does not apply to a person who possesses a photograph provided under this section as a result of its disclosure under Division 3A.
- (9) A person employed or engaged in connection with any aspect of the production of learner's permit documents or driver's licence documents or otherwise concerned in the administration of this Part, who, otherwise than in the administration of this Part —
- (a) reproduces, by any means, a photograph or signature provided under this section; or
 - (b) causes or permits another person to do so,
- commits an offence.
- Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.
- [Section 11A inserted by No. 18 of 2011 s. 25.]*

Part 3 — Loss of authorisation to drive

Division 3 — Extraordinary licences

25. Term used: application

In this Division —

application, except in sections 35, 36 and 37, means an application under section 27.

[Section 25 inserted by No. 51 of 2010 s. 20.]

26. Inconsistency with Part 2

- (1) To the extent that anything in this Division may be inconsistent with anything in Part 2 or regulations made for the purposes of that Part, this Division prevails.
- (2) However, regulations made for the purposes of section 5A —
 - (a) may provide that an extraordinary licence is to be subject to a condition that it authorises driving only a vehicle in which an alcohol interlock is installed; and
 - (b) may make provision with respect to extraordinary licences to the same extent as they may make provision with respect to drivers' licences that are not extraordinary licences.

[Section 26 amended by No. 2 of 2015 s. 20.]

27. Application for extraordinary licence

- (1) A person who is disqualified under this or any other written law from holding or obtaining a driver's licence may apply to a court for an order directing the CEO to grant to the person an extraordinary licence.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), being prevented under —
 - (a) section 8; or
 - (b) regulations made for the purposes of section 14,from being granted a driver's licence does not amount to being disqualified under this or any other written law from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.
- (3) An extraordinary licence cannot authorise a person to drive at any time while the person is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence —
 - (a) under Part 4; or

- (ba) under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 71D(1); or
- (b) because of a licence suspension order under the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act 1994*,

and an application cannot be made, received or heard while the person is disqualified as described in paragraph (a), (ba) or (b).

- (4) In the case of a licence suspension order, subsection (3) has effect whether or not the disqualification under the order is concurrent with any other disqualification from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.

[Section 27 amended by No. 51 of 2010 s. 21.]

28. When application can be made

- (1) In this section —
disqualified means disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), an application cannot be made to, or heard by, any court —
 - (a) within 4 months after the applicant has been disqualified under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 63(2)(b) or (c), 64AB(2)(b) or (c), 67(3)(b) or (c) or 67AA(3)(b) or (c); or
 - (b) within 3 months after the applicant has been disqualified under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 63(2)(a), 64AB(2)(a), 67(3)(a) or 67AA(3)(a) where the applicant has previously been convicted of an offence under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 64 or 67A; or
 - (c) within 3 months after the applicant has been disqualified under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 64(2)(b) on conviction of an offence that is a third or subsequent offence for the purposes of the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 64(2); or
 - (d) within 3 months after the applicant has been disqualified under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 67A(3)(b) on conviction of an offence that is a third or subsequent offence for the purposes of the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 67A(3); or
 - (e) within 2 months after the applicant has been disqualified under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 64(2)(b) on conviction of an offence that is a second offence for the purposes of the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 64(2); or

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- (f) within 2 months after the applicant has been disqualified under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 64(2)(b) where the applicant has previously been convicted of an offence under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 67A; or
 - (g) within 2 months after the applicant has been disqualified under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 67A(3)(b) on conviction of an offence that is a second offence for the purposes of the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 67A(3); or
 - (h) within 21 days after the applicant has been disqualified in any case not referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g).
- (3) A period referred to in subsection (2) in relation to an offence is to be reduced by any period during which the applicant was disqualified by a disqualification notice given to the applicant under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 71C in relation to the offence.
- (4) For the purposes of this section any period during which the applicant was imprisoned is not to be taken into account in determining whether a period of time has elapsed.

[Section 28 amended by No. 51 of 2010 s. 22.]

29. Court to which application can be made

- (1) In the case of a disqualification imposed by the Supreme Court or the District Court an application is to be made to the court by which the disqualification was imposed.
- (2) In the case of a disqualification imposed by a court of summary jurisdiction, or a disqualification that takes effect by the operation of a provision of a road law, an application is to be made to the Magistrates Court or, in the case of a person under 18 years of age, the Children's Court.

[(3) deleted]

- (4) An application that is made to the Magistrates Court or the Children's Court is to be heard by the court constituted by a magistrate.

[Section 29 amended by No. 51 of 2010 s. 23.]

30. Matters for consideration of court

- (1) A court may —
- (a) make an order directing the CEO, on payment of the prescribed fee, to grant to the applicant an extraordinary licence for a period not exceeding 12 months from the date on which it is granted as the court thinks fit; or
 - (b) refuse the application.
- (2) In making a decision for the purposes of subsection (1), the court is to have regard to —
- (a) the safety of the public generally; and
 - (b) the character of the applicant; and
 - (c) the circumstances of the case; and
 - (d) the nature of the offence or offences giving rise to the disqualification; and
 - (e) the conduct of the applicant subsequent to the disqualification.
- [(3) deleted]*
- (4) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the court must not make an order directing the grant of an extraordinary licence unless it is satisfied that the refusal of the application would —
- (a) deprive the applicant of the means of obtaining urgent medical treatment for an illness, disease or disability known to be suffered by the applicant or a person who is a member of his or her family; or
 - (b) place an undue financial burden on the applicant or his or her family, by depriving the applicant of his or her principal means of obtaining income; or
 - (c) deprive the applicant or a person who is a member of the applicant's family of the only practicable means of travelling to and from the place at which the applicant or that person, as the case may be, is employed.

[Section 30 amended by No. 51 of 2010 s. 24.]

31. When further application can be made

If an application is refused no further application can be made within 6 months after the date of the refusal.

[Section 31 inserted by No. 51 of 2010 s. 25.]

32. Conditions

- (1) An order directing the grant of an extraordinary licence may impose —
 - (a) a condition requiring the applicant to comply with the requirements of regulations under Part 2 about applying for a driver's licence before the extraordinary licence is granted to the applicant; and
 - (b) such conditions as the court thinks proper subject to the observance of which the authority to drive under the licence may be exercised, including conditions as to —
 - (i) the locality in which and roads on which the applicant is entitled to drive; and
 - (ii) the purposes for which the applicant is entitled to drive; and
 - (iii) the hours during which the applicant is entitled to drive; and
 - (iv) the vehicle or class of vehicle that may be driven under the authority of the licence.
- (2) Regulations made under section 5A providing for an alcohol interlock scheme may require or permit the holder of an extraordinary licence who is participating in the scheme to drive for the purposes of the scheme, notwithstanding any conditions imposed under subsection (1)(b).

[Section 32 amended by No. 2 of 2015 s. 21.]

33. Duties of CEO

- (1) The CEO must give effect to an order directing the grant of an extraordinary licence according to its tenor and when granting the licence must specify in it any conditions imposed under section 32.
- (2) The CEO must from time to time, on payment of the prescribed fee, grant an extraordinary licence by way of renewal for any period not exceeding 12 months if, during the currency of the licence expiring, the holder of the licence has not contravened —
 - (a) a road law; or
 - (b) any of the conditions which the court imposed when directing the licence to be granted.

34. Disqualification ends: effect on extraordinary licence

An extraordinary licence ceases to have effect, despite the period for which it was granted, if there is no longer any disqualification mentioned in section 27(1) still in effect.

35. Application to vary or cancel conditions of, or cancel, extraordinary licences

- (1) The holder of an extraordinary licence may from time to time during the currency of the licence apply to a court for an order varying the conditions to which the licence is for the time being subject or cancelling those conditions and substituting other conditions.
- (2) The CEO may from time to time during the currency of an extraordinary licence apply to a court for an order —
 - (a) varying the conditions to which the licence is for the time being subject or cancelling those conditions and substituting other conditions; or
 - (b) cancelling the licence.
- (3) An application under subsection (1) or (2) in relation to an extraordinary licence —
 - (a) granted at the direction of the Supreme Court or the District Court of Western Australia is to be made to the court by which that direction was made; or
 - (b) granted at the direction of the Magistrates Court or the Children's Court is to be made to the court that made the direction, which is to be constituted by a magistrate.
- (4) If an application is made under subsection (1) or (2) —
 - (a) and the court is of opinion that the conditions to which the extraordinary licence is then subject should be varied, or that those conditions should be cancelled and other conditions substituted, for the reason that the holder of the licence has changed his or her place of residence, place of employment or hours of employment or for any other reason which the court considers sufficient, the court may order accordingly and when an order is so made, the CEO must cause the conditions as so varied or substituted to be endorsed on the licence; or
 - (b) the court may cancel the extraordinary licence if the court is of the opinion that the holder of the extraordinary licence —

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- (i) is addicted to alcohol or drugs to such an extent as to render him or her a danger to the public when in control of a motor vehicle on a road; or
- (ii) suffers from a mental disorder or from a physical disability that is likely to impair his or her ability to control a motor vehicle; or
- (iii) is no longer capable of driving as authorised by the licence; or
- (iv) is not of good character; or
- (v) should not, by reason of the number or nature of his or her convictions for offences incurred since the granting of the extraordinary licence, being offences under any road law or offences under the law in force in any other jurisdiction or other country of which the driving or using of a motor vehicle was an element, be the holder of a driver's licence.

36. How application to be made

An application that is made under section 27 or 35(1) or (2) is to be made in accordance with the rules of court to which it is made.

[Section 36 amended by No. 51 of 2010 s. 26.]

37. Costs of application

The court may order the applicant in an application that is made under section 27 or 35(1) or (2) to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the application.

[Section 37 amended by No. 51 of 2010 s. 27.]

38. Extraordinary licences to be complied with

- (1) Subject to any regulations referred to in section 32(2), a person who has an extraordinary licence must not drive on a road any motor vehicle —
 - (a) at a time, for a purpose, or in a locality or on roads, other than as specified in the licence; or
 - (b) other than as authorised by the licence; or
 - (c) otherwise than in compliance with such other conditions, if any, as are specified in the licence.

Penalty: a fine of 24 PU.

- (2) In addition to the penalty which may be imposed under subsection (1), the court before which the accused is convicted must cancel the extraordinary licence unless the court thinks that, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, a fine would be an adequate punishment for the offence.
- (3) Regulations made for the purposes of section 5A may provide that, if a person engages in a course of conduct which —
- (a) constitutes an offence under this section; and
 - (b) constitutes an offence to which the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 49(3)(da) applies,

the person is to be prosecuted for the offence to which the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 49(3)(da) applies, and not for the offence under this section.

[Section 38 amended by No. 2 of 2015 s. 22.]

39. Representation in proceedings under this Division

Both the Commissioner of Police and the CEO have a right to be heard in proceedings under this Division and each may be represented by any person he or she authorises for that purpose.

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Notes

¹ This is a compilation of the *Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table ^{1a}. The table also contains information about any reprint.

Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008</i>	40 of 2008	15 Aug 2008	s. 1 and 2: 15 Aug 2008 (see s. 2(a)); Act other than s. 1 and 2: 27 Apr 2015 (see s. 2(b) and <i>Gazette</i> 17 Apr 2015 p. 1371)
<i>Road Traffic Legislation Amendment (Disqualification by Notice) Act 2010 Pt. 4</i>	51 of 2010	8 Dec 2010	1 Aug 2012 (see s. 2(c) and <i>Gazette</i> 27 Jul 2012 p. 3664)
<i>Road Traffic Legislation Amendment (Information) Act 2011 Pt. 4</i>	18 of 2011	2 Jun 2011	s. 25: 14 Jan 2013 (see s. 2(b) and <i>Gazette</i> 4 Jan 2013 p. 3); Pt. 4 other than s. 25: 27 Apr 2015 (see s. 2(b) and <i>Gazette</i> 29 Jun 2011 p. 2611 and 17 Apr 2015 p. 1371)
<i>Road Traffic Legislation Amendment Act 2012 Pt. 6</i>	8 of 2012	21 May 2012	27 Apr 2015 (see s. 2(f) and <i>Gazette</i> 17 Apr 2015 p. 1371)
<i>Road Traffic Amendment (Alcohol Interlocks and Other Matters) Act 2015 Pt. 3 Div. 3</i>	2 of 2015	25 Feb 2015	24 Oct 2016 (see s. 2(1)(b) and (2) and <i>Gazette</i> 20 Sep 2016 p. 3965)
<i>Road Traffic Legislation Amendment Act 2015 Pt. 4</i>	10 of 2015	1 Apr 2015	2 Apr 2015 (see s. 2(b))
Reprint 1: The <i>Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008</i> as at 3 Jul 2015 (includes amendments listed above except those in the <i>Road Traffic Amendment (Alcohol Interlocks and Other Matters) Act 2015 Pt. 3 Div. 3</i>)			
<i>Road Traffic Legislation Amendment Act 2016 s. 20</i>	25 of 2016	21 Sep 2016	22 Sep 2016 (see s. 2(b))
<i>Road Traffic Amendment (Driving Offences) Bill 2018 Pt. 3</i>	Current Bill (No. 74-1)		

- ^{1a} On the date as at which this compilation was prepared, provisions referred to in the following table had not come into operation and were therefore not included in this compilation. For the text of the provisions see the endnotes referred to in the table.

Provisions that have not come into operation

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Taxi Drivers Licensing Act 2014</i> Pt. 10 Div. 2 ⁴	18 of 2014	2 Jul 2014	To be proclaimed (see s. 2(d))

- ² The *Road Traffic Amendment Act (No. 2) 2007* s. 27 commenced 1 Dec 2010.
- ³ The *Road Traffic Legislation Amendment Act 2012* Pt. 3 (s. 15-18) commenced 1 Aug 2012; Pt. 3 other than s. 15-18 commenced 27 Apr 2015.
- ⁴ On the date as at which this compilation was prepared, the *Taxi Drivers Licensing Act 2014* Pt. 10 Div. 2 had not come into operation. It reads as follows:

Part 10 — Consequential amendments

Division 2 — *Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008* amended

74. Act amended

This Division amends the *Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008*.

75. Section 9 amended

After section 9(7) insert:

- (8) Subsection (7) does not apply to a person who reproduces a photograph provided under this section —
- (a) as a result of its disclosure under section 11E;
and
- (b) in the administration of the *Taxi Drivers Licensing Act 2014*.

76. Section 11B amended

In section 11B insert in alphabetical order:

CEO (taxi drivers licensing) means the CEO as defined in the *Taxi Drivers Licensing Act 2014* section 3(1);

77. Section 11E inserted

At the end of Part 2 Division 3A insert:

11E. Disclosure to CEO (taxi drivers licensing)

The CEO may disclose photographs to the CEO (taxi drivers licensing) for the purposes of the performance of

the functions of the CEO (taxi drivers licensing) under
the *Taxi Drivers Licensing Act 2014*.

