



Western Australia

# **Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Incorporating the amendments proposed  
by the *Insurance Legislation Amendment  
(Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023*  
Pt. 2 (Bill No. 138-1)**



# Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943

## Contents

### Part 1 — Preliminary

1.	Short title and commencement	2
2.	This Act to be read with the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act	2
3.	Terms used	2

### Part 2 — Awards of damages

3A.	Application of sections 3C and 3D	6
3B.	Limit on powers of courts	6
3C.	Restrictions on damages for non-pecuniary loss	6
3D.	Restrictions on damages for provision of home care services	8
3E.	Causes of action to which restrictions on damages apply	10
3EA.	Restrictions on damages if payments received under CISS	10
3F.	Restriction on damages for loss relating to earning capacity	11
3FA.	Restrictions on damages to be part of the substantive law	12
3FB.	Damages for treatment, care and support needs: catastrophic injury	13

### Part 3 — Workers' compensation

3G.	Liability of employers	14
-----	------------------------	----

### Part 4 — Administrative and insurance matters

3Q.	Director General's functions	15
3QA.	Agreements for performance of functions	15
3QB.	Delegation	15
3R.	Issue of policies of insurance	16
3S.	Further powers of the Commission	17
3T.	Premiums	17
4.	Insurance against third party risks	18
6.	Requirements in respect of policies	21
6A.	Insurance relating to catastrophic injury	21
7.	Liability of the Commission	22
8.	Special provisions in relation to uninsured motor vehicles	24
10.	Duties of owner or insured person	27

## **Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

### Contents

---

11.	Power of the Commission to deal with claims against insured persons	28
12.	Emergency treatment	29
14.	Recovery of payment for emergency treatment	30
15.	Right of the Commission against unauthorised drivers	31
16.	Jurisdiction	31
17.	Insurance by visiting motorists	33
18.	Power to suspend or cancel licences	33
19.	Commission not to terminate policy	33
20.	Policy of insurance to continue notwithstanding change of ownership of vehicle	34
21.	Term of policy of insurance extended in certain cases	34
22.	Provision regarding motor vehicle of employee used by employee in employer's business	35
23.	Policies to give cover required by amending Acts	35
24.	Reference to issue of policy to extend to renewal of policy	36
25.	Information to be furnished by the Commission	36
<b>Part 5 — Claims harvesting safeguards</b>		
<b>Division 1 — Application and interpretation</b>		
25A.	Terms used	37
25B.	Extraterritorial application	38
<b>Division 2 — Prohibition on referring claims and contacting to solicit, induce or refer claims</b>		
25C.	Giving or receiving consideration for claim referrals	38
25D.	Approach or contact for the purpose of making claims or referrals	39
25E.	Responsibility for acts or omissions of representative	41
25F.	Additional consequences for law practice	42
25G.	Injunction to prevent or restrain contravention of s. 25C or 25D	42
<b>Division 3 — Procedural matters for law practices</b>		
25H.	Terms used	44
25I.	Compliance certificate	44
25J.	Compliance certificate required if law practice retained	45
25K.	Compliance certificate required on settlement or judgment	46
25L.	Compliance certificate required if referral by sale of law practice	46

---

25M.	Alternative to supervising principal completing compliance certificate or notice	47
25N.	False or misleading compliance certificate	47
<b>Part 6 — Other safeguards</b>		
26.	Contracting out of liability for negligence	49
27.	Soliciting instructions from persons claiming	49
27A.	Costs between solicitor and client	50
27C.	Obstruction	51
28.	Offences: general penalty	51
<b>Part 7 — General procedural matters</b>		
28A.	Terms used	53
29.	Notice of claim and other requirements for commencing or maintaining action	53
29A.	Court may grant leave to proceed	54
29B.	Pre-action conference	56
29C.	Claim barred for failure to attend pre-action conference	57
29D.	Procedure before pre-action conference	58
29E.	Procedure for pre-action conference	60
29F.	Parties must exchange pre-action offers if claim not settled at pre-action conference or conference dispensed with	61
29G.	Matters relevant to costs	62
29H.	Time for commencing litigation	63
29I.	Alteration of period of limitation	64
30.	Examination of injured person by health professional	67
<b>Part 8 — Miscellaneous matters</b>		
32.	Approved forms	68
33.	Regulations	68
34.	Transitional provision for <i>Motor Vehicle (Catastrophic Injuries) Act 2016</i>	69
35.	Transitional provision for <i>Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Act 2023</i>	70
<b>Schedule 1 — Form of insurance policy</b>		
<b>Notes</b>		
	Compilation table	73
	Uncommenced provisions table	77
	Other notes	77



## **Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**An Act to require owners of motor vehicles whilst on a road, to be insured against liability in respect of deaths or bodily injuries directly caused by, or by the driving of, such motor vehicles, whether caused on or off a road, to make certain provisions in relation to such insurance and in relation to the awarding of damages in respect of such bodily injuries, and for other purposes.**

*[Long title amended: No. 95 of 1966 s. 3; No. 42 of 1972 s. 3; No. 107 of 1987 s. 4; No. 13 of 1994 s. 4; No. 17 of 1994 s. 4.]*

## **Part 1 — Preliminary**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 4.]*

### **1. Short title and commencement**

This Act may be cited as the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943*, and shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

### **2. This Act to be read with the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act**

- (1) This Act shall be read in conjunction with and as supplementary to the Vehicles Act.
- (2) Words and expressions defined in, or for the purposes of, the Vehicles Act shall have the same respective meanings in this Act, unless the contrary intention appears.

*[Section 2 amended: No. 58 of 1974 s. 27; No. 13 of 1994 s. 5; No. 8 of 2012 s. 136 and 141.]*

### **3. Terms used**

- (1) In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise —

*approved form* means a form approved by the Commission under section 32(1);

*assessed treatment, care and support needs* has the meaning given in the MV(CI) Act section 18(2);

*catastrophic injury* has the meaning given in the MV(CI) Act section 3(1);

*CISS* means the scheme provided for in the MV(CI) Act for the lifetime care and support of certain people catastrophically injured in motor vehicle accidents;

*Commission* means the body continued as the Insurance Commission of Western Australia under the *Insurance Commission of Western Australia Act 1986*;

*contract of insurance* means a contract of insurance with the Commission and complying with the requirements of this Act;

*Director General* means the CEO as defined in the *Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008* section 4;

*District Court* means The District Court of Western Australia established under the *District Court of Western Australia Act 1969*;



**driver** in relation to a motor vehicle includes any person who is in charge of the motor vehicle;

**drug** has the meaning given in the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 65;

**Fund** means the Third Party Insurance Fund established under section 16 of the *Insurance Commission of Western Australia Act 1986*;

**insured person** means the owner of a motor vehicle in respect of which a policy of insurance is in force under this Act, and the driver at the material time whether with or without the consent of the owner;

**law practice** has the meaning given in the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 6(1);

**Minister** means the Minister for the time being charged by the Governor with the administration of this Act;

**motor vehicle** means any vehicle propelled by gas, oil, electricity or any other motive power, not being animal power, required to be licensed, and complying with the requirements necessary for licensing, under the *Vehicles Act* and includes a caravan, trailer or semi-trailer drawn or hauled by a motor vehicle;

**MV(CI) Act** means the *Motor Vehicle (Catastrophic Injuries) Act 2016*;

**owner** when used in relation to a motor vehicle which is the subject of a hire purchase agreement means the person in possession of that vehicle under that agreement; and when used in relation to a motor vehicle which is the subject of a hiring agreement (other than a hire purchase agreement) includes any persons who have hired the vehicle under that hiring agreement.

Save as aforesaid the term **owner** means and includes every person who is the owner or part owner or joint owner of a motor vehicle, but does not include the grantee under a Bill of Sale by way of security granted in respect of a motor vehicle except when such grantee takes possession of the motor vehicle under the authority of and by way of enforcing his rights as grantee under such Bill of Sale;

**policy of insurance** includes a cover note and/or certificate of insurance which is binding on the insurer;

**principal**, of a law practice, has the meaning given in the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 6(1);

**s. 3**

---

*supervising principal*, of a law practice in relation to a claim, means the principal of the law practice who has the primary responsibility for the conduct of the claim;

***uninsured motor vehicle*** means any motor vehicle in relation to which there is required to be in force a contract of insurance entered into by the owner of the motor vehicle under this Act and in relation to which there is not existing and in force a contract of insurance under this Act:

The expression does not include a motor vehicle owned by the Commonwealth or any Commonwealth instrumentality;

***Vehicles Act*** means the *Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act 2012*.

- (2) Any reference in this Act to action brought or a judgment entered or obtained or a judgment creditor or judgment debtor or execution of a judgment shall (where the case so requires) include a reference to a prosecution commenced, an order made by a court, the person in whose favour the order is made, the person against whom the order is made and distress levied upon such order.
- (3) This Act shall not render it obligatory to insure any motor vehicle owned by the Crown in right either of the Commonwealth or of the State and used solely in the public business of the Commonwealth or of the State as the case may be.
- (3A) Despite subsection (3), in relation to any motor vehicle which is owned by the Crown in right of the State and is not insured, the Crown shall be under the same liabilities and have the same rights as an insurer if such insurer had issued to the Crown a policy of insurance complying with this Act in relation to the use of that vehicle.
- (4) It shall not be necessary for the owner of any motor vehicle which is temporarily in this State and which is licensed or registered in any other State or territory of the Commonwealth prescribed by the Governor as hereinafter provided to insure under this Act, if while the motor vehicle is in this State the owner and any driver of such motor vehicle whilst that motor vehicle is on a road are insured under a contract of insurance in accordance with the law of such other State or territory against liability which may be incurred by such owner or driver in respect of the death of or bodily injury to any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, such motor vehicle in this State, whether caused on or off a road.

- (4B) The Governor may by order in council prescribe for the purposes of subsection (4) any State or territory of the Commonwealth in which the Governor is satisfied there is in operation legislation for the carrying out of objects substantially similar to the objects of this Act.
- (5) So far as relates to motor vehicles for which licences under the Vehicles Act are not in force and which are in the possession or under the control of any manufacturer of or dealer in motor vehicles to whom a general identification disc or tablet has been assigned under section 26 of the Act, the provisions of this Act shall, with such adaptations as are necessary, extend and apply in all respects as if such manufacturer or dealer were the owner of every such motor vehicle, and the application of a manufacturer or dealer for the assignment to him of a general identification disc or tablet aforesaid shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be an application for a licence in respect of one motor vehicle of every different class of motor vehicle in the possession or under the control of the applicant for which such general identification disc or tablet is required by the applicant.
- (6) This Act shall cease to have any effect in relation to any motor vehicle which is commandeered, requisitioned, or used for any military or defence purposes under any law of the Commonwealth or any regulation made or any proclamation issued under any such law.
- (7) For the purposes of this Act, the death of or bodily injury to any person shall not be taken to have been caused by a vehicle if it is not a consequence of the driving of that vehicle or of the vehicle running out of control.

*[Section 3 amended: No. 40 of 1944 s. 2; No. 7 of 1945 s. 2; No. 31 of 1948 s. 3 and 5; No. 18 of 1959 s. 3; No. 31 of 1960 s. 2; No. 72 of 1962 s. 2; No. 71 of 1963 s. 2; No. 95 of 1966 s. 4; No. 21 of 1969 s. 2; No. 19 of 1970 s. 2; No. 44 of 1971 s. 2; No. 42 of 1972 s. 4; No. 58 of 1974 s. 28; No. 55 of 1975 s. 2; No. 106 of 1981 s. 9; No. 81 of 1982 s. 3; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 5 and 14; No. 13 of 1994 s. 6; No. 45 of 1996 s. 38; No. 76 of 1996 s. 37; No. 7 of 2002 s. 16; No. 84 of 2004 s. 80; No. 19 of 2010 s. 51; No. 8 of 2012 s. 137 and 141; No. 8 of 2016 s. 44; [Insurance Legislation Amendment \(Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting\) Bill 2023 cl. 5.](#)]*

**Part 2 — Awards of damages**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 6.]*

**3A. Application of sections 3C and 3D**

Sections 3C and 3D apply to the awarding of damages in respect of bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle.

*[Section 3A inserted: No. 17 of 1994 s. 5.]*

**3B. Limit on powers of courts**

If sections 3C and 3D apply a court is not to award damages to a person contrary to those sections.

*[Section 3B inserted: No. 17 of 1994 s. 5.]*

**3C. Restrictions on damages for non-pecuniary loss**

(1) In this section —

**Amount A**<sup>1</sup> means —

- (a) for the financial year ending on 30 June 1994, \$200 000; and
- (b) for any subsequent financial year, the amount recalculated as Amount A under subsections (8) and (9);

**Amount B**<sup>1</sup> means —

- (a) for the financial year ending on 30 June 1994, \$10 000; and
- (b) for any subsequent financial year, the amount recalculated as Amount B under subsections (8) and (10);

**Amount C**<sup>1</sup> means —

- (a) for the financial year ending on 30 June 1994, \$30 000; and
- (b) for any subsequent financial year, the amount recalculated as Amount C under subsections (8) and (10);

**non-pecuniary loss** means —

- (a) pain and suffering;
- (b) loss of amenities of life;
- (c) loss of enjoyment of life;

- (d) curtailment of expectation of life; and
  - (e) bodily or mental harm.
- (2) The amount of damages to be awarded for non-pecuniary loss is to be a proportion, determined according to the severity of the non-pecuniary loss, of the maximum amount that may be awarded.
- (3) The maximum amount of damages that may be awarded for non-pecuniary loss is Amount A, but the maximum amount may be awarded only in a most extreme case.
- (4) If the amount of non-pecuniary loss is assessed to be Amount B or less, no damages are to be awarded for non-pecuniary loss.
- (5) If the amount of non-pecuniary loss is assessed to be more than Amount B but not more than Amount C, the amount of damages to be awarded for non-pecuniary loss is the excess of the amount so assessed over Amount B.
- (6) If the amount of non-pecuniary loss is assessed to be more than Amount C but less than the sum of Amounts B and C, the amount of damages to be awarded for non-pecuniary loss is the excess of the amount so assessed over —
- $$\text{Amount B} - \left[ \frac{\text{Amount so assessed}}{\text{Amount C}} - \text{Amount C} \right]$$
- (7) No entitlement to damages is created by subsection (2), (3), (5) or (6) and those subsections are subject to any law (other than Division 2 of Part IV of the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981*) that prevents or limits the awarding of damages.
- (8) By operation of this subsection and subsection (9) or (10) each of Amounts A, B and C is recalculated for each financial year with effect from 1 July (***the recalculation date***), commencing on 1 July 1994, by varying the respective amounts for the preceding financial year —
- (a) by the percentage by which the weighted average minimum award rate for adult males under Western Australian State Awards published by the Australian Statistician varies between 1 April in the calendar year preceding the recalculation date and 31 March in the calendar year of the recalculation date; or
  - (b) if the relevant information is not so published, in accordance with the regulations.

**s. 3D**

---

- (9) If an amount recalculated under subsection (8) as Amount A is not a multiple of \$1 000 it is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of \$1 000 (with an amount that is \$500 more than a multiple of \$1 000 being rounded off to the next highest multiple of \$1 000).
- (10) If an amount recalculated under subsection (8) as Amount B or C is not a multiple of \$500 it is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of \$500 (with an amount that is \$250 more than a multiple of \$500 being rounded off to the next highest multiple of \$500).
- (11) On or before 1 July in each year the Minister is to publish a notice in the *Gazette* setting out Amounts A, B and C as they will have effect on and from that 1 July <sup>1</sup>.
- (12) Failure to publish, or late publication of, a notice under subsection (11) does not affect the operation of subsection (8), (9) or (10).
- (13) Issues as to whether damages for non-pecuniary loss may be awarded and as to the amount of those damages that may be awarded are to be determined by reference to Amounts A, B and C as in effect on the date on which the determination is made.

*[Section 3C inserted: No. 17 of 1994 s. 5; amended: No. 42 of 2004 s. 174.]*

**3D. Restrictions on damages for provision of home care services**

- (1) This section limits the damages that may be awarded for the value of gratuitous services of a domestic nature or gratuitous services relating to nursing and attendance that have been or are to be provided to the person in whose favour the award is made by a member of the same household or family as the person.
- (2) No damages are to be awarded for the value of the services if the services would have been or would be provided to the person even if the person had not suffered the bodily injury.
- (3) If the services are provided or to be provided for not less than 40 hours per week, the amount of damages awarded for their value is not to exceed the amount calculated on a weekly basis at the rate of —
  - (a) the amount estimated by the Australian Statistician as the average weekly total earnings of all employees in Western Australia for the relevant quarter; or

- (b) if the Australian Statistician fails or ceases to make the estimate referred to in paragraph (a), the amount fixed by, or determined in accordance with, the regulations.
- (4) In subsection (3)(a) *the relevant quarter* means the quarter in which the services were provided or, if at the date of the award an estimate as referred to in that paragraph is not available to the court for that quarter or the services are yet to be provided, the most recent quarter for which such an estimate is available to the court at the date of the award.
- (5) If the services are provided or to be provided for less than 40 hours per week, the amount of damages awarded for their value is not to exceed the amount calculated at an hourly rate of one-fortieth of the weekly rate that would be applicable under subsection (3) if the services were provided or to be provided for not less than 40 hours per week.
- (6) If the amount of damages that may be awarded under subsection (3) or (5) is Amount D or less, no damages are to be awarded for the value of the services provided or to be provided.
- (7) In subsection (6) *Amount D*<sup>1</sup> means —
- (a) for the financial year ending on 30 June 1994, \$5 000; and
- (b) for any subsequent financial year, the amount recalculated as Amount D under subsections (8) and (9).
- (8) By operation of this subsection and subsection (9) Amount D is recalculated annually with effect from 1 July (*the recalculation date*), commencing on 1 July 1994, by varying Amount D for the preceding financial year —
- (a) by the percentage by which the weighted average minimum award rate for adult males under Western Australian State Awards published by the Australian Statistician varies between 1 April in the calendar year preceding the recalculation date and 31 March in the calendar year of the recalculation date; or
- (b) if the relevant information is not so published, in accordance with the regulations.
- (9) If the amount recalculated under subsection (8) is not a multiple of \$500 it is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of \$500 (with an amount that is \$250 more than a multiple of \$500 being rounded off to the next highest multiple of \$500).

**s. 3E**

---

- (10) On or before 1 July in each year the Minister is to publish a notice in the *Gazette* setting out Amount D as it will have effect on and from that 1 July <sup>1</sup>.
- (11) Failure to publish, or late publication of, a notice under subsection (10) does not affect the operation of subsections (8) and (9).
- (12) The issue of whether damages may be awarded for the value of gratuitous services is to be determined by reference to Amount D as in effect on the date on which the determination is made.

*[Section 3D inserted: No. 17 of 1994 s. 5.]*

**3E. Causes of action to which restrictions on damages apply**

Sections 3A to 3D do not apply to causes of action arising before 1 July 1993 but apply to causes of action arising on or after that day and before the commencement of section 5 of the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1994* in the same way as they apply to causes of action arising after that commencement.

*[Section 3E inserted: No. 17 of 1994 s. 5.]*

**3EA. Restrictions on damages if payments received under CISS**

- (1) In this section —

***interim participant*** means a person who under the MV(CI) Act is an interim participant in the CISS;

***lifetime participant*** means a person who under the MV(CI) Act is a lifetime participant in the CISS;

***treatment, care and support needs*** means —

- (a) treatment, care and support needs as defined in the MV(CI) Act section 3(1); and
  - (b) excluded treatment, care and support needs as defined in that section.
- (2) Without limiting the meaning given in subsection (1) to the term ***treatment, care and support needs*** it includes gratuitous services of a domestic nature or gratuitous services relating to nursing and attendance provided, or to be provided, to a person by a member of the same household or family as the person.



- (3) Subsection (4) applies to the awarding of damages in respect of bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle if the person —
- (a) has ceased to be an interim participant in respect of the bodily injury; and
  - (b) has not become a lifetime participant in respect of the bodily injury.
- (4) No damages are to be awarded to the person in respect of any treatment, care and support needs of the person that relate to the bodily injury and that arose during the period in respect of which the person was an interim participant.
- (5) Subsection (4) applies —
- (a) whether or not the treatment, care and support needs are assessed treatment, care and support needs; and
  - (b) whether or not the Commission is required to make a payment in respect of the treatment, care and support needs; and
  - (c) whether or not any treatment, care, support or service is provided on a gratuitous basis.
- (6) If subsection (4) applies a court is not to award damages to a person contrary to that subsection.

*[Section 3EA inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 45.]*

**3F. Restriction on damages for loss relating to earning capacity**

- (1) Subsection (4) applies to the awarding of damages in respect of bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle.
- (2) Subsection (4) does not apply to causes of action arising before the commencement of section 4 of the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 2006*.
- (3) If subsection (4) applies a court is not to award damages to a person contrary to that subsection.
- (4) In assessing the amount of —
- (a) past economic loss due to the deprivation or impairment of earning capacity; or
  - (b) future economic loss due to the deprivation or impairment of prospective earning capacity,

**s. 3FA**

---

for the purpose of the awarding of damages, earning capacity is to be disregarded to the extent that it would have exceeded a capacity to earn 3 times the average weekly earnings at the date of the award.

- (5) For the purpose of subsection (4), the average weekly earnings at the date of the award is —
- (a) the amount estimated by the Australian Statistician as the average weekly total earnings of full-time adult employees in Western Australia for the quarter ending most recently before the date of the award for which such an amount has been estimated by the Australian Statistician and is, at that date, available to the court making the award; or
  - (b) if the Australian Statistician fails or ceases to make the estimate referred to in paragraph (a), the amount fixed by, or determined in accordance with, the regulations.

*[Section 3F inserted: No. 15 of 2006 s. 4.]*

**3FA. Restrictions on damages to be part of the substantive law**

- (1) In this section —  
*restrictive provisions* means sections 3A to 3F.
- (2) To remove doubt it is declared that if the substantive law of Western Australia is to govern a claim for damages in respect of bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle, the restrictive provisions are part of that substantive law and are to be applied accordingly by the court that determines the claim (including a court of another jurisdiction).
- (3) This subsection applies if —
- (a) a court (including a court of another jurisdiction) awards damages to a person in respect of bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle; and
  - (b) the award does not conform with the restrictive provisions.
- (4) If subsection (3) applies, the person against whom the award is made is not required to pay the damages awarded to the extent that the award is contrary to the restrictive provisions.
- (5) If subsection (3) applies and the person against whom the award is made has paid as damages an amount in excess of the amount

that would have been payable if the award had conformed with the restrictive provisions, that person is entitled to recover the excess as a debt from the person to whom the payment is made.

*[Section 3FA inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 46.]*

**3FB. Damages for treatment, care and support needs:  
catastrophic injury**

- (1) In this section —  
*treatment, care and support needs* has the meaning given in the MV(CI) Act section 6.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies to the awarding of damages in respect of catastrophic injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle to the extent that the damages relate to any treatment, care and support needs of the person that have arisen or will or may arise in the future.
- (3) In determining the amount of damages, no deduction is to be made for any contributory negligence of the person in relation to the catastrophic injury to which the damages relate.
- (4) If subsection (3) applies a court awarding damages to a person is to award them in accordance with that subsection.

*[Section 3FB inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 46.]*

**Part 3 — Workers' compensation**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 7.]*

**3G. Liability of employers**

- (1) This section has effect if the death of or bodily injury to a person is directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle in circumstances giving rise to the owner of the motor vehicle being liable to pay compensation under the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981* in respect of that death or bodily injury or which would have given rise to liability of that kind but for section 22 of that Act.
- (2) If this section has effect, neither this Act nor a contract of insurance under this Act apply in respect of liability for negligence which may be incurred by the owner in respect of the death or bodily injury other than liability for the negligent driving of the motor vehicle.
- (3) In subsection (2) —  
*owner* includes any person for whose negligence the owner is legally responsible.

*[Section 3G inserted: No. 15 of 2006 s. 5.]*

*[3H-3K. Deleted: No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2).]*

*[3L-3N. Deleted: No. 81 of 1982 s. 10.]*

*[3P. Deleted: No. 8 of 1988 s. 5.]*

---

**Part 4 — Administrative and insurance matters**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 8.]*

**3Q. Director General’s functions**

The functions of the Director General include the exercise and performance of all powers, duties and responsibilities vested in or imposed on the Director General by this Act.

*[Section 3Q inserted: No. 76 of 1996 s. 38.]*

**3QA. Agreements for performance of functions**

- (1) The Director General may enter into an agreement providing for the Director General’s functions under this Act that are described in the agreement to be performed on behalf of the Director General.
- (2) The agreement may be with the Commissioner of Police, a local government, or any other person or body, whether or not the person or body has itself functions of a public nature.
- (3) A function described in the agreement may be performed —
  - (a) in accordance with the agreement; and
  - (b) on and subject to terms and conditions in the agreement.
- (4) If the performance of a function is dependent upon the opinion, belief, or state of mind of the Director General it may be performed under the agreement upon the opinion, belief, or state of mind of the body or person with whom the agreement is made or another person provided for in the agreement.
- (5) For the purposes of this Act or any other written law, an act or thing done by, to, by reference to, or in relation to, a body or person in connection with the performance by that body or person under the agreement of a function of the Director General is as effectual as if it had been done by, to, by reference to, or in relation to, the Director General.

*[Section 3QA inserted: No. 7 of 2002 s. 17.]*

**3QB. Delegation**

- (1) The Director General may delegate to a person any power or duty of the Director General under another provision of this Act.
- (2) The delegation must be in writing signed by the Director General.

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 4** Administrative and insurance matters

**s. 3R**

---

- (3) If a person is not employed in the Director General's department, a power or duty can only be delegated to the person under this section if the person has been approved by the Minister for the purposes of this section.
- (4) An approval under subsection (3) may be given in respect of —
  - (a) a specified person or persons of a specified class; or
  - (b) the holder or holders for the time being of a specified office or class of office.
- (5) A person to whom a power or duty is delegated under this section cannot delegate that power or duty.
- (6) A person exercising or performing a power or duty that has been delegated to the person under this section, is to be taken to do so in accordance with the terms of the delegation unless the contrary is shown.
- (7) Nothing in this section limits the ability of the Director General to perform a function through an officer or agent.

*[Section 3QB inserted: No. 7 of 2002 s. 17.]*

**3R. Issue of policies of insurance**

*[(1) deleted]*

- (2) No person other than the Director General, on behalf of the Commission, shall issue any policy of insurance under or for the purposes of this Act, and subject to this Act it shall be the duty of the Commission to cause policies of insurance to be issued under and for the purposes of this Act.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of section 4, the Director General shall issue policies of insurance under this Act on behalf of and as agent for the Commission.
- (4A) The Director General shall at such times as are directed by the Commission remit to the Commission the total amount of all insurance premiums received by it under this Act together with such documents and information relating thereto as may be prescribed.
- (4B) The Director General shall pay to the Treasurer at such times as are directed by the Treasurer all amounts of duty payable under the *Duties Act 2008* upon the issue of the policies.
- (4C) The Treasurer shall pay all amounts received by him under subsection (4B) into the Consolidated Account.

- (5) Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Commission shall determine the terms, warranties, and conditions to be contained in policies of insurance under this Act.

*[Section 3R inserted: No. 31 of 1948 s. 4; amended: No. 40 of 1951 s. 7; No. 57 of 1962 s. 3; No. 45 of 1973 s. 3; No. 58 of 1974 s. 29; No. 106 of 1981 s. 10; No. 81 of 1982 s. 13; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 8 of 1988 s. 6; No. 6 of 1993 s. 11; No. 76 of 1996 s. 40; No. 77 of 2006 s. 4; No. 12 of 2008 Sch. 1 cl. 23(1); No. 19 of 2010 s. 51.]*

### **3S. Further powers of the Commission**

The Commission shall have and may exercise such further powers as may be prescribed under this Act.

*[Section 3S inserted: No. 31 of 1948 s. 4; amended: No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2).]*

### **3T. Premiums**

- (1) At least once in each financial year, the Commission is to make an assessment of the extent to which the premium income of the Commission as estimated on the basis of existing scales of premiums, together with other income expected to be received under and for the purposes of this Act and the MV(CI) Act by the Commission, will be sufficient to meet claims, payments, costs and other expenses anticipated to arise or to be incurred under this Act and the MV(CI) Act.
- (2) Before making an assessment under subsection (1), the Commission shall procure and consider an actuarial report on the Fund and the Motor Vehicle (Catastrophic Injuries) Fund established under the *Insurance Commission of Western Australia Act 1986* section 16(1)(b).
- (3) If, having regard to an assessment made under subsection (1), the Commission is of the opinion that the existing scales of premiums are likely to be insufficient or excessive, the Commission shall submit for the approval of the Minister its recommendations for new scales of premiums and at the same time shall furnish to the Minister a copy of the actuarial report referred to in subsection (2).
- (4) The Minister may approve or refuse to approve recommended scales of premiums submitted under subsection (3) or may invite the Commission to review all or any of its recommendations.

**s. 4**

---

- (5) If under subsection (4) the Minister invites the Commission to review all or any of its recommendations, the Commission shall proceed to do so and after such a review the Commission may submit further recommendations for the approval of the Minister.

*[Section 3T inserted: No. 81 of 1982 s. 14; amended: No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 15 of 2006 s. 6; No. 8 of 2016 s. 47.]*

**4. Insurance against third party risks**

- (1) When any motor vehicle is on a road there is required to be in force in relation to the motor vehicle a contract of insurance entered into by the owner of the motor vehicle under which the owner has insured subject to and in accordance with this Act against any liability which may be incurred by the owner or any person who drives the motor vehicle in respect of the death of or bodily injury to any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, the motor vehicle.

*[(2) deleted]*

- (3A) Where a motor vehicle in relation to which there is not in force a policy of insurance complying with this Act is used on a road the owner of the motor vehicle and any person so using the motor vehicle or causing or permitting such use commits an offence.

Penalty: First offence: \$400.

Subsequent offence: \$800.

- (3B) A person shall not be convicted or punished for an offence under subsection (3A) if he has already been convicted or acquitted of, or the penalty has been paid under an infringement notice served on the person for, an offence under the Vehicles Act section 4(2) and both those offences had been committed simultaneously.

- (3C) Upon conviction of a person of an offence under subsection (3A), if the court is satisfied that the owner of the vehicle in question was, at the time of the commission of the offence, not the holder of the requisite vehicle licence for the vehicle as required by the Vehicles Act, the court shall order the person convicted, in addition to the penalty imposed on him, to pay the amount of the annual licence fee that should have been paid in respect of that vehicle in accordance with that Act and that order may be enforced as if the amount of the fee was a penalty imposed on him.



- (4) Any person convicted of an offence under this section shall (unless the court thinks fit to order otherwise) be disqualified from holding and obtaining under the *Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008* a driver's licence or under the Vehicles Act a licence in respect of a motor vehicle for a period of 12 months from the date of the conviction.
- (5) Proceedings for an offence under this section shall be commenced —
- (a) within a period of 6 months from the date of the commission of the alleged offence; or
  - (b) within a period of 3 months from the date on which it came to the knowledge of the prosecutor that the alleged offence had been committed,
- whichever period is the longer.
- (5A) Despite subsection (5), no proceedings for an offence under this section shall be commenced after the expiration of one year from the date of the commission of the alleged offence.
- (6) In any prosecution for an offence under this section the allegation in the charge that at any time mentioned in the charge there was not in force in respect of any particular motor vehicle a policy of insurance complying with this Act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact so alleged.
- (7A) Any owner of a motor vehicle shall, on being requested so to do by a police officer, produce evidence that there is in force in respect of every motor vehicle owned by him a policy of insurance complying with this Act.
- (7B) The owner shall be deemed to have complied with subsection (7A) if he produces the necessary evidence at a Police Station (to be nominated by the owner to the police officer at the time when the request is made) within 5 days from the time when its production was requested.
- (7C) Any person who without just excuse fails to comply with this subsection shall be guilty of an offence.  
Penalty: \$200.
- (8) Despite anything to the contrary in the Vehicles Act, no licence is to be granted or renewed under that Act in respect of a motor vehicle unless, before or at the time of the grant or renewal, there is paid to and received by the Director General the appropriate insurance premium determined by the Commission

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 4**

Administrative and insurance matters

**s. 4**

---

for the class of vehicle concerned and for the period for which the licence is granted or renewed.

- (8A) The grant or renewal of a licence under the Vehicles Act in respect of a motor vehicle is to be taken to constitute the issue of a policy of insurance complying with this Act —
- (a) in respect of the motor vehicle; and
  - (b) in respect of the period for which the licence is granted or renewed.
- (8B) A licence document under the Vehicles Act in respect of a motor vehicle must incorporate a statement in a form approved by the Commission explaining —
- (a) the effect of a policy of insurance complying with this Act, including the effect that the policy has because of the operation of section 6A; and
  - (b) the obligations of persons as to the reporting of motor vehicle accidents causing bodily injury or death; and
  - (c) related matters.
- (9) The Director General on behalf of the Commission shall when required issue in such form as shall be determined by the Commission a policy of insurance under this Act in respect of any vehicle propelled by gas, oil, electricity or any other motive power not being animal power that the Director General is satisfied does not require to be licensed under the Vehicles Act, but only if that vehicle complies with the requirements necessary for licensing under that Act.
- (10) The owner and driver of a vehicle referred to in subsection (9) shall have the same rights and be subject to the same duties and obligations and the Commission shall have against such owner and driver the same rights and remedies as if such motor vehicles were included in the interpretation *motor vehicle* in section 3 of this Act.

*[Section 4 amended: No. 40 of 1944 s. 3; No. 31 of 1948 s. 6; No. 77 of 1957 s. 4; No. 18 of 1959 s. 4; No. 57 of 1962 s. 4; No. 72 of 1962 s. 5; No. 95 of 1966 s. 21; No. 44 of 1971 s. 3; No. 58 of 1974 s. 30; No. 106 of 1981 s. 11; No. 81 of 1982 s. 15; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14; No. 8 of 1988 s. 7; No. 13 of 1994 s. 7; No. 76 of 1996 s. 40; No. 84 of 2004 s. 80; No. 19 of 2010 s. 51; No. 8 of 2012 s. 138 and 141; No. 8 of 2016 s. 48.]*

[5. Deleted: No. 31 of 1948 s. 7.]

**6. Requirements in respect of policies**

- (1) In order to comply with this Act a policy of insurance must —
- (a) be issued by the Commission;
  - (b) except as provided in this section insure the owner of the vehicle mentioned in the policy and any other person who at any time drives that vehicle, whether with or without the consent of the owner, in respect of all liability for negligence which may be incurred by that owner or other person in respect of the death of or bodily injury to any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, the vehicle in any part of the Commonwealth; and
  - (c) be in the form contained in [Schedule 1](#) ~~the Schedule~~.

[(2) *deleted*]

*[Section 6 amended: No. 40 of 1944 s. 4; No. 31 of 1948 s. 8; No. 72 of 1962 s. 6; No. 95 of 1966 s. 6; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 6 and 14; No. 8 of 2016 s. 49; [Insurance Legislation Amendment \(Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting\) Bill 2023 cl. 9.](#)]*

**6A. Insurance relating to catastrophic injury**

- (1) In this section —  
***motor vehicle accident*** has the meaning given in the MV(CI) Act section 4(1).
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), a policy of insurance complying with this Act is also taken to insure any person (the ***injured person***) against the risk of suffering a catastrophic injury that —
- (a) is a motor vehicle injury to which the MV(CI) Act applies; and
  - (b) results from a motor vehicle accident involving the vehicle mentioned in the policy.
- (3) The insurance referred to in subsection (2) extends only to the making of payments under the CISS for, or in respect of, necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by or on behalf of the injured person in relation to the injured person's assessed treatment, care and support needs.

*[Section 6A inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 50.]*

**s. 7**

---

**7. Liability of the Commission**

- (1) Any person who has obtained a judgment against an insured person in respect of negligence causing death or bodily injury, being death or bodily injury directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle specified in a policy of insurance under this Act may recover by action from the Commission such amount of the money (including costs or a proportionate part thereof) payable pursuant to the judgment as relates to death or bodily injury and is unsatisfied.
- (1A) When the judgment against the insured person was obtained within the State, subsection (1) shall not apply unless before the action in which such judgment was obtained came on for hearing, the Commission knew that that action had been commenced.
- (1B) The right to recover under subsection (1) shall be subject to any limitations prescribed by the policy of insurance as to the amount in respect of which the insured is indemnified.
- (2) Where an insured person has caused death or bodily injury by negligence, being death or bodily injury directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle specified in a policy of insurance under this Act but that insured person is dead or cannot be served with process, any person who could have obtained a judgment in respect of the death or bodily injury so caused against that insured person if he were living or if he had been served with process may recover by action against the Commission the amount of the judgment which he could have so recovered against the insured person. Provided that he shall not be entitled to so recover unless he proves that he gave to the Commission notice of the claim and a short statement of the grounds thereof as soon as practicable after he knew that the insured person was dead or could not be served with process, or that such notice was given within such time as would prevent the possibility of the Commission being prejudiced by want of such notice.
- (3) Where the driver of a motor vehicle has caused death or bodily injury by negligence, being death or bodily injury directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle but the identity of the vehicle cannot be ascertained, any person who could have obtained a judgment in respect of the death or bodily injury so caused against that driver may obtain by action against the Commission the judgment which, in the circumstances, he could

have recovered against the driver of the vehicle: Provided that as soon as practicable after the happening of the accident

- (a) he made due search and inquiry to ascertain the identity of the vehicle; and
  - (b) he gave to the Commission notice in writing of the claim and a short statement of the grounds thereof.
- (4) It shall be no defence by the Commission to an action against it under this section that it is not liable under a policy of insurance by reason of the fact that —
- (a) the policy was obtained by any misstatement or non-disclosure, whether fraudulent, material or otherwise;
  - (b) the insured person has committed any breach of any term, condition, or warranty of a policy or any provision of this Act; or
  - (c) the insured person has failed to comply with any condition of the policy as to what the insured person should do or should not do after the event giving rise to liability.
- (5) Where any of the matters mentioned in subsection (4) has arisen or occurred in respect of a policy of insurance, the Commission may, in addition to any other right or remedy it may have, recover from the insured person liable in respect of any such accident, and, if 2 or more persons were so liable, from those persons jointly and severally, and from the owner where the insured person liable in respect of any such accident is not the owner of the motor vehicle concerned and at the time of the accident the owner was guilty of any of the matters mentioned in subsection (4),
- (a) such part of any judgment so obtained against the Commission; or
  - (b) such sums as the Commission has paid in payment, settlement or compromise of the claim or judgment against the insured person or the Commission; and
  - (c) such costs and expenses

as have been recovered from or paid by the Commission by reason of the policy in respect to which a matter mentioned in subsection (4) has arisen or occurred, and that amount may be recovered either in a separate action or by means of third party procedure in the action against the Commission by the person who obtained the judgment: Provided that if the insured person

**s. 8**

---

has made any written request to the Commission that it should settle or compromise up to any specified sum or should pay or should contest the claim, and if the Commission acts unreasonably in failing to comply with such request, then the Commission shall not recover more than the amount of the liability which the Commission would have paid or incurred if it had not so acted unreasonably.

(6) This section shall not apply —

*[(a) deleted]*

(b) to any accident which happened before the commencement of this Act;

(c) so as to make the Commission liable in respect of any claim in respect of death or bodily injury directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle where the accident or occurrence giving rise to such claim happened before a policy of insurance under this Act in respect of such motor vehicle had been issued on behalf of the Commission.

*[Section 7 amended: No. 40 of 1944 s. 5; No. 7 of 1945 s. 3; No. 31 of 1948 s. 9; No. 36 of 1954 s. 3; No. 77 of 1957 s. 5; No. 72 of 1962 s. 7; No. 95 of 1966 s. 8; No. 81 of 1982 s. 16; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 7; No. 19 of 2010 s. 51.]*

**8. Special provisions in relation to uninsured motor vehicles**

(1) Where —

(a) judgment against the owner or driver of an uninsured motor vehicle has been entered in respect of the death of or bodily injury to any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, that motor vehicle;

(b) such death or bodily injury is one against liability in respect of which the judgment debtor, had there been in force a contract of insurance under this Act relating to such motor vehicle, would have been insured; and

(c) the judgment debtor does not satisfy the judgment in full within one month after the same has been entered —

the judgment creditor may claim from the Commission payment of the amount (including costs) unpaid in respect of the judgment or the amount to which the liability of the Commission might have been limited had there been in force a contract of insurance under this Act relating to such motor vehicle, whichever is the smaller amount, and where the

Commission fails to pay the amount the judgment creditor may recover it in an action in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to him by the Commission.

(1A) Where execution of a judgment referred to in subsection (1) is stayed pending appeal, the time during which such execution is so stayed shall be excluded in calculating the said period of one month.

(1B) When a judgment referred to in subsection (1) was obtained within the State, that subsection shall not apply unless, before the action on which such judgment was obtained came on for hearing, the Commission knew that such action had been commenced.

*[(2) deleted]*

(3) The Commission may recover from

- (a) the owner; or
- (b) the driver,

of the motor vehicle, and if they are both liable from them jointly and severally, such sum as the Commission has paid in settlement, payment or compromise of the claim of, or any judgment obtained by, the judgment creditor against it.

(4) In an action under subsection (3) —

(a) it shall be a good defence in any action against the owner of such motor vehicle if he establishes to the satisfaction of the court that —

- (i) the fact that the motor vehicle was an uninsured motor vehicle was not due to his own fault; or
- (ii) at the time of the occurrence out of which such death or bodily injury arose the driver was not driving the motor vehicle with the consent or authority of the owner;

(b) in any case where the owner of the motor vehicle is the judgment debtor as aforesaid, no sum shall be so recoverable against the driver of the motor vehicle unless judgment could have been obtained against the driver in respect of the death or bodily injury aforesaid; and

(c) it shall be a good defence in any action against the driver of such motor vehicle if he establishes to the satisfaction of the court that at the time of the occurrence out of which such death or bodily injury arose he was driving

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 4** Administrative and insurance matters

**s. 8**

---

the motor vehicle with the authority of the owner and that he had reasonable grounds for believing, and did in fact believe, that the motor vehicle was a motor vehicle in relation to which there was in force a contract or policy of insurance under this Act.

(5) Where —

- (a) liability has been incurred by the owner or driver of any uninsured motor vehicle in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, that motor vehicle; and
- (b) such liability is one against which such owner or driver, had there been in force a contract of insurance under this Act relating to such motor vehicle, would have been insured; but
- (c) such owner or driver is dead or cannot after strict inquiry and search be found

any person who could have obtained a judgment in respect of such death or bodily injury against such owner or driver, if he were living or if he could be found, as the case may be, may obtain judgment against the Commission for a sum equivalent to the amount for which he could have obtained a judgment against the owner or driver, or the amount to which the liability of the Commission might have been limited had there been in force a contract of insurance under this Act relating to such motor vehicle, whichever is the smaller amount.

- (6) A person shall not be entitled to recover under subsection (5) unless, as soon as practicable after he knew that such owner or driver was dead or could not be found, he gave to the Commission notice of intention to make a claim and a short statement of the grounds thereof.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (5), the inquiry and search made for such owner or driver may be proved orally or by the affidavit of the person who made the inquiry and search.

*[Section 8 amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 10; No. 36 of 1954 s. 4; No. 25 of 1959 s. 5; No. 72 of 1962 s. 8; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14; No. 19 of 2010 s. 51.]*

*[8A. Deleted: No. 28 of 2003 s. 122(3).]*

*[9. Deleted: No. 31 of 1948 s. 11.]*



**10. Duties of owner or insured person**

- (1) Upon the happening of any accident which results in the death of or causes bodily injury to any person and is directly caused by, or by the driving of, an insured or an uninsured motor vehicle, the driver and the person in charge thereof shall give written notice forthwith to the Commission and such notice (which notice shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any proceedings except proceedings for an offence under this section) shall set forth the following information with as full particulars as the driver and the person in charge of the vehicle as aforesaid is or are able to give —
  - (a) the fact of the accident;
  - (b) the time and place at which it occurred;
  - (c) the circumstances of the accident;
  - (d) the name and address of any person killed or injured therein;
  - (e) the names and addresses of any witnesses of the accident.
- (2) When neither the driver nor the person in charge of the motor vehicle is the owner of the motor vehicle concerned the owner thereof shall give a like notice immediately upon the accident coming to his knowledge.
- (3) An insured person and the owner and the driver of an uninsured motor vehicle, immediately upon any claim being made upon him in respect of an accident, shall give notice of the claim to the Commission and supply to the Commission such particulars of the claim as it requires.
- (4) If any person fails to comply with any requirement of subsection (1) or subsection (3) he shall be guilty of an offence.  
Penalty: \$20.
- (5) An insured person and the owner and the driver of an uninsured motor vehicle shall not, without the consent in writing of the Commission —
  - (a) enter upon or incur any expense in any litigation;
  - (b) make any offer or promise of payment or settlement;
  - (c) make any payment or settlement; or
  - (d) make any admission of liability

in respect of which the Commission is, or may become, liable under the provisions of this Act but this provision shall not

**s. 11**

---

prevent any person truthfully answering any questions reasonably asked of him.

- (6) The Commission shall be entitled to recover from any person who has failed to comply with any provision of this section, or, if 2 or more persons have so failed, from them jointly and severally, all moneys paid and costs incurred by the Commission in relation to any claim arising out of the accident in respect of which such failure has occurred.

*[Section 10 amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 12; No. 36 of 1954 s. 5; No. 95 of 1966 s. 21; No. 44 of 1971 s. 4; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 9; No. 13 of 1994 s. 8.]*

**11. Power of the Commission to deal with claims against insured persons**

- (1) The Commission may on behalf of an insured person and the owner and driver of an uninsured vehicle —
- (a) conduct negotiations in respect of a claim against any such person, owner or driver;
  - (b) accept or instruct any solicitor to accept service of legal process issued in respect of the claim;
  - (c) assume the conduct and control of legal proceedings in respect of the claim; and
  - (d) at any stage in the negotiations or proceedings —
    - (i) admit negligence on his behalf, where there is no claim against the person, owner or driver as the case may be, in relation to damage to property and the Commission has no right of recovery against the person, owner or driver, under the provisions of section 7(5), section 8(3) or section 15;
    - (ii) pay, compromise or settle the claim.
- (2) The insured person and the owner and the driver of an uninsured vehicle shall sign and execute all such warrants, authorities and other documents as are necessary to give effect to this section, and, if he defaults in doing so or is absent or cannot be found, the warrants, authorities or other documents aforesaid may be signed or executed by the Commission on his behalf.
- (3) Where an accident directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle results in the death of or bodily injury to any person as well as damage to property, and claims are made in respect of the death or bodily injury, and also in respect of the

damage to property, and the person against whom the claims are made is insured against his liability for death or bodily injury but not against his liability for damage to property, then nothing said or done in any negotiations for settlement of either of the claims, and no judgment given in any legal proceedings in respect of either of the claims, shall be evidence in any legal proceedings in respect of the other claim, unless the negotiations or proceedings in respect of both claims are conducted or controlled by the person against whom the claims are made with the authority of the Commission or by the Commission with authority of the said person.

*[Section 11 amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 13; No. 36 of 1954 s. 6; No. 25 of 1959 s. 6; No. 7 of 1975 s. 2; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 10.]*

## **12. Emergency treatment**

(1) Where —

- (a) bodily injury (including fatal injury) to any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle which is insured under this Act or is an uninsured vehicle occurs and either —
  - (i) any legally qualified medical practitioner or registered nurse renders emergency treatment to the person; or
  - (ii) the person so injured is immediately after such injury conveyed in any vehicle;

and

- (b) notice in writing of a claim under this section is given by the medical practitioner, nurse or person who conveyed the injured person, to the Commission within one month after the occurrence out of which the death or bodily injury arose,

the Commission shall make the following payments as are applicable to the case —

- (c) to the medical practitioner or nurse, his or her charges in respect of each person to whom emergency treatment is rendered, together with any travelling expenses reasonably and necessarily incurred in respect of the emergency treatment so rendered;
- (d) to any person who conveyed the injured person as mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii), an amount to be ascertained in accordance with the regulations.

**s. 14**

---

*[(2) deleted]*

- (3) The liability (if any) —
- (a) of the owner or driver of such motor vehicle in respect of the death or bodily injury; and
  - (b) of the Commission to the owner or driver in respect of the contract of insurance; and
  - (c) of the injured person or his personal representatives to the person to whom the payment is made under this section

shall be reduced by the amount paid by the Commission under this section.

- (4) In this section **emergency treatment** means such medical or surgical treatment or examination by a legally qualified medical practitioner or by a registered nurse as is immediately required as the result of any such injury as mentioned in subsection (1).
- (5) A sum payable under this section shall be recoverable as if it were a simple contract debt due from the Commission to the persons entitled to that sum.
- (6) The Director General shall, if so requested by a person who alleges that he is entitled to a payment under this section, furnish that person with any information at the Director General's disposal as to the identification marks or plates or registration of any motor vehicle which that person alleges to be a motor vehicle which, or the driving of which, directly caused the death or bodily injury, and as to the identity and address of the person who owned or was using the vehicle at the time of the event out of which the death or bodily injury arose.

*[Section 12 amended: No. 40 of 1944 s. 6; No. 31 of 1948 s. 14; No. 95 of 1966 s. 21; No. 58 of 1974 s. 31; No. 81 of 1982 s. 17; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14; No. 76 of 1996 s. 40; No. 15 of 2006 s. 7; No. 19 of 2010 s. 51.]*

*[13. Deleted: No. 81 of 1982 s. 18.]*

**14. Recovery of payment for emergency treatment**

Where the Commission has made any payment for emergency treatment as mentioned in section 12 in respect of bodily injury (fatal or otherwise) directly caused by, or by the driving of, an uninsured motor vehicle, the Commission may recover from the owner or driver of such uninsured vehicle the amount so paid as a simple contract debt due from such owner or driver. Provided

that it shall be a sufficient defence in such action if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that he is not in any manner responsible in law for the bodily injury which gave rise to such emergency treatment.

*[Section 14 inserted: No. 31 of 1948 s. 16; amended: No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14.]*

#### **15. Right of the Commission against unauthorised drivers**

Where the death of or bodily injury to any person is directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle to which a contract of insurance under this Act relates, and that motor vehicle was, at the time of the occurrence out of which such death or injury arose, driven by a person without the authority of the owner or without reasonable grounds for believing that he had the authority of the owner, then, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act —

- (a) such driver shall not be entitled to recover from the Commission any sum on account of any moneys (including costs) paid or payable by such driver in respect of his liability in respect of such death or bodily injury; and
- (b) any sum paid by the Commission in discharge of such liability of such driver shall be recoverable by the Commission from such driver.

*[Section 15 amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 17; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 11.]*

#### **16. Jurisdiction**

- (1) In this section —

***action or proceedings*** means action or proceedings making a claim for damages, in respect of the death of or bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle, against the owner or driver of the vehicle or against the Commission;

***court*** means Supreme Court, District Court, or Magistrates Court, as the case may be;

***pending action or proceedings*** means action or proceedings commenced in the Tribunal and pending or in progress therein immediately before the proclaimed date, and includes action or proceedings in respect of which the Tribunal had, at that time, power to review periodical payments, or to order that periodical payments be redeemed by a lump sum;

**s. 16**

---

**proclaimed date** means the date on which the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1972* comes into operation; and

**the Tribunal** means the Third Party Claims Tribunal abolished by subsection (2).

- (2) On the proclaimed date the Third Party Claims Tribunal, established under this Act before that date, is abolished.
- (3) On and after the proclaimed date a court may, subject to the extent of its jurisdiction and to subsection (5), hear and determine any action or proceedings.
- (4) On the hearing and determination of any action or proceedings a court shall, without in any way limiting its usual powers in relation thereto, have the following further powers —
  - (a) to award by way of general damages either a lump sum or periodical payments or a lump sum and periodical payments, such periodical payments to be for such period and upon such terms as the court determines; and
  - (b) at any time either of its own motion or on the application of any party to the action or proceedings —
    - (i) to review any periodical payment and either continue, vary, reduce, increase, suspend, or determine it, or on the review to order payment to the claimant of a further lump sum; or
    - (ii) to order that any such periodical payments be redeemed by payment of a lump sum.
- (5) Any pending action or proceedings shall, notwithstanding the amount of damages claimed, be continued in the District Court in accordance with such practice and procedure of the Tribunal, or the District Court, or a mixture of both, as the District Court, generally or for the particular case, directs.
- (6) In relation to any pending action or proceedings, the District Court may, with such modifications as are necessary or desirable, exercise all or any of the powers referred to in subsection (4).
- (7) After the proclaimed date, the books and records of the Tribunal shall be kept by the Registrar of the District Court and that Registrar may certify for all purposes any such book or record, or any copy thereof or extract therefrom, as if he were the Registrar of the Tribunal.

*[Section 16 inserted: No. 42 of 1972 s. 6; amended: No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14; No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

**17. Insurance by visiting motorists**

Subject to section 3(4), no temporary licence in respect of any motor vehicle of a person visiting the State shall be granted unless, in the opinion of the authority to which application for such temporary licence is made, that person is adequately insured against any liability which may be incurred by him in respect of the death of or bodily injury to any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, that motor vehicle in the State.

*[Section 17 amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 19; No. 107 of 1987 s. 14; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]*

**18. Power to suspend or cancel licences**

- (1) Any police officer or constable or the Commission may apply to the Magistrates Court for an order that any person be disqualified for such period as the court fixes from holding and obtaining a driver's licence under the *Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008*.
- (2) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is likely, in the event of his continuing to drive motor vehicles, to endanger unduly the safety of the public the court may make such order under subsection (1) as it thinks fit.
- (3) This section is supplementary to section 105 of the *Sentencing Act 1995*.

*[Section 18 amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 20; No. 58 of 1974 s. 32; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No 78 of 1995 s. 74; No. 84 of 2004 s. 80; No. 8 of 2012 s. 139.]*

**19. Commission not to terminate policy**

The Commission shall not terminate a policy of insurance under this Act before its expiry by effluxion of time, except in cases where the motor vehicle concerned is no longer required to be insured under this Act.

*[Section 19 inserted: No. 31 of 1948 s. 21; amended: No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2).]*

**s. 20**

---

**20. Policy of insurance to continue notwithstanding change of ownership of vehicle**

- (1) Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, a policy of insurance issued under and for the purposes of this Act —
  - (a) shall not be deemed to be cancelled or otherwise deemed to terminate solely by reason of a change of ownership of the vehicle in relation to which the policy was issued; but
  - (b) shall, subject to any lawful termination thereof, enure in favour of every person who, during the period for which the policy was granted or renewed, becomes an owner for the time being of the vehicle in relation to which the policy was issued and in favour of every person who during that period drives that vehicle whether with or without the consent of the owner.
- (2) So long as a policy of insurance is in force as aforesaid every owner of the vehicle in relation to which the policy was issued (whether originally a party to the policy or not), and every person who during that period drives the vehicle whether with or without the consent of the owner shall be bound by all the terms, warranties and conditions in the policy as if he had expressly agreed to them.

*[Section 20<sup>2</sup> inserted as s. 19A: No. 40 of 1944 s. 7; amended: No. 36 of 1954 s. 7.]*

**21. Term of policy of insurance extended in certain cases**

- (1) This section applies if a vehicle licence in respect of a motor vehicle is renewed after it has expired.
- (2) If the vehicle licence is renewed within the period of 15 days after the day on which the vehicle licence expired, the operation of the policy related to the vehicle licence is, despite section 4(8A)(b), extended until the vehicle licence is renewed.
- (3) In subsection (2) the reference to the policy related to the vehicle licence is a reference to the policy of insurance taken to have been issued under section 4(8A) in respect of the motor vehicle to which the licence applies.
- (4) If the vehicle licence is not renewed until after the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2), the motor vehicle is an uninsured motor vehicle for the period beginning on the day after the day on which the vehicle licence expired and ending on the day on which the vehicle licence is renewed.



- (5) Subsection (4) does not affect the amount of the insurance premium that must be paid before the vehicle licence can be renewed.

*[Section 21 inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 51.]*

**22. Provision regarding motor vehicle of employee used by employee in employer's business**

- (1) Where the owner of a motor vehicle in respect of which a policy of insurance complying with this Act is in force uses such vehicle in connection with or for the purpose of the performance of his service as a servant of the employer of such owner, and the employer acquiesces in such use of the vehicle as aforesaid, the said policy of insurance shall, subject to any lawful termination thereof, when such vehicle is being so used enure in favour of the employer as well as of the owner to the same extent as if the employer were an owner of such vehicle, and the employer shall be bound by all the terms, warranties and conditions in the policy as if he had expressly agreed to them.
- (2) Where the owner of a motor vehicle in respect of which a policy of insurance complying with this Act is in force uses the vehicle in connection with or for the purposes of the performance of his service as a servant of the employer of such owner, without the knowledge or contrary to the instructions of the employer, the employer shall not in any manner whatsoever be liable in respect of any claim for damages or compensation by any person injured by such vehicle whilst being so used by the owner thereof as such servant.

*[Section 22<sup>2</sup> inserted as s. 19C: No. 40 of 1944 s. 7.]*

**23. Policies to give cover required by amending Acts**

- (1) When any Act comes into operation which alters the insurance required to be given by a policy of insurance complying with this Act or the rights or liabilities of the Commission under any such policy, every policy of insurance which has been issued for the purpose of providing insurance required by this Act and is in force when the said Act comes into operation or at any time thereafter shall be deemed to be altered in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of this Act as from time to time amended.
- (2) Where, as a consequence of an alteration to which subsection (1) applies, any cause of action arising prior to the coming into operation of the Act by which that alteration was effected would not have been a cause of action had it arisen

**s. 24**

---

after the coming into operation of that Act, no proceedings shall be commenced or, subject to subsection (3), determined in respect of that cause of action.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to or in relation to any cause of action in respect of which a court has given judgment, whether or not that judgment is subject to appeal.

*[Section 23<sup>2</sup> inserted as s. 19D: No. 40 of 1944 s. 7; amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 22; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 12.]*

**24. Reference to issue of policy to extend to renewal of policy**

Where in any provision of this Act reference is made to the issue of a policy of insurance complying with this Act such reference shall extend to and include the issue of a renewal of such policy of insurance.

*[Section 24<sup>2</sup> inserted as s. 19E: No. 40 of 1944 s. 7.]*

**25. Information to be furnished by the Commission**

The Commission shall, whenever so required by the Minister, furnish to the Minister such information as the Minister reasonably requires relating to the following matters —

- (a) Premiums received for insurance under this Act.
- (b) Claims paid under this Act.
- (c) Persons insured under this Act.
- (d) Any other matters relevant to this Act.

*[Section 25<sup>2</sup>, formerly section 20, amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 23; No. 57 of 1962 s. 5; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 8 of 1988 s. 8.]*

## Part 5 — Claims harvesting safeguards

[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

### Division 1 — Application and interpretation

[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

#### 25A. Terms used

(1) In this Part —

*associate*, of a law practice, has the meaning given in the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 6(1);

*claim* means a claim (whether or not made) for damages in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle;

*claimant* means a person by whom, or on whose behalf, a claim is made;

*consideration* means a fee or other benefit;

*legal costs*, in relation to a claim, means the fees and costs, including disbursements, a law practice is entitled to charge and recover from a potential claimant or claimant in relation to the claim;

*legal services* means work done, or business transacted, in the ordinary course of legal practice;

*made*, in relation to a claim, has the meaning given in subsection (2);

*reasonably believes* means believes on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances;

*service*, for a potential claimant or claimant, means a service related to the potential claimant's or claimant's claim.

Examples for this definition:

1. A legal service.
2. A medical service.
3. An advisory service.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, a claim is *made* when —

(a) a notice of claim is given under section 29(1)(a) in relation to the claim; or

(b) if there is a defect in a notice of claim purportedly given under section 29(1)(a) in relation to the claim, a court

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 5** Claims harvesting safeguards

**Division 2** Prohibition on referring claims and contacting to solicit, induce or refer claims

**s. 25B**

---

makes an order under section 29A(3)(a) or (4)(b) giving leave to commence or continue an action in the court in relation to the claim.

[Section 25A inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**25B. Extraterritorial application**

This Part applies —

- (a) within the State; and
- (b) except for section 25G, outside the State to the full extent of the extraterritorial legislative power of the State.

[Section 25B inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**Division 2 — Prohibition on referring claims and contacting to solicit, induce or refer claims**

[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**25C. Giving or receiving consideration for claim referrals**

(1) In this section —

*claim referral*, in relation to a payer and a payee —

- (a) means a referral of a potential claimant by the payee or someone else —
  - (i) to the payer for the purpose of the payer providing a service for the potential claimant in relation to a claim of the potential claimant; or
  - (ii) to the payer or someone else for the purpose of a person, other than the payer, providing a service for the potential claimant in relation to a claim of the potential claimant;

but

- (b) does not include the advertisement or promotion of a service or person that results in a potential claimant using the service or person if the advertisement or promotion is made to the public or a group of persons;

*payee* has the meanings given in subsections (2) and (3);

*payer* has the meanings given in subsections (2) and (3);

*potential claimant* includes a claimant.

(2) A person (a *payer*) must not give, agree to give, or allow or cause someone else to give, consideration to another person (a *payee*) for a claim referral.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

(3) A person (also a *payee*) must not receive, agree to receive, or allow or cause someone else to receive, consideration from another person (also a *payer*) for a claim referral.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

(4) This section does not apply if —

(a) the payee is a law practice (the *current practice*) that is selling all or part of the current practice's business to another law practice (the *new practice*); and

(b) the new practice gives, agrees to give, or allows or causes someone else to give the current practice an amount for the referral of a potential claimant to the new practice; and

(c) the amount is not more than the current unbilled legal costs for the potential claimant; and

(d) the new practice discloses payment of the amount to the potential claimant in a costs agreement; and

(e) the sale is not undertaken by the current practice or the new practice for the purpose of avoiding the operation of subsection (2) or (3), as the case requires.

[Section 25C inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**25D. Approach or contact for the purpose of making claims or referrals**

(1) In this section —

*potential claimant* includes a claimant.

(2) A person (the *initiator*) must not —

(a) personally approach or contact a potential claimant and either —

(i) solicit or induce the potential claimant to make a claim; or

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 5** Claims harvesting safeguards

**Division 2** Prohibition on referring claims and contacting to solicit, induce or refer claims

**s. 25D**

---

(ii) refer the potential claimant to a third person or persons (who may be, or include, the initiator) to provide a service in relation to a claim of the potential claimant;

or

(b) arrange for someone else (a *fourth person*) to personally approach or contact the potential claimant and either —

(i) solicit or induce the potential claimant to make a claim; or

(ii) refer the potential claimant to a third person or persons (who may be, or include, the initiator) to provide a service in relation to a claim of the potential claimant.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) —

(a) a person personally approaches or contacts a potential claimant if the person specifically contacts the potential claimant, whether in person or by mail, telephone, email or another form of electronic communication; and

(b) a person refers a potential claimant to a third person or persons if the person —

(i) provides the potential claimant with the name or contact details of the third person or persons; or

(ii) contacts, or offers to contact, the third person or persons on behalf of the potential claimant; or

(iii) otherwise refers the potential claimant to the third person or persons.

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply if —

(a) the initiator and the fourth person (if any) —

(i) do not expect or intend to receive, and do not receive, consideration because of the approach or contact; and

(ii) do not ask for someone else to receive, or agree to someone else receiving, consideration because of the approach or contact;

or

(b) the initiator or fourth person (if any) —

(i) is a law practice or lawyer that is supplying, or has previously supplied, the potential claimant with legal services; and

(ii) reasonably believes the potential claimant will not object to the approach or contact.

(5) Subsection (2) applies regardless of whether —

(a) the potential claimant is entitled to make a claim; or

(b) the potential claimant had already decided to make a claim; or

(c) a claim has already been made.

[Section 25D inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**25E. Responsibility for acts or omissions of representative**

(1) In this section —

*corporation* includes a public body, a company, or an association or body of persons (corporate or unincorporate);

*executive officer*, of a corporation, means a person who is concerned with or takes part in the management of the corporation, whether or not the person is a director or secretary or the person's position is given the name of executive officer;

*representative* means —

(a) for an individual — an employee or agent of the individual and, if the individual is a partner of a partnership, an employee or agent of any partner in relation to the partnership; or

(b) for a corporation — an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation;

*state of mind*, of a person, includes —

(a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and

(b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

(2) This section applies to a proceeding for an offence against section 25C(2) or (3) or 25D(2).

(3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is enough to show —

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 5** Claims harvesting safeguards

**Division 2** Prohibition on referring claims and contacting to solicit, induce or refer claims

**s. 25F**

---

(a) the act was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and

(b) the representative had the state of mind.

(4) An act done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person proves they could not, by the exercise of reasonable precautions and proper diligence, have prevented the act or omission.

*[Section 25E inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]*

**25F. Additional consequences for law practice**

(1) This section applies if an associate of a law practice is convicted of an offence against section 25C(2) or (3) or 25D(2) in relation to a claim.

(2) The law practice is not entitled to charge or recover any legal costs in relation to the claim.

(3) The law practice must refund any amount of legal costs received in relation to the claim (the **refundable amount**) to the person from whom it was received.

(4) If the law practice fails to refund all or part of the refundable amount under subsection (3), the person from whom it was received may, in a court of competent jurisdiction, recover from the supervising principal and the law practice the unpaid portion of the refundable amount as a debt due to that person.

*[Section 25F inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]*

**25G. Injunction to prevent or restrain contravention of s. 25C or 25D**

(1) In this section —

**court of competent jurisdiction** includes a court of another State or Territory vested with jurisdiction under the cross-vesting laws;

**cross-vesting laws** means the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987* and the corresponding laws of the other States and Territories;



**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

Claims harvesting safeguards

**Part 5**

Prohibition on referring claims and contacting to solicit, induce  
or refer claims

**Division 2**

**s. 25G**

---

*managing director* has the meaning given in the *Insurance Commission of Western Australia Act 1986* section 3.

(2) This section applies if the managing director reasonably believes a person (an *offending party*) has engaged, is engaging or is proposing to engage in conduct, whether in Western Australia or elsewhere, that contravened, is contravening or would contravene section 25C(2) or (3) or 25D(2).

(3) The managing director may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction (the *court*) for an injunction restraining the offending party from engaging, or continuing to engage, in the conduct.

(4) The court may grant an interim injunction restraining the offending party from engaging, or continuing to engage, in the conduct pending a decision about the application.

(5) After considering the application, the court may —

(a) if it is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the offending party has engaged, or is likely to engage or to continue to engage, in the conduct — grant the injunction; or

(b) refuse to grant the injunction.

(6) The court may grant an injunction under subsection (5)(a) —

(a) if it is satisfied the offending party has engaged in the conduct — whether or not it considers the offending party intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in the conduct; or

(b) if it is satisfied the offending party is likely to engage in the conduct if the injunction is not granted — whether or not the offending party has previously engaged in the conduct.

(7) If the court is satisfied there is a sufficient reason for doing so, it may grant an injunction under subsection (4) or (5)(a) without notice to the offending party.

---

*[Section 25G inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]*

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 5** Claims harvesting safeguards

**Division 3** Procedural matters for law practices

**s. 25H**

---

**Division 3 — Procedural matters for law practices**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]*

**25H. Terms used**

(1) In this Division —

**compliance certificate** means a certificate that satisfies the requirements set out in section 25I.

(2) For the purposes of this Division, a reference to a **claimant** includes —

(a) a reference to a potential claimant; and

(b) if there is a defect in a notice of claim purportedly given under section 29(1)(a) in relation to a claim, a reference to the person by whom, or on whose behalf, the claim is purportedly made.

*[Section 25H inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]*

**25I. Compliance certificate**

(1) A compliance certificate, in relation to a law practice retained by a claimant to act in relation to a claim, must —

(a) be a statutory declaration in the approved form; and

(b) state the matters mentioned in subsections (2) and (3);  
and

(c) be made by the supervising principal of the law practice.

(2) A compliance certificate must state that —

(a) the supervising principal and each associate of the law practice have not —

(i) given, agreed to give, or allowed or caused someone else to give, consideration to another person for a claim referral for the claim in contravention of section 25C(2); or

(ii) received, agreed to receive, or allowed or caused someone else to receive, consideration from another person for a claim referral for the claim in contravention of section 25C(3);

or

(b) section 25C does not apply by reason of section 25C(4).

(3) A compliance certificate must also state that —

(a) the supervising principal and each associate of the law practice have not —

(i) personally approached or contacted the claimant and solicited or induced the claimant to make a claim in contravention of section 25D(2)(a)(i); or

(ii) personally approached or contacted the claimant and referred the claimant to a third person or persons in contravention of section 25D(2)(a)(ii); or

(iii) arranged for someone else to personally approach or contact the claimant and solicit or induce the claimant to make a claim in contravention of section 25D(2)(b)(i); or

(iv) arranged for someone else to personally approach or contact the claimant and refer the claimant to a third person or persons in contravention of section 25D(2)(b)(ii);

or

(b) section 25D(2) does not apply by reason of section 25D(4)(a) or (b), as the case may be.

(4) This section does not require or permit the supervising principal of a law practice to give information about communication with a claimant that is subject to legal professional privilege.

*[Section 25I inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]*

### **25J. Compliance certificate required if law practice retained**

(1) This section applies if a law practice is retained by a claimant to act in relation to the claimant's claim, whether before or after a notice of claim is given, or purportedly given, under section 29(1)(a).

(2) The supervising principal of the law practice must give a compliance certificate in relation to the claim to the Commission within 1 month after the day on which the claimant retains the law practice to act in relation to the claim.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

*[Section 25J inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]*

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 5** Claims harvesting safeguards

**Division 3** Procedural matters for law practices

**s. 25K**

---

**25K. Compliance certificate required on settlement or judgment**

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a law practice is retained by a claimant to act in relation to the claimant’s claim; and

(b) either —

(i) the claimant or the Commission accepts an offer or counter offer of settlement in relation to the claim; or

(ii) judgment is given on the claim.

(2) Within 7 days after the acceptance or judgment, the supervising principal of the law practice must give a compliance certificate in relation to the claim to the Commission and a copy of the certificate to the claimant.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

(3) The law practice is not entitled to charge or recover any legal costs in relation to the claim unless the supervising principal of the law practice has, whether within or outside the period of 7 days mentioned in subsection (2), given a compliance certificate in relation to the claim to the Commission and a copy of the certificate to the claimant.

[Section 25K inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**25L. Compliance certificate required if referral by sale of law practice**

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a law practice (the *current practice*) sells all or part of the current practice’s business to another law practice (the *new practice*); and

(b) as part of the sale, a claimant who retained the current practice to act in relation to the claimant’s claim is referred to the new practice; and

(c) a compliance certificate in relation to the claim has not been given to the Commission under section 25J(2) before the claimant is referred to the new practice.

(2) The supervising principal of the current practice must, before the referral occurs —

(a) complete a compliance certificate in relation to the claim; and

(b) give the certificate to the new practice.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

(3) If the new practice does not receive the certificate mentioned in subsection (2), the supervising principal of the new practice must, as soon as practicable after the referral occurs —

(a) complete a notice in relation to the claim that states the new practice has not received the certificate; and

(b) give the notice to the Commission.

[Section 25L inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**25M. Alternative to supervising principal completing compliance certificate or notice**

(1) In this section —

*alternative person*, in relation to the supervising principal of a law practice, means either of the following persons —

(a) another principal of the law practice;

(b) if the supervising principal is the only principal of the law practice — a lawyer of the law practice nominated by the supervising principal;

*compliance certificate provision* means section 25J(2), 25K(2) or 25L(2).

(2) If the supervising principal of a law practice cannot comply with a compliance certificate provision, the provision is satisfied if an alternative person makes and gives the compliance certificate in accordance with section 25I and the compliance certificate provision, instead of the supervising principal.

(3) If the supervising principal of a law practice cannot comply with section 25L(3), the section is satisfied if an alternative person completes and gives the notice mentioned in section 25L(3) in accordance with the section, instead of the supervising principal.

[Section 25M inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

**25N. False or misleading compliance certificate**

A person must not sign, or give to the Commission, a compliance certificate under section 25J(2), 25K(2), 25L(2) or 25M(2) that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 5** Claims harvesting safeguards

**Division 3** Procedural matters for law practices

**s. 25N**

---

Penalty: a fine of \$10 000.

[Section 25N inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment  
(Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 10.]

---

## **Part 6 — Other safeguards**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 11.]*

### **26. Contracting out of liability for negligence**

Any contract (whether under seal or not) by virtue of which any person in advance contracts out of any right to claim damages or any other remedy in respect of death or bodily injury caused or contributed to by the negligence of any other person in driving a motor vehicle shall to that extent be void.

*[Section 26<sup>2</sup> amended: No. 65 of 1986 s. 3.]*

### **27. Soliciting instructions from persons claiming**

(1) No person shall —

- (a) for or in the expectation of directly or indirectly receiving any reward accept instructions or authority to act on behalf of any person in respect of the making, commencement, resisting, compromise or settlement of any claim or action for damages for the death of or bodily injury to any person or for the injury to the property of any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, an insured or an uninsured motor vehicle;
- (b) for or in the expectation of directly or indirectly receiving any reward, make, commence, cause to be made or commenced, negotiate, settle or compromise on behalf of any person any such claim or action;
- (c) hold himself out as being willing to act for reward on behalf of any person in making, commencing, resisting, negotiating, settling or compromising any such claim or action.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

- (2) This section shall not apply to any solicitor or barrister who is carrying on his profession in the ordinary way, or to any officer of an association acting in the course of his duties for a member of such association, or to any person employed or instructed by the Commission to act on its behalf in connection with any claim or action.

**s. 27A**

---

- (3) Any agreement to pay any money for work done or services rendered contrary to this section shall be void, and any money so paid shall be recoverable by the person who has paid it.

*[Section 27<sup>2</sup>, formerly section 22, amended: No. 31 of 1948 s. 24; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 13; No. 13 of 1994 s. 9; [Insurance Legislation Amendment \(Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting\) Bill 2023 cl. 12.](#)]*

**27A. Costs between solicitor and client**

- (1) This section applies to an action for damages in respect of the death of or bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle.
- (2) An agreement is not to be made for a legal practitioner to receive, for appearing for or acting on behalf of a person in an action to which this section applies, any greater reward than is provided for by any legal costs determination made under the *Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2022* section 133 that is in force.
- (3) An agreement is void —
- (a) if it is made contrary to this section; or
  - (b) if it would have been contrary to this section if it had been made after the commencement of section 6 of the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1994*,

and any money paid under such an agreement is recoverable by the person who has paid it.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not affect the operation of an agreement so far as it relates to services provided before the commencement of section 6 of the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1994* and does not apply in relation to any money paid in respect of services so provided.

*[Section 27A inserted: No. 17 of 1994 s. 6; amended: No. 65 of 2003 s. 53(2); No. 21 of 2008 s. 682; No. 9 of 2022 s. 424.]*

**~~27B. False or misleading information~~**

- ~~(1) A person must not do anything set out in subsection (2) —~~
- ~~(a) in, or in connection with, a notice or other document given under this Act; or~~
  - ~~(b) in compliance, or purported compliance, with a requirement under this Act; or~~



- ~~(c) for any other purpose under this Act.~~
- ~~Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.~~
- ~~(2) The things to which subsection (1) applies are—~~
- ~~(a) making a statement that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; and~~
- ~~(b) omitting from a statement made anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular; and~~
- ~~(c) giving information that—~~
- ~~(i) the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or~~
- ~~(ii) omits anything without which the information, to the person's knowledge, is misleading in a material particular.~~
- ~~[Section 27B inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 52.]~~

[27B. Deleted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 13.]

## 27C. Obstruction

- (1) In this section —
- Commission officer** means —
- (a) a person appointed as an officer or employee of the Commission under the *Insurance Commission of Western Australia Act 1986* section 12(1); or
- (b) a person engaged by the Commission under section 12(4) of that Act.
- (2) A person who obstructs or hinders a Commission officer or other person in the performance of a function under this Act commits an offence.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of \$10 000.

*[Section 27C inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 52.]*

## 28. Offences: general penalty

- (1) Any person who does or attempts to do any act, matter, or thing in breach of any of the provisions of this Act, or fails or neglects faithfully to observe and perform any duty or obligation imposed on the person ~~him~~ by any provision of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Part 6** Other safeguards

**s. 28**

---

- (2) Every person who commits any offence under this Act shall, if no penalty is expressly specified for the offence in this Act, be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$400.
- (3) Proceedings for any offence under this Act must ~~shall~~ be heard and disposed of summarily.

*[Section 28<sup>2</sup> amended: No. 95 of 1966 s. 21; No. 44 of 1971 s. 5; [Insurance Legislation Amendment \(Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting\) Bill 2023 cl. 14.](#)]*

## **Part 7 — General procedural matters**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 15.]*

### **28A. Terms used**

In this Part —

*claim* has the meaning given in section 25A(1);

*claimant* has the meaning given in section 25A(1);

*notice of claim* has the meaning given in section 29(1)(a);

*pre-action conference* has the meaning given in section 29B(2);

*pre-action offer* has the meaning given in section 29F(1);

*pre-action offers end date*, in connection with a claimant, means the date that is 29 days after the pre-action offers exchange date in connection with the claimant;

*pre-action offers exchange date*, in connection with a claimant, means the date by which the claimant and the Commission have submitted pre-action offers.

*[Section 28A inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]*

### **29. Notice of claim and other requirements for commencing or maintaining action**

(1) A person shall not, in respect of the death or bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, an insured or an uninsured motor vehicle by another person which may, under the provisions of this Act, give rise to an action or proceeding for damages against either an insured person or the Commission, commence or maintain such an action or proceeding unless the person proposing to claim the damages or some person on the person's behalf —

(a) has given to the Commission, as soon as practicable after the occurrence giving rise to the claim, notice in writing prescribed by the regulations of the person's intention to make the claim (a *notice of claim*); and

(b) if a request is made under subsection (2), has complied with subsection (3); and

(c) unless a pre-action conference has been dispensed with by agreement under section 29B(4), has complied with all of the requirements of sections 29B(2), 29D(3) and 29E(2) in connection with the claim; and

**s. 29A**

---

(d) has complied with section 29F(1) and (3) in connection with the claim; and

(e) has commenced the action in accordance with section 29H(2) or (3).

(2) The Commission, by giving a written notice, may ask a claimant to provide additional information about the claim and the circumstances out of which it arises.

(3) If a request is made, the claimant must, within 1 month after the date of the request, provide the information to the Commission.

[Section 29 inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]

**29A. Court may grant leave to proceed**

(1) In this section —

*failure to comply*, in relation to a procedural requirement, includes failure to comply because of a defect in the way the procedural requirement was purportedly complied with;

*procedural requirement* means a requirement set out in any of the following provisions —

(a) section 7(2) or (3);

(b) section 8(5);

(c) section 29(3);

(d) section 29D(3) or section 29E(2) (unless a pre-action conference has been dispensed with by agreement under section 29B(4));

(e) section 29F(1), (2), (3), (4) or (5).

(2) This section applies if —

(a) an action to recover damages in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person, directly caused by, or by the driving of, an insured or an uninsured motor vehicle, is brought or sought to be brought against an insured person or against the Commission; and

(b) either —

(i) the claimant fails to comply with a procedural requirement; or

(ii) the notice of claim purportedly given under section 29(1)(a) is defective;

and

(c) the court in which the action is brought or sought to be brought considers that the failure to comply, or the defect in the notice of claim, as the case may be —

(i) was occasioned by mistake, inadvertence or any other reasonable cause; or

(ii) does not materially prejudice the Commission in its defence or otherwise.

(3) The court may, on application by the claimant, if the interests of justice require —

(a) by order, give the claimant leave to commence or continue an action in the court on the conditions the court considers appropriate, including in relation to compliance with a procedural requirement or rectification of a defect in the notice of claim purportedly given under section 29(1)(a); and

(b) make any other or further order, including as to costs, the court considers appropriate.

(4) The court may, on application by a party, if the interests of justice require —

(a) by order, require another party to comply with a procedural requirement, or to rectify a defect in a notice of claim purportedly given under section 29(1)(a), on the conditions the court considers appropriate; and

(b) make any other or further order, including as to costs, the court considers appropriate.

(5) If, despite a failure to comply with section 29(1), the claimant commences an action in a court in relation to the claim without the leave of the court, the court may, on application by the Commission, make the orders the interests of justice require, including —

(a) an order dismissing the action with costs; and

(b) if the action was commenced on behalf of the claimant by a law practice, an order that the law practice pay the costs of all parties arising from the claimant's failure to comply with section 29(1).

(6) For the purposes of this section, a reference to the claimant, if there is a defect in a notice of claim purportedly given under section 29(1)(a) in relation to a claim, includes a reference to the

**s. 29B**

---

person by whom, or on whose behalf, the claim is purportedly made.

[Section 29A inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]

**29B. Pre-action conference**

(1) In this section —

*relevant day*, in relation to a claim, means —

(a) the day that is 6 months after the day on which the claimant gives, or purports to give, the Commission a notice of claim under section 29(1)(a) in relation to the claim; or

(b) if the Commission requires additional information under section 29(2), the later of the following days —

(i) the day that is 6 months after the day on which the claimant gives, or purports to give, the Commission a notice of claim under section 29(1)(a) in relation to the claim;

(ii) the day that is 2 months after the day on which the Commission gives the claimant notice of the additional information it requires.

(2) Before a claimant commences an action in a court in relation to a claim, there must be a conference of the parties (a *pre-action conference*) unless the parties agree to dispense with it under subsection (4).

(3) Any party may call the pre-action conference at a time and place agreed by the parties.

(4) The parties may for good reason dispense with the pre-action conference by agreement.

Note for this subsection:

The parties must still comply with section 29F.

(5) On application by a party made after the relevant day in relation to the claim, a court may —

(a) make an order —

(i) fixing the time and place for the pre-action conference; or

(ii) if the interests of justice require, adjourning the application (with liberty to apply) for an indefinite period or a period the court considers

appropriate and on the terms and conditions the court considers appropriate;

and

(b) make any other or further order, including as to costs, the court considers appropriate.

(6) If, under subsection (5)(a)(i) or paragraph (a)(ii), the court makes an order fixing a time and place for the pre-action conference, the court may, on application by a party made before the time fixed —

(a) make an order —

(i) vacating the previous order to the extent it fixes a time and place for the pre-action conference; and

(ii) either fixing a later time and place for the pre-action conference or, if the interests of justice require, adjourning the application (with liberty to apply) for an indefinite period or a period the court considers appropriate and on the terms and conditions the court considers appropriate;

and

(b) make any other or further order, including as to costs, the court considers appropriate.

(7) On any later hearing of an application adjourned under subsection (5)(a)(ii) or (6)(a)(ii), the court has all the powers the court had under subsection (5) or (6) in relation to the first hearing.

[Section 29B inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]

**29C. Claim barred for failure to attend pre-action conference**

(1) A claimant's claim is barred if —

(a) the court makes an order under section 29B(5)(a)(i) or (6)(a)(ii) fixing the time and place for the pre-action conference; and

(b) the claimant fails to attend the pre-action conference at the time and place fixed.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if —

(a) the order mentioned in subsection (1)(a) had been vacated to the extent that it fixed a time and place for the pre-action conference; or

**s. 29D**

---

(b) the court makes an order under subsection (3)(a).

(3) If the court considers that the claimant's failure to attend the pre-action conference at the time and place fixed was occasioned by mistake, inadvertence or any other reasonable cause or that the Commission is not materially prejudiced in its defence or otherwise by the failure, the court may, on application by the claimant, if the interests of justice require, make —

(a) an order either —

(i) fixing a further time and place for the pre-action conference; or

(ii) adjourning the application (with liberty to apply) for an indefinite period or a period the court considers appropriate and on the terms and conditions the court considers appropriate;

and

(b) any other or further order, including as to costs, the court considers appropriate.

(4) Section 29B(6) and subsection (1) apply in relation to an order made under subsection (3)(a)(i) as if it were an order made under section 29B(6)(a)(ii) fixing the time and place for the pre-action conference.

(5) Section 29B(7) applies in relation to an application adjourned under subsection (3)(a)(ii) as if it were an application adjourned under section 29B(6)(a)(ii).

*[Section 29C inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]*

**29D. Procedure before pre-action conference**

(1) In this section —

*relevant document*, for a party in connection with a claim, means a document that is relevant to the claim and is in the party's custody or control other than —

(a) a document subject to legal professional privilege; or

(b) a document required to be given under subsection (3)(a);  
or

(c) a costs statement required to be given under subsection (4)(d).



- 
- (2) For the purposes of this section, if a party has legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference, a document is in the party's custody or control if it is in the custody or control of the party or the party's lawyer.
- (3) At least 7 days before the pre-action conference is held, each party must give each other party —
- (a) if the party is a claimant — a statement by the party in the approved form giving particulars of the heads of damages claimed, and supporting documents; and
  - (b) a copy of any relevant document not yet given to that other party; and
  - (c) if the party does not have legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference and is a claimant — a statement verifying that all documents have been given to each other party as required under paragraphs (a) and (b); and
  - (d) if the party does not have legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference and is not the claimant — a statement verifying that all documents have been given to each other party as required under paragraph (b); and
  - (e) if the party has legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference — a certificate (a *certificate of readiness*) signed by the party's lawyer stating the matters set out in subsection (4).
- (4) A party's certificate of readiness must give details of the party's legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference and must certify that —
- (a) the party is in all respects ready to settle the claim at the conference, including that investigative material, medical and other expert reports have been obtained that are sufficient to enable the party to settle the claim at the conference; and
  - (b) if the party is a claimant — all documents have been given to each other party as required under subsection (3)(a) and (b); and
  - (c) if the party is not a claimant — all documents have been given to each other party as required under subsection (3)(b); and
  - (d) the party's lawyer has given the party a statement (a *costs statement*) containing the information required under subsection (5).

**s. 29E**

---

(5) A costs statement must contain the following information —

(a) details of the legal costs (clearly identifying costs that are legal fees and costs that are disbursements) payable by the party to the party's lawyer up to the completion of the conference;

(b) an estimate of the party's likely legal costs (clearly identifying costs that are legal fees and costs that are disbursements) in each of the following cases —

(i) if the claim settles before the pre-action offers end date;

(ii) if the claim settles on or after the pre-action offers end date but before the matter proceeds to trial;

(iii) if the claim proceeds to trial and is determined by the court;

(c) a statement of the consequences to the party, in terms of costs, in each of the cases set out in section 29G(2) and (3).

*[Section 29D inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]*

**29E. Procedure for pre-action conference**

(1) For the purposes of subsection (2), each of the following persons is a conference participant —

(a) if a claimant does not have legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference — the claimant, or the claimant's guardian;

(b) if a claimant, or a claimant's guardian, has legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference — the lawyer for the claimant or the claimant's guardian;

(c) if a party other than the claimant does not have legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference — a person authorised by the party to settle the claim on the party's behalf;

(d) if a party other than the claimant has legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference — the lawyer for the party.

(2) Each conference participant must (unless the conference participant has a reasonable excuse) attend the conference and actively participate in good faith in an attempt to settle the claim.

- 
- (3) If a party has legal representation in relation to the pre-action conference, subsection (2) does not prevent the party, or a person authorised by the party, from also attending the conference.
  - (4) If the parties agree, the conference may be conducted by telephone, closed-circuit television or another form of communication allowing contemporaneous and continuous communication between the conference participants.
  - (5) Except where the time or place for holding the conference is fixed by a court, the parties may, by agreement, change the time or place for holding the conference or adjourn the conference from time to time and from place to place.

---

*[Section 29E inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]*

**29F. Parties must exchange pre-action offers if claim not settled at pre-action conference or conference dispensed with**

- (1) Each party must submit to each other party a written final offer as to the amount of damages payable to a claimant (a *pre-action offer*) —
  - (a) if there is a pre-action conference and the claimant's claim is not settled during the pre-action conference — at the conference; or
  - (b) if a pre-action conference in connection with a claimant's claim has been dispensed with by agreement under section 29B(4) — within 28 days after the date of the agreement.
- (2) If the Commission denies liability, it must submit a pre-action offer of a nil amount.
- (3) A pre-action offer must remain open for 28 days and an action must not be commenced before the pre-action offers end date.
- (4) If a claimant commences an action in a court based on the claim, the claimant must, at the start of the action, file with the court a sealed envelope containing a copy of the claimant's pre-action offer.
- (5) The Commission must, before or at the time of filing a defence, file with the court a sealed envelope containing a copy of the Commission's pre-action offer.

**s. 29G**

---

(6) The court, including a registrar or taxing officer of the court, must not read the pre-action offers until —

(a) the claim has been settled and the court is being asked to make a determination about costs; or

(b) the claim has been determined by the court.

(7) In making a determination about costs, the court, including a registrar or taxing officer of the court, must have regard to the matters set out in section 29G.

[Section 29F inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]

**29G. Matters relevant to costs**

(1) This section sets out the matters to which a court, including a registrar or taxing officer of the court, must have regard in determining costs in relation to a claimant's claim that has been settled by the parties or determined by the court.

(2) If the claim is settled before the pre-action offers end date, then costs are to be awarded to the claimant on a party and party basis.

(3) If the claim is settled on or after the pre-action offers end date, or is determined by the court, for an amount of damages —

(a) costs are to be awarded to the Commission on a party and party basis if the amount is equal to, or less than, the Commission's pre-action offer; and

(b) costs are to be awarded to the claimant on a party and party basis if the amount is more than the Commission's pre-action offer.

(4) The court may make an award of costs to compensate a party for costs resulting from a failure by another party to comply with this Part.

(5) The court must not award a party the party's costs in relation to the introduction of evidence by the party that the court considers is unnecessarily repetitive.

Example for this subsection:

If a claimant is entitled to costs and has called more than 1 expert witness with the same area of expertise to give evidence to substantially the same effect, the court must not award costs for more than 1 of those witnesses.

- (6) The court must not award costs to a party in relation to an investigation or gathering of evidence by the party after the pre-action offers end date.
- (7) However, if the court considers the award of damages or the amount of the settlement was affected by a matter that was not reasonably foreseeable at the pre-action offers end date (the *new matter*) —
- (a) subsection (6) does not apply; and
  - (b) subsection (3) applies as if the reference to a pre-action offer in that subsection were a reference to a later offer made having regard to the new matter.

Example for this subsection:

A claimant's medical condition suddenly and unexpectedly deteriorates after the pre-action offers end date. The court awards a much higher amount as damages than would have been reasonably anticipated at the pre-action offers end date. In applying subsection (3), the court may disregard the pre-action offers and determine costs having regard to later offers of settlement by the claimant and Commission.

- (8) Nothing in this section limits a party's right to have another party's costs taxed.

[Section 29G inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]

### **29H. Time for commencing litigation**

- (1) This section applies to a claimant who has satisfied section 29(1)(a) to (d) in relation to a claim.
- (2) The claimant may commence an action in a court in relation to the claim only —
- (a) within 28 days after the pre-action offers end date in connection with the claimant (the *28-day period*); or
  - (b) within a further period —
    - (i) agreed by the parties within the 28-day period; or
    - (ii) fixed by an order of the court on an application made by the claimant within the 28-day period.
- (3) Otherwise, the claimant may commence the action in a court in relation to the claim only in accordance with an order of the court granting leave to commence the action.
- (4) The court may make an order fixing a period for the purposes of subsection (2)(b)(ii), and make any other or further order, including as to costs, that the court considers appropriate.

**s. 29I**

---

(5) The court —

(a) may make an order granting leave for the purposes of subsection (3) only if —

(i) the claimant establishes that the claimant has a reasonable excuse for the delay; and

(ii) the order fixes the period within which the action may be commenced;

and

(b) may make any other or further order, including as to costs, that the court considers appropriate.

(6) If an action in relation to a claim is not commenced by the claimant within a time fixed in accordance with subsection (2) or (3), the claim is barred.

*[Section 29H inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]*

**29I. Alteration of period of limitation**

(1) A claimant may commence an action in relation to a claim even though the period of limitation applying to the claim has ended if —

(a) before the end of the period of limitation applying to the claim —

(i) a notice of claim is given to the Commission under section 29(1)(a) in relation to the claim; or

(ii) there is a defect in a notice of claim purportedly given under section 29(1)(a) in relation to the claim and the claimant has made an application under section 29A(3) for leave to commence an action in relation to the claim;

and

(b) the claimant has complied with section 29(1)(b), (c) and (d); and

(c) the action is commenced in accordance with section 29H(2) or (3) and within —

(i) 9 months after the notice of claim is given under section 29(1)(a) or leave to commence the action is given under section 29A(3)(a); or

(ii) a longer period allowed by the court.

(2) The court may make an order allowing a longer period for the purposes of subsection (1)(c)(ii), and make any other or further order, including as to costs, that the court considers appropriate.

(3) If a period of limitation is extended under the *Limitation Act 2005* Part 3, this section applies to the period of limitation as extended under that Part.

[Section 29I inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 16.]

### ~~29. Notice of claim~~

~~(1) A person shall not, in respect of the death or bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, an insured or an uninsured motor vehicle by another person which may, under the provisions of this Act, give rise to an action or proceeding for damages against either an insured person or the Commission, commence or maintain such an action or proceeding unless the person proposing to claim the damages or some person on his behalf has given to the Commission, as soon as practicable after the occurrence giving rise to the claim, notice in writing prescribed by the regulations of his intention to make the claim.~~

~~(2) Where a person (hereafter in this section called *the claimant*) or some person on his behalf has given the notice referred to in subsection (1) but he or some person on his behalf has not, within the period of 6 months after the occurrence giving rise to the claim, commenced an action or proceeding making the claim the Commission may, pursuant to a summons with an affidavit in support containing a brief statement of the facts to be relied on, make, subject to subsection (3), an application to a judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court (hereafter in this section called the judge) for an order that such an action or proceeding be commenced.~~

~~(3) The judge shall not hear the application referred to in subsection (2) unless the Commission has, at least 14 days before the day fixed for the hearing, served on the claimant a copy of the summons and the affidavit in support.~~

~~(4) On hearing an application made pursuant to subsection (2) the judge may make an order —~~

~~(a) fixing the time after service of the order on the claimant within which the action or proceeding referred to in that subsection shall be commenced; or~~

**s. 29I**

---

- ~~————— (b) — adjourning the application (with liberty to the Commission to apply) —~~
- ~~————— (i) — for an indefinite period or such a period as the judge thinks fit; and~~
- ~~————— (ii) — on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit,~~
- ~~————— and may make such other and further order as he thinks fit.~~
- ~~————— (5) — On any later hearing of an application adjourned pursuant to subsection (4)(b) the judge has all the powers he had under that subsection in respect of the first hearing.~~
- ~~————— (6) — Where, before the end of the time fixed by any order of the judge pursuant to subsection (4)(a), an application for an extension of that time is filed in the Supreme Court or the District Court, as the case requires, the judge may order the extension.~~
- ~~————— (7) — Where the judge makes an order pursuant to subsection (4)(a) and the action or proceeding has not been commenced within the time fixed, or any extension of it pursuant to subsection (6), the claim of the claimant and any rights he may have had in respect of it are forever barred and extinguished.~~
- ~~————— [Section 29 inserted: No. 21 of 1969 s. 5; amended: No. 42 of 1972 s. 8; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14; No. 13 of 1994 s. 10.]~~

**~~29A. — Court may grant leave to proceed~~**

- ~~————— Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7(2) and (3), section 8(5), and section 29(1), where the court in which an action is brought, or (as the case may be) is sought to be brought, to recover damages against an insured person or the Commission in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person, directly caused by, or by the driving of, an insured or an uninsured motor vehicle, considers the failure to give notice, or the defect in any notice, or the failure to make due search and inquiry, as required by one or other of those subsections, was occasioned by mistake, inadvertence or any other reasonable cause or that the Commission is not materially prejudiced in its defence or otherwise by the failure or defect, the court may —~~
- ~~————— (a) — where the action is commenced, at any stage of the proceedings, if it thinks fit, relieve the plaintiff of the effect of that failure or defect; or~~
- ~~————— (b) — where an action is sought to be brought, if it thinks fit, grant the applicant leave to proceed, notwithstanding that failure or defect.~~



~~[Section 29A inserted: No. 72 of 1962 s. 10; amended: No. 95 of 1966 s. 19; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14; No. 13 of 1994 s. 11; No. 28 of 2003 s. 122(4).]~~

### 30. Examination of injured person by health professional

(1) In this section —

*health profession* has the meaning given in the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Western Australia)* section 5;

*health professional*, means —

- (a) in relation to the examination of an injured person in Australia — a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Western Australia)* to practise a health profession (other than as a student); or
  - (b) in relation to the examination of an injured person in another country — a person licensed, registered or otherwise authorised under a law of that country to practise a health profession (other than as a student).
- (2) Where, in accordance with section 29, the Commission has received notice of a claim for damages in relation to the bodily injury of a person (an *injured person*), the Commission may, subject to the regulations, require the injured person from time to time to be examined by a health professional nominated by the Commission.
- (3) The Commission must pay for an examination under subsection (2).
- (4) An injured person may be accompanied at an examination under subsection (2) by a medical adviser but not by a legal adviser.
- (5) If an injured person, without reasonable excuse, refuses to undergo an examination under subsection (2), no action for damages is to be commenced or proceeded with unless the injured person has undergone the examination.
- (6) The costs (if any) allowed by a court to the Commission as the successful defendant, in an action for damages brought against it, may, in the discretion of and upon the certificate of the court, include any expenses incurred by the Commission in the payment of professional fees to a health professional who has conducted an examination under subsection (2).

[Section 30 inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 53.]

**Part 8 — Miscellaneous matters**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 17.]*

[31. Deleted: No. 81 of 1982 s. 19.]

~~[32. Deleted: No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2).]~~

[32A. Deleted: No. 76 of 1996 s. 39.]

**32. Approved forms**

(1) The Commission may approve forms for use under this Act.

(2) The Commission must publish the approved forms on its website.

*[Section 32 inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 18.]*

**33. Regulations**

(1) The Governor may make regulations prescribing all matters and things that by this Act are contemplated, required or permitted to be prescribed, or that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, or are convenient for carrying out and for facilitating the operation of the provisions and purposes of this Act.

(2) In regulations made under subsection (1) penalties, recoverable summarily and not exceeding \$80, may be prescribed for the breach of any regulation.

(3) For the purposes of proceedings making a claim for damages, in respect of the death of or bodily injury to a person directly caused by, or by the driving of, a motor vehicle against the owner or driver of the vehicle or against the Commission, which proceedings have been entered for trial, a medical report the substance of which a party intends to adduce in evidence, at some stage of the proceedings, is not a document that may be withheld on the ground of privilege by that party, but the time for the production of such a report shall be subject to rules of court applicable to such proceedings.

*[Section 33 inserted: No. 95 of 1966 s. 20; amended: No. 37 of 1967 s. 7; No. 44 of 1971 s. 6; No. 42 of 1972 s. 9; No. 111 of 1976 s. 13; No. 51 of 1986 s. 46(2); No. 107 of 1987 s. 14.]*

[33A. Deleted: No. 42 of 1972 s. 10.]

**34. Transitional provision for *Motor Vehicle (Catastrophic Injuries) Act 2016***

(1) In this section —

**commencement day** means the day on which the *Motor Vehicle (Catastrophic Injuries) Act 2016* sections 48 and 51 come into operation;

**issued** means granted or renewed;

**relevant day** means the day on which the *Motor Vehicle (Catastrophic Injuries) Act 2016* section 5 comes into operation;

**repealed provision** means section 4(8) as enacted before the commencement day.

(2) If a vehicle licence is issued on or after the commencement day for a period beginning before the relevant day, the repealed provision applies in relation to the issue of the vehicle licence and section 4(8) to (8B) do not apply.

(3) This subsection applies if —

(a) a vehicle licence that expired before the commencement day has not been renewed before the commencement day; or

(b) a vehicle licence expires on or after the commencement day but before the relevant day; or

(c) the period for which a vehicle licence was issued began before the relevant day and the vehicle licence expires on or after the relevant day.

(4) If subsection (3) applies —

(a) section 21(3) does not apply and, in section 21(2), the reference to the policy related to the vehicle licence is to be taken to be a reference to the policy of insurance incorporated in the vehicle licence as required by the repealed provision; and

(b) in section 21(2) the reference to section 4(8A)(b) is to be taken to be a reference to paragraph (b) of the repealed provision.

*[Section 34 inserted: No. 8 of 2016 s. 54.]*

**s. 35**

---

**35. Transitional provision for *Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Act 2023***

(1) In this section —

*alternative person*, in relation to the supervising principal of a law practice, has the meaning given in section 25M(1);

*Amending Act* means the *Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Act 2023*;

*claim* has the meaning given in section 25A(1);

*commencement day* means the day on which the Amending Act section 3 comes into operation;

*finalised*, in relation to a claim, means finalised by way of —

(a) execution (whether before or after an action is commenced) of a deed of settlement in relation to the claim (whether the deed is called a discharge, release or another name); or

(b) discontinuance or dismissal of, or judgment in, an action in relation to the claim.

(2) Subsection (3) applies if —

(a) a law practice is retained by a potential claimant or claimant before the commencement day to act in relation to the potential claimant's or claimant's claim; and

(b) immediately before commencement day, the claim has not been finalised.

(3) Despite section 25I(1)(b), a compliance certificate for the claim required to be given under section 25J(2), 25K(2) or 25L(2) must state the matters mentioned in section 25I(2) and (3) only in relation to conduct on and after commencement day.

(4) Part 7 (as amended by the Amending Act) and Part 8 apply in relation to a claim only if a notice of the claim is given, or purportedly given, under section 29(1)(a) in relation to the claim on or after commencement day.

(5) Schedule 1 (as amended by the Amending Act) applies only in relation to a policy of insurance issued on or after commencement day.

*[Section 35 inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 19.]*

---

**Schedule 1 — Form of insurance policy**

*[Heading inserted: Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 cl. 20(1).]*

**~~Schedule — Form of insurance policy~~**

[s. 6]

~~*[Heading inserted: No. 19 of 2010 s. 23.]*~~

**INSURANCE POLICY**

issued under the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943*

The INSURANCE COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, subject to the warranties and conditions contained in this Policy and to the provisions of the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943*, in this Policy referred to as *the Act*, agrees to insure the owner of the motor vehicle described in the Traffic Licence issued herewith and any other person who drives that motor vehicle, whether with or without the consent of the owner, in respect of all liability for negligence which may be incurred by the owner or other person in respect of the death of or bodily injury to any person directly caused by, or by the driving of, that motor vehicle in any part of the Commonwealth during the period from the date of the issue of this Policy to the date of expiry of the said Traffic Licence.

**WARRANTIES**

The owner warrants that the vehicle will not be —

- (a) used for any other purpose than that stated by the owner in the owner's ~~his~~ application for this Policy;
- (b) driven in an unsafe or damaged condition;
- (c) driven by or in charge of the owner or any other person who is —
  - (i) unlicensed to drive; or
  - (ii) under the influence of intoxicating liquor; or
  - (iii) impaired by drugs.
- ~~(c) driven by or in charge of himself or any other person who is unlicensed to drive or who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor.~~

It shall be a defence to any action in respect of the warranty contained in subclause (c) if the owner proves that the vehicle was so driven or in charge of such other person without the owner's knowledge ~~his knowledge~~ or consent.

**CONDITIONS**

1. The owner and any other person claiming indemnity under this Policy shall comply with the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act.

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

**Schedule 1** Form of insurance policy

---

2. Sections 7(5) and 15 of the Act are deemed to be incorporated in this insurance.
3. The Commission is entitled to all rights remedies and benefits which may accrue to it by virtue of the Act.
4. This contract of insurance is subject to the provisions of the Act.

*[Schedule inserted: No. 107 of 1987 s. 15; amended: No. 45 of 1996 s. 38; No. 19 of 2010 s. 23; [Insurance Legislation Amendment \(Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting\) Bill 2023 cl. 20\(2\).](#)]*

---

---

## Notes

This is a compilation of the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943* and includes amendments made by other written laws. For provisions that have come into operation, and for information about any reprints, see the compilation table. For provisions that have not yet come into operation see the uncommenced provisions table.

### Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943</i>	32 of 1943 (7 Geo. VI No. 27)	12 Nov 1943	1 Jul 1944 (see s. 1 and <i>Gazette</i> 12 May 1944 p. 375)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1944</i>	40 of 1944 (8 and 9 Geo. VI No. 40)	11 Jan 1945	11 Jan 1945
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1945</i>	7 of 1945 (9 Geo. VI No. 7)	27 Nov 1945	27 Nov 1945
<b>Reprint of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 not in a Volume</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1948</i>	31 of 1948 (12 Geo. VI No. 31)	9 Dec 1948	Pt. I: 17 Dec 1948 (see s. 2(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 17 Dec 1948 p. 2966); Pt. II: 27 May 1949 (see s. 2(3) and <i>Gazette</i> 27 May 1949 p. 1155)
<b>Reprint of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 approved 3 Apr 1950 in Volume 3 of Reprinted Acts</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1951</i>	40 of 1951 (15 and 16 Geo. VI No. 40)	20 Dec 1951	20 Dec 1951
<b>Reprint of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 approved 23 Aug 1954 (not in a Volume)</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1954</i>	36 of 1954 (3 Eliz. II No. 36)	3 Dec 1954	3 Dec 1954
<b>Reprint of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 approved 12 Jun 1957 in Volume 11 of Reprinted Acts</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1957</i>	77 of 1957 (6 Eliz. II No. 77)	16 Dec 1957	1 Feb 1958 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Jan 1958 p. 168)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act and Traffic Act Amendment Act 1959</i>	18 of 1959 (8 Eliz. II No. 18)	8 Oct 1959	8 Oct 1959
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1959</i>	25 of 1959 (8 Eliz. II No. 25)	15 Oct 1959	4 Dec 1959 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 4 Dec 1959 p. 2975)

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

Notes                      Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1960</i>	31 of 1960 (9 Eliz. II No. 31)	21 Oct 1960	21 Oct 1960
<b>Reprint of the <i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943</i> approved 2 Mar 1961 (not in a Volume)</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1961</i>	70 of 1961 (10 Eliz. II No. 70)	28 Nov 1961	28 Nov 1961
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1962</i>	57 of 1962 (11 Eliz. II No. 57)	30 Nov 1962	30 Nov 1962
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1962</i>	72 of 1962 (11 Eliz. II No. 72)	30 Nov 1962	30 Nov 1962
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1963</i>	71 of 1963 (12 Eliz. II No. 71)	17 Dec 1963	17 Dec 1963
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1964</i>	65 of 1964 (13 Eliz. II No. 65)	4 Dec 1964	4 Dec 1964
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1966</i>	95 of 1966	12 Dec 1966	s. 1, 2, 6-9, 19, 21: 1 Jul 1967 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 5 May 1967 p. 1119); s. 3-5, 10-18 and 20: 4 Dec 1967 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 24 Nov 1967 p. 3195)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1967</i>	37 of 1967	21 Nov 1967	4 Dec 1967 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 24 Nov 1967 p. 3195)
<b>Reprint of the <i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943</i> approved 14 Feb 1968 in Volume 21 of Reprinted Acts</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1969</i>	21 of 1969	7 May 1969	7 May 1969
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1970</i>	19 of 1970	8 May 1970	8 May 1970
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1971</i>	44 of 1971	10 Dec 1971	10 Dec 1971
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1972</i>	42 of 1972	16 Jun 1972	13 Jul 1972 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 30 Jun 1972 p. 2098)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1973</i>	45 of 1973	6 Nov 1973	21 Dec 1973 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 21 Dec 1973 p. 4662)
<b>Reprint of the <i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943</i> approved 3 May 1974</b> (includes amendments listed above)			



**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

Compilation table

**Notes**

<b>Short title</b>	<b>Number and year</b>	<b>Assent</b>	<b>Commencement</b>
<i>Acts Amendment (Road Traffic) Act 1974 Pt. V</i>	58 of 1974	3 Dec 1974	29 Aug 1975 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 29 Aug 1975 p. 3085)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act 1975</i>	7 of 1975	9 May 1975	9 May 1975
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1975</i>	55 of 1975	15 Oct 1975	15 Oct 1975
<i>Acts Amendment (Expert Evidence) Act 1976 Pt. VI</i>	111 of 1976	25 Nov 1976	25 Nov 1976
<b>Reprint of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 authorised 12 Jan 1981</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Acts Amendment (Traffic Board) Act 1981 Pt. II</i>	106 of 1981	4 Dec 1981	2 Feb 1982 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 2 Feb 1982 p. 393)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1982</i>	81 of 1982	11 Nov 1982	25 Feb 1983 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 25 Feb 1983 p. 640)
<i>Acts Amendment (Financial Administration and Audit) Act 1985 s. 3</i>	98 of 1985	4 Dec 1985	1 Jul 1986 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 30 Jun 1986 p. 2255)
<i>State Government Insurance Commission Act 1986 s. 46(2)</i>	51 of 1986	5 Aug 1986	1 Jan 1987 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 19 Dec 1986 p. 4859)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1986<sup>3</sup></i>	65 of 1986	28 Nov 1986	28 Nov 1986 (see s. 2)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1987</i>	107 of 1987	16 Dec 1987	16 Dec 1987 (see s. 2)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance Surcharge) Repeal Act 1988 Pt. 3<sup>4</sup></i>	8 of 1988	30 Jun 1988	30 Jun 1988 (see s. 2)
<b>Reprint of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 as at 11 Mar 1992</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Financial Administration Legislation Amendment Act 1993 s. 11</i>	6 of 1993	27 Aug 1993	1 Jul 1993 (see s. 2(1))
<i>Acts Amendment (Vehicles on Roads) Act 1994 Pt. 2</i>	13 of 1994	15 Apr 1994	17 May 1994 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 17 May 1994 p. 2065)
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1994</i>	17 of 1994	3 May 1994	3 May 1994 (see s. 2)
<i>Sentencing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1995 Pt. 53</i>	78 of 1995	16 Jan 1996	4 Nov 1996 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 25 Oct 1996 p. 5632)
<i>Local Government (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996 s. 4</i>	14 of 1996	28 Jun 1996	1 Jul 1996 (see s. 2)

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**

Notes                      Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Acts Amendment (ICWA) Act 1996 s. 38</i>	45 of 1996	25 Oct 1996	1 Oct 1997 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 23 Sep 1997 p. 5357)
<i>Road Traffic Amendment Act 1996 Pt. 3 Div. 5</i>	76 of 1996	14 Nov 1996	1 Feb 1997 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Jan 1997 p. 613)
<b>Reprint of the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 as at 20 Nov 1998</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Machinery of Government (Planning and Infrastructure) Amendment Act 2002 Pt. 4<sup>5</sup></i>	7 of 2002	19 Jun 2002	1 Jul 2002 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 28 Jun 2002 p. 3037)
<i>Acts Amendment (Equality of Status) Act 2003 s. 122</i>	28 of 2003	22 May 2003	1 Jul 2003 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 30 Jun 2003 p. 2579)
<i>Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 s. 53</i>	65 of 2003	4 Dec 2003	1 Jan 2004 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 30 Dec 2003 p. 5722)
<i>Workers' Compensation Reform Act 2004 s. 174</i>	42 of 2004	9 Nov 2004	4 Jan 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7131)
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 s. 141</i>	59 of 2004	23 Nov 2004	1 May 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7128)
<i>Criminal Procedure and Appeals (Consequential and Other Provisions) Act 2004 s. 80</i>	84 of 2004	16 Dec 2004	2 May 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7129 (correction in <i>Gazette</i> 7 Jan 2005 p. 53))
<b>Reprint 11: The Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 as at 2 Dec 2005</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 2006</i>	15 of 2006	17 May 2006	Act other than s. 5: 17 May 2006 (see s. 2(1)); s. 5: 1 Jul 2006 (see s. 2(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 16 Jun 2006 p. 2109)
<i>Financial Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2006 s. 4</i>	77 of 2006	21 Dec 2006	1 Feb 2007 (see s. 2(1) and <i>Gazette</i> 19 Jan 2007 p. 137)
<i>Duties Legislation Amendment Act 2008 Sch. 1 cl. 23</i>	12 of 2008	14 Apr 2008	1 Jul 2008 (see s. 2(d))
<i>Legal Profession Act 2008 s. 682</i>	21 of 2008	27 May 2008	1 Mar 2009 (see s. 2(b) and <i>Gazette</i> 27 Feb 2009 p. 511)
<b>Reprint 12: The Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943 as at 24 Apr 2009</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Standardisation of Formatting Act 2010 s. 23 and 51</i>	19 of 2010	28 Jun 2010	11 Sep 2010 (see s. 2(b) and <i>Gazette</i> 10 Sep 2010 p. 4341)
<i>Road Traffic Legislation Amendment Act 2012 Pt. 4 Div. 34</i>	8 of 2012	21 May 2012	27 Apr 2015 (see s. 2(d) and <i>Gazette</i> 17 Apr 2015 p. 1371)

**Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943**  
Uncommenced provisions table **Notes**

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Motor Vehicle (Catastrophic Injuries) Act 2016 Pt. 7 Div. 3</i>	8 of 2016	14 Apr 2016	14 May 2016 (see s. 2(b) and <i>Gazette</i> 13 May 2016 p. 1421)
<i>Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2022 s. 424</i>	9 of 2022	14 Apr 2022	1 Jul 2022 (see s. 2(c) and SL 2022/113 cl. 2)
<a href="#"><u>Insurance Legislation Amendment (Motor Vehicle Claims Harvesting) Bill 2023 Pt. 2</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Current Bill No. 138-1</u></a>		

### Uncommenced provisions table

To view the text of the uncommenced provisions see *Acts as passed* on the WA Legislation website.

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Workers Compensation and Injury Management Act 2023 Pt. 15 Div. 3 Subdiv. 12</i>	21 of 2023	24 Oct 2023	To be proclaimed (see s. 2(d))

### Other notes

- <sup>1</sup> For the purposes of s. 3C and 3D, the Amounts A, B, C and D for the financial years beginning after 30 June 1994 up to the date of this compilation are as set out in this Table.

Financial year beginning	Amount A	Amount B	Amount C	Amount D	Gazette
1 July 1994	\$201 000	\$10 000	\$30 000	\$5 000	24 Jun 1994 p. 2944
1 July 1995	\$204 000	\$10 000	\$30 500	\$5 000	9 Jun 1995 p. 2285
1 July 1996	\$207 000	\$10 000	\$31 000	\$5 000	7 Jun 1996 p. 2415
1 July 1997	\$209 000	\$10 000	\$31 500	\$5 000	6 Jun 1997 p. 2645
1 July 1998	\$212 000	\$10 000	\$32 000	\$5 000	23 Jun 1998 p. 3339
1 July 1999	\$219 000	\$10 500	\$33 000	\$5 000	25 Jun 1999 p. 2744
1 July 2000	\$225 000	\$11 000	\$34 000	\$5 000	19 May 2000 p. 2441
1 July 2001	\$232 000	\$11 500	\$35 000	\$5 000	22 Jun 2001 p. 3029
1 July 2002	\$240 000	\$12 000	\$36 500	\$5 000	28 May 2002 p. 2651

## Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943

### Notes Other notes

---

Financial year beginning	Amount A	Amount B	Amount C	Amount D	Gazette
1 July 2003	\$249 000	\$12 500	\$38 000	\$5 000	23 May 2003 p. 1830
1 July 2004	\$257 000	\$13 000	\$39 500	\$5 000	14 May 2004 p. 1459
1 July 2005	\$268 000	\$13 500	\$41 000	\$5 000	22 Apr 2005 p. 1349
1 July 2006	\$279 000	\$14 000	\$42 500	\$5 000	28 Apr 2006 p. 1670
1 July 2007	\$292 000	\$14 500	\$44 500	\$5 000	3 Apr 2007 p. 1512
1 July 2008	\$309 000	\$15 500	\$47 000	\$5 500	22 Apr 2008 p. 1546
1 July 2009	\$327 000	\$16 500	\$49 500	\$6 000	12 May 2009 p. 1542
1 July 2010	\$337 000	\$17 000	\$51 000	\$6 000	23 Apr 2010 p. 1529

<sup>2</sup> This provision was renumbered in the 1950 Reprint.

<sup>3</sup> The *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Amendment Act 1986* s. 4 reads as follows:

“

#### **4. Validity of existing contracts**

A contract entered into before the coming into operation of this Act —

- (a) is as valid and effectual as it would be;
- (b) shall be deemed to have always been as valid and effectual as it would have been,

if this Act had come into operation on 1 July 1944.

”.

<sup>4</sup> The *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance Surcharge) Repeal Act 1988* s. 9 is a savings provision that is of no further effect.

<sup>5</sup> The *Machinery of Government (Planning and Infrastructure) Amendment Act 2002* s. 67-69 read as follows:

“

#### **67. Agreements under former *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966* section 15C**

- (1) To the extent that, immediately before the commencement of this Act, an agreement under the former section 15C made provision about the performance of functions of the former Director General under a relevant Act, the agreement continues, when this Act comes into operation, as an agreement under the new provision of the relevant Act.
- (2) To the extent that the agreement continues under subsection (1), it applies as if —
  - (a) instead of being made by the Minister referred to in the former section 15C, the agreement had been made by the

---

Director General referred to in the new provision of the relevant Act; and

- (b) instead of providing for the performance of functions of the former Director General, the agreement made similar provision for the performance of the corresponding functions of the Director General referred to in the new provision of the relevant Act.

- (3) In this section —

**former Director General** means the Director General of Transport under the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966* section 8 as in force before it was repealed by this Act;

**former section 15C** means the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966* section 15C as in force before it was repealed by this Act;

**new provision** means —

- (a) the *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978* section 4B;
- (b) the *Motor Vehicle Drivers Instructors Act 1963* section 4A;
- (c) the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943* section 3QA; or
- (d) the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 6B;

**relevant Act** means —

- (a) the *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978*;
- (b) the *Motor Vehicle Drivers Instructors Act 1963*;
- (c) the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943*; or
- (d) the *Road Traffic Act 1974*.

**68. Delegations under former *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966* section 18**

- (1) To the extent that, immediately before the commencement of this Act, a delegation under the former section 18 applied to the performance of functions or powers of the former Director General under a relevant Act, the delegation continues, when this Act comes into operation, as a delegation under the new provision of the relevant Act.
- (2) To the extent that the delegation continues under subsection (1), it applies as if —
- (a) instead of being made by the former Director General, the delegation had been made by the Director General referred to in the new provision of the relevant Act;
- (b) instead of delegating the performance of functions of the former Director General, the performance of the corresponding functions of the Director General referred to in the new provision of the relevant Act were delegated; and
- (c) any Ministerial approval that would have been required in order for the delegation to be made under the new provision of the relevant Act had been given.

## Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943

Notes

Other notes

---

- (3) In this section —
- former Director General** means the Director General of Transport under the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966* section 8 as in force before it was repealed by this Act;
- former section 18** means the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966* section 18 as in force before it was amended by this Act;
- new provision** means —
- (a) the *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978* section 4A;
  - (b) the *Motor Vehicle Drivers Instructors Act 1963* section 4;
  - (c) the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943* section 3QB;
  - (d) the *Rail Safety Act 1998* section 57A;
  - (e) the *Road Traffic Act 1974* section 6A; or
  - (f) the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966* section 18;
- relevant Act** means —
- (a) the *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978*;
  - (b) the *Motor Vehicle Drivers Instructors Act 1963*;
  - (c) the *Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943*;
  - (d) the *Rail Safety Act 1998*;
  - (e) the *Road Traffic Act 1974*; or
  - (f) the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966*.

### 69. Regulations about transitional matters

- (1) If there is no sufficient provision in this Act for dealing with a transitional matter, regulations under an Act amended by this Act may include any provision that is required, or is necessary or convenient, for dealing with the transitional matter.
- (2) In subsection (1) —  
**transitional matter** means a matter that needs to be dealt with for the purpose of effecting the transition from the provisions of the Acts amended by this Act as in force before this Act comes into operation to the provisions of those Acts as in force after this Act comes into operation.
- (3) Regulations including a provision described in subsection (1) may be expressed to have effect before the day on which they are published in the *Gazette*.
- (4) To the extent that a regulation including a provision described in subsection (1) may have effect before the day of its publication in the *Gazette*, it does not —
  - (a) affect in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the State or an agency of the State), the rights of that person existing before the day of its publication; or
  - (b) impose liabilities on any person (other than the State or an agency of the State) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the day of its publication.