Disallowable instrument DI2018-70

made under the

Road Transport (General) Act 1999, section 38 (1) (Infringement notices – guidelines for withdrawal)

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Road Transport (General) Withdrawal of Infringement Notices Guidelines 2018 (No 1)*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on 30 April 2018.

3 Issuing of guidelines

- (1) I issue the guidelines in Schedule 1 for the withdrawal of infringement notices served under the road transport legislation.
- (2) The guidelines in Schedule 1 set out the criteria for the withdrawal of an infringement notice to which the guidelines apply under clause 4 of this instrument.

4 Application of guidelines

A guideline contained in column 3 of the table in Schedule 1 applies to an infringement notice offence mentioned in column 2 of the table, subject to any limitations or conditions mentioned in column 4 of the table.

Note: under section 38 (2) of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, the administering authority for an infringement notice offence must comply with the guidelines.

5 Definitions

mobility parking scheme authority — see the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2017*, dictionary

parking permit — see the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2017*, dictionary

parking ticket — see the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2017*, dictionary

6 Repeal

DI 2012-246 is repealed.

Shane Rattenbury Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety 26 April 2018

Part 1: Circumstances that apply to all infringement notices issued under the road transport legislation

Item	Offences to which circumstance applies	Circumstance	Comments, exceptions or other limitations
1.1	All infringement notice offences under the road transport legislation	The infringement notice has been issued incorrectly, including where the infringement notice contains an error of the following type: • where information concerning the vehicle is incorrect; • where the information concerning the driver, responsible person for the vehicle or accredited operator (in the case of public vehicles) is incorrect; or • the description of the alleged offence is incorrect, an incorrect offence type has been used or there is some other technical error in describing the offence.	The notice should be withdrawn, either on application by the person on whom it was served or at the motion of the administering authority. After withdrawing the infringement notice, the administering authority may issue a new infringement notice for the offence with amended details, if the time for issuing an infringement notice has not expired.

1.2	All	Administrative or	The administering
1.2	infringement	technical reasons	authority may
	notice offences	outside the control of	withdraw the
	under the road	the applicant for	infringement notice
	transport	withdrawal, including	only if satisfied on
	legislation	but not limited to:	reasonable grounds
	Togistation	• the infringement	that the administrative
		notice relied on	or technical grounds
		incorrect	exist which either
		information	wholly or materially
		recorded in a	contributed to the
		database	circumstance in which
		maintained by	the applicant was
		the road	incorrectly issued with
		transport	an infringement
		authority, and	notice.
		the incorrect	notice.
		information was	
		not supplied by	
		or on behalf of	
		the applicant for	
		the withdrawal	
		(not covered by	
		a circumstance	
		mentioned in	
		item 1.1);	
		• a permit,	
		licence,	
		authority or	
		other document	
		issued or granted	
		by the road	
		transport	
		authority	
		contained an	
		error that did not	
		arise from	
		information	
		supplied by, or	
		actions done by,	
		the applicant for	
		withdrawal or a	
		person acting on	
		the applicant's	
		behalf,	
		contributed to	
		continuited to	

the circumstance
in which the
applicant was
incorrectly
issued with an
infringement
notice;
• a machine,
device,
instrument, sign,
signal or other
thing (whether
used or installed
by, or under
authority from,
the road
transport
authority or the
road transport
legislation) was
missing,
defective or
malfunctioning,
and the absence,
defect or
malfunction
contributed to
the circumstance
in which the
applicant was
incorrectly
issued with an
infringement
notice;
delay or inaction
by the road
transport
authority
materially
contributed to
the
circumstances in
which the
infringement
notice was
issued, and the

1.3	All	delay or inaction was not the result of information provided, or actions undertaken, by or on behalf of the applicant for withdrawal. Emergency medical situation or similar	In determining whether the
	infringement notice offences under the road transport legislation	• the applicant for withdrawal has completed a statutory declaration detailing the emergency situation or similar event; and/or • the emergency medical situation or event can be confirmed by a registered health practitioner, hospital records, police report or similar report.	infringement notice should be withdrawn on the basis of an emergency medical situation or similar event, the administering authority may have regard to the alleged offender's access to alternative transport or parking options, the actual risks posed to other road users and any other relevant circumstances. If the administering authority is satisfied on reasonable grounds that an emergency situation or similar event existed that justified or excused the alleged conduct of the applicant in all the circumstances, the infringement notice may be withdrawn.
1.4	Infringement notice offences	Applicant's previous good behaviour, having	In determining whether to withdraw
	under the road transport	regard to: • whether the	an infringement notice on the basis of the
	legislation,	applicant was	applicant's previous

	other than offences relating to: (1) parking contrary to, or without a mobility parking scheme authority; (2) stopping in or near an intersection, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing; (3) stopping contrary to a "No Stopping" sign.	issued any relevant infringement notices under the road transport legislation (or a corresponding law of another jurisdiction); or • whether the applicant was convicted (including where an offence has been taken into account under section 57 of the Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005) or found guilty of any other relevant offences under the road transport legislation, or any offence mentioned in section 29 of the Crimes Act 1900, in the 5 year period before the commission of the infringement notice offence to which the with drawal	good behaviour, the administering authority must consider the following matters in addition to the applicant's previous good behaviour: • the circumstances of the alleged offence, including the level of risk posed by the applicant's behaviour to other road users; • the seriousness of the alleged offence; • the extent to which the applicant was aware, or ought reasonably to have been aware, that the conduct constituting the offence was contrary to law.
		the withdrawal application refers.	
1.5	All infringement notice offences under the road transport legislation	Person in respect of whom notice was issued is deceased or has moved overseas permanently	Provision of appropriate evidence will be required to satisfy the administering authority. Appropriate evidence:

			 for a death — includes a death certificate, fact of death notification or funeral notice; moved overseas — includes a statutory declaration.
1.6	All infringement notice offences under the road transport legislation	There is insufficient evidence to establish the commission of the offence and/or the involvement of the applicant in the offence	Where the administering authority considers that there is insufficient evidence, an infringement notice should be withdrawn either on application by person on whom notice was served or at the motion of the administering authority.
1.7	All infringement notice offences under the road transport legislation	Evidence is available that indicates another defence or exemption applies to the person on whom the infringement notice was served.	Where the administering authority forms the view that evidence is available that meets or would meet the applicable evidentiary standard to establish that another defence or exemption applies, the infringement notice should be withdrawn.
1.8	All infringement notice offences under the road transport legislation	Section 53 (5) applies because the person has disputed liability and the administering authority has not laid an information for the offence within 60 days.	The administering authority should withdraw the infringement notice.

Part 2 Additional circumstances that apply to offences involving the parking of a motor vehicle or trailer

Item	Offences to	Circumstance	Comments,
	which		exceptions,
	circumstance		modifications or
2.1	applies	T1 1: 4 C	other limitations
2.1	Any offences	The applicant for	The administering
	relating to	withdrawal held a valid	authority may
	parking permits	parking permit or	withdraw the infringement if:
	and parking tickets under the	parking ticket but the parking permit or	
	Road Transport	parking permit of	• the applicant
	(Safety and	properly displayed	provides a
	Traffic	property displayed	statutory declaration
	Management)		detailing the
	Regulation 2017		type of parking
	and the <i>Road</i>		permit or
	Transport (Road		parking ticket
	Rules)		that was held,
	Regulation		and the steps
	2017.		the person
			took to display
			it correctly;
			and
			the parking
			permit or
			parking ticket
			can be
			provided to the
			administering
			authority; and
			• the
			administering
			authority is
			satisfied that
			the person
			took
			reasonable
			steps to
			display the
			parking
			permit or
			parking ticket
			correctly.

2.2	All parking and	The offence occurred	The administering
	stopping	because the vehicle had	authority may
	offences under	broken down or	withdraw an
	the road	otherwise become	infringement if the
	transport	immobilised.	applicant:
	legislation		• provides a
			statutory
			declaration
			explaining the
			circumstances
			of the vehicle
			breakdown or
			immobilisation;
			and
			 provides other
			evidence, such
			as a receipt or
			statement, from
			a roadside
			assistance
			service, towing
			service or
			similar body to
			confirm that
			the vehicle was
			broken down
			or immobilised
			at the relevant
			time in that
			location.