Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

A2001-62

Republication No 35
Effective: 24 May 2018

Republication date: 24 May 2018

Last amendment made by A2018-19
About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 24 May 2018. It also includes any commencement, amendment, repeal or expiry affecting this republished law to 24 May 2018.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel’s Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced, the symbol [U] appears immediately before the provision heading. Any uncommenced amendments that affect this republished law are accessible on the ACT legislation register (www.legislation.act.gov.au). For more information, see the home page for this law on the register.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol [M] appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see the *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

At the republication date, the value of a penalty unit for an offence against this law is $150 for an individual and $750 for a corporation (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 133).

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Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

An Act to regulate public transport services, and for other purposes
Part 1
Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001.

Note 1 This Act is part of the road transport legislation. See the Road Transport (General) Act 1999 for various provisions about the administration and enforcement of the road transport legislation generally.

Note 2 Other road transport legislation includes the following:

• Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977
• Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1999
• Road Transport (General) Act 1999
• Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999
• Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Act 2008
• Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999.

Note 3 Other laws dealing with road transport include the Dangerous Goods (Road Transport) Act 2009 and the Heavy Vehicle National Law (ACT).

Note 4 A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

2 Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are to—

(a) provide for the accreditation of the operators of public passenger services and transport booking services that operate in or partly in the ACT; and

(b) provide for the licensing of vehicles used as taxis, rideshare vehicles and hire cars in or partly in the ACT; and

(c) provide for an innovative, competitive and reliable public passenger services industry; and

(d) provide a legislative framework that is adaptable to changes in technology and business models; and
(e) encourage public passenger services that meet the reasonable expectations of the community for safe, responsive, reliable and efficient public passenger services.

3 Dictionary
The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this Act, and includes references (signpost definitions) to other terms defined elsewhere in this Act or in the road transport legislation.

For example, the signpost definition 'bus service'—see section 11’ means that the term ‘bus service’ is defined in section 11 of this Act.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire Act unless the definition, or another provision of the Act, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

4 Notes
A note included in this Act is explanatory and is not part of this Act.

Note See the Legislation Act, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

4A Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc
Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

Note 1 Criminal Code
The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to the following offences against this Act (see Code, pt 2.1):

- s 27B (Entitlement to operate light rail service)
- s 32 (Transport booking service must be accredited)
- s 33 (Transport booking service must comply with accreditation conditions)
- s 34 (Pretend to be accredited transport booking service)
- s 36A (Pretend to be affiliated driver)
- s 36D (Pretend to be affiliated operator)
Part 1

Preliminary

Section 4A

- s 36E (Taxi driver or taxi service operator must be affiliated with transport booking service)
- s 36F (Rideshare driver must be affiliated with transport booking service)
- s 36G (Transport booking service—responsibilities)
- s 60E (Rideshare driver must be accredited)
- s 60F (Pretend to be accredited rideshare driver)
- s 60G (Rideshare driver must not use unlicensed rideshare vehicle)
- s 60L (Pretend vehicle is licensed rideshare vehicle)
- s 60M (Licensed rideshare vehicle not to be used by unlicensed or unaccredited driver)
- s 60N (Licensed rideshare vehicle not to be used unless insured)
- s 64 (Use of vehicles as hire cars)
- s 65 (Pretending vehicles are licensed hire cars)
- s 74 (Unaccredited operators not to operate hire car services)
- s 75 (Pretending to be an accredited hire car service operator)
- s 85 (Use of vehicles for demand responsive services)
- s 86 (Pretending vehicle is demand responsive service vehicle)
- s 91 (Operating demand responsive service without entitlement)
- s 92 (Pretending to be entitled to operate demand responsive service)
- s 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory)
- s 112 (Police officer or authorised person may require evidence of public passenger vehicle insurance)
- a provision of pt 9 (Enforcement)
- s 125 (Unauthorised public passenger services).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg conduct, intention, recklessness and strict liability).

Note 2  Penalty units

The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.
5 **Functions of road transport authority**

The functions of the road transport authority under this Act are—

(a) to administer the accreditation schemes established under this Act for the accreditation of—

(i) transport booking services; and

(ii) operators of public passenger services; and

(b) to administer the licensing schemes established under this Act for the licensing of taxis, rideshare vehicles and hire cars; and

(c) to administer demand responsive service authorisations given under this Act; and

(d) to keep registers of accreditations given, and licences issued, under this Act; and

(e) to keep a register of demand responsive service authorisations given under this Act; and

(f) to provide information about accredited and licensed people, and authorised demand responsive service operators, in accordance with this Act and other laws in force in the ACT; and

(g) to exercise any other functions given to the authority under this Act.

6 **Registers under this Act**

(1) A register under this Act may include information given to the road transport authority or the Minister under this Act and any other information the authority considers appropriate.

Note 1 Section 5 (d) and (e) requires registers for the following to be kept:

- accredited bus service operators
- accredited demand responsive service operators
- accredited hire car service operators
• accredited rideshare drivers
• accredited taxi service operators
• accredited transport booking services
• demand responsive service authorisations
• hire car licences
• restricted hire car licences
• restricted taxi licences
• rideshare vehicle licences
• taxi licences.

Other registers may be required under the Act.

Note 2  A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

(2)  A register may be kept in the form of, or as part of, 1 or more computer databases or in any other form the road transport authority considers appropriate.

(3)  The road transport authority may correct any mistake, error or omission in a register subject to the requirements (if any) prescribed by regulation.

(4)  This section does not limit the functions of the road transport authority in relation to a register.

7  Security and disclosure of information in registers

The road transport authority must ensure that information in a register under this Act is kept securely and disclosed only in accordance with this Act or another law in force in the ACT.

Note 1  The Territory privacy principles apply to the road transport authority (see Information Privacy Act 2014, sch 1).

Note 2  Access to the register may be sought under the Freedom of Information Act 2016.
8 Competition and Consumer Act authorisation

For the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cwlth) and the Competition Code of the Australian Capital Territory, the following are authorised by this Act:

(a) everything done under this Act;

(b) all service contracts made under this Act;

(c) everything done under a service contract, or a provision of a service contract, authorised by this Act.

Note 1 For the Competition Code of the Australian Capital Territory, see the Competition Policy Reform Act 1996, s 5 and s 10.

Note 2 A reference to an Act includes a reference to statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including regulations (see Legislation Act, s 104).

9 Combinations of accreditations, authorisations and licences

This Act does not prevent a person from holding any combination of accreditations, authorisations and licences under this Act.

10 What is a public passenger service?

A public passenger service is a service for the transport of passengers for a fare or other consideration by public passenger vehicles along a road or road related area.
Part 2 Bus services
Division 2.1 Basic concepts

10A Meaning of bus and public bus

In this Act:

bus—

(a) means a motor vehicle built mainly to carry people that seats over 9 adults (including the driver); but

(b) does not include—

(i) a limousine; or

(ii) a light rail vehicle.

public bus means a bus used to provide a bus service.

11 Meaning of bus service

A bus service is a public passenger service (other than a demand responsive service) operated using buses.

12 What is a regular route service?

A bus service is a regular route service if it is conducted according to regular routes and timetables, but does not include—

(a) a bus service designed mainly to transport tourists; or

(b) a long-distance service.

13 What is a tour and charter service?

A bus service is a tour and charter service if the bus service is not a regular route service or a long-distance service.
14 What is a long-distance service?

A bus service is a long-distance service if—

(a) it is conducted according to regular routes and timetables; and

(b) each passenger travels at least 40km.

Division 2.2 Accreditation of bus service operators

15 Bus operators—purposes of accreditation

The purpose of accreditation under the regulations to operate a bus service is to ensure that—

(a) the accredited person has the financial capacity to meet the service standards for the service; and

(b) the accredited person, and each person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, are suitable people to operate the service; and

(c) the accredited person, and each person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, have demonstrated the capacity to comply with the relevant regulations and, in particular, the regulations about—

(i) the safety of passengers and the public; and

(ii) the maintenance of public buses.

16 Regulations about accreditation system

(1) A regulation may provide a system for the accreditation of operators of bus services, including, for example—

(a) the kinds of accreditations; and

(b) the bus services that a person who holds a kind of accreditation is entitled to operate; and
(c) the conditions of accreditations; and

(d) matters relating to the giving, refusal or surrender of accreditations; and

(e) the action that may be taken in relation to accreditations in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including—

(i) the suspension or cancellation of an accreditation; and

(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, an accreditation; and

(iii) an order that an accredited person pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

   (A) for an individual—$5 000; or

   (B) for a corporation—$25 000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of an accredited person.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(2) A regulation may make provision in relation to the accreditation of people to operate bus services, including, for example—

(a) requirements about the suitability of the applicant and each person who will be concerned with, or take part in, the management of the services; and

(b) capacity to meet service standards; and

(c) financial viability.

(3) For subsection (1) (a), the regulations must provide for the accreditation of people to operate the following kinds of bus services:

(a) regular route services;

(b) tour and charter services.
(4) However, this section does not require the regulations to provide an accreditation system for all kinds of bus services.

Division 2.3 Service contracts for regular route services

17 Service contracts—regular route services

(1) The road transport authority may, on behalf of the Territory, enter into a contract (a service contract) for the operation of a regular route service with a person accredited to operate regular route services.

(2) A service contract must state whether the right given under the contract to operate a route is an exclusive right to operate the route or a stated part of the route.

(3) A service contract may make provision in relation to the operation of a regular route service and the administration of the contract, including, for example—

(a) service requirements under the contract; and

(b) the transfer, suspension, cancellation and surrender of the contract; and

(c) the fees (if any) payable under the contract; and

(d) the adjustment of payments and refunds in relation to any contract fees; and

(e) financial or other penalties for breaches of the contract; and

(f) the records (including accounts) to be made and kept, how they are to be made and kept, and their inspection; and

(g) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority about the regular route service and the verification of the information and reports; and

(h) the publication and the collection of fares payable by passengers; and
(i) the sale of tickets and the conditions under which tickets must be sold; and

(j) free or reduced fares for travel; and

(k) the issue and acceptance of free or concession passes.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(4) Subsection (3) does not limit the matters about which a service contract may make provision.

**Division 2.4 Entitlement to operate certain bus services**

**18 Entitlement to operate regular route services**

(1) A person is entitled to operate a regular route service, in or partly in the ACT, if—

(a) the person is accredited under the regulations to operate regular route services; and

(b) the person holds a service contract for the service.

(2) However, the Territory is entitled to operate a regular route service whether or not the Territory—

(a) is accredited under the regulations to operate regular route services; or

(b) holds a service contract for the service.

(3) If the Territory operates a regular route service, part 2 (Bus services) applies in relation to the Territory’s operation of the service as if—

(a) the Territory were accredited to operate the service; and

(b) the Territory held a service contract for the service; and
Entitlement to operate certain bus services

19 Entitlement to operate tour and charter services

(1) A person is entitled to operate a tour and charter service, in or partly in the ACT, if the person is accredited under the regulations to operate tour and charter services.

(2) However, the Territory is entitled to operate a tour and charter service, whether or not the Territory is accredited under the regulations to operate tour and charter services.

(3) If the Territory operates a tour and charter service, part 2 (Bus services) applies in relation to the Territory’s operation of the service as if—

(a) the Territory were accredited to operate the service; and

(b) the Territory held a service contract for the service; and

(c) all necessary changes, and any changes prescribed by regulation, were made.

19A Territory’s entitlement to operate bus services

If the Territory operates a bus service, the territory may operate the service under a name prescribed by regulation.

20 Unaccredited operators not to operate certain bus services

(1) A person must not operate, in or partly in the ACT, a regular route service unless the person is accredited under the regulations to operate regular route services.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
(2) A person must not operate, in or partly in the ACT, a tour and charter service unless the person is accredited under the regulations to operate tour and charter services.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) This section does not apply to the operation of a bus service by the Territory.

21 **Pretending to be an accredited bus service operator**

A person must not pretend to be accredited under the regulations to operate a bus service.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

22 **Operators of regular route services to hold service contracts**

(1) A person must not operate, in or partly in the ACT, a regular route service unless the person holds a service contract for the service.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) However, if a regular route service is discontinued because of a variation or termination of a service contract, the road transport authority may make arrangements with an appropriately accredited person to operate a temporary regular route service to replace the discontinued service even though the person does not hold a service contract for the replacement service.

(3) This section does not apply to the operation of a regular route service by the Territory.
Division 2.5  Regulation of bus services

23  Regular route services—power to determine maximum fares

(1) The Minister may determine maximum fares, and ways of calculating maximum fares, payable by passengers on regular route services.

(2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note  A disallowable instrument must be notified and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

24  Regulations about operation of bus services by accredited people

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of bus services by accredited bus service operators, including, for example—

(a) the conduct of bus services, including, for example—

(i) the safety of passengers (including, for example, by the use of particular kinds of security devices) and the public; and

(ii) the qualifications, training and experience of bus drivers and other people providing services on behalf of accredited bus service operators; and

(iii) maximum driving times and minimum rest times of bus drivers; and

(iv) insurance; and

(v) the issue of tickets; and

(vi) customer complaints and inquiries; and

(b) the preparation and publication of, and compliance with, timetables for regular route services; and
(c) the obligations of drivers of public buses and other people providing services on behalf of accredited bus service operators; and

(d) the requirements that public buses, and their equipment and fittings (internal and external), must comply with; and

(e) the maintenance and cleaning of public buses; and

(f) maintenance, parking and other facilities for public buses; and

(g) the making and keeping of records and their inspection; and

(h) the auditing of records and systems; and

(i) requirements for display of accreditation numbers on advertisements for the service; and

(j) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

25 Regulations about operation of public buses

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of public buses, including, for example—

(a) the regulation or prohibition of the use of public buses on certain roads or road related areas; and

(b) the picking-up and dropping-off of passengers and other matters relating to the transport of passengers; and

(c) the records to be made and kept by, how they are to be made and kept, and their inspection; and
(d) the transport of passengers’ luggage or other goods, and animals; and
(e) the regulation or prohibition of the transport of passengers standing in or on any part of a public bus; and
(f) the maximum speed of public buses; and
(g) the prohibition of anyone from soliciting for passengers or for a hiring; and
(h) the design, equipment and fittings (internal or external) of public buses; and
(i) the sections, terminal points and bus stops on bus routes; and
(j) the regulation or prohibition of notices, signs and advertisements inside or on the outside of public buses.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

26 Regulations about bus drivers
A regulation may make provision in relation to drivers of public buses, including, for example—
(a) the powers, duties and conduct of drivers; and
(b) how drivers must dress.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
27 Regulations about conduct of passengers

A regulation may make provision in relation to the conduct of passengers on public buses, including, for example—

(a) the regulation or prohibition of eating and drinking; and

(b) the authority of public bus drivers, police officers and authorised people to direct people contravening a regulation to leave a bus and to remove them if they fail to leave.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
Part 2A Light rail services

27A Meaning of light rail service and light rail service operator

(1) A light rail service is a public passenger service operated using light rail.

(2) A light rail service operator is a rail transport operator who operates a light rail service.

27B Entitlement to operate light rail service

(1) A person is entitled to operate a light rail service if the person is accredited under the Rail Safety National Law (ACT) as a rail transport operator to operate a light rail service.

Note It is an offence to carry out railway operations without accreditation (see Rail Safety National Law (ACT), s 62).

(2) A person commits an offence if—

(a) the person operates a light rail service; and

(b) the person—

(i) fails to give the road transport authority a copy of the person’s current notice of accreditation within 2 days after receiving the notice; or

Note The current notice of accreditation must also be available for public inspection (see Rail Safety National Law (ACT), s 81).

(ii) if a material particular of the person’s accreditation changes—fails to tell the road transport authority, in writing, about the change in the person’s accreditation within 2 days after the day the change comes into effect; or
(iii) fails to give the road transport authority a copy of any notice of suspension or cancellation given to the person under the Rail Safety National Law (ACT), section 73 or section 74 within 2 days after the day the suspension comes into effect.

Note It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) A person commits an offence if the person—
(a) operates a light rail service; and
(b) fails to give the road transport authority a copy of an application made to the Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator to vary—
(i) the person’s accreditation under the Rail Safety National Law (ACT), section 68; or
(ii) a condition or restriction of the person’s accreditation under the Rail Safety National Law (ACT), section 71.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

(5) In this section:

accreditation, to operate a light rail service, means accreditation under the Rail Safety National Law (ACT) to operate the service.

27C Light rail services—power to determine fares

(1) The Minister may determine the following for light rail services:
(a) fares payable by passengers;
(b) ways of calculating fares;
(c) ways of paying fares.

*Note*  Power to make a statutory instrument includes power to make different provision in relation to different matters or different classes of matters, and to make an instrument that applies differently by reference to stated exceptions or factors (see *Legislation Act*, s 48).

(2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

*Note*  A disallowable instrument must be notified and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act*.

### 27D Light rail services—regulations

A regulation may make provision about—

(a) the operation of light rail services, including, for example—
   
   (i) the safety of passengers and the public; and

   (ii) any licences required by light rail drivers and other people providing services relating to driving light rail vehicles; and

   (iii) the conduct or qualifications required by employees of the light rail service operator or a person exercising a function on behalf of the light rail service operator; and

   (iv) light rail stops; and

   (v) the issue and inspection of tickets; and

   (vi) the making and keeping of records and their inspection; and

   (vii) the auditing of records and systems; and

   (viii) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority; and

*Note*  An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see *Legislation Act*, s 126 and s 132).
(b) travel on light rail vehicles, including, for example—
(i) conduct of passengers on light rail vehicles; and
(ii) conditions of travel on light rail vehicles; and
(iii) the authority of police officers and authorised people to direct people contravening a regulation to get off or not get on a light rail vehicle; and
(iv) the authority of police officers to remove people contravening a regulation from a light rail vehicle; and

(c) people at light rail stops, including, for example—
(i) conduct of people at light rail stops; and
(ii) the authority of police officers and authorised people to direct people contravening a regulation to leave a light rail stop; and
(iii) the authority of police officers to remove people contravening a regulation from a light rail stop.
Part 3 Transport booking services

Division 3.1 Basic concepts

28 Meaning of transport booking service

In this Act:

transport booking service—

(a) means a person who—

(i) accepts bookings from people for bookable vehicles; and

(ii) communicates the bookings to bookable vehicle drivers; but

(b) does not include—

(i) a person who is a bookable vehicle driver if the booking is for the driver; or

(ii) a person prescribed by regulation to not be a transport booking service.

Note Person includes a corporation as well as an individual (see Legislation Act, s 160).

29 Meaning of bookable vehicle and bookable vehicle driver

In this Act:

bookable vehicle means—

(a) a taxi; or

(b) a rideshare vehicle; or

(c) a hire car.

Note Taxi—see s 45.
Rideshare vehicle—see s 60A.
Hire car—see s 67.
**bookable vehicle driver** means—

(a) a taxi driver; or

(b) a rideshare driver; or

(c) a hire car driver.

Note  
*Rideshare driver*—see s 60A.  
*Taxi driver*—see the dictionary.

### Division 3.2 Transport booking service—accreditation

#### 30 Transport booking service—purpose of accreditation

The purpose of accrediting a transport booking service is to ensure that the transport booking service, and each person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the transport booking service—

(a) is suitable to operate the transport booking service; and

(b) has demonstrated capacity to comply with this Act.

*Note*  
A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see *Legislation Act*, s 104).

#### 31 Transport booking service—regulations about accreditation

(1) A regulation may provide a system for the accreditation of transport booking services, including, for example—

(a) the conditions of an accreditation; and

(b) matters relating to the issuing, refusal or surrender of an accreditation; and
(c) the action that may be taken in relation to an accredited transport booking service in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including—

(i) the suspension or cancellation of an accreditation; and

(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, an accreditation; and

(iii) an order that an accredited transport booking service pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

(A) for an individual—$5 000; or

(B) for a corporation—$25 000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of an accredited transport booking service.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(2) A regulation may make provision about the accreditation of transport booking services, including, for example—

(a) requirements about the suitability of the applicant and each person who is to be concerned with, or take part in, the management of the transport booking service; and

(b) capacity to meet service standards.

32 Transport booking service must be accredited

(1) A person commits an offence if the person—

(a) operates a transport booking service; and

(b) is not an accredited transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
33 Transport booking service must comply with accreditation conditions

(1) A person commits an offence if the person—
(a) is an accredited transport booking service; and
(b) fails to comply with a condition of the accreditation.
Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

34 Pretend to be accredited transport booking service
A person commits an offence if the person pretends to be an accredited transport booking service.
Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

Division 3.3 Transport booking service—affiliated drivers and affiliated operators

35 Meaning of affiliated driver
In this Act:

affiliated driver, for a transport booking service, means a bookable vehicle driver who has an affiliated driver agreement with the booking service.

Note A rideshare driver must be an affiliated driver (see s 36F).

36 Meaning of affiliated driver agreement
In this Act:

affiliated driver agreement means an agreement between a bookable vehicle driver and a transport booking service for—
(a) the transport booking service to provide a booking service for the driver; and
(b) the driver to provide a taxi service, rideshare service or hire car service using a stated bookable vehicle via the booking service.

36A Pretend to be affiliated driver

(1) A person commits an offence if the person pretends to be an affiliated driver for a transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

36B Meaning of affiliated operator

In this Act:

affiliated operator, for a transport booking service, means a taxi service operator, or hire care service operator, who has an affiliated operator agreement with the booking service.

36C Meaning of affiliated operator agreement

In this Act:

affiliated operator agreement means an agreement between a taxi service operator, or hire care service operator, and a transport booking service for—

(a) the transport booking service to provide a booking service for drivers for the operator’s service; and

(b) the taxi service operator, or hire care service operator, to operate the taxi service, or hire car service, using stated drivers and stated vehicles, via the booking service.
36D  **Pretend to be affiliated operator**

(1) A person commits an offence if the person pretends to be an affiliated operator for a transport booking service.

   Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

36E  **Taxi driver or taxi service operator must be affiliated with transport booking service**

(1) A person commits an offence if—

   (a) the person is a taxi driver for a taxi service; and

   (b) the person is not an affiliated driver for a transport booking service; and

   (c) the taxi service operator is not—

   (i) an affiliated operator for a transport booking service; or

   (ii) an independent taxi service operator.

   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) A person commits an offence if the person—

   (a) operates a taxi service; and

   (b) is not either—

   (i) an affiliated operator for a transport booking service; or

   (ii) an independent taxi service operator.

   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
36F Rideshare driver must be affiliated with transport booking service

(1) A person commits an offence if the person—
   (a) is a rideshare driver; and
   (b) is not an affiliated driver for a transport booking service.

   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Division 3.4 Transport booking service—operation

36G Transport booking service—responsibilities

(1) A person commits an offence if the person—
   (a) is a transport booking service; and
   (b) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that an affiliated driver either—
      (i) holds a public vehicle licence that authorises the driver to drive the bookable vehicle; or
      (ii) is exempted by the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000 from holding an Australian driver licence.

   Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) A person commits an offence if the person—
   (a) is a transport booking service; and
   (b) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that—
      (i) each affiliated taxi service operator is an accredited taxi service operator; and
(ii) each affiliated hire car service operator is an accredited hire car service operator.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) A person commits an offence if the person—

(a) is a transport booking service; and

(b) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that—

(i) each affiliated rideshare driver is an accredited rideshare driver; and

(ii) each vehicle to be used by a rideshare driver for a rideshare is—

(A) a licensed rideshare vehicle; and

(B) insured in the way prescribed by regulation under section 60N (d) (Licensed rideshare vehicle not to be used unless insured).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

36H Transport booking services—regulations about operation

A regulation may make provision about the operation of transport booking services, including, for example—

(a) the agreements and other arrangements that transport booking services may make with bookable vehicle drivers, taxi service operators and hire car service operators; and

(b) service standards for transport booking services; and

(c) the safety of drivers and passengers (including, for example, particular kinds of security devices); and

(d) the operation of equipment for sending messages between transport booking services and bookable vehicle drivers; and
(e) management of bookings for particular kinds of bookable vehicles including, for example, wheelchair-accessible taxis; and

(f) the accessibility of booking services for different kinds of passengers; and

(g) the payment by passengers of gratuities and other amounts in addition to fares; and

(h) directions that transport booking services may give to bookable vehicle drivers; and

(i) customer inquiries and complaints; and

(j) the making and keeping of records and their inspection; and

(k) the auditing of records and systems; and

(l) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

36I Court may order transport booking service to take certain actions

(1) This section applies if a court finds a corporation guilty of an offence against 1 of more of the following sections:

(a) section 32 (Transport booking service must be accredited);

(b) section 33 (Transport booking service must comply with accreditation conditions);

(c) section 36G (Transport booking service—responsibilities).
(2) In addition to, or instead of, any other penalty the court may impose on the corporation, the court may order the corporation to do 1 or more of the following:

(a) take any action stated by the court to publicise—
   (i) the offence; and
   (ii) the consequences resulting from or related to the conduct from which the offence arose; and
   (iii) any penalties imposed, or other orders made, because of the offence;

(b) take any action stated by the court to notify 1 or more stated people of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a);

(c) do stated things or establish or carry out a stated project for the public benefit even if the project is unrelated to the offence.

Example—par (a)
advertise on television or in a daily newspaper

Example—par (b)
publish a notice in an annual report or distribute a notice to shareholders of the corporation

Example—par (c)
develop and operate a community service

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(3) In making the order, the court may state a period within which the action must be taken, the thing must be done or the project must be established or carried out, and may also impose any other requirement that it considers necessary or desirable for enforcement of the order or to make the order effective.
(4) The total cost to the corporation of compliance with an order or orders under subsection (2) in relation to a single offence must not be more than 6 500 penalty units (including any fine imposed for the offence).

(5) If the court decides to make an order under subsection (2), it must, in deciding the kind of order, take into account, as far as practicable—

(a) the severity and extent of the consequences resulting from or related to the conduct from which the offence arose; and

(b) any actions taken by the corporation to rectify damage resulting from or related to the conduct from which the offence arose; and

(c) the financial circumstances of the corporation; and

(d) the nature of the burden that compliance with the order will impose on the corporation.

(6) The court is not prevented from making an order under subsection (2) only because it has been unable to find out the financial circumstances of the corporation.

(7) If a corporation fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with an order under subsection (2) (a) or (b) within the stated period (if any) the court may, on application by the road transport authority, by order authorise the director-general—

(a) to do anything that is necessary or convenient to carry out any action that remains to be done under the order and that it is still practicable to do; and

(b) to publicise the failure of the corporation to comply with the order.

(8) If the court makes an order under subsection (7), the director-general must comply with the order.

(9) Subsection (7) does not prevent contempt of court proceedings from being started or continued against a corporation that has failed to comply with an order under this section.
(10) The reasonable cost of complying with an order under subsection (7) is a debt owing to the Territory by the corporation against which the order was made.
Part 4 Licensing of taxi vehicles

Division 4.1 Basic concepts

37 Meaning of taxi licence

A taxi licence is a licence issued under the regulations to use a vehicle as a taxi, and includes a restricted taxi licence.

Note References to taxi licence include a restricted taxi licence unless the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155).

38 Meaning of restricted taxi licence

A restricted taxi licence is a licence issued under the regulations to use a vehicle as a restricted taxi.

Division 4.2 Taxi licences

39 Maximum numbers of taxi licences

(1) The Minister may determine the number of taxi licences or restricted taxi licences.

(2) A determination is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

40 Issue of taxi licences

The road transport authority must not issue a taxi licence or a restricted taxi licence if the number of taxi licences or restricted taxi licences (as appropriate) would exceed the relevant number determined by the Minister.
41 Transferability of taxi licences

(1) A taxi licence (other than a restricted taxi licence) issued before the commencement of the Road Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2006 (the amendment Act) is transferable.

(2) A taxi licence (other than a restricted taxi licence) issued after the commencement of the amendment Act may be issued as a transferable or non-transferable taxi licence.

(3) If the holder of a taxi licence mentioned in subsection (1), or of a taxi licence issued as a transferable taxi licence, asks the road transport authority to transfer the licence to someone else, the authority must transfer the licence to the person.

(4) The following taxi licences are not transferable:

(a) a taxi licence issued as a non-transferable taxi licence;

(b) a restricted taxi licence.

(5) A taxi licence mentioned in subsection (4) that is issued after the commencement of the amendment Act is issued subject to the condition that the licence-holder must not transfer the licence to anyone else.

Example of transfer of licence
The licence-holder hiring the licence to someone else.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

42 Use of vehicles as taxis

(1) A person must not use a vehicle as a taxi (other than a restricted taxi) unless the vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a taxi.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
(2) A person must not use a vehicle as a restricted taxi unless the vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a restricted taxi.

   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) This section does not apply to a person in relation to the hiring of a vehicle used by the person if—

   (a) the vehicle is licensed as a taxi under the law of another jurisdiction; and

   (b) the hiring begins in that jurisdiction and is completed in the ACT.

(4) This section also does not apply to a person who is using a substitute vehicle as a licensed taxi in accordance with the regulations.

43 Pretending vehicles are licensed taxis

(1) A person must not pretend that a vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a taxi (other than a restricted taxi).

   Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) A person must not pretend that a vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a restricted taxi.

   Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

44 Regulations about taxi licences

(1) A regulation may provide a system for the licensing of taxis and restricted taxis, including, for example—

   (a) matters relating to the giving, refusal or surrender of licences; and

   (b) the term (if any) of taxi licences; and

   (c) the conditions of licences; and
(d) the circumstances in which a substitute vehicle may be used as a licensed taxi; and

(e) the action that may be taken in relation to licences in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including—
   (i) the suspension or cancellation of a licence; and
   (ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, a licence; and
   (iii) an order that the holder of a licence pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—
      (A) for an individual—$5 000; or
      (B) for a corporation—$25 000; and
   (iv) the reprimanding of the holder of a licence.

Examples of conditions for restricted taxi licences—s (1) (c)

1 how the vehicle to which the restricted taxi licence relates must be equipped
2 the kinds of restricted taxi services that may be operated using the vehicle

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(2) The regulations may place different requirements on the person to whom a taxi licence (other than a restricted taxi licence) is issued and a person to whom the licence is hired.
Part 5  
Taxi services

Division 5.1  
Basic concepts

45  
Meaning of taxi

A taxi is a vehicle (other than a bus or demand responsive service vehicle) that stands or plies for hire for the transport of passengers along a road or road related area, and includes a restricted taxi.

Note  References to taxi include a restricted taxi unless the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155).

46  
Meaning of restricted taxi

A restricted taxi is a vehicle (other than a bus or demand responsive service vehicle) that stands or plies for hire for the transport of passengers along a road or road related area and that is licensed under the regulations as a restricted taxi.

47  
Meaning of taxi service

A taxi service is a public passenger service operated using 1 or more taxis (including restricted taxis).

48  
Meaning of restricted taxi service

A restricted taxi service is a public passenger service operated using only 1 or more restricted taxis.

Examples of kinds of restricted taxi services

1. a service that must give priority to the transport of people with disabilities
2. a service with no requirement to give priority to the transport of people with disabilities

Note  An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
Division 5.2 Accreditation of taxi service operators

49 Taxi service operators—purposes of accreditation

The purpose of accreditation under the regulations to operate a taxi service is to ensure that—

(a) the accredited person has the financial capacity to meet the service standards for the service; and

(b) the accredited person, and each person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, are suitable people to operate the service; and

(c) the accredited person, and each person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, have demonstrated the capacity to comply with the relevant regulations and, in particular, the regulations about—

(i) the safety of passengers and the public; and

(ii) the maintenance of taxis.

50 Taxi service operators—regulations about accreditation system

(1) A regulation may provide a system for the accreditation of people to operate taxi services, including, for example—

(a) the kinds of accreditations; and

(b) the kinds of taxis and taxi services that a person who holds a particular kind of accreditation is entitled to operate; and

(c) the conditions of accreditations; and

(d) matters relating to the giving, refusal or surrender of accreditations; and
(e) the action that may be taken in relation to an accredited person in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including—

(i) the suspension or cancellation of an accreditation; and

(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, an accreditation; and

(iii) an order that an accredited person pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

(A) for an individual—$5 000; or

(B) for a corporation—$25 000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of an accredited person.

Note  An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(2) The regulations may make provision in relation to the accreditation of people to operate taxi services, including, for example—

(a) requirements about the suitability of the applicant and each person who will be concerned with, or take part in, the management of the service; and

(b) capacity to meet service standards; and

(c) financial viability.

(3) For subsection (1) (a), the regulations must provide for the accreditation of people to operate—

(a) a taxi service (other than a restricted taxi service); and

(b) a restricted taxi service.

Note  For examples of kinds of restricted taxi services, see s 48.
Division 5.3  Entitlement to operate taxi services

51  Entitlement to operate taxi services

A person is entitled to operate a particular kind of taxi service, in or partly in the ACT, if—

(a) the person is accredited under the regulations to operate a taxi service of that kind; and

(b) the vehicles used to operate the service are licensed under the regulations as taxis for that kind of taxi service; and

(c) the person is either—
   (i)  affiliated with an accredited transport booking service; or
   (ii) an independent taxi service operator.

52  Unaccredited operators not to operate taxi services

(1) A person must not operate, in or partly in the ACT, a taxi service of a particular kind unless the person is accredited under the regulations to operate the taxi service of that kind.

Maximum penalty:  50 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to a person in relation to the hiring of a taxi operated by the person if—

(a) the person is authorised to operate a taxi service under the law of another jurisdiction; and

(b) the hiring begins in that jurisdiction and is completed in the ACT.
53 Pretending to be an accredited taxi service operator

(1) A person must not pretend to be accredited under the regulations to operate a taxi service.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) A person must not pretend to be accredited under the regulations to operate a particular kind of taxi service.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

Division 5.4 Regulation of taxi services

56 Regulations about operation of taxi services by accredited people

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of taxi services by accredited taxi service operators, including, for example—

(a) the specifications for, and operation of—

(i) equipment in taxis to receive messages from transport booking services; and

(ii) taximeters; and

(b) the operation of a taxi service by an independent taxi service operator; and

(c) the supervision and monitoring of taxi drivers for compliance with the service standards and the responsibilities of the operator in relation to a failure to comply with the standards; and

(d) the safety of passengers (including, for example, by the use of particular kinds of security devices) and the public; and

(e) the qualifications, training and experience of accredited taxi service operators and taxi drivers (including, for example, in relation to particular kinds of taxi services); and
(f) maximum driving times and minimum rest times of taxi drivers; and

(g) insurance; and

(h) customer complaints and inquiries; and

Note For the vehicle age limitations on the registration of a motor vehicle as a taxi, see the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000, s 32B.

(i) lost property; and

(j) the obligations of taxi drivers and other people providing services to or on behalf of accredited taxi service operators; and

(k) the operation of particular kinds of taxis (including, for example, taxis with wheelchair access) and taxi services; and

(l) the requirements that taxis, and their equipment and fittings (internal and external) (including, for example, baby capsules), must comply with; and

(m) the maintenance and condition of taxis; and

(n) the making and keeping of records and their inspection; and

(o) the auditing of records and systems; and

(p) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

57 Regulations about operation of taxis

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of taxis, including, for example—

(a) the solicitation of passengers or hirings; and

(b) the hiring of vehicles and the payment of fares; and
(c) the picking-up and dropping-off of passengers and other matters
relating to the transport of passengers; and

(d) the transport of passengers’ luggage or other goods, and
animals; and

(e) the regulation or prohibition of the use of vehicles on certain
roads or road related areas; and

(f) the design, equipment and fittings (internal or external) of
vehicles; and

(g) the regulation or prohibition of notices, signs and
advertisements inside or on the outside of vehicles; and

(h) the records to be made and kept by drivers, how they are to be
made and kept, and their inspection; and

(i) the provision, use and operation of taxi zones.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does
not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

58 Regulations about taxi drivers

A regulation may make provision in relation to taxi drivers, including,
for example—

(a) the powers, duties and conduct of taxi drivers; and

(b) the training of drivers; and

(c) how taxi drivers must dress.

Note 1 For the licensing of people to drive taxis, see the Road Transport (Driver

Note 2 An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does
not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
59 Regulations about conduct of taxi passengers

A regulation may make provision in relation to the conduct of passengers being carried by taxis, including, for example—

(a) the regulation or prohibition of eating and drinking; and

(b) the authority of taxi drivers, police officers and authorised people to direct people contravening a regulation to leave a taxi; and

(c) the authority of police officers and authorised people to remove people from a taxi if they fail to leave when directed.

60 Power to determine taxi fares

(1) The Minister may determine fares, and ways of calculating fares, for hiring or using a taxi.

Note Power to make a statutory instrument includes power to make different provision in relation to different matters or different classes of matters, and to make an instrument that applies differently by reference to stated exceptions or factors (see Legislation Act, s 48).

(2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

(3) In this section:

fare includes a charge relating to hiring or using a taxi.
Part 5A  Ridesharing

Division 5A.1  Basic concepts

60A  Meaning of *rideshare service*, *rideshare driver*, *rideshare* and *rideshare vehicle*

In this Act:

*rideshare service*—

(a) means a public passenger service where—

(i) a passenger books the transport through a transport booking service; and

(ii) the transport booking service communicates the passenger’s booking to a driver (the *rideshare driver*); and

(iii) the driver carries out the transport booked (the *rideshare*) using a vehicle (the *rideshare vehicle*); but

(b) does not include a public passenger service provided by a taxi service or hire car service.

Note 1  A *public passenger service* is a service for the transport of passengers for a fare or other consideration by public passenger vehicles along a road or road related area (see s 10).

Note 2  *Transport booking service*—see s 28.

Note 3  A rideshare driver must be accredited (see s 60E). A rideshare vehicle must be licensed (see s 60G).
Division 5A.2 Rideshare drivers

**Note 1** A rideshare driver for a rideshare must hold a public vehicle licence to drive the rideshare vehicle (see *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1999*, s 31).

**Note 2** Rideshare drivers’ insurance is dealt with in pt 8A.

Subdivision 5A.2.1 Rideshare drivers—accreditation

60B Rideshare driver—purposes of accreditation

The purpose of accreditation under the regulation to operate a rideshare service is to ensure that the accredited person—

(a) is a suitable person to operate a rideshare service; and

(b) has demonstrated the capacity to comply with relevant regulations and, in particular, regulations about the safety of passengers and the public.

60C Rideshare driver—regulations about accreditation system

(1) A regulation may provide a system for the accreditation of people to operate rideshare services, including, for example—

(a) the conditions of accreditations; and

(b) matters in relation to the giving, refusal or surrender of accreditations; and

(c) the action that may be taken in relation to an accredited person in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including, for example—

(i) the suspension or cancellation of an accreditation; and

(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, an accreditation; and
(iii) an order that an accredited person pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

(A) for an individual—$5 000; or

(B) for a corporation—$25 000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of an accredited person.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(2) A regulation may make provision in relation to the accreditation of people to operate rideshare services, including, for example—

(a) requirements about the suitability of the applicant; and

(b) capacity to meet service standards.

60D Entitlement to operate rideshare services

A person is entitled to operate a rideshare service in, or partly in, the ACT if the person is—

(a) an accredited rideshare driver; and

(b) an affiliated driver for a transport booking service.

60E Rideshare driver must be accredited

(1) A person commits an offence if the person—

(a) is a rideshare driver for a rideshare carried out in, or partly in, the ACT; and

(b) is not an accredited rideshare driver.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
(2) This section does not apply to a person in relation to a rideshare if—
   (a) the person is authorised to operate a rideshare service under the law of another jurisdiction; and
   (b) the rideshare starts in that jurisdiction and is completed in the ACT; and
   (c) the rideshare is of a kind that the person is authorised to operate under the law of that jurisdiction.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

60F **Pretend to be accredited rideshare driver**

(1) A person commits an offence if the person pretends to be an accredited rideshare driver.
   Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

**Subdivision 5A.2.2  Rideshare drivers—regulation**

60G **Rideshare driver must not use unlicensed rideshare vehicle**

(1) A person commits an offence if—
   (a) the person is a rideshare driver for a rideshare; and
   (b) the rideshare vehicle used by the person for the rideshare is not a licensed rideshare vehicle.
   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
(2) This section does not apply if—

(a) the vehicle is licensed as a rideshare vehicle under the law of another jurisdiction; and

(b) the rideshare begins in that jurisdiction and is completed in the ACT.

60H Regulations about operation of rideshare service

A regulation may make provision about the operation of rideshare services by rideshare drivers, including, for example—

(a) compliance with service standards; and

(b) insurance; and

(c) the solicitation of passengers or rideshare bookings; and

(d) the booking of rideshare vehicles; and

(e) customer complaints and inquiries; and

(f) lost property; and

(g) the making and keeping of records and their inspection; and

(h) the auditing of records and systems; and

(i) requirements for advertising for the service; and

(j) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
60I Regulations about rideshare drivers
A regulation may make provision about rideshare drivers, including, for example—

(a) the powers, duties and conduct of rideshare drivers; and

(b) the safety of rideshare drivers and passengers (including, for example, particular kinds of security devices); and

(c) the qualifications, training and experience required for rideshare drivers; and

(d) maximum driving times and minimum rest times of rideshare drivers; and

(e) the picking up and dropping off of passengers and other matters relating to the transport of passengers; and

(f) the transport of passengers’ luggage or other goods, and animals; and

(g) the payment by passengers of gratuities and other amounts in addition to fares; and

(h) the display of licences.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

Division 5A.3 Rideshare vehicles

60J Meaning of rideshare vehicle licence
(1) In this Act:

    rideshare vehicle licence means a licence that—

(a) is issued under the regulation to the registered operator of a vehicle; and
(b) authorises the vehicle to be used as a rideshare vehicle.

Note A rideshare driver must not use an unlicensed rideshare vehicle for a rideshare (see s 60G).

(2) In this section:

registered operator, for a vehicle—see the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999, dictionary.

60K Rideshare vehicle licence not transferable

A rideshare vehicle licence is not transferable.

60L Pretend vehicle is licensed rideshare vehicle

A person commits an offence if the person pretends that a vehicle is a licensed rideshare vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

60M Licensed rideshare vehicle not to be used by unlicensed or unaccredited driver

A person commits an offence if—

(a) the person is a rideshare vehicle licensee; and

(b) the vehicle is used as a rideshare vehicle for a rideshare; and

(c) the person is not the rideshare driver for the rideshare; and

(d) the person does not take reasonable steps to ensure that the rideshare driver—

(i) either—

(A) holds a public vehicle licence to drive the rideshare vehicle; or

(B) is exempted by the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000 from holding an Australian driver licence; and
Part 5A  Ridesharing
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Section 60N

(ii) is an accredited rideshare driver.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note 1  A rideshare driver must hold a public vehicle licence to drive the rideshare vehicle (see Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1999, s 31).

Note 2  Rideshare drivers’ insurance is dealt with in pt 8A.

60N  Licensed rideshare vehicle not to be used unless insured

A person commits an offence if—

(a) the person is a rideshare vehicle licensee; and

(b) the vehicle is used as a rideshare vehicle for a rideshare; and

(c) the person is not the rideshare driver for the rideshare; and

(d) the person does not take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is insured in the way prescribed by regulation.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note  Additional public passenger vehicle insurance is dealt with in pt 8A.

60O  Regulations about rideshare vehicles

(1) A regulation may provide a system for the licensing of rideshare vehicles, including, for example—

(a) matters in relation to the giving, refusal or surrender of rideshare vehicle licences; and

(b) the term of rideshare vehicle licences; and

(c) the conditions of rideshare vehicle licences; and

(d) the action that may be taken in relation to rideshare vehicle licences in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including, for example—

   (i) the suspension or cancellation of a licence; and
(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, a licence; and

(iii) an order that the licensee pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

(A) for an individual—$5 000; or

(B) for a corporation—$25 000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of the licensee.

**Example—par (c)**

how the licensed vehicle is to be equipped

**Note** An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see *Legislation Act*, s 126 and s 132).

(2) A regulation may make provision about the operation of rideshare vehicles, including, for example—

(a) service standards for rideshare vehicles; and

(b) the regulation or prohibition of the use of rideshare vehicles on certain roads or road related areas; and

(c) the design, equipment and fittings (internal or external) of rideshare vehicles; and

(d) the regulation or prohibition of notices, signs and advertisements inside or on the outside of rideshare vehicles; and

(e) the records to be made and kept, how they are to be made and kept, and their inspection; and

(f) the maintenance and condition of rideshare vehicles.

**Note** An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see *Legislation Act*, s 126 and s 132).
Division 5A.4  Rideshare passengers and fares

60P Regulations about conduct of rideshare vehicle passengers

A regulation may make provision in relation to the conduct of rideshare passengers, including, for example—

(a) the authority of rideshare drivers, police officers and authorised people to direct people contravening a regulation to leave a rideshare vehicle; and

(b) the authority of police officers and authorised people to remove people from a rideshare vehicle if they fail to leave when directed.

Note: An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

60Q Power to determine rideshare fares

(1) The Minister may determine fares, and ways of calculating fares, for ridesharing.

Note: Power to make a statutory instrument includes power to make different provision in relation to different matters or different classes of matters, and to make an instrument that applies differently by reference to stated exceptions or factors (see Legislation Act, s 48).

(2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note: A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

(3) In this section:

fare includes a charge relating to ridesharing.
Part 6  Licensing of hire cars

Division 6.1  Basic concepts

61  Meaning of hire car licence

A hire car licence is a licence issued under the regulations to use a vehicle as a hire car, and includes a restricted hire car licence.

Note References to hire car licence include a restricted hire car licence unless the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155).

62  Meaning of restricted hire car licence

A restricted hire car licence is a licence issued under the regulations to use a vehicle as a restricted hire car.

Division 6.2  Hire car licences

63  Transferability of hire car licences

(1) A hire car licence (other than a restricted hire car licence) issued before the commencement of this section is transferable.

Examples of how licence might be transferred
1 hiring the licence to someone else
2 selling the licence to someone else

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(2) A hire car licence issued after the commencement of this section is not transferable.

(3) A restricted hire car licence is not transferable.

(4) If the holder of a transferable hire car licence asks the road transport authority to transfer the licence to someone else, the authority must transfer the licence to the person.
64 Use of vehicles as hire cars

(1) A person must not use a vehicle as a hire car (other than a restricted hire car) unless the vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a hire car.

   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) A person must not use a vehicle as a restricted hire car unless the vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a restricted hire car.

   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) This section does not apply to a person in relation to the hiring of a vehicle used by the person if—

   (a) the vehicle is licensed as a hire car under the law of another jurisdiction; and

   (b) the hiring begins in that jurisdiction and is completed in the ACT.

(4) This section also does not apply to a person who is using a substitute vehicle as a licensed hire car in accordance with the regulations.

(5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

65 Pretending vehicles are licensed hire cars

(1) A person must not pretend that a vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a hire car (other than a restricted hire car).

   Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) A person must not pretend that a vehicle is licensed under the regulations as a restricted hire car.

   Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
66 Regulations about hire car licences

(1) A regulation may provide a system for the licensing of hire cars and restricted hire cars, including, for example—

(a) matters in relation to the giving, refusal or surrender of licences; and

(b) the term of restricted hire car licences; and

(c) the conditions of licences; and

(d) the circumstances in which a substitute vehicle may be used as a licensed hire car; and

(e) the action that may be taken in relation to licences in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including, for example—

(i) the suspension or cancellation of a licence; and

(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, a licence; and

(iii) an order that the holder of a licence pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

(A) for an individual—$5 000; or

(B) for a corporation—$25 000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of the holder of a licence.

Examples of conditions for restricted hire car licences—s (1) (c)

1 how the vehicle to which the restricted hire car licence relates must be equipped

2 the kinds of restricted hire car services that may be operated using the vehicle

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
(2) The regulations may place different requirements on the person to whom a hire car licence (other than a restricted hire car licence) is issued and a person to whom the licence is hired.
Part 7    Hire car services

Division 7.1  Basic concepts

67  Meaning of hire car

A hire car is a vehicle (other than a bus, taxi, rideshare vehicle or demand responsive service vehicle) that—

(a) is used, or is intended to be used, for the transport of passengers under a contract; and

(b) does not stand or ply for hire for the transport of passengers along a road or road related area;

and includes a restricted hire car.

Note  References to hire car include a restricted hire car unless the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155).

68  Meaning of restricted hire car

A restricted hire car is a vehicle (other than a bus, taxi, rideshare vehicle or demand responsive service vehicle) that—

(a) is used, or is intended to be used, for the transport of passengers under a contract; and

(b) does not stand or ply for hire for the transport of passengers along a road or road related area; and

(c) is licensed under the regulations as a restricted hire car.

69  Meaning of hire car service

A hire car service is a public passenger service operated using 1 or more hire cars (including restricted hire cars).
70  Meaning of restricted hire car service

A restricted hire car service is a public passenger service operated using only 1 or more restricted hire cars.

Example of a restricted hire car service

da pre-booked public passenger service that provides transport to weddings and school formals

Note  An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

Division 7.2  Accreditation of hire car service operators

71  Hire car service operators—purposes of accreditation

The purpose of accreditation under the regulations to operate a hire car service is to ensure that—

(a)  each person, including the accredited person, who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, is a suitable person to operate the service; and

(b)  each person, including the accredited person, who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, has demonstrated the capacity to comply with the relevant regulations and, in particular, the regulations about—

(i)  the safety of passengers and the public; and

(ii)  the maintenance of hire cars.

72  Hire car service operators—regulations about accreditation system

(1)  A regulation may provide a system for the accreditation of people to operate hire car services, including, for example—

(a)  the kinds of accreditations; and
(b) the kinds of hire cars and hire car services that a person who holds a particular kind of accreditation is entitled to operate; and
(c) the conditions of accreditations; and
(d) matters in relation to the giving, refusal or surrender of accreditations; and
(e) the action that may be taken in relation to an accredited person in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including, for example—
   (i) the suspension or cancellation of an accreditation; and
   (ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, an accreditation; and
   (iii) an order that an accredited person pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—
      (A) for an individual—$5 000; or
      (B) for a corporation—$25 000; and
   (iv) the reprimanding of an accredited person.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(2) The regulations may make provision in relation to the accreditation of people to operate hire car services, including, for example—
   (a) requirements about the suitability of the applicant and each person who will be concerned with, or take part in, the management of the service; and
   (b) capacity to meet service standards.

(3) For subsection (1) (a), the regulations must provide for the accreditation of people to operate—
   (a) a hire car service (other than a restricted hire car service); and
Part 7  Hire car services
Division 7.3  Entitlement to operate hire car services

Section 73

(b) a restricted hire car service.

Note  For examples of kinds of restricted hire car services, see s 70.

Division 7.3  Entitlement to operate hire car services

73  Entitlement to operate hire car services

A person is entitled to operate a particular kind of hire car service, in or partly in the ACT, if—

(a) the person is accredited under the regulations to operate a hire car service of that kind; and

(b) the vehicles used to operate the service are licensed under the regulations as hire cars for that kind of hire car service.

74  Unaccredited operators not to operate hire car services

(1) A person must not operate, in or partly in the ACT, a hire car service of a particular kind unless the person is accredited under the regulations to operate a hire car service of that kind.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to a person in relation to the hiring of a hire car operated by the person if—

(a) the person is authorised to operate a hire car service under the law of another jurisdiction; and

(b) the hiring begins in that jurisdiction and is completed in the ACT; and

(c) the hiring is of a kind that the person is authorised to operate under the law of that jurisdiction.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
75 Pretending to be an accredited hire car service operator

(1) A person must not pretend to be accredited under the regulations to operate a hire car service.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) A person must not pretend to be accredited under the regulations to operate a particular kind of hire car service.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Division 7.4 Regulation of hire car services

76 Regulations about operation of hire car services by accredited people

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of hire car services by accredited hire car service operators, including, for example—

(a) the supervision and monitoring of drivers of hire cars for compliance with the service standards and the responsibilities of the operator in relation to a failure to comply with the standards; and

(b) the safety of passengers (including, for example, by the use of particular kinds of security devices) and the public; and

(c) the qualifications, training and experience of accredited hire car service operators and hire car drivers (including, for example, in relation to particular kinds of hire car services); and

(d) maximum driving times and minimum rest times of hire car drivers; and

(e) insurance; and

(f) customer complaints and inquiries; and
(g) lost property; and

(h) the operation of particular kinds of hire cars and hire car services; and

(i) the requirements that hire cars, and their equipment and fittings (internal and external) (including, for example, baby capsules), must comply with; and

(j) the maintenance and cleaning of hire cars; and

(k) the making and keeping of records and their inspection; and

(l) the auditing of records and systems; and

(m) the display of licences; and

(n) requirements for display of accreditation numbers on advertisements for the service; and

(o) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

77 Regulations about operation of hire cars

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of hire cars, including, for example—

(a) the solicitation of passengers or hirings; and

(b) the hiring of vehicles; and

(c) the picking-up and dropping-off of passengers and other matters relating to the transport of passengers; and

(d) the transport of passengers’ luggage or other goods, and animals; and
(e) the regulation or prohibition of the use of vehicles on certain roads or road related areas; and
(f) the design, equipment and fittings (internal or external) of vehicles; and
(g) the regulation or prohibition of notices, signs and advertisements inside or on the outside of vehicles; and
(h) the records to be made and kept, how they are to be made and kept, and their inspection; and
(i) approval of uniforms or industry codes of practice for dress standards.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

78 Regulations about hire car drivers

A regulation may make provision in relation to hire car drivers, including, for example—

(a) the powers, duties and conduct of hire car drivers; and
(b) the training of drivers; and
(c) how hire car drivers must dress.

Note 1 For the licensing of people to drive hire cars, see the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000.

Note 2 An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
79 Regulations about conduct of hire car passengers

A regulation may make provision in relation to the conduct of hire car passengers, including, for example—

(a) the authority of hire car drivers, police officers and authorised people to direct people contravening a regulation to leave a hire car; and

(b) the authority of police officers and authorised people to remove people from a hire car if they fail to leave when directed.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

79A Power to determine hire car fares

(1) The Minister may determine fares, and ways of calculating fares, for hiring or using a hire car.

Note Power to make a statutory instrument includes power to make different provision in relation to different matters or different classes of matters, and to make an instrument that applies differently by reference to stated exceptions or factors (see Legislation Act, s 48).

(2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

(3) In this section:

fare includes a charge relating to hiring or using a hire car.
Part 8  Demand responsive services

Division 8.1  Basic concepts

80  Meaning of demand responsive service

A demand responsive service is a public passenger service that a person may operate under an authorisation given for this part.

81  Meaning of demand responsive service vehicle

A demand responsive service vehicle is a motor vehicle used, in accordance with a demand responsive service authorisation, to operate the demand responsive service.

Division 8.2  Authorisations to operate demand responsive services

82  Demand responsive service authorisations

(1) The Minister must have regard to the guidelines approved under section 83 in deciding whether to give a person an authorisation to operate a demand responsive service.

(2) A demand responsive service authorisation may exempt a person or vehicle from this Act (or a stated provision of this Act).

Note  A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

(3) An authorisation is a disallowable instrument.

Note  A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.
82A Territory’s entitlement to operate demand responsive service

If the Territory operates a demand responsive service, the Territory may operate the service under a name prescribed by regulation.

83 Demand responsive services—guidelines for giving authorisations

(1) The Minister may approve guidelines for the giving of authorisations to operate demand responsive services.

(2) The guidelines may make provision in relation to—

(a) the kinds of public passenger services that may be operated under demand responsive service authorisations, including, for example, matters in relation to—

(i) hours of operation; and

(ii) routes and areas of operation; and

(iii) kinds of passengers that may be transported; and

(iv) accessing of services by passengers; and

(b) the kinds of vehicles that may be used to operate demand responsive services.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(3) The guidelines must provide that the Minister must not give a person an authorisation for a demand responsive service if the operation of the service will have an adverse impact on the viability of an existing regular route service.

(4) Approved guidelines are a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.
84 **Demand responsive services—regulations about authorisations**

A regulation may make provision in relation to authorisations to operate demand responsive services, including, for example—

(a) the term of authorisations; and

(b) the conditions of authorisations; and

(c) matters relating to the giving, refusal or surrender of an authorisation; and

(d) the action that may be taken in relation to an authorised demand responsive service operator in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including—

(i) the suspension or cancellation of an authorisation; and

(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, an authorisation; and

(iii) an order that an authorised demand responsive service operator pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

(A) for an individual—$5,000; or

(B) for a corporation—$25,000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of an authorised demand responsive service operator.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

85 **Use of vehicles for demand responsive services**

(1) An authorised demand responsive service operator commits an offence if—

(a) the operator uses a vehicle to operate a demand responsive service; and
(b) the operator is not authorised by the demand responsive service authorisation for the service to use the vehicle to operate the service.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

86 Representing vehicle as demand responsive service vehicle

(1) A person commits an offence if—

(a) the person represents a vehicle to be a demand responsive service vehicle; and

(b) the person is reckless about whether the person’s conduct represents the vehicle to be a demand responsive service vehicle; and

(c) the vehicle is not a demand responsive service vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) Strict liability applies to subsection (1) (c).

Division 8.3 Accreditation of demand responsive service operators

87 Demand responsive service operators—purposes of accreditation

The purpose of accreditation under the regulations to operate a demand responsive service is to ensure that—

(a) the accredited person has the financial capacity to meet the service standards for the service; and

(b) the accredited person, and each person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, are suitable people to operate the service; and
(c) the accredited person, and each person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the service, have demonstrated the capacity to comply with the relevant regulations and, in particular, regulations about—

(i) the safety of passengers and the public; and

(ii) the maintenance of demand responsive service vehicles.

88 **Demand responsive service operators—regulations about accreditation system**

(1) The regulations may provide a system for the accreditation of people to operate demand responsive services, including, for example—

(a) the kinds of accreditations; and

(b) the conditions of accreditations; and

(c) matters relating to the giving, refusal or surrender of accreditations; and

(d) the action that may be taken in relation to an accredited person in circumstances prescribed by regulation, including—

(i) the suspension or cancellation of an accreditation; and

(ii) the imposition of a condition on, or the amendment of a condition of, an accreditation; and

(iii) an order that an accredited person pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—

(A) for an individual—$5 000; or

(B) for a corporation—$25 000; and

(iv) the reprimanding of an accredited person.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see *Legislation Act*, s 126 and s 132).
(2) The regulations may make provision in relation to the accreditation of people to operate demand responsive services, including, for example—

(a) requirements about the suitability of the applicant and each person who will be concerned with, or take part in, the management of the service; and

(b) capacity to meet service standards; and

(c) financial viability.

Division 8.4  Service contracts for demand responsive services

89  Service contracts—demand responsive services

(1) The road transport authority may, on behalf of the Territory, enter into a contract (a service contract) for the operation of a demand responsive service with an authorised demand responsive service operator.

(2) A service contract must state whether the right given under the contract to operate a demand responsive service is an exclusive right to operate a demand responsive service, or a demand responsive service operated in a particular way, along a particular route or in a particular area.

(3) A service contract may make provision in relation to the operation of a demand responsive service and the administration of the contract, including, for example—

(a) service requirements under the contract; and

(b) the availability and use of booking services for the service; and

(c) the transfer, suspension, cancellation and surrender of the contract; and

(d) the fees (if any) payable under the contract; and
(e) the adjustment of payments and refunds in relation to any contract fees; and

(f) financial or other penalties for breaches of the contract; and

(g) the records (including accounts) to be made and kept, how they are to be made and kept, and their inspection; and

(h) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority about the demand responsive service and the verification of the information and reports; and

(i) the publication and the collection of fares payable by passengers; and

(j) the sale of tickets and the conditions under which tickets must be sold.

(k) free or reduced fares for travel; and

(l) the issue and acceptance of free or concession passes.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(4) Subsection (3) does not limit the matters about which a service contract may make provision.

Division 8.5 Entitlement to operate demand responsive services

90 Entitlement to operate demand responsive services

(1) A person is entitled to operate a demand responsive service, in or partly in the ACT, if the person—

(a) holds an authorisation to operate the service; and

(b) holds a service contract for the service; and

(c) is an accredited demand responsive service operator.
(2) However, the Territory is entitled to operate a demand responsive service, whether or not the Territory—
   (a) holds an authorisation to operate the service; or
   (b) holds a service contract for the service; or
   (c) is an accredited demand responsive service operator.

(3) If the Territory operates a demand responsive service, part 8 (Demand responsive services) applies in relation to the Territory’s operation of the service as if—
   (a) the Territory held an authorisation to operate the service; and
   (b) the Territory held a service contract for the service; and
   (c) the Territory were accredited to operate the service; and
   (d) all necessary changes, and any changes prescribed by regulation, were made.

91 Operating demand responsive service without entitlement

(1) A person commits an offence if—
   (a) the person operates, in or partly in the ACT, a demand responsive service; and
   (b) the person is not entitled under section 90 to operate the service.

   Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

(3) However, section 90 (b) does not apply in relation to the person if—
   (a) a demand responsive service is discontinued because of a variation or termination of a service contract; and
Section 92

Representing entitlement to operate demand responsive service

(1) A person commits an offence if—

(a) the person represents that the person is entitled to operate a demand responsive service; and

(b) the person is reckless about whether the person’s conduct represents that the person is entitled to operate a demand responsive service; and

(c) the person is not entitled to operate a demand responsive service.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

(2) Strict liability applies to subsection (1) (c).

Note For the entitlement of a person to operate a demand responsive service, see s 90.

Division 8.6 Regulation of demand responsive services

93 Demand responsive services—minimum fares

(1) The Minister must determine minimum fares, or ways of calculating minimum fares, payable by passengers for a demand responsive service.

(2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.
94 Regulations about operation of demand responsive services

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of demand responsive services by authorised demand responsive service operators, including, for example—

(a) the conduct of demand responsive services, including, for example—

(i) the supervision and monitoring of drivers of demand responsive service vehicles for compliance with the service standards and the responsibilities of the operator in relation to a failure to comply with the standards; and

(ii) the safety of passengers (including, for example, by the use of particular kinds of security devices) and the public; and

(iii) the qualifications, training and experience of demand responsive service vehicle drivers and other people providing services on behalf of authorised demand responsive service operators; and

(iv) maximum driving times and minimum rest times of demand responsive service vehicle drivers; and

(v) insurance; and

(vi) if appropriate, the issue of tickets; and

(vii) customer complaints and inquiries; and

(viii) lost property; and

(b) the preparation and publication of service information for demand responsive services, including timetables (if any) and compliance with any timetables; and

(c) the obligations of drivers of demand responsive service vehicles and other people providing services on behalf of authorised demand responsive service operators; and
(d) the requirements that demand responsive service vehicles, and their equipment and fittings (internal and external), must comply with; and

(e) the maintenance and cleaning of demand responsive service vehicles; and

(f) maintenance, parking and other facilities for demand responsive service vehicles; and

(g) the making and keeping of records and their inspection; and

(h) the auditing of records and systems; and

(i) requirements for display of authorisation numbers on advertisements for the service; and

(j) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

95 Regulations about operation of demand responsive service vehicles

A regulation may make provision in relation to the operation of demand responsive service vehicles, including, for example—

(a) the use of demand responsive services by people, including the payment of fares; and

(b) the regulation or prohibition of the use of demand responsive service vehicles on certain roads or road related areas; and

(c) the picking-up and dropping-off of passengers and other matters relating to the transport of passengers; and

(d) the records to be made and kept, how they are to be made and kept, and their inspection; and
(e) the transport of passengers’ luggage or other goods, and animals; and

(f) if the demand responsive service vehicle is a bus—the regulation or prohibition of the transport of passengers standing in or on any part of the vehicle; and

(g) the maximum speed of demand responsive service vehicles; and

(h) the solicitation of passengers; and

(i) the payment of fares; and

(j) the design, equipment and fittings (internal or external) of demand responsive service vehicles; and

(k) the use of bus, minibus, loading and taxi zones; and

(l) the regulation or prohibition of notices, signs, and advertisements inside or on the outside of demand responsive service vehicles; and

(m) the use of decal signs and livery for demand responsive service vehicles; and

(n) approval of uniforms or industry codes of practice for dress standards.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

96 Regulations about demand responsive service vehicle drivers

A regulation may make provision in relation to drivers of demand responsive service vehicles, including, for example—

(a) the powers, duties and conduct of drivers; and

(b) the training of drivers; and
(c) how drivers must dress.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

97 Regulations about conduct of demand responsive vehicle passengers

A regulation may make provision in relation to the conduct of passengers being carried by demand responsive service vehicles, including, for example—

(a) the regulation or prohibition of eating and drinking; and

(b) the authority of demand responsive service vehicle drivers, police officers and authorised people to direct people contravening a regulation to leave a demand responsive service vehicle and to remove them if they fail to leave.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
Part 8A  Additional public passenger vehicle insurance

109  Application—pt 8A

This part does not apply to a light rail service.

110  Definitions—Act

In this Act:

*accredited operator*, of a public passenger vehicle, means a person who is accredited to operate the public passenger service for which the vehicle is operated.

*public passenger vehicle policy* means a policy that—

(a) is issued (or renewed) by a corporation authorised under the *Insurance Act 1973* (Cwlth); and

(b) insures the accredited operator of the public passenger vehicle to which the policy applies against liability in relation to damage to property caused by, or arising out of the use of, the vehicle anywhere in Australia (whether or not on a road or road related area).

111  Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory

(1) The accredited operator of a public passenger vehicle commits an offence if—

(a) the accredited operator operates the public passenger vehicle; and

(b) there is no public passenger vehicle policy for at least $5 000 000 for the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
To remove any doubt, it is irrelevant that a public passenger vehicle policy also insures the accredited operator against other risks.

112 Police officer or authorised person may require evidence of public passenger vehicle insurance

(1) A police officer or authorised person may require the accredited operator of a public passenger vehicle to produce evidence that a public passenger vehicle policy is in force for the vehicle.

(2) The accredited operator must not fail to produce the evidence when required to do so.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) It is a defence to an offence against subsection (2) if—

(a) the accredited operator has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the evidence when required to do so; and

(b) within 3 days after being required to produce the evidence, produces the evidence at a place prescribed by regulation or as directed by the police officer or authorised person.
Part 9 Enforcement

Section 115

Part 9 Enforcement

115 Purpose of powers under pt 9

The powers under this part may be exercised by the road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person to decide whether—

(a) there has been compliance with, or a contravention of, this Act (including, for example, the conditions of an accreditation, taxi licence, rideshare vehicle licence or hire car licence); or

(b) a public passenger vehicle complies with the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999.

Note 1 A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

Note 2 An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

116 Power to require records or information

(1) The road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person may, by written notice, require a person to provide records or information within the reasonable time stated in the notice.

(2) The notice may only require a person to provide records that are in the person’s possession or control.

(3) The road transport authority, police officer or authorised person may take copies of any record provided in response to the notice.

(4) A record required by a notice must be provided in written form except as provided by the notice.
Part 9

Section 117

A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with a notice given to the person under this section.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Power to inspect maintenance facilities

For this part, a police officer or authorised person may, at any reasonable time, enter any premises used for or in relation to the maintenance of a public passenger vehicle (other than any part of premises being used solely for residential purposes).

The police officer or authorised person may—

(a) inspect records in the premises relating to the maintenance of public passenger vehicles carried out at the premises; and

(b) inspect the premises; and

(c) inspect or test any equipment in the premises used or proposed to be used for or in relation to the maintenance of a public passenger vehicle.

Note The dictionary definition of inspect a vehicle includes observe the performance of the vehicle or any of its equipment, with or without the use of instruments.

For subsection (2) (a), the police officer or authorised person may—

(a) require the person apparently in charge of the premises, or anyone else who has the custody or control of the records, to produce them to the police officer or authorised person for inspection; and

(b) make copies of, or take extracts from, a record and, for that purpose, may take possession of the record and, if necessary, keep it for not longer than 7 days.
(4) For subsection (2) (c), the police officer or authorised person may do 1 or more of the following:

(a) operate any equipment in the premises;

(b) require the person apparently in charge of the premises to give the police officer or authorised person any information the police officer or authorised person reasonably needs to inspect or test any equipment in the premises;

(c) require the person apparently in charge of the premises to do anything else the police officer or authorised person reasonably needs to inspect or test any equipment in the premises.

(5) A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with a requirement made by a police officer or authorised person under this section.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(6) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

(7) An authorised person who enters premises under this section is not authorised to remain in the premises if, when asked by the person in charge of the premises, the authorised person does not produce his or her identity card for inspection.

118  Power to inspect and test vehicles

(1) A police officer or authorised person may inspect a public passenger vehicle, or any other vehicle that the police officer or authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, is operating, or has operated, as a public passenger vehicle, and may inspect and test its equipment and fittings.

Note The dictionary definition of inspect a vehicle includes observe the performance of the vehicle or any of its equipment, with or without the use of instruments.
(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the police officer or authorised person may, for that subsection, do 1 or more of the following:

(a) if the vehicle is being driven—ask or signal the driver of the vehicle to stop the vehicle;
(b) get into or onto the vehicle and remain in or on the vehicle;
(c) operate the vehicle and any of its equipment;
(d) ask the driver or anyone else apparently in charge of the vehicle to—
   (i) give the police officer or authorised person any information the police officer or authorised person reasonably requires to inspect or test the vehicle; or
   (ii) do anything else the police officer or authorised person reasonably requires to inspect or test the vehicle.

(3) If a vehicle is stopped because of a request or signal under subsection (2) (a), any inspection or testing of the vehicle must be carried out—

(a) at, or as near as practicable to, the place where the request or signal is made or given; and
(b) as soon as practicable, and in any case within 1 hour, after the vehicle is stopped.

(4) A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with a request or signal made or given by a police officer or authorised person under this section.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
119 Power to require vehicles or equipment to be inspected and tested

(1) A police officer or authorised person may, by written notice given to the operator of a public passenger vehicle, or any other vehicle that the police officer or authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, is operating, or has operated, as a public passenger vehicle, require the person to have the vehicle and its equipment and fittings (or stated equipment) inspected or tested.

(2) The notice may require any of the following:

(a) the inspection and testing to be carried out within or at a stated reasonable time;

(b) the inspection and testing to be carried out by or in the presence of a police officer, an authorised person or anyone else;

(c) the inspection and testing to be carried out at a stated reasonable place;

(d) a report of the inspection and testing to be given to a police officer, an authorised person or the road transport authority within a stated reasonable time;

(e) anything else reasonably necessary or convenient for the inspection and testing.

(3) A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with a notice given to the person under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
(5) In subsection (1):

*equipment,* for a vehicle that is a bookable vehicle, includes any device used by the driver of the vehicle to communicate with a transport booking service.

**Examples—device used to communicate with a transport booking service**
- the driver’s mobile phone
- the driver’s iPad

*Note 1* Bookable vehicle means a taxi, a rideshare vehicle or a hire car (see s 29).

*Note 2* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

**operator,** of a vehicle, includes the responsible person for the vehicle within the meaning of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, section 10 and section 11.

### 120 Attachment and removal of noncompliance notices

(1) A police officer or authorised person, or a person inspecting a vehicle under this part, may attach a notice (a *noncompliance notice*) to the vehicle if the officer or person suspects, on reasonable grounds, that—

(a) the vehicle or its equipment or fittings, or its servicing or maintenance, do not comply with this Act; or

(b) the vehicle (including its equipment and fittings) does not comply with the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*.

*Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).
(2) The notice must state—

(a) the action necessary for the vehicle, equipment or fittings, or its servicing or maintenance, to comply with this Act or the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999; and

(b) a date and time (the time of effect) after which the vehicle must not be operated as a public passenger vehicle if the notice has not been removed by a police officer or authorised person.

(3) A police officer or authorised person may remove the noncompliance notice from the vehicle, or direct in writing that it be taken to have been removed, if satisfied on inspection or testing of the vehicle or its equipment or fittings that the necessary action mentioned in the notice has been taken.

(4) A person other than a police officer or authorised person commits an offence if the person removes a noncompliance notice from a public passenger vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

(6) A police officer’s or authorised person’s power to issue a noncompliance notice for a public passenger vehicle under this section is additional to the power of the police officer or authorised person to issue a defect notice under the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000 for a public passenger vehicle.
121 Police officer or authorised person—power to require name and address etc

(1) A police officer or authorised person may require a person to state the person’s name and home address if the police officer or authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, that the person is committing or has committed an offence against this Act.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

(2) The police officer or authorised person must tell the person the reason for the requirement and, as soon as practicable, record the reason.

(3) The person may ask the police officer or authorised person to produce his or her identity card for inspection by the person.

(4) A person must comply with a requirement made of the person under subsection (1) if—

(a) the police officer or authorised person tells the person the reason for the requirement; and

(b) for a request made by an authorised person—the authorised person has complied with the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, section 21 (Power not to be exercised before identity card shown).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
Part 10  Miscellaneous

125  Unauthorised public passenger services

(1) A person must not use a vehicle for the transport of passengers for a fare or other consideration along a road or road related area.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to the person if—

(a) the monetary or other consideration receivable by the person is not more than the cost of operating the vehicle to transport the passengers; or

(b) the person is entitled under this Act to operate the public passenger service being operated by the person.

Examples for par (a)

1 A car pool in which participants share the costs of operating the vehicle for the car pool.

2 Helen is a member of Bush Hikers Anonymous. She carries 2 other members in her car to a club walk. The 2 other members pay Helen part of the costs of operating her car for the club walk.

Note 1 For the entitlement of a person to operate a public passenger service, see the following provisions:

- s 18 (Entitlement to regular route services)
- s 19 (Entitlement to operate tour and charter services)
- s 27B (Entitlement to operate light rail service)
- s 51 (Entitlement to operate taxi services)
- s 60D (Entitlement to operate rideshare services)
- s 73 (Entitlement to operate hire car services)
- s 90 (Entitlement to operate demand responsive services).
Note 2 This section also does not apply if the person is exempted from the operation of this section under s 127 or s 128.

Note 3 An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

126 Regulation-making power

(1) The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

Note Regulations must be notified and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

(2) A regulation may apply, adopt or incorporate a law of another jurisdiction or an instrument, or a provision of a law of another jurisdiction or instrument, as in force from time to time.

Note 1 The text of an applied, adopted or incorporated law or instrument, whether applied as in force from time to time or as at a particular time, is taken to be a notifiable instrument if the operation of the Legislation Act, s 47 (5) or (6) is not disapproved (see s 47 (7)).

Note 2 A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

(3) A regulation may make provision in relation to the powers and duties of police officers and authorised people in relation to public passenger services, including, for example, in relation to public passenger vehicles, drivers of public passenger vehicles and passengers.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

(4) A regulation may make provision in relation to insurance against liability for damage to property caused by, or arising out of the use of, a public passenger vehicle.

(5) A regulation may create offences and fix maximum penalties of not more than 20 penalty units for the offences.
127 Minister may exempt vehicles and people from Act

(1) The Minister may exempt a vehicle or person from this Act (or a stated provision of this Act).

(2) An exemption is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

128 Regulations may exempt vehicles and people from Act

(1) A regulation may—

(a) exempt a vehicle or person from this Act; or

(b) authorise the road transport authority to exempt a vehicle or person from this Act.

Note 1 Power to make a statutory instrument (including a regulation) includes power to make different provision in relation to different matters or different classes of matters (see Legislation Act, s 48).

Note 2 A reference to an Act includes a reference to a provision of an Act (see Legislation Act, s 7 (3)).

(2) An exemption given under a regulation mentioned in subsection (1) may be conditional.

(3) A regulation may provide for the road transport authority to—

(a) suspend the operation of a regulation mentioned in subsection (1) (a) in the way and circumstances prescribed by regulation; or

(b) suspend the operation of an exemption given by the authority to a vehicle or person in the way and circumstances prescribed by regulation.
129 References to Motor Traffic Act, Traffic Act etc

(1) In any Act, instrument made under an Act or document, a reference to an earlier law is, in relation to anything to which this Act applies, a reference to this Act.

(2) In this section:

earlier law means any of the following:

(a) Motor Traffic Act 1936;
(b) Motor Traffic Regulations 1934;
(c) Road Transport (Bus Services) Regulations 2000;
(d) Road Transport (General) Act 1999;
(e) Road Transport (Hire Vehicle Services) Regulations 2000;
(f) Road Transport (Taxi Services) Regulations 2000.
Dictionary

(see s 4)

Note 1  The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this Act.

Note 2  In particular, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:
- ACT
- exercise
- function
- home address
- the Territory.

Note 3  The Road Transport (General) Act 1999 contains definitions relevant to this Act. For example, the following terms are defined in the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, dictionary:
- another jurisdiction
- driver
- jurisdiction
- light rail
- light rail vehicle
- motor vehicle
- rail transport operator
- road transport authority (or authority) (see s 16)
- road transport legislation (see s 6)
- use (in relation to a vehicle)
- vehicle.

Note 4  If a word or expression is defined in an Act (but not a regulation or another publication) included in the road transport legislation, the definition applies to each use of the word or expression in other road transport legislation unless the contrary intention appears (see Road Transport (General) Act 1999, s 8).

accredited, in relation to a kind of public passenger service, means accredited under the regulations to operate that kind of public passenger service.
accredited demand responsive service operator means accredited under a regulation to operate a demand responsive service.

accredited hire car service operator means accredited under the regulations to operate a hire car service.

accredited operator, of a public passenger vehicle—see section 110.

accredited rideshare driver means a person accredited under regulation to operate a rideshare service.

accredited taxi service operator means accredited under the regulations to operate a taxi service.

accredited transport booking service means a transport booking service accredited under regulation to operate a transport booking service.

affiliated driver, for a transport booking service—see section 35.

affiliated driver agreement—see section 36.

affiliated operator, for a transport booking service—see section 36B.

affiliated operator agreement—see section 36C.

authorisation, in relation to a demand responsive service, means an authorisation under this Act to operate a demand responsive service.

authorised demand responsive service operator means a person who is authorised under this Act to operate a demand responsive service.

bookable vehicle—see section 29.

bookable vehicle driver—see section 29.

bus—see section 10A.

bus service—see section 11.

demand responsive service—see section 80.

demand responsive service vehicle—see section 81.
fare means the amount payable by passengers for transport, or for the
transport of passengers’ luggage or other goods, on public passenger
vehicles.

fittings, of a vehicle, includes the seats, seat covers and floor
coverings of the vehicle.

hire car—see section 67.

hire car licence—see section 61.

hire car service—see section 69.

independent taxi service operator means a taxi service operator
approved under regulation as an independent taxi service operator.

inspect a vehicle includes observe the performance of the vehicle or
any of its equipment, with or without the use of instruments.

licensed rideshare vehicle means a vehicle that is the subject of a
rideshare vehicle licence.

light rail service—see section 27A (1).

light rail service operator—see section 27A (2).

long-distance service—see section 14.

noncompliance notice—see section 120 (1).

public bus—see section 10A.

public passenger vehicle means a public bus, light rail vehicle, taxi,
rideshare vehicle, hire car or demand responsive service vehicle.

public passenger vehicle policy—see section 110.

public vehicle licence—see the Road Transport (Driver Licensing)
Act 1999, dictionary.

regular route service—see section 12.

restricted hire car—see section 68.
restricted hire car licence—see section 62.
restricted hire car service—see section 70.
restricted taxi—see section 46.
restricted taxi licence—see section 38.
restricted taxi service—see section 48.
rideshare—see section 60A.
rideshare driver—see section 60A.
rideshare service—see section 60A.
rideshare vehicle—see section 60A.
rideshare vehicle licence—see section 60J.

road means an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as 1 of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles, but does not include an area that would otherwise be a road so far as a declaration under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, section 12 (Power to include or exclude areas in road transport legislation) declares that this Act does not apply to the area.

road related area means—

(a) an area that divides a road; or

(b) a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road; or

(c) an area that is open to the public and is designated for use by cyclists or animals; or

(d) an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles; or

(e) a shoulder of a road; or
Dictionary

(f) any other area that is open to or used by the public so far as a declaration under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, section 12 (Power to include or exclude areas in road transport legislation) declares that this Act applies to the area;

but does not include an area that would otherwise be a road related area so far as a declaration under that section declares that this Act does not apply to the area.

service contract—
(a) for part 2 (Bus services)—see section 17; and
(b) for part 8 (Demand responsive services)—see section 89.

taxi—see section 45.

taxi driver means the person driving a taxi if the person holds a public vehicle licence authorising the person to drive the taxi for hire or reward.

taxi licence—see section 37.

taxi service—see section 47.

taxi zone—see the Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017, section 182.

time of effect, for a noncompliance notice—see section 120 (2) (b).

tour and charter service—see section 13.

transport booking service—see section 28.
About the endnotes

1 Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the Legislation Act 2001, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel’s Office.

Uncommenced amending laws are not included in the republished law. The details of these laws are underlined in the legislation history. Uncommenced expiries are underlined in the legislation history and amendment history.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

| A = Act | NI = Notifiable instrument |
| AF = Approved form | o = order |
| am = amended | om = omitted/repealed |
| amd = amendment | ord = ordinance |
| AR = Assembly resolution | orig = original |
| ch = chapter | par = paragraph/subparagraph |
| CN = Commencement notice | pres = present |
| def = definition | prev = previous |
| DI = Disallowable instrument | (prev...) = previously |
| dict = dictionary | pl = part |
| disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly | r = rule/subrule |
| | reloc = relocated |
| | renum = renumbered |
| | R[X] = Republication No |
| | RI = reissue |
| | s = section/subsection |
| | sch = schedule |
| | sdiv = subdivision |
| | SL = Subordinate law |
| | sub = substituted |
| | underlining = whole or part not commenced |
| | or to be expired |

Endnotes
3 **Legislation history**

**Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001** A2001-62  
notified 10 September 2001 (Gaz 2001 No S66)  
s 1, s 2 commenced 10 September 2001 (IA s 10B)  
remainder commenced 1 December 2001 (s 2 and CN2001-2)

as amended by

**Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Act 2001** A2001-94  
notified LR 27 September 2001  
s 1, s 2 commenced 27 September 2001 (LA s 75)  
remainder commenced 1 March 2002 (s 2 and CN2002-2)

**Statute Law Amendment Act 2002** A2002-30 pt 3.70  
notified LR 16 September 2002  
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 19 May 1997 (LA s 75 (2))  
pt 3.70 commenced 17 September 2002 (s 2 (1))

**Statute Law Amendment Act 2002 (No 2)** A2002-49 pt 3.23  
notified LR 20 December 2002  
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 7 October 1994 (LA s 75 (2))  
pt 3.23 commenced 17 January 2003 (s 2 (1))

**Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) (Hire Cars) Amendment Act 2004** A2004-69 pt 2  
notified LR 9 September 2004  
s 1, s 2 commenced 9 September 2004 (LA s 75 (1))  
pt 2 commenced 9 March 2005 (s 2 and LA s 79)

as modified by

**Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002** SL2002-3 (as am by SL2005-4 s 12)  
notified LR 27 February 2002  
s 1, s 2 commenced 27 February 2002 (LA s 75 (1))  
s 132 (4) commenced 1 March 2003 (s 2 (2))  
remainder commenced 1 March 2002 (s 2 (1) and see CN2002-2)
Road Transport Legislation (Hire Cars) Amendment Regulation 2005 (No 1) SL2005-4 s 12
notified LR 7 March 2005
s 1, s 2 commenced 7 March 2005 (LA s 75 (1))
s 12 commenced 9 March 2005 (s 2 and see Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) (Hire Cars) Amendment Act 2004 A2004-69, s 2 and LA s 79)

Note This regulation only amends the Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 SL2002-3.

as amended by

notified LR 12 May 2005
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 8 March 2005 (LA s 75 (2))
amdt 3.372, amdt 3.374 commenced 2 June 2005 (s 2 (2))
sch 3 pt 3.57 remainder commenced 2 June 2005 (s 2 (1))

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Act 2006 A2006-9
notified LR 15 March 2006
s 1, s 2 commenced 15 March 2006 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 1 July 2006 (s 2 and CN2006-13)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-26 pt 2, s 31
notified LR 14 June 2006
s 1, s 2 commenced 14 June 2006 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 2, s 31 commenced 2 July 2006 (s 2 and CN2006-12)

Administrative (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2006 A2006-30
sch 1 pt 1.10
notified LR 16 June 2006
s 1, s 2 commenced 16 June 2006 (LA s 75 (1))
amdt 1.84 commenced 3 July 2006 (s 2 (2))
sch 1 pt 1.10 remainder commenced 1 July 2006 (s 2 (1))

Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Act 2008 A2008-1 sch 1 pt 1.9
(as am by A2008-39 s 4)
notified LR 26 February 2008
s 1, s 2 commenced 26 February 2008 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.9 commenced 1 October 2008 (s 2 as am by A2008-39 s 4)
Endnotes

3 Legislation history

Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Amendment Act 2008 A2008-39
notified LR 22 August 2008
s 1, s 2 commenced 22 August 2008 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 23 August 2008 (s 2)
Note This Act only amends the Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Act 2008 A2008-1.

as modified by

Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Regulation 2008 SL2008-37
s 103 and sch 20 mod 20.1
notified LR 25 August 2008
s 1, s 2 commenced 25 August 2008 (LA s 75 (1))
s 103 and sch 20 mod 20.1 commenced 1 October 2008 (s 2 and see Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Act 2008 A2008-1 s 2 (as am by A2008-39 s 4))

as amended by

Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Amendment Act 2009 A2009-16 sch 3 pt 3.3
notified LR 30 June 2009
s 1, s 2 commenced 30 June 2009 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.3 commenced 5 July 2009 (s 2)

Road Transport (Mass, Dimensions and Loading) Act 2009 A2009-22 sch 1 pt 1.8
notified LR 3 September 2009
s 1, s 2 commenced 3 September 2009 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.8 commenced 3 March 2010 (s 2 and LA s 79)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2009 (No 2) A2009-49 sch 3 pt 3.63
notified LR 26 November 2009
s 1, s 2 commenced 26 November 2009 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.63 commenced 17 December 2009 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2010 A2010-18 sch 3 pt 3.18
notified LR 13 May 2010
s 1, s 2 commenced 13 May 2010 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.18 commenced 3 June 2010 (s 2)
Endnotes

Legislation history

Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Amendment Act 2010
A2010-54 sch 3 pt 3.21
notified LR 16 December 2010
s 1, s 2 commenced 16 December 2010 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.21 commenced 1 January 2011 (s 2 (1))

notified LR 24 May 2013
s 1, s 2 commenced 24 May 2013 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.42 commenced 14 June 2013 (s 2)

Heavy Vehicle National Law (Consequential Amendments) Act 2013
A2013-52 pt 11
notified LR 9 December 2013
s 1, s 2 commenced 9 December 2013 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 11 commenced 10 February 2014 (s 2 and see Heavy Vehicle National Law (ACT) Act 2013 A2013-51, s 2 (1) and CN2014-2)

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2014 (No 2) A2014-49 sch 1 pt 1.19
notified LR 10 November 2014
s 1, s 2 commenced 10 November 2014 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.19 commenced 17 November 2014 (s 2)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) (Taxi Industry Innovation) Amendment Act 2015 A2015-47
notified LR 24 November 2015
s 1, s 2 commenced 24 November 2015 (LA s 75 (1))
s 3 commenced 20 May 2016 (LA s 75AA)
s 30 commenced 20 May 2016 (s 2 and CN2016-9)
remainder commenced 1 August 2016 (s 2, CN2016-9 and see mod of A2001-62 by SL2016-12 s 3)
as modified by

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) (Transitional Provisions) Regulation 2016 SL2016-12
notified LR 19 May 2016
s 1, s 2 commenced 19 May 2016 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 20 May 2016 (s 2)
Endnotes

3 Legislation history

**Freedom of Information Act 2016** A2016-55 sch 4 pt 4.24 (as am by A2017-14 s 19)
- notified LR 26 August 2016
- s 1, s 2 commenced 26 August 2016 (LA s 75 (1))
- sch 4 pt 4.24 commenced 1 January 2018 (s 2 as am by A2017-14 s 19)

**Statute Law Amendment Act 2017** A2017-4 sch 3 pt 3.28
- notified LR 23 February 2017
- s 1, s 2 commenced 23 February 2017 (LA s 75 (1))
- sch 3 pt 3.28 commenced 9 March 2017 (s 2)

**Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2017 (No 2)** A2017-14 s 19, pt 18
- notified LR 17 May 2017
- s 1, s 2 commenced 17 May 2017 (LA s 75 (1))
- s 19 commenced 24 May 2017 (s 2 (1))
- pt 18 commenced 30 April 2018 (s 2 (2) (a) and see Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017 SL2017-43 s 2)

*Note* This Act also amends the Freedom of Information Act 2016 A2016-55.

**Road Transport Reform (Light Rail) Legislation Amendment Act 2017** A2017-21 pt 6
- notified LR 8 August 2017
- s 1, s 2 commenced 8 August 2017 (LA s 75 (1))
- pt 6 commenced 15 August 2017 (s 2)

**Statute Law Amendment Act 2017 (No 2)** A2017-28 sch 3 pt 3.14
- notified LR 27 September 2017
- s 1, s 2 commenced 27 September 2017 (LA s 75 (1))
- sch 3 pt 3.14 commenced 11 October 2017 (s 2)

**Road Transport Reform (Light Rail) Legislation Amendment Act 2018** A2018-19 pt 2
- notified LR 17 May 2018
- s 1, s 2 commenced 17 May 2018 (LA s 75 (1))
- pt 2 commenced 24 May 2018 (s 2)
Amendment history

Preliminary
pt 1 hdg note om A2005-20 amdt 3.369

Name of Act
s 1 am A2005-20 amdt 3.370; A2009-22 amdt 1.23; A2013-52
s 61, s 62

Objects of Act
s 2 hdg bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))
orig s 2 om R1 LA (s 89 (4))
(prev s 3) sub A2001-94 s 4
renum as s 2 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
am A2004-69 s 4
sub A2015-47 s 4

Dictionary
s 3 (prev s 4) renum as s 3 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)

Notes
s 4 (prev s 5) sub A2001-94 s 5
renum as s 4 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
ss (2), (3) exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))

Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc
s 4A ins A2004-69 s 5
am A2006-9 s 4; A2006-26 s 4; A2015-47 s 5; A2017-4
amdt 3.179; A2018-19 s 4

Functions of road transport authority
s 5 (prev s 6) sub A2001-94 s 5
renum as s 5 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
am A2004-69 s 6; A2006-9 ss 5-7; pars renum R13 LA;
A2015-47 s 6

Registers under this Act
s 6 hdg sub A2006-9 s 8; A2015-47 s 7
(prev s 7) sub A2001-94 s 5
renum as s 6 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
am A2004-69 s 7; A2006-9 s 9; A2015-47 s 8

Security and disclosure of information in registers
s 7 (prev s 8) sub A2001-94 s 5
renum as s 7 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
sub A2002-49 amdt 3.229
am A2006-9 s 10; A2014-49 amdt 1.40; A2016-55 amdt 4.34
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4 Amendment history

Competition and Consumer Act authorisation
s 8 hdg am A2010-54 amdt 3.50
s 8 (prev s 9) renum as s 8 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17) am A2010-94 amdt 3.51

Combinations of accreditations, authorisations and licences
s 9 (prev s 9A) ins A2001-94 s 6 renum as s 9 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17) sub A2006-9 s 11

Combinations of accreditations and licences
s 9A renum as s 9

Meaning of bus and public bus
s 10A ins A2005-20 amdt 3.371 am A2015-47 s 9; A2017-21 s 53

Meaning of bus service
s 11 hdg bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))
s 11 sub A2006-9 s 12

What is a regular route service?
s 12 hdg bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))

What is a long-distance service?
s 14 hdg bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))

Bus operators—purposes of accreditation
s 15 hdg bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))

Regulations about accreditation system
s 16 am A2002-30 amdt 3.748; A2006-9 amdt 1.9

Service contracts—regular route services
s 17 hdg bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3)) sub A2006-9 s 13
s 17 am A2002-49 amdt 3.230; A2005-20 amdt 3.372

Entitlement to operate regular route services
s 18 am A2006-30 amdt 1.78

Entitlement to operate tour and charter services
s 19 am A2006-30 amdt 1.79

Territory’s entitlement to operate bus service
s 19A ins A2006-30 amdt 1.80

Unaccredited operators not to operate certain bus services
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renum as s 70 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)

**Accreditation of hire car service operators**
div 7.2 hdg (prev div 4.2 hdg) renum A2001-94 s 9
exp 1 December 2002 (s 72)
(prev div 5B.2 hdg) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as div 7.2 hdg R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
Hire car service operators—purposes of accreditation
s 71  
orig s 71 (prev s 38) renum as s 71 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 December 2002 (s 72)
prev s 71 renum as s 92
pres s 71 (prev s 60K) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 71 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)

Hire car service operators—regulations about accreditation system
s 72  
orig s 72 (prev s 39) renum as s 72 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 December 2002 (s 72)
prev s 72 renum as s 93
pres s 72 (prev s 60L) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 72 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
am A2006-9 amdt 1.9

Entitlement to operate hire car services
div 7.3 hdg  
(prev div 4.3 hdg) renum A2001-94 s 9
exp 1 June 2002 (s 78)
(prev div 5B.3 hdg) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as div 7.3 hdg R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)

Entitlement to operate hire car services
s 73  
(prev s 40) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 June 2002 (s 78)
(prev s 60M) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 73 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)

Unaccredited operators not to operate hire car services
s 74  
(prev s 41) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 June 2002 (s 78)
(prev s 60N) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 74 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)

Pretending to be an accredited hire car service operator
s 75  
(prev s 42) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 June 2002 (s 78)
(prev s 600) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 75 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)

Regulation of hire car services
div 7.4 hdg  
(prev div 4.4 hdg) renum A2001-94 s 9
exp 1 December 2002 (s 80)
(prev div 5B.4 hdg) ins A2004-69 s 13
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renum as s 76 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
am A2006-9 amdt 1.6, amdt 1.7

Regulations about operation of hire cars
s 77 (prev s 44) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 June 2002 (s 78)
(prev s 60Q) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 77 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
am A2006-9 amdt 1.8; A2015-47 s 22; pars renum R26 LA

Regulations about hire car drivers
s 78 (prev s 45) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 June 2002 (s 78)
(prev s 60R) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 78 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)

Regulations about conduct of hire car passengers
s 79 (prev s 46) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
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(prev s 60S) ins A2004-69 s 13
renum as s 79 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
sub A2015-47 s 23

Power to determine hire car fares
s 79A ins A2015-47 s 24

Bus service licences
div 7.5 hdg (prev div 4.5 hdg) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 December 2002 (s 82)

Small buses
div 7.6 hdg (prev div 4.6 hdg) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 June 2003 (s 84)

Taxis
div 7.7 hdg ins A2001-94 s 11
exp 2 March 2003 (s 92)

Demand responsive services
pt 8 hdg (prev pt 6 hdg) ins A2001-94 s 8
renum as pt 8 hdg R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
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Basic concepts
div 8.1 hdg ins A2006-9 s 18
Meaning of demand responsive service
s 80  (prev s 47) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
sub A2002-30 amdtd 3.753
exp 1 December 2002 (s 80)
(prev s 60T) ins A2004-69 s 14
renum as s 80 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
sub A2006-9 s 18

Meaning of demand responsive service vehicle
s 81 hdg  bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))
sub A2002-30 amdt 3.750
renum as s 81 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 December 2002 (s 82)
(prev s 32) sub A2001-94 s 8
renum as s 81 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
sub A2006-9 s 18

Authorisations to operate demand responsive services
div 8.2 hdg  ins A2006-9 s 18

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s 82  (prev s 32A) ins A2001-94 s 8
renum as s 82 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
sub A2002-30 amdtd 3.750
renum as s 82 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
sub A2006-9 s 18

Territory's entitlement to operate demand responsive service
s 82A  ins A2006-30 amdtd 1.83
om A2006-9 s 18

Demand responsive services—guidelines for giving authorisations
s 83  (prev s 50) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 1 June 2003 (s 84)
(prev s 32B) ins A2001-94 s 8
renum as s 83 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
renum as s 83 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
sub A2006-9 s 18

Demand responsive services—regulations about authorisations
s 84  (prev s 51) renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
sub A2002-30 amdtd 3.755
exp 1 June 2003 (s 84)
(prev s 32C) ins A2001-94 s 8
renum as s 84 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
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Use of vehicles for demand responsive services
s 85 hdg bracketed note exp 30 June 2002 (s 4 (3))
s 85 (prev s 51A) ins A2001-94 s 11
renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 2 March 2003 (s 92)
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renum as s 65 R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
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s 86 (prev s 51B) ins A2001-94 s 11
renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 2 March 2003 (s 92)
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renum as s 86 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
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Accreditation of demand responsive service operators
div 8.3 hdg ins A2006-9 s 18

Demand responsive service operators—purposes of accreditation
s 87 (prev s 51C) ins A2001-94 s 11
renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 2 March 2003 (s 92)
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def annual weddings and school formals licence ins A2004-69 s 16
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renum as s 87 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
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Service contracts—demand responsive services
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renum as s 89 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
exp 9 March 2006 (s 93)
ins A2006-9 s 18

Entitlement to operate demand responsive services
div 8.5 hdg ins A2006-9 s 18

Entitlement to operate demand responsive services
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renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
exp 2 March 2003 (s 92)
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renum as s 90 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
mod SL2002-3 s 246 (as am by SL2005-4 s 12)
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s 91 (prev s 51G) ins A2001-94 s 11
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renum as s 91 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
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Representing entitlement to operate demand responsive service
s 92 (prev s 51H) ins A2001-94 s 11
renum R1 LA (see A2001-94 s 17)
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exp 2 March 2003 (s 92)
(prev s 71) ins A2004-69 s 16
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div 8.6 hdg ins A2006-9 s 18
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s 93 (prev s 72) ins A2004-69 s 16
renum as s 93 R10 LA (see A2004-69 s 17)
exp 9 March 2006 (s 93)
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Regulations about operation of demand responsive service vehicles
s 95 ins A2006-9 s 18

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s 96 ins A2006-9 s 18

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s 97 ins A2006-9 s 18

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pt 8A hdg ins as mod SL2008-37 mod 20.1
mod lapsed 5 July 2009 when sch 20 SL2008-37 om by A2009-16 amdt 2.21

Application—pt 8A
s 109 ins A2018-19 s 6

Definitions—Act
s 110 hdg sub A2015-47 s 25
ins as mod SL2008-37 mod 20.1
mod lapsed 5 July 2009 when sch 20 SL2008-37 om by A2009-16 amdt 2.21
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def accredited operator ins as mod SL2008-37 mod 20.1
mod lapsed 5 July 2009 when sch 20 SL2008-37 om by A2009-16 amdt 2.21
ins A2009-16 amdt 3.4

def public passenger vehicle policy ins as mod SL2008-37
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Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory
s 111 ins as mod SL2008-37 mod 20.1
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Police officer or authorised person may require evidence of public passenger vehicle insurance
s 112  ins as mod SL2008-37 mod 20.1
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(prev pt 7 hdg) ins A2004-69 s 16
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Purpose of powers under pt 9
s 115  reloc from Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002 s 229 by A2006-26 s 31
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Power to require records or information
s 116  reloc from Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002 s 230 by A2006-26 s 31

Power to inspect maintenance facilities
s 117  reloc from Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
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am A2017-4 amdt 3.182

Power to inspect and test vehicles
s 118  reloc from Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002 s 232 by A2006-26 s 31
am A2017-4 amdt 3.182

Power to require vehicles or equipment to be inspected and tested
s 119  reloc from Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
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am A2015-47 s 28

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s 120  reloc from Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
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s 121  reloc from Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 s 235 by A2006-26 s 31
am A2009-49 amdtd 3.153

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renum as pt 10 hdg A2006-26 s 13

Unauthorised public passenger services
s 125  ins A2006-9 s 18
am A2015-47 s 29; A2018-19 s 7

Regulation-making power
s 126  ins A2006-9 s 18
am A2008-1 amdtd 1.33; ss renum R16 LA; A2010-18
amdtd 3.78

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s 128  ins A2006-9 s 18
am A2017-28 amdtd 3.51

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s 130  ins A2015-47 s 30
exp 20 May 2017 (s 130 (4))

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s 131  ins as mod SL2016-12 s 3
exp 2 August 2016 (s 131 (2))

Dictionary
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am A2002-30 amdtd 3.757; A2009-49 amdtd 3.154; A2010-18
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24/05/18

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au
def accredited transport booking service ins A2015-47 s 33
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def rideshare ins A2015-47 s 37

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def road am A2002-30 amdt 3.759, amdt 3.760

def road related area am A2002-30 amdt 3.759, amdt 3.760

def road transport authority om A2010-18 amdt 3.82

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def taxi licence ins A2001-94 s 13

def taxi network ins A2001-94 s 13

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def taxi service ins A2001-94 s 13

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sub A2017-14 s 54

def time of effect ins A2006-26 s 15

def transport booking service ins A2015-47 s 39

def vehicle om A2013-19 amdt 3.430

Consequential amendments

sch 1 om R1 LA (s 89 (3)) but see s 54
### Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

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6 Renumbered provisions

This Act was renumbered under the *Legislation Act 2001*, in R2 (see A2001-94 s 17). Details of renumbered provisions are shown in endnote 4 (Amendment history). For a table showing the renumbered provisions, see R2.

7 Expired transitional or validating provisions

This Act may be affected by transitional or validating provisions that have expired. The expiry does not affect any continuing operation of the provisions (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 88 (1)).

Expired provisions are removed from the republished law when the expiry takes effect and are listed in the amendment history using the abbreviation ‘exp’ followed by the date of the expiry.

To find the expired provisions see the version of this Act before the expiry took effect. The ACT legislation register has point-in-time versions of this Act.

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