

# Road Transport (General) Application of Road Transport Legislation Declaration 2015 (No 7)

## Disallowable instrument DI2015—265

made under the

**Road Transport (General) Act 1999, section 12 (Power to include or exclude areas in road transport legislation)**

## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

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Subsection 12(1) of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999* (the Act), in part, empowers the Minister to declare that a provision of the road transport legislation does not apply to a road or road related area. Subsection 12(3) of the Act makes such a declaration a disallowable instrument.

Section 6 of the Act provides that “road transport legislation” includes the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999*. Section 6 of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2000* incorporates the Australian Road Rules and therefore these rules are part of the road transport legislation.

**Clauses 1 and 2** of the instrument are formal provisions dealing with the name and commencement of the instrument.

**Clause 3** disapplies Australian Road Rule 205 (Parking for longer than indicated) from roads and road related areas that are controlled by non-pay time limited parking signs, within the area identified in the schedule of the disallowable instrument.

**Clause 4** provides that the declaration has effect on the following dates and times: 23 October 2015 from 11.00am to 11.59pm and 20 January 2016 from 11.00am to 11.59pm.

**Clause 5** provides that the declaration expires on 21 January 2016.

The purpose of this disallowable instrument is to enable motorists attending the Prime Minister’s XI and One Day International cricket matches, to park in non-pay time limited parking spaces near Manuka Oval for a longer period of time than that specified on a relevant parking sign.

The disallowable instrument is not likely to impose appreciable costs on the community, and therefore a Regulatory Impact Statement is not required (s34 of the *Legislation Act 2001*). The matters in the declaration do not operate to the disadvantage of anyone by adversely affecting a person’s rights or imposing liabilities on the person and therefore a RIS is unnecessary (s36(1)(b) of the *Legislation Act*).