



Australian Capital Territory

Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2017

SL2017-45

made under the

Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999

Repubication No 12

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About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2017*, made under the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 3 November 2025. It also includes any commencement, amendment, repeal or expiry affecting this republished law to 3 November 2025.

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

Kinds of republications

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- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
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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 includes amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

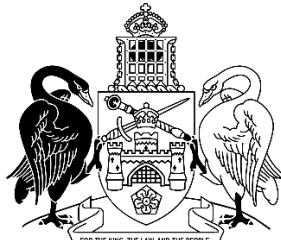
If a provision of the republished law has not commenced, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. Any uncommenced amendments that affect this republished law are accessible on the ACT legislation register (www.legislation.act.gov.au). For more information, see the home page 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 \$160 for an individual and \$810 for a corporation (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 133).



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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of regulation

This regulation is the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Regulation 2017*.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of this regulation is part of this regulation.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this regulation defines certain terms used in this regulation, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms defined elsewhere.

For example, the signpost definition ‘*ticket parking sign*—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.’ means that the term ‘ticket parking sign’ is defined in that dictionary and the definition applies to this regulation.

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

4 Notes

A note included in this regulation is explanatory and is not part of this regulation.

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

5 Offences against regulation—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this regulation.

Note 1 Criminal Code

The [Criminal Code](#), ch 2 applies to all offences against this regulation (see Code, pt 2.1).

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.

6 Offences against regulation—defence

It is a defence to an offence against this regulation if the defendant proves that the offence—

- (a) was the result of an accident; or
- (b) could not have been avoided by any reasonable efforts by the defendant.

Note The defendant has a legal burden in relation to the matters mentioned in this section (see [Criminal Code](#), s 59).

7 Meaning of road

In this regulation:

road includes a road related area.

Note 1 Road—see the [Road Transport \(General\) Act 1999](#), dictionary.

Note 2 A definition applies except so far as the contrary intention appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 155).

Part 2**Speeding and other dangerous driving****8 Disposal of impounded vehicles—Act, s 10K**

- (1) This section applies to a vehicle impounded under any of the following provisions of the [Act](#):
 - (a) section 10A (Impounding of vehicles used for menacing driving on court order before conviction etc);
 - (b) section 10B (Impounding or forfeiture of vehicles on conviction etc for certain offences);
 - (c) section 10C (Powers of police officers to seize and impound vehicles used in committing certain offences).
- (2) If a person has not applied to the chief police officer for the release of the vehicle at the end of the period of impoundment, the chief police officer must, by notice served on the registered operator of the vehicle and every person who has a registered interest in the vehicle, warn them that the vehicle may be offered for sale if the vehicle is not removed from the place of impoundment within 28 days after the day the notice is served.
- (3) The vehicle may be offered for sale, by public auction or public tender, if the vehicle is not removed within 28 days after the notice is served or, if more than 1 notice is served under subsection (2), the later of the notices.
- (4) A person may apply to the chief police officer for payment to the person of the balance of the proceeds of sale of a vehicle within 12 months after the vehicle is sold in accordance with subsection (3).
- (5) The balance of the proceeds of sale may be paid to the person if the person satisfies the chief police officer that—
 - (a) the person was lawfully entitled to possession of the vehicle immediately before its sale; and

(b) there was a reasonable excuse for the person's failure to obtain release of the vehicle before it was sold.

(6) In this section:

balance of the proceeds of sale, of a vehicle, means the proceeds of the sale of the vehicle less—

- (a) any fee or other amount payable under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999* for the seizure, impounding and storage of the vehicle; and
- (b) the reasonable costs of, or incidental to, the sale.

registered interest, in relation to a motor vehicle—see the *Act*, section 8A (5).

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

(7) An interest mentioned in subsection (6), definition of ***balance of the proceeds of sale*** paragraph (a) or (b), is a statutory interest of a kind to which the *Personal Property Securities Act 2009* (Cwlth), section 73 (2) (Priority between security interests and declared statutory interests) applies.

9 Disposal of forfeited vehicles—Act, s 10K (1)

A vehicle that has been forfeited to the Territory under the *Act*, section 10B (Impounding or forfeiture of vehicles on conviction etc for certain offences) may be offered for sale by public auction or public tender.

10 Standards for safe carriage of loads—Act, s 14 (2)

- (1) The prescribed standards are the performance standards in the load restraint guide.
- (2) The [Legislation Act](#), section 47 (5) does not apply in relation to the load restraint guide.
- (3) In this section:

load restraint guide means the *Load Restraint Guide for Light Vehicles 2018*, published by the National Transport Commission.

Note The load restraint guide does not need to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) because s 47 (5) does not apply (see [Legislation Act](#), s 47 (7)). The load restraint guide is accessible at www.ntc.gov.au.

Part 4**Traffic control devices****11 Prescribed traffic control devices—Act, dict, def *prescribed traffic control device***

(1) The following things are prescribed traffic control devices:

- (a) any traffic control device that has effect for the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017* under that regulation, section 315 (Legal effect of traffic control device);
- (b) any traffic-related item that has effect for the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017* under that regulation, section 319 (Legal effect of traffic-related item);
- (c) any parking meter, parking ticket machine, metered parking sign, ticket parking sign and parking meter hood;
- (d) any device, plate, screen, words or anything else on or with anything mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

Note Other things are also prescribed traffic control devices (see *Act*, dict, def *prescribed traffic control device*).

(2) In this section:

parking meter hood means a hood or other cover designed to be fitted to a parking meter and to cover the part of the meter that would normally display a sign with the word ‘expired’ when the meter is not in operation.

traffic control device—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

traffic-related item—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

Part 5

Traffic offence detection devices

11A Meaning of average speed detection system

In this regulation:

average speed detection system means a system designed to work out the average speed of a vehicle between 2 detection points by reference to the shortest practicable route between the detection points and the minimum travel time in which the route could be completed.

11B Meaning of minimum travel time and shortest practicable route—pt 5

In this part:

minimum travel time—see the [Act](#), section 22A (2).

shortest practicable route—see the [Act](#), section 22A (2).

12 Average speed detection systems—Act, s 22A

- (1) For the [Act](#), section 22A (1), definition of **average speed limit**, the average speed limit for the road between 2 detection points mentioned in an item in schedule 1, part 1.2, column 2 is the speed mentioned in column 6 for the item.
- (2) For the [Act](#), section 22A (1), definition of **detection point**, the points mentioned in schedule 1, part 1.2, column 2 are prescribed.
- (3) For the [Act](#), section 22A (1), definition of **shortest practicable distance**, the distance mentioned in an item in schedule 1, part 1.2, column 3 is the shortest practicable distance between the 2 detection points mentioned in column 2 for the item.
- (4) For the [Act](#), section 22A (2), definition of **shortest practicable route**, the shortest practicable route mentioned in an item in schedule 1, part 1.2, column 4 is the route used to work out the shortest practicable distance mentioned in column 3 for the item.

(5) For the [Act](#), section 22A (2), definition of ***minimum travel time***, the minimum time that a vehicle's driver could take to drive the vehicle on the route mentioned in an item in schedule 1, part 1.2, column 4 is the time mentioned in column 5 for the item.

13 Approval of traffic offence detection devices—Act, s 24

(1) The road transport authority may approve any of the following as a traffic offence detection device:

- (a) an average speed detection system;
- (b) a mobile device detection system;
- (c) a speed measuring device;
- (d) a seatbelt detection system;
- (e) another kind of device or system that detects or takes images of the following:
 - (i) a vehicle being driven in contravention of a provision of the road transport legislation;
 - (ii) the driver of a vehicle mentioned in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) a passenger in a vehicle mentioned in subparagraph (i).

(2) An approval is a disallowable instrument.

(3) However, the road transport authority must not approve a device or system as a traffic offence detection device unless satisfied on reasonable grounds that the device or system is capable of complying with section 15 (Requirements for images taken by traffic offence detection devices—Act, s 24 (2) (a)).

(4) Subsection (3) does not—

- (a) limit the matters that may be indicated on or shown by an image taken by a traffic offence detection device; or

- (b) limit the information included in an electronic file created by a traffic offence detection device; or
- (c) require a traffic offence detection device to be operated by a person.

Note Information etc that is indicated on an image includes information accompanying or reasonably associated with the image (see dict, def *indicated on*).

(5) In this section:

mobile device—see the [Act](#), section 25 (10).

mobile device detection system means a system designed to—

- (a) detect the driver of a vehicle using a mobile device while driving; and
- (b) take images of the vehicle and the driver of the vehicle.

seatbelt detection system means a system designed to—

- (a) detect whether the driver of a vehicle, or a passenger in the vehicle, is wearing a seatbelt; and
- (b) take images of the vehicle; and
- (c) take images of 1 or both of the following:
 - (i) the driver of the vehicle; or
 - (ii) a passenger in the vehicle.

14 Approval of police vehicle speedometer—Act, s 24 (1)

- (1) The chief police officer may approve a speed measuring device fitted to a vehicle driven by a police officer as a traffic offence detection device.
- (2) An approval is a notifiable instrument.

15 Requirements for images taken by traffic offence detection devices—Act, s 24 (2) (a) and (d)

(1) An image of a vehicle, the driver of a vehicle, or a passenger in a vehicle, taken by a traffic offence detection device, must—

- (a) include the following information:
 - (i) the date and time when, and place where, the image was taken;
 - (ii) if the traffic offence detection device is operated by a person—the person responsible for the operation of the device when the image was taken;
 - (iii) if the vehicle is being driven in contravention of a provision of the road transport legislation about traffic lights—
 - (A) the general direction and lane in which the vehicle is being driven; and
 - (B) the time a red traffic light or red traffic arrow facing the driver of the vehicle is showing before the driver contravenes the provision;
 - (iv) if the driver of the vehicle is detected committing a speeding offence—
 - (A) the speed measuring device component of the traffic offence detection device; and
 - (B) the speed limit applying to the driver of the vehicle for the length of road where the driver was driving when the image is taken; and
 - (C) the speed at which the driver of the vehicle was driving when the image is taken;
 - (v) any other information the road transport authority considers appropriate; and

Section 15

- (b) be capable of—
 - (i) showing the vehicle or its numberplate; and
 - (ii) for a traffic offence detection device designed to take an image of the driver of the vehicle—showing the driver; and
 - (iii) for a traffic offence detection device designed to take an image of a passenger in the vehicle—showing the passenger; and
- (c) comply with any other requirement stated in the approval under section 13 for the device (including the meaning of codes and other information indicated on the image).

(2) For a traffic offence detection device designed to take an image of the driver of a vehicle or a passenger in a vehicle, the image must, as far as practicable, show only as much of the driver or passenger as is necessary to show the person in contravention of a provision of the road transport legislation.

(3) An image and any data associated with an image taken by a traffic offence detection device must be encrypted.

(4) If an image taken by a traffic offence detection device does not show a contravention of a provision of the road transport legislation, the image and any data associated with the image must be destroyed as soon as possible.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply if—

- (a) the image is de-identified for the purposes of collection under the *Act*, section 29 (1) (d); or

Note Section 29 (1) (d) of the *Act* is a provision about the collection of data for research relating to improving road safety and transport efficiency.

(b) the image is 1 of a series of images of which another image shows a contravention of a provision of the road transport legislation.

(6) In this section:

image includes a video recording.

16 Testing and maintenance requirements—Act, s 24 (2) (b)

- (1) This section applies to a traffic offence detection device that is—
 - (a) an average speed detection system; or
 - (b) a speed measuring device.
- (2) The device must be tested by a testing authority at least every 12 months—
 - (a) to determine if it is operating—
 - (i) for a speed measuring device, or the speed measuring component of the device—
 - (A) if the device is operating in an area where the speed limit is over 100km/h—within an accuracy tolerance of 2%; or
 - (B) in any other case—within an accuracy tolerance of 2km/h; and
 - (ii) for an average speed detection system—within an accuracy tolerance of 2%; and
 - (b) in accordance with—
 - (i) any applicable Australian Standard for the device; and
 - (ii) any other requirement stated in an approval under section 13 for the device.
 - (3) After testing the device, the testing authority must—
 - (a) seal the device in a way that—
 - (i) prevents any interference with the device; or

- (ii) will show if the device has been interfered with; and
- (b) issue a certificate that states—
 - (i) the serial number for the device ; and
 - (ii) the date and time when the testing was done; and
 - (iii) the results of the testing.

17 Testing and maintenance requirements for police vehicle speedometer—Act, s 24 (2) (b)

- (1) This section applies to a speed measuring device approved under section 14.
- (2) The device must be tested by a testing authority at least every 12 months to determine if it is operating—
 - (a) within an accuracy tolerance of 2%; and
 - (b) in accordance with any applicable Australian standard for the device.
- (3) A testing authority, after testing a device, must—
 - (a) seal the device in a way that—
 - (i) prevents any interference with the device; or
 - (ii) will show if the device has been interfered with; and
 - (b) issue a certificate that states—
 - (i) the serial number for the device tested; and
 - (ii) the date and time when the testing was completed; and
 - (iii) the results of the testing.

18 Operation requirements—Act, s 24 (2) (b)

- (1) A traffic offence detection device must be positioned, aimed, activated and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for the device.
- (2) A person approved under section 19 (2) must test a traffic offence detection device in accordance with—
 - (a) any requirement stated in an approval under section 13 for the device; and
 - (b) the manufacturer's specifications for the testing of the device if any of the following happen:
 - (i) the device is installed at a location;
 - (ii) the device is being operated for the first time, including after repair, reinstallation or replacement;
 - (iii) changes are made to the software used by the device.

- (3) For subsection (2) (b) (i), a device that is designed to be moved frequently is not installed at a location only because the device is moved to the location.

Example—device designed to be moved frequently
a speed camera van

19 Approved people—Act, s 24 (2) (c)

- (1) A police officer is approved to operate a traffic offence detection device.
- (2) The road transport authority may approve a person who is not a police officer to operate a traffic offence detection device.
- (3) An approval is a notifiable instrument.

- (4) The road transport authority may only approve a person under subsection (2) if the authority is satisfied that the person has appropriate qualifications to operate, or experience in the operation of, the traffic offence detection device.

20 Traffic offence detection device signage—Act, s 24 (2) (e)

- (1) For a traffic offence detection device that is an average speed detection system, the road transport authority must display a sign indicating that an average speed detection system is in use—
 - (a) not more than 100m before each detection point; and
 - (b) approximately halfway along the shortest practicable route between detection points.
- (2) Failure to comply with this section does not affect an infringement notice or a proceeding for a speeding offence.

Part 6 Traffic management

27 Removal of unattended vehicles—Act, s 32 (1) (c)

(1) A police officer or authorised person may move an unattended vehicle from a road or road related area to a retention area if the vehicle is in—

- (a) a bus lane; or
- (b) a length of road to which a clearway sign applies; or
- (c) a tram lane, a tramway or on tram tracks; or
- (d) a transit lane.

(2) In this section:

bus lane—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, section 154.

clearway sign—see *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, section 176 and schedule 2.

tram lane—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, section 155.

tram tracks—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

tramway—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, section 155A.

transit lane—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, section 156.

Part 7

Parking

Division 7.1

Metered parking schemes

28

Metered parking schemes

- (1) The road transport authority may establish and operate metered parking schemes for any length of road or area.
- (2) For a metered parking scheme, the road transport authority—
 - (a) may set aside metered parking spaces; and
 - (b) may install parking meters for the payment of fees for metered parking spaces.

29

Metered parking areas

- (1) The road transport authority may set aside a length of road or area as a metered parking area.
- (2) A metered parking area must be designated by metered parking signs.

30

Parking meters

- (1) A parking meter must be installed at the space to which it applies or, if a parking meter applies to 2 or more spaces, close to the spaces.
- (2) The parking meter applying to a metered parking space must show or be capable of showing the fees fixed for the space under this division.
- (3) A parking meter must clearly show, or be capable of clearly showing, whether the relevant parking fee for the parking of a vehicle in the metered parking space or spaces to which it applies has been paid.
- (4) A multi-space parking meter must also identify each metered parking space by its number.

31 **Metered parking spaces**

- (1) A metered parking space must be designated by a road marking.
- (2) For a metered parking space to which a multi-space parking meter applies, the number for the space and an arrow indicating the direction of the meter must be marked in or adjacent to the space.

32 **Additional police powers—removing cars from metered parking areas**

- (1) A police officer may, during a temporary obstruction or danger to traffic or in an emergency direct the responsible person for, or driver of, a vehicle parked in any part of a metered parking area to remove the vehicle or, if no-one appears to be in charge of the vehicle, remove the vehicle.
- (2) In this section:
obstruction—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

Division 7.2 Ticket parking schemes

33 **Parking authorities**

- (1) A person may apply to the road transport authority to be a parking authority for a stated area.
- (2) The road transport authority may declare the person to be a parking authority for a stated area (the *area of operations*).
- (3) The declaration is a disallowable instrument.

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

34 Parking authority guidelines

- (1) The road transport authority must establish guidelines (the ***parking authority guidelines***) for section 37 (Ticket parking schemes—parking authorities).
- (2) The parking authority guidelines are a disallowable instrument.
Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).
- (3) A parking authority is not entitled to provide, or charge for, parking in a ticket parking area if the parking authority does not comply with the parking authority guidelines.
- (4) A parking authority is taken to comply with the parking authority guidelines until the contrary is proved.

35 Ticket parking schemes—road transport authority

- (1) The road transport authority may establish and operate a ticket parking scheme for any length of road or area.
- (2) For a ticket parking scheme, the road transport authority may—
 - (a) set aside a length of road or area as a ticket parking area; and
 - (b) adopt the ways of, and schemes for, payment of the fees the authority considers appropriate; and
 - (c) install parking meters and parking ticket machines.

36 Approval of e-payment method

- (1) The road transport authority may approve an e-payment method (an *approved e-payment method*) for the driver of a vehicle to pay for the use of a parking space in a ticket parking area.
- (2) The road transport authority may not approve an e-payment method unless satisfied that the system supporting the method is capable of—
 - (a) giving the road transport authority contemporary information about fees paid for parking spaces in ticket parking areas; and
 - (b) keeping a record of each transaction; and
 - (c) giving a person using the method an electronic receipt for the transaction.
- (3) An approval is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).

- (4) In this section:

e-payment method means a method for payment using an electronic device.

37 Ticket parking schemes—parking authorities

- (1) A parking authority may, in accordance with the parking authority guidelines, establish and operate a ticket parking scheme for any length of road or area within its area of operations.
- (2) For a ticket parking scheme, the parking authority may, in accordance with the parking authority guidelines—
 - (a) set aside a length of road or area within its area of operations as a ticket parking area; and
 - (b) fix fees for the parking of vehicles in the area; and

- (c) adopt the ways of, and schemes for, payment of the fees the authority considers appropriate; and
- (d) install parking meters and parking ticket machines.

38 Ticket parking areas

- (1) A ticket parking area must be designated by ticket parking signs.
- (2) A ticket parking area is taken to include only such lengths of road and areas to which ticket parking signs apply as are lawfully available, apart from this division, for the parking of vehicles.

39 Ticket parking spaces

A ticket parking area may be divided into ticket parking spaces, of a size suitable for parking a single vehicle, by a road marking.

40 Ticket machines

The ticket machine for a ticket parking area must show or be capable of showing the fees fixed for the area under this division.

41 Parking tickets

- (1) The following information must be printed on a parking ticket:
 - (a) the expiry date (expressed as the day of the month, the month and the year);
 - (b) for a parking ticket other than an RTA periodic ticket—the expiry time (expressed in hours and minutes);
 - (c) the name of the authority issuing the ticket;
 - (d) an indication of the ticket parking area where or for which the ticket is issued;
 - (e) the fee paid for the issue of the ticket or, for an RTA periodic ticket (except a ticket issued at a concessional price), the daily value of the ticket;

- (f) a serial number;
- (g) instructions for use of the ticket.

Examples—par (d)

- 1 a code for the ticket parking area where the ticket is issued
- 2 the number of the parking ticket machine which issued the ticket
- 3 for an RTA periodic ticket—the daily value of the ticket or the area where the ticket may be used

(2) A parking ticket must be legible and of a size and design that enables it to be easily displayed in or on a vehicle.

(3) In this section:

RTA periodic ticket, for a ticket parking area, means a ticket issued by the road transport authority that is valid for parking in the area for a stated period of not less than 1 week.

42 Duration of parking tickets and e-payment parking period

- (1) A parking ticket takes effect when it is issued and expires at the expiry time stated on the ticket.
- (2) An e-payment parking period begins when the parking period is initiated by a device in accordance with an approved e-payment method and ends when the period for which payment is made in accordance with the approved e-payment method ends.

43 Income from ticket parking scheme—parking authority

- (1) All fees collected by a parking authority from the operation of a ticket parking scheme belong to the parking authority.
- (2) Any surplus arising from the operation of a ticket parking scheme may be applied at the discretion of the parking authority.

44 Costs of ticket parking scheme

The costs of administering a ticket parking scheme operated by a parking authority under section 37 (Ticket parking schemes—parking authorities) are to be borne by the parking authority.

45 Additional police powers—removing cars from ticket parking areas

- (1) A police officer may, during a temporary obstruction or danger to traffic or in an emergency, direct the responsible person for or driver of a vehicle parked in any part of a ticket parking area to remove the vehicle or, if no-one appears to be in charge of the vehicle, remove the vehicle.
- (2) In this section:
obstruction—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

Division 7.3

Heavy vehicle parking in residential areas

Subdivision 7.3.1

Heavy vehicle parking in residential areas—generally

46 Definitions—div 7.3

In this division:

heavy vehicle—

- (a) means a vehicle (whether loaded or unloaded) that—
 - (i) is longer than 7.5m; and
 - (ii) has a GVM over 4.5t; and

(iii) is used for commercial purposes; but

(b) does not include a light rail vehicle.

residential land means land leased for residential purposes.

47 Vehicle parked partly on residential land

For this division, a vehicle that is parked partly on residential land, and partly on adjoining land that is not residential land, is taken not to be parked on residential land.

48 Parking certain vehicles on residential land prohibited

(1) This section applies to a vehicle, whether loaded or unloaded, that is—

- (a) a stock truck; or
- (b) a semitrailer with the load space permanently enclosed by rigid construction or with sides enclosed by nonrigid material and a rigid roof; or
- (c) higher than 3.6m and used for commercial purposes.

(2) A person must not park a vehicle to which this section applies on residential land.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

(4) In this section:

semitrailer—see the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000*, dictionary.

stock truck means a vehicle that has a GVM over 4.5t and is built or used to transport livestock.

49 No more than 1 heavy vehicle on residential land

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) parks 2 or more heavy vehicles on residential land; or
 - (b) parks a heavy vehicle on residential land and there is already another heavy vehicle parked on the land.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—

- (a) only 2 heavy vehicles are parked on the residential land; and
- (b) 1 vehicle is plant that is parked on the other vehicle; and
- (c) no part of either vehicle is higher than 3.6m from the ground.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

- (4) In this section:

implement—see the [Road Transport \(Vehicle Registration\) Regulation 2000](#), dictionary.

plant means a motor vehicle that consists solely of—

- (a) a machine or implement that cannot carry a load, other than tools and accessories usually carried in or on the vehicle; or
- (b) a crane, forklift truck or bobcat; or
- (c) a bobcat and excavation equipment.

50 Heavy vehicles to be parked away from residential land boundaries

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person parks a heavy vehicle on residential land; and
 - (b) any part of the vehicle when parked is—
 - (i) in front of the setback line of the front boundary of the land; or
 - (ii) less than 1.5m from any other boundary.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) In this section:
setback—see the [territory plan](#), dictionary.

51 Parking certain vehicles on land adjoining residential land prohibited

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a vehicle or combination, whether loaded or unloaded, that is longer than 7.5m; and
 - (b) a vehicle, whether loaded or unloaded, with a GVM over 4.5t.
- (2) A person must not park a vehicle or combination to which this section applies on land adjoining residential land for more than 1 hour.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to the vehicle or combination if the land where it is parked is residential land or land leased for commercial purposes.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (4) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

(5) In this section:

land adjoining residential land includes land that would, apart from an intervening road, adjoin that land.

road does not include a road related area.

52

Parking certain commercial vehicles on land with multi-unit housing

(1) This section applies to a vehicle, whether loaded or unloaded, that is used for commercial purposes and is longer than 6m, higher than 2.6m or has a GVM over 3.75t.

(2) A person must not park a vehicle to which this section applies on residential land with multi-unit housing.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

(4) For this section, residential land has multi-unit housing if the land has more than 1 dwelling on it.

(5) In this section:

dwelling—see the [Planning \(Exempt Development\) Regulation 2023](#), section 6 (1).

53 No offence if reasonable necessity etc

An offence against section 48, section 49, section 50, section 51 or section 52 does not apply to a person if—

- (a) either of the following applies:
 - (i) it was reasonably necessary to park the vehicle on the land to avoid contravening the Act or another territory law;
 - (ii) the vehicle was parked on the land to deliver or collect goods or passengers, or to provide services; and
- (b) the vehicle was on the land no longer than was reasonable.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in this section (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

54 Heavy vehicle refrigeration units not to be operated on residential land

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person parks a heavy vehicle that has a refrigeration unit on residential land; and
 - (b) the refrigeration unit is running at any time while the vehicle is parked on the land.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

55 Prohibition on night operation of heavy vehicle

- (1) A person, other than an existing operator, commits an offence if the person operates a heavy vehicle parked on residential land at any time between 10 pm and 6 am.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An existing operator commits an offence if the operator operates a heavy vehicle parked on residential land at any time between midnight and 5.30 am.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

(4) In this section:

existing operator means the holder of an existing operator's certificate issued under the *Motor Traffic Act 1936*, section 150R (Issue of existing operator's certificate) that is still in force.

56 Daily infringement

A person who contravenes any of the following sections commits a separate offence for each day during any part of which the contravention continues:

- (a) section 48 (Parking certain vehicles on residential land prohibited);
- (b) section 49 (No more than 1 heavy vehicle on residential land);
- (c) section 50 (Heavy vehicles to be parked away from residential land boundaries);
- (d) section 51 (Parking certain vehicles on land adjoining residential land prohibited);
- (e) section 52 (Parking certain commercial vehicles on land with multi-unit housing);
- (f) section 54 (Heavy vehicle refrigeration units not to be operated on residential land).

Subdivision 7.3.2 Heavy vehicle parking in residential areas—enforcement

57 Meaning of *occupier*—subdiv 7.3.2

In this subdivision:

occupier, of premises, includes—

- (a) a person believed on reasonable grounds to be an occupier of the premises; and
- (b) a person apparently in charge of the premises.

58 Power to enter premises

- (1) For this division, an authorised person may enter premises—
 - (a) with the occupier’s consent; or
 - (b) if the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that—
 - (i) a heavy vehicle is parked on the premises in contravention of this division; and
 - (ii) it is necessary to enter the premises to inspect, take measurements, or record identification particulars about the vehicle.
- (2) An authorised person may, without the consent of the occupier of premises, enter land around the premises to ask for consent to enter the premises.
- (3) An authorised person may enter premises under this section—
 - (a) for a contravention of section 54 (Heavy vehicle refrigeration units not to be operated on residential land) or section 55 (Prohibition on night operation of heavy vehicle)—at any time; and
 - (b) in any other case—between 8 am and 8 pm.

59 Production of identity card

An authorised person must not remain at premises entered under this division if the authorised person does not produce their identity card when asked by the occupier.

60 Consent to entry

- (1) When seeking the consent of an occupier of premises to enter premises under section 58 (1) (a) (Power to enter premises), an authorised person must—
 - (a) produce the person's identity card; and
 - (b) tell the occupier—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that consent may be refused.
- (2) If the occupier consents, the authorised person must ask the occupier to sign a written acknowledgment (an *acknowledgment of consent*)—
 - (a) that the occupier was told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that consent may be refused; and
 - (b) that the occupier consented to the entry; and
 - (c) stating the time and date when consent was given.
- (3) If the occupier signs an acknowledgment of consent, the authorised person must immediately give a copy to the occupier.

(4) A court must find that the occupier did not consent to entry to the premises by the authorised person under this division if—

- the question arises in a proceeding in the court whether the occupier consented to the entry; and
- an acknowledgment of consent is not produced in evidence; and
- it is not proved that the occupier consented to the entry.

61 General powers on entry to premises

- An authorised person who enters premises under this division may do 1 or more of the following in relation to a heavy vehicle on the premises:
 - inspect the vehicle (including for its identification particulars);
 - take measurements;
 - take photographs, films, or audio, video or other recordings;
 - require the occupier, or anyone at the premises to—
 - give the authorised person information; or
 - produce documents to the authorised person; or
 - give the authorised person reasonable help to exercise a power under this division.
- A person must take all reasonable steps to comply with a requirement made of the person under subsection (1) (d).
Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.
- An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

62 Damage etc to be minimised

- (1) In the exercise, or purported exercise, of a function under this division, an authorised person must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the authorised person, and any person assisting the authorised person, causes as little inconvenience, detriment and damage as practicable.
- (2) If an authorised person, or a person assisting an authorised person, damages anything in the exercise or purported exercise of a function under this division, the authorised person must give written notice of the particulars of the damage to the person the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds is the owner of the thing.
- (3) If the damage happens at premises entered under this division in the absence of the occupier, the notice may be given by leaving it, secured conspicuously, at the premises.

63 Compensation for exercise of enforcement powers

- (1) A person may claim compensation from the Territory if the person suffers loss or expense because of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a function under this division by an authorised person or a person assisting an authorised person.
- (2) Compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—
 - (a) compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (b) an offence against this regulation brought against the person making the claim for compensation.
- (3) A court may order the payment of reasonable compensation for the loss or expense only if satisfied that it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.
- (4) A regulation may prescribe matters that may, must or must not be taken into account by the court in considering whether it is just to make the order.

Division 7.4

Parking permits and mobility parking scheme authorities

64 Parking permits

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a permit (a *parking permit*) of a kind mentioned in subsection (2) authorising the parking of a vehicle, without charge, on a length of road or in an area designated by a permit zone sign for use by holders of that kind of parking permit.
- (2) The parking permit may be of 1 or more of the following kinds:
 - (a) a business parking permit;
 - (b) a commuter parking permit;
 - (c) a loading zone permit;
 - (d) a resident parking permit;
 - (e) a resident's visitor parking permit;
 - (f) a special event parking permit;
 - (g) any other kind declared by the road transport authority for this section.
- (3) The parking permit may be issued subject to conditions.
- (4) The parking permit—
 - (a) must state when it expires; and
 - (b) may state anything else that the road transport authority considers appropriate.

Examples—par (b)

- 1 the length of road or area to which the permit applies
- 2 any conditions to which the permit is subject

- 3 the maximum period which a vehicle may be parked in a designated area under the permit
- 4 the name or address of the person to whom it is issued

(5) The holder of a permit may surrender the permit by returning it to the road transport authority.

(6) A declaration under subsection (2) (g) is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).

65 Mobility parking scheme authorities

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a mobility parking scheme authority for use by—
 - (a) a person with disability; or
 - (b) an entity for the transport of people with disabilities.
- (2) A mobility parking scheme authority may be issued subject to conditions.
- (3) A mobility parking scheme authority—
 - (a) must include a people with disabilities symbol; and
 - (b) must state when it expires; and
 - (c) may state anything else that the road transport authority considers appropriate.
- (4) In this section:
people with disabilities symbol—see the [Road Transport \(Road Rules\) Regulation 2017](#), dictionary.
person with disability means a person—
 - (a) who cannot walk because of permanent or temporary loss of the use of 1 or both legs or another permanent medical or physical condition; or

- (b) whose physical condition is detrimentally affected by walking 100m; or
- (c) who needs to use a walking frame, crutches, callipers, a scooter, a wheelchair or a similar mobility aid.

wheelchair—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

66 Parking permits and mobility parking scheme authorities—cancellation

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority proposes to cancel (the **proposed action**) a parking permit or mobility parking scheme authority.
- (2) The road transport authority must give the person to whom the parking permit or mobility parking scheme authority was issued a written notice stating—
 - (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) an explanation for the proposed action; and
 - (c) that the person may, within 14 days after the day the person receives the notice, give a written response to the authority about the notice.
- (3) In deciding whether to take the proposed action, the road transport authority must consider any response given to the authority in accordance with the notice.
- (4) The road transport authority must give the person written notice of the authority's decision.
- (5) If the road transport authority decides to take the proposed action, the authority's decision takes effect the day after the day when notice of the decision is given to the person or, if the notice states a later date of effect, that date.

67 Parking permits and mobility parking scheme authorities—return when cancelled

(1) If a parking permit or mobility parking scheme authority is cancelled under section 66, the person to whom the parking permit or mobility parking scheme authority was issued must return the permit or authority to the road transport authority as soon as practicable but not later than 21 days after the date of effect of the cancellation of the permit or authority.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

Division 7.5 Other parking provisions

68 Marking tyres by parking inspectors—Act, s 43

A police officer or authorised person may mark the tyres on a vehicle using crayon, chalk or a similar substance as far as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of enforcing a provision of an Act relating to the regulation or prohibition of the parking of vehicles.

69 Trailers not separately chargeable

A separate parking fee is not required to be paid for a trailer towed by another vehicle.

70 Prohibition on car minding

(1) The chief police officer may, by written notice given to a person, prohibit the person from—

- (a) parking, minding, caring for, or taking charge of any motor vehicle or trailer (other than a motor vehicle or trailer of which the person is the driver) on a road; or
- (b) offering the person's services for any such purpose.

(2) A person who is given a notice under subsection (1) must comply with the notice.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

(4) This section does not authorise the chief police officer to prohibit the proprietor of a parking station or parking area from—

- (a) parking, minding, caring for, or taking charge of a motor vehicle or trailer in or on the parking station or parking area; or
- (b) offering the proprietor's services for that purpose—
 - (i) whether by the display or publication of an advertisement in relation to the parking station or parking area or otherwise; and
 - (ii) whether the services are performed or offered to be performed by the proprietor or by an employee or agent of the proprietor.

(5) In this section:

parking area means a length of road or area designed for parking vehicles.

71 **Other powers to provide pay parking**

(1) This part does not affect any other power of a parking authority to provide for parking on land within its area of operations.

(2) A parking authority may exercise a power under this part in relation to land that it does not own only with the consent of the owner of the land.

(3) Consent may be given subject to conditions, including conditions about the length and withdrawal of the consent.

- (4) Subject to the conditions of the consent, the consent may be withdrawn only after reasonable notice.
- (5) In this section:
owner, of land, includes lessee of land.

72 Overlapping schemes

- (1) This part does not prevent the road transport authority or a parking authority from establishing and operating a metered parking scheme or ticket parking scheme on the same length of road, or in the same area, where it is operating a different metered parking scheme or ticket parking scheme.
- (2) The road transport authority or a parking authority is not entitled to recover the fee fixed for the parking of a vehicle in a metered space or ticket parking area if any other applicable parking fee has been paid for parking the vehicle in the space or area.

Part 8 **Miscellaneous**

73 Approval etc by road transport authority

- (1) The road transport authority may approve—
 - (a) a protective helmet for bicycle riders as an approved bicycle helmet; or
 - (b) a booster seat as an approved booster seat; or
 - (c) a child restraint as an approved child restraint; or
 - (d) a child safety harness as an approved child safety harness; or
 - (e) a canopy, cage or other device fitted to a vehicle.
- (2) The road transport authority may declare a person to be an emergency worker.
- (3) An approval or declaration is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).

(4) In this section:

emergency worker—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

rider—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, section 17.

74 Responsible person to inspect driver licence

- (1) Before permitting someone else to drive a motor vehicle, the responsible person for, or the person in charge of, the vehicle must require the person to produce their Australian driver licence or external driver licence and must inspect the licence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution of a person for an offence against subsection (1) if the person proves that the person had taken reasonable steps (other than those mentioned in the subsection) to ensure the person permitted to drive the motor vehicle was the holder of a current Australian driver licence or external driver licence.

Note The defendant has a legal burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 59).

75 Responsible person's consent

- (1) The person in charge of a motor vehicle or trailer on a road must not, without reasonable excuse, permit anyone to use the vehicle without the consent of the responsible person for the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

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

Schedule 1 Average speed detection systems

(see s 12)

Part 1.1 General

1.1 Definitions—sch 1

In this schedule:

ACT Standard Grid Coordinates (or Australian Capital Territory Standard Grid Coordinates)—see the *Surveyors (Surveyor-General) Practice Directions 2021 (No 1)* (DI2021-51), schedule 2 (Datums and Mapping Projections).

AHD—see the *Surveyors (Surveyor-General) Practice Directions 2021 (No 1)* (DI2021-51), direction 5 (Definitions).

Schedule 1 Average speed detection systems
Part 1.2 Average speed detection systems

Part 1.2 Average speed detection systems

column 1 item	column 2 detection points	column 3 shortest practicable distance	column 4 shortest practicable route	column 5 minimum time (seconds)	column 6 average speed limit
1	ACT Standard Grid Coordinates 208876.18 East, 596541.65 North, AHD 629.88 Level ACT Standard Grid Coordinates 211361.44 East, 596864.50 North, AHD 644.45 Level	2.7081km (westbound)	Hindmarsh Drive (westbound), starting west of the intersection of Dalrymple Street and Mugga Lane and ending north-east of Tyagarah Street	121.8645 (westbound)	80km/h

Average speed detection systems
Average speed detection systems

Schedule 1
Part 1.2

column 1 item	column 2 detection points	column 3 shortest practicable distance	column 4 shortest practicable route	column 5 minimum time (seconds)	column 6 average speed limit
2	ACT Standard Grid Coordinates 208912.50 East, 596591.35 North, AHD 629.42 Level ACT Standard Grid Coordinates 211418.53 East, 596883.22 North, AHD 641.25 Level	2.7146km (eastbound)	Hindmarsh Drive (eastbound), starting north-east of Palmer Street near Tyagarah Street and ending west of the intersection of Dalrymple Street and Mugga Lane	122.157 (eastbound)	80km/h

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Dictionary

(see s 3)

Note 1 The [Legislation Act](#) contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this regulation.

Note 2 For example, the [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1 defines the following terms:

- chief police officer
- Commonwealth
- contravene
- disallowable instrument (see s 9)
- exercise
- notifiable instrument (see s 10)
- police officer
- territory plan
- the Territory.

Note 3 Terms used in this regulation have the same meaning that they have in the [Road Transport \(Safety and Traffic Management\) Act 1999](#) (see [Legislation Act](#), s 148). For example, the following terms are defined in the [Road Transport \(Safety and Traffic Management\) Act 1999](#), dict:

- authorised person
- detection point (see s 22A)
- drive
- indicated on
- speeding offence (see s 22A)
- speed measuring device (see s 22A)
- traffic offence detection device.

Note 4 The [Road Transport \(General\) Act 1999](#) contains definitions relevant to this regulation. For example, the following terms are defined in the [Road Transport \(General\) Act 1999](#), dict:

- another jurisdiction
- Australian driver licence
- combination

- driver
- external driver licence
- light rail vehicle
- National Transport Commission
- responsible person
- road
- road related area
- road transport authority (or authority) (see s 16)
- trailer
- use (in relation to a vehicle).

approved e-payment method—see section 36.

area—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

area of operations, for a parking authority, means the area of operations declared for the parking authority under section 33.

average speed detection system—see section 11A.

GVM (or ***gross vehicle mass***), for a vehicle—see the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*, dictionary.

heavy vehicle, for division 7.3 (Heavy vehicle parking in residential areas)—see section 46.

intersection, for part 5 (Traffic offence detection devices)—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

land includes premises or a part of premises.

length, of road—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

metered parking area means a length of road or area that is set aside as a metered parking area under section 29.

metered parking scheme means a metered parking scheme under division 7.1.

metered parking sign means a permissive parking sign with the word 'meter' on or with the sign.

metered parking space means an area that is a metered parking space mentioned in section 31.

minimum travel time, for part 5 (Traffic offence detection devices)—see the [Act](#), section 22A (2).

mobility parking scheme authority means an authority issued under section 65.

motor vehicle—see the [Road Transport \(Road Rules\) Regulation 2017](#), dictionary.

multi-space parking meter means a parking meter that applies to 2 or more metered parking spaces.

occupier, of premises, for subdivision 7.3.2 (Heavy vehicle parking in residential areas—enforcement)—see section 57.

park, for a driver—see the [Road Transport \(Road Rules\) Regulation 2017](#), dictionary.

parking authority means a person declared to be a parking authority under section 33.

parking authority guidelines—see section 34.

parking meter means a device designed to indicate, or capable of indicating, whether the relevant parking fee for the parking of a vehicle in a metered parking space has been paid, and includes the stand on which the device is erected.

parking permit—see section 64.

parking ticket means a ticket issued by the road transport authority or a parking authority (by means of a parking ticket machine) for display in or on a vehicle as evidence of the prepayment of a parking fee.

parking ticket machine means a device designed to issue parking tickets, and includes the stand on which the device is erected.

permissive parking sign—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, sections 314 to 316, schedule 2 and schedule 3.

premises includes land.

relevant parking fee, for parking on a length of road or in an area, means the fee for parking a vehicle on the road or in the area, for the day and time when the vehicle is parked on the road or in the area, as indicated in or with the parking meter or parking ticket machine applying to the road or area.

residential land, for division 7.3 (Heavy vehicle parking in residential areas)—see section 46.

road—see section 7.

road marking—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

shortest practicable route, for part 5 (Traffic offence detection devices)—see the *Act*, section 22A (2).

testing authority means—

- (a) a department of electrical or electronic engineering at a university in Australia; or
- (b) the National Measurement Institute under the *National Measurement Act 1960* (Cwlth); or
- (c) an entity that is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities to test traffic offence detection devices; or
- (d) Technical Services, Australian Federal Police, Canberra.

ticket parking area—

- (a) means a length of road or area that is set aside as a ticket parking area under section 35 (2) (a) or section 37 (2) (a); but
- (b) does not include a length of road or area that, under section 38 (2), is not taken to be included in the length of road or area set aside.

ticket parking scheme means a ticket parking scheme under division 7.2.

ticket parking sign—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

traffic—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, dictionary.

vehicle—see the *Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017*, section 15.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

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 publications.

2 Abbreviation key

A = Act	NI = Notifiable instrument
AF = Approved form	o = order
am = amended	om = omitted/repealed
amdt = 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	pt = part
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	r = rule/subrule
div = division	reloc = relocated
exp = expires/expired	renum = renumbered
Gaz = gazette	R[X] = Republication No
hdg = heading	RI = reissue
IA = Interpretation Act 1967	s = section/subsection
ins = inserted/added	sch = schedule
LA = Legislation Act 2001	sdiv = subdivision
LR = legislation register	SL = Subordinate law
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	sub = substituted
mod = modified/modification	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

3 Legislation history

Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management Regulation 2017 SL2017-45

notified LR 21 December 2017
s 1, s 2 commenced 21 December 2017 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 30 April 2018 (s 2 and see [Road Transport \(Road Rules\) Regulation 2017 SL2017-43](#) s 2)

as amended by

[**Road Transport Reform \(Light Rail\) Legislation Amendment Act 2018 A2018-19 sch 1 pt 1.8**](#)

notified LR 17 May 2018
s 1, s 2 commenced 17 May 2018 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.8 commenced 24 May 2018 (s 2)

[**Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2018 \(No 1\) SL2018-11 pt 4**](#)

notified LR 28 June 2018
s 1, s 2 commenced 28 June 2018 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 4 commenced 1 July 2018 (s 2 (1))

[**Road Transport \(Safety and Traffic Management\) Amendment Regulation 2019 \(No 1\) SL2019-1**](#)

notified LR 29 January 2019
s 1, s 2 commenced 29 January 2019 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 30 January 2019 (s 2)

[**Road Transport \(Road Rules\) Amendment Regulation 2019 \(No 1\) SL2019-14 pt 4**](#)

notified LR 27 June 2019
s 1, s 2 commenced 27 June 2019 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 4 commenced 1 July 2019 (s 2)

[**Road Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2019 A2019-21 pt 14**](#)

notified LR 8 August 2019
s 1, s 2 commenced 8 August 2019 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 14 commenced 22 August 2019 (s 2 (4))

**Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2019 (No 1)
SL2019-31 pt 3**

notified LR 19 December 2019
s 1, s 2 commenced 19 December 2019 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 3 commenced 20 December 2019 (s 2 (1))

**Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Amendment
Regulation 2019 (No 1) SL2020-4**

notified LR 6 February 2020
s 1, s 2 commenced 6 February 2020 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 7 February 2020 (s 2)

**Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Amendment
Act 2021 A2021-14 pt 3**

notified LR 1 July 2021
s 1, s 2 commenced 1 July 2021 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 3 commenced 12 August 2021 (s 2)

**Planning (Consequential Amendments) Act 2023 A2023-36 sch 1
pt 1.58**

notified LR 29 September 2023
s 1, s 2 commenced 29 September 2023 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.58 commenced 27 November 2023 (s 2 (1) and see
[Planning Act 2023 A2023-18, s 2 \(2\) and CN2023-10](#))

**Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Amendment
Act 2025 A2025-21 pt 3**

notified LR 12 September 2025
s 1, s 2 commenced 12 September 2025 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 3 commenced 3 November 2025 (s 2)

Endnotes

Amendment history 4

Testing and maintenance requirements—Act, s 24 (2) (b)
s 16 sub [A2021-14](#) s 21

Testing and maintenance requirements for police vehicle speedometer—Act, s 24 (2) (b)
s 17 sub [A2021-14](#) s 21

Operation requirements—Act, s 24 (2) (b)
s 18 sub [A2021-14](#) s 21

Approved people—Act, s 24 (2) (c)
s 19 sub [A2021-14](#) s 21

Traffic offence detection device signage—Act, s 24 (2) (e)
s 20 sub [A2021-14](#) s 21

Use of certain digital camera detection devices—Act, s 24 (1)
s 21 om [A2021-14](#) s 21

Use of certain laser speed measuring devices—Act, s 24 (1)
s 22 om [A2021-14](#) s 21

Use of certain radar speed measuring devices—Act, s 24 (1)
s 23 om [A2021-14](#) s 21

Approved people—testing and sealing—Act, s 24 (1)
s 24 om [A2021-14](#) s 21

Approved people—use—Act, s 24 (1)
s 25 om [A2021-14](#) s 21

Meaning of codes etc on image taken by approved camera detection device or approved average speed detection system—Act, s 24 (2) (a)
s 26 am [SL2019-31](#) s 36
om [A2021-14](#) s 21

Removal of unattended vehicles—Act, s 32 (1) (c)
s 27 am [A2018-19](#) amdt 1.16, amdt 1.17; pars renum R2 LA

Heavy vehicles to be parked away from residential land boundaries
s 50 am [A2023-36](#) amdt 1.335

Parking certain commercial vehicles on land with multi-unit housing
s 52 am [A2023-36](#) amdt 1.336

Mobility parking scheme authorities
s 65 am [SL2019-31](#) s 37

Approval etc by road transport authority
s 73 am [SL2019-14](#) s 68, s 69; pars renum R5 LA

Transitional
pt 10 hdg exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Definitions—pt 10

s 100 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)
def **commencement day** exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)
def **repealed law** exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Approvals etc—repealed law, s 66

s 101 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Parking authority declarations—repealed law, s 75A

s 102 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Parking authority guidelines—repealed law, s 75B

s 103 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

E-payment method approval—repealed law, s 76AA

s 104 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Parking permit declaration—repealed law, s 100

s 105 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Police vehicle speedometer approval—repealed law, s 103A

s 106 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Expiry—pt 10

s 107 exp 30 April 2020 (s 107)

Average speed detection systems

sch 1 sub [A2021-14](#) s 23

Average speed detection systems

sch 1 pt 1.2 hdg sub [A2025-21](#) s 27

Dictionary

dict am [A2019-21](#) s 104, s 105; [A2021-14](#) s 24, s 25; [A2025-21](#) s 28, s 29
def **approved police speedometer** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **average speed detection system** ins [A2025-21](#) s 30
def **digital camera detection device** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **fixed camera detection device** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **laser speed measuring device** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **loop detector speed measuring device** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **minimum travel time** ins [A2025-21](#) s 30
def **operator** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **piezo strip speed measuring device** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **radar speed measuring device** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **recording medium** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **security checksum** om [A2021-14](#) s 26
def **shortest practicable route** ins [A2025-21](#) s 30
def **testing authority** ins [A2021-14](#) s 22

5 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.

Republication No and date	Effective	Last amendment made by	Republication for
R1 30 Apr 2018	30 Apr 2018– 23 May 2018	not amended	new regulation
R2 24 May 2018	24 May 2018– 30 June 2018	A2018-19	A2018-19
R3 1 July 2018	1 July 2018– 29 Jan 2019	SL2018-11	SL2018-11
R4 30 Jan 2019	30 Jan 2019– 30 June 2019	SL2019-1	amendments by SL2019-1
R5 1 July 2019	1 July 2019– 21 Aug 2019	SL2019-14	amendments by SL2019-14
R6 22 Aug 2019	22 Aug 2019– 19 Dec 2019	A2019-21	amendments by A2019-21
R7 20 Dec 2019	20 Dec 2019– 6 Feb 2020	SL2019-31	amendments by SL2019-31
R8 7 Feb 2020	7 Feb 2020– 30 Apr 2020	SL2020-4	amendments by SL2020-4
R9 1 May 2022	1 May 2020– 11 Aug 2021	SL2020-4	expiry of transitional provisions (pt 10)
R10 12 Aug 2021	12 Aug 2021– 26 Nov 2023	A2021-14	amendments by A2021-14
R11 27 Nov 2023	27 Nov 2023– 2 Nov 2025	A2023-36	amendments by A2023-36

Endnotes

6 Expired transitional or validating provisions

6 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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