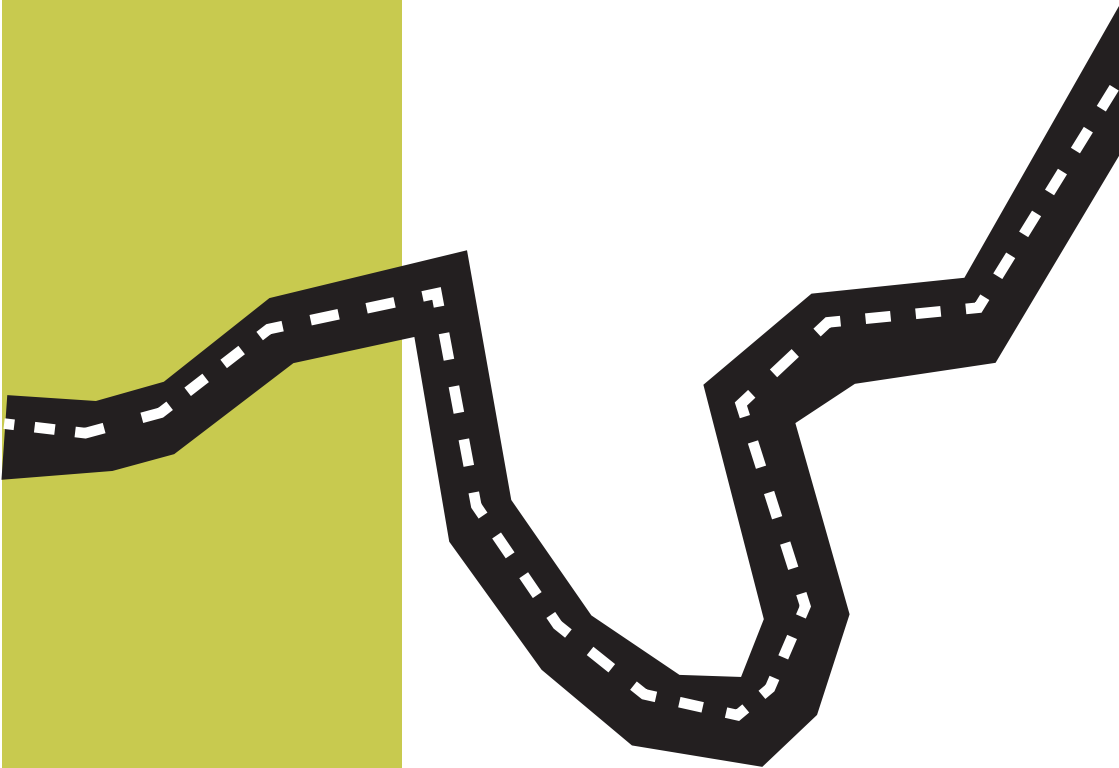


Part 7

Appendices



Appendix 1 - Driver Licence Classifications and Requirements

The Western Australian licence classifications and requirements are:

R-N (Moped)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive R-N class vehicles at 16.

A class R-N licence will authorise you to ride any moped. A moped is defined as a motorcycle which has a propelling engine with a capacity not exceeding 50cc and which is designed so as to be capable of a speed not exceeding 60 km/h, whether or not it is also capable of being propelled as a pedal cycle, but does not include a power assisted pedal cycle. You can apply for a moped learner's permit at age 15 years and six months.

R-E (Motorcycle Restricted)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive R-E class vehicles at 17.

A class R-E licence will allow you to ride any:

- motorcycle with, or without, side car attachment with engine capacity not exceeding 250cc; and
- motor carrier with engine capacity not exceeding 250cc.

R (Motorcycle)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive R class vehicles, you must have held a class R-E (Motorcycle) licence for at least one year.

A class R licence will authorise you to ride any:

- motorcycle with, or without, side car attachment; and
- any motor carrier.

C (Car – unrestricted)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive C class vehicles at 17.

A class C licence will authorise you to drive any:

- motor vehicle having a Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) of 4.5 tonnes or less;
- motor vehicle equipped to carry up to 12 adult persons (including the driver); and
- moped.

C-A (Car with Automatic Transmission)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive C class vehicles at 17.

A class C-A licence will authorise you to drive any:

- motor vehicle with automatic transmission having a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or less;
- motor vehicle with automatic transmission equipped to carry up to 12 adult persons (including the driver); and
- moped (automatic).

LR (Light Rigid Vehicle)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive LR class vehicles that will allow you to drive any:

- motor vehicle with a GVM exceeding 4.5 tonnes but not exceeding 8 tonnes;
- motor vehicle equipped to carry more than 12 adult persons (including the driver) but not exceeding 8 tonnes GVM; and
- motor vehicle included under class C (Car).

MR (Medium Rigid Vehicle)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive MR class vehicles, you must have held a C (Car) licence for at least one year.

A class MR licence will authorise you to drive any:

- motor vehicle with a GVM greater than 8 tonnes with two axles; and
- motor vehicle under LR (Light Rigid) class.

A class MR licence will authorise you to tow a single trailer (not a semi-trailer) that does not exceed 9 tonnes GVM.

HR (Heavy Rigid Vehicle)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive HR class vehicles, you must have held:

- a C (Car) licence for at least two years; OR
- LR (Light Rigid) or MR (Medium Rigid) licence for at least one year.

A class HR licence will authorise you to drive any:

- motor vehicle with a GVM greater than 8 tonnes with 3 or more axles; and
- motor vehicle under MR (Medium Rigid) class.

A class HR licence will authorise you to tow a single trailer (not a semi-trailer) that does not exceed 9 tonnes GVM.

HC (Heavy Combination Vehicle)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive HC class vehicles, you must have held:

- a C (Car) licence for at least three years; AND
- a MR (Medium Rigid) or HR (Heavy Rigid) licence for at least one year.

A class HC licence will authorise you to drive any:

- motor vehicle with a GVM greater than 8 tonnes and towing a trailer (including a semi trailer) exceeding 9 tonnes GVM. You can also tow an unladen converter-dolly trailer; and
- motor vehicle under HR (Heavy Rigid) class.

MC (Multi-Combination Vehicle)

You can be granted a Driver Licence authorising you to drive MC class vehicles, you must have held;

- a C (Car) licence for at least three years; AND
- an HR (Heavy Rigid) licence for at least one year; OR
- an HC (Heavy Combination) licence for at least one year.

A class MC licence will allow you to drive any:

- heavy combination unit towing one or more additional trailers over 9 tonnes GVM; and
- motor vehicle under HC (Heavy Combination) class.

NOTE: GVM refers to Gross Vehicle Mass

Appendix 2 - Driving in Western Australia whilst holding an Interstate or International Drivers

Licence

Interstate Drivers

If you are a visitor to Western Australia with a valid driver's licence issued by your home state/territory you are not required to obtain a Western Australian driver's licence, unless you have been usually resident in WA for a period exceeding 3 months.

If you are required to obtain a WA drivers licence you may be issued a Western Australian drivers licence free of charge. You will not be required to sit a theory test or undertake a practical driving assessment. The new WA driver's licence granted will be valid to either the expiry date of your interstate licence or up to a maximum of five years.

You are only authorised to drive on your interstate licence for as long as it remains valid, and you must comply with all conditions endorsed on your licence whilst driving in WA.

You must carry your licence document with you while you are driving and produce that document for inspection at the request of any member of the Police Force.

Overseas Drivers

If you are a visitor to Western Australia with a driver's licence or permit to drive issued by your country of residence, you are not required to obtain a Western Australian driver's licence. You can drive on the licence or permit for as long as it remains valid.

You must carry your licence or permit with you while driving, and comply with any conditions endorsed on your licence document. If your licence is written in a language other than English then your licence must be accompanied by an approved translation. An overseas permit to learn to drive is not recognised in Western Australia, so you will not be able to drive on WA roads.

The authorisation to drive in Western Australia on an overseas licence will cease when:

- Your overseas licence expires or is disqualified
- You hold a permanent visa issued under the *Migration Act 1958* of the Commonwealth for a period of more than three months.

Certain overseas countries have assessing standards that are recognised by Western Australia and may allow holders of those licences to be exempted from theory or practical driving assessments when applying for the grant of a Western Australian driver licence.

Any person applying for the grant of a Western Australian drivers licence must produce proof of Identity & place of residence (Appendix 5).

Holders of non-English driver's licences must produce an approved translation along with their current valid driver licence. Translations will only be accepted from:

- the appropriate Consulate; or
- accredited Translator, Advanced Translator or Advanced Translator (Senior) level translators approved by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI).

Note: Faxes and photocopies of Licences are NOT acceptable.

Appendix 3 - Penalties for Traffic Offences

The following is a guide to the penalties for some of the most common traffic offences. The value of a Penalty Unit is \$50 (NOTE: These penalties are reviewed from time to time. They are correct at date of publication.)

Alcohol Related Offences

Novice Drivers

Novice drivers with a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) equal to or exceeding a limit of 0.02 per cent during the first two years of holding a licence will automatically have their licence cancelled. The penalties are as follows:

BAC Per Cent	Fine	Cancellation Period
First Offence		
0.00 - less than 0.02	1.5 penalty units	Nil - Demerit points only
0.02 - less than 0.03	2 penalty units	3 months
0.03 - less than 0.04	2 penalty units	3 months
0.04 - less than 0.05	8 penalty units	3 months
Second Offence		
0.00 - less than 0.02	2 penalty units	Nil - Demerit points only
0.02 - less than 0.05	2 penalty units	3 months
0.05 - less than 0.06	5 penalty units	3 months
0.06 - less than 0.07	6 penalty units	3 months

Recently Disqualified Licence Holders

Any person who has been convicted, either for a first or subsequent offence, for

- driving under the influence (DUI), or
- failing to comply with a request for a breath, blood or urine sample, will be subject to a BAC restriction of less than 0.02 per cent while driving for three years.

The same three-year 0.02 per cent restriction applies to anyone convicted of a second or subsequent offence for driving with a BAC equal to or in excess of 0.08 per cent.

Other Licence Holders

Penalties for holders of licences other than novice drivers or provisional licence holders who exceed the BAC limit are as follows:

BAC Per Cent	Minimum Fine	Disqualification Period	Demerit Points
0.05-less than 0.06	2 penalty units	Nil	3*
0.06-less than 0.07	2 penalty units	Nil	4*
0.07-less than 0.08	2 penalty units	Nil	5*

BAC Per Cent	Minimum Fine	Disqualification Period
0.08-less than 0.09	8 penalty units	3 months
0.09-less than 0.10	10 penalty units	3 months
0.10-less than 0.11	10 penalty units	4 months
0.11-less than 0.12	12 penalty units	5 months
0.12-less than 0.13	12 penalty units	5 months
0.13-less than 0.14	14 penalty units	5 months
0.14-less than 0.15	14 penalty units	6 months
Second Offence		
0.05-less than 0.06	5 penalty units	3 months
0.06-less than 0.07	6 penalty units	3 months
0.07-less than 0.08	7 penalty units	3 months
0.08-less than 0.09	16 penalty units	6 months
0.09-less than 0.10	16 penalty units	6 months
0.10-less than 0.11	20 penalty units	6 months
0.11-less than 0.12	20 penalty units	7 months
0.12 less than 0.13	24 penalty units	8 months
0.13-less than 0.14	24 penalty units	10 months
0.14-less than 0.15	24 penalty units	12 months

BAC Per Cent	Minimum Fine	Disqualification Period
Subsequent Offences		
0.05-less than 0.08	as for second offence	
0.08-less than 0.09	16 penalty units	6 months
0.09-less than 0.10	16 penalty units	7 months
0.10-less than 0.11	20 penalty units	8 months
0.11-less than 0.12	20 penalty units	9 months
0.12-less than 0.13	24 penalty units	10 months
0.13-less than 0.14	24 penalty units	12 months
0.14-less than 0.15	24 penalty units	14 months
Driving Under the Influence (BAC of 0.15 per cent or above)		
First offence	16 penalty units	6 months
Second offence	30 penalty units	2 years
Third offence	40 penalty units	Life

**NOTE: At certain holiday periods (eg Easter and Christmas) and on long weekends, demerit points are doubled for alcohol-related offences. Periods when 'double demerit' points are in force are publicised through the Western Australian media, but you must obey BAC limits at all times.*

Speeding Offences

Exceeding the Speed Limit By	Fine	Demerit Points
Less than 9 km/h	1.5 penalty unit	0
Between 9 and 19 km/h	3 penalty unit	2*
Between 20 and 29 km/h	6 penalty unit	3*
Between 30 and 40 km/h	14 penalty unit	5*
More than 40 km/h	20 penalty unit	7*

**NOTE: At certain holiday periods (eg Easter and Christmas) and on long weekends, demerit points are doubled for speeding offences. Periods when 'double demerit' points are in force are publicised through the Western Australian media.*

Other Traffic Offences

Offence	Fine	Demerit Points
Driving through a red light	3 penalty units	3
Failure to stop and give way at a STOP sign	3 penalty units	3
Failure to give way at a GIVE WAY sign	3 penalty units	3
Crossing continuous dividing lines, except when making a lawful turn	3 penalty units	3
Crossing the centre line of a road on a curve or crest when unable to see if the way is clear	3 penalty units	3
Driving through a yellow light	2 penalty units	2
Driving contrary to directions on road traffic signs	2 penalty units	3
Disobeying a hand signal or direction of a member of the police service, a firefighter, an ambulance officer or other authorised person	2 penalty units	3
Using a mobile phone while driving	5 penalty units	3
Driver not wearing a seatbelt (appropriately restrained passengers or no passengers)	10 penalty units	4**
Driver not wearing a seatbelt with one unrestrained passenger	12 penalty units	4**
Driver not wearing a seatbelt with 2 unrestrained passengers	14 penalty units	4**
Driver not wearing a seatbelt with 3 unrestrained passengers	16 penalty units	4**
Driver not wearing a seatbelt with 4 or more unrestrained passengers	18 penalty units	4**
Driver wearing a seatbelt with one unrestrained passenger	10 penalty units	4**
Driver wearing a seatbelt with 2 unrestrained passengers	12 penalty units	4**

Offence	Fine	Demerit Points
Driver wearing a seatbelt with 3 unrestrained passengers	14 penalty units	4**
Driver wearing a seatbelt with 4 or more unrestrained passengers	16 penalty units	4**
Passenger not wearing a seat belt	10 penalty units	0
Passenger not occupying a position with a seat belt	10 penalty units	0
Failure to stop at a children's crossing when in operation	4 penalty units	4
Passing a vehicle which is giving way at a children's crossing	4 penalty units	4
Failure to give way at a pedestrian crossing	4 penalty units	3
Passing a vehicle which is giving way at a pedestrian crossing	4 penalty units	4
Failure to give way to a vehicle on the right at an intersection	3 penalty units	3
Failure to give way to a pedestrian or oncoming vehicle when turning at an intersection; or to a pedestrian or other vehicle when making a U turn	3 penalty units	3
Failure to give way to an emergency vehicle	3 penalty units	4
Failure to give way to vehicles on a roundabout	3 penalty units	3
Failure to give way to vehicles when approaching from a terminating road (T junction)	3 penalty units	3
Wilfully causing excessive noise, smoke (eg a 'burnout')***	12 penalty units	3***
Passengers riding in back of utes (passengers)	10 penalty units	0
Passengers riding in back of utes (driver)**	10 penalty units	4**

****NOTE:** At certain holiday periods (eg Easter and Christmas) and on long weekends, demerit points are doubled for seat belt and 'riding in open load space' offences. Periods when 'double demerit' points are in force are publicised through the Western Australian media.

*****NOTE:** This offence may result in the impounding or confiscation of a vehicle.

Appendix 4 - Getting Your First Licence

Proof of identity

When applying for a licence for the first time you have to prove your date of birth, identity and residential address by showing two forms of primary identification or one form of primary and one form of secondary identification. One of the documents produced must contain your signature and one must show your Western Australian residential address. The identification documents must be originals or certified as a true copy of the original by the issuing body. A photocopy of a certified document will not be accepted as identification.

The acceptable forms of primary identification are:

- an Australian passport (which has not expired for more than two years);
- a current Document of Identity issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- a current overseas passport;
- an Australian citizenship or naturalisation document or immigration papers issued by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs;
- a birth certificate (not extract);
- a photo identity card for police or defence force personnel (excluding civilian identity card);
- a consular photo identity card issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- a photographic licence issued by an Australian driver licensing authority (which has not expired for more than two years); and
- a Western Australian Proof of Age card (not an 18+ card).

If you have changed your name, you must also provide one of the following:

- marriage certificate;
- divorce papers; or
- change of name certificate, deed poll papers or licence to change name documentation.

The acceptable forms of secondary identification are:

- a State or Commonwealth government employee photo identity card;
- a current entitlement card issued by a Commonwealth government department (for example, a Medicare card);
- a current credit card or account card from a bank, building society or credit union;
- a passbook or account statement from a bank, building society or credit union not more than 12 months old;

- a telephone, gas or electricity account not more than 12 months old;
- a water or local rates notice or land valuation notice not more than two years old;
- an electoral enrolment card or other evidence of enrolment not more than two years old;
- Armed Services discharge papers not more than 12 months old;
- a certificate or statement of accomplishment or enrolment from a recognised educational institution; and
- a letter, not more than 12 months old, from the principal of a recognised educational institution.

The acceptable forms for evidence of where you live * are:

** Note: The documents produced must be current and show where you are living at the time of application.*

- primary identification document showing your Western Australian address;
- secondary identification showing your Western Australian address;
- contract of purchase, lease or rental document showing your Western Australian address;
- motor vehicle licence showing your Western Australian address;
- proof of Western Australian electoral enrolment;
- letter from a financial institution on letterhead;
- letter from a school principal on letterhead;
- house rental agreement;
- referee statement signed by the holder of a valid Western Australian driver's licence who has known the applicant for a minimum period of 12 months;
- letter from your employer;
- any other documentation to substantiate the licence applicant's Western Australian residential address; or

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