NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

MOTOR VEHICLES (FEES AND CHARGES) REGULATIONS

As in force at 1 July 2012

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

This reprint shows the Regulations as in force at 1 July 2012. Any amendments that commence after that date are not included.

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MOTOR VEHICLES (FEES AND CHARGES) REGULATIONS

Regulations under the *Motor Vehicles Act*

1 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the *Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations*.

2 Fees and charges

- (1) The fees and charges set out in Schedules 1 and 2 are prescribed for the Act.
- (2) Registration charges for heavy vehicles determined in accordance with Schedule 2 apply from the date specified by the Minister by *Gazette* notice.

3 Fees and charges reduced in certain circumstances

- (1) The fee for registration or renewal of registration of a vehicle is one-half of the fee that would, but for this regulation, be applicable under Schedule 1 or 2 if the vehicle is of a type mentioned in subregulation (2) or (3).
- (2) This regulation applies to a vehicle that is:
 - (a) either:
 - (i) a goods vehicle; or
 - (ii) a motor tractor; or
 - (iii) a trailer; and
 - (b) owned by a grazier or farmer; and
 - (c) used solely for the carting of the owner's own produce or the requisites of the owner's occupation; and
 - (d) not let on hire or for any reward.

- (3) This regulation also applies to a vehicle that is:
 - (a) either:
 - (i) a goods vehicle; or
 - (ii) a trailer; and
 - (b) owned by a person engaged personally, and not in association with more than 2 other persons, in mining, or in hunting or trapping buffaloes, crocodiles, kangaroos or dingoes; and
 - (c) used solely for the purposes of the owner's occupation.

4 Repeal of regulations

The Regulations specified in Schedule 3 are repealed.

Schedule 1 Certain fees prescribed for Act

regulation 2

Part 1 Definitions

In this Schedule:

classic motor vehicle means a motor vehicle that is more than 30 years old.

corporate number plate means a number plate displaying a logo, or other letters or figures, identifying the corporation or other organisation to which the plate is to be issued, in colours chosen by the corporation or organisation.

eligible enthusiast vehicle means an enthusiast vehicle that is owned by a person who has agreed to comply, does comply and does not have a history of failing to comply, with conditions imposed by the Registrar on the registration of the vehicle under a scheme that provides for concessional registration of enthusiast vehicles.

enthusiast vehicle means a classic motor vehicle, an individually constructed vehicle or a street rod, that is accepted for registration by the Registrar.

individually constructed vehicle means a motor vehicle that is not a production vehicle.

production vehicle means a motor vehicle manufactured and marketed in volume for normal road use.

Note

Production vehicles manufactured after January 1968 for use in Australia will normally be fitted with a Compliance Plate or Personal Import Plate.

slimline number plate means a number plate that is:

- (a) to be issued in respect of a particular motor vehicle; and
- (b) narrower than the number plates normally issued by the Registrar for motor vehicles of the same class.

street rod means a motor vehicle that has a body and frame that were built before 1949, or a replica of such a vehicle, that has been modified for safe road use.

Part 2 Prescribed fee

Item	Description		n	Section of the Act	Fee (revenue units)
1	Issue	or rer	newal of driver licence		
	(a)	for 1	2 months	13(1)	24
	(b)	for 2	years	13(1)	36
	(c)	for 3	years	13(1)	48
	(d)	for 4	years	13(1)	60
	(e)	for 5	years	13(1)	72
	(f)	learn	er licence	9(3)	18
	(g)	AIL I	icence	13(1)	48
2	of mo than fee is	otor vel	n or renewal of registration hicles or trailers (other vehicles for which another ribed by this Schedule or)		
	(a)		or vehicles (other than or cycles) with engine ocity	13(1)	
		(i)	not greater than 1 L		15 per 500 ml and any excess
		(ii)	greater than 1 L but not greater than 2 L		16 per 500 ml and any excess
		(iii)	greater than 2 L but not greater than 3 L, except engines with more than 4 cylinders and rotary engines		70
		(iv)	greater than 2 L but not greater than 3 L and not included in subparagraph (iii)		18 per 500 ml and any excess
		(v)	greater than 3 L but not greater than 4 L		19 per 500 ml and any excess

	(vi)	greater than 4 L but not greater than 5 L		20 per 500 ml and any excess
	(vii)	greater than 5 L but not greater than 6 L		21 per 500 ml and any excess
	(viii)	greater than 6 L but not greater than 7 L		42 per L and any excess
	(ix)	greater than 7 L but not greater than 9 L		38 per L and any excess
	(x)	greater than 9 L but not greater than 12 L		37 per L and any excess
	(xi)	greater than 12 L		37 per L and any excess
	(xii)	maximum charge for any motor tractor or plant		110
(b)	•	rehicle powered solely by ricity (other than a motor)	13(1)	30
(c)	gross	rs, and caravans, having a svehicle mass not eding 4.5 t	13(1)	
	(i)	not greater than 200 kg tare mass		5
	(ii)	greater than 200 kg tare mass but not greater than 1 t tare mass		5 per 200 kg tare mass and any excess
	(iii)	greater than 1 t tare mass but not greater than 2 t tare mass		6 per 200 kg tare mass and any excess
	(iv)	greater than 2 t tare mass		29 per t tare mass and any excess
(d)	moto capa	r cycles with engine city	13(1)	
	(i)	not greater than 600 ml		10
	(ii)	greater than 600 ml		15

3	Registration or renewal of registration of an eligible enthusiast vehicle		
	(a) being a motor cycle	13(1)	10
	(b) not being a motor cycle	13(1)	35
4	Registration or renewal of registration of a powered wheelchair capable of travelling at a speed exceeding 10 km/h	13(1)	6
5	Inspection by an inspector who is not an employee within the meaning of the <i>Public Sector Employment and Management Act</i>		
	(a) for a motor vehicle not exceeding 4.5 t gross vehicle mass or a trailer not exceeding 4.5 t gross mass	13(2)	35
	(b) in any other case	13(2)	70
6	Replacement of damaged or defaced number plates that are not corporate number plates or slimline number plates		
	(a) where replaced by number plates consisting of numerals and letters identical to those on the damaged or defaced number plates	17(2)	50
	(b) in any other case	17(2)	12
7	Replacement of damaged or defaced corporate number plates or slimline number plates	17(2)	50
8	Replacement of number plates declared lost or destroyed that are not corporate number plates or slimline number plates		
	(a) where replaced by number plates containing numerals and letters identical to those on the lost number plates	18(2)	50
	(b) in any other case	18(2)	12
9	Replacement of corporate number plates or slimline number plates declared lost or destroyed	18(2)	50

10	Trans vehicl		registration of a motor	20(3)	15
11			mination to determine be a driving instructor	25E(2)	84
12	(1)	for th moto	r vehicle trader's licence e use of trader's plates for r vehicles other than r cycles		
		(a)	single plate	34(3)	90
		(b)	each additional plate	34(3)	12
	(2)	for th	r vehicle trader's licence e use of trader's plates for r cycles		
		(a)	single plate	34(3)	24
		(b)	each additional plate	34(3)	12
13		e to th	motor vehicle trader's e person taking over a	38(2)	40
14	opera	tion of ct, the	of a vehicle from the provisions of Part VA of Standards or Schedule 4		
	(a)	mass	itting an increase of the son the steer axle of a r vehicle to 6.5 t	59	100 per annum
	(b)	the moto	itting a further increase of nass on the steer axle of a r vehicle – for each 100 kg ment above 6.5 t	59	100 per annum
	(c)	limits appro	kemption (from axle mass) of a heavy vehicle oved for volumetric loading estock	59	24 per annum
	(d)	limits unlac 13 t k	kemption (from axle mass) of a semi-trailer, with an den mass of more than but less than 14 t, that is to carry livestock	59	300 per annum

	(e)	an exemption (from axle mass limits) of a semi-trailer, with an unladen mass of 14 t or more but less than 15 t, that is used to carry livestock	59	600 per annum
	(f)	any other exemption	59	18
15	Provis	sion of certified copy of		
	(a)	certificate of registration that has been lost or destroyed	96(2)	12
	(b)	licence that has been lost or destroyed	96(2)	18
16	regist certifi	ning a new certificate of ration or licence where a cate or licence has been ed and is returned to the strar		
	(a)	certificate of registration	100(3)	12
	(b)	licence	100(3)	18
17	vehicl	ction or examination of a motor le produced in accordance with a ion in a defect notice		
	(a)	for a motor vehicle not exceeding 4.5 t gross vehicle mass or a trailer not exceeding 4.5 t gross mass	128A(16)	35
	(b)	in any other case	128A(16)	70
18		o be deducted for the purposes efund under section 132(2)(d)	132(2)	18
19	opera unreg regist relation comp	of a licence permitting the ation on a public street of an a pistered vehicle, or of a ered vehicle for a purpose in on to which a greater ensation payment is payable that paid		
	(a)	if the vehicle is to be operated as a heavy vehicle	137	for each week of the permit – 1/52 of the annual registration charge that would be

				payable in accordance with Schedule 2 for registration as a heavy vehicle in the configuration in which the vehicle is to be operated
	(b)	in any other case	137	12
20	Past	oral vehicle permit		
	(a)	grant	137B(1)	18
	(b)	renewal	137B(1)	12
	(c)	transfer	137B(3)	12
21	Repl	acement of registration label	138	9
22	•	acement of identification plate for oral vehicle	138	12
23	in res	ching and supplying information spect of records of registrations licences		
	(a)	per search of the records of a vehicle	138(1)(y)	12
	(b)	per list of records of vehicles	138(1)(y)	102
24	certif	ision of extract of a record ied by the Registrar for the oses of section 118(2)	138(1)(y)	12
25	Tran	sfer of number plates	138(1)(af)	18
26	perso	e of particular number, onalised or special number plates r than corporate number plates	138(1)(af)	140 per set
27	Issue	e of corporate number plates		
	(a)	for first pair of corporate number plates	138(1)(af)	360 plus cost of plate design and set up
	(b)	for each subsequent pair of corporate number plates	138(1)(af)	180

28	Add new or additional classifications to licence		6
29	Endorsement to any licence classification	138(1)(af)	6
30	30 Administration fee for each transaction for registration or renewal of registration of motor vehicles		9
31	Driving test conducted for licence applications	13(1B)	24 per test
32	Inspection or examination of a motor vehicle other than under item 5 or 17		
	(a) for a motor vehicle not exceeding 4.5 t gross vehicle mass or a trailer not exceeding 4.5 t gross mass	138(1)(af)	35
	(b) in any other case	138(1)(af)	70
33	Change to the registered configuration of a heavy vehicle	107A	18
34	Issue of temporary permit for heavy vehicle	107B	18

Schedule 2 Heavy vehicle registration charges

regulation 2

Part 1 Interpretation

1 Definitions

In this Schedule:

articulated bus means a bus consisting of more than 1 rigid section with passenger access between the sections and the sections connected so as to allow rotary movement between the sections.

axle means 1 or more shafts positioned in a line across a vehicle, on which 1 or more wheels intended to support the vehicle turn.

axle group means a single axle group, tandem axle group, twinsteer axle group, tri-axle group or quad-axle group.

B-double combination means a combination consisting of a prime mover towing 2 semi-trailers.

B-double lead trailer means a semi-trailer that is nominated for use as the lead trailer in a B-double combination.

B-triple combination means a combination consisting of a prime mover towing 3 semi-trailers.

B-triple lead trailer means a semi-trailer that is nominated for use as the lead trailer in a B-triple combination.

B-triple middle trailer means a semi-trailer that is nominated for use as the second trailer in a B-triple combination.

bus means a motor vehicle, built mainly to carry people, that seats more than 9 adults (including the driver).

bus (type 1) means a rigid bus that has 2 axles and an MRC not exceeding 12 t.

bus (type 2) means:

- (a) a rigid bus that has 2 axles and an MRC exceeding 12 t; or
- (b) a rigid bus that has 3 or 4 axles.

compliance plate means a plate authorised to be placed on a vehicle, or taken to have been placed on a vehicle, under the *Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989* (Cth).

converter dolly means a trailer with a fifth wheel coupling designed to support a semi-trailer for hauling purposes.

dog trailer means a trailer with:

- (a) a single axle group or single axle at the front that is steered by connection to the towing vehicle by a drawbar; and
- (b) a single axle group or single axle at the rear.

drawbar means a part of a trailer (other than a semi-trailer) that connects the trailer body to a coupling for towing purposes.

driver means the person driving or in control of a motor vehicle.

fifth wheel coupling means a device, other than the upper rotating element and the kingpin (which are parts of a semi-trailer), used with a prime mover, semi-trailer or a converter dolly to permit quick coupling and uncoupling and to provide for articulation.

lead trailer, in a combination, means the trailer that is, or that is to be, attached to the prime mover.

load carrying vehicle means a vehicle designed and constructed to haul or carry goods and wares in addition to any fuel, water, lubricants, tools and any other equipment or accessories necessary for normal operation of the vehicle.

loaded mass, in relation to a vehicle, means the sum of the mass of the vehicle and the mass of the load on the vehicle that is imposed on the surface on which the vehicle is standing or running.

long combination truck means a truck nominated to haul 2 or more trailers.

low loader means a gooseneck semi-trailer with a loading deck no more than 1 m above the ground.

low loader dolly means a mass-distributing device that:

- (a) is usually coupled between a prime mover and low loader; and
- (b) consists of a gooseneck rigid frame; and
- (c) does not directly carry any load on itself; and

(d) is equipped with 1 or more axles, a kingpin and a fifth wheel coupling.

medium combination truck means a truck, other than a short combination truck, nominated to haul a single trailer.

MRC (Mass Rating for Charging), in relation to a vehicle, means:

- (a) the maximum mass of the vehicle, including any load, as recorded on the compliance plate as the GVM, GTMR or ATM of the vehicle; or
- (b) in relation to a vehicle for which there is no compliance plate its operating mass.

multi-combination prime mover means a prime mover nominated to haul 2 or more trailers.

nominated means nominated by the person applying for registration.

operating mass, in relation to a vehicle, means the maximum mass of the vehicle, including any load, as determined by the Registrar having regard to the design and construction of the vehicle or of any of its components.

pig trailer means a trailer with a single axle group or single axle near the middle of its load-carrying surface, and connected to the towing vehicle by a drawbar.

pole type trailer means a trailer that:

- (a) is attached to a towing vehicle by means of a pole or an attachment fitted to a pole; and
- (b) is ordinarily used for transporting loads, such as logs, pipes, structural members or other long objects, that are generally capable of supporting themselves like beams between supports.

prime mover means a motor vehicle designed to haul a semi-trailer.

quad-axle group means a group of 4 axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of the outermost axles is more than 3.2 metres but not more than 4.9 metres.

road means an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles.

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 motor vehicles; or
- (e) any shoulder of a road; or
- (f) an area that is a road related area for the purposes of the *Australian Road Rules*.

semi-trailer means a trailer (including a pole type trailer) that has:

- (a) a single axle group or single axle towards the rear; and
- (b) a means of attachment to a prime mover or a converter dolly that results in some of the load being imposed on the prime mover, or the converter dolly, as the case may be.

short combination prime mover means a prime mover nominated to haul a single semi-trailer.

short combination truck means a truck nominated to haul a single trailer where, according to the nomination:

- (a) the combination has 6 axles or fewer; and
- (b) the maximum total mass that is legally allowable for the combination is 42.5 t or less.

single axle means an axle not forming part of an axle group.

single axle group means a group of 2 or more axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of the outermost axles is less than 1 m.

special purpose vehicle, see clause 2.

special purpose vehicle (type O) means a special purpose vehicle (other than a special purpose vehicle (type P)):

(a) built, or permanently modified, primarily for use on roads; and

(b) that has at least 1 axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in Table 1.

Example

Examples of this kind of vehicle are mobile cranes, fire engines, truck-mounted concrete pumps and boring plants. These kinds of vehicle may also fall within the definition of special purpose vehicle (type T) if they have no axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in Table 1.

Table 1

Axle load limits

Item No	Туре	of ax	le or axle group	Axle load limit (t)
1	Sing	le axle	S	
	(a)	2 tyr	es	6.0
	(b)	2 wid	de profile tyres	
		(i)	375 mm to 450 mm	6.7
		(ii)	over 450 mm	7.0
	(c)	4 or	more tyres	
		(i)	on pig trailers	8.5
		(ii)	on other vehicles	9.0
2	Twin	steer a	axle groups	
	(a)	non-	load sharing suspensions	10.0
	(b)	load	sharing suspensions	11.0
3	Tand	dem ax	le groups	
	(a)	4 tyr	es	11.0
	(b)	4 wid	de profile tyres	
		(i)	375 mm to 450 mm	13.3
		(ii)	over 450 mm	14.0
	(c)	6 tyr	es	13.0
	(d)	8 or	more tyres	
		(i)	on pig trailers	15.0
		(ii)	on other vehicles	16.5
4	Tri-a	xle gro	oups	
	(a)	6, 8	or 10 tyres	15.0

Item No	Туре	of ax	le or axle group	Axle load limit (t)
	(b)	6 wid	de profile tyres (375mm or	
		(i)	on pig trailers	18.0
		(ii)	on other vehicles	20.0
	(c)	12 o	r more tyres	
		(i)	on pig trailers	18.0
		(ii)	on other vehicles	20.0

special purpose vehicle (type P) means a special purpose vehicle built, or permanently modified, primarily for:

- (a) off-road use; or
- (b) use on a road related area; or
- (c) use on an area of road that is under construction or repair.

Example

Examples of this kind of vehicle are agricultural tractors, self-propelled agricultural harvesters, bulldozers, backhoes, graders and front-end loaders.

special purpose vehicle (type T) means a special purpose vehicle (other than a special purpose vehicle (type P)):

- (a) built, or permanently modified, primarily for use on roads; and
- (b) that has no axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in Table 1.

Example

Examples of this kind of vehicle are mobile cranes, fire engines, truck-mounted concrete pumps and boring plants. These kinds of vehicle may also fall within the definition of special purpose vehicle (type O) if they have at least 1 axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in Table 1.

tandem axle group means a group of at least 2 axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of the outermost axles is at least 1 m but not more than 2 m.

trailer means a vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a motor vehicle, but does not include a motor vehicle that is being towed.

tri-axle group means a group of at least 3 axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of the outermost axles is more than 2 m, but not more than 3.2 m.

truck means a rigid motor vehicle that is principally constructed as a load carrying vehicle.

truck (type 1) means a truck that has:

- (a) 2 axles and an MRC not exceeding 12 t; or
- (b) 3 axles and an MRC not exceeding 16.5 t; or
- (c) 4 or more axles and an MRC not exceeding 20 t.

truck (type 2) means a truck that has:

- (a) 2 axles and an MRC exceeding 12 t; or
- (b) 3 axles and an MRC exceeding 16.5 t; or
- (c) 4 or more axles and an MRC exceeding 20 t.

twinsteer axle group means a group of 2 axles:

- (a) with single tyres; and
- (b) fitted to a motor vehicle; and
- (c) connected to the same steering mechanism; and
- (d) the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of which is at least 1 m, but not more than 2 m.

2 Special purpose vehicles

(1) In this Schedule:

special purpose vehicle means:

- (a) a vehicle (other than a caravan, a mobile home, a mobile library, a mobile workshop, a mobile laboratory, a mobile billboard or a vehicle that the regulations declare not to be a special purpose vehicle for the purposes of this definition) where the primary purpose for which it was built, or permanently modified, was not the carriage of goods or passengers; or
- (b) any of the following vehicles:
 - (i) a forklift;
 - (ii) a straddle carrier;
 - (iii) a mobile cherry picker;

- (iv) a mobile crane; or
- (c) a vehicle, or a vehicle of a type, declared by the Registrar to be a special purpose vehicle.
- (2) In subclause (1)(a):

goods does not include fuel, water, lubricants, tools and any other equipment or accessories necessary for the normal operation of the vehicle.

Example

In the case of a crane, goods would not include any chains on the crane necessary to operate the crane.

passengers does not include the driver, a trainee driver or any person necessary for the normal operation of the vehicle.

3 Close-spaced axles

- (1) For this schedule (other than the definitions of **single axle group**, **tandem axle group**, **twinsteer axle group**, **tri-axle group** and **quad-axle group**):
 - (a) 2 axles less than 1 m apart are to be regarded as a single axle: and
 - (b) 3 axles not more than 2 m apart are to be regarded as 2 axles;and
 - (c) 4 axles not more than 3.2 m apart are to be regarded as 3 axles.
- (2) A reference to a distance in subclause (1) is a reference to the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of:
 - (a) in subclause (1)(a) the 2 axles; and
 - (b) in any other case, the outermost axles.

4 Determination of number of trailers

For determining the number of trailers that a prime mover or truck is nominated to haul:

(a) a converter dolly and a semi-trailer when used together are to be regarded as a single trailer; and

a low loader dolly and a low loader when used together are to be regarded as a single trailer.

Note

Nothing in this clause affects the requirement under Parts 2 and 3 that a separate annual registration fee be paid for each converter dolly or low loader dolly and for each semi-trailer.

Part 2 Annual registration charges for the period 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012

5 Annual registration charges for the period 1 July 2012 to **31 December 2012**

The annual registration charge for a heavy vehicle for the period 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012 is the amount set out in Table 2 for a vehicle of that type.

Table 2 Annual registration charges from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012

Division 1 – Load carrying vehicles (\$)								
Vehicle Type	2 axles	3 axles	4 axles	5 or more axles				
Trucks								
Truck (type 1)	418	718	718	718				
Truck (type 2)	718	945	945	945				
Short combination truck	718	945	1 754	1 754				
Medium combination truck	6 417	6 417	6 931	6 931				
Long combination truck	8 848	8 848	8 848	8 848				
Prime Movers								
Short combination prime mover	1 101	4 327	4 759	4 759				
Multi-combination prime mover	7 764	7 764	8 539	8 539				

	Division 2 -	- Trailers		
		Charge	e per axle (\$)	
	Single axle	Tandem axle group	Tri-axle group	Quad-axle group and above
Trailer type				
Pig Trailer	418	418	418	418
Dog Trailer	418	418	418	418
Semi-trailer	418	418	473	473
B-Double lead trailer and B-triple lead and middle trailers	418	2 065	2 175	2 175
Converter dolly or low loader dolly	418	418	418	418
D	ivision 3 –	Buses (\$)		
Bus Type	2 axles	3 axles	4 or more a	ıxles
Bus (type 1)	418			
Bus (type 2)	418	2 298	2 298	
Articulated bus		418	418	
Division 4	– Special p	urpose veh	icles (\$)	
Special purpose vehicle (type P)	No charge	Э		
Special purpose vehicle (type T)	273			
Special purpose vehicle (type O)	Calculate	d using the f	ormula:	
		341 + (34	1 x <u>number ax</u> 2	<u>(les</u>)

Part 3 Annual registration charges on and from 1 January 2013

6 Annual registration charges on and from 1 January 2013

The registration charge for a heavy vehicle on and from 1 January 2013 is the amount set out in Table 3 for a vehicle of that type.

Table 3

Annual registration charges from 1 January 2013

Division 1 – Load carrying vehicles (\$)				
Vehicle Type	2 axles	3 axles	4 axles	5 or more axles
Trucks				
Truck (type 1)	433	745	745	745
Truck (type 2)	745	980	980	980
Short combination truck	745	980	1 819	1 819
Medium combination truck	6 654	6 654	7 187	7 187
Long combination truck	9 175	9 175	9 175	9 175
Prime Movers				
Short combination prime mover	1 142	4 487	4 935	4 935
Multi-combination prime mover	8 051	8 051	8 855	8 855
	Division 2	2 - Trailers		
		Charg	e per axle (\$)
	Single axle	Tandem axle group	Tri-axle group	Quad-axle group and above
Trailer type				
Pig Trailer	433	433	433	433
Dog Trailer	433	433	433	433
Semi-trailer	433	433	491	491
B-Double lead trailer and B-triple lead and middle trailers	433	433	491	491
Converter dolly or low loader dolly	433	433	433	433

Division 3 – Buses (\$)				
Bus Type	2 axles	3 axles	4 or more axles	
Bus (type 1)	433			
Bus (type 2)	433	2 383	2 383	
Articulated bus		433	433	
Division 4 – Special purpose vehicles (\$)				
Special purpose vehicle (type P)	No charç	ge		
Special purpose vehicle (type T)	283			
Special purpose vehicle (type O)	Calculate	Calculated using the formula:		
		354 + (35	4 x <u>number axles</u>)	
			2	

Part 4 Miscellaneous matters

7 Permit fees

(1) The permit fee for the grant of a permit to operate a vehicle, or a combination of vehicles, with a loaded mass of more than 125 tonnes where the load being carried is an indivisible load is:

4 cents x ESA x K

where:

ESA is the sum of the equivalent standard axles for each of the rows of tyres across the trailer or trailers to be hauled under the permit by the vehicle, as determined by reference to the relevant part or parts of Table 4;

 ${\it K}$ is a reasonable estimate of the number of kilometres the vehicle will travel under the permit.

Table 4

Equivalent standard axles for rows of tyres across trailers

Part A – Trailers with rows of 8 tyres

Average load per row (tonnes)	Equivalent standard axles per row
10 or more but less than 11	0.4
11 or more but less than 12	0.6
12 or more but less than 13	0.9
13 or more but less than 14	1.2
14 or more but less than 15	1.7
15 or more but less than 16	2.2
16 or more but less than 17	2.8
17 or more but less than 18	3.6
18 or more but less than 19	4.6
19 or more but less than 20	5.7
20 or more but less than 21	6.9
21 or more but less than 22	8.4
22 or more but less than 23	10.2
23 or more but less than 24	12.1
24 or more	14.4

Part B – Trailers with rows of 4 tyres

Average load per row (tonnes)	Equivalent standard axles per row
5 or more but less than 6	0.1
6 or more but less than 7	0.3
7 or more but less than 8	0.5
8 or more but less than 9	0.9
9 or more but less than 10	1.5
10 or more but less than 11	2.2
11 or more but less than 12	3.2
12 or more	4.6

(2) For Table 4, the *average load per row* is the loaded mass (in tonnes) of the trailer divided by the number of rows of tyres that the trailer has.

(3) In this clause:

indivisible load means a load comprising a single item or a number of similar items that cannot, without disproportionate effort, expense or risk of damage, be divided into 2 or more smaller loads for the purpose of transport.

8 Vehicles in 2 or more categories

If a vehicle falls within 2 or more categories of heavy vehicle, the annual registration charge for the vehicle is the higher or highest of the charges that could apply to the vehicle.

Schedule 3 Repealed Regulations

regulation 4

Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 13 of 1978
Amendment of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 27 of 1980
Amendment of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 24 of 1981
Amendment of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 80 of 1982
Amendments of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 48 of 1984
Amendment of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 9 of 1986
Amendments of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 32 of 1986
Amendment of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 2 of 1987
Amendments of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 54 of 1987
Amendments of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 53 of 1988
Amendment of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 26 of 1989
Amendment of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 28 of 1990
Amendment of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 39 of 1990
Amendments of the Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 41 of 1991
Amendments of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 34 of 1994

Amendment of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 49 of 1994
Amendment of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 18 of 1995
Amendment of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 23 of 1995
Amendments of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 30 of 1996
Amendments of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 23 of 1999
Amendment of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 59 of 2000
Amendment of Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations	Subordinate Legislation No. 48 of 2001
Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Amendment (Heavy Vehicles) Regulations 2005	Subordinate Legislation No. 5 of 2005
Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Amendment Regulations 2006	Subordinate Legislation No. 39 of 2006

ENDNOTES

1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended od = order
app = appendix om = omitted
bl = by-law pt = Part

ch = Chapter r = regulation/rule
cl = clause rem = remainder
div = Division renum = renumbered

exp = expires/expired rep = repealed
f = forms s = section
Gaz = Gazette sch = Schedule
hdg = heading sdiv = Subdivision

ins = inserted SL = Subordinate Legislation

It = long title sub = substituted

nc = not commenced

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION

Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Regulations (SL No. 26, 2008)

Notified 20 October 2008 Commenced 20 October 2008

Transport Legislation Amendment (Alcohol Ignition Locks) Regulations 2009 (SL No. 9,

2009)

Notified 9 April 2009

Commenced 9 April 2009 (r 2, s 2 *Transport Legislation (Alcohol Ignition*

Locks) Amendment Act 2008 (Act No. 38, 2008) and Gaz

S15, 9 April 2009)

Fees and Charges Amendment Regulations 2009 (SL No. 34, 2009)

Notified 14 December 2009 Commenced 1 January 2010 (r 2)

Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Amendments Regulations 2010 (SL No. 12, 2010)

Notified 30 June 2010 Commenced 1 July 2010 (r 2)

Motor Vehicles (Fees and Charges) Amendment Regulations 2012 (SL No. 25, 2012)

Notified 28 June 2012 Commenced 1 July 2012 (r 2)

3 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

sch 1 amd No. 9, 2009, r 7; No. 34, 2009, r 14 sch 2 amd No. 12, 2010, r 4; No. 25, 2012, r 4