

Motor Car (Learner Drivers) Bill 1982

NOTES ON CLAUSES

Clause 1 contains the citation and commencement provisions. The Principal Act is the *Motor Car Act 1958*.

Clause 2 contains the definitions of certain expressions to be inserted in the Principal Act.

Clause 3 simplifies the language used in certain provisions of the Principal Act relating to types of licences and, in paragraph (*h*), enables the Board to require applicants for driver's licences to undergo tests conducted by the Board or by some other person.

Clauses 4 and 5 make consequential amendments.

Clause 6 simplifies the language used in the provisions of section 22c of the Principal Act relating to offences for driving a motor vehicle while not being the holder of a licence or permit.

Clause 7 substitutes a new section 23AA in the Principal Act.

Provision is made for a new schemes for testing applicants for motor cycle learners' permits and for the permit to be an endorsement on a motor car learners' permit or licence.

The Bill provides for the establishment of motor cycle training centres and the structuring of courses offered by them. The centres will issue certificates of competence and will be recognized by the Transport Regulation Board as evidence of an applicant's ability to drive a motor cycle.

Provision to require applicants for motor cycle learners' permits to undergo new tests is included. These tests relate to the applicant's knowledge of proper techniques for riding, and ability to handle and control, a motor cycle. An applicant will not be required to undergo the riding skill test if resident outside a radius of 40 kilometres from a testing office of the Board with facilities to conduct the test.

Regulation making powers are included to fix fees with a maximum limit specified for one appointment, all tests and issue of a permit, endorsed permit or the making of an endorsement.

Clause 8 makes consequential amendments.

Clause 9 substantially re-enacts sub-section 25 (1) of the Principal Act incorporating consequential amendments.

Clauses 10 to 12 make consequential amendments.

Clause 13 makes consequential amendments to section 93 and provides regulation making powers with respect to the operation of the motor cycle training centres provided for in *Clause 7*.

Clause 14 introduces certain transitional provisions.

Clause 15 makes certain consequential amendments to the *Motor Car (Drivers' Licences) Act 1981*.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text notes that without reliable records, it would be difficult to track the flow of funds and identify any irregularities.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in entering data into the system, including the use of standardized codes and the requirement for double-checking entries. The text also mentions the importance of regular audits to ensure that the records are up-to-date and accurate.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in maintaining these records. It highlights the need for clear communication and collaboration between different departments to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded. The text also mentions the importance of training staff to ensure they are familiar with the recording procedures.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the use of technology in record-keeping. It notes that the implementation of computerized systems has significantly improved the efficiency and accuracy of the recording process. The text also mentions the importance of data security and the need to implement robust controls to protect the information stored in the system.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial system. It notes that clear and accessible records are essential for building trust and for ensuring that the system is operating in a fair and equitable manner. The text also mentions the need for regular reporting and communication to stakeholders.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future of record-keeping. It notes that as technology continues to advance, there will be increasing pressure to adopt more sophisticated systems and processes. The text also mentions the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest developments in the field and the need for ongoing training and development for staff.