

# High-Powered Vehicle Restrictions

## Information Sheet

This information sheet provides general information about changes to the high-powered vehicle (HPV) restrictions from 1 January 2014.

### Who do the HPV restrictions apply to?

HPV restrictions apply if you:

- hold a P1 or P2 provisional licence and you are under 25
- hold a P1 or P2 probationary licence and were disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver licence when you were under 25

### What changes have been made to HPV restrictions?

From 1 January 2014, a new definition for a HPV has been introduced for cars manufactured on or after 1 January 2010. A car manufactured on or after 1 January 2010 is a HPV if it has:

- a power-to-weight ratio of more than 130kW/t
- an engine modification requiring approval under section 13 of the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management-Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010 (the VSS Regulation)*

The existing definition will continue to apply to cars manufactured before 1 January 2010. Under this definition a car is a HPV if it has:

- 8 or more cylinders
- a supercharged or turbocharged engine, not diesel powered
- an engine that has a power output of more than 210kW under the manufacturer's specifications
- a rotary engine that has an engine capacity of more than 1146cc under the manufacturer's specifications
- an engine modification requiring approval under section 13 of the *VSS Regulation*

### Exempt Vehicles

The following cars are exempt from the HPV restrictions:

- Daihatsu Copen L880 2D Convertible Turbo 4 (2003 or later)
- Smart Fortwo Coupe 2D Turbo 2 (2000 or later)
- Smart Fortwo Cabriolet Turbo 3 2D (2000 or later)
- Smart Roadster Turbo 3 2D (2000 or later)
- Suzuki Cappuccino 2D Cabriolet Turbo (1992 - 1997)
- Toyota Landcruiser that has not had an engine modification requiring approval under section 13 of the *VSS Regulation*

### How do I know if my car is a HPV?

You can check if your car is a HPV using the HPV check service available on [www.tmr.qld.gov.au](http://www.tmr.qld.gov.au). You can also refer to the manufacturer's specifications for the car to determine if it has a feature or a power-to-weight ratio of a HPV.

You can calculate your car's power-to-weight ratio by dividing the maximum engine power in kilowatts by the tare mass in kilograms and multiplying the result by 1000.

*For example, the power-to-weight ratio of a car with a maximum engine power of 195kW and a tare mass of 1667kg would be calculated as follows:  $(195 \div 1667) \times 1000 = 117\text{kW/tonne}$ .*

### What if your car is a HPV under the new definition?

You may be eligible to apply for an exemption to drive a HPV, if you owned the car on 1 January 2014, have owned it continuously since then, and can prove that:

- no other transport is reasonably available to you; and
- refusal to grant an exemption would cause severe hardship.

Your traffic history will also be considered in assessing your eligibility for an exemption.

Exemptions may also be granted on other grounds if you satisfy the relevant criteria. Please refer to the *Certificate of Exemption for driving a High-Powered Vehicle Information Sheet* (form S4478) for information about applying for an exemption to drive a HPV.

For more information visit [www.tmr.qld.gov.au](http://www.tmr.qld.gov.au) or call 13 23 80\*

\* *Higher rates apply from mobile phones and pay phones.*