

Glossary of Terms – Compulsory Third Party insurance

At-fault scheme	CTP covers other people, including pedestrians, passengers, pillion riders, and cyclists, injured in an accident with a motor vehicle that is found to be your fault.
Common law	The system of law developed by courts and judges. A part of this system is civil law, which deals with disputes between private parties, or negligent acts that cause harm to others.
Comprehensive property insurance / and third party property insurance	Only covers damage to vehicles or other property in the event of a motor accident. It does not cover personal injury caused to another person in a motor accident.
Contributory negligence	Where claimants have, through their own negligence, contributed to the harm they suffered.
CTP	Compulsory Third Party
CTP benefits	Compensation that an injured person can claim for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment and care costs – past and estimated future costs of treatment and care needed as a result of the injuries, such as medical costs. - Economic loss – financial loss, which can include lost wages. - Non-economic loss (general damages) – things like pain and suffering. There is also a benefit called “early payment for medical expenses”. This is up to \$5,000 and generally available to an injured person as a result of a motor accident.
CTP insurers	Private insurance companies licensed by the ACT CTP Regulator to provide CTP insurance in the ACT. They are AAMI, GIO, APIA and NRMA.
CTP policy	Mandatory insurance paid when your vehicle is registered. It covers other people (including pedestrians, passengers and cyclists) injured in an accident with a motor vehicle that is found to be your fault. Policy terms are set by legislation.
CTP premium	The amount you pay for CTP. Premiums are set by insurers and must be approved by the ACT CTP Regulator.
CTP regulator	Independent Territory authority set up to regulate CTP insurance in the Territory, such as licensing insurers and reviewing CTP premium changes.
Hybrid no-fault scheme	Provides defined statutory benefits for anyone injured in a motor vehicle accident, regardless of fault, with the retention of common law benefits for the most seriously injured.
Legal and investigation costs	Expenses incurred by a party to a motor accident claim to investigate and pursue a claim for compensation.
Lifetime Care and Support Scheme	Offers early intervention and lifetime treatment and care to eligible persons who sustained catastrophic injuries in a motor vehicle accident. The Scheme provides coverage on a no-fault basis eg. not-at-fault, at-fault, single vehicle and blameless accidents are all covered.
Motor accident claim	A claim for personal injury caused by a motor vehicle accident.
No-fault scheme	Provides some benefits regardless of who was at fault for the accident, without the need to negotiate a settlement or go to court.
Nominal defendant	An entity created to provide compensation to those injured if the at-fault vehicle cannot be found or is uninsured. In the ACT it is the ACT Insurance Authority (ACTIA).
Settlement	Financial payment to cover the losses arising from a personal injury claim such as motor accident injuries. The settlement may cover the cost of future treatment (if needed) and past and future loss of income.
Statutory benefits	Monetary entitlements set by legislation to compensate for injury, including treatment and care.