

THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 2014

(Act of 2014)

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ABILL

ENTITLED

AN ACT to Repeal and Replace the Road Traffic Act; to establish the Island Traffic Authority as the licensing authority for the regulation and control of traffic on roads; to create new categories of drivers' licences; and for connected matters.

[]

BE IT ENACTED by The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives of Jamaica, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I. *Preliminary*

1. This Act may be cited as the Road Traffic Act, 2014, and shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Minister by notice published in the *Gazette*.

Short title
and
commence-
ment.

Interpretation.

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“area”, “traffic area” or “licensing area” means the area from time to time prescribed by the Minister as a traffic area or licensing area, as the case may be;

“Authority” means the Island Traffic Authority established by section 3;

“certificate of competence” means a certificate issued to a driver by the Authority certifying the competence of the driver to drive a motor vehicle of the category indicated on the certificate;

“certificate of fitness” means a certificate issued by the Authority certifying in respect of a motor vehicle that the vehicle is in compliance with the prescribed requirements as to fitness of the vehicle;

“child” includes any person whose age, size, height or build is such that the person experiences or is likely to experience problems or difficulty with the prescribed upper anchorage point of a seat belt;

“child restraint system” means a restraint system, other device or combination of devices for use in a vehicle that is—

- (a) designed to diminish the risk of injury to a child in the event of an abrupt deceleration or acceleration of the vehicle in which the child is seated or a collision involving the vehicle, by limiting the mobility of the body of the child;
- (b) designed either to be fixed directly to a suitable anchorage or to be used in conjunction with a seat belt and held in place by the restraining action of that seat belt; and
- (c) fitted in the vehicle in accordance with the specifications of the vehicle manufacturer and of a type which complies with the standards declared by the Bureau of Standards under the

Standards Act to meet the standard specification for seat belts and other safety belt assemblies and anchorages for child restraint systems;

“commercial motor vehicle” means—

- (a) a motor truck with an unladen weight exceeding 5000 kilogrammes, whether used for private or commercial purposes; or
- (b) any other motor vehicle that is used to carry persons or goods in connection with any trade or business;

“constable” means a member of the Constabulary Force;

“Constabulary Force” means the Jamaica Constabulary Force or the Rural Police;

“driver” means a person who is engaged in driving or operating a motor vehicle;

“emergency vehicle” means—

- (a) any motor vehicle carrying officers or firemen or fire equipment of the Jamaica Fire Brigade or members of a Constabulary Force to or from—
 - (i) the scene of a fire or place from which an alarm of fire has been sent;
 - (ii) the scene of a crime or a motor vehicle collision;
 - (iii) a place where there is traffic congestion or civil disturbance; or
 - (iv) a rescue operation;
- (b) any ambulance attached to a public health facility as defined in the *National Health Services Act*, or the University Hospital of the West Indies, or to any military hospital, carrying hospital attendants or appliances to or from a place where a person

has been reported to the hospital to be in immediate need of medical attention;

(c) any ambulance, not being an ambulance referred to in paragraph (b), which is approved by the Minister responsible for health as being suitably equipped for the purpose of carrying any medical attendant or appliance to or from a place where a person has been reported to the person operating such ambulance as being in immediate need of medical attention;

(d) any motor vehicle used by the Correctional Services in the transportation of inmates;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“licence decal” means a licence sticker issued by the Authority in the licensing of a motor vehicle;

“local authority” means, in relation to—

- (a) the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation;
- (b) any other parish, the Parish Council for that parish;
- (c) any municipality, the Municipal Council for that municipality;

“motor truck” means a vehicle classified as such under section 7;

“motor vehicle” means any vehicle falling within any classification under section 7;

“National Vehicle Register” means the National Vehicle Register required to be kept under section 12;

“pedestrian crossing” means any portion of a road, whether at an intersection or elsewhere, designated by the Authority for crossing by pedestrians, and distinctly marked for such crossing in such manner as may be prescribed;

“permit or driver’s licence” means, as the circumstances may require—

- (a) a learner’s permit, which entitles the holder to learn to drive a motor vehicle, subject to the conditions noted on the permit;
- (b) a driver’s licence for which the holder has full driving privileges to drive a motor vehicle of the category noted on the licence; or
- (c) a driver’s licence, issued by a state with which Jamaica has an agreement for the mutual recognition of driver’s licences of other countries, which entitles the holder, while in Jamaica, to drive a motor vehicle of the category noted on the licence;

“road” includes—

- (a) any main road under the *Main Roads Act* or parochial road under the *Parochial Roads Act*;
- (b) a bridge over or under which a road passes;
- (c) any other roadway or thoroughfare declared to be a major road pursuant to section 56(1); and
- (d) any roadway or public thoroughfare to which the public has access by means of a vehicle;

“Road Authority”, in relation to any road, means the authority responsible for the construction and maintenance of the road, comprising as the case may be, any of the following—

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the National Works Agency;
- (b) the City Engineer of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation;
- (c) a Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works;
or

- (d) any other person declared to be a Road Authority pursuant to section 56(1)(b);

“Road Code” means the Road Code made under section 86;

“Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal” or “Tribunal” means the Tribunal established under section 46;

“school crossing warden” means any person appointed to patrol in accordance with the arrangements made under section 83;

“seat belt” means an arrangement of straps—

- (a) fixed to a motor vehicle as prescribed;
- (b) with a securing buckle and adjusting devices that comply with the standards prescribed by the Minister in accordance with section 115; and
- (c) designed to diminish the risk of injury to its wearer, in the event of a collision or of an abrupt deceleration or acceleration of the motor vehicle, by limiting the mobility of the body of the wearer;

“standard” means any code of practice, compulsory specification or standard method adopted, adapted or promulgated by the Bureau of Standards;

“traffic sign” includes—

- (a) a marking on the surface of a road;
- (b) a traffic signal (whether an automatic electric signal or otherwise);
- (c) a warning sign post erected by the Authority;
- (d) a direction post and sign;
- (e) any other device for the guidance or direction of persons using roads;

“trailer” means a vehicle classified as such in section 7;

“vehicle” includes every description of carriage or other artificial contrivance used or capable of being used as transportation on land.

(2) A reference in this Part to a class of driver’s licence or a licence to drive certain vehicles means a licence of one of the following classes, subject to such restrictions as may be specified that is to say—

- (a) Class A driver’s licence, which entitles the holder thereof to drive a motor cycle;
- (b) Class B driver’s licence, which entitles the holder thereof to drive, trucks or motor cars (not being public passenger motor vehicles or commercial motor vehicles); and
- (c) Class C driver’s licence, which entitles the holder thereof to drive, whether in connection with a trade or business or otherwise, such category of motor vehicles as may be specified in the licence.

PART II. *Island Traffic Authority*

3. There is established for the purposes of this Act, a department of Government to be known as the Island Traffic Authority.

Establishment
of Island
Traffic
Authority.

4.—(1) The Authority shall perform the functions necessary to regulate and control traffic on roads, including—

Functions of
Island
Traffic
Authority.

- (a) the traffic flow management, by—
 - (i) analyzing vehicular and pedestrian traffic on roads;
 - (ii) developing and implementing measures to reduce traffic congestion and collision rates; and
 - (iii) regulating parking on and access to roads;
- (b) the development and implementation of traffic calming measures;
- (c) the development and implementation of plans for the improvement of road networks in order to meet immediate

and anticipated needs, using projections based on factors such as—

- (i) the measurement of traffic patterns on roads;
 - (ii) land use; and
 - (iii) development plans;
- (d) the monitoring and inspection of motor vehicles;
- (e) the testing of applicants for—
- (i) learner's permits; or
 - (ii) driver's licences;
- (f) the grant of certificates of competence to applicants referred to in paragraph (e)(ii);
- (g) the issue of—
- (i) learner's permits; and
 - (ii) driver's licences;
- (h) the licensing and registration of motor vehicles to be used on a road;
- (i) the inspection of motor vehicles and granting of certificates of fitness pursuant to section 9;
- (j) the granting of special permit to import for use or to use or operate on any road, motor vehicles—
- (i) the dimensions of which exceed the prescribed dimensions; and
 - (ii) the construction and design of which do not comply with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made hereunder;
- (k) the keeping of records of endorsements on driver's licences;
- (l) the establishment and maintenance of a statistical unit for the keeping of records of any collisions on roads, including the location, frequency and causes of collisions;

- (m) the furnishing of an annual report to the Minister;
- (n) the keeping of a—
 - (i) Driver's Offences Register;
 - (ii) Driver's Licences Register; and
 - (iii) National Vehicle Register;
- (o) the licensing and—
 - (i) regulation of driving instructors;
 - (ii) regulation of driving schools; and
 - (iii) the setting of minimum standards for the operation of driving instructors and driving schools;
- (p) the licensing of agents and persons to whom certain functions are to be delegated by the Authority;
- (q) preparing the Road Code and such other publications for ensuring the safe use of roads, as the Authority deems necessary;
- (r) advising the Minister on matters of general policy relating to the safe use of roads;
- (s) monitoring the traffic ticketing system and issuing notices under the traffic ticketing system; and
- (t) performing any other functions pertaining to the safe use of roads as may be assigned to the Authority by the Minister.

(2) In performing the functions specified in subsection (1), the Authority may—

- (a) carry out or support, by financial means or otherwise, research which in its opinion is relevant to any of those functions;
- (b) conduct seminars and provide appropriate training programmes and consulting service and gather and disseminate information relating to the safe use of roads;

- (c) subject to the provisions of this Act, impose fees payable in respect of any licence or for any service provided by the Authority;
- (d) keep all records or registers required to be kept under this Act; and
- (e) do anything or enter into any arrangement which, in the opinion of the Authority, is necessary to ensure the proper performance of its functions.

(3) The Authority—

- (a) shall, in the performance of its functions in relation to any road, consult with the Road Authority responsible for the maintenance of that road and such consultation may relate to matters concerning—
 - (i) the use and erection of traffic signs;
 - (ii) pedestrian crossings; and
 - (iii) the management of traffic on any such road; and
- (b) may require a Road Authority to perform any act that the Authority thinks is necessary for the regulation and control of traffic on any road managed by that Road Authority.

(4) A Road Authority which seeks to implement traffic control measures shall obtain the prior approval of the Authority.

(5) In this section —

“traffic calming” includes physical measures and strategies aimed at—

- (a) ameliorating any negative effects of vehicle use on roads;
- (b) reducing traffic speed or volume, in the interest of road safety;
- (c) altering driver behaviour and improving conditions for pedestrians and pedal cyclists;

“traffic flow management” means—

- (a) the analysis and assessment of vehicular, pedestrian and other traffic on roads;
- (b) the determination of appropriate traffic control measures to achieve—
 - (i) reduction of congestion and collisions;
 - (ii) traffic calming; and
- (c) the regulation of parking, access and interruptions of traffic flow along roads.

5. The Minister may, after consultation with the Chief Technical Director of the Authority, give to the Authority directions of a general character as to the policy to be followed by the Authority in the performance of its functions, as appear to the Minister to be necessary in the public interest, and the Authority shall give effect thereto.

Policy directions.

6.—(1) The Authority may, for the purpose of the due discharge of its functions under this Act, delegate any of its functions to the National Works Agency, a Collector of Taxes or to any of its members, officers, employees or agents except the power to prescribe anything under this Act.

Delegations of functions.

(2) A delegation under subsection (1) is revocable by the Authority and the delegation of a function shall not preclude the performance of that function by the Authority in its own behalf.

PART III. *Classification, Fitness and Registration of Motor Vehicles*

7.—(1) Motor vehicles shall be classified, for the purposes of this Act and any regulations hereunder, as the following—

Classification of motor vehicles.

- (a) tractors, that is to say, motor vehicles which are not constructed to carry any load other than the following articles, namely, water, fuel, accumulators and other equipment used for the purpose of propulsion, loose tools and loose equipment;

- (b) motor trucks, that is to say, motor vehicles (not being classified under this section as motor cars or motor cycles) which are constructed for the purpose of carrying a load or passengers or both;
 - (c) motor cars, that is to say, motor vehicles (not being classified under this section as motor trucks or motor cycles) which are—
 - (i) constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers, exclusive of the driver;
 - (ii) adapted to carry not more than seven passengers, exclusive of the driver;
 - (d) private motor vehicles, that is to say, motor vehicles whether “motor trucks” or “motor cars” within the meaning of this section (not being commercial motor vehicles) constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers and their effects and used exclusively for personal purposes;
 - (e) motor cycles, that is to say, motor vehicles with fewer than four wheels;
 - (f) a trailer, that is to say, an unpowered vehicle pulled or towed by a powered vehicle.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, where—
- (a) a motor vehicle is fitted with a crane, dynamo, welding plant or other special appliance or apparatus, which is a permanent or essentially permanent fixture, the appliance or apparatus shall not be deemed to constitute a load but shall be deemed to form part of the vehicle; and
 - (b) a side-car is attached to a motor cycle, the side car shall be regarded as forming part of the vehicle to which it is attached.

Fitness, Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles

8.—(1) Except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a person shall not drive or cause to be driven a motor vehicle on a road unless—

Restriction on the use of motor vehicles.

- (a) there has been issued and is in force in respect of the motor vehicle, a valid certificate of fitness;
- (b) the motor vehicle is registered in the prescribed manner;
- (c) the motor vehicle is licensed in the prescribed manner; and
- (d) there is in place in respect of the motor vehicle insurance coverage in accordance with the Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-Party Risks) Act.

(2) Every driver of a motor vehicle shall carry evidence of a type prescribed that—

- (a) the vehicle is insured in accordance with the Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-Party Risks) Act;
- (b) there is in place a valid certificate of fitness in respect of the vehicle;
- (c) the motor vehicle is licensed in accordance with this Act,

and shall provide the evidence for inspection upon demand by a Constable.

(3) Every person driving or causing a motor vehicle to be driven in contravention of subsections (1) and (2) commits an offence.

9.—(1) Every person seeking to obtain a certificate of fitness in respect of any motor vehicle shall apply to the Authority in the prescribed manner.

Application and issue of certificate of fitness.

(2) The Authority may, on the payment of the prescribed fee, issue to the applicant a certificate of fitness in respect of the motor vehicle for which the application has been made under subsection (1).

(3) The Authority shall refuse to issue to the applicant, a certificate of fitness if the prescribed requirements for the vehicle are not met.

Revocation
of certificate
of fitness.

10.—(1) The Authority may, at any time after a certificate of fitness has been issued for a motor vehicle, revoke that certificate of fitness, if on the inspection of the motor vehicle it does not comply with the prescribed requirements as to fitness of vehicles.

(2) Where a certificate of fitness is revoked pursuant to subsection (1), the classification and the licence of the vehicle shall cease to have effect until a new certificate of fitness has been obtained in respect of that vehicle.

Application
for motor
vehicle
registration.

11.—(1) Every person seeking to register a motor vehicle under this Act shall apply to the Authority in the prescribed manner and pay the prescribed fees.

(2) The Authority, on the receipt of an application under subsection (1), may—

- (a) register the motor vehicle in the prescribed manner; or
- (b) refuse to register the motor vehicle, stating to the applicant in writing the reasons therefor.

National
Vehicle
Register.

12.—(1) The Authority shall keep a register of motor vehicles to be called the “National Vehicle Register” and shall cause an entry to be made in the register to include the prescribed information for every—

- (a) motor vehicle imported into Jamaica;
- (b) motor vehicle registered under section 11.

(2) The Authority shall use its best efforts to enter into the register prescribed particulars of all vehicles whether imported into or manufactured in Jamaica.

Application
for motor
vehicle
licence.

13.—(1) Every person seeking to obtain a motor vehicle licence in respect of any vehicle under this Part shall apply to the Authority in the prescribed manner.

(2) On an application for a licence under subsection (1) the application shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a valid certificate of fitness in respect of the motor vehicle to be licensed;

- (b) proof of current motor vehicle insurance in respect of that motor vehicle in accordance with the *Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-Party Risks) Act*; and
- (c) subject to section 18(1), proof of payment of the prescribed licence duty.

14.—(1) The Authority, on the receipt of an application for a motor vehicle licence under section 13, may—

Grant or refusal of licence and issue of licence plate and licence decal.

- (a) grant the licence and issue in respect of the vehicle for which the application has been made—
 - (i) a licence plate, where the vehicle is being licensed for the first time; and
 - (ii) a licence decal;
- (b) refuse to grant the licence, stating the reasons therefor.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any regulations made hereunder, licence plates shall be effective for the period during which the vehicle is kept for use on a road.

(3) A licence plate and licence decal issued under this section in respect of a motor vehicle specified in the application, shall not be used for any other vehicle.

(4) Where a motor vehicle—

- (a) is brought into Jamaica by a person intending to stay in Jamaica temporarily; or
- (b) forms part of the inventory of a motor vehicle dealer,

that motor vehicle shall be operated in compliance with the prescribed requirements and conditions under which a licence is granted in respect of such vehicle.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), a person commits an offence—

- (a) if he uses a motor vehicle on a road—
 - (i) in contravention of the terms of the licence;

- (ii) with the licence plates or licence decal—
 - (A) not affixed or not kept affixed to the vehicle as required by this Act and any regulations made hereunder;
 - (B) affixed in such a manner so as to render them in any way obscured or not easily distinguishable; or
 - (C) obscured in such a manner that the characters thereon cannot be read;

(iii) which is not licensed in accordance with this Act, and the motor vehicle shall be liable to be seized by the police and kept in their custody until the requirements of this section have been complied with;

- (b) if he forges or, with fraudulent intent, alters, uses or allows to be used by any other person, any licence or any licensing or registration marks or plates issued under this Act;
- (c) with intent to enable another person to use a motor vehicle licence or licence plates not issued in respect of that vehicle under this Act, he gives, lends or otherwise make available the same to that other person.

(6) A person shall not be convicted of an offence, nor shall a motor vehicle used by the person be liable to be seized under this section if he proves that he had no reasonable opportunity of licensing the motor vehicle and that the vehicle is being driven on the road for the purpose of having its fitness tested in connection with it being licensed.

(7) Where a motor vehicle is seized by the police pursuant to subsection (5), the police shall have a duty of care and protection of the motor vehicle while it is in their custody.

(8) The provisions of sections 98 and 99 shall apply in respect of a motor vehicle seized under this section.

- 15.—(1) A motor vehicle licence may be granted for a period of—
- (a) twelve months; or
 - (b) six months,

Duration of
motor
vehicle
licences and
grace period.

commencing from the first day of the month in which the licence first has effect.

(2) The licence duty payable under section 18 on any motor vehicle shall, if the licence is taken out for a period of—

- (a) twelve months, be paid at the annual rate of duty applicable to that motor vehicle;
- (b) six months, be an amount equal to one-half of the annual rate of duty applicable to that motor vehicle.

(3) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) the grant of a motor vehicle licence under section 14 shall take effect upon the expiry of an earlier motor vehicle licence, and the application for a grant may not be made earlier than thirty days before the date of expiry of the earlier motor vehicle licence; and
- (b) without prejudice to paragraph (a) or to collection at the time when the licence duty for a motor vehicle is actually being paid, enforcement of any provision for the collection or recovery of motor vehicle licence duty payable under section 18, shall not be undertaken during the month of grace and the earlier motor vehicle licence shall, during the month of grace or until renewed during that month, be regarded as still in force.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), “the month of grace”, in relation to any motor vehicle licence, means the period of one month immediately after the expiry of the licence.

(5) Subject to section 11 and except in such circumstances as may be prescribed, every application for a motor vehicle licence shall be deemed to be an application for a motor vehicle licence to take

effect immediately after the date of expiry of the previous motor vehicle licence and, the motor vehicle licence duty shall be payable accordingly.

(6) The provisions of sections 15 and 18 of the *Tax Collection Act* (which relate to the payment of taxes in installments) shall not apply to any motor vehicle licence duty payable in accordance with this section.

Renewal of
motor
vehicle
licence.

16.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a motor vehicle licence may be renewed by the Authority if—

- (a) an application for renewal is made in the prescribed form; and
- (b) the applicant satisfies the requirements of section 13(2).

(2) The Authority shall not renew a motor vehicle licence in any of the following circumstances, namely, if the applicant for the licence has not paid—

Fifth
Schedule.

- (a) the fixed penalty in respect of the commission of an offence specified in the Fifth Schedule; or
- (b) the fine in respect of the commission of an offence specified in the Sixth Schedule.

Sixth
Schedule.

Surrender or
transfer of
original
licence, etc.

17.—(1) Where any motor vehicle in respect of which a licence (in this section called the “original licence”) has been granted, is used or is altered in a manner that a higher or lower licence duty is applicable to such vehicle, the original licence shall immediately become null and void and the holder of the original licence shall surrender it to the Authority forthwith.

(2) The holder of the original licence shall, on surrendering the licence and furnishing the prescribed particulars of the altered motor vehicle, be entitled to receive a new licence in respect of the motor vehicle for the same period for which the original licence was valid, on payment of such amount, if any, as represents the difference between the amount payable on the new licence and the amount paid on the surrendered licence.

(3) A licence granted under this Part may be transferred in the prescribed manner.

18.—(1) The rate of annual licence duty payable to the Authority in respect of every motor vehicle kept for use on a road shall be the appropriate rate specified in the First Schedule.

Licence duty
for motor
vehicles.
First
Schedule.

(2) The duty referred to in subsection (1) shall be payable in accordance with sections 13 and 15.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the annual licence duty shall be collectable, recoverable and enforceable under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force regulating the payment, collection, recovery and enforcement of taxes or duties.

(4) The licence duties charged under this section shall be paid in relation to a licence to be granted to the owner or person in charge of the motor vehicle, and such licence shall be granted and be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed or specified thereon.

(5) Without limiting the effect of any other enactment, no duties shall be payable under this section in respect of—

- (a) prescribed categories of vehicles owned or operated by a Ministry or Department of Government;
- (b) road rollers; or
- (c) tractors used exclusively within the limits of an estate or farm or upon any road running through an estate or farm and within the limits thereof.

19.—(1) The Minister responsible for finance, after consultation with the Minister, may by order, revoke, increase, reduce or alter any—

- (a) licence duty specified in the First Schedule and may add any licence duty to that Schedule; and
- (b) duty or fee imposed by sections, 22(3), 40(7) and 42.

Minister may
revoke,
increase,
reduce or
alter licence
duty.
First
Schedule.

(2) Every order made under subsection (1) shall be subject to affirmative resolution and may contain such consequential, supplemental or ancillary provisions as appear to the Minister responsible for finance to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving due effect to the order.

Payment of licence duties and fees to the Authority and into the Parochial Revenue Fund and the Road Maintenance Fund.

20.—(1) All licence duties and fees paid or payable under this Act or any regulations made hereunder, other than the proportion of licence duties on motor vehicles specified in subsections (2) and (3), shall be paid to or accrue to the Authority.

(2) An amount equivalent to 66 and $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of licence duties on motor vehicles shall be paid by the Authority into and shall accrue to the Parochial Revenue Fund established by section 6A of the *Parochial Rates and Finance Act*.

(3) An amount equivalent to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of licence duties on motor vehicles shall be paid by the Authority into and shall accrue to the Road Maintenance Fund established by section 3 of the *Road Maintenance Fund Act*.

PART IV. *Licensing of Drivers*

Restriction on Driving Without Permit or Driver's Licence

Restriction on driving without the permit or driver's licences and production of driver's licences on demand.

21.—(1) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a road unless he is the holder of, and has on his person at all times while driving, a permit or driver's licence entitling him to drive that motor vehicle, or as the case may be, a motor vehicle of that category.

(2) A person shall not employ or permit another person to drive a motor vehicle on a road, unless the person so employed or permitted to drive is himself the holder of a driver's licence entitling him to drive that motor vehicle, or as the case may be, a motor vehicle of that category.

(3) Every person—

(a) driving a motor vehicle on a road;

- (b) accompanying another person who is learning to drive a motor vehicle on a road; or
 - (c) who is learning to drive a motor vehicle on a road,
- shall, on being so required by a constable in uniform or who shows his identifying documents as a member of a Constabulary Force, produce his permit or driver's licence for examination by the constable.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), (2) or (3) commits an offence.

(5) A person shall not be deemed to have committed an offence under subsection (1) or (3) if he satisfies the constable as to his identity and produces his driver's licence within forty-eight hours at a police station.

*Application, Grant and Refusal of Permit or
Driver's Licence*

22.—(1) Every person who is desirous of obtaining—

- (a) a learner's permit; or
- (b) driver's licence,

Application
for permit or
driver's
licences.

shall apply to the Authority in the prescribed form and manner to be issued with same.

(2) It shall be an offence to—

- (a) apply for or hold a permit or driver's licence in circumstances where there exist another permit or driver's licence of the same class;
- (b) provide false and misleading information to the Authority on an application under subsection (1).

(3) An application under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.

(4) Where the Authority thinks necessary, it may require an applicant for a permit or driver's licence to furnish such additional information or documents as it specifies.

(5) A person shall be disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence while he holds another permit or driver's licence of the same class that is in force, whether the permit or driver's licence is suspended or not.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5), two or more permits or driver's licences shall, unless the contrary is proven by the licensee, be deemed as having been granted to the same person, if his photograph appears thereon, notwithstanding the fact that the permits or driver's licences are in names other than his own.

Provisions as to physical fitness of applicant for permit or drivers's licences.

23.—(1) The Authority may impose conditions on an applicant for a permit or driver's licence, including a requirement for ophthalmic and auditory or other medical examination.

(2) Where an applicant for a permit or driver's licence is suffering from any prescribed disease or physical disability, the Authority may grant to the applicant, a licence limited to the driving of a motor vehicle modified so as to allow the applicant to operate the vehicle despite his disability, if the Authority is satisfied that the applicant is fit to drive such a vehicle.

(3) Where the Authority certifies that the testing of the applicant proves his fitness and ability to drive a motor vehicle of a particular construction or design only, the Authority shall not refuse to grant a driver's licence pursuant to the provisions of section 27(2) (b) and (c); however, the conditions in the licence shall be limited to the driving of vehicles of that construction or design.

(4) Where, on considering an application for a driver's licence, the Authority ascertains that a driver's licence was previously issued to the applicant after passing the test mentioned in subsection (3), a further test shall not be required, unless based on the declaration as to physical fitness made by the applicant, or from information received by the Authority, it appears that the disease or physical disability from which the applicant is suffering has become more acute or that the applicant is suffering from some disease or disability not disclosed on the previous occasion.

(5) Where it appears to the Authority that there is reason to believe that the holder of a driver's licence is suffering from a disease or physical disability likely to cause the driving by him of a motor vehicle to be a source of danger to the public and on enquiry into the matter the Authority is satisfied that the licence holder is suffering from such a disease or disability, the Authority shall so certify in the prescribed form and give notice to the holder of the driver's licence of its intention to revoke the driver's licence and the provision of section 36 shall apply accordingly.

24.—(1) Subject to the conditions set out in section 25, the Authority may grant to an applicant a learner's permit upon considering an application under section 22 and being satisfied that the applicant—

Grant and duration of learner's permit.

- (a) is at least seventeen years of age;
- (b) has successfully completed the prescribed Road Code test;
- (c) has passed the prescribed vision test; and
- (d) has paid the prescribed fee.

(2) Subject to section 31 and the conditions set out in section 25, a learner's permit shall remain in force for a period of twelve months after the date of it being granted.

25.—(1) A learner's permit granted under section 24 shall be subject to the following terms and conditions—

Conditions of learner's permit.

- (a) the holder of the permit shall be accompanied at all times while driving by a person who is the holder of a driver's licence for not less than three years;
- (b) there shall be displayed on the front and on the back of the motor vehicle that the holder of the permit is driving, the letter "L" which shall be of such size and dimension as may be prescribed;
- (c) the breath alcohol concentration of the holder of the permit while driving shall not exceed 0.01 per cent or 10 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath;

- (d) the breath alcohol concentration of the accompanying driver referred to in paragraph (a) shall not exceed 0.02 per cent;
- (e) the holder of the permit shall not drive on any road—
 - (i) between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and sunrise; or
 - (ii) where the maximum speed limit exceeds 80 kilometres per hour;
- (f) the holder of the permit shall have on his person at all times while driving, the learner's permit granted to him under section 24; and
- (g) such other terms and conditions as may be specified therein.

(2) The holder of a learner's permit who fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions on which the permit is granted, commits an offence.

Grant or
refusal and
duration of
driver's
licence.

26.—(1) The Authority may, subject to section 27, on considering an application for a driver's licence under section 22 or an application for renewal under section 31 grant a driver's licence in one of the following classes, that is to say—

- (a) Class A driver's licence, which entitles the holder thereof to drive a motor cycle;
- (b) Class B driver's licence, which entitles the holder thereof to drive, not for reward, trucks, motor cars, (not being public passenger motor vehicles or commercial motor vehicles) and vehicles specially modified for persons with a disability; and
- (c) Class C driver's licence, which entitles the holder thereof to drive, whether for reward or otherwise, such category of motor vehicles as may be prescribed and specified in the licence.

(2) Subject to section 31, a driver's licence granted under subsection (1) shall remain in force for a period of five years.

27.—(1) The Authority shall not grant a driver's licence to the applicant unless the applicant has obtained from the Authority a certificate of competence, certifying that the applicant—

Prerequisite
to the grant
of driver's
licence.

- (a) has, immediately prior to the application, been the holder of a learners permit for at least six months;
- (b) has obtained a certificate of competence in the prescribed form from a licensed driving institution;
- (c) is able to read and write and identify road signs and symbols that are associated with the Road Code;
- (d) has paid the prescribed fees;
- (e) subject to subsection (2) has successfully passed the driver's licence test administered by the Authority;
- (f) is at least seventeen and one-half years of age;
- (g) has produced to the Authority a prescribed certificate from a Justice of the Peace, Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent or Gazetted Officer of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, Minister of Religion, Attorney-at-Law or School Principal in the area in which the applicant resides certifying the identity and residential address of the applicant;
- (h) during the twelve months preceding the application, has not been convicted of an offence under this Act or regulations made hereunder;

(2) The applicant shall satisfy the Authority, where he—

- (a) is applying for driver's licence to drive a public passenger vehicle, that he has been the holder of a Class B driver's licence for a minimum of three years;
- (b) is applying for a Class A or a Class B driver's licence, that he has made a declaration in the prescribed form that he is not suffering from any disease or physical disability—
 - (i) prescribed in any regulations made hereunder; or

- (ii) which is likely to cause driving of a motor vehicle by him of the category he is authorized by licence to drive, to be a source of danger to the public; and
 - (c) is applying for a Class C driver's licence that he has produced to the Authority, a medical certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner, in the prescribed form, certifying that he is not suffering from any such disease or physical disability as may be specified in the form, or any other disease or physical disability which would be likely to cause driving by him of a motor vehicle he would be authorized by licence to drive to be a source of danger to the public.
- (3) The Authority may, as a prerequisite to the grant of a permit or driver's licence—
- (a) exempt persons or any categories of persons from any written test prescribed under this Act or any regulations hereunder; or
 - (b) require persons to pass the prescribed test.

Conditions
of driver's
licence
during first
year of
grant.

28.—(1) Where a driver's licence is granted under section 26 the holder shall comply with the following terms and conditions during the first twelve months of the grant of the licence, namely that he—

- (a) ensures that his breath alcohol concentration does not exceed 0.01% while driving;
- (b) not drive on any road where the posted maximum speed limit exceeds 80 kilometres per hour;
- (c) does not drive a motor vehicle carrying, either passengers or goods for reward; and
- (d) complies with all other terms and conditions as may be specified in the licence.

(2) The holder of a driver's licence who fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions subject to which the licence is granted commits an offence.

29. Where the applicant for a driver's licence is a member of the Jamaica Defence Force and he is required to drive motor vehicles belonging to the Jamaica Defence Force, the certificate of competence required pursuant to subsection 27(1) may instead of being issued by the Authority, be issued by a person authorized in that behalf by the Chief of Defence Staff of the Jamaica Defence Force and, for that purpose, any—

Provision relating to the Jamaica Defence Force.

- (a) function which is vested in the Authority may be performed by a person so authorized; and
- (b) reference therein to the Authority shall be construed to include a reference to such person.

Refusal to Grant Permit or Driver's Licence

30.—(1) The Authority shall refuse to grant a permit or driver's licence where—

Grounds for the refusal of permit or driver's licence.

- (a) the application contains or is based on—
 - (i) a false or misleading representation; or
 - (ii) information that is false in a material particular;
- (b) the applicant has not met the applicable requirement to be granted a driver's licence;
- (c) pursuant to section 37, the applicant is disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence; or
- (d) the applicants' permit or driver's licence is suspended.

(2) Where the Authority refuses to grant a permit or a driver's licence, the Authority shall give notice of its refusal, and the reasons therefor in writing, to the applicant forthwith.

*Renewal, Suspension and Revocation of Permit or
Drivers' Licence*

Renewal of
permit or
drivers's
licence.

31.—(1) A permit or driver's licence granted pursuant to this Part may be renewed by the Authority if—

- (a) an application for renewal is made in the prescribed manner and form;
- (b) the prescribed fee has been paid;
- (c) the applicant has, where either of the following cases applies—

Fifth
Schedule.

- (i) any offences committed by him, paid the fixed penalty specified in the Fifth Schedule committed by him;

Sixth
Schedule.

- (ii) paid the fine in respect of any offence specified in the Sixth Schedule committed by him; and

- (d) in the case of an applicant who has attained the age of seventy years, he produces a medical report as described in section 27(2)(b) or (c) attesting that he is not suffering from any condition likely to make him a danger to himself and other users of the road.

(2) Every renewal of a driver's licence shall be for a duration of five years, except in the case of an application for renewal to which subsection (1)(d) applies, the driver's licence shall be for a duration of three years.

(3) Where the Authority refuses to renew a permit or driver's licence pursuant to subsection (1), the Authority shall give notice of the refusal and the reasons therefor in writing to the applicant forthwith.

(4) The applicant shall, on receipt of the notice under subsection (3) and without prejudice to any appeal to the Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal, forthwith surrender the permit or driver's licence to the Authority.

(5) A person commits an offence where the Authority refuses to renew a permit or driver's licence and the person fails to surrender the permit or driver's licence to the Authority.

32. Upon an application by the holder of a driver's licence issued under this Part for a variation or modification of the driver's licence, the licence may be varied or modified, if the holder—

Variation and modification of driver's licence.

- (a) has paid the prescribed fee for such variation or modification;
- (b) proves, to the satisfaction of the Authority, that he is capable of driving the category of motor vehicle for which he is now seeking a varied or modified licence;
- (c) surrenders the driver's licence which he currently holds and is seeking to be varied or modified; and
- (d) has attained all the prerequisites for the issue of a driver's licence of the class for which he is now applying.

33.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), where the Authority becomes aware that the demerit points issued under section 102 that have been accumulated by a person total—

Power of Authority to suspend permit or driver's licence.

- (a) ten or more but less than fourteen, the Authority shall suspend his permit or driver's licence for a period of six months;
- (b) fourteen or more but less than twenty, the Authority shall suspend his permit or driver's licence for a period of one year; or
- (c) twenty or more, the Authority shall suspend his permit or driver's licence for a period of two years,

and in each case the period of suspension shall commence on the date that the notice referred to in subsection (2) is served or deemed to be served pursuant to section 128.

(2) Where the Authority intends to suspend a permit or driver's licence, the Authority shall give notice of the suspension and the reasons therefor in writing to the holder of the permit or driver's licence,

who shall upon being served the notice of suspension and without prejudice to any appeal to the Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal, surrender the licence or permit to the Authority within twenty-one days.

(3) A permit or driver's licence suspended pursuant to this Part shall, during the period of suspension, be of no effect.

(4) Every person who, upon receiving notice of the suspension of his permit or driver's licence and who fails to submit the permit or driver's licence under subsection (2) to the Authority, commits an offence.

(5) Where a person has accumulated more than twenty demerit points and his driver's licence has been suspended pursuant to subsection (1)(c), the Authority may require the person to be retested as to his competence to drive before his permit or driver's licence is reinstated.

Restrictions
on driver's
licence to be
specified.

34. Where the holder of a driver's licence is subject to any restriction on his licence, whether with respect to—

- (a) the class of licence;
- (b) the description, design, construction, weight or any other feature of the motor vehicle,

as shown in the certificate of competence, the extent of such restriction shall be specified on the driver's licence.

Notice of
change of
place of
residence.

35.—(1) Where the holder of a permit or driver's licence has changed his place of residence, he shall, within fourteen days after such change, notify the Authority in the prescribed manner of his new place of residence and pay the prescribed fee, whereupon he shall be entitled to be issued with a replacement drivers licence.

(2) A person commits an offence if he—

- (a) fails to notify the Authority of a change in his place of residence in accordance with subsection (1); or
- (b) knowingly provides false and misleading information to the Authority as to his place of residence.

36.—(1) The Authority may revoke a permit or driver's licence on any of the following grounds—

Revocation
of permit or
driver's
licence.

- (a) it is discovered that the holder of the permit or driver's licence has been issued with the permit or driver's licence based on false or misleading information provided by the holder;
- (b) the holder had been disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence by an order of the court;
- (c) the holder of the permit or driver's licence has been convicted of an offence under this Act, while driving during a period while his permit or driver's licence is suspended; or
- (d) the holder of the permit or driver's licence fails to submit the permit or driver's licence to the Authority within twenty-one days after the permit or driver's licence is suspended.

(2) The drivers licence of a person shall not be revoked where the holder of a driver's licence (except in the case of such diseases and disabilities as may be prescribed and at his own expense, request to be tested as to his fitness and ability to drive a motor vehicle), and he passes the prescribed test.

37.—(1) Any court before which a person is convicted of any criminal offence in connection with the driving of a motor vehicle and any court in which a person is convicted of an offence under this Act or any regulations made hereunder, in addition to any penalty specified for such offence may—

Disqualifica-
tion.

- (a) except where otherwise expressly provided by this Part, order that the person be disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence for such period as the court thinks fit; and
- (b) make an order that the particulars of the conviction and of any disqualification to which the convicted person has become subject shall be endorsed on any driver's licence held by the person.

(2) If the court thinks fit, any disqualification imposed under this section may be limited to the driving of a motor vehicle of the same

class or description as the vehicle in relation to which the offence was committed.

(3) A person who, by virtue of an order of a court under this Part, is disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence, may appeal against the order in the same manner as against a conviction; and the court making the order may, if it thinks fit and pending the appeal, suspend the operation of the order.

(4) A person commits an offence, if he is disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence and he—

- (a) applies for a permit or driver's licence while he is so disqualified; or
- (b) drives a motor vehicle in breach of the order for disqualification.

(5) Notwithstanding any enactment prescribing the time within which proceedings may be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction, proceedings for an offence under subsection (4) may be brought within the period of six months from the date on which the offence came to the knowledge of the police that the offence has been committed.

(6) A permit or driver's licence obtained by a person who is disqualified from holding such permit or driver's licence is void and of no effect.

(7) Where any disqualification relates to vehicles of a particular class any driver's licence obtained by the person disqualified shall be void and is of no effect in relation to vehicles of that class to which the disqualification relates.

Application
to court to
remove
disqualifica-
tion.

38.—(1) A person who, by virtue of a conviction or order of a court under this Part, is disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence may, at any time after the expiry of six months from the date of the conviction or order, and from any time thereafter, apply to the court before which he was convicted or by which the order was made, to remove the disqualification.

(2) On any such application, the court may by order, remove the disqualification as from a date specified in the order or may refuse the application after considering -

- (a) the character of the person disqualified;
- (b) his conduct subsequent to the conviction or order;
- (c) the nature of the offence; and
- (d) any other circumstance of the case.

(3) Where an application under this section is refused, a further application may not be made earlier than three months after the date of the refusal.

(4) If the court grants an application and orders a disqualification to be removed, the court shall cause any particulars of an order to be endorsed on the permit or driver's licence previously held by the applicant and the court may, in any case, order the applicant to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the application.

Endorsements

39.— (1) The provisions of subsection (2) shall apply in relation to any court before which a person is convicted of any offence —

- (a) under this Act or any regulations made hereunder; or
- (b) in connection with the driving of a motor vehicle.

(2) The court may, in addition to any penalty otherwise prescribed for the offence in any case, except where otherwise expressly provided by this Act where—

- (a) a person is by virtue of a conviction disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence; or
- (b) an order so disqualifying any person is made,

order that the particulars of the conviction and of any disqualification to which the convicted person has become subject, be endorsed on a driver's licence held by that person and entered into the Driver's Licences Register.

Circumstances where particulars of conviction and disqualification to be endorsed on permit or driver's licence.

Provisions as to endorsements and entry into Driver's Licences Register.

40.—(1) An order of a court under this Part that the particulars of any conviction or of any disqualification to which the convicted person has become subject, are to be endorsed on a driver's licence held by that person, shall have the effect specified in subsection (2).

(2) The effect of the order shall be that, whether the convicted person is at the time of the order the holder of a driver's licence or not, the order shall operate so that a driver's licence he may then hold or may subsequently obtain, shall be so endorsed and entered into the Driver's Licences Register until he becomes entitled, under the provisions of this section, to have a driver's licence issued to him free from any endorsement.

(3) Where the court makes an order under subsection (1), the court shall, if the convicted person is at the time—

- (a) the holder of a driver's licence immediately endorse the driver's licence; or
- (b) not the holder of a driver's licence, but is subsequently granted a driver's licence, order the person to present the driver's licence to the court within five days after so obtaining the driver's licence, for the purpose of endorsement of same.

(4) If any person fails to comply with an order under subsection (3)(b), his driver's licence shall be treated as being suspended under this Part until it is produced for the purpose of endorsement.

(5) On the grant of a new driver's licence to any person, the particulars endorsed on any previous driver's licence issued under this Act and held by him shall be copied on to the new driver's licence, unless he has previously become entitled under the provisions of this section to have a driver's licence granted to him free from endorsement.

(6) A person whose driver's licence has been ordered to be endorsed and who has not previously become entitled under the provisions of this section to have a driver's licence issued to him free from endorsement, shall give particulars of such order to the Authority when he applies for a new permit or driver's licence.

(7) Subject to subsection (8), where a person's driver's licence has been endorsed and no order was made against him for a continuous period of three years, he may apply for a driver's licence, free of endorsement, after payment of the prescribed fee.

(8) In calculating the period of three years under subsection (7), any period during which the person was, by virtue of the order, disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence, shall be excluded.

(9) Subsection (10) shall apply in any case where—

- (a) a court orders particulars to be endorsed on a driver's licence held by any person; or
- (b) by a conviction or order of a court, a person is disqualified from holding or obtaining a permit or driver's licence.

(10) The court shall, within twenty-one days of making an order or convicting a person under subsection (9), notify the Authority of its order or conviction.

(11) Where a person is disqualified by an order of the court, the court shall retain the driver's licence of the person and forward it to the Authority.

(12) The Authority shall keep the driver's licence until the disqualification period has expired or the disqualification has been removed and the person entitled to the driver's licence has made a demand in writing to the Authority for the return of the driver's licence and has paid the prescribed fee pursuant to subsection (10).

(13) Where the disqualification to which a person has become subject is limited to the driving of a motor vehicle of a particular class or description, the Authority shall after the receipt of the original driver's licence and payment of the prescribed fee, forthwith issue to that person a new driver's licence on which there shall be indicated, in the prescribed manner, the class or description of motor vehicle which the holder of the driver's licence is not authorized to drive.

(14) The new driver's licence issued under subsection (3) shall remain in force for the unexpired period of the original driver's licence

or for the period of disqualification, whichever is shorter.

(15) Where on an appeal to an appellate court against an order, the court allows the appeal or quashes the conviction—

- (a) the court shall give notice thereof to the Authority; and
- (b) the Authority shall forthwith return the original driver's licence (where no endorsement has been made thereon) or reissue a driver's licence free of the relevant endorsement, to the person concerned.

Driver's Licences Register

Driver's
Licences
Register.

41.—(1) The Authority shall keep and record in a register to be known as the "Driver's Licences Register" the prescribed particulars of every—

- (a) learner's permit; and
- (b) driver's licence,

granted.

(2) Every endorsement, suspension, revocation and notice relating to every permit or driver's licence required to be recorded in the Driver's Licences Register shall be entered into the Register.

Substitute
permit or
driver's
licence.

42. In the event that a permit or driver's licence is lost, stolen, destroyed or defaced, the Authority, upon the receipt of an application made in the prescribed manner and accompanied by the prescribed fee, may grant a substitute permit or driver's licence, as the case may be, similar to the one that was lost, stolen, destroyed or defaced with the word "substitute" written on the face of it.

Acceptance
of foreign
driver's
licences.

43.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3)—

- (a) a driving permit which is a permit issued under the authority of a state other than Jamaica that is a party to the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic, 1949, which was issued while the holder thereof was not permanently or ordinarily resident in Jamaica; and

- (b) a driver's licence (in this section called a "foreign driver's licence") authorizing the driving of a motor vehicle, which was granted in any prescribed country,

shall, in respect of the class of motor vehicle to which that permit or driver's licence relates and, subject to the conditions thereof, be deemed to be a permit or driver's licence for the purposes of this Part.

(2) A foreign driver's licence, whether or not accompanied by an international driving permit, shall not authorize the holder thereof to drive a motor vehicle carrying passengers or goods for hire or reward.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section a foreign driver's licence shall be deemed to be a driver's licence, for the purposes of this Part, for a period ending no later than—

- (a) the date of expiry of the foreign driver's licence;
- (b) the date of departure of the holder of the foreign driver's licence from Jamaica; or
- (c) twelve months from the date of arrival of the holder of the foreign driver's licence in Jamaica, on proof of entry into Jamaica.

(4) The holder of a foreign driver's licence may, apply in the prescribed manner to the Authority for a driver's licence.

(5) On receipt of an application under subsection (4), the Authority shall, if satisfied that the prescribed requirements have been met issue to the applicant a driver's licence in the prescribed manner and subject to the prescribed conditions.

Offences Relating to Licensing of Driver

44.—(1) Any document granted contrary to this Act, purporting to be a permit or driver's licence shall be void and, the holder of the purported permit or driver's licence shall forthwith submit it to the Authority which shall receive the purported permit or driver's licence and keep it.

Voiding of
purported
licence issued
contrary to
Act.

(2) A person who fails to submit the document under subsection (1), knowing it to be void or on the demand of the Authority commits an offence.

(3) The Authority or any agent of the Authority who reasonable suspects a permit or driver's licence to be fraudulently obtained, may detain such permit or driver's licence until such time as the validity has been proven and deliver it to the Authority and may make it available to the police where necessary.

Use of another person's permit or driver's licence.

45.—(1) The holder of a permit or driver's licence shall not allow it to be used or caused to be used by any other person.

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1), commits an offence.

Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal

Establishment of Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal. Second Schedule.

46.—(1) There is established a Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal and the provisions of the Second Schedule shall have effect as to the constitution of the Tribunal and otherwise in relation thereto.

(2) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority or any agent thereof—

- (a) not to grant or renew a permit or driver's licences;
- (b) to revoke or suspend a permit or driver's licences;
- (c) to detain a permit driver's licence pursuant to section 44,

may appeal to the Tribunal by lodging with the Tribunal a notice of appeal, within fourteen days of the date of the decision, or within such longer period as the Tribunal may allow.

(3) The notice of appeal shall set out the grounds of the appeal and shall be accompanied by copies of any correspondence, documents or statements relevant to the appeal.

(4) The Tribunal shall, within seven days of the receipt of a notice of appeal under subsection (3), request the Authority to furnish to it, a statement in writing setting out the reasons for the Authority's decision and accompanied by copies of any correspondence, documents or statements relevant to the appeal.

(5) The Tribunal may order that any book, paper, statement or other document, relating to the appeal which is in the possession of the

Authority or being held by the person aggrieved, be produced at the hearing of the appeal.

(6) The Tribunal shall cause all parties to the appeal to be informed of—

- (a) the date of the hearing of the appeal;
- (b) their right to—
 - (i) appear themselves or be represented by an attorney-at-law or other person of their choice;
 - (ii) call witnesses in support of their case.

(7) On hearing an appeal under this section, the Tribunal may—

- (a) dismiss the appeal and confirm the decision of the Authority or its agent;
- (b) allow the appeal and set aside the decision;
- (c) vary the decision; or
- (d) direct that the matter be referred to the Authority to be determined afresh.

*PART V. Road Authority, Road Traffic Signs, Speed
Limits and Rules of the Road*

47. A Road Authority shall exercise its functions in relation to the construction and maintenance of roads for which it is responsible with due regard for the safety of users of the roads.

Construction and maintenance of roads.

48.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, and notwithstanding any other enactment, where a Road Authority is satisfied that traffic on any road, for the maintenance of which the Road Authority is responsible, should be restricted or prohibited by reason of works of repair or reconstruction being required or in progress on the road, the Road Authority may, by order, restrict or prohibit the use of that road or any part thereof by any vehicle of any particular class or description, to such extent and subject to such conditions or exceptions as it may specify.

Power of Road Authority to prohibit or restrict traffic on roads temporarily.

(2) A Road Authority when considering the question of the making of an order under this section shall have regard to the existence of alternative routes suitable for the traffic which will be affected by the order.

(3) Any person who uses or permits the use of a vehicle in contravention of any restriction or prohibition imposed under this section commits an offence.

Traffic signs. **49.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Authority may, with the approval of the Minister and for the purposes of prohibiting, limiting, regulating or controlling traffic in general or any particular class of traffic, prescribe traffic signs as it may determine to be expedient.

(2) A Road Authority may cause and permit traffic signs to be placed on or near any road in exercise of its responsibilities under section 47.

(3) Unless otherwise authorized by the responsible Road Authority, every traffic sign shall be of the prescribed size, colour and type.

(4) For the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of a sign, signal or device as a road traffic sign, a Road Authority may, subject to such conditions as it considers necessary, authorize any person or body to display on a road any sign, signal, marking or other device.

Placing and displaying of advertising signs. **50.**—(1) Notwithstanding any other enactment, a person shall not, at any place alongside any road, erect or display an advertising sign if the erection or display is prohibited by this Act or any regulations made hereunder.

(2) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

Damaging or altering traffic signs. **51.**—(1) Notwithstanding any other enactment, a person shall not damage a road traffic sign, or, without proper authority to remove it, alter its position or the inscription, lettering, colour or marking thereon.

(2) Every person who contravenes subsection (1), commits an offence.

52.—(1) A Road Authority shall by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any land on which there is any sign or object which so closely resembles a traffic sign that it might reasonably be taken to be such a sign, to remove it and if any person fails to comply with such a notice, the Road Authority may act in accordance with subsection (2).

Removal or alteration of devices that may be mistaken for traffic signs.

(2) The Road Authority may, in furtherance of its right to take action under subsection (1), by officers, employees and agents authorized by the Authority for the purposes of this section, enter the premises at any reasonable time and remove the sign or object which closely resembles the traffic sign.

53. A Road Authority shall be entitled to recover from the person notified under section 52, the costs and expenses incurred by it pursuant to section 52(2), as a civil debt in the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the place is situated, notwithstanding any limitation as to amounts recoverable under the *Judicature (Resident Magistrates) Act*.

Authority entitled to recover costs.

54.—(1) The driver of every motor vehicle and the rider of every bicycle shall obey all—

Road traffic signs to be obeyed.

- (a) traffic lights and stop signs; and
- (b) other traffic signs which may be lawfully placed, erected or exhibited on or near any road, or so as to be visible from a road, in accordance with the provisions of section 49.

(2) Every person who fails to comply with subsection (1) commits an offence.

(3) Unless the contrary is proved, for the purposes of this section, a traffic sign placed, erected or exhibited on or near any road shall be deemed to be of the prescribed size, colour and type or be a sign of another character authorized by the Road Authority under section 49 and to have been lawfully so placed, erected or exhibited.

(4) In any prosecution for a contravention of subsection (1), it shall be deemed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the traffic sign concerned was lawfully placed by the Road Authority in the

exercise of powers conferred upon it by and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), the driver of an emergency vehicle who drives such vehicle in the performance of his duties or a constable who drives a vehicle in the carrying out of his duties—

- (a) may, if the circumstances so warrant, disregard the directions of a traffic sign; but nevertheless
- (b) shall drive the vehicle with due regard to the safety of other traffic and users of the road.

(6) In the case of an emergency motor vehicle—

- (a) the vehicle shall be fitted with a device capable of emitting an audible siren sound and a prescribed identification lamp; and
- (b) the device shall emit the audible siren sound and the lamp shall produce the flashing light, while the vehicle is being driven in disregard of any traffic sign.

Sidewalks.

55. A Road Authority shall, where that Authority deems it necessary or desirable for the safety or accommodation of pedestrians, provide proper and sufficient sidewalks by the side of any road which is under the control of that Authority.

Power to declare roads to be major roads.

56.—(1) The Minister may, by order, declare—

- (a) any roadway or thoroughfare to be a major road for the purposes of this Act; and
- (b) any person to be the Road Authority for the purposes of this Act, in relation to the roadway or thoroughfare specified in the order.

(2) Where two or more roads meet, the Minister may declare one or more of those roads to be a major road.

(3) Where not controlled by any traffic lights, traffic signs or police constable the driver of a vehicle of any description, before turning into or crossing a major road, shall comply with any traffic signs posted or any directions of a police constable and where no traffic

signs are posted or police constable assigned, bring the vehicle to a full stop and on turning into or crossing the major road, he shall not drive the vehicle so as to obstruct any traffic on the major road and shall comply with such directions as may be contained in regulations made hereunder.

(4) Every person who contravenes this section or fails to comply with any direction contained in any regulations made hereunder, commits an offence.

57.—(1) The Authority may cause traffic signs to be displayed on any road indicating the maximum speed limit which applies in respect of vehicles being driven on that road.

Provision
specifying
maximum
speed limit.

(2) A person shall not drive a vehicle on a road at a speed in excess of the —

- (a) maximum speed limit prescribed under section 114(2);
- (b) speed limit which applies in respect of that road or a prescribed part thereof;
- (c) speed limit indicated in subsection (1) by an appropriate road traffic sign in respect of that road or a part thereof; or
- (d) maximum speed limit prescribed under section 114 (2) in respect of the class or description of motor vehicle concerned.

(3) Every person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence.

(4) For the purposes of proving an offence under this section the speed at which a motor vehicle is driven shall be measured using the prescribed equipment.

58.—(1) Notwithstanding section 57, the driver of an emergency vehicle, in the carrying out of his duties, or a constable who drives a motor vehicle in the carrying out of his duties, may exceed the applicable speed limit.

Exceptions
to speed
limit.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the driver or constable referred to in that subsection shall drive the vehicle with due regard for the safety of other vehicular traffic and of pedestrians.

(3) Every emergency vehicle shall be fitted with—

- (a) a device capable of emitting a prescribed sound;
- (b) a flashing lamp,

and such device shall be so sounded and such lamp shall be in operation while the vehicle is being driven in excess of the applicable speed limit.

Offences
relating to
the employer
of a driver.

59. A person commits an offence where he employs another person to drive a motor vehicle on a road and—

- (a) publishes or issues any timetable or schedule; or
- (b) gives any directions,

under which any journey or any part of any journey, is to be completed within some specified time, and it is not practicable in the circumstances of the case for that journey or that part of the journey, to be completed in the specified time without an infringement of section 57.

Rules of the
road.

60.—(1) The driver of a motor vehicle shall observe the following rules in respect of the motor vehicle—

- (a) when being approached or being overtaken by another vehicle, he shall keep the vehicle to the left or near side of the road;
- (b) when overtaking other traffic, he shall keep the vehicle on the right or off-side of such other traffic, except where an animal is being led or driven, in which case, the animal may be passed or overtaken on whichever side is safer;
- (c) while the vehicle is being overtaken by other traffic, he shall so drive his motor vehicle so as to allow such other traffic to pass;
- (d) while driving, he shall not drive the motor vehicle —
 - (i) so as to overtake other traffic, unless he has a clear and unobstructed view of the road ahead;
 - (ii) alongside of, overlap or overtake other traffic proceeding in the same direction, if by so doing

the motor vehicle obstructs any traffic proceeding in the opposite direction;

(iii) so as to cross, commence to cross or turn in a road, if by so doing, the motor vehicle will obstruct any traffic;

(e) while proceeding from a place which is not a road into a road, or from a road into a place which is not a road, he shall not drive so as to obstruct any traffic on the road;

(f) while on a main road, he shall not be permitted to travel backwards further than may be necessary for turning or for other reasonable purpose.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, it shall be the duty of a driver of a motor vehicle to take such action as may be necessary to avoid a collision, and the breach by a driver of any motor vehicle of any of the provisions of this section shall not exonerate the driver of any other motor vehicle from the duty imposed on him by this section.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, a person shall drive a motor vehicle with due regard to other motor vehicle and pedestrians and with due regard to the obstruction of the safety of any person or property.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a motor vehicle obstructs other traffic if it causes risk of collision; and

(b) “traffic” includes bicycles, tricycles, motor vehicles, tramcars, vehicles of every description, processions, pedestrians, bodies of troops and all animals being ridden, driven or led;

(c) “overtaking” includes passing or attempting to pass any other traffic proceeding in the same direction.

(5) Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this section commits an offence.

PART VI. *Reckless, Dangerous and Careless Driving*

Reckless or
dangerous
driving.

61.—(1) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a road recklessly or dangerously or without due regard for the safety of other persons or property.

(2) In considering whether subsection (1) has been contravened, the court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including, but not limited to—

- (a) the nature, condition and use of the road upon which the contravention is alleged to have been committed; and
- (b) the amount of traffic which, at the relevant time, was or that could reasonably have been expected to be upon that road.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

(4) The court shall order particulars of any conviction for an offence under subsection (3) to be endorsed on the driver's licence held by the person convicted.

(5) On a second or subsequent conviction under this section, the court shall order that the offender be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, unless the court, having regard to the lapse of time since the date of the last conviction or for any other special reason, thinks fit shall order otherwise.

(6) Subsection (5) shall not be construed as affecting the right of the court to exercise the power conferred by that subsection on a first conviction.

(7) Where a person is convicted of aiding, abetting, counseling, procuring or inciting the commission of an offence under this section and it is proved that he was present in the vehicle at the time of the commission of the offence, the offence of which he is convicted shall, for the purpose of the provisions of PART IV relating to disqualification from holding or obtaining driver's licences, be deemed to be an offence within the meaning of section 37.

62.—(1) A person who drives a motor vehicle on a road without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road commits an offence whether or not such driving results in a collision with a pedestrian, another vehicle or with property.

Careless driving.

(2) A first or second conviction for an offence under this section shall not render the offender liable to be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.

63. A person commits an offence, if he causes the death of another person by the driving of a motor vehicle on a road recklessly or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the—

Causing death by reckless or dangerous driving.

- (a) nature, condition and use of the road; and
- (b) amount of traffic which is actually at the time or which might reasonably be expected to be on the road;
- (c) speed and manner in which the vehicle was driven.

64.—(1) Upon the trial of a person who is indicted for manslaughter in connection with the driving of a motor vehicle by him, it shall be lawful for the court, if they are satisfied that he is guilty of an offence committed under section 61, to find him guilty of that offence, whether or not the requirements of section 68 have been satisfied in respect of that offence.

Power to proceed on charge of reckless or dangerous driving on hearing of charge of manslaughter.

(2) A person who is charged with an offence under section 63 who causes the death of another person may be convicted of reckless or dangerous driving under section 61.

65.—(1) Subsections (2) and (3) shall apply where a person is charged before a court of summary jurisdiction with an offence under section 61 and the court is of the opinion that the offence is not proved.

Power to proceed on charge for careless driving on hearing of charge for reckless or dangerous driving.

(2) The court may, at any time during the hearing or immediately thereafter, without prejudice to any other powers possessed by the court, direct or allow a charge for an offence

under section 62 (careless driving) to be preferred forthwith against the accused person and thereupon proceed with that charge.

(3) Where the court takes action under subsection (2)—

- (a) the accused person or his attorney-at-law shall be informed of the new charge and be given an opportunity, whether by way of cross-examining any witness whose evidence has already been given against the accused person or otherwise, of answering the new charge; and
- (b) the court shall adjourn the hearing if it considers that the accused person is prejudiced in his defense by reason of the new charge being so preferred.

(4) Every accused person in whose case the requirements of section 68 (restrictions on prosecution) have been satisfied or do not apply, as respects the alleged offence under section 61, may be convicted on a charge preferred under subsection (1), notwithstanding that such requirements have not been satisfied as respects the alleged offence under section 62.

Disqualifi-
cation for
offences
causing
death.

66.—(1) A person convicted of manslaughter in connection with the driving of a motor vehicle by him or of an offence under section 63 shall, unless the court for special reasons thinks fit to order otherwise, be disqualified for a period of twelve months or such longer period as the court thinks fit, from the date of the conviction from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.

(2) Where a person is convicted of aiding, abetting, counseling, procuring or inciting the commission of an offence referred to in subsection (1), and it is proved that he was present in the motor vehicle at the time of the commission of the offence, the provisions of that subsection shall apply in relation to the offence of which he is convicted as if it were mentioned in that subsection.

Duty to give
particulars
and place of
residence and
power of
arrest in
certain cases.

67.—(1) A driver of a motor vehicle who is alleged to have committed an offence under the provisions of this Act, as to reckless or dangerous driving or careless driving, and who refuses, upon being so required by any person having reasonable ground for so

requiring, to produce his driver's licence or give his name, date of birth and place of residence or gives a false name, date of birth or place of residence, commits an offence.

(2) Any constable in uniform or on showing his authority as a member of a Constabulary Force may arrest, without warrant, the driver of any motor vehicle who within the view of the constable commits any offence under the provisions of this Act as to reckless or dangerous driving or careless driving, unless the driver either gives his name, date of birth and place of residence or produces his driver's licence for examination and the constable is satisfied as to the identity of the driver of the motor vehicle.

68.—(1) Where a person is prosecuted for an offence under section 57, 61 or 62 he shall not be convicted unless— Restrictions on prosecutions.

- (a) he was warned after he committed the alleged offence that he may be prosecuted for the offence;
- (b) a summons was served on him within fourteen days of the commission of the offence; or
- (c) within fourteen days after the offence was committed, a notice of the intended prosecution specifying the nature of the alleged offence and the time and place where it is alleged to have been committed was served on or sent by registered post to him or the person registered as the owner of the vehicle at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) A failure to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) shall not prohibit the conviction of the accused in any case where the court is satisfied that—

- (a) neither the name and place of residence of the accused nor the name and place of residence of the registered owner of the vehicle, could, with reasonable diligence, have been ascertained in time for a summons to be served or for a notice to be served or sent as aforesaid; or
- (b) the accused, by his own conduct, contributed to the failure.

(3) The requirement of this section shall in every case be deemed to have been complied with, unless the contrary is proved.

PART VII. *Impaired Driving*

Impaired
driving.
Third
Schedule.

69.—(1) The provision of the Third Schedule shall have effect as to impaired driving and otherwise in relation thereto.

(2) The Minister may by order subject to negative resolution of the House of Representatives amend the provisions of the Third Schedule.

PART VIII. *Provisions as to Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles*

Restriction
affecting
motor cycle.

70.—(1) It shall not be lawful for—

- (a) more than one person (in addition to the driver) to be carried on any two-wheeled motor cycle;
- (b) any person to be carried otherwise than by sitting astride the motor cycle and on a proper seat securely fixed to the motor cycle behind the driver's seat;
- (c) any person to cause a two-wheeled motor cycle to be driven on one wheel only.

(2) If any person is carried on any motor cycle in contravention of the provisions of this section, the driver of the motor cycle commits an offence.

Restriction
on number
of trailers
drawn.

71.—(1) The number of trailers, if any, which may be drawn by a motor vehicle on a road shall not exceed such number as may be prescribed in relation to motor vehicles of any particular class.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "trailer" shall not include any vehicle used solely for carrying water for the purposes of the drawing vehicle or any agricultural vehicle not constructed to carry a load.

(3) A person commits an offence if he causes or permits a trailer to be drawn in contravention of this section.

72.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 127(1)(f), where the driver of a vehicle is alleged to have committed an offence under this Act or any Regulations made hereunder—

Duty to give information as to identity of driver, etc., in certain cases.

- (a) the owner of the vehicle shall give such information as to the identity of the driver—
 - (i) as is requested by any member of a Constabulary Force; or
 - (ii) in the case of an offence against section 88, as the local authority having power to institute proceedings for such offence, or any person acting on their behalf, may in writing require; and
- (b) the powers conferred under paragraph (a) (i) and (ii) may be exercised in relation to any other person who shall, if required as specified in that paragraph, give such information which may lead to the identification of the driver as the person may be able to give.

(2) A person who fails to comply with the requirements of—

- (a) paragraph (a) of subsection (1) commits an offence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know and could not, with reasonable diligence, have ascertained who the driver of the motor vehicle was;
- (b) paragraph (b) of subsection (1) commits an offence.

73.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a collision occurs resulting in injury to any person or animal or damage to any vehicle, property or the road infrastructure, the driver of the motor vehicle, involved in the collision shall stop and, if required so to do by any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring, give—

Duty to stop in case of collision.

- (a) his name and place of residence;
- (b) the name and place of residence of the owner of the motor vehicle; and

(c) the registration numbers of the vehicle involved in the collision.

(2) Where, in the case of any such collision as mentioned in subsection (1), the driver of the motor vehicle for any reason does not give his name and place of residence to any such person as mentioned, he shall report the collision at the nearest police station or to a constable as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any case, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence thereof.

(3) Every person who fails to comply with this section, commits an offence.

(4) In this section—

- (a) the expression “animal” shall include any horse, cattle, donkey, mule, sheep, pig or goat;
- (b) “road infrastructure” means any physical construct on the road produced with the intention of enhancing the road network and these include railings, guard railings, paved corridors, bridges, culverts, retaining walls, road markings, curb walls, pavement markers and road signs.

Lights,
reflectors,
warning
devices and
seat belts on
motor vehicle.

74.—(1) Every motor vehicle shall have attached thereon the prescribed—

- (a) headlamps to be used in the prescribed manner;
- (b) parking lamps;
- (c) reflectors;
- (d) rear licence plate lights;
- (e) brake lights; and
- (f) warning devices.

(2) A motor vehicle shall not be used on the road unless it is equipped with the prescribed seat belts.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provision of subsection (2) commits an offence.

75.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), every person shall wear a seat belt who, on any road—

Wearing of seat belts.

- (a) drives a motor vehicle specified in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of section 7(1);
- (b) rides in a motor vehicle specified in paragraph (c) or (d) of section 7(1); or
- (c) rides in the front seat of a motor truck as specified in paragraph (b) of section 7(1).

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to—

- (a) a child who wears or is conveyed in a child restraint system;
- (b) the driver of a motor vehicle while performing a manoeuvre which includes reversing;
- (c) any person who holds a valid certificate of exemption prescribed by the Minister and signed by a registered medical practitioner as defined under section 2 of the *Medical Act*;
- (d) a person riding in a motor vehicle while it is being used for fire brigade purposes in response to a fire alarm; or
- (e) a person driving or riding on a motor vehicle constructed or adapted for the delivery of goods or mail, as the case may be, while engaged in the delivery to or collection of such goods or mail from locations not further than sixty metres from each other.

(3) The driver of a motor vehicle shall cause every passenger who is being conveyed in the motor vehicle to wear a seat belt.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (3) commits an offence.

76.—(1) The driver of a motor vehicle that conveys a child shall cause the child to wear or be conveyed in the prescribed child restraint system.

Child in motor vehicles to wear child restraint system.

(2) Any driver who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

Protective helmets.

77.—(1) A person shall, at all times while driving or riding on a motor cycle or pedal cycle, wear a protective helmet of the prescribed shape, quality, construction or standard.

(2) The driver of a motor cycle shall cause every person who is riding as a pillion to wear a protective helmet at all times while riding on the motor cycle.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

Zones

Silence zones.

78.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare that from and after a date to be fixed by such notice, no horn or other warning device shall be sounded during such hours, at or within such place or area as may be specified in the notice and every person who acts in contravention of any such notice commits an offence.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), the offence shall not be committed if sounding was reasonably required to prevent a collision.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to an emergency vehicle.

School safety zone.

79.—(1) The Minister, on the advice of the Authority may by notice published in the *Gazette* designate a road, or part of a road, as a school safety zone.

(2) The Road Authority shall cause traffic signs notifying road users of the designation of a school safety zone pursuant to subsection (1) to be erected on the road or part of the road.

(3) A traffic sign erected under subsection (2) shall specify—

- (a) the hours of the day and the days of the week when the designation is in effect; and

- (b) the maximum speed at which a person may drive a motor vehicle on that road or part thereof when the designation under paragraph (a) is in effect;
- (c) where the school safety zone begins and ends.

(4) Every road user shall comply with every traffic sign erected pursuant to this section.

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (4) commits an offence.

80.—(1) A Road Authority may, by order designate any road or part thereof as a construction zone, where by reason of works, repairs or reconstruction, construction work is required or is in progress on such a road or part of the road thereof as designated. Construction zone.

(2) The Road Authority shall cause traffic signs to be erected on the road or the parts thereof designated under subsection (1), to notify road users of the beginning and end of the construction zone and the speed limit in effect thereto.

(3) Every person who acts in contravention of the traffic signs under subsection (2) commits an offence.

Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicles

81.—(1) Any person who takes and drives away a motor vehicle without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority commits an offence triable in a Resident Magistrate's Court. Unlawful use of motor vehicle.

(2) If, the Court is satisfied that the accused acted in the reasonable belief that the owner would, in the circumstances of the case, have given his consent if he had been asked therefor, the accused shall not, without more, be liable to be convicted of the offence.

(3) In a trial for stealing a motor vehicle, if the Court is of the opinion or the Court is satisfied that the accused is not guilty of stealing the motor vehicle, but is guilty of an offence under this section, the Court may find him guilty of an offence under this section and, thereupon, he shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

PART IX. *Traffic Wardens, Pedestrian Crossings and
Parking of Motor Vehicles*

Appointment
and duties
of traffic
wardens.

82.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a local authority may appoint persons (to be known as traffic wardens) to—

- (a) discharge in aid of the police, under the direction of the Commissioner of Police, functions normally undertaken by the police in connection with the control and regulation of road traffic in general and the enforcement of this Act in particular; and
- (b) act as parking attendants at parking places provided or controlled by that local authority.

(2) A traffic warden shall not be appointed pursuant to subsection (1) without the local authority consulting with the Commissioner of Police and shall not discharge functions other than those prescribed by order made by the Minister.

(3) In so far as an order under subsection (2) authorizes the appointment of a traffic warden, for the purposes of section 109, references to a constable includes references to a traffic warden.

(4) A local authority shall—

- (a) not appoint as a traffic warden any person who is a constable;
- (b) take steps to ensure that—
 - (i) only persons adequately qualified for the purpose are appointed as traffic wardens; and
 - (ii) traffic wardens are suitably trained by the police before undertaking their duties.

(5) Every traffic warden shall wear such uniform as the local authority may prescribe, and shall only act as traffic wardens when wearing such uniform.

Arrangements
for patrol-
ling school
crossings.

83.—(1) The appropriate authority may make arrangements for the patrolling of places where children cross roads on their way to

or from school, between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening by persons appointed by the appropriate authority.

(2) The functions of the appropriate authority for the purpose of arrangements under subsection (1) shall include the duty to satisfy himself of the adequate qualifications of persons appointed to patrol, and to provide requisite training of persons to be appointed.

(3) In making arrangements under subsection (1), the appropriate authority shall have regard to any representations made by the Authority.

(4) In this section, “appropriate authority” in relation to the place in any parish or district which is to be patrolled under this section, means a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police posted to the parish or district and includes any sub-officer of police temporarily in charge of the parish or district.

84.—(1) Where, between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening, a motor vehicle is approaching a place in a road where children, on their way to or from school, are crossing or seeking to cross the road, a school crossing warden may (subject to the provisions of subsection (4)), by exhibiting a prescribed sign, require the person driving or propelling the motor vehicle to stop.

Power of school crossing warden to stop traffic.

(2) Where a person is required to stop a motor vehicle in accordance with subsection (1)—

- (a) he shall cause the motor vehicle to stop before reaching the place where the children are crossing or seeking to cross and so as not to prevent or impede their crossing; and
- (b) the motor vehicle shall not be put in motion again so as to reach the place where the children are crossing or seeking to cross so long as the sign continues to be exhibited.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (2)(a) or who causes a motor vehicle to be put in motion in contravention of subsection (2)(b) commits an offence.

(4) On or after a date to be fixed by order by the Minister with responsibility for national security, the power conferred on a school crossing warden by subsection (1) shall be exercisable only if the school crossing warden is wearing the approved uniform.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

“approved uniform” means the uniform for the time being approved by the Minister with responsibility for national security;

“prescribed sign” means a sign of a size, colour and type prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(6) Where it is proven that—

- (a) a sign was exhibited by a school crossing warden, it shall be deemed to have been of the size, colour and type prescribed, unless the contrary is proved; and
- (b) a school crossing warden was wearing the approved uniform, the uniform shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proven, to have been the approved uniform.

Pedestrian crossings.

85.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority may establish a pedestrian crossing on a road for the use of pedestrians in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The Road Authority shall execute any works (including the placing, erection, maintenance, alteration and removal of marks and traffic signs) required in connection with the establishment or removal of pedestrian crossings in accordance with the prescribed provisions.

Pedestrian's right of way in pedestrian crossing.

86.—(1) Where a pedestrian crossing is situated in conjunction with a pedestrian signal, a pedestrian shall not enter such crossing except in accordance with the indications of such pedestrian signal.

(2) A pedestrian shall not suddenly enter a pedestrian crossing and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is not possible for the driver to yield in accordance with subsection (3).

(3) The driver of a motor vehicle shall yield the right of way, when a pedestrian is in the pedestrian crossing.

(4) Where a vehicle is stopped at a pedestrian crossing to permit pedestrians to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear of the stopped vehicle shall not overtake or pass the stopped vehicle.

(5) A person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section commits an offence.

87.—(1) Where a sidewalk or footpath abuts the road, a pedestrian shall not walk onto such roadway, except for the purpose of crossing from one side of the roadway to the other or for some reasonable cause. Duties of pedestrians.

(2) A pedestrian, on a road which has no sidewalk or footpath abutting the roadway shall walk as near as is practicable to the edge of the roadway except where the presence of pedestrians on the roadway is prohibited by a prescribed road sign.

(3) A pedestrian shall not cross a road without satisfying himself that the roadway is sufficiently free of oncoming traffic so as to permit him to cross the road safely.

(4) A pedestrian, when crossing a road by means of a pedestrian crossing or in any other manner, shall not linger on the road unnecessarily.

(5) No pedestrian on a road shall conduct himself in such a manner so as to, or is likely to, constitute a source of danger to himself or to traffic which is or maybe on the road.

88.—(1) Rules may be made by a local authority, at the request of the Authority, prohibiting, restricting or regulating the parking of vehicles on any road, street, or public place and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may, subject to approval by the Minister responsible for local government, provide for the— Parking of motor vehicles.

(a) imposition of charges in respect of vehicles left in any such road, street or public place; and

- (b) the method of collection of such charges, whether by the insertion of coins or token in an apparatus provided for the purpose (hereinafter referred to as a parking meter) or otherwise.

(2) The exercise by a local authority of its functions under this section shall not render the local authority subject to any liability in respect of the loss of or damage to any vehicle in a parking place or the contents or fittings of any such vehicle.

(3) Where provision is made for the use of parking meters, it shall be the duty of the local authority to—

- (a) take the prescribed steps for the periodic inspection of the parking meters;
- (b) repair any parking meter found to be out of order;
- (c) secure the testing of the parking meters—
 - (i) before they are brought into use; and
 - (ii) not less frequently thereafter than may be prescribed;
- (d) record in the prescribed manner the date on which, and the person by whom, a parking meter has been tested.

Offences
relating to
parking places.

89.—(1) A person commits an offence who—

- (a) being the driver of a motor vehicle;
 - (i) leaves the motor vehicle in a parking place designated by the rules under section 88(1), otherwise than as prescribed under such rules; or
 - (ii) fails duly to pay any charge payable pursuant to such rules or contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of such rules relating to the parking place as to the manner in which vehicles shall stand or be driven into or out of, the parking place;

- (b) whether being the driver of a motor vehicle or not, otherwise contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of such rules.

(2) In relation to an offence under paragraph (a) of subsection (1), the reference in the said paragraph (a) to the driver of a vehicle shall be construed as a reference to the person in control of the vehicle at the time the vehicle was in the parking place.

(3) A person who, with intent to defraud, interferes with a parking meter or operates or attempts to operate a parking meter by the insertion of objects other than cash or tokens of the appropriate denomination commits an offence.

(4) Where, in any proceedings for an offence under this section of failing to pay any charge, it is proved that the amount which has become due or any part of that amount, has not been duly paid, the court shall order the payment of the sum not paid, and, in default of such payment, the person charged shall be liable to a term of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two weeks.

(5) In any proceedings for an offence under this section, it shall be deemed, unless the contrary is shown, that any apparatus provided for the purposes of a parking place, being an apparatus operated by the insertion of cash or tokens, is of a type and design prescribed by the rules under section 88(1).

(6) A local authority may institute proceedings for an offence under this section in connection with a parking place for which it has responsibility.

The Road Code

90.—(1) The Authority shall prepare a code (in this Act referred to as the “Road Code”)—

- (a) comprising such directions as appear to the Authority to be proper for the guidance of persons using the roads; and
- (b) in accordance with this Act and any Regulations made hereunder,

Issue by
Authority of
directions for
guidance of
users of
roads.

and may, from time to time, revise the Road Code by revoking, varying, amending or adding to the provisions thereof in such manner as the Authority may think fit.

(2) The Authority shall cause the Road Code, and every revised edition thereof, to be printed and issued to the public at a price, if any, prescribed by the Authority.

(3) The failure on the part of any person to observe any provisions of the Road Code shall not by itself render that person liable to criminal proceedings of any kind; but such failure may in any proceedings (whether civil or criminal and including proceedings for an offence against this Act) be relied upon by any party to the proceedings as evidence tending to establish or to negative any liability which is in question in those proceedings.

Riding on
outside of
motor
vehicles.

91.—(1) A person shall not ride on the running board, wings or fenders of a vehicle or on the outside of the vehicle.

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence.

Stationary
motor
vehicles.

92.—(1) A motor vehicle when not in motion—

(a) shall be placed—

- (i) with its near side as close to the left of the road as possible;
- (ii) in such position as is safe;
- (iii) as may be indicated by any constable or by notice exhibited by the Authority;

(b) shall not be placed, parked or allowed to remain in such a position as to obstruct, or be likely to obstruct, traffic on a road.

(2) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not leave the motor vehicle unattended, without having stopped the engine and taken due precautions against it being moved or moving in his absence.

(3) A person shall not pour any petrol or other fuel into any tank of a motor vehicle or into any receptacle in or on a motor vehicle while its engine is running, or when any naked light, other than an electric light, is alight in or on the motor vehicle.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), (2) or (3) commits an offence.

93.—(1) The driver of a motor vehicle shall, before turning to, or changing direction towards the left or right, give the prescribed signal so as to indicate that direction. Signals by drivers.

(2) When approaching a constable on duty at a road junction, the driver of a motor vehicle shall give the appropriate signal so as to indicate the direction in which he wishes to proceed and so as to be visible to the constable.

(3) The use of additional signals may be prescribed or permitted by regulations and all or any of the signals prescribed or permitted by this section or by regulations may be given by any hand signal or mechanical or illuminated device of a type prescribed by the Authority.

(4) Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with a mechanical or illuminated device prescribed by the Authority, and such device shall be employed by the driver of the motor vehicle to indicate the intention of the driver to turn to or change direction towards the right or left or of his intention to stop the vehicle and to keep it stationary and may be employed to signal to the driver of an overtaking motor vehicle to pass, or not to pass, as the case may be.

(5) Every person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of subsection (1), (2) or (4), or of any regulations made under subsection (3), commits an offence.

94. The driver of a motor vehicle shall obey all directions (whether verbal or by signal) given by a constable, in the execution of his duty, to stop the vehicle and to keep it stationary or to make it slow down or to pass on any indicated side of the constable or to Signals by police to be obeyed.

keep to any indicated line of traffic or any other direction given, and every person who fails to obey any such direction commits an offence.

Racing, sports
and trial of
speed on
roads.

95.—(1) A person commits an offence if he promotes, organizes or takes part in any race, sporting event or trial of speed on a road, unless the prior written consent of the Road Authority is obtained and where the race, sporting event or trial of speed will take place within the area of jurisdiction of any local authority, the prior written consent of such local authority shall also be obtained.

(2) In granting consent under subsection (1), the Road Authority or the local authority, as the case may be, may—

- (a) in addition to any requirement prescribed in this Act or regulations hereunder, impose such further conditions as it may deem expedient;
- (b) exempt any person concerned with the race, sporting event or trial of speed, for the duration thereof, from any—
 - (i) provisions of this Act regarding any speed limit or determine another speed limit for the road concerned;
 - (ii) other provision of this Act or regulations made hereunder and from any by-law; and
- (c) levy fees for defraying the expenses incurred by the Road Authority or local authority, as the case may be, in connection with the race, sporting event or trial of speed.

(3) Any consent granted in terms of subsection (1) may be withdrawn at any time in the interest of public safety.

(4) A member of the Jamaica Constabulary Force at and above the rank of Inspector responsible for the safety of the public in the area where the race or sporting event or trial of speed is staged or a member of the Road Authority or the local authority so authorized, may immediately withdraw the permit for the event or amend the conditions thereof to ensure the safety of road users, if

the staging or continuation of the event is causing or will cause any danger or undue obstruction for other road users or any of the participants in the event.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a race, sport event or trial of speed includes any—

- (a) race, speed trial, reliability trial, hill climbing competition or any sport event using the roads; or
- (b) other activity whatsoever which may—
 - (i) constitute a source of danger to traffic; or
 - (ii) impede or disrupt the normal flow of traffic.

96.—(1) No person shall wilfully or unnecessarily hinder or interrupt or otherwise obstruct the free and proper passage of vehicles or pedestrians on a road. Obstructing traffic on road.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act or any regulations made hereunder or any other enactment, no person shall place or abandon or cause to be placed or abandoned on a road any object that may endanger pedestrians or cause damage to vehicles or injure pedestrians or occupants of a vehicle on such road.

(3) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

97.—(1) Any vehicle left on a road in a position or in circumstances which, in the opinion of a constable, are likely to cause danger or an obstruction to other traffic on the road, may be removed forthwith by the constable or a person instructed by the constable to remove such vehicle. Vehicle left or abandoned on road.

(2) Where under subsection (1), a vehicle was carrying persons who are subsequently left stranded at the scene when the vehicle is removed to a safer place, the constable may arrange and contract with another person to provide transport to such persons.

(3) The constable mentioned under subsection (1) shall, in removing such vehicle, use such device or devices as may be necessary, have regard to public safety.

(4) The owner of a vehicle referred to in subsection (2) shall be liable for all expenses incurred in the removal of the vehicle and the arrangement and contracting of another vehicle to transport stranded persons.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), any vehicle—

(a) parked in a place where—

- (i) the stopping of a vehicle is prohibited; or
- (ii) vehicles of a class to which such vehicle belongs may not be parked,

and the vehicle is left for a continuous period of more than twenty-four hours in the same place on a road within an urban area or seven days in the same place on a road outside an urban area;

(b) found on a road with no—

- (i) registration plate affixed or a false registration plate affixed; or
- (ii) other number or anything else affixed which may, in the opinion of a constable, serve to identify its owner,

shall be removed by or on behalf of the local authority having jurisdiction over the place or road.

(6) The local authority, prior to acting under subsection (5), shall take all reasonable steps to identify the owner, and the owner shall, except in the case of a stolen vehicle, be liable to the local Authority for the expenses incurred in—

- (a) the removal of such vehicle;
- (b) keeping the vehicle in storage for a period not exceeding four months; and
- (c) connection with the effort to identify him, and such local Authority may, subject to subsection (4), retain possession of the vehicle until such expenses have been paid.

(7) Where the local authority has removed a vehicle under subsection (5) and the vehicle has not been claimed within ninety days, the vehicle shall be deemed abandoned and the local Authority may make an application under section 98.

(8) In this section, “appropriate authority” in relation to a vehicle that has been removed, means the authority which, in relation to the vehicle, where—

- (a) the removal is under subsection (1), the Jamaica Constabulary Force; and
- (b) where the removal is under subsection (5), the local authority.

(9) The reasonable and *bona fide* exercise by any person or authority of the powers conferred by this section shall not subject such person to any personal liability in respect of the loss, theft of or damage to the vehicle or part thereof or of anything therein or thereon.

98.—(1) On the application of any person empowered by this Act to remove a vehicle where a motor vehicle is seized pursuant to section 14 or removed under section 97(1) or (5), the person may apply to a Resident Magistrate’s Court having jurisdiction and the Resident Magistrate may order forfeiture of the motor vehicle if the court is satisfied on a balance of probability that the motor vehicle has been abandoned.

Forfeiture of
seized and
abandoned
motor vehicle.

(2) Where a person proposes to apply for the forfeiture of any motor vehicle under subsection (1), the person shall give to any person who, to his knowledge, was the owner at the time of the seizure or removal, notice of the seizure or removal of the motor vehicle and of its intention, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the notice, to apply for forfeiture thereof and of the grounds therefor.

(3) Without prejudice to any other form of service or notification, notification may, for the purposes of subsection (2), be made by publication in a daily newspaper circulating in Jamaica.

(4) Any person having a claim to any motor vehicle seized or removed under this section may appear before the court on the hearing of the application and show cause why an order for forfeiture should not be made.

(5) Where, on the hearing of an application pursuant to subsection (1) for the forfeiture of a motor vehicle, the court is satisfied on a balance of probability that a motor vehicle had been abandoned the court may make an order under subsection (1).

(6) Where a motor vehicle has been involved in the commission of an offence, the cost and expenses incurred by the government in removing and storing the vehicle may be recovered by the Government as a civil debt in a Resident Magistrate Court and an order for payment may be made by the Court in the same proceeding where a person is convicted under subsection (1).

(7) If, upon the application of any person prejudiced by an order made by the court under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that it is just to revoke such order, the court—

- (a) may revoke that order upon such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate; and
- (b) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, shall require the applicant to pay in respect of storage, maintenance, administrative expenses, security and insurance of the motor vehicle such costs as shall be incurred by the person who exercised the powers of removal or seizure, subject to such cost having been approved by the court as reasonable.

(8) Subject to this section, where by virtue of any provision made by or pursuant to this Act, a vehicle has been, or could at any time be, removed from a road, the appropriate authority may, if it appears to it that the vehicle has been abandoned, sell or otherwise dispose of the vehicle and—

- (a) apply the proceeds of a sale of the vehicle in or towards satisfaction of any costs incurred by the local authority in connection with the storage and disposal thereof or any charge to payment of which they are entitled as regards the vehicle under section 115;

- (b) recoup from the owner any such costs as aforesaid which are not satisfied under paragraph (a);
- (c) any sums received by the appropriate authority on sale of the vehicle, after deducting any sum applied thereof by virtue of paragraph (b) shall be paid to the owner or if the owner cannot be identified, be paid to the Accountant General and if not claimed within six months, paid to the consolidated fund.

(9) A power of disposal conferred by subsection (7) shall not be exercisable in the case of a vehicle unless the appropriate authority has obtained an order for forfeiture in accordance with this section;

(10) An application under subsection (7) for the revocation of an order shall be made within thirty days of the date of the order or within such greater time, not exceeding six months, after the date of the order as the court may allow.

99.—(1) Where a person is charged with an offence against this Act and a motor vehicle involved in the commission of the offence is taken, seized or detained the owner thereof may, at any time before the determination of the matter, apply to the court for the release of the motor vehicle on the provision of security in accordance with this section.

Security for
release of
motor vehicle.

(2) On hearing the application, the court may order the release of the motor vehicle on being satisfied that adequate security has been given to the Government in respect of—

- (a) the maximum fine to which the accused person may be liable or the value of the motor vehicle which is greater; and
- (b) a reasonable estimate of the likely time, cost and expenses that the Government may recover.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the court may, where it is satisfied that special circumstances so warrant, order that the bond be in a specified amount that is less than the amount required by that subsection.

(4) The security referred to in subsection (2) shall be that on terms whereby it shall remain in force unless—

- (a) the accused person is found not guilty of the offence; or
- (b) the accused person, on being convicted of the offence, pays in full, within fourteen days after conviction, the amount of the fine imposed by the court and the amount of all costs and expenses due by him to the Government.

(5) If the circumstances in subsection (4) arise the security paid under subsection (2) shall be returned forthwith to the person making the payment.

(6) The amount specified in the security shall be recoverable in full in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the Government jointly and severally by the person or persons by whom the security is given unless the person or persons prove the due performance of the condition for which the security was made.

Damage to
roads.

100. It shall be an offence for any person on a road to—

- (a) cause any wheel of any vehicle to drag or spin upon the surface of the roadway, except in the case of an emergency;
- (b) make use of chocks or shoes between any wheel of any vehicle moving along the roadway and the surface of such roadway;
- (c) use any vehicle or object or move any vehicle or object on the roadway, in a manner causing or likely to cause damage to the roadway;
- (d) cause to be spilled on the road surface any debris, concrete mix, garbage, oil or similar material; or
- (e) cause debris or any matter to be burnt or used in such a manner as to cause damage to any roadway.

Trading on
roads.

101.—(1) A person shall not sell, display, offer for sale or deliver pursuant to a sale, any goods on any road, except—

- (a) on part of the road demarcated for that purpose by the appropriate Road Authority; or

- (b) in such circumstances and in accordance with such requirements as may be prescribed or determined under any law.

(2) No person shall organize any fair or take part in any trading on a road or roadside, unless the prior written consent of the Road Authority has been obtained.

(3) Every person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

PART X. *Demerit Points*

102.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), where any person is convicted under a provision specified in Column 1 of the Fourth Schedule of an offence specified in Column 2 of that Schedule, the court before which that person is convicted shall, in addition to any penalty for that offence, order—

Demerit points
on conviction
for certain
offences.
Fourth
Schedule.

- (a) that the demerit points specified in that Schedule in relation to that offence be recorded against any driver's licence held by that person; and
- (b) that the record of the order be forwarded to the Authority for action to be taken in accordance with the provisions of section 33.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply if the penalty imposed by the court on the person convicted of the offence includes a period of driver's licence suspension or an order disqualifying that person from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.

(3) Where a person is served with a prescribed notice under section 109(2) in respect of an offence to which that section relates and pays a fixed penalty in accordance with that section—

- (a) the number of demerit points specified in the Fourth Schedule shall be recorded against any licence held by that person; and

Fourth
Schedule.

- (b) the officer in charge of the Police Traffic Division of the Constabulary Force shall record in respect of that person—
- (i) details of the offence committed;
 - (ii) the date on which the fixed penalty was paid;
 - (iii) the number of demerit points specified in the Fourth Schedule in relation to that offence; and
 - (iv) the total number of demerit points accumulated as of that date;
- (c) the Traffic Division of the Constabulary Force shall forward to the Authority the information regarding the demerit points recorded against the driver's licence of that person.

Expiration and expunging of demerit points.

103.—(1) Where demerit points have been recorded against a person's driver's licence under section 102, and the driver's licence of the person has been suspended under section 33, the Authority shall cause the demerit points that have been recorded against that driver's licence, be expunged after the period of suspension has ended;

(2) Where the demerit points that have been recorded against a person driver's licence have expired in the manner prescribed, the Authority shall cause those demerit points to be expunged in the manner prescribed.

Changes in the demerit point system by the Minister.
Fourth Schedule.

104.—(1) The Minister may, from time to time, by order amend the Fourth Schedule.

(2) Every order under subsection (1) shall be published in a daily newspaper circulated in Jamaica not less than seven days before the coming into force of the order and shall also be published in the *Gazette*.

(3) Every order under this section shall be subject to negative resolution of the Houses of Parliament.

PART XI. *Weighing of Motor Vehicles*

105. For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) the unladen weight of any motor vehicle shall be deemed to be the weight of the vehicle—
 - (i) inclusive of the body and all parts which are necessary to or ordinarily used with the vehicle when in use on a road;
 - (ii) exclusive of the weight of loose tools and loose equipment;
- (b) the laden weight of any motor vehicle shall be the unladen weight of a vehicle or combination of vehicles plus the weight of any load carried thereon;
- (c) all wheels whose centres are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes that are 1.016 metres apart, extending the full width of the vehicle shall comprise an axle, and the total load transmitted to the road by all such wheels shall constitute an axle load.

Unladen weight, calculation of motor vehicle.

106.—(1) Every person who owns or operates a motor vehicle, or any part of that vehicle, which is transmitting to the road, weight in excess of the prescribed maximum laden weight or in excess of the prescribed axle load commits an offence.

Operating motor vehicle in excess of prescribed maximum laden weight.

(2) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to the penalty prescribed in the Sixth Schedule.

Sixth Schedule.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) a person is deemed to operate a vehicle if—

- (a) he has the responsibility for supervising the loading of the vehicle;
- (b) he is the holder of a special permit referred to in this Act or any regulations made hereunder.

Weighing of
vehicles.

107.—(1) Subject to regulations made under this Act, a constable or person authorized by or on behalf of the Authority may, on production of evidence of his authority, require the person in charge of any vehicle to allow the—

- (a) vehicle drawn thereby to be weighed, as directed, whether or not the vehicle is laden; and
- (b) weight transmitted to the road by any parts of the vehicle in contact with the road to be tested.

(2) Every person in charge of a vehicle who refuses or fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) commits an offence.

(3) A constable or person so authorized under subsection (1) shall not require the person in charge of the motor vehicle to unload the vehicle or to cause or allow it to be unloaded, for the purpose of being weighed unladen.

(4) The person in charge of the vehicle shall not be required to proceed further than such distance as may be prescribed for the purpose of the vehicle complying with subsection (1).

(5) Where a vehicle or any part of the vehicle is found to be transmitting to the road, weight in excess of the prescribed maximum laden weight or in excess of the prescribed maximum axle load, a constable or a person authorized by or on behalf of the Authority may remove or cause to be removed, any goods from the vehicle in order to ensure that the weight transmitted to the road is within the prescribed limit.

(6) Where a vehicle, is weighed under this section, a certificate of weight certifying the laden weight of the vehicle shall be given to the person in charge of the vehicle.

(7) The Authority may provide and maintain machines of a fixed or portable construction for the weighing of vehicles.

(8) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to the penalty prescribed in the Sixth Schedule.

Sixth
Schedule.

108.—(1) The Authority and any person authorized to act on its behalf shall not be liable for any loss of earnings or loss of goods where a constable or person authorized under section 107(1) requires that—

Further
provisions *re*
weighing of
motor
vehicles.

- (a) the person in charge of a vehicle or allow the vehicle to be weighed; and
- (b) goods be removed from the vehicle under section 103(5) or subsection (2).

(2) Where the weight of a vehicle or any part of the vehicle weighed under section 106 is found to be above the prescribed maximum laden weight or maximum axle load, and goods are accordingly required to be removed therefrom, the owner or operator of the vehicle shall ensure that another vehicle is dispatched and the excess goods be off-loaded, at the owner's expense, onto the dispatched vehicle in a manner not likely to cause obstruction to traffic or any person; and the overweight vehicle shall not be permitted to proceed until the prescribed weight limit in respect of that vehicle has been satisfied.

(3) Where a person refuses to allow the vehicle to be weighed or tested in accordance with subsection (1) the constable or the person so authorized under subsection (1) shall cause the vehicle to be weighed or tested.

(4) The owner or operator of a vehicle who fails to comply with subsection (2) commits an offence and the vehicle shall be treated as being abandoned for the purposes of section 97 if it has been left at the location where weighted for a continuous period of more than twenty-four hours.

(5) In this section, "goods" includes materials, produce, livestock, equipment or any other article.

PART XII. *Fixed Penalties*

Punishment
without
prosecution
for certain
offences.

109.—(1) Subject to subsection (7), this section shall apply to any offence created by or under an enactment and punishable on summary conviction, being an offence—

- (a) committed in respect of a motor vehicle by—
 - (i) its being left or parked on a road without the lights or reflectors as prescribed;
 - (ii) its obstructing a road or waiting, or being left or parked or being loaded or unloaded, on a road; or
 - (iii) the non-payment of the charge made at a parking place;
- (b) specified in the Fifth Schedule; or
- (c) specified in any regulations made hereunder as being subject to a fixed penalty.

Fifth
Schedule.

(2) Where a constable has reason to believe that a person is committing or has committed an offence referred to in subsection (1), he may give to the person the prescribed notice in writing—

- (a) offering the opportunity to discharge any liability to conviction of that offence by payment of a fixed penalty; or
- (b) summoning the person to attend the court indicated to answer the charge outlined in the notice.

(3) No person shall be liable to be convicted of an offence referred to in subsection (2)(a) if the fixed penalty is paid in accordance with this section before the expiration of the final adjudication of the case.

(4) Where a person is given a notice under this section in respect of an offence, proceedings shall not be taken against any person for that offence by any constable or local authority, as the case may be, until the end of the thirty days following the date of the notice or such longer period (if any) as may have been specified therein.

(5) In subsection (4), “proceedings” means any criminal proceedings in respect of the act or omission constituting the offence specified in the notice under subsection (2) and “convicted” shall be construed in like manner.

(6) Payment of a fixed penalty under this section and regulations made hereunder shall be made in respect of any offence specified in—

- (a) paragraph (a) of subsection (1), to the relevant local authority or to such other payee on its behalf as may be prescribed by the Minister responsible for local government;
- (b) the Fifth Schedule, to any Collector of Taxes, and in any proceedings a certificate that payment of the fixed penalty was or was not made to the local authority or to the Collector of Taxes, as the case may be, by a date specified in the certificate shall, if the certificate purports to be signed by the secretary of the local authority or such other person referred to in paragraph (a) or the Collector of Taxes, be sufficient evidence of the facts stated, unless the contrary is proved.

(7) A notice under subsection (2) shall—

- (a) specify the offence alleged, and give such particulars of the offence as are necessary for giving reasonable information of the allegation;
- (b) state the period during which, by virtue of subsection (4), proceedings will not be taken for the offence;
- (c) state the amount of the fixed penalty and that such fixed penalty shall be paid to—
 - (i) the relevant local authority or the person referred to in sub-paragraph (6)(a); or
 - (ii) any Collector of Taxes,

as the case may be, and, in the case of payment to a local authority, the address at which the fixed penalty may be paid;

- (d) require the person, in the event that the fixed penalty is not paid within the period specified in the notice, to attend before the Traffic Court or, as the case may be, the Resident Magistrate's Court in the parish in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, to answer the charge on such date as may be specified, being a date not earlier than ten days after the expiration of the period specified pursuant to subsection (3).

(8) Where a constable finds a vehicle on an occasion and has reason to believe that on that occasion there is being or has been committed in respect of it an offence to which this section applies, he may proceed under this section as if he had found a person reasonably believed by him to be committing the offence, and for that purpose, a notice affixed to the vehicle shall be deemed to be given to the person liable for that offence.

(9) A notice affixed to a vehicle under subsection (8) shall not be removed or interfered with except by or under the authority of the driver or person in charge of the vehicle or the person liable for the offence in question, and every person contravening this subsection commits an offence.

(10) Subject to subsection (11) the fixed penalty for an offence specified in the Fifth Schedule, shall be the amount so specified in relation to each such offence.

Fifth
Schedule.

(11) Where the fixed penalty (hereinafter referred to as the "original fixed penalty") for an offence is not paid within—

- (a) thirty days of the notice being given, but is not paid within forty-four days thereof, the fixed penalty shall be increased by an amount equivalent to twenty percent of the original fixed penalty; and
- (b) forty-five days of the notice being given, but is paid within sixty days thereof, the fixed penalty shall be increased by an amount equivalent to thirty percent of the original fixed penalty.

(12) In any proceedings for an offence to which subsection (1) applies, no reference shall be made to the—

- (a) giving or affixing of any notice under this section; or
- (b) payment or non-payment of a fixed penalty thereunder,

unless in the course of the proceedings or in some document which is before the court in connection with the proceedings reference has been made by or on behalf of the accused to the giving or affixing of such a notice or, as the case may be, to such payment or non-payment.]

110.—(1) A document purporting to be an extract from, or a copy of, any register or record kept in terms of this Act and purporting to be certified as such, shall in any court and upon all occasions be admissible as evidence and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters stated in the document, without the production of the original register or record or any certificate, licence, other document.

Copy of entry
in register or
record to be
prima facie
evidence.

(2) The information contained in a register or record kept for the purposes of this Act shall be provided to—

- (a) a constable who requires it for the carrying out of his or her duties; or
- (b) any person authorized thereto by the Minister to demand such information.

(3) Every institution or person keeping a register or record under this Act shall, at the request of any constable or person so authorized, confirm whether certain information corresponds to the information contained in the register or record, if that person, on reasonable grounds, requires confirmation of the information.

111. The Minister, may, in exercising his discretion or taking a decision under this Act, have regard to any information contained in a register or record kept under this Act.

Cognizance
may be taken
of information
contained in
register or
record.

National
Vehicles
Register,
Drivers'
Offences
Register and
Driver's
Licences
Register to be
prima facie
evidence.

112.—(1) The contents of the—

- (a) National Vehicles Register;
- (b) Driver's Licences Register; and
- (c) Drivers' Offences Register,

shall be *prima facie* evidence of all the facts contained therein in all proceedings under this Act.

(2) A person shall not willfully deface or destroy any record, register or part thereof kept by the Authority.

(3) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (2) commits an offence.

PART XIII. *General*

General power
of making
regulations.

113. The Minister may make regulations for any purpose for which regulations may be made under this Part and for prescribing anything which may be prescribed under this Part, and generally for the purpose of carrying this Part into effect and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, may make regulations with respect to any of the following matters—

- (a) the forms to be used, and the particulars to be furnished, for any of the purposes of this Part;
- (b) the procedure on application for, and the determination of questions in connection with the grant, suspension and revocation of licences under this Part;
- (c) the issue of licences, and the issue of copies of licences in the case of a licence lost or destroyed;
- (d) the means by which vehicles are to be identified, whether by plates, marks or otherwise, as being authorized vehicles;
- (e) the custody of licences, the production, return and cancellation of licences on suspension or revocation, and the custody, production and return of documents and plates,

and different regulations may be made as respects different classes or description of vehicles and as respects the same class or description of vehicles in different circumstances.

114.—(1) The Minister may make regulations generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations in respect to any of the following matters—

Minister may
make regula-
tions.

- (a) the use of vehicles and trailers on roads;
- (b) the construction and equipment of vehicles and trailers;
- (c) the requirements for the fitness of vehicles in general, and specific classes of motor vehicles in particular;
- (d) the periods for the testing and re-testing of the fitness of vehicles and the fitness of equipment on existing vehicles;
- (e) the conditions under which vehicles may be used;
- (f) the limits of traffic areas and licensing areas;
- (g) the width, height and length of vehicles and trailers and the load which may be carried thereby, the overhang of body over chassis, the diameter of wheels and the width, type and condition of tyres of vehicles and trailers;
- (h) the emission of smoke, visible vapour, sparks, ashes and grit by vehicles;
- (i) noise owing to the design or condition of the vehicle or the loading thereof;
- (j) the maximum weight or the axle load of vehicles and the maximum weight to be transmitted to the road by a vehicle of any class or description or by any part or parts of such a vehicle in contact with the road and the conditions under which the weights may be required to be tested;
- (k) the use, restriction or prohibition of a vehicle of any class or description on any road or part of a road or on any bridge or culvert may vary such restrictions from time to time according to the season of the year or with reference to wet or dry periods;

First
Schedule.

- (l) calculating the weight unladen of any vehicle, the axle load or the unit of horsepower, the cylindrical capacity of any engine or any other basis which may be prescribed for the purpose of any rate of duty specified in the First Schedule;
- (m) notices on or in connection with, or with respect to any road, bridge or culvert, by the Road Authority dealing with the type of tyre to be used on any such road, bridge or culvert, or the total weight and dimensions (measured overall with the load) of the vehicle using such road, culvert or bridge or preventing or restricting permanently or temporarily, any particular class or kind of vehicle from using or proceeding along the road, culvert or bridge;
- (n) the particulars to be marked on vehicles;
- (o) the towing or drawing of any vehicle by another vehicle;
- (p) the efficiency of brakes and the securing of brakes, silencers, mufflers and steering gears of vehicles, and for empowering any officer or employee of the Authority to stop, test and inspect, on a road or, subject to the consent of the owner of the premises to test and inspect on any premises where the vehicle and trailers are, any such brakes, silencers, mufflers or steering gear;
- (q) the forms to be used for the purposes of this Act;
- (r) applications for licences or registration and the licensing or registration of vehicles and for the examination thereof either for licensing or registration purposes, or as to mechanical fitness or fitness to be driven on a road;
- (s) the issue of documents of registration, licence decal, title and certificates of fitness and for determining and regulating generally the size, shape and character of such documents, certificates, licences, licence holders and licence plates to be used and any fee payable therefor and the manner in which they are to be displayed and rendered easily distinguishable, either by night or day;

- (t) the granting of a licence and licence plates to dealers in vehicles and the conditions subject to which such licence plates may be granted and the amount to be paid therefor, the returns to be made by the dealers and for assigning a general identification mark to such dealers;
- (u) the custody, production, suspension, cancellation or revocation of licences and certificates of fitness and the return to the Authority of licences which have become void or have been suspended, cancelled or revoked;
- (v) prohibiting the driving of vehicles, or of vehicles of a specified class or description, on any specified road, otherwise than in a specified direction;
- (w) declaring which road is to be considered a major road where two or more roads intersect;
- (x) the prior right of passage along all roads of vehicles used—
 - (i) in consequence of an alarm of fire or for the purpose of proceeding to a fire by any constable or any officer, sub officer or fireman of the Fire Brigade constituted under the *Jamaica Fire Brigade Act*;
 - (ii) for the purpose of collecting or transporting a person in immediate need of medical attention;
 - (iii) in such other circumstances as the Minister may prescribe;
- (y) the safety of traffic on a road, including the restriction of the use of any road or part thereof by the traffic and the duties of the users of any such road;
- (z) the conditions on which vehicles fitted with steering apparatus on the left side may be imported into Jamaica or operated on a road, including the power to prohibit the operation of such vehicles on a road;

- (aa) the designation of lanes and zones on a road or part thereof for the use by vehicles carrying passengers;
- (ab) the number, nature and kind of lights, including reflectors, to be carried by any vehicle operated on a road, the position in which they shall be placed on a vehicle and the manner, conditions and times of their use and the use of any light or lighting device which may endanger public safety;
- (ac) the transportation, by road, of dangerous goods;
- (ad) the electronic monitoring and surveillance of motor vehicles;
- (ae) the licence, expiration and expungement of demerit points;
- (af) procedure for the establishment and removal of pedestrian crossings;
- (ag) the procedure of vehicles and pedestrians respectively and generally with respect to the moving of traffic, including pedestrians;
- (ah) the installation and use of seat belts on motor vehicle;
- (ai) the licensing and regulation of driving instructors and driving schools;
- (aj) the expunging of demerit points;
- (ak) the prohibition of excessive noise and smoke and for warning devices.

(2) The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations prescribing the maximum speed at which vehicles of any class or description may be driven on any road within a prescribed area.

(3) The Minister may make regulations providing for the following matters in relation to the tests to be taken for drivers' licences or any alternative to the test as to—

- (a) who shall take the test;

- (b) details of the matters to be tested;
- (c) the times at which the test is available to be taken;
- (d) how often a person may take the test;
- (e) the fee payable for taking or re-taking the test; and
- (f) any other matter that the Minister thinks necessary.

(4) Notwithstanding section 29 of the *Interpretation Act*, regulations made under this section may provide for the imposition of penalties not exceeding a fine of one million dollars or for a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment and such regulations shall be subject to affirmative resolution.

115.—(1) The Minister may, incorporate in the regulations under this Act any standard, under the *Standards Act*, without stating the text thereof, by reference to the number, title and year of issue of that standard or to any particulars by which that standard is sufficiently identified.

Incorporation
of standards
by reference.

(2) If any standard is at any time after the incorporation thereof in the regulations, amended, revoked or replaced, the notice incorporating that any standard in the regulations shall, unless otherwise stated therein, be deemed to refer to that standard as so amended or replaced, as the case may be.

116.—The Minister may, subject to such conditions and upon payment of such prescribed fees or charges as he may determine, authorize in writing, either generally or specifically, the operation of a vehicle on a road which does not comply with the provisions of this Act or the conveyance of passengers or any load on a road, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Vehicle and
load may be
exempted from
provisions of
Act.

117.—(1) The Minister may authorize any person to carry out any inspection which the Minister deems necessary in order to ensure that the provisions of this Act are being complied with.

Inspections
for ensuring
that
provisions of
Act are given
effect to.

(2) A person who obstructs or hinders any person in the carrying out of any inspection contemplated in subsection (1) commits an offence.

Signature
upon
documents.

118. A person who is unable to sign his name shall, whenever his signature is required upon any document in terms of this Act, impress in the place thereof his left thumb print upon the space within which he would otherwise have been required to sign his name; and if the person's left thumb print is not available, he shall in place thereof impress another of his fingerprints on the document so marked and same shall be endorsed by the constable in whose presence the print is made, identifying the finger used.

Service of
notices.

119.—(1) Any notice under this Act that is authorized or required to be served upon or issued to any person, shall either be—

- (a) served personally upon the person to whom it is addressed;
- (b) sent to that person by registered post to his last known address; or
- (c) sent to that person by electronic means.

(2) Service by registered post in terms of subsection (1) shall be deemed to have been effected on the tenth day after the date stamped upon the receipt for registration issued by the post office which accepted the notice.

(3) Service by electronic means shall be deemed to have occurred at the time when the electronic means becomes capable of being retrieved by the addressee at an electronic address previously indicated by the addressee.

(4) A certificate by the officer who issued the notice referred to in subsection (1) or by a person subordinate to such officer, stating the time, place and manner of issuing such notice, shall be *prima facie* proof that such notice was duly served.

Certain provi-
sions of Act
not to apply
to vehicles of
Jamaica
Defence
Force.

120. The provisions of sections 8(1), 71, 106 and 112 shall not apply to or have any force or effect in respect of, any motor vehicle belonging to the Jamaica Defence Force.

Exemption
from certain
restrictions.

121. Subject to the provisions of sections 54(5) and 58(3), any other provisions that apply to emergency vehicle and the provisions of this Act and of any enactment which—

- (a) restrict the speed at which or the direction in which any motor vehicle shall proceed along any street or road;

- (b) require any motor vehicle to slow down or stop at the intersection of any two or more streets or roads;
- (c) prohibit or restrict the parking of any motor vehicle on any street or road;
- (d) prohibit or restrict the sounding of any horn or other warning device within any area; or
- (e) relate to road traffic signs,

shall not apply to the driver of an emergency vehicle while such a vehicle is on duty or on emergency service.

122.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), in any proceedings for an offence under this Act a certificate in the prescribed form, purporting to be signed by a constable and certifying that a person specified in the certificate stated to the constable that on a particular occasion a motor vehicle—

Evidence by
certificate.

- (a) was being driven by, or belonged to, that person;
- (b) was used by, or belonged to, a firm in which that person also stated that he was at the time of the statement, a partner; or
- (c) was used by, or belonged to, a corporation of which that person also stated that he was at the time of the statement a director, officer or employee,

shall be admissible as evidence for the purpose of determining by whom the motor vehicle was being driven or used or to whom it belonged, as the case may be, on that occasion.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be deemed to make a certificate admissible as evidence in proceedings for an offence except in a case where and to the like extent to which oral evidence to the like effect would have been admissible in those proceedings.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be deemed to make a certificate admissible as evidence in proceedings for an offence—

- (a) unless a copy thereof has, not less than seven days before the hearing or trial, been served in the prescribed manner on the person charged with the offence; or

- (b) if that person, not later than three days before the hearing or trial or within such further time as the court may in special circumstances allow, serves a notice in the prescribed form and manner on the prosecutor requiring attendance at the trial of the person who signed the certificate.

Proof, in summary proceedings, of identity of the driver of a vehicle.

123. Where on the summary trial of an information for an offence under this Act or any regulations made hereunder—

- (a) it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that a requirement under section 72(1) to give information as to the identity of the driver of a particular motor vehicle on the particular occasion to which the information relates has been served on the accused by post; and
- (b) a statement in writing is produced to the court purporting to be signed by the accused that the accused was the driver of that motor vehicle on that occasion,

the court may accept that statement as evidence that the accused was the driver of that motor vehicle on that particular occasion.

Charges for removing and storing vehicles.

124.—(1) Where a vehicle is removed by an appropriate Authority from a parking place or from a road in pursuance of any provision made by or pursuant to this Act, there shall be payable by the owner or person in charge of the vehicle in respect of—

- (a) the removal and the fixed charges; and
- (b) any period during which the motor vehicle is in the custody of that authority,

a charge ascertained by reference to the prescribed rate.

(2) A charge under this section may, without prejudice to any other form of recovery, be recovered as a simple contract debt in any court.

(3) In this section, “appropriate authority”—

- (a) in relation to a motor vehicle removed from a parking place provided or controlled by a local authority, means that local authority the police or the Authority, as the case may be;

- (b) in relation to a motor vehicle removed by the police to the Collector of Tax;
- (c) in relation to the Authority.

125.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), a person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle on a road while using an electronic device whether by holding in one hand or both hands or with any other part of the body or otherwise unless the electronic device is—

Use of electronic communication devices while driving.

- (a) attached to the motor vehicle or is part of a fixture in the vehicle and remains affixed while being used or operated;
- (b) specially adapted or designed to be affixed to the person of the driver as a hands-free device and so used, to enable the driver to use or operate the electronic device without so holding it.

(2) A person who is in a motor vehicle in the capacity as an instructor shall not hold or use an electronic device in the manner referred to in subsection (1), while he is instructing the holder of a learner's permit.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a person—

- (a) driving or operating a motor vehicle while the vehicle is being used as an emergency vehicle;
- (b) operating a motor vehicle that is lawfully parked and is not impeding traffic.

(4) Every person who contravenes this section commits an offence.

(5) In this section—

“electronic communication device” means—

- (a) a mobile telephone or other hand-held electronic device that includes a telephone or other telecommunication function;
- (b) a hand-held electronic device that is capable of transmitting or receiving electronic mail or other text-based messages; or
- (c) a prescribed class or type of electronic device;

“use”, in relation to an electronic device, includes one or more of the following actions—

- (a) holding the device in a position in which it may be used;
- (b) operating one or more of the device’s functions;
- (c) communicating orally by means of the device with another person or another device;
- (d) taking any other prescribed action in relation to an electronic device.

Use of
electronic
visual devices
while driving.

126.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle on a road while using an electronic visual device whether or not such electronic device is attached to the motor vehicle or is a part of a fixture in the vehicle.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to the person who uses a navigation device or radio.

(3) Every person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence.

(4) In subsection (1)—

“electronic visual device” means a device that produces images on a screen;

“use” or “operate” includes watching or operating the electronic visual device that is located in the driver’s line or sight while he is driving the vehicle.

Other
offences and
penalties.

127.—(1) A person commits an offence if he—

- (a) without the permission of the owner or person in charge of a vehicle, climbs upon or into or swings upon any motor vehicle, whether the same is in motion or stationary, sounds any horn or other signaling device, or attempts to manipulate any of the levers, the starter, brakes or machinery thereof or in any manner damages, interferes or tampers with a vehicle or puts in motion the engine thereof, while the motor vehicle is left standing;

- (b) throws any object at a vehicle or at any person in or on such vehicle or places any object in any road whereby damage to any motor vehicle or injury to any person be occasioned;
- (c) uses any spotlight on a motor vehicle on a road or public place or when another approaching vehicle is in sight, except for providing light for effecting repairs;
- (d) uses or drives or permits to be used or driven any motor vehicle on a road in such defective condition as regards its mechanical fittings or otherwise, as to be a source of danger to its occupants or the public;
- (e) neglects, when employing or permitting any person to drive a motor vehicle to ascertain the correct name and place of residence of such person, at the time of such employment or the granting of such permission and in the case of any such employment to keep a record thereof;
- (f) being the owner of a motor vehicle, refuses on the request of any constable to give—
 - (i) the name and address of the driver thereof, such driver having been authorized by such owner to drive the said motor vehicle; and
 - (ii) all such information in his possession as would assist in the discovery or identity of the driver;
- (g) not being a passenger, holds on to the exterior of the motor vehicle when the vehicle is being driven;
- (h) makes or submits false or inaccurate statement or documents in any declaration required to be made under this Act;
- (k) drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle across a funeral procession;
- (l) deliberately obstructing or hindering a constable or authorized person during the course of their duties.

(2) Every person who commits an offence set out in Column 1 of the Sixth Schedule shall be liable to the penalty set out in Column 2 of that schedule.

Sixth
Schedule.

(3) If any person commits an offence against this Act or any regulations made under this Act (other than an offence in respect of which some other penalty is specifically provided by this Act or the regulations) he shall be liable on summary conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court to a fine not exceeding one million dollars and in default of payment to three months imprisonment.

Trial of offences.

128. Every offence under, and every contravention of this Act or any regulations made hereunder shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be tried summarily and the offence or contravention shall be deemed to have been committed either—

- (a) at the place at which the same was actually committed; or
- (b) in the parish in which the offender resides.

Particulars of convictions to be furnished to Authority and entered in Drivers' Offences Register.

129.—(1) On every conviction for an offence under this Act or any regulations made hereunder, the information mentioned in subsection (4) shall be furnished to the Authority in accordance with subsection (2).

- (2) The information shall, if the conviction is recorded in—
 - (a) the Supreme Court, be furnished by the Registrar of the Supreme Court;
 - (b) a Circuit Court, be furnished by the Clerk of the Courts of the parish in which the court is held; or
 - (c) a court of summary jurisdiction, be furnished by the Clerk of the courts of the parish in which the court is held.

(3) The Authority shall enter or cause the information so furnished to be entered in the Drivers' Offences Register.

(4) The information referred to in subsection (1) shall be—

- (a) the name and place of residence address of the offender;
- (b) the number of his driver's licence or learner's permit, as the case may be;

- (c) the parish in which the offender was granted his driver's licence or learner's permit, as the case may be;
- (d) the offence for which the person has been convicted;
- (e) the number of demerit points imposed against the person in respect of the offence; and
- (f) such other particulars of the conviction as may be prescribed.

130. The Minister may by order, subject to affirmative resolution, amend or vary any—

Minister may amend fines and penalties by order.

- (a) monetary penalty under this Act;
- (b) Schedule to this Act.

131. Anything that the Authority or the Minister is required or authorized to do or provide under this Act may be done or be provided by electronic means or in an electronic format.

Power to do things electronically.

132. Subject to section 133, the *Road Traffic Act* (hereinafter called the "repealed Act") is repealed.

Repeal of Road Traffic Act.

Savings and Transitional Provisions

133. Any proclamation, regulation, by-law, notice, order, prohibition, authorization, appointment, permission, information or other document made, issued, imposed, granted, furnished or given, and any other action taken in terms of any provision of the repealed Act shall be deemed to have been made, issued, imposed, granted, furnished, given or taken in terms of the corresponding provision of this Act (if any).

Savings.

134.—(1) Any provision of the repealed Act, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 133, be treated as remaining in force until such time as the corresponding provision of this Act (if any), or any other enactment into which new provisions concerning matters, that were prior to the commencement of this Act, regulated by the repealed Act, has been brought into operation.

Transitional.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), sections 60 to 89 shall remain in force.

135. This Act binds the Crown.

Act binds Crown.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Sections 18, 19 and
114)*Licence Duties on Vehicles*

1. Motor car not deriving motive power from an internal combustion engine worked by cylinder or cylinders \$5,125.00
2. Motor Car—

Where the cylinder capacity of the engine—

 - (a) does not exceed 1,199 cubic centimetres \$5,125.00
 - (b) exceeds 1,199 cubic centimetres but does not exceed 2,999 cubic centimetres \$7,000.00
 - (c) exceeds 2,999 cubic centimetres but does not exceed 3,999 cubic centimetres \$16,000.00
 - (d) exceeds 3,999 cubic centimetres \$24,250.00
3. Motor cycle—

Where the cylinder capacity of the engine—

 - (a) does not exceed 125 cubic centimetres \$2,050.00
 - (b) exceeds 125 cubic centimetres but does not exceed 500 cubic centimetres \$3,100.00
 - (c) exceeds 500 cubic centimetres \$4,750.00
4. Motor truck or motor tractor of unladen weight—
 - (a) not exceeding 3,048.138 kgs \$7,000.00
 - (b) exceeding 3,048.138 kgs but not exceeding 6,109.09 kgs \$6,000.00

(c)	exceeding 6,109.09 kgs	\$6,000.00 plus \$100.00 for each 50.91 kgs over 6,109.09 kgs
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5. Motor truck or motor tractor that does not use gasoline as fuel, of unladen weight—

(a)	not exceeding 3,048.138 (60 cwt) kgs	\$3,000.00
(b)	exceeding 3,048.138 kgs (60 cwt) but not exceeding 6,109.09 kgs	\$6,000.00
(c)	exceeding 6,109.09 kgs	\$6,000.00 plus \$100.00 for each 50.91 kgs over 6,109.09 kgs

*Constitution and Procedure of Road Traffic
Appeal Tribunal*

Appointment
of members.

1.—(1) The Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal shall consist of a chairman and two deputy chairmen and not less than three nor more than four other members appointed by the Minister by instrument in writing from among persons appearing to the Minister to be knowledgeable and experienced in matters relating to road safety or traffic management.

(2) A person shall be eligible for appointment as chairman or a deputy chairman only if he is an attorney-at-law of not less than five years' standing or a person who has held judicial office.

(3) Every member of the Appeal Tribunal shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take an oath that he will duly and faithfully, and to the best of his skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in him as a member of the Tribunal.

(4) The oath referred to in sub-paragraph (3) shall be administered to the Chairman of the Tribunal before the Chief Justice, and to the other members by the Chairman, or in his absence or incapacity, by any other member.

(5) The Chairman has supervision over and direction of the work of the Tribunal including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the allocation of the work of the members thereof.

Temporary
Appointment.

2. If the chairman or other members of the Appeal Tribunal is absent or unable to act, the Minister may appoint another person to act temporarily as chairman or such other member.

Tenure of
office.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, an appointed member shall hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, as may be specified in the instrument of appointment.

(2) Every appointed member shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) If any vacancy occurs in the appointed members, the vacancy shall be filled by the making of another such appointment, however, the member so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of this Schedule, hold office for the remainder of the period for which the previous appointed member was appointed.

(4) The Minister may, at any time, revoke the appointment of any appointed member.

4.—(1) Any member of the Tribunal other than the chairman may, at any time, resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister and transmitted through the chairman and from the date of the receipt by the Minister of the instrument the member shall cease to be a member of the Appeal Tribunal. Resignation.

(2) The chairman may, at any time, resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister and such resignation shall take effect as from the date or the receipt of such instrument by the Minister.

5. The names of the members of the Tribunal as first constituted and every change in membership thereof shall be published in the *Gazette*. Publication of membership.

6. All documents made by, and all decisions of the Appeal Tribunal may be signed under the hand of the chairman or any member of the Appeal Tribunal authorized to act in that behalf. Authentication of documents.

7.—(1) The Tribunal shall sit in such number of divisions as may, from time to time, be necessary. Procedure.

(2) A division of the Tribunal shall consist of—

- (a) a chairman, who shall be either the chairman or a deputy chairman of the Tribunal; and
- (b) two or more ordinary members.

(3) Where in any proceedings the members are not unanimous, the decision of the Tribunal shall be by a majority of the votes of the members, and in the event of an equality of votes, the chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

(4) Where part of any proceedings before the Tribunal has been heard and one or more members of the Appeal Tribunal are unable to continue, the Tribunal shall remain duly constituted for the purpose of those proceedings so long as the number of members is not reduced to less than three.

(5) If the chairman of a division of the Appeal Tribunal is unable to continue he shall appoint—

- (a) one of the remaining members to act as chairman; and
- (b) a suitably qualified person to attend the proceedings and advise the members of any question arising.

(6) The decision of the Tribunal or a division thereof may be signified under the hand of the chairman.

(7) The Tribunal shall meet at such times as may be necessary or expedient for the transaction of business and such meetings shall be held at such places and times and on such days as the Appeal Tribunal may determine.

(8) The chairman or any other person appointed to act temporarily as chairman shall preside at meetings of the Tribunal.

(9) Subject to paragraph 1(2) the decisions of the Tribunal shall be by a majority of votes of the members and in addition to an original vote, the presiding member shall have a casting vote in any case in which the voting is equal.

(10) The Tribunal, with the approval of the Minister, may make rules to regulate its proceedings.

(11) Proper records of all proceedings of the Appeal Tribunal shall be kept.

Remuneration of members.

8. There shall be paid to the chairman, other members, officers and employees of the Appeal Tribunal such remuneration, if any, and such allowances as the Minister with responsibility for public service may determine.

Protection of members.

9. No action, suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall be brought or instituted personally against any member of the Appeal Tribunal in respect of an act done *bona fide* in pursuance or execution or intended execution of the provisions of this Act.

Disclosure of interest.

10. Any member of the Appeal Tribunal who has any interest, directly or indirectly, in any matter brought before the Appeal Tribunal shall—

(a) as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to his knowledge, disclose the nature of his interest at a meeting of the Authority; and

(b) not be present during the deliberations of the Authority on the matter or take part in the decision of the Authority with respect thereto.

Power to award costs.

11. The Tribunal may order that the costs or expenses of any proceedings before it incurred by any party shall be paid by any other party, and may tax or settle the amount of any costs or expenses to be paid under any such order or direct in what manner they are to be taxed.

Chairman or member not a public office.

12. The office of the chairman or member of the Appeal Tribunal shall not be a public office for the purposes of Chapter V of the Constitution of Jamaica.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Section 69)

Impaired Driving

1.—(1) Every person who, when driving or attempting to drive or when in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place is under the influence of alcohol or a drug to such extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the vehicle, commits an offence.

Driving motor vehicle under influence of alcohol or drug.

(2) A person convicted of an offence under this section shall be disqualified for a period of twelve months from the date of the conviction from holding or obtaining a driver's licence unless the court for special reasons thinks fit to order otherwise and without prejudice to the power of the court to order a longer period of disqualification.

(3) A constable may arrest, without warrant, a person whom he reasonably suspects has committed an offence under this paragraph.

2.—(1) A person shall not drive or have charge or control of a motor vehicle, whether or not it is in motion, if the concentration of alcohol in his breath or blood is greater than the prescribed limit.

Driving or being in charge of vehicle while breath or blood alcohol levels exceed prescribed limit.

(2) Every person who contravenes sub-paragraph (1) commits an offence.

(3) No person shall be convicted under this paragraph of being in charge of a motor vehicle as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1), if he proves that at the material time the circumstances were such that there was no likelihood of his driving the motor vehicle whilst there was any probability of his having alcohol in his breath or blood in a proportion exceeding the prescribed limit.

3.—(1) A constable in uniform or a constable out of uniform who has shown his authority as a member of a Constabulary Force may subject to sub-paragraph (4), require a person to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test where he has reasonable cause to suspect that the person—

Breath test.

- (a) while driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place has an alcohol level in his breath exceeding the prescribed limit or is in breach of paragraph 1;

- (b) has been driving or attempting to drive or been in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place with an alcohol level in his breath exceeding the prescribed limit and still has alcohol in his breath; or
- (c) has been driving, attempting to drive or been in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place and has committed an offence against this Act.

(2) No requirement to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test may be made by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(b) or (c), unless it is made as soon as is reasonably practicable after the constable suspects the offence was committed.

(3) If a collision occurs due to the presence of a motor vehicle on a road, a constable in uniform or a constable out of uniform who has shown his authority as a member of a Constabulary Force may, subject to sub-paragraph (4), require any person whom he has reasonable cause to believe was driving or attempting to drive (hereinafter in this section referred to as the driver) the vehicle at the time of the collision to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test, either at or near the place where the requirement is made or, if the constable thinks fit, at a police station specified by the constable being a police station in reasonable proximity to that place.

(4) Subject to sub-paragraph (5), a constable may require a driver who is at a hospital as a patient to give a specimen of breath at the hospital.

(5) The requirement under sub-paragraph (4) may not be imposed unless the medical practitioner in charge of the driver's case—

- (a) is given prior notice of the proposal to make the requirement; and
 - (b) has advised that the provision of a specimen or the requirement to provide it would not be prejudicial to the proper care, treatment or health of the driver.
- (6) Every driver who, without reasonable excuse, fails to provide a specimen of breath under sub-paragraph (1), (3) or (4) commits an offence.

(7) A constable may arrest without warrant any person who, as a consequence of a breath test, is found to have a proportion of alcohol in his breath exceeding the prescribed limit, but no such

arrest may be made while the person is in bed at a hospital as a patient.

(8) If a person required by a constable under sub-paragraph (1) or (3) to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test fails to do so and the constable has reasonable cause to suspect that the person has alcohol in his breath or blood above the prescribed limit, the constable may, without prejudice to paragraph 1(3), arrest the person without warrant.

(9) A person arrested under this section or under paragraph 1(3) shall, while at a police station, be given an opportunity to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test.

4.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), where—

Breat
analy

- (a) any person required by a constable under paragraph 3 to undergo a breath test fails to undergo that test; or
- (b) in consequence of a breath test carried out under paragraph 3 it is indicated that there may be present in that person's breath a concentration of alcohol in excess of the prescribed limit, the constable may require that person to submit to a breath analysis.

(2) The breath analysis referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be carried out at a police station by a member of a Constabulary Force authorized in that behalf by the Minister.

(3) A member of a Constabulary Force shall not require any person to undergo a breath test or to submit to a breath analysis—

- (a) if that person has been admitted to hospital for medical treatment and the medical practitioner in immediate charge of his treatment, when notified of the intention to make the requisition, objects on the ground that compliance therewith would be prejudicial to the proper care or treatment of that person;
- (b) if it appears to that member that it would, by reason of the injuries sustained by the person, be dangerous to that person's medical condition to undergo a breath test or to submit to a breath analysis; or
- (c) subject to sub-paragraph (4), at that person's usual place of residence.

(4) Subject to sub-paragraph (3)(b), a person may be required to submit to a breath test at that person's usual place of residence—

- (a) if the member of a Constabulary Force has reasonable cause to believe that—
 - (i) within the preceding two hours the person was involved in a collision on a road or other public place resulting in death or serious injury to another person; and
 - (ii) at the time when the collision occurred, the person had an alcohol level in his breath exceeding the prescribed limit; and
- (b) it was not feasible for a constable to require the person to submit to a breath test at the scene of the collision or at the nearest police station.

(5) A person commits an offence who —

- (a) upon being required by a constable in accordance with sub-paragraph (1), to submit to a breath analysis, fails to do so; or
- (b) willfully does anything to alter the concentration of alcohol in his breath or blood—
 - (i) between the time of the event referred to in paragraph 3 (in respect of which he has been required to undergo a breath test) and the time when he undergoes that test; or
 - (ii) if he is required to submit to a breath analysis, at the time when he submits to that analysis.

(6) It shall be a defence to a prosecution for an offence under sub-paragraph (5)(a) if the accused person satisfies the court that he was unable, on medical grounds, at the time he was required to do so to undergo a breath test or to submit to a breath analysis, as the case may be.

(7) As soon as practicable after a person has submitted to a breath analysis, the member of the Constabulary Force operating the breath analyzing instrument shall deliver to that person a statement in writing signed by that member specifying the—

- (a) concentration of alcohol determined by the analysis to be present in that person's breath and expressed in

microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath;
and

(b) time of day and the day on which the breath analysis was completed.

(8) In proceedings for an offence under paragraph 2, 3 or 4—

(a) evidence may be given of the concentration of alcohol present in the breath of the accused as determined by the breath analyzing instrument operated by the member of a Constabulary Force authorized in that behalf under sub-paragraph (2); and

(b) the concentration of alcohol so determined shall be deemed to be the concentration of alcohol in the breath of the accused at the time of the occurrence of the event mentioned in paragraph 2(1)(a) unless the accused proves that the concentration of alcohol in his breath at that time did not exceed the prescribed limit.

(9) In proceedings for an offence under paragraph 3, a certificate purporting to be signed by a member of a Constabulary Force certifying that—

(a) he is authorized by the Minister with responsibility for national security to operate breath analyzing instruments;

(b) a person named therein submitted to a breath analysis;

(c) the apparatus used by him to make the breath analysis was an approved breath analyzing instrument;

(d) the breath analysis was made on the day and completed at the time stated in the certificate;

(e) a concentration of alcohol determined by that breath analyzing instrument and expressed in microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath was present in the breath of that person on the day and at the time stated in the certificate; and

(f) a statement in writing required by sub-paragraph (7) was delivered in accordance with that subsection,

shall be *prima facie* evidence of the particulars certified in and by the certificate.

(10) In any proceedings for an offence under this section, evidence of the condition of a breath analyzing instrument or the manner in which it was operated shall not be required, unless evidence that the instrument was not in proper condition or was not properly operated has been adduced.

Laboratory tests.

5.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), in the course of an investigation as to whether a person has committed an offence under paragraph 2 or 3, a constable may require a person under investigation to provide a sample of blood for a laboratory test if the person is unable, by reason of his physical condition, to provide a sample of breath for a breath test.

(2) A person shall not be required to provide a specimen of blood for a laboratory test under sub-paragraph (1) if he is at a hospital as a patient and the medical practitioner in immediate charge of his case is not first notified of the proposal to make the requirement or objects to the provision of a specimen on the ground that the requirement to provide such specimen could be prejudicial to the health or proper care or treatment of that person.

(3) A constable shall not require a person to submit a specimen of blood for a blood analysis if a breath analysis was carried out in respect of that person and the result is available.

(4) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall affect the provisions of paragraph 8.

(5) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraphs 3, 6 and 7, where any person is required to provide a specimen of blood, such specimen shall be taken only—

- (a) with the consent of that person;
- (b) at a hospital; and
- (c) by a medical practitioner or a laboratory technologist registered under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act.

Refusal to consent to the taking of or providing specimen.

6.—(1) Where any person who is under investigation in relation to an offence under paragraph 2 refuses to provide a sample of blood for a blood test when required to do so under paragraph 5(1), his refusal may, unless reasonable cause therefor is shown, be treated as supporting any evidence given on behalf of the prosecution, or as rebutting any evidence given on behalf of the defence, with respect to his condition at the time when the offence was committed.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), a person shall not be treated as failing to provide a specimen unless he was requested to provide a specimen but refused to do so.

7.—(1) For the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under paragraph 3, a certificate signed by an authorized analyst, certifying the proportion of alcohol found in a specimen identified by the certificate shall, subject to sub-paragraph (3), be evidence of the matters so certified and of the qualifications of the analyst.

Ancillary provisions as to evidence in proceedings for an offence under paragraphs 2 and 3.

(2) For the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under paragraph 2, a certificate purporting to be signed by the medical practitioner that he took a specimen of blood from a person with that person's consent shall, subject to sub-paragraph (3), be evidence of the matters so certified and of the qualifications of the medical practitioner.

(3) Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to a certificate tendered on behalf of the prosecution—

- (a) unless a copy has been served on the accused personally or his counsel not less than seven days before the hearing or trial; or
- (b) if the accused, not less than seven days before the hearing or trial, or within such further time as the court may in the circumstances of the case allow, has been served notice by the prosecution requiring the attendance at the hearing or trial of the person by whom the certificate was signed.

(4) Where, in proceedings for an offence under paragraph 3 the accused, at the time a specimen of blood was taken from or provided by him, asked to be supplied with such a specimen, evidence of the proportion of alcohol found in the specimen shall not be admissible on behalf of the prosecution unless—

- (a) the specimen is either one of two taken or provided on the same occasion or is part of a single specimen which was divided into two parts at the time it was taken or provided; and
- (b) the other specimen or part was supplied to the accused.

8.—(1) References to providing a specimen of breath pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be construed as references to providing a specimen thereof in sufficient quantity to enable a breath test to be carried out.

Interpretation of paragraphs 2 to 7.

(2) In paragraphs 2 to 7, except where the context otherwise requires, in relation to any device means a device approved by the Minister with responsibility for national security by order published in the *Gazette*—

“approved” in relation to any device, means approved by the Minister responsible for national security by order published in the *Gazette*;

“authorized analyst” means a person designated as such by the Minister responsible for health by order published in the *Gazette*;

“breath analysis” means the quantitative measuring of the proportion of alcohol in a person’s breath, carried out by means of a device of a type approved for the purpose by the Minister;

“breath test” means a test carried out by a constable for the purpose of obtaining an indication of the proportion of alcohol in a person’s breath carried out on a specimen of breath provided by such person by means of a device of a type approved for the purpose of such a test by the Minister;

“fail”, in relation to providing a specimen, includes refusal to provide such specimen;

“hospital” means an institution which provides medical or surgical treatment for in-patients or out-patients and includes any place recognized by the Minister responsible for health as a place where laboratory tests are carried out;

“laboratory test” means the analysis of a specimen provided for the purpose;

“prescribed limit” means, in respect of—

- (a) breath alcohol concentration, 35 microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath;
- (b) blood alcohol concentration, 80 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood,

or such other concentration as may be prescribed.

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Sections 102 and 104)

The Demerit Point System

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Relevant Section	Description of Offence	Demerit Point
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle with no valid Certificate of Fitness	
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without it being registered	
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without it being licensed in the prescribed manner	
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without evidence of insurance or failing to surrender evidence of insurance	
14(5)	Driving contrary to the terms of vehicle licence	6
21(3)	Driving motor vehicle without being the holder of a learner's permit or driver's licence	14
28(2)	Driving motor vehicle and failing to comply with conditions of learner's permit	1
29(2)	Driving motor vehicle and failing to comply with conditions of the first year of driver's licence ...	1
38(5)	Driving a motor vehicle of a particular class or description for which driver is disqualified ...	10
38(5)	Driving motor vehicle while disqualified	10
54(2)	Failing to obey traffic lights or stop signs	6

The Demerit Point System

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Relevant Section	Description of Offence	Demerit Point
	Failing to comply with any other traffic signs	2
57(3)	Exceeding the speed limit—	
	(a) by 16 to 32 kmh	2
	(b) by 33 to 49 kmh	4
	(c) by 50 kmh or more	6
60(4)	Driving motor vehicle in violation of the rules of the road by—	
	(a) overtaking on the nearside of other traffic	2
	(b) failing to allow passage to other overtaking vehicles	3
	(c) driving so as to overtake other traffic without the driver having a clear and unobstructed view of the road ahead	4
	(d) overtaking in a manner causing obstruction to oncoming traffic	6
	(e) crossing road so as to obstruct traffic	3
	(f) driving onto a road from another in a manner causing obstruction to traffic	3

The Demerit Point System

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Relevant Section	Description of Offence	Demerit Point
	(g) driving from or on to a road from a place not being a road in a manner causing obstruction to traffic	... 3
	(h) overtaking without a clear view	6
	(i) travelling backwards further than necessary	... 3
61(3)	Dangerous driving — first conviction ... ..	... 14
61(5)	Dangerous driving — second or subsequent conviction ... ..	... 20
61(5)	Reckless or Dangerous Driving ... ..	... 14
63(3)	Turning into or crossing principal road so as to obstruct traffic ... ..	... 3
64(1)	Causing death by dangerous, reckless or careless driving	... 20
66(1)(a)	Careless driving where collision occurs ... ..	... 10
66(1)(b)	Careless driving where no collision occurs ... ..	... 4

The Demerit Point System

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Relevant Section	Description of Offence	Demerit Point
Third Schedule		
Paragraph 1	Driving motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs	14
Paragraph 2	Driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle while breath or blood-alcohol level exceeds prescribed limit	14
Paragraph 2	Failing to provide specimen of breath — first conviction	14
Paragraph 2	Failing to provide specimen of breath — second conviction	20
Paragraph 2	Failing to submit to breath analysis or willfully alteration of alcohol concentration in blood	14
70(2)	Carrying more than one person in addition to driver on motor cycle	3
77(4)	Failing to obey directions from a constable or authorized person	2
71(3)	Drawing more than the prescribed number of trailer	4
73(3)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to stop after a collision where damage or injury is caused	14
73(3)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to report a collision	6

The Demerit Point System

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Relevant Section	Description of Offence	Demerit Point
74(3)	Driving motor vehicle with no seat belt attached to the vehicle in contravention of the Act ... ..	... 2
75(4)	Driving motor vehicle without wearing seat belt ...	... 2
75(4)	Driver causing passenger riding in a motor vehicle without wearing seat belt	... 2
76(2)	Driver of motor vehicle not causing child to wear or be conveyed in child restraint system ... ..	... 4
77(3)	Driver of or pillion on motor cycle failing to wearing prescribed protective helmet	... 2
78(2)	Driver of motor vehicle sounding horn or warning device within silence zone during designated time	... 2
78(2)	Failing to observe silence zones ... ..	... 2
79	Failing to observe school safety zone ...	...
79(5)	Exceeding speed limit within school safety zone ...	...
80(3)	Exceeding speed limit within construction work zone	...
84(3)	Failing to comply with a sign of school crossing patrol to stop	... 6

The Demerit Point System

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Relevant Section	Description of Offence	Demerit Point
84(3)	Failing to stop motor vehicle before reaching place where children are crossing ...	6
84(3)	Driver of motor vehicle putting vehicle in motion while signal to stop is still exhibited ...	6
85(5)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to yield the right of way when pedestrian in pedestrian crossing	
85(5)	Driver of motor vehicle passing vehicle stopped in pedestrian crossing ...	
85(5)	Driver of motor vehicle putting vehicle in motion while signal to stop is still exhibited ...	
86(5)	Driver of motor vehicle passing vehicle stopped at pedestrian crossing ...	2
	Failing to observe provisions concerning pedestrian crossing ...	4
93(5)	Driver of motor failing to give appropriate signal to indicate direction when turning ...	2
94	Driver of motor vehicle failing to obey commands of constable to stop or keep motor vehicle stationary ...	1
95(1)	Racing or trials of speed on a road ...	6

95(3)	Promoting or taking part in race or trial of speed between motor vehicles on road	...	...	14
126(4)	Holding or using electronic communication device while driving	...	...
126(4)	Use of electronic video device within driver's line of sight while driving	...	...
126(4)	Holding or operating a cellular or mobile telephone while acting in the capacity of driving instructing another person to drive	...	...	[ ]
128(1)	Driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle across a funeral procession	...	...	2
135(1)	Using, driving or permitting to be used or driving motor vehicle in a defective condition	...	...	2

FIFTH SCHEDULE

(Sections 16, 31,
107 and 109)*Offences in respect of which a fixed
penalty may be paid to a Collector of Taxes*

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle with no valid Certificate of Fitness ...	\$5,000.00
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without it being registered ...	\$10,000.00
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without it being licensed in the prescribed manner ...	\$10,000.00
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without evidence of insurance or failing to surrender evidence of insurance ...	\$15,000.00
14(5)	Driving motor vehicle—	
	(a) with licence decal obscured ...	\$5,000.00
	(b) with licence decal not affixed ...	\$5,000.00
	(c) licence plates obscured or not easily distinguished ...	\$5,000.00
	(d) licence plates not affixed as prescribed	\$5,000.00
14(7)	Driving motor vehicle contrary to terms of licence ...	\$15,000.00
21(4)	Driving motor vehicle without driver's licence or learner's permit in possession ...	\$2,000.00
28(2)	Failing to comply with the conditions of learner's licence ...	\$6,000.00

*Offences in respect of which a fixed
penalty may be paid to a Collector of Taxes*

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
28(2)	Failing to comply with the conditions of first year of driver's licence	\$6,000.00
35(2)	Failing to notify Authority of change of place of residence ...	\$2,000.00
54(2)	Failing to obey red light or stop sign	\$12,000.00
54(2)	Failing to comply with any other traffic sign	\$8,000.00
56(4)	Turning into or crossing major road so as to obstruct traffic ...	\$9,000.00
57(3)	Exceeding the speed limit by—	
	(a) 16 kmh to 32 kmh ...	\$6,000.00
	(b) 33 kmh to 49 kmh ...	\$10,000.00
	(c) 50 kmh or more ...	\$15,000.00
60(1)	Driving on to one road from another and causing traffic obstruction	\$10,000.00
60(4)	Driving motor vehicle in violation of the rules of the road by—	
	(a) failing to keep to the nearside of road when approaching or being overtaken ...	\$5,000.00
	(b) overtaking on the nearside of other traffic	\$5,000.00
	(c) failing to allow passage to other overtaking vehicles ...	\$10,000.00

*Offences in respect of which a fixed
penalty may be paid to a Collector of Taxes*

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
	(d) overtaking in a manner causing obstruction to oncoming traffic	... \$10,000.00
	(e) crossing or turning so as to obstruct traffic	... \$9,000.00
	(f) driving onto a road from another in a manner causing obstruction	... \$9,000.00
	(g) driving from onto a place not being a road in a manner causing obstruction to traffic	... \$9,000.00
	(h) travelling backwards further than necessary	\$9,000.00
	(i) failing to place motor vehicle when not in motion at the near side of roadway	... \$3,000.00
	(j) failing to place motor vehicle in position so as not to obstruct traffic	... \$3,000.00
	(k) person pouring petrol, driver leave vehicle unattended	... \$7,000.00
	(l) parking a vehicle in a zone designated for parking and failing to observe the rules pertaining to parking or failing to pay charge	... \$2,000.00

*Offences in respect of which a fixed
penalty may be paid to a Collector of Taxes*

<u>Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offence</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
	(m) person wilfully or unnecessarily preventing hindering or interrupting free passage of vehicular or pedestrian traffic	... \$13,000.00
	(n) placing on or abandon- ing object on road that may en- danger or cause damage to vehicular or pedestrian traffic	... \$13,000.00
	(o) using cell phone, while driving or while functioning as instructor	... \$13,000.00
62(1)	Careless driving — where no collision occurs	... \$11,000.00
62(1)	Careless driving — where collision occurs	... \$25,000.00
77(5)	Disobeying directions or signal of constable in execution of his duty	... \$5,000.00
77(2)	Driver of motor cycle not causing pillion rider to wear prescribed protective helmet	... \$5,000.00
78	Failing to observe silence zones	\$7,000.00
79	Failing to observe school safety zone	... \$10,000.00
79(5)	Exceeding speed limit within school safety zone	... \$10,000.00
80(3)	Exceeding speed limit within construction work zone	... \$10,000.00

*Offences in respect of which a fixed
penalty may be paid to a Collector of Taxes*

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
84(3)	Failing to comply with a sign of school crossing patrol to stop	\$5,000.00
85(5)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to yield the right of way when pedestrian in pedestrian crossing	\$7,000.00
85(5)	Driver of motor vehicle passing vehicle stopped in pedestrian crossing	\$10,000.00
85(5)	Driver of motor vehicle putting vehicle in motion while signal to stop is still exhibited ...	\$13,000.00
92(4)	Person pouring petrol into or on vehicle while engine running or naked lights is a light ...	\$10,000.00
89(3)	Person with intent to defraud, interfere with or operate parking meter	\$15,000.00
92(4)	Driver of motor vehicle leaves vehicle unattended without stopping the engine	\$4,000.00
92(4)	Failing to place motor vehicle when not in motion at the near side of roadway	\$7,000.00
92(4)	Failing to place motor vehicle in position so as not to obstruct traffic	\$7,000.00
93(5)	Failing to use appropriate hand signal	\$2,000.00
93(5)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to give appropriate signal to indicate direction when turning ...	\$7,000.00

*Offences in respect of which a fixed
penalty may be paid to a Collector of Taxes*

Section	Nature of Offence	Penalty
94	Driver of motor vehicle failing to obey commands of constable to stop or keep motor vehicle stationary	\$6,000.00
94	Failing to obey police signals	\$7,500.00
	Unnecessarily hinder, interrupt or otherwise obstruct the free and proper passage of vehicle or pedestrian	\$5,000.00
96(3)	Placing or abandoning object on road that may endanger or cause damage to vehicular or pedestrian traffic	\$5,000.00
107(2)	Refusing to weigh or test vehicle	\$50,000.00
109(1)	Driver causing vehicle to obstruct road or parked while being loaded or unloaded	\$7,000.00
126(4)	Use of electronic communication device while driving	\$10,000.00
126(4)	Use of electronic video device within driver's line of sight while driving	\$13,000.00
128(1)(d)	Using or driving or permitting to be used motor vehicle in a defective condition	\$15,000.00

Offences and Penalties

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>
<u>Section</u>	<u>Offence</u>
	SIXTH SCHEDULE
	<i>Offences and Penalties</i>
	Penalty (Maximum)
	(Sections 16, 31, 106, 107 and 127(2))

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>
<u>Section</u>	<u>Offence</u>
8(3)	Driving or using motor vehicle without valid certificate of fitness
	Penalty (Maximum)
	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without it being registered
	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment and the vehicle shall be liable
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without it being licensed in the prescribed manner
	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
8(3)	Driving motor vehicle without evidence of insurance or failing to surrender evidence of insurance
	\$45,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Column 1 Offence	Column 2 Penalty (Maximum)
14(5)	Driving motor vehicle— (a) with registration plates not affixed (b) with licence plate obscured or not easily distinguishable	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment \$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
14(5)	Driving motor vehicle— (a) without it being licensed (b) with licence disc or decal obscured (c) contrary to the terms of licence	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment \$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment \$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
21(3)	Driving motor vehicle without driver's licence, or learners permit in possession	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Column 1	Column 2
	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
21(3)	Driving motor vehicle without being the holder of a learner's permit, or driver's licence	\$40,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
21(4)	Employing or permitting a person to drive without appropriate licence	\$40,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
21(4)	Making a false statement or withholding material information for the purposes of obtaining a driver's licence or permit	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
22(4)	Making a false statement or withholding material information for the purposes of obtaining a driver's licence	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
25(2)	Failing to comply with conditions of learner's permit	\$15,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
28(2)	Failing to comply with conditions of driver's licence during first year	\$15,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
31(5)	Refusal to surrender licence when Authority declines to renew it	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Column 1	Column 2
	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
33(4)	Failure to submit licence for suspension upon notification by Authority	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
35	1. Failing to notify the Authority of change of residential address	\$2,000.00 and in default of payment to 10 days imprisonment
	2. Providing false information as to change in residential address	\$5,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
37(5)	A person who is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence—	
	(a) applies for or obtains a driver's licence while he is disqualified	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(b) drives a motor vehicle	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(c) drives a motor vehicle of a particular class or description for which he is disqualified	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
41(3)	Wilfully or negligently defacing or destroying any record or register kept by the Authority	\$100,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 months imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1	Column 2	
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
44(2)	Holder of document issued contrary to the Act refusing to surrender document to the Authority	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
45(2)	Holder of learner's permit or driver's licence allowing the permit or licence, as the case, may be to be used by another person	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
48(3)	Using or permitting the use of a vehicle in contravention of restriction or prohibition posted by the Authority	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
50(2)	Erecting or displaying advertising sign in contravention of the Act	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
54(2)	Damaging, altering or removing road sign	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
54(2)	Failing to obey traffic signs	\$5,500.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
54(2)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to obey—	\$24,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(a) red lights and stop signs;	

Offences and Penalties

Section	Column 1 Offence	Column 2 Penalty (Maximum)
	(b) other traffic signs	\$16,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprison- ment
54(3)	Turning into or crossing major road so as to obstruct traffic	\$18,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
56(2)	Damaging, altering or removing road sign	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
57(3)	Exceeding maximum speed limit—	
	(a) by 16 kmh to 32 kmh	\$15,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(b) by 33 kmh to 49 kmh	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(c) by 50 kmh or more	\$45,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
59(1)	Driving onto one road from another and causing obstruction	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1	Column 2	
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
59(2)	Giving directions to person to complete journey within specified time and knowing that it is not possible to complete journey within that specified time without infringing section 67	\$40,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
60(4)	Driving motor vehicle in violation of the rules of the road by—	
	(a) failing—	
	(i) to keep the nearside of road when meeting or being overtaken by the other traffic	\$14,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(ii) to keep the right or off-side of other traffic when overtaking	\$14,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(b) failing to allow passage to other overtaking vehicles	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(c) overtaking in a manner causing obstruction to oncoming traffic	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(d) crossing so as to obstruct traffic	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
	(e) driving on to one road from another and causing traffic obstruction	\$18,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(f) driving on to a road from a place not being a road causing obstruction to traffic	\$18,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(g) driving so as to overtake other traffic without the driver having a clear and unobstructed view of the road ahead	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(h) travelling backwards for further than necessary turning or other reasonable purpose	\$18,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(i) riding on outside of vehicle	\$15,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
61(3)	Dangerous driving	\$250,000.00 and disqualification for holding or obtaining a driver's licence and in default of payment to 12 months imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Column 1 Offence	Column 2 Penalty (Maximum)
61(7)	Aiding or abetting dangerous driving	\$100,000.00 and in default of payment to 12 months imprison- ment
64(1)	Causing death by reckless or dangerous driving	\$200,000.00 or imprisonment for five years and disqualification for holding or obtaining a driver's licence for 12 months from date of conviction
66(1)	(a) careless driving— where no collision occurs	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(b) careless driving— where collision occurs	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
67(3)	Failing to provide name and address or giving false information in case of offence of reckless, dangerous or careless driving	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
69	Driving or attempting to drive motor vehicle under the influence of drink or drug	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1		Column 2
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
Third Schedule		
Paragraph 1	Driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle while breath or breath alcohol level exceeds prescribed limit	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
Paragraph 2	Failing to provide specimen of breath — first conviction	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
Paragraph 2	Failing to provide specimen of breath — second conviction	\$100,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 months imprisonment
Paragraph 3	Failing to provide specimen of breath for breath analysis	\$70,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 months imprisonment
Paragraph 4	Wilfully do anything to alter the concentration of alcohol in his breath or blood	\$40,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
70(2)	Carrying more than one person in addition to the driver on a motor cycle	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
72(2)	Failure of owner of motor vehicle to provide information as to the identity of driver in respect contravention of the Act or regulations	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1	Column 2
Section	Penalty (Maximum)
73(3)	Failing to stop in the case of collision and give particulars of driver and owner of motor vehicle
73(3)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to report collision of vehicle
83(6)	Motor vehicle not fitted with muffler or unlawful use of siren
83(6)	Motor vehicle with no horn or other warning device attached
83(6)	Equipping motor vehicle with contrivance for releasing muffler from seat
83(6)	Permitting unreasonable amount of smoke to escape from motor vehicle
83(6)	Sounding horn so as to make unreasonable noise
74	Failing to equip motor vehicle with the required seat belt

Offences and Penalties

Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
75(4)	Driver or person who rides in motor vehicle failing to wear seat belts	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
75(4)	Driver not causing passenger to wear seat belt	\$15,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
76(2)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to cause child to wear or be conveyed in child restraint system	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
77(2)	Driver of motor cycle failing to wear prescribed protective helmet	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
77(2)	Driver of motor cycle not causing pillion rider to wear prescribed protective helmet	\$15,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
78(1)	Driver of motor vehicle sounding horn or warning device within silence zone during designated time	\$14,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
79	Driver of motor vehicle failing to comply with traffic signs in school safety zone	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
79(5)	Exceeding speed limit within school safety zone	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1		Column 2
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
80	Failure to observe posted signs in construction zone	\$15,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
80(3)	Exceeding speed limit within construction work zone	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
81(1)	Taking and driving away motor vehicle without consent of owner	\$100,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 months imprisonment
84(3)	Failing to stop motor vehicle before reaching place where children are crossing	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
84(3)	Driver of motor vehicle putting vehicle in motion while signal to stop is still exhibited	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
86(5)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to yield the right of way when pedestrian is in the pedestrian crossing	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
86(5)	Driver of motor vehicle passing vehicle stopped in pedestrian crossing	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
88(1)	Parking a vehicle in a zone designated for parking and failing to observe the rules pertaining to parking or failing to pay parking	\$5,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
	charge	
88(3)	Person with intent to defraud, interfere with or operate parking metre	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
91(2)	Riding outside of vehicle	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
92(4)	Driver of motor vehicle leaving vehicle unattended without stopping the engine	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
92(4)	Failing to place motor when not in motion at the near side of roadway	\$14,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
92(4)	Failing to place motor vehicle in position so as not to obstruct traffic	\$14,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
92(4)	Person pouring petrol, or other fuel in motor vehicle engine running or naked light is a light	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
93(5)	Driver of motor vehicle failing to give appropriate signal to indicate direction so when turning	\$5,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1		Column 2
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
94	Disobeying directions or signal of constable in execution of his duty	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
94	Failing to observe signal to stop motor vehicle and keep motor vehicle stationary	\$5,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
94	Driver of motor vehicle failing to obey commands of constable to stop or otherwise	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
95(1)	Promoting or taking part in race or trial of speed between motor vehicles on road	\$100,000.00 and disqualification for holding holding obtaining a driver's licence for twelve months or such longer period and in default of payment to 3 months imprisonment
95(1)	Driver taking part in trial of speed on a road	\$70,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
96(3)	Person wilfully or unnecessarily preventing hindering or interrupting free passage of vehicular or pedestrian traffic	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1		Column 2
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
96(3)	Placing on or abandoning object on road that may endanger or cause damage to vehicular or pedestrian traffic	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
100	Causing damage to road	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
101(3)	Person selling, displaying or offering the sale, or delivering any goods on any road	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
101(3)	Organizing any fare or taking part in any trading on road without written consent of the Road Authority	\$25,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
106(2)	Exceeding the maximum laden weight for vehicles by—	
	(a) 500 – 1,000kg	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(b) 1,001 – 5,000kg	\$375,000.00 and in default of payment to 12 months imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

	Column 1	Column 2
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
	(c) 5,001 – 10,000kg	\$1,000,000.00 and in default of payment to 12 months imprison- ment
	(d) 10,001 – 15,000kg	\$1,875,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 years imprisonment
	(e) 15,001 – 20,000kg	\$2,800,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 years imprisonment
	(f) 20,001kg and over	\$3,000,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 years imprisonment
	(g) 5,001 – 20,000 kg	\$3,000,000.00 and in default of payment to 3 years imprisonment
107(2)	Refusal of driver of vehicle to allow the vehicle to be weighed	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
107(2)	Refusing to test for weight transmitted to the road by any part of vehicle	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
108(3)	Owner or operator of vehicle failing to dispatch another vehicle for goods to be offloaded on from vehicle that is over weighted	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
109(1)	Driver causing vehicle to obstruct road or parked while being loaded or unloaded	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
109(9)	Removing or interfering with notice affixed to a vehicle which has been used or an offence referred to in section 109	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
125(3)	Person who obstructs or hinders any person carrying out inspections required by the minister	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
125(3)	Use of electronic communication or other devices while driving	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
126(2)	Use of video device within driver's line of sight while driving	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
127(1)	Offences relating to— (a) forging, altering, using or allowing to be used by any person any licence or licence plates;	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Column 1		Column 2
Section	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
	(b) giving or lending another person to use a licence, registration marks or plates;	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(c) climbing or swinging upon any motor vehicle without the permission of the owner	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(d) using or driving or permitting to be used motor vehicle in a defective condition	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(e) knowingly making false statement for the licensing or registration of motor vehicle	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(f) driving or attempting to drive across funeral procession	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(g) throws object at vehicle or places object in road to damage vehicle	\$50,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(h) using spotlight except when effecting repairs to motor vehicle	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment

Offences and Penalties

Section	Column 1	Column 2
	Offence	Penalty (Maximum)
	(i) owner neglecting to ascertain driver's name, address	\$20,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(j) owner refusing to give constable name, address, other information on driver	\$30,000.00 and in default of payment to 1 month imprisonment
	(k) holds on to moving vehicle being towed (or holding onto moving vehicle for purpose of being towed)	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
	(l) willfully obstructing a constable or authorized person from executing their duties	\$10,000.00 and in default of payment to 15 days imprisonment
128(3)	Offences for which no penalty provided in the Act	\$1,000,000.00 and in default of payment to 12 months imprisonment

MEMORANDUM OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Government has decided to repeal the existing Road Traffic Act and replace it with a new Act that is in keeping with international best practices for road safety adopted for local conditions. Since the Act was promulgated in 1938, there has been phenomenal development in the design of motor vehicles and roads, thus rendering various descriptions and requirement in the Act obsolete.

The Act is, therefore, being modernized and being brought up-to-date.

The Bill makes provision for *inter alia*—

- (a) the Island Traffic Authority to be the Licensing Authority;
- (b) the Island Traffic Authority to delegate its functions;
- (c) the broadening of the role of the Road Traffic Appeal Tribunal;
- (d) the re-classification of motor vehicle and other forms of vehicles;
- (e) new classes of driver's licence;
- (f) attaching conditions to the grant of driver's licences; and
- (g) transportation of dangerous and hazardous substances.

DR. OMAR DAVIES
Minister of Transport and Works.

A BILL

ENTITLED

AN ACT to repeal and replace the Road Traffic Act; to establish the Island Traffic Authority as the licensing authority for the regulation and control of traffic on roads; to create new categories of drivers' licences; and for connected matters.

As introduced by the Honourable Minister of Transport and Works.

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