

Model Road Safety Act

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Road Safety Act, 2020

An Act to provide for the safe, efficient and equitable use of roads.

Whereas it is desirable to make provision for the safe, efficient and equitable use of roads for the benefit of all road users and the people of Pakistan; to provide for the responsible use of roads; to improve and simplify procedures for registration of motor vehicles and licensing of drivers; to make equitable, safe and proper provision for post-crash response; and to provide for related matters;

It is hereby enacted as follows: —

Chapter 1

Preliminary

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Road Safety Act, 2020.
 - (2) **It extends to the whole of Pakistan**
 - (2) **It extends to the whole of the Province/Territory of (*name of Province/Territory*).**
 - (3) It shall come into force [*commencement*]
2. **Objectives.**—The objectives of this Act are:-
 - (a) to provide for safe, efficient and equitable road use;
 - (b) to harmonise law and administration relating to road use and road infrastructure, consistently with the constitutional allocation of functions;
 - (c) to achieve a whole of government approach to road safety by facilitating evidence-based action to reduce injury and deaths caused by road collisions;
 - (d) to improve and simplify procedures for the registration of motor vehicle and the licensing of drivers;
 - (e) to better regulate the commercial road transport industry, encouraging continuous self-improvement by owners, operators and drivers;
 - (f) to achieve reduction in death and serious injury caused by road traffic crashes;
 - (g) **to establish a national road safety lead agency to provide advice, co-ordination and leadership directed to the improvement of road safety in Pakistan;**
 - (h) **to ensure that the national road safety agency has adequate and secure funding to ensure effective planning and establishment of long-term strategies.**
3. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:-
 - (i) “accredited commercial goods vehicle” means a vehicle accredited under Chapter 5;

- (ii) “accredited commercial passenger vehicle” means a vehicle accredited as a commercial passenger vehicle under Chapter 5;
- (iii) “articulated bus” means a bus consisting of more than one rigid section in which passengers have access from one rigid section to another;
- (iv) “authorised officer” means an authorised officer appointed by an Authority for the purposes of this Act;
- (v) “Authority” means an Authority appointed under section 5;
- (vi) “bus” means a motor vehicle which (together with any trailer attached to it) seats more than 12 passengers (including the driver);
- (vii) “certificate of compliance” means a certificate prescribed by the Rules for the purposes of section 13(2);
- (viii) “certificate of vehicle fitness” means a certificate issued in accordance with the Rules for the purposes of section 53;
- (ix) “chalan” means an infringement notice;
- (x) “corresponding authority” has the meaning given to it in section 5;
- (xi) “corresponding law” has the meaning given to it in section 4;
- (xii) “demerit point register” means the demerit point register referred to section 76;
- (xiii) “driver licence” means a driver licence issued under this Act;
- (xiv) “Driver Licensing Authority” means the Driver Licensing Authority appointed under section 5;
- (xv) “hazardous materials” has the meaning set out in the Rules;
- (xvi) “heavy combination vehicle” means:
 - (a) a prime mover that is attached to a single semi-trailer that has a gross vehicle mass of more than 9 tonnes;
 - (b) a rigid motor vehicle to which is attached a trailer that has a gross vehicle mass of more than 9 tonnes;
- (xvii) “heavy rigid vehicle” means:
 - (a) a motor vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass of more than 8 tonnes and has 3 or more axles;
 - (b) a bus consisting of more than one rigid section;
- (xviii) “identification plate” means a prescribed plate affixed to a motor vehicle;
- (xix) “infringement notice” means an infringement notice referred to in the Rules;
- (xx) “jurisdiction” means the Federal Government, a Province Government or a Territory Government;
- (xxi) “law” includes an Act, Rule, Regulation or Order;
- (xxii) “learner driver” means the holder of a learner licence;
- (xxiii) “light rigid vehicle” means:
 - (a) a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle mass of more than 4.5 tonnes, but not more than 8 tonnes;
 - (b) a bus other than a bus consisting of more than one rigid section;

- (xxiv) “medium rigid vehicle” means a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle mass of more than 8 tonnes, with not more than 2 axles;
- (xxv) “motor car” means a motor vehicle with a mass not exceeding 3,500 kg, other than a motor cycle or a bus;
- (xxvi) “motor rickshaw” means a prescribed three-wheeled motorised vehicle;
- “national highway” means a national highway within the meaning of the National Highway Authority Act, 1991;
- “NHMP” means the National Highways and Motorway Police established by this Act;
- “NRSC” means the National Road Safety Council established by this Act;
- (xxvii) “Pakistan Road Code” means the Pakistan Road Code referred to in section 40 (however styled);
- (xxviii) “passenger transport permit” means a permit issued under section 51;
- (xxix) “penalty” means an infringement penalty specified in the Table of Penalties;
- (xxx) “PHECC” means the Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council established by section 99;
- (xxxi) “prescribed” means prescribed by Rules made under this Act;
- (xxxii) “prime mover” means a motor vehicle designed only to tow another vehicle by taking part of its weight;
- (xxxiii) “public road” means a road open to and used by members of the public, including:
- a. the carriageway;
 - b. the shoulders and verges of a carriageway;
 - c. footpaths open to the public (whether or not adjacent to a carriageway);
 - d. bus stands;
 - e. cycle paths open to the public;
 - f. car parks open to the public.
- (xxxiv) “Public Transport Authority” means the public transport authority appointed under section 5;
- (xxxv) “Registration Authority” means the registration authority appointed under section 5;
- (xxxvi) “rider,” in relation to a motor cycle, means the driver of the motor cycle;
- (xxxvii) “road” means a public road;
- (xxxviii) “Road Transport Industry Regulatory Authority” means the Road Transport Regulatory Authority appointed under section 5;
- (xxxix) “standards for registration” means the standards for vehicle registration prescribed by the Rules;
- (xl) “supervising driver” means a person who is seated in the passenger seat of a motor vehicle when it is being driven by a learner driver;
- (xli) “Table of Penalties” means the Table of Penalties in Schedule 2;
- (xlii) “trailer” means a vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a motor vehicle, but does not include a motor vehicle that is being towed;
- (xliii) “utility infrastructure” means a structure on, under or over a road which is constructed or maintained by the provider of gas, water, electricity, postal or telecommunication services, a public transport service provider or other prescribed entity;

- (xliv) “vehicle” means a conveyance that is designed to be propelled or drawn by any means, including a bicycle or other pedal-powered vehicle or trailer, but does not include a railway locomotive or carriage;
- (xlv) “vehicle defect notice” means a notice issued under section 65;
- (xlvi) “vehicle repair notice” means a notice issued under section 17.
- 4. Corresponding law.**—The Government shall publish in the Gazette a notice which specifies a law or laws of each Province or Territory which corresponds with this Act or part of this Act.
- 5. Authorities.**—(1) The Government shall, by notice published in the Gazette, appoint persons or bodies to be:
- (a) the Registration Authority for the purposes of Chapter 2;
 - (b) the Driver Licensing Authority for the purposes of Chapter 3;
 - (c) the Road Transport Industry Regulation Authority for the purposes of Chapter 6;
 - (d) the Road Authority for the purposes of Chapter 7;
 - (e) the Public Transport Authority for the purposes of Chapter 7.
- (2) The Government shall, by notice published in the Gazette, appoint persons or bodies to be the Registration Authority for the purposes of Chapter 2 in respect of vehicles owned or managed by the Defence Department.
- (3) The Road Authority for a national highway is the National Highway Authority in accordance with the National Highway Authority Act, 1991.
- 6. Corresponding Authorities.**—The Government shall publish in the Gazette a notice which specifies:-
- (a) the authority in each other jurisdiction which has functions under a corresponding law similar to those of the Registration Authority;
 - (b) the authority in each other jurisdiction which has functions under a corresponding law similar to the functions of the Driver Licensing Authority;
 - (c) the authority in each other jurisdiction which has functions under a corresponding law similar to those of the Road Transport Regulation Authority;
 - (d) specifies the authority in each other jurisdiction which has functions under a corresponding law similar to those of the Road Authority.
- 7. Additional powers, functions and responsibilities.**—An Authority under this Act has the additional powers, functions and responsibilities set out in Schedule 1 to this Act.

Chapter 2

Vehicles used on Roads

- 8. Offence to use unregistered vehicle on a public road.**—A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a road if:-
- (a) the motor vehicle is not registered, unless it is exempt from the requirement to be registered under this Act;

- (b) the motor vehicle is towing trailer which is required to be registered under this Act and is not registered.
- 9. Purposes of registration.**—The purposes of registration are:-
- (a) to ensure that the design, construction and equipment of vehicles and trailers which are used on public roads meet safety and environmental standards; and
 - (b) to enable the use of motor vehicles and trailers on public roads to be regulated for reasons of safety, protection of the environment and law enforcement; and
 - (c) to provide a method of establishing the identity of motor vehicles and trailers which are used on public roads.
- 10. Functions of the Registration Authority.**—(1) The functions of the Authority are:-
- (a) to administer the registration system;
 - (b) to maintain a register of motor vehicles and trailers in accordance with the Rules;
 - (c) to maintain a register of written-off vehicles in accordance with the Rules;
 - (d) to collect registration fees;
 - (e) to provide information about vehicles in accordance with this Act;
 - (f) to contribute to a whole of government approach to the reduction of injuries and death caused by road crashes;
 - (g) to liaise with other agencies, corresponding authorities and the NRSC in relation to vehicle registration;
 - (h) to liaise with other agencies and corresponding authorities with a view to improving the effectiveness of law enforcement by use of information held by the Authority.
- (2) In exercising its functions the Authority shall:-
- (a) endeavour to harmonise the administration of the registration system with the registration systems established under corresponding laws;
 - (b) consult with corresponding authorities with the objective of harmonising administration and integrating databases.
- 11. Registration Authority not to register vehicles based elsewhere.**—The Authority shall not register a vehicle unless it is satisfied that the vehicle's garage address is in [*name of Province or Territory*]~~[this section to be deleted from the Federal version]~~
- 12. Application for registration.**—(1) A person may apply to the Authority for the registration of a motor vehicle or a trailer which is required to be registered.
- (2) An applicant shall:-
- (a) pay the prescribed fee;
 - (b) provide the prescribed information, documents and certification;
 - (c) if required by the Authority or the Rules, produce the vehicle for inspection at a specified time and place;
 - (d) make the application in accordance with the Rules.

13. Vehicles which meet the standards for registration.—(1) A vehicle is eligible to be registered without conditions if it meets the standards for registration.

(2) The Authority may accept, as evidence that a vehicle meets the standards for registration, an identification plate or a certificate of compliance.

(3) This section is subject to section 16.

(4) A person shall not:-

- (a) affix an identification plate or a facsimile of an identification plate unless authorised to do so in accordance with the Rules;
- (b) produce to the Authority a document which purports to be a certificate of compliance unless authorised to do so in accordance with the Rules.

14. Conditions of registration.—(1) The Authority may register a motor vehicle or trailer which does not meet the standards for registration.

(2) The Authority may impose conditions on the registration of a motor vehicle or trailer under this section.

(3) A person shall not:-

- (a) drive a motor vehicle in breach of a condition of its registration, or that is towing a trailer in breach of a condition of its registration; or
- (b) being the registered owner of a motor vehicle or a trailer:-
 - (i) allow it to be driven or towed in breach of a condition of its registration by another person; or
 - (ii) employ another person to drive it or tow it in breach of a condition of its registration.

15. Vehicle register.—(1) The Authority shall maintain a vehicle register.

(2) Subject to the Rules, the Authority shall determine the form of the Register.

(3) If the Authority registers a vehicle it shall:-

- (a) record the vehicle in the Register;
- (b) assign a unique registration number to the vehicle;
- (c) record prescribed information about the vehicle.

(4) If the Authority records information about a finance agreement relating to a registered motor vehicle, that record does not constitute evidence of the ownership of the vehicle.

(5) The Authority may, in accordance with the Rules, make information from the Register available to the Police and other prescribed persons.

16. Refusal to register.—(1) The Authority may refuse to register a vehicle if:-

- (a) it is not satisfied that the vehicle meets the standards for registration;
- (b) it is not satisfied that the vehicle is covered by prescribed third party insurance;
- (c) the applicant has not complied with this Act or the Rules in relation to the application, or has failed to make a required payment;
- (d) the vehicle is not fitted with an identification plate;
- (e) the Authority reasonably believes that the vehicle or part of the vehicle is, or may be, stolen;

- (f) information given in in the application is false or misleading;
 - (g) there are unpaid fines arising out of the use of the vehicle in Pakistan;
 - (h) it appears that the vehicle, or part of the vehicle, has been illegally imported or manufactured.
- (2) If the Authority refuses to register a vehicle it shall provide to the applicant free of charge a statement of the reasons for refusal.

17. Vehicle inspection.—(1) The Authority may require the owner of a registered vehicle to submit the vehicle for inspection in accordance with the Rules.

- (2) The Authority, taking into consideration the report of a vehicle inspection, may issue to the vehicle owner a vehicle repair notice requiring specified repairs within a specified time.

18. Suspension or cancellation of registration.—(1) The Authority may suspend or cancel the registration of a vehicle if:-

- (a) third party insurance as required by this Act has not been paid;
 - (b) it appears to the Authority that the vehicle is in a dangerous condition;
 - (c) a vehicle inspection notice has been issued and the Authority has not been provided with an inspection certificate within the time specified in the notice’
 - (c) a repair notice has been issued in respect of the vehicle requiring repairs within a specified time and those repairs have not been carried out within that time;
 - (d) in the case of a commercial vehicle, it is not covered by a current certificate of vehicle fitness;
 - (e) information in a document provided in relation to the registration of the vehicle is false or misleading.
- (2) If the Authority suspends or cancels the registration of a a vehicle it shall provide to the registered owner free of charge a statement of the reasons for the suspension or cancellation.

19. Substantial changes to a vehicle.—(1) If a registered vehicle is altered so substantially that the particulars contained in the certificate of registration are no longer accurate, the owner shall, within 14 days, report the alteration to the Authority in accordance with the Rules.

20. Vehicles not fitted with seat belts.—(1) After the prescribed date it is an offence for a person to:-

- (a) manufacture or import a vehicle which does not have prescribed seatbelts fitted in all seating positions;
 - (b) sell for use on public roads a vehicle which does not have prescribed seatbelts fitted in all seating positions;
 - (c) remove a seatbelt from a registered motor vehicle unless for the purpose of immediately fitting a replacement seat belt.
- (2) In this section “prescribed date” means the earlier of:
- (a) the date fixed by the Government, by notice published in the *Official Gazette*, for the purposes of this section;
 - (b) 1 January 2022.

- 21. Written-off vehicles.**—(1) The purposes of this section are:-
- (a) to to curtail trade in stolen motor vehicles by preventing vehicle information about written-off vehicles, particularly vehicle identifiers, being used to register stolen motor vehicles;
 - (b) to facilitate inspections of written-off vehicles that have been repaired;
 - (c) to make information available to prospective purchasers about whether a motor vehicle has previously been written off.
- (2) A vehicle is written-off if a registered insurer has declined to authorise repairs to the vehicle on the basis that the cost of the repairs would be uneconomic.
- (3) The Authority may, in accordance with the Rules, record a vehicle as being:
- (a) a repairable write-off;
 - (b) an unrepairable write-off.
- (4) The Authority shall suspend the cancellation of a vehicle which is a repairable write-off until it is satisfied that the vehicle has been repaired to a sufficient standard.
- (5) The Authority shall cancel the registration of a vehicle which is an unrepairable write-off, and shall not re-register it.
- (6) Sub-section (5) does not apply if the Authority decides that a vehicle was recorded in error as an unrepairable write-off.

- 22. Rules about vehicle registration.**—(1) The Government may make Rules about vehicle registration.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Rules may be made for or with respect to:-
- (a) trailers which are required to be registered;
 - (b) vehicles which are exempt from:
 - (i) the requirement to be registered;
 - (ii) the requirement to have a certificate of fitness;
 - (c) the use of unregistered vehicles on public roads;
 - (d) standards for vehicle registration, including prescribing documents which the registration authority may accept as evidence that a vehicle meets the standards for registration;
 - (e) the fixing of identification plates;
 - (f) vehicle inspections, including:
 - (i) standards for technical inspections; and
 - (ii) audit of inspection facilities, including the qualifications of auditors;
 - (g) certificates of vehicle fitness;
 - (h) vehicle inspection notices, including the issuing and discharge of vehicle inspection notices;
 - (i) transfer of registration;
 - (j) written-off vehicles, including unrepairable write-offs;
 - (k) the recording of information on the registration database and the provision of that information to prescribed entities and conditions subject to which that information is made available);
 - (l) fees and charges, including the amount payable for:

- (i) the registration of a motor vehicle or trailer;
- (ii) the issue or replacement of registration plates;
- (iii) certificates or information from the vehicle register.

Chapter 3

Driver Licences

- 23. Purposes of driver licensing.**—The purposes of driver licensing are:-
- (a) to ensure that people who drive motor vehicles on roads are competent drivers;
 - (b) to ensure that drivers are aware of safe driving practices and road law;
 - (c) to ensure that people who are, or who become, unfit to drive are not permitted to drive on roads; and
 - (d) to enable the identification of drivers for the purposes of law enforcement and accident investigation.
- 24. Functions of the Driver Licensing Authority.**—(1) The functions of the Authority are:-
- (a) to administer the driver licensing system;
 - (b) to maintain a records of driver licences in accordance with the Rules;
 - (c) to keep records of driver demerit points;
 - (d) to cancel or suspend driver licences consistently with the demerit point system and in accordance with this Act and orders by Courts made in accordance with this Act;
 - (e) to collect driver licence fees;
 - (f) to provide information about holders of driver licences in accordance with this Act.
- (2) In exercising its functions the Authority shall:-
- (a) endeavour to harmonise the administration of the driver licence system with the driver license systems established under corresponding laws;
 - (b) consult with corresponding authorities with the objective of harmonising administration and integrating databases.
- 25. Scope of this Chapter.**—(1) This Chapter applies to the driving of motor vehicles (and trailers towed by motor vehicles) on roads.
- (2) The requirements of this Chapter are in addition to other requirements which apply to the use of vehicles, including:-
- (a) the requirements which apply under Chapter 5 in relation to the driving of commercial vehicles;
 - (b) requirements which apply to the operation of industrial machinery.
- 26. Offence to drive on a road without a valid driver licence.**—(1) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a public road:-
- (a) without being the holder of a valid driver licence which authorises the person to drive that motor vehicle; or

- (b) in breach of a condition of the driver licence which authorises the person to drive that motor vehicle.
- (2) A driver licence is valid if:
 - (a) it is a current driver licence issued to the person by the Authority;
 - (b) it is a current driver licence issued to the person by a corresponding authority; or
 - (c) it is a driver licence issued by another country which, in accordance with the Rules, authorises the person to drive a motor vehicle in **Pakistan** [*name of Province*].
- (3) A driver licence is not valid if:-
 - (a) it has expired;
 - (b) it has been cancelled in accordance with this Act;
 - (c) it has been suspended in accordance with this Act and the suspension period has not expired;
 - (d) it is a driver licence issued to the person by a corresponding authority and it is not valid in the jurisdiction of its issue.

27. Authority may issue driver licences.—(1) The Authority may, on application by a person, issue a driving licence to that person if he or she:-

- (a) has attained the minimum age required for a person to hold that category of driving licence;
 - (b) has passed the required tests and assessments;
 - (c) satisfies the prescribed pre-conditions for obtaining a licence of that category, including the submission of a log book recording the prescribed number of hours of supervised driving experience;
 - (d) has complied with the required procedures and requirements.
- (2) The Authority may renew a person’s driver licence (including a driver licence issued by a corresponding authority) in accordance with the Rules.
- (3) The Authority may, in accordance with the Rules, re-issue a driver licence to a person if:-
- (a) the person’s driver licence (including a driver licence issued by a corresponding authority) has expired; or
 - (b) the person’s driver licence (including a driver licence issued by a corresponding authority) was cancelled and any disqualification period has expired.

28. Categories of driver licence.—(1) For the purposes of this Chapter the Authority may issue driver licences as follows:-

- (a) motorcycle driver licence;
- (b) motor car driver licence;
- (c) heavy vehicle licences, as follows:
 - (i) light rigid vehicle driver licence;
 - (ii) medium rigid driver vehicle licence;
 - (iii) heavy rigid driver vehicle licence;
 - (iv) heavy combination vehicle driver licence;
 - (v) multi-combination vehicle driver licence.

- (2) The Authority may, in accordance with the Rules, issue a driver licence document which specifies licence types by use of codes or other description.
- (3) If the holder of a driver licence is granted an additional category of driver licence, the Authority may (instead of issuing an additional licence document) require the person to surrender the licence document to enable a replacement document to be issued showing the additional driver licence.

29. Vehicles which a licensed driver is authorised to drive.—(1) A motor cycle driver licence authorises the holder to drive a motor cycle or motor rickshaw.

- (2) A motor car driver licence authorises the holder to drive a motor car.
- (3) A light rigid vehicle driver licence authorises the holder to drive:
- (a) a motor car;
 - (b) a light rigid vehicle;
 - (c) a tractor;
- (4) A medium rigid vehicle driver licence authorises the holder to drive:
- (a) a motor car;
 - (b) a light rigid vehicle;
 - (c) a medium rigid vehicle;
 - (d) a tractor;
- (5) A heavy rigid vehicle driver licence authorises the holder to drive:
- (a) a motor car;
 - (b) a light rigid vehicle;
 - (c) a medium rigid vehicle;
 - (d) a heavy rigid vehicle.
 - (e) a tractor;
- (6) A heavy combination vehicle driver licence authorises the holder to drive:
- (a) a motor car;
 - (b) a light rigid vehicle;
 - (c) a medium rigid vehicle;
 - (d) a heavy rigid vehicle.
 - (e) a heavy combination vehicle;
 - (f) a tractor.
- (7) A multi combination vehicle driver licence authorises the holder to drive any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles other than a motor cycle.

30. Minimum age requirements.—The minimum age requirements for obtaining a driver licence are:-

- (a) for a motorcycle driver licence: 18 years;
- (b) for a motor car driver licence: 18 years;
- (c) for a light rigid vehicle driver licence: 21 years;
- (d) for a rigid vehicle, heavy combination vehicle or a multi-combination vehicle driver licence: 22 years.

- 31. Learner driver.**—(1) The Authority may, on application by a person, issue to that person a learner licence authorising the person to drive a specified category of vehicle if the applicant:-
- (a) has completed all the requirements of a learner licence application in person;
 - (b) has attained the minimum age required for a person to hold a driver licence for the category of motor vehicle;
 - (c) resides in [*name of Province or Territory*] [this paragraph to be deleted from the Federal Act];
 - (d) has passed the prescribed tests and assessments;
 - (e) has complied with the required procedures and has made the prescribed payments.
- (2) A person who holds a learner licence shall comply with the following conditions:-
- (a) the person shall not drive on a road a motor vehicle which is not of the category specified in the learner licence (unless the person holds a current driver licence for that vehicle);
 - (b) except in the case of a motor cycle learner licence, the person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a road unless a qualified supervising driver is seated in the passenger seat of the vehicle;
 - (c) when driving a motor vehicle on a road the vehicle shall display an “L” plate;
 - (d) any other condition specified in writing by the Authority.
- (3) In this section:-
- (a) “qualified supervising driver” means:-
 - (i) an accredited commercial driving instructor; or
 - (ii) a person who holds a valid driver licence which authorises the holder to drive a motor vehicle of the same category as the vehicle being driven and has held that licence for not less than two years.
- 32. Commercial driving instructors.**—(1) A person shall not accept payment (in money or in any other form) for supervising a learner driver unless the person is an accredited commercial driving instructor.
- (2) The Authority may, on application by a qualified person, issue a accreditation to the person as a commercial driving instructor if:-
- (a) the applicant has held a driver licence for that category of motor vehicle for not less than five years;
 - (b) the applicant has passed the required tests and assessments;
 - (c) the applicant has complied with the required procedures and has paid the required fees.
- (3) An accredited commercial driving instructor must comply with the prescribed requirements for continuing professional development.
- (4) Accreditation as a commercial driving instructor is in force for five years unless sooner cancelled, and may be renewed.
- (5) The Authority may cancel a person’s accreditation if:-
- (a) the person has failed to comply with the prescribed requirements for continuing professional development;
 - (b) the person has committed a prescribed offence.

- 33. Driving schools.**—(1) A person shall not conduct the business of a driving school unless the driving school is registered with the Authority.
- (2) If a person complies with the required procedures and pays the required fees the Authority shall register the driving school.
- (3) The Authority may cancel the registration of driving school if the driving school or manager:
- (a) in the course of its business has directed or allowed a person who is not an accredited commercial driving instructor to supervise driving by a learner driver; or
 - (b) has committed a relevant offence.
- (4) In this section:-
- (a) “manager” includes a director, chief executive officer or other person who exercises control;
 - (b) “relevant offence” means an offence under this Act or the Rules or other offence relating to the training of learner drivers.
- 34. Licence conditions.**—(1) The Authority may impose conditions on a learner licence or driver licence including conditions:-
- (a) requiring the use of corrective spectacles or contact lenses;
 - (b) imposing limitations as to the vehicle which the person may drive or conduct training in (as the case may be);
 - (c) which have been specified by a court order made under section 79;
 - (d) prescribed by the Rules.
- (2) The conditions may be specified by use of prescribed codes on the licence document.
- 35. Currency of licence.**—(1) Subject to the Rules, the Authority may determine the currency period of a driver licence which it issues or renews.
- (2) The Authority may decide to issue or renew a driver licence for a reduced period in the case of a person who is over the age of 60 years.
- 36. Suspension or cancellation on medical grounds.**—(1) The Authority may, by written notice to a person who holds a driver licence, require that person to undergo a medical test.
- (2) If the Authority, taking into consideration a medical report, considers that a person who holds a driver licence is unfit to drive a motor vehicle of the relevant category:
- (a) impose conditions on the driver licence;
 - (b) after considering the possibility of imposing condition, cancel the driver licence .
- 37. Suspension or cancellation on other grounds.**—The Authority shall suspend or cancel a person’s driver licence as follows:
- (a) if a court convicts a person for a mandatory cancellation offence – the Authority shall cancel any driver licence held by the person;
 - (b) if a court makes an order under section 79 suspending a person’s driver licence – the Authority shall suspend any driver licence held by the person in accordance with the court order, whether or not the court has specified the category of licence;
 - (c) if a person has accumulated sufficient demerit points to incur mandatory licence suspension in accordance with section 77 – the Authority shall suspend the person’s driver licence for the relevant period in accordance with that section.

- 38. Rules.**—(1) The Government may make Rules about driver licences.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Rules may be made for or with respect to:-
- (a) information to be made available to licence applicants;
 - (b) the number of hours of supervised driving experience required for learner drivers, the keeping of learner driver log books and offences relating to log books;
 - (c) the procedure for applying for a driver licence;
 - (d) assessment or testing of applicants for learner licences or driver licences;
 - (e) driver licence documents, including the use of codes to indicate licence categories and licence conditions;
 - (f) fees payable for the issue or renewal of a driver licence;
 - (g) persons who hold driver licences issued in another country, including the duration of the authority to drive, conditions as to the category of vehicle which may be driven, other conditions and fees which are payable;
 - (h) access to by other persons to data kept by the Authority.

Chapter 4

Road Use

- 39. No fault accident compensation insurance.**—If a motor vehicle is used on a public road without there being in force a prescribed policy of insurance the following persons are guilty of an offence:-
- (a) the owner of the vehicle;
 - (b) the driver of the vehicle.
- 40. Pakistan Road Code.**—(1) The Driver Licensing Authority shall endeavour to reach agreement with corresponding authorities about requirements which apply to road users including:-
- (a) the obligations of drivers;
 - (b) the obligations of persons in vehicles on roads (drivers and passengers);
 - (c) the obligations of pedestrians and other road users.
- (2) Without limiting the meaning of sub-section (1)(a), the issues referred to in that provision include the speed and movement of vehicles and the manner of driving of vehicles.
- (3) If the Authority reaches agreement with one or more corresponding authorities under subsection (1), the agreed requirements may be styled the Pakistan Road Code (*[name of Province]*) or, if national agreement is reached, the Pakistan Road Code.
- 41. Persons travelling in or on a vehicle.**— (1) A passenger in a motor vehicle on a road shall wear a seatbelt that is properly adjusted and fastened.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply:
- (a) before the prescribed date – if the passenger is under the age of four years;
 - (b) on or after the prescribed date – if the passenger is under the age of four years and is wearing an appropriate restraint that is properly adjusted and fitted;
 - (c) if the person is exempted by the Rules.

- (3) Sub-section (1) applies in relation to a motor vehicle which is moving or is stationary but not parked.
- (4) On or after the prescribed date, a person shall not travel on a road in or on a part of a motor vehicle that is designed primarily for the carriage of goods unless:
- (a) the part is enclosed; and
 - (b) he or she occupies a seating position that is suitable for the size and weight of the person.
- (5) The driver of a motor vehicle is guilty of an offence if a passenger in the motor vehicle fails to comply with sub-section (1) or (4).
- (6) This section does not apply to a person who is:
- (a) in or on a police, military or emergency vehicle;
 - (b) on a motor cycle;
 - (c) engaged in delivery or collection of goods or collection of waste or garbage and the vehicle is travelling at not more than 25 kilometres per hour;
 - (d) in or on a motor rickshaw travelling on a road in a urban area at a speed not exceeding 45 kilometres per hour.

42. Persons on motor cycles.—(1) The rider of a motor cycle on a road is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) he or she is not wearing a prescribed motor cycle helmet that is securely fitted and fastened on the rider's head; or
 - (b) a passenger on the motor cycle is not wearing a prescribed motor cycle helmet that is securely fitted and fastened on the passenger's head.
- (2) A passenger on a motor cycle on a road is guilty of an offence if he or she is not wearing a prescribed motor cycle helmet that is securely fitted and fastened on the person's head.
- (3) The rider of a motor cycle on a road shall not ride:
- (a) on or after the prescribed date, with more passengers than the motor cycle is designed to carry;
 - (b) on or after the prescribed date, with a passenger under the age of five years.
- (4) This section applies in relation to a motor cycle which is moving or is stationary but not parked.

43. Weight and dimension limits.—(1) The Rules may establish weight and dimension limits for vehicles on roads.

- (2) Limits established under this section may be set by reference to one or more of:-
- (a) road classification;
 - (b) road design;
 - (c) type of vehicle;
 - (d) vehicle mass;
 - (e) the load on the axle, axle group or tyres of a vehicle;
 - (f) axle spacing.
- (3) The limits may apply to:-
- (a) the weight of a vehicle, either as loaded or without a load;
 - (b) the weight on components of a vehicle.

- (4) The Government shall publish notice in the Gazette of limits referred to in subsection (2).
- (5) The Government may establish limits for specific roads or parts of roads, including bridges, whether of a permanent or temporary nature.
- (6) Permanent limits which are set in accordance with subsection (5) shall be notified in the Gazette and by signage on the road.
- (7) Temporary limits which are set in accordance with subsection (5) shall be notified by road signs.

44. Overweight and over dimension vehicles.—(1) A person may apply to the Road Authority for a permit allowing a vehicle to be used on a road with a load which exceeds the applicable limits on vehicle weight or dimensions.

- (2) The application must be made in accordance with the Rules.
- (3) The Road Authority may issue a permit if it is satisfied that the proposed vehicle use will not cause damage to the road.
- (4) A permit may be issued subject to conditions, including conditions:-
 - (a) specifying the route to be used;
 - (b) specifying requirements in relation to the vehicle and the loading of a vehicle;
 - (c) specifying dates and times when the load may be carried;
 - (d) requiring the person to make payment to the Authority, taking into account any need to monitor and supervise the transportation of the load;
 - (e) requiring the payment of a bond, to be refunded if the transportation occurs in accordance with the permit and does not cause damage to the road.

45. Carriage of hazardous materials.—If a vehicle is transporting hazardous materials, driver and operator of the vehicle shall ensure that the prescribed requirements relating to the carriage of hazardous materials are complied with.

46. Emergency assistance.—(1) A person who is at the scene of a road crash emergency shall provide reasonable emergency assistance to any person who is exposed to or has suffered grave physical harm.

- (2) A person who, without compensation or the expectation of compensation, provides emergency assistance at the scene of a road crash emergency or during transit to a place where professional medical care can be provided is not liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by that person in providing that assistance, unless the person acts in a reckless manner.
- (3) In this section “emergency assistance” includes providing emergency care, advice or assistance and attempting to obtain aid from law enforcement or medical personnel.

47. Rules.—(1) The Government may make rules about the use of roads.

- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Rules may be made for or with respect to:-
 - (a) compulsory no-fault accident compensation insurance required by this Act (whether by specification of insurance type or cover or by reference to specific insurance policies);
 - (b) exemptions from the requirement to wear a seat belt in the following cases:
 - (i) on or before 1 January 2026, the person is seated in a rear seat of the motor vehicle;
 - (ii) the person carries a medical certificate certifying that the person has a medical condition which requires that the person not be restrained by a seat belt;

- (c) the use of child restraint devices in motor vehicles;
- (d) creating exemptions for the purposes of section 41, including an exemption, for a period specified in the Rules, in respect of a child under the age of three year who is held by an adult and is travelling in the rear seat of a vehicle which has a rear seat or is travelling in a vehicle which does not have a rear seat;
- (e) prescribing motor cycle helmets which may be worn, including identifying marks on motor cycle helmets;
- (f) the carriage of hazardous materials, including signage and procedures to be followed;
- (g) permits for the use of overweight and over dimension vehicles;
- (h) empowering the Road Authority to prohibit or restrict the use of roads (roads within an area, specified roads, parts of roads or roads on a route) for the conveyance of goods, or specified types of goods, or for passage by vehicles of a specified size, weight or description, generally or at specified times;
- (i) the conduct of persons who use public roads, including any matter referred to in section 40, and related offences;
- (j) requiring compliance with the Pakistan Road Code;
- (k) fees.

Chapter 5

Commercial Road Transport

- 48. Safety objectives and responsibilities.**— (1) The objectives of this Chapter are:-
- (a) to promote the safe operation of road transport services;
 - (b) to ensure that safety risks in road transport services are identified and managed;
 - (c) provide for the continuous improvement of road transport services;
 - (d) improve public confidence in the safety of road transport services;
 - (e) to develop a safety culture among persons who participate in the provision of road transport services.
- (2) The responsibilities and accountabilities set out in this Chapter are based on the principle that the safe operation of road transport services is the shared responsibility of:-
- (a) the operator;
 - (b) persons responsible for the construction, alteration and maintenance of road transport vehicles;
 - (c) vehicle drivers;
 - (d) persons responsible for designing and establishing road infrastructure;
 - (e) users of transport services, including consignors and consignees of goods and passengers on passenger transport vehicles.
- 49. Functions of Road Transport Industry Regulatory Authority.**—The functions of the Authority are:-
- (a) to take action to ensure that commercial transport services are provided efficiently, effectively and safely;

- (b) to administer the accreditation of commercial transport vehicles, commercial transport operators and commercial transport drivers with the objective of continuous improvement.

50. Accreditation of service providers.—(1) A person shall not operate a commercial transport service for the carriage of goods unless:

- (a) the person is an accredited commercial goods transport operator;
 - (b) the vehicle is an accredited commercial goods transport vehicle.
- (2) A person shall not operate a commercial transport service for the carriage of passengers unless:
- (a) the person is an accredited commercial passenger transport operator;
 - (b) the vehicle is an accredited commercial passenger transport vehicle.

51. Provision of passenger transport services.—(1) A person shall not operate a passenger transport service on a road unless:-

- (a) in accordance with a passenger transport permit issued by the Public Transport Authority; or
 - (b) the service is of a type, in a location or on a route exempted by the Rules from the application of this section.
- (2) A passenger transport service permit shall authorise one or more of the following:-
- (a) the provision of taxi services in a specified area;
 - (b) the provision of pre-booked passenger transport services in a specified area;
 - (c) the provision of passenger transport services to employees of the operator;
 - (d) the provision of route services.
- (3) A passenger transport service permit shall be subject to any conditions specified in the permit, including:
- (a) a condition that in case of injury to or death of a passenger arising out of the use of the service, the permit holder shall pay, as compensation to the passenger or legal representative of the passenger, the prescribed amount of compensation;
 - (b) conditions limiting the vehicle type, the area, the route or the hours of operation;
 - (b) any other conditions which the Public Transport Authority considers to be necessary for the safe, comfortable, inclusive and efficient transport of passengers.
- (4) Conditions of a passenger service permit may be specified by use of prescribed codes.

52. Accredited drivers.—(1) A person shall not drive a commercial passenger vehicle unless the person is an accredited commercial passenger service driver.

- (2) A person shall not drive a commercial goods vehicle unless the person is an accredited commercial goods service driver.
- (3) The Rules may specify exemptions from the application of this section.
- (4) A qualified person may apply to the Authority for accreditation as a commercial driver.
- (5) A person is a qualified for the purposes of sub-section (3) if the person:-
- (a) has attained the age of 20 years;
 - (b) has held a driver licence for not less than two years;

- (c) has passed any required tests, complied with any required procedures and paid any required fees.
 - (6) The requirements of this section are additional to the requirements of Chapter 3.
- 53. Safety inspections of commercial vehicles.**—(1) It is a condition of the accreditation of a commercial transport vehicle that there is a current certificate of vehicle fitness in respect of the vehicle.
- (2) A certificate of vehicle fitness in respect of a commercial transport vehicle is current for one year from the date of its issue.
 - (3) The driver of a commercial transport vehicle shall ensure that the current certificate of vehicle fitness is kept in the vehicle.
- 54. Rules.**—(1) The Government may make rules about the road transport industry.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Rules may be made for or with respect to:-
 - (a) industry accreditation and driver accreditation, including:
 - (i) the requirements and procedures for becoming accredited;
 - (ii) the obligations of accredited operators and drivers;
 - (b) the suspension and cancellation of driver accreditation and industry accreditation;
 - (c) route services, including:
 - (i) procedures for applying for a route services permit;
 - (ii) requirements which apply to drivers and operators of route services.
 - (d) compensation payable in respect of passengers injured or killed while using public transport;
 - (e) implementing international conventions to which Pakistan is a party relating to international transport by road;
 - (f) fees and charges relating to accreditation of operators, drivers and vehicles and the granting and renewal of public transport permits;
 - (g) rights of review of a decision to impose conditions on an accreditation or to suspend or cancel an accreditation.

Chapter 6

Road infrastructure

- 55. Functions of the Road Authority.**—(1) The functions of the Road Authority are:-
- (a) to make, maintain and improve roads and road infrastructure;
 - (b) to make roads available for use by members of the public, taking into consideration the need for road safety;
 - (c) to keep roads clear of obstructions and encroachments.
- (2) In performing its functions the Authority shall take into consideration the need to administer the road system as a component of the national road network.

56. Powers and functions of road authority.—(1) The Authority has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions under this Act.

(2) This section is not limited by the conferring of specific powers on a road authority by or under this Act or any other Act.

57. Enforcement powers.—(1) The Authority may appoint authorised officers for the purposes of this Act.

(2) A member of the police force may:

- (a) exercise the powers of an authorised officer under this Act;
- (b) take action as appears appropriate to support an authorised officer, including responding to a request by an authorised officer for support.

58. Erection of traffic control signs and devices.—(1) Except as provided in this Act or the Rules, a person shall not erect a traffic control sign, an offence detection device or a traffic control device on a road.

(2) The following persons are authorised to erect a traffic control sign, an offence detection device or a traffic control device on a road:-

- (a) the Authority;
- (b) a person who is authorised to do so by the Rules.

59. Parking restrictions.—(1) The Authority may, in accordance with the Rules, regulate or prohibit the parking of vehicles on roads.

(2) The Authority may enter an agreement with a person for the management of the parking of vehicles.

(3) An agreement under sub-section (2) may include provision for payment to the person of amounts which vary according to the amount of fines or fees collected.

60. Removal of obstructions and encroachments.—(1) It is the duty of the Authority to keep roads clear of obstructions.

(2) The Authority may request assistance of the police in removing road obstructions and encroachments.

61. Unlawful structures.—(1) The Authority may determine a building line for a road or a section of a road (whether on one or both sides of the road).

(2) A person shall not, without the written consent of the Authority, erect a structure or make an excavation between a building line and the road except:

- (a) with the written consent of the Authority;
- (b) in accordance with a Code of Practice;
- (c) where it is required for security reasons.

62. Rules.—The Government may make Rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter, including Rules in relation to:-

- (a) opening and closing of roads, diversion and temporary closure of roads;
- (b) controls over parking of vehicles on roads, including penalties, fees, collection of fees, enforcement procedures, removal of unlawfully parked vehicles, and the liability of persons who are the registered owners of unlawfully parked vehicles;

- (c) Codes of Practice for the conduct of works on roads, including offences relating to Codes of Practice, fees, compliance and inspection of works.

Chapter 7

Offences and enforcement

- 63. General obligations of a driver.**—The driver of a motor vehicle on a road shall:-
- (a) carry his or her driver licence;
 - (b) stop the motor vehicle, produce for inspection his or her driver licence and state his or her name and address if requested or signalled to do so by a police officer;
 - (c) obey any lawful direction given to him or her by a police officer or authorised officer.
- 64. Vehicle inspection.**—(1) An authorised officer or a police officer may at any reasonable time conduct an inspection of a motor vehicle or trailer which is being used on a road if the authorised officer or police officer believes on reasonable grounds that it does not comply with this Act.
- (2) An authorised officer or a police officer may direct the driver of a vehicle:-
- (a) to move the vehicle to a place specified by the police officer;
 - (b) to co-operate in the inspection or weighing of the vehicle;
 - (c) park the vehicle and not move it until sufficient load is removed from it that it does not exceed the applicable weight limit for a road.
- (3) The driver of a motor vehicle shall comply with a direction under subsection (2).
- 65. Vehicle defect notice.**—(1) An authorised officer or a police officer may issue a vehicle defect notice if it appears to the officer that a vehicle which is being used on a road does not comply with this Act.
- (2) If an authorised officer or a police officer issues a vehicle defect notice, the officer shall:-
- (a) if the vehicle driver is present – give a copy of the notice to that person;
 - (b) affix a prescribed notice to the vehicle in the prescribed manner;
 - (c) notify the Registration Authority.
- (3) It is an offence to drive a vehicle in respect of which there is a current vehicle defect notice.
- (4) A vehicle defect notice may be discharged or amended in accordance with the Rules.
- 66. Dangerous driving.**— (1) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.
- (2) In addition to any other penalty, a person who commits an offence against this section is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [xx].
- 67. Careless driving.**—(1) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a public road carelessly.
- (2) This section does not apply in relation to the driving of:
- (a) a wheel chair (whether or not motorised);
 - (b) a vehicle prescribed for the purposes of this section.

68. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.—(1) It is an offence to drive a motor vehicle on a road:-

- (a) while under the influence of alcohol to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the vehicle;
 - (b) while the prescribed concentration of alcohol or more or than that concentration is present in his or her blood or breath;
 - (c) while impaired by a drug;
 - (d) while the prescribed concentration of drugs or more than that concentration is present in his or her blood or oral fluid.
- (2) A person who refuses to undergo a test for alcohol or drugs when required under this Act to do so is guilty of an offence.
- (3) If a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) is being driven by a learner driver, this section applies to both the supervising driver and the learner driver as if each of them was the driver of the motor vehicle.
- (4) In addition to any other penalty, a person who commits an offence against this section is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [xx].

69. Driving while disqualified.—(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he or she drives a motor vehicle on a public road:-

- (a) while disqualified from obtaining a driver licence.
 - (b) during the period when the person's driver licence is suspended.
- (2) In addition to any other penalty, a person who commits an offence against this section is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [xx].

70. Offences relating to driver licences.— A person is guilty of an offence if he or she:-

- (a) applies for a driver licence or learner licence in a name other than his or her own name;
- (b) impersonates another person in relation to a driver licence or learner licence application, test or assessment;
- (c) acts as an agent for another person in relation to a driver licence or learner licence application;
- (d) authorises another person to act as an agent or to impersonate him or her in relation to a driver licence or learner licence application, test or assessment;
- (e) being a learner driver, drives a motor vehicle which does not have an "L" plate displayed as required by the Rules;
- (f) not being a learner driver, drives a motor vehicle which displays an "L" plate.

71. Offences relating to vehicle registration.—(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he or she:-

- (a) sells, or advertises for sale for use on a public road, an unregistered motor vehicle;
- (b) sells, or advertises for sale for use on a public road, a trailer which is required to be registered for use on a public road if the trailer is not registered;
- (c) buys or sells a registered motor vehicle or trailer and does not, in accordance with the Rules, comply with the applicable prescribed requirements for transfer of a registered vehicle.

- 72. Encouragement to engage in unsafe behaviour.**—(1) A person shall not in a public broadcast, newspaper or magazine depict the following behaviour on, or apparently on, a public road:-
- (a) failure by the driver of a motorcycle or a passenger on a motorcycle to wear a prescribed helmet;
 - (b) failure by the driver of or a passenger in a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) to wear a seat belt;
 - (c) the driving of a motor vehicle in excess of applicable speed limits, or at an unsafe speed.
- (2) In this section “public broadcast” includes:
- (a) television transmission;
 - (b) radio transmission;
 - (c) internet broadcast which is available to internet users generally or to users of a website which members of the public are able to access.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution under this section if:
- (a) the depiction was in the course of a news item;
 - (b) the event depicted is an actual event in which the illegal behaviour occurred; or
 - (b) it is explained to persons who view the depiction that the behaviour is illegal.

73. Obstruction of an investigation.— A person shall not obstruct an Authorised Officer or a police officer who is conducting an investigation under this Act.

74. Powers of the Police.— (1) The Police Force [name] has power to undertake actions necessary or appropriate to perform its functions.

- (2) The [police force] has the powers, duties and functions set out in Schedule 2.
- (3) Police officers [of the police force] have the powers, duties and functions set out in Schedule 2.

75. Penalties for offences.—(1) The penalties for offences against this Act and Rules made under this Act are set out in the Table of Penalties in Schedule 2.

- (2) In the Table of Penalties, in an item relating to an offence:
- (a) the amount set out in Column 3 is the maximum penalty which may be imposed for a first offence;
 - (b) the amount (if any) set out in Column 4 is the infringement penalty for that offence;
 - (c) the number of points (if any) set out in Column 5 is the number of demerit points to be recorded for the offence.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, demerit points are incurred by a driver on the date of the offence, whether or not a chalan is paid, unless:-
- (a) a chalan is not issued for the offence;
 - (b) the relevant chalan is withdrawn without payment;
 - (c) a court determines that the person is not guilty of the alleged offence.
- (4) The Government shall, by notification published in the Official Gazette, not later than 1 March in each calendar year, specify a variation figure, expressed as a percentage increase or decrease.
- (5) On publication of a notification under sub-section (4) each amount set out in columns 3 and 4 of the Table of Penalties is substituted by a new amount according to the formula:

$$EA \times V = NA$$

Where:

EA is the existing amount (as previously varied under this section);

V is the variation figure (expressed as a percentage increase or decrease);

NA is the new amount.

- (6) The Government, after consulting with NRSC, may add, amend or vary entries in the Table of Penalties.
- (7) In exercising its power under sub-section (6), the Government shall:
 - (a) consult with the NRSC;
 - (b) consider the relative seriousness of offences affected by the variation using an evidence-based approach.
- (8) The NRSC shall ensure that the penalties set out in the Table of Penalties are available for public inspection on its internet website.

76. Demerit points register.—(1) The Driver Licence Authority shall keep a demerit points register and record in it:-

- (a) the prescribed information about demerit points incurred due to an offence committed in [*this jurisdiction*] by the holder of a driver licence issued by the Authority;
 - (b) other prescribed information;
 - (c) any additional information which the Authority considers to be appropriate.
- (2) The Authority:-
- (a) shall determine the form of the register, which may be electronic or as data included in the driver licence database;
 - (b) shall consult with corresponding authorities as to the form of the register and the information to be recorded in it.
- (3) The Authority may, in accordance with the Rules:
- (a) share data in the Demerit Points Register with corresponding authorities;
 - (b) record in the Demerit Points Register data which has been obtained from the police, other government agencies or corresponding authorities;
 - (c) make data from the Demerit Points Register available to the police and other government agencies.
- (4) The Authority shall, in accordance with the Rules:-
- (a) issue a warning notice to a person against whom the prescribed number of demerit points has been incurred in the prescribed period;
 - (b) issue a suspension notice to a person if the person's driver licence is to be suspended in accordance with section 77.

77. Driver licence suspension – demerit points.— (1) The driver licence of a person who accrues the prescribed number of demerit points during the prescribed period is suspended for the prescribed period.

- (2) The period of suspension of a driver licence under this section commences on the day specified in the suspension notice.
- (3) During the period of suspension the person:-
 - (a) is disqualified from driving a motor vehicle on a public road;

- (b) is disqualified from obtaining a driver licence driving.

78. Mandatory cancellation order.—(1) A court which convicts or finds a person guilty of any of the following offences shall order the cancellation of any driver licence held by that person:

- (a) the offence of dangerous driving under section 65;
- (b) an offence under section 68;
- (c) the offence of refusing to undergo a test for alcohol or drugs under section 68 (3).

(2) A court which makes an order under this section shall specify in the order the period during which the persons is disqualified from obtaining motor vehicle driving licence, being a period not less than:

- (a) for the offence of dangerous driving – one year;
- (b) for an offence under section 68 – the prescribed period.

(3) If a court finds a person guilty of an offence specified in sub-section (1) but fails to make an order as required by this section, the person is disqualified from obtaining a motor vehicle driving licence for the period specified in sub-section (2).

79. Court order – driving offence.— (1) A Court which finds person guilty of an offence involving the driving of a vehicle may, in addition to any other penalty:

- (a) suspend the person’s driver licence for a period specified by the Court;
- (b) impose conditions on the person’s driver licence.

(2) During the period of suspension the person:-

- (a) is disqualified from driving a motor vehicle on a public road;
- (b) is disqualified from obtaining a driver licence driving.

(3) The Court shall notify the Driver Licence Authority of an order made under this section.

80. Commercial driving offences.—(1) For the purposes of this section, the following are commercial driving offences:-

- (a) driving a commercial vehicle which exceeds applicable weight or dimension limits;
- (b) driving a commercial vehicle in which is not loaded correctly;
- (c) a driver fatigue offence.

(2) If a commercial driving offence is committed the following persons are guilty of an offence in addition to the driver of the vehicle:

- (a) the consignor of the goods which are on the vehicle;
- (b) the vehicle operator;
- (c) the driver of the vehicle.

(3) A person is not guilty of an offence against this section if the person is the consignor of goods by mail or by means of a parcel service.

81. Compensation for death, injury and property damage.— (1) If a person suffers death, injury or property damage as a result of the use of a vehicle on a public road, compensation is payable as set out in this section.

(2) The compensation shall be paid by:-

- (a) the insurer under the third party insurance contract applying the vehicle;

- (b) if there is no applicable insurance contract — the owner of the vehicle.
- (3) The amount of the payment is the greater of:-
 - (a) the amount payable under the terms of the contract; and
 - (b) the amount prescribed for the purposes of this section.
- (4) A person to whom compensation is payable under this section is not debarred from receiving additional compensation as provided for in another contract or law.
- (5) A contract for carriage of a passenger in a commercial passenger vehicle is void and of no effect to the extent that it purports to limit the compensation payable under this section.

82. Rules.—The Government may make Rules for the carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter, including:-

- (a) the procedure for the enforcement of prescribed offences, including the issuing of chalan, and the payment and recovery of infringement penalties;
- (b) recovery procedures in cases where an amount payable under this Chapter is not paid;
- (c) procedures relating to vehicle defect notices and the discharge of vehicle defect notices;
- (d) the disbursement of the proceeds of fines to one or more of:
 - (i) training and education relating to road safety and the enforcement of road laws;
 - (ii) acquisition of equipment relevant to road safety;
 - (iii) incentive payments to police and other law enforcement personnel;
 - (iii) reward to police for their service;
 - (iv) contribution to the National Road Safety Committee;
 - (v) the Treasury.

Chapter 8A

National Road Safety Council

- 83. Establishment of the NRSC.**—(1) The National Road Safety Council is hereby established.
- (2) The NRSC is the lead agency for the achievement of national road safety objectives.
 - (3) The NRSC shall be supported by the National Road Safety Secretariat.
- 84. Objectives and functions of the NRSC.**—(1) The objectives of the NRSC are:
- (a) to reduce deaths, injury and damage caused by road collisions;
 - (b) to establish and develop government road safety policies and strategies;
 - (c) to provide support for persons affected by road collisions.
- (2) The functions of the NRSC are:
- (a) to set the national road safety vision and strategy and provide advice on road safety policy and strategy to Ministers, Parliament and Cabinet;
 - (b) to fix national road safety targets to be achieved over a well-defined time period;
 - (c) identify and secure required sustainable government funding and resources;

- (d) to collect, analyse and disseminate data relevant to road safety;
- (e) to co-ordinate the road safety actions of Federal and Provincial Government departments agencies so that they complement and advance national road safety policies and strategies;
- (f) to monitor road safety performance and the performance of agencies;
- (g) to develop guidelines, policies, procedures, technical manuals and engineering instructions including:-
 - (i) road safety audit guidelines;
 - (ii) schemes for the segregation of vehicle types and classes of road users;
- (h) to advocate for improvements to road safety laws, and to co-ordinate development of national road safety laws relating to:
 - (i) standards for road safety, road infrastructure and traffic control;
 - (ii) standards for vehicle manufacture and importation, including related safety equipment;
 - (iii) facilitation of safe and sustainable travel on the road network;
 - (iv) safety of vulnerable road users;
 - (v) penalties for offences, including making recommendations to Government in relation to the Table of Penalties;
 - (vi) methods of data collection, analysis, and exchange of information among enforcement, health and road agencies engage in road safety;
- (i) to support and advise governments and agencies urban bodies on matters relating to road safety and traffic management and to establish provincial lead agencies;
- (j) to monitor the implementation of national standards for emergency medical response services attending traffic related injuries;
- (k) to establish strong vertical government networks to facilitate inter-governmental technical co-operation and strategic coordination of interventions and data and information exchange, development and implementation of joint projects;
- (l) to facilitate exchange of expertise and best practice in safe road design and operation, safe speeds, safe vehicles, safe road users and post-crash care;
- (m) to promote road safety within the community and to political decision-makers;
- (n) to implement road safety awareness programs;
- (o) to provide support for road trauma care programs and activities;
- (p) to conduct, commission and support studies, projects and research on issues relating to road safety;
- (q) to conduct campaigns targeting key road user groups, so that the NRSC acts as lead agency in managing national road safety communications;
- (r) to consult and collaborate with industry, non-government organizations, research institutes, academia, and relevant interest groups;
- (s) other prescribed functions consistent with the objectives of this Act.

85. Accountability of the NRSC.— (1) The NRSC shall:-

- (a) report to the Minister on the performance of its functions;
- (b) produce an annual report on its performance during the year.

- (2) The Minister shall submit the annual report to Parliament.
- (3) The NRSC shall maintain an internet website and ensure that:-
 - (a) its annual reports are available for download from the website;
 - (b) prescribed data is available on the website.
- 86. Membership.**—(1) The Chair of the Council shall be the Minister of Communications.
 - (2) The Council shall include members from Provinces appointed in accordance with the Rules.
 - (3) Subject to this section, the membership of the Council shall be as prescribed.
 - (4) The NRSC shall meet at least monthly.
 - (5) The quorum and meeting procedure of the Council shall be as prescribed.
- 87. Committees.**—The Council may establish:-
 - (a) technical working groups;
 - (b) such other working groups or committees as it considers appropriate.
- 88. The Secretariat.**—(1) The membership of the Secretariat shall be as prescribed.
 - (2) The Secretariat shall be a wing of the Ministry of Communications.
 - (3) The Council shall appoint an Executive Director of the Secretariat.
 - (4) The Executive Director shall:
 - (a) establish a management structure;
 - (b) engage staff of the Secretariat;
 - (c) report to the Council.
- 89. National Road Safety Database.**—(1) The Secretariat shall establish and maintain a data base of road crashes and of fatalities and injuries caused by road use, with accountability to the NRSC for the performance of this function.
 - (2) The data base shall include the prescribed information.
 - (3) The NRSC shall ensure that information in the data base and analysis of that data is:
 - (a) available to members of the public;
 - (b) included in the annual report of NRSC.
- 90. National Road Safety Fund.**—(1) There shall be established a fund to be known as the National Road Safety Fund.
 - (2) The Fund shall vest in the NRSC and shall be administered by it.
 - (3) Into the Fund shall be paid:-
 - (a) such funds as the Federal, Province and Territory Governments may from time to time allocate to it;
 - (b) money borrowed or otherwise raised by the NRSC for the purpose of performing its functions;
 - (c) donations from national or international agencies or groups;
 - (d) fees or charges levied by NRSC;

- (e) all other money which may become payable to, or vested in, NRSC in respect of the performance of its functions or the exercise of its powers.
- (4) From the fund shall be paid expenditure lawfully incurred by NRSC in the performance of its functions or the carrying out of its powers, including remuneration, repayment of loans (including interest) and funding provided to Governments for implementation of road safety programs.
- 91. Provision of data.**—(1) An agency shall provide to the NRSC:
- (a) data requested by NRSC;
 - (b) any other data which the agency considers to be relevant to the achievement of road safety objectives.
- (2) In this section, “agency” means a Ministry, Department, agency or other body of the Federal Government or a Provincial, Territory or local government.
- 92. Power to make rules.**—(1) The Government may make Rules about the NRSC.
- (2) Without limiting sub- section (1), the Rules may make provision for or with respect to:-
- (a) the financial management of NRSC including investment, accounts, budgeting and audits;
 - (b) the membership and meeting procedures of the Executive Committee of the NRSC and the Secretariat;
 - (c) administration of the NRSC and the Secretariat;
 - (d) the establishment and functioning of technical and other working groups;
 - (e) data to be included in the data base;
 - (f) the collection of data;
 - (g) reporting by the NRSC, including information to be included in its Annual Report and information to be available on the NRSC website.

Chapter 8 B

National Highway and Motorway Police

- 93. National Highway and Motorway Police.**— The National Highway and Motorway Police established under the National Highways Safety Ordinance, 2000 continues in existence as though it was established under this Act.
- 94. Functions of the NHMP.**—The functions of the NHMP are:
- (a) to regulate and control traffic on national highways;
 - (b) to maintain law and order on national highways and take cognizance of offences committed thereon;
 - (c) to liaise with the road authority in relation to any obstructions on national highways;
 - (d) to keep order on national highways and prevent contravention of this Act, a Rule made under this Act or any other law;
 - (e) to determine and regulate the category and type of traffic permitted on national highways at particular times, taking into consideration road conditions, weather and other considerations;

- (f) to render all possible assistance to users of national highways;
- (g) to undertake initial investigation of offences committed on national highways and then transfer the cases to the concerned police station for investigation, and to restrict or stop investigation by local police and direct the local police to transfer the case back to NHMP;
- (h) in co-ordination with the National Road Safety Council, to plan, budget and manage publicity, information and education campaigns for the purpose of maintaining good order and safety on national highways;
- (i) to keep a look-out for suspicious persons or suspicious activity on national highways;
- (j) to take into possession any abandoned property and attend to its lawful disposal;
- (k) to develop and maintain a transport research cell and laboratory;
- (l) to provide advice to the National Highway Authority in relation to the planning, construction, development and maintenance of national highways;
- (m) to appoint motor vehicle examiners to check the roadworthiness of transport vehicles;
- (n) if appointed as driver licensing under this Act, to act as a driver licensing authority and to promote the objectives of this Act in relation to drivers and the driving of vehicles;
- (o) to perform such other functions as the Government may require.

95. Powers of the NHMP and its officers.— (1) The NHMP has power to undertake actions necessary or appropriate to perform its functions.

- (2) The NHMP has the powers, duties and functions set out in Schedule 2.
- (3) Police officers of the NHMP have the powers, duties and functions set out in Schedule 2.

96. Superintendence and administration of NHMP. — (1) The Government shall appoint an Inspector General of Police to be head of the NHMP.

- (2) All officers of the police and civil armed forces are empowered and required to assist the NHMP in the carrying out of its functions under this Act.

97. Rules for proper administration of NHMP.—The Inspector General of Police may make Rules for the proper administration of the NHMP, including:-

- (a) for the efficient and effective discharge of duties by NHMP;
- (b) discipline, apparel, recruitment, induction, promotion, transfer and appointment;
- (c) engagement of experts and contracts with agencies;
- (d) procedures for investigation of offences and the regulation of traffic;
- (e) the manner in which rewards may be given to members of NHMP for rendering commendable services;
- (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

Chapter 9

Post-Crash Response

- 98. Objectives of this Chapter.**—(1) The objectives of this Chapter are to:
- (a) avoid preventable death and disability resulting from road crashes;
 - (b) limit the severity and suffering caused by a road traffic injury, including both physical injury and mental health issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other disabling conditions;
 - (c) ensure optimal functioning of crash survivors and their re-integration with the local community.
- 99. Establishment of the Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council.**—(1) The Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council is hereby established.
- (2) The PHECC is the lead agency for ensuring that the care of persons injured in road crashes is rapid and of the highest possible standard.
 - (3) The PHECC shall be supported by the PHECC Secretariat.
- 100. Objectives and functions of the PHECC.**—(1) The objectives of the PHECC are to:-
- (a) maintain and improve the quality of care provided by first responders;
 - (b) ensure that all ambulance services meet or exceed specified minimum standards.
- (2) The functions of the PHECC are to:-
- (a) establish, implement, monitor and develop medical service standards applying to emergency responders;
 - (b) conduct examinations relating to pre-hospital care;
 - (c) administer the accreditation of ambulances and drivers of ambulances and health care workers who are first responders;
 - (d) prepare and publish clinical practice guidelines.
- 101. Accountability of the PHECC.**—(1) The PHECC shall:
- (a) report to the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Health on the performance of its functions;
 - (b) produce an annual report of its performance during the year.
- (2) The Minister for Communications shall submit the annual report to Parliament.
 - (3) The PHECC shall maintain an internet website and ensure that its annual report is available for download from the website.
- 102. Provision of data.**—The PHECC shall provide to the NRSC data and other information relating to post-crash response, as requested by the NRSC.
- 103. Rules.**—(1) The Government may make Rules about the PHECC.
- (2) Without limiting sub-section (1), the Rules may make provision for or with respect to:-
 - (a) the financial management of PHECC including investment, accounts, budgeting and audits;
 - (b) the membership of the PHECC;

- (c) administration of the PHECC and the PHECC Secretariat;
- (d) funding of, and expenditure by, the PHECC and the PHECC Secretariat.

Chapter 10

Miscellaneous

104. Protection from liability.— No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or purported to be done under this Act or Rules made under this Act.

105. Exercise of powers.—(1) Powers conferred by this Act can be exercised from time to time.

(2) The power to appoint includes the power to revoke or vary an appointment.

106. Table of Penalties.—(1) The Government, by Order published in the Gazette, may insert, amend or delete an item in the Table of Penalties.

(2) The Table of Penalties may include penalties for offences under the Rules, including Rules which come into operation at a date after the making or amendment of the Table of Penalties.

(20) Despite sub-section (1), a person does not incur a penalty in relation to an offence under a provision which is not in operation at the relevant date.

(2) A reference in the Table of Penalties:-

- (a) to a provision which has been amended is to be read as a reference to the provision as amended;
- (b) a provision which has been repealed and replaced by a similar provision is to be read as a reference to the similar provision.

107. Rules.—(1) Rules made under this Act may incorporate technical standards, guidelines or other material in a document made by a specified person or body, whether as at a specified date or as in force from time to time.

(2) Rules made, or purporting to be made, under this Act before the day on which this Act comes into operation are effective as from the day on which this Act comes into operation.

(3) The Rules may make provision for the enforcement of this Act and the Rules, including:

- (a) specifying offences for which the owner of a vehicle is guilty of an offence which has been committed by a person driving the vehicle;
- (b) evidentiary provisions, including evidence of ownership of a vehicle;
- (c) specifying a procedure for identification of the person who was driving the vehicle at the time of an alleged offence, including penalties for false statements;
- (d) the use of infringement notices.

(4) The rules may authorise an Authority to determine forms to be used for the purposes of the Act and the Rules.

(5) If the rules authorise an Authority to determine a form to be used:

- (a) the Authority shall ensure that copies of the form are available for collection, free of charge, from offices of the Authority;

- (b) the Authority shall ensure that the form is available for download, free of charge, from the Authority's website.

108. Repeals—(1) An Act or Ordinance specified in Schedule 3 is repealed.

109. Transitional Provisions.—(1) In this section:

- (a) “repealed law” means an Act, Ordinance or provision of an Act or Ordinance repealed by this Act;
 - (b) “commencement day” means the day on which this Act comes into operation.
- (2) The repeal of a repealed law does not affect the validity of anything done prior to its repeal.
 - (3) Anything of a continuing nature done under a repealed law which could be done under this Act may be continued as if done under this Act.
 - (4) A licence for a public service vehicle issued before the commencement day shall be deemed to be an accreditation of that vehicle for the remaining term of that licence;
 - (5) A person who holds a delivery van licence, a light transport vehicle licence or a heavy transport licence on the commencement day shall be deemed to be an accredited commercial driver for a period of one year after the commencement day.
 - (6) The police force established under section 90 of the National Highways Safety Ordinance, 2000 is to be taken for all purposes to be the same entity as the NHMP, and anything done by that police force is to be taken to have been done by the NHMP.
 - (7) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 Chapter VIII of that Act continues in force as though it were Rules made under this Act, and may be amended or revoked accordingly.

Schedule 1:

Additional powers, duties and functions of an Authority

1. **Delegation**—An Authority may delegate any power, duty or function to a person engaged or employed by the Authority, other than this power of delegation.
2. **Power to perform functions under this Act.**—(1) An Authority has power to:-
 - (a) establish procedures in relation to the performance of its functions;
 - (b) enter into contracts, employ staff, engage contractors, sue and be sued and exercise the powers of a legal person;
 - (c) generally, take actions as it considers appropriate for the carrying out of its functions.
3. **Access to information**—(1) An Authority shall endeavour to make information about its procedures, including required documents, available to the public, including by providing information and document downloads on its internet site.
 - (2) An Authority shall provide to the NRSC, as requested by the NRSC:
 - (a) information, data or records in relation to the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers;
 - (b) other information, data or records held by the Authority or reasonably accessible by it, relevant to road safety, road crashes and injuries and deaths resulting from road crashes.
4. **Verification of information.**— An Authority may require an insurer or other person to provide it with information to verify an application which has been made to it.
5. **Authorised officers.**—(1) An Authority may appoint authorised officers for the purposes of investigating compliance with this Act and enforcing its requirements.
 - (2) An authorised officer has power to enter onto premises and as necessary make enquiries, inspect and take away documents or other material found on the premises, in relation to compliance with this Act or a possible offence against this Act.
 - (3) An authorised officer shall carry identification when performing functions under this Act and shall produce it on request.
6. **Data sharing.**—(1) An Authority may provide information to an Authority constituted under a corresponding Act for the following purposes:
 - (a) the collection and analysis of data relevant to road safety;
 - (b) enforcement of this Act or a corresponding Act.
7. **Annual report**—(1) An Authority submit to the Government not later than 1 March in each year a report of its activities under this Act during the previous calendar year.
 - (2) The report shall set out:-
 - (a) an analysis of the performance of the Authority with reference to its functions and objectives and the objectives of this Act;
 - (b) a year-on-year analysis of progress towards achievement of road safety objectives in the [*Province/Territory*]

Schedule 2:

Powers, duties and functions of the police force and police officers

Police force

In addition to powers, duties and functions set out in the Act, the **Inspector General of the NHMP [head of Province police force]** has the following powers, duties and functions for the purposes of this Act:-

1. To exercise the powers of a legal entity, including the power to enter into contracts, to sue and be sued and to employ persons and engage contractors;
2. The powers of a Station House Officer under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) and the Police Act, 1861 (Act V of 1861);
3. To delegate any power, duty or function to a police officer, other than this power of delegation.

Police officers

In addition to powers, duties and functions of a police officer conferred by other provisions of this Act, a police officer has the following powers, duties and functions for the purposes of this Act:-

1. Power to restrict the use of vehicles (specific vehicles, vehicles of a type or all vehicles) at a place, or area or on a road or part of a road, by placing of suitable signs if, in the officer's opinion, it is desirable to do so:-
 - (a) in the interests of public safety or convenience;
 - (b) due to the nature of the place, area, road or structure associated with a road (including culvert, embankment or bridge).
2. Power to remove vehicles or other objects which, in the officer's opinion, may obstruct the use of the road or cause danger to road users;
3. For the purposes of investigating possible offences against the Act or enforcing the Act, power to:
 - (a) (if in uniform) direct the driver of a vehicle on a road to stop the vehicle and keep the vehicle stationary until permitted to leave;
 - (b) give directions to the driver of a vehicle in accordance with section 64 of the Act;
 - (c) issue vehicle defect notices in accordance with section 65 of the Act;
 - (d) require a person whom the officer reasonably believes is the driver of a vehicle or has been the driver of a vehicle within the past two hours to undergo a test for alcohol or drugs;
 - (e) require the driver of a vehicle to state his or her name and address, provide identification, provide for inspection his or her driver licence, or provide documents relating to the vehicle which are required under this Act;
 - (f) require a person to provide to the officer information in the person's possession or which the person can ascertain by the exercise of due diligence;
 - (g) enter a vehicle which in the opinion of the officer, has been involved in a road crash and inspect it;

- (h) enter into premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting a vehicle which, in the opinion of the officer, has been involved in a road crash;
 - (i) remove for examination a vehicle which, in the opinion of the officer, has been involved in a road crash and take it to a place for examination;
 - (j) seize documents relating to a vehicle if:-
 - (i) they are relevant to a possible serious violation of this Act;
 - (ii) it appears that they may be forged; or
 - (iii) their seizure is authorised by a Court or under the written orders of an officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police.
- 4.** Arrest, without warrant, a person who in the opinion of the officer, is committing or has committed any of the following offences:-
- (a) driving while disqualified;
 - (b) fleeing the scene of an accident involving a vehicle driven by the person;
 - (c) wilful disobedience or obstruction of lawful directions;
 - (d) driving a commercial goods vehicle or commercial passenger vehicle without required accreditation, permit or insurance;
 - (e) taking part in an unauthorised race or trial of speed;
 - (f) being the driver a commercial goods vehicle or commercial passenger vehicle, overtaking dangerously or where overtaking is prohibited;
 - (g) driving at a speed 30% or more in excess of the applicable speed limit;
 - (h) failing to stop when directed by a police officer in uniform;
 - (i) driving dangerously or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- 5.** Following the taking of action taken under this Act:-
- (a) arrange for the temporary disposal or safe custody of a vehicle or its load;
 - (b) arrange for the transportation of passengers to their destination.
- 6.** Detain a vehicle and take action for its temporary safe custody if it appears that it:-
- (a) has been driven on a road without being registered;
 - (b) its ownership has been transferred without the procedures required under this Act or a corresponding Act having been followed;
 - (c) it is not insured as required by this Act;
 - (d) it is emitting substances or making noise in breach of applicable laws.

Schedule 3:

Penalties

Table of Penalties

Column 1 Provision	Column 2 Short description of offence	Column 3 Maximum penalty	Column 4 Infringement penalty	Column 5 Demerit points
	Be the owner or driver of an uninsured motor vehicle driven on a road	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
	Be the owner or driver of a unregistered vehicle which is driven on a road (unless exempted)	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
[Rules]	Make a false entry in a learner driver log book	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
26	Drive without a licence or in breach of a licence condition	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
32	Act as a commercial driving instructor without a commercial driving instructor licence	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
33	Conduct an unregistered driving school	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
32	Conduct a registered driving school in breach of a condition of registration	[amount]	[amount]	[amount]
41(1)	Fail to wear properly adjusted and fastened seatbelt	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
41(3)	Travel in part of motor vehicle designed for carriage of goods, not being in a suitable seating position	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
41(4)	Drive a motor vehicle when passengers not in compliance	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
42(1)(a)	Rider a motor cycle not wearing securely fitted and fastened prescribed helmet	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
42(1)(b)	Ride a motor cycle with a passenger who is not wearing a securely fitted and fastened prescribed helmet	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
42(3)	Ride a motor cycle with more passengers than the motor cycle is designed to carry	[amount]	[amount]	[number]

45	Operator of a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, not complying with prescribed requirements	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
45	Drive a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, not complying with prescribed requirements	[amount – less than for operator]	[amount – less than for operator]	[amount]
47	Offence relating to conduct of persons who use public roads	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
46	Fail to render emergency assistance	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
[Rules]	Fail to remain at the scene of a road collision	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
50(1)(a)	Operate a commercial transport service for the carriage of goods without being accredited	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
50(1)(b)	Operate a commercial transport service for the carriage of goods with a vehicle that is not accredited	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
50(2)(a)	Operate a commercial transport service for the carriage of passengers without being accredited	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
50(2)(b)	Operate a commercial transport service for the carriage of passengers with a vehicle that is not accredited	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
51	Operate a route service other than in accordance with a route service permit	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
69	Drive while disqualified	[amount]	[amount]	[amount]
57	Erect a traffic control sign or traffic control device on a road	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
63	Fail to comply with general obligations of a driver	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
64(3)	Fail to comply with a direction	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
65(3)	Drive a vehicle in respect of which there is a current vehicle defect notice	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
69(1)(a)	Apply for a licence in another person’s name or as an agent	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
69(1)(c)	Learner driver failing to display an “L” plate	[amount]	[amount]	[number]

71	Offence relating to vehicle registration	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
72	Encouragement to engage in unsafe activity	[amount]	[amount]	Nil
80	Commercial driving offence	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
RS (R) Rules	Drive a motor vehicle in excess of the applicable speed limit (exceeding the limit by not more than 30 kph)	[amount]	[amount]	[number]
RS (R) Rules	Drive a motor vehicle in excess of the applicable speed limit (exceeding the limit by 30 kph or more)	[amount]	[amount]	[number]

Schedule 4

Repeals

Insurance of Vehicles Against Third Party Risks Act, 1938

Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

West Pakistan Requisitioning of Motor Vehicles (Temporary Powers) Ordinance 1970

West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965

National Highway Safety Ordinance, 2000