

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette

No. 6748

Regulasiekoerant

Vol. 417

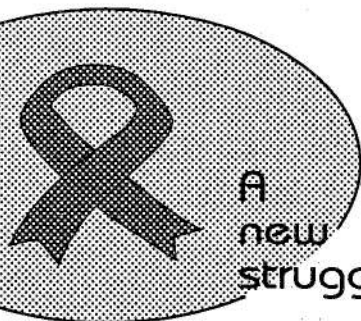
PRETORIA, 17 MARCH
MAART 2000

No. 20963

Part 1 • Deel 1

We all have the power to prevent AIDS

AIDS
affects
us all



A
new
struggle

Prevention is the cure

**AIDS
HELPLINE**

0800 012 322

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER**

No. R. 225

17 March 2000

NATIONAL ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1996 (ACT No. 93 OF 1996)

NATIONAL ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, 2000

The Minister of Transport has, under section 75 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE*Arrangement of regulations*

*Regulation
No.*

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CHAPTER I DEFINITIONS

Definitions

1. In these regulations, an expression that has been defined in the Act has that meaning and, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“acceptable identification” means—

- (a) a temporary identity certificate, an identity document or identity card issued in terms of the Identification Act, 1997 (Act No. 68 of 1997);
- (b) in the case of a person not permanently resident in the Republic, an identity document issued by a foreign country or a traffic register number certificate issued in terms of regulation 335;
- (c) in the case of—
 - (i) a company, a certificate of incorporation or name change issued in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973); or
 - (ii) a close corporation, a founding statement or a certificate of name change issued in terms of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984);
- (d) in the case of—
 - (i) a person carrying on a business which, for the purposes of this definition, includes farming activities; or
 - (ii) a body of persons not referred to in paragraph (c), a traffic register number certificate issued in terms of regulation 335;
- (e) a driving licence card issued in terms of regulation 108; or
- (f) except for the purposes of regulations 103 to 112, a certified copy of the applicable certificate or document referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e);

“adaptor dolly” means a semi-trailer with one or more axles, designed or adapted—

- (a) to be attached between a truck-tractor and semi-trailer; and
- (b) not to carry any load other than that imposed by a semi-trailer;

“air suspension” in relation to an axle unit of a motor vehicle means a method of providing an upward force on an axle in an axle unit which transmits a downward force to the remaining axle or axles in the axle unit, by pneumatic means;

“appropriate registering authority” means—

- (a) subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), in relation to any matter referred to in these regulations—
 - (i) in relation to a person, the registering authority in whose area of jurisdiction such person permanently resides;
 - (ii) in relation to a person carrying on a business, which for the purposes of these regulations includes farming activities, the registering authority in whose area of jurisdiction such business is situated: Provided that every branch of such business shall be deemed to be a separate business;
 - (iii) in relation to a body of persons which has a fixed address, the registering authority in whose area of jurisdiction such address is: Provided that every branch of such body shall be deemed to be a separate body of persons; or
 - (iv) in relation to a body of persons which does not have a fixed address, the registering authority in whose area of jurisdiction the proxy or representative of such body permanently resides: Provided that every branch of such body shall be deemed to be a separate body of persons;
- (b) in relation to the registration of a motor vehicle—
 - (i) subject to the provisions of items (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), the appropriate registering authority of the title holder, and in the case of an application for a registration certificate as contemplated in regulation 16, the appropriate registering authority of the title holder or owner, whatever the case may be;

- (ii) if the manufacturer or importer of such motor vehicle has been appointed as an agent of a registering authority, such manufacturer or importer, until a registration certificate has been issued in respect of such motor vehicle;
 - (iii) of which the title holder is a department of State which has been appointed as a registering authority, such department of State;
 - (iv) of which the title holder is a foreign government, diplomat representing a foreign country, international or intergovernmental organization or any person or class of persons determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Foreign Affairs; or
 - (v) of which the title holder does not permanently reside in the Republic, the appropriate registering authority of the owner;
- (c) in relation to the licensing of a motor vehicle—
- (i) subject to the provisions of items (ii) and (iii), the appropriate registering authority of the owner;
 - (ii) of which the owner is a department of State which has been appointed as a registering authority, such department of State; or
 - (iii) of which the owner is a foreign government, diplomat representing a foreign country, international or intergovernmental organization or any person or class of persons as determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Foreign Affairs;
- (d) in relation to any other matter and in any circumstances not provided for in the foregoing, the registering authority nominated by the MEC concerned;

"approval mark" means—

- (a) the approval mark of the Economic Commission for Europe denoted by the mark 'E';
- (b) the approval mark of the European Economic Committee denoted by the mark 'e'; or
- (c) any other approval mark referred to in a specification, code of practice or any directive having standardization as its aim, and issued by a national institution or organization outside the Republic for a purpose similar to that for which a certification mark has been established;

"approved" means approved by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette*;

"axle" in relation to a vehicle, means a device or set of devices, whether continuous across the width of the vehicle or not, about which the wheels of the vehicle rotate and which is so placed that, when the vehicle is travelling straight ahead, the vertical centre-lines of such wheels would be in one vertical plane at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of such vehicle;

"axle-massload" the sum of the wheel massload of all wheels on an axle;

"axle unit", in relation to a vehicle, means—

- (a) a set of two or more parallel axles of such vehicle which are so interconnected as to form a unit; or
- (b) for the purpose of the definition of "wheelbase" and Parts III and IV of Chapter VI, in the case of a trailer, two or more axles, whether interconnected or not, where the distance between adjacent axles is less than one comma two metres;

"body of persons", in relation to the title holder or owner of a motor vehicle means, a body of persons whether a body corporate or not, and includes—

- (a) two or more persons who are joint title holders or owners of such motor vehicle, excluding joint title holders or owners who are husband and wife married in community of property; and
- (b) a department of State;

"bus-train" means a bus which—

- (a) consists of two sections connected to form a unit;
- (b) can swivel in a horizontal plane at the connection between such sections;
- (c) is designed or adapted solely or principally for the conveyance of the driver and at least 100 other persons; and
- (d) has a continuous passageway over the length thereof;

"centre-line of an axle unit" (or any like expression), means a line midway between the centre-lines of the extreme axles of an axle unit;

"certification mark" means a certification mark as defined in section 1 of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act No. 29 of 1993);

"certification of roadworthiness" means certification of roadworthiness issued in terms of regulation 141(2);

"converter dolly" means a trailer which has one or more axles and, when used in combination with a semi-trailer, converts the semi-trailer into a trailer;

"convoy of motor vehicles" means six or more motor vehicles which are operated in a group on a public road;

"daytime running lamp" means a lamp facing forward which is used to make the vehicle more easily visible in the period between sunrise and sunset;

"direction indicator" means a device fitted to a motor vehicle for the purpose of enabling the driver of such motor vehicle to intimate his or her intention to change the direction of travel of such motor vehicle to the right or to the left;

"driving licence card" means a driving licence card issued in terms of regulation 108(3);

"emergency brake" means a brake, other than a service brake, which can stop a vehicle;

"front end", in relation to—

- (a) a vehicle, other than a semi-trailer, means that part of the vehicle which projects furthest forward; or
- (b) a semi-trailer, means a line running parallel with the centre-line of the king-pin and connecting the sides of the semi-trailer at the widest and furthest point in front of the king-pin;

"front overhang", in relation to a vehicle means that portion of the vehicle, excluding any drawbar or coupling, which projects in front of the centre-line of the front axle or the foremost axle of the front axle unit or, if such vehicle has only one axle, which projects in front of the centre-line of that axle, or in the case of a semi-trailer, which projects in front of the centre-line of the kingpin: Provided that any portion of a semi-trailer which projects in front of its front end or anything attached to a semi-trailer in front of its front end and which is within an area formed by drawing, with the king-pin as centre, an arc connecting the extreme points of the front end of the semi-trailer, shall not be deemed to be part of the front overhang of such semi-trailer;

"goods vehicle" means a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, motor car, mini-bus or bus, designed or adapted for the conveyance of goods on a public road and includes a truck-tractor, adaptor dolly, converter dolly and breakdown vehicle;

"gross axle massload", in relation to a motor vehicle, means the maximum massload of a particular axle of such vehicle as specified by the manufacturer thereof or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by the registering authority;

"gross axle unit massload", in relation to a motor vehicle, means a maximum massload of a particular axle unit of such vehicle as specified by the manufacturer thereof or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by the registering authority;

"interconnected" means, for the purpose of the definition of "axle unit", the design is such that an upward force on one axle in an axle unit transmits a downward force to the remaining axle or axles in the axle unit;

"intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral boundary lines of two or more public roads, open to vehicular traffic, that join one another at any angle, whether or not one such public road crosses the other;

"junction" means that portion of an intersection contained within the prolongation of the lateral limits of the intersecting roadways and include any portion of the roadway between such lateral limits, and any stop or yield line marking which is painted at such intersection;

"licence disc" means a disc issued in terms of regulation 25;

"licence number" means a number as referred to in regulation 27(3);

"longitudinal centre-line" in relation to a vehicle, means a line midway between the centre-lines of the extreme outer wheels fitted to the axles of such vehicle;

"minibus" means a motor vehicle designed or adapted solely or principally for the conveyance of more than nine, but not more than 16 persons, including the driver;

"modify" means—

- (a) fitting a bus body or goods body to any chassis;
- (b) altering the number of passenger seats on a bus or altering the dimensions of a bus;
- (c) altering the wheelbase of a vehicle, unless the vehicle is designed to enable the wheelbase to be altered;
- (d) altering the axle or axle-unit position or number of axles;

"motor car" means a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle, designed or adapted solely or principally for the conveyance of not more than nine persons, including the driver;

"motor quadrucycle" means a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, with four wheels or more, which is designed to be driven by the type of controls usually fitted to a motor cycle;

"motor trade number" means a motor trade number contemplated in regulation 69;

"motor trade number licence disc" means a disc issued in terms of regulation 76;

"motor trade number registration certificate" means the certificate referred to in regulation 72;

"motor transport contractor" means a person who carries on a business of delivering motor vehicles of which he or she is not the owner;

"motor vehicle licence" means a licence referred to in regulation 25;

"occupational health practitioner" means an occupational health practitioner as defined in the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), who has successfully completed a health assessment course and was duly accredited to perform the functions of an occupational health practitioner;

"overall length", in relation to a vehicle, means the distance between the front end and the rear end of the vehicle and, in relation to a combination of vehicles, the distance between the front end of the leading vehicle and the rear end of the rearmost vehicle;

"overall height" in relation to a vehicle, means the distance measured from ground level to the highest part of—

- (a) any part of such vehicle; or
- (b) any load thereon,

whichever part is the highest but, in the case of a vehicle driven by electrical power, the overall height does not include any overhead electrical contacting gear or catwalk protruding above such vehicle;

"overall width" in relation to a vehicle, means the width measured between two planes parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the extreme projecting points on either side of such vehicle, excluding any side mirror or direction indicator;

"overrun brake", in relation to a trailer means a braking system actuated by a device fitted to the drawbar of the trailer when a force is exerted on such device by reason of the inertia of the trailer;

"parking brake" means a brake, normally a hand brake, used in the ordinary course of events to keep a vehicle stationary;

"pedestrian crossing" means—

- (a) that portion of a public road at an intersection included within the prolongation or connection of the kerb line and adjacent boundary line of such road, whether such portion is marked or not; or
- (b) any other portion of a public road designated as a pedestrian crossing by appropriate road traffic signs;

"personalised licence number" means a licence number which shall be issued upon application under regulation 28(3);

"rear end", in relation to a vehicle, means that part of the vehicle which projects furthest to the rear;

"rear underrun protection device" means the structure that is designed to prevent a vehicle from riding under the motor vehicle to which the structure is fitted;

"rear overhang", in relation to a vehicle, means that portion of the vehicle which projects to the rear of the centre-line of the rear axle or the rearmost axle of the rear axle unit or, if such vehicle has only one axle, which projects to the rear of the centre-line of that axle;

"reasonably level", in relation to a road, means a road which does not exceed a plus or minus one per cent grade;

"registration certificate" means a certificate issued to the title holder of a motor vehicle in terms of regulation 13, or a certificate issued to a title holder or owner of a motor vehicle in terms of regulation 16;

"retro-reflector" means a reflector which complies with the standard specification SABS 513 "Retro-reflectors (reflex reflectors)", and which bears a certification mark or an approval mark, but where a reflector is incorporated in a cluster of lamps, the certification or approval mark can be on the cluster instead of the reflector;

"safety glass" means transparent glass or other transparent material so constructed or treated that, when fractured, the possibility of large flying fragments or sharp splinters is minimized;

"school bus" means a mini-bus or bus, owned by or contracted to, or on behalf of, a school, and used principally for the conveyance of school children and other persons associated with such school;

"service brake" means a brake, normally a footbrake, used in the ordinary course of events to reduce the speed of a vehicle or to stop the vehicle, and which consists of—

- (a) a single braking system which brakes the front and rear wheels of the vehicle simultaneously, or in the case of—
 - (i) a semi-trailer, brakes the wheels thereof simultaneously;
 - (ii) a trailer, which according to the registration certificate thereof was registered for the first time before 1 January 1986 and which is not a semi-trailer, brakes the front or rear wheels or all wheels thereof simultaneously; or
 - (iii) a tractor, brakes the wheels of the rear axle or rear axle unit of the tractor simultaneously; or
- (b) two braking systems which—
 - (i) jointly brake the front and rear wheels of the vehicle simultaneously; and
 - (ii) independently brake at least two wheels of the vehicle simultaneously;

"special permit" means a permit referred to in regulation 84(1)(b);

"steering axle" means an axle, the wheels of which are attached in such a manner that it enables the vehicle concerned to be steered thereby, but excludes—

- (a) any axle of a semitrailer or trailer;
- (b) the rear axle or axles of any motor vehicle; and
- (c) any axle of a motor vehicle which is steered by movement of the front portion of the vehicle relative to the rear portion of the vehicle, or which is steered by movement of its articulated frame,

and the phrase "steering axle unit" has the same meaning subject to due alteration where necessary;

"stop lamp" means a device fitted to a vehicle for the purpose of signalling, by means of a light, the intention of the driver of such vehicle to stop or reduce the speed of such vehicle;

"temporary permit" means a permit referred to in regulation 84(1)(a).

"the Act" means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996);

"traffic island" means a physical island that serves as a channelizing device within a junction or on a public road;

"traffic lane" means a longitudinal division of a public road of sufficient width to accommodate the passage of a single line of vehicles;

"traffic register number" means a number allocated in terms of regulation 335(2);

"traffic register number certificate" means a certificate issued in terms of regulation 335(2);

"traffic signal" means a road traffic sign which, by means of automatic light signals, alternately directs traffic to stop and permits it to proceed;

"training centre" means an approved centre as contemplated in section 3L of the Act;

"turning radius", in relation to a vehicle, means the radius of the circle described by the outer steered wheel of a vehicle when such wheel is deflected as far as possible from the straight, either to the left or to the right, and, where the radii so obtained are not the same, the larger of the two shall be taken as the turning radius of the vehicle, the radius being measured to the outer edge of the track described by such outer steered wheel;

"vintage motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle manufactured before 1965;

"wheelbase"—

- (a) in relation to a semi-trailer, means the distance measured at ground level, between parallel planes at right-angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle passing through the centre-line of its king-pin and the centre-line of its axle or axle unit, as the case may be;
- (b) in relation to a trailer with only one axle or one axle unit, other than a semi-trailer, means the distance, measured at ground level, between parallel planes at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle passing through the centre-line of the coupling pin or knuckle and the centre-line of such axle or axle unit as the case may be; and
- (c) in relation to any other vehicle, means the distance measured at ground level between parallel planes at right-angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle passing through the centre-line of the front axle or front axle unit and the centre-line of the rear axle or rear axle unit, as the case may be; and

"wheel massload", in relation to any wheel of a vehicle, means the total mass supported by the contact area between the tyre of such wheel and the road surface.

CHAPTER II

REGISTERING AUTHORITIES AND AUTHORISED OFFICERS

Part I

Matters relating to registering authorities

Procedure in case of dispute in relation to appropriate registering authority

1A. (1) If a dispute should arise between two or more registering authorities or between a person and a registering authority, as to which registering authority is the appropriate registering authority, such dispute shall be decided by the MEC.

(2) If it is in issue in any civil or criminal proceeding whether an alleged registering authority is the appropriate registering authority the alleged registering authority shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to be the appropriate registering authority.

Part II
Authorised Officers

Manner of application for registration as inspector of licences, examiner of vehicles, examiner for driving licences or traffic officer

1B. An application in terms of section 3B of the Act for registration as an inspector of licences, examiner of vehicles, examiner for driving licences or a traffic officer, as the case may be, shall be made to the chief executive officer on form RO as shown in Schedule 2, and shall be accompanied by acceptable identification of the applicant and a certified copy of any document, certificate or diploma relating to the applicant's competence and registration requirements as referred to in section 3D of the Act.

Manner of registration as inspector of licences, examiner of vehicles, examiner for driving licences or traffic officer

1C. (1) If the chief executive officer is satisfied as contemplated in section 3C of the Act, he or she shall—

- (a) in the case of an examiner of vehicles or examiner for driving licences, grade the applicant in terms of regulation 2;
- (b) record the particulars of the applicant on the register of authorised officers referred to in regulation 331(4)(a); and
- (c) issue to the applicant a certificate of registration on form CR as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) If the chief executive officer is not satisfied as contemplated in section 3C of the Act, he or she shall refuse to register the applicant and notify such applicant accordingly.

(3) Any person whose registration has been cancelled in terms of section 3E of the Act and who applies to be registered, may in addition to the requirements referred to in subregulation (1), be required to have successfully completed a refresher course at a training centre within a period of three months prior to such application.

Grades of examiner of vehicles and examiner for driving licences

2. (1) The chief executive officer shall grade an examiner of vehicles as—

- (a) grade A, if the diploma referred to in section 3D(1) of the Act indicates that such examiner is qualified to examine and test a motor vehicle of any class and such examiner holds a code EC driving licence for a manual transmission and a code A driving licence; or
- (b) grade B, if the diploma referred to in section 3D(1) of the Act indicates that such examiner is qualified to examine and test a motor vehicle of any class, except for a goods vehicle or bus, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms, and such examiner holds a code EB driving licence for a manual transmission and a code A driving licence.

(2) An examiner of vehicles who is graded in terms of subregulation (1)—

- (a) as a grade A examiner of vehicles, shall be authorised to inspect, examine and test a motor vehicle of any class; or
- (b) as a grade B examiner of vehicles, shall be authorised to inspect, examine and test a motor vehicle of any class, except for a goods vehicle or a bus, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms.

(3) The chief executive officer shall grade an examiner for driving licences as—

- (a) grade A, if the diploma referred to in section 3D(1) of the Act indicates that such examiner is qualified to examine and test a person for any code of learner's or driving licence and such examiner holds a code EC driving licence for a manual transmission and a code A driving licence;
- (b) grade B, if the diploma referred to in section 3D(1) of the Act indicates that such examiner is qualified to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code and for a driving licence of the codes B, C1, C, EB, EC1 and EC, and such examiner holds a code EC driving licence for a manual transmission;
- (c) grade C, if the diploma referred to in section 3D(1) of the Act indicates that such examiner is qualified to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code and for a driving licence of the codes A1, A and B, and such examiner holds a code EB driving licence for a manual transmission and a code A driving licence;
- (d) grade D, if the diploma referred to in section 3D(1) of the Act indicates that such examiner is qualified to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code and for a driving licence of the code B, and such examiner holds a code EB driving licence for a manual transmission;
- (dA) grade F, if the examiner for driving licences is qualified to the satisfaction of the chief executive officer to substitute a driving licence of any code contained in an identity document, issued before 1 March 1998, in terms of section 19 of the Act; or

- (e) grade L, if the diploma referred to in section 3D(1) of the Act indicates that such examiner is qualified to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code.
- (4) An examiner for driving licences who is graded in terms of subregulation (3)—
 - (a) as a grade A examiner for driving licences, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's and driving licence of any code;
 - (b) as a grade B examiner for driving licences, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code and for a driving licence of the code B, C1, C, EB, EC1 or EC;
 - (c) as a grade C examiner for driving licences, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code and for a driving licence of the code A1, A or B;
 - (d) as a grade D examiner for driving licences, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code and for a driving licence of the code B;
 - (dA) as a grade F examiner for driving licences, shall be authorised to substitute a driving licence of any code contained in an identity document, issued before 1 March 1998, in terms of section 19 of the Act;
 - (e) as a grade L examiner for driving licences, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for any code of learner's licence;
 - (f) as a grade A, B, C, D or L examiner for driving licences shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, be authorised to substitute a driving licence of any code, issued before 1 March 1998, in terms of section 19 of the Act, or to replace a driving licence or international driving permit in terms of section 20(3), 23(4) or 24(3) of the Act.

Manner of suspension or cancellation of registration of authorised officer

2A. (1) The inspectorate of driving licence testing centres or inspectorate of testing stations in terms of section 3E(1) of the Act, or the chief executive officer in terms of section 3E(2) of the Act, whatever the case may be, shall, in considering the suspension or cancellation of the registration of an authorised officer—

- (a) notify the officer concerned; and
- (b) inform the officer concerned that he or she may submit in writing, within 21 days after such notification, any aspect that may be taken into account in considering such suspension or cancellation, to the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres, inspectorate of testing stations or the chief executive officer, whatever the case may be.

(2) If the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres, inspectorate of testing stations or the chief executive officer, whatever the case may be, suspends or cancels the registration of an officer, it, he or she shall—

- (a) notify such officer of the reason for the cancellation or suspension, and the period of suspension (if applicable); and
- (b) update the register of authorised officers referred to in regulation 331(4)(a) accordingly.

(3) An officer whose registration has been cancelled or suspended, shall within 14 days after being notified of such cancellation or suspension—

- (a) submit the certificate of registration referred to in regulation 1C(1) to the chief executive officer, who shall deal with such registration certificate in the manner prescribed in section 3E(5) of the Act; and
- (b) submit the certificate of appointment referred to in section 3A(4) of the Act to the authority who appointed him or her.

Part III

Requirements for approval of training centres

Requirements for approval of training centres by Shareholders Committee

2B. (1) If a training centre referred to in sections 3D(1)(a) and 3E(1)(c) of the Act wants to be approved in terms of section 3L of the Act, it shall apply for approval on form AFA, as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) On receipt of an application contemplated in subregulation (1), the Shareholders Committee shall direct the chief executive officer or an employee of the Corporation to inspect the training centre to determine whether it meets the requirements set out in subregulation (3), after having given at least one month's written notice to the training centre.

(3) The requirements to be met by a training centre for approval in terms of section 3L of the Act, shall be that—

- (a) the curricula for traffic officers, examiners for driving licences and examiners of vehicles published by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette* shall be fully implemented;

- (b) the assessment policy published by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette* shall be complied with;
- (c) the entry requirements for the course for traffic officers published by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette* shall be complied with;
- (d) the general facilities, equipment and services published by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette* shall be available;
- (e) the specific requirements in respect of registered courses offered, published by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette*, shall be complied with; and
- (f) any training instructor, appointed after one month from the date of coming into force of this regulation, complies with the criteria published by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette*.

(4) If a training centre meets the requirements for approval referred to in subregulation (3), the Shareholders Committee shall communicate such approval to the training centre in writing.

(5) The Shareholders Committee may in exceptional cases, on application by a training centre, grant relaxation of certain requirements referred to in subregulation (3), in which event the Shareholders Committee shall communicate the nature of the relaxation and any conditions attached to it to the training centre in writing.

(6) (a) The Shareholders Committee shall appoint an evaluation committee to evaluate approved training centres annually.

(b) If an evaluation contemplated in paragraph (a) reveals that a training centre does not comply with a requirement set out in subregulation (3) or a condition of its approval, the Shareholders Committee may review the approval with a view to revoke it under section 3L(2) of the Act.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES, AND REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS AND IMPORTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF NUMBER PLATES

Part I

Registration and licensing of motor vehicles

Motor vehicle to be registered

3. Subject to the provisions of regulations 4 and 5, every motor vehicle in the Republic shall, whether or not it is operated on a public road, be registered by the title holder thereof, in accordance with the provisions of this Part, with the appropriate registering authority.

Motor vehicle deemed to be registered

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), a motor vehicle which is registered and licensed in terms of any law of a prescribed territory and which was not permanently or ordinarily kept in the Republic when it was registered and licensed in terms of such law, shall be deemed to be registered in terms of this Part while being operated in the Republic by or on behalf of the person in whose name such vehicle is registered and licensed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), a motor vehicle which is registered in accordance with a law of a Contracting State to the Convention and in accordance with the terms of the Convention, shall be deemed to be registered in terms of this Part while in the Republic—

(a) during a continuous period of 12 months calculated from the date on which such motor vehicle is brought into the Republic; or

(b) until the registration ceases to be of force and effect in terms of the Convention,

whichever event is the earlier, and such vehicle may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Part, be operated on a public road while it complies with the provisions of the Convention.

(3) A motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) or (2) shall no longer be deemed to be registered if such vehicle does not comply with the provisions of the said subregulations while in the Republic.

Motor vehicle exempt from registration

5. (1) A motor vehicle—

- (a) propelled by electrical power derived from overhead wires;
- (b) which has crawler tracks;
- (c) which is not—
 - (i) self-propelled;

- (ii) a caravan;
- (iii) designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, or both; and
- (iv) operated on a public road;
- (d) which by reason of its dimensions or the mass thereof or the mass of a part thereof may not be operated on a public road in terms of the Act, and which is not so operated;
- (e) referred to in paragraph (c) and which is drawn by a tractor whether or not it is operated on a public road;
- (f) of which the Department of Defence is the title holder and owner;
- (g) which is designed exclusively for racing, and includes a micro midget car or cart and a go-cart, if such motor vehicle is not operated on a public road; or
- (h) which is a self-propelled lawnmower,

shall not be required to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Part: Provided that if the ownership of a motor vehicle is to be transferred from the Department of Defence to another person, such Department shall register such motor vehicle prior to such transfer.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(c), the words "operated on a public road" shall not be so construed to include the presence of such motor vehicle on a public road for the purpose of—

- (a) being driven to the premises of the owner in order to take delivery thereof;
- (b) crossing a public road from the one premises of the owner to another over a distance of not more than one kilometre; or
- (c) proceeding to or from a place where repairs are to be or have been effected to such motor vehicle.

(3) If a motor vehicle exempt in terms of subregulation (1)(c) is operated on a public road contrary to the provisions of subregulation (2), the title holder of such motor vehicle shall be liable for the registration thereof on the date referred to in regulation 7(1)(a)(vii).

Date on which registration of motor vehicle becomes null and void

6. (1) The registration of a motor vehicle becomes null and void on the date—
- (a) of change of title holder or owner of such motor vehicle, which includes for the purposes of this paragraph every branch of a business or body of persons referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) of the definition of "appropriate registering authority" in regulation 1, but if the title holder or owner of a motor vehicle is a partnership and a change of title holder or owner of such motor vehicle occurs by reason of one of the partners dying or ceasing to be a partner of such partnership or a new partner being admitted thereto, the registering authority concerned may, upon written application by or on behalf of such partnership, determine that no change of title holder or owner shall be deemed to have occurred in respect of such motor vehicle under the Act;
 - (b) on which a deregistration certificate in respect of the motor vehicle concerned is issued in terms of regulation 17(3)(c), 54(4)(c) or 55(3)(d);
 - (c) if the motor vehicle is subject to an instalment sale transaction, or leasing transaction as defined in the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act No. 75 of 1980), 31 days from the date of repossession of the motor vehicle concerned by the title holder (credit grantor): Provided that the registration of a motor vehicle of which the owner fulfills his or her obligation in terms of section 12 of the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act No. 75 of 1980), does not become null and void;
 - (d) on which the motor vehicle is acquired or the estate is wound up, whichever date is the earlier, if the motor vehicle is acquired from the estate of a deceased person; or
 - (e) determined by the MEC concerned in any circumstances not contemplated in this regulation.

- (2) The words "change of title holder or owner" excludes for the purposes of this regulation a change—
- (a) of name in terms of sections 24 to 26 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act No. 51 of 1992), in terms of section 56(1) of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990), in terms of sections 19 to 20 of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984) or in terms of section 44 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973);
 - (b) of address; or
 - (c) of proxy or representative.

Date and conditions on which motor vehicle to be registered

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), liability for the registration of a motor vehicle shall arise—

- (a) in the case of a motor vehicle to be registered for the first time in the Republic—

- (i) if the motor vehicle was manufactured, on the date of completion of manufacture of such motor vehicle;
 - (ii) if the motor vehicle was built by a builder who is required to register as such under these regulations, on the date of completion of the building of such motor vehicle;
 - (iii) if the motor vehicle was built up from parts by a builder who is not required to register as such under these regulations, on the date of completion of the building of such motor vehicle;
 - (iv) if the motor vehicle was imported by an importer, on the date of arrival of such vehicle in the Republic or on the date on which such motor vehicle is cleared in terms of the provisions of the customs and excise legislation, if applicable;
 - (v) subject to the provisions of regulation 4, if the motor vehicle was acquired outside the Republic, on the date on which such motor vehicle is brought into the Republic or on the date on which such motor vehicle is cleared in terms of the customs and excise legislation, if applicable;
 - (vi) if it is a motor vehicle which is deemed to be registered in terms of regulation 4, on the date it ceases to be so deemed;
 - (vii) if it is a motor vehicle which is exempt from registration in terms of regulation 5 and such exemption is withdrawn or is no longer applicable, on the date of such withdrawal or when such exemption no longer applies;
 - (viii) if it is a motor vehicle that has been forfeited to the State or other authority, the date on which the motor vehicle is so forfeited;
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle which was previously registered in the Republic—
- (i) on the date on which the registration of such vehicle becomes null and void, in terms of regulation 6(1)(a), (c) or (d) or, if applicable, regulation 6(1)(e)
 - (ii) which was stolen and deregistered in terms of regulation 54(4) and is recovered, on the date of release of such motor vehicle by the South African Police Service; or
- (c) in the circumstances not contemplated in the foregoing provisions of this subregulation, on the date determined by the MEC concerned.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Part, a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1)(b) may be operated on a public road for a period of 21 days after the date of liability referred to in this regulation in order to register such vehicle while the licence number allocated thereto and the licence disc issued in respect thereof are displayed in the manner contemplated in regulations 35 and 36 respectively.

(3) If it is in issue in any civil or criminal proceedings whether an alleged date is the date referred to in subregulation (1), the date alleged to be the date referred to in subregulation (1) shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to be the date referred to in the said subregulation.

Manner of application for registration of motor vehicle

8. (1) An application for the registration of a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 15, shall, subject to subregulations (3) and (4), be made by the title holder within 21 days after the date of liability referred to in regulation 7, to the appropriate registering authority on form MVR1A or RLV, or where the title holder is a manufacturer, builder or importer, on form MVR1-MIB as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall, subject to regulations 9 to 12A, be accompanied by—

- (a) the acceptable identification of the title holder of the motor vehicle and, in the case of a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy;
- (b) the acceptable identification of the owner of the motor vehicle and, in the case of a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy;
- (c) the appropriate registration fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, and, if applicable, any penalties and arrear fees as referred to in regulations 57 and 59;
- (d) if the motor vehicle is registered, the registration certificate concerned: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to an applicant—
 - (i) if the motor vehicle concerned has been repossessed and the person who obtained the registration certificate under road traffic laws previously applicable, refuses to hand over the registration certificate to the applicant, and the provisions of regulation 11 have been complied with;
 - (ii) if the registration certificate is lost and the applicant can prove that a notification of change of title holder or change of owner, indicating that the applicant is the new title holder or owner, was given in terms of regulation 53(3) or (4), and such applicant submits a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle as well as an affidavit explaining the circumstances under which the registration certificate was lost;

- (iii) if the title holder cannot be traced and no notice of change of title holder was given as contemplated in regulation 53(3), and the applicant concerned submits a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle as well as an affidavit explaining the circumstances under which the registration certificate cannot be submitted;
 - (e) in the case of a motor vehicle which is being registered for the first time a certificate issued by the manufacturer, builder or importer of such motor vehicle on the official documentation of such manufacturer, builder or importer containing—
 - (i) the chassis number as contemplated in regulation 56(2) expressed in not more than 17 alpha-numerical characters;
 - (ii) if applicable, the engine number expressed in not more than 20 alpha-numerical characters;
 - (iii) the make expressed in not more than 30 alpha-numerical characters;
 - (iv) the model name expressed in not more than 20 alpha-numerical characters and the model-derivative expressed in not more than 20 alpha-numerical characters, neither of which, for the purpose of this subregulation shall include the year of manufacture;
 - (v) other than in the case of a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle, the tare in kilograms expressed in not more than five figures;
 - (vi) if applicable, the engine capacity in cubic centimetres expressed in not more than five figures;
 - (vii) in the case of a mini-bus, bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass in kilograms expressed in not more than six figures;
 - (viii) if applicable, the nett engine power to the nearest kilowatt expressed in not more than three figures;
 - (ix) the main colour; and
 - (x) the model number referred to in regulation 41(a)(ii) or a letter of authority as contemplated in regulation 43,
 - of the motor vehicle concerned;
 - (f) if the tare has changed due to any reason, a mass measuring certificate obtained in the manner prescribed in regulation 66;
 - (g) in the case of a vehicle to which standard specification SABS 1398 "Road tank vehicles for petroleum based flammable liquids" or standard specification SABS 1518 "Transportation of dangerous goods - design requirements for road tankers" applies, a certificate of compliance with the provisions of such standard specifications, issued by the manufacturer, the manufacturer's agent duly appointed as such, or an approved authority;
 - (h) a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle as contemplated in paragraph (d) and regulations 9(c), 12(c), 12A and 43(3);
 - (i) certification of roadworthiness in the case of a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 43(3); and
 - (j) if required by the registering authority—
 - (i) proof of the right to be registered as title holder of the motor vehicle concerned;
 - (ii) proof of compliance with the provisions of the customs and excise legislation;
 - (iii) where doubt exists regarding the tare of the motor vehicle concerned, a mass measuring certificate obtained in the manner prescribed in regulation 66; or
 - (iv) any other documentation required by the MEC concerned.
- (3) If liability for the registration of a motor vehicle arises due to the sale of such motor vehicle by a motor dealer to a bank, as defined in the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990), so that such bank may sell or lease such motor vehicle to a client of it and if the appropriate registering authority of the title holder of such motor vehicle, is the same authority as that of such motor dealer, the motor dealer concerned shall submit the application referred to in subregulation (1) to the appropriate registering authority and shall complete and sign such application on behalf of the bank if so authorised by way of a letter of authorisation.
- (4) If the title holder of the motor vehicle concerned does not permanently reside or carry on business in the Republic, the owner of such motor vehicle shall submit the application for registration of such motor vehicle to the appropriate registering authority.
- (5) A manufacturer, builder or importer, as the case may be, shall, when disposing of a motor vehicle manufactured, built, modified or imported by him or her, furnish the new title holder of such motor vehicle with the certificate referred to in subregulation (2)(e) or the registration certificate referred to in regulation 16.

Additional requirements for registration of motor vehicle built up from parts

9. An application for the registration of a motor vehicle built up from parts by a builder who is not required to register as such under these regulations shall, in addition to the requirements and documents referred to in regulation 8, be accompanied by—

- (a) an affidavit on form SOA as shown in Schedule 2, stating the parts used, the person from whom such parts were acquired and, attached to such form, the receipts of the purchase or donation of such parts;
- (b) if such motor vehicle has been built up from a motor vehicle which has become permanently unfit for use as a motor vehicle and has been deregistered in terms of regulation 55(3), the deregistration certificate in respect of such motor vehicle, or an affidavit containing evidence of the fact that the motor vehicle was previously permanently unfit for use; and
- (c) a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle.

Additional requirements for registration of deregistered motor vehicle

9A. An application for the registration of a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 6(1)(b) shall, in addition to the requirements and documents referred to in regulation 8, be accompanied by the deregistration certificate issued in respect of such vehicle.

Additional requirements for registration of motor vehicle acquired from estate of deceased person

10. An application for the registration of a motor vehicle which has been acquired from the estate of a deceased person referred to in regulation 6(1)(d) shall, in addition to the requirements and documents referred to in regulation 8, be accompanied by a document substantiating the circumstances under which such motor vehicle was acquired.

Additional requirements for registration of repossessed motor vehicle

11. An application for the registration of a motor vehicle which has been repossessed by the title holder referred to in regulation 6(1)(c) shall, in addition to the requirements and documents referred to in regulation 8, be accompanied by a certified copy of—

- (a) the court order; or
- (b) the voluntary surrender documentation: Provided that an affidavit made by the title holder of that motor vehicle stating the circumstances under which the vehicle was repossessed may be submitted in the case where the voluntary surrender documentation cannot be obtained,

as proof of the right of the title holder to repossess such motor vehicle.

Additional requirements for registration of motor vehicle acquired outside borders of Republic

12. An application for the registration of a motor vehicle acquired outside the borders of the Republic referred to in regulation 7(1)(a)(iv) or (v), shall, in addition to the requirements and documents referred to in regulation 8, be accompanied by—

- (a) written proof of compliance with the provisions of customs and excise legislation;
- (b) if such motor vehicle is registered outside the Republic, the documents relating to the registration and licensing of the motor vehicle concerned issued in the country where such motor vehicle is registered; and
- (c) a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle.

Additional requirements for registration of motor vehicle previously reported as stolen

12A. An application for the registration of a motor vehicle previously reported as stolen shall, in addition to the requirements and documents referred to in regulation 8, be accompanied by—

- (a) the deregistration certificate issued in terms of regulation 54(4) in respect of such motor vehicle, or an affidavit containing evidence of the fact that the motor vehicle was previously reported as stolen; and
- (b) a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle.

Manner of registration of motor vehicle

13. (1) On receipt of the application for registration the registering authority may, and if the applicant so requires shall, issue an assessment showing the penalties and fees referred to in regulation 8(2)(c), for the registration of the motor vehicle concerned.

(2) The registering authority shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 59(2), upon payment of the fees and penalties referred to in subregulation (1), and if satisfied that the application is in order—

- (a) register the motor vehicle concerned;
- (b) record in the register of motor vehicles the particulars in relation to the—
 - (i) motor vehicle concerned; and
 - (ii) title holder and owner of such motor vehicle; and
- (c) issue a registration certificate on form RC1 as shown in Schedule 2 to the title holder, who shall be responsible for its safe-keeping.

(3) The title holder shall upon registration of the motor vehicle concerned, forthwith notify the owner of such registration.

(4) A motor vehicle shall be recorded as "built-up" in the register of motor vehicles if—

- (a) it is being registered for the first time and it has been manufactured, built, modified or imported by a manufacturer, builder or importer—
 - (i) which has not been registered as such;
 - (ii) which is not required to be registered as such; or
 - (iii) has been registered as such in terms of regulation 40(2) subject to the condition or conditions referred to in regulation 41(b)(ii) or (iii),

and in respect of which no certification of roadworthiness referred to in regulation 141(2) was issued;

- (b) the vehicle was deregistered in terms of regulation 55; or
- (c) the motor vehicle was previously registered as "built-up".

(5) A motor vehicle shall be recorded as "used" in the register of motor vehicles if such vehicle was deregistered in terms of regulation 54(4) and was recorded as "new" or "used" prior to such deregistration, or if such vehicle was exempt from registration in terms of regulation 5 and such exemption was withdrawn or no longer applies.

(6) A motor vehicle shall be recorded as "allowed to convey dangerous goods" in the register of motor vehicles if standard specification SABS 1398 "Road tank vehicles for petroleum based flammable liquids" or standard specification SABS 1518 "Transportation of dangerous goods - design requirements for road tankers" applies to such vehicle.

(7) A chassis or a cab and chassis shall be recorded as "under construction" in the register of motor vehicles.

Application by and appointment of manufacturer or importer as agent of registering authority

14. (1) A registered manufacturer or registered importer may for the purposes of section 5(5) of the Act apply to the registering authority in whose area of jurisdiction such manufacturer or importer is engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles, to be appointed an agent of such registering authority with the powers, functions and duties contemplated in regulation 15.

(2) The said registering authority may upon application appoint any registered manufacturer or importer as its agent.

Introduction of motor vehicles by manufacturer or importer appointed as agent

15. (1) A manufacturer or importer who is an agent of a registering authority, shall, within 7 days from the date of liability referred to in regulation 7(1) introduce the motor vehicle manufactured or imported, as the case may be, by such manufacturer or importer, by recording the particulars in relation to—

- (a) the motor vehicle concerned; and
- (b) the title holder and owner of such motor vehicle,

in the register of motor vehicles and such introduction shall be deemed to be registration of the vehicle for the purposes of section 5(5) of the Act.

(2) The said manufacturer or importer shall record in the register of motor vehicles any change of title holder or owner in respect of every motor vehicle manufactured or imported by him or her, as the case may be, until such time as a registration certificate referred to in regulation 16, has been issued in respect of such motor vehicle.

(3) The said manufacturer or importer shall not be liable for payment of the registration fees referred to in regulation 8(2)(c) in respect of motor vehicles introduced by such manufacturer or importer in the manner contemplated in subregulation (1).

Application for registration certificate in respect of motor vehicle introduced by manufacturer or importer

16. (1) The title holder or owner of a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 15(1), may prior to the registration of such motor vehicle, apply on form MVR1A or CDV as shown in Schedule 2 to his or her appropriate registering authority for the registration certificate in respect of that motor vehicle.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the acceptable identification of the title holder or owner of the motor vehicle, whatever the case may be, and in the case of a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy;
- (b) the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned;
- (c) the certificate from the manufacturer, builder or importer of such motor vehicle referred to in regulation 8(2)(e);
- (d) any other document required by the MEC concerned.

(3) On receipt of the said application, the registering authority shall, if satisfied that the application is in order, issue the registration certificate to the title holder or owner, whatever the case may be, on form RC1 as shown in Schedule 2.

Deregistration of registered motor vehicle which becomes exempt from registration

17. (1) If a registered motor vehicle becomes exempt from registration in terms of regulation 5, the title holder of such motor vehicle shall apply for the deregistration of such motor vehicle on form MVR1A or ADV, as shown in Schedule 2, to the appropriate registering authority.

(2) The application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the acceptable identification of the title holder and, if the title holder is a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy; and
- (b) the registration certificate of the motor vehicle concerned.

(3) On receipt of the application referred to in subregulation (1), the registering authority shall—

- (a) satisfy itself that the application is in order;
- (b) update the particulars pertaining to the motor vehicle concerned in the register of motor vehicles; and
- (c) issue a deregistration certificate on form VDC as shown in Schedule 2, to the title holder of the motor vehicle concerned.

Motor vehicle to be licensed

18. Subject to the provisions of regulations 19 and 20, every motor vehicle in the Republic shall, whether or not it is operated on a public road, be licensed by the owner of such motor vehicle, in accordance with the provisions of this Part, with the appropriate registering authority.

Motor vehicle deemed to be licensed

19. (1) A motor vehicle which is deemed to be registered in terms of regulation 4 shall be deemed to be licensed in terms of this Part.

(2) A motor vehicle owned by a motor dealer for the purposes of sale or exchange in the course of his or her business as a motor dealer and if such motor vehicle is not operated on a public road, except under a motor trade number, shall be deemed to be licensed in terms of this Part.

(3) A motor vehicle which is in a manufacturer's or importer's possession for the purpose of selling or exchanging it in the course of his or her business of selling motor vehicles, which motor vehicle—

- (a) is introduced in the manner contemplated in regulation 15(1) by such manufacturer or importer; and
- (b) is not operated on a public road, except under a motor trade number,

shall be deemed to be licensed in terms of this Part.

(4) A motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1), shall no longer be deemed to be licensed, with effect from the date referred to in regulation 4(3), and the owner of such motor vehicle shall be liable to licence such motor vehicle in terms of this Part.

Motor vehicle exempt from licensing

20. A motor vehicle which is exempt from registration in terms of regulation 5, shall not be required to be licensed in terms of this Part.

Special classification of motor vehicle in relation to motor vehicle licence fees

21. (1) With respect to a motor vehicle, other than a breakdown vehicle—
- (a) (i) which is a trailer, other than a semi-trailer; or
 - (ii) which is a self-propelled tractor, water boring machine, threshing machine, harvester, harrow, mower, baler, scraper, leveller, spraying machine, crane, plough or similar vehicle, the owner of which is a *bona fide* farmer, and which is used solely in connection with such farmer's own farming activities;
 - (b) to which is permanently fitted, machinery designed for the purpose of—
 - (i) road-making;
 - (ii) road-sweeping;
 - (iii) earthmoving;
 - (iv) excavation;
 - (v) pipe-laying;
 - (vi) construction;
 - (vii) water-boring;
 - (viii) loading;
 - (ix) lifting;
 - (x) internal handling;
 - (xi) drilling; or
 - (xii) any like purpose determined by the MEC,
 which is not designed principally for the conveyance of goods or persons or both;
 - (c) which is a trailer for pre-mix purposes;
 - (d) which is a mobile hammer;
 - (e) which is commonly known as a stock-car, racing car or a racing motor cycle—
 - (i) used solely for racing purposes;
 - (ii) certified as a vehicle used solely for racing purposes by the secretary of the racing club of which the owner of the motor vehicle is a member; and
 - (iii) is not operated on a public road;
 - (f) which is in the opinion of the MEC over 40 years of age, and which is used solely—
 - (i) in any race or sport referred to in regulation 317;
 - (ii) in an event organized by a properly constituted motor club; or
 - (iii) for exhibition purposes;
 - (g) which is designed or adapted solely or principally for fighting fires and which is registered as a fire-fighting vehicle; or
 - (h) which may only be operated on a public road under an exemption in terms of the Act,

upon application for the licensing of the motor vehicle concerned, a declaration can be made on form ELF1 as shown in Schedule 2, to the effect that the motor vehicle concerned is a vehicle as contemplated in this subregulation, upon which such vehicle is specially classified in relation to the payment of motor vehicle licence fees.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, the words "operated on a public road" shall not be construed to include the presence of such motor vehicle on a public road for the purpose of—

- (a) being driven to the premises of the owner in order to take delivery thereof;
- (b) crossing a public road from the premises of the owner to another over a distance of not more than one kilometre; or
- (c) proceeding to or from a place where repairs are to be or have been effected to such motor vehicle.

(3) If a motor vehicle has been specially classified under this regulation is operated on a public road contrary to the conditions of its classification, such motor vehicle shall no longer be so specially classified and the owner of such motor vehicle shall be liable for the licensing thereof with effect from the date upon which it is so operated.

(4) (a) The owner of a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle used for conveying persons or goods for reward, who—

- (i) receives a pension in terms of the Military Pensions Act, 1976 (Act No. 84 of 1976);
- (ii) suffers from a pensionable disability which has been determined at not less than 50 per cent in terms of that Act; and
- (iii) by reason of such disability requires the use of such motor vehicle to enable him or her to earn his or her livelihood,

may apply to the MEC on form ELF1 as shown in Schedule 2, to specially classify such motor vehicle, in relation to the payment of motor vehicle licence fees, and such application shall be accompanied by—

- (aa) the acceptable identification of the owner; and
- (bb) any additional information or documents as may be required by the MEC concerned.

(b) On receipt of the application referred to in paragraph (a), the MEC concerned shall—

- (i) consider such application;
- (ii) notify the applicant concerned and the appropriate registering authority accordingly; and
- (iii) if the application is granted—

- (aa) issue a certificate of classification on form ELF3 as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (bb) record such classification on the register of motor vehicles.

(c) On receipt of the certificate of classification referred to in paragraph (b)(iii)(aa), the owner shall submit such certificate to the appropriate registering authority when applying for the licensing of the motor vehicle in terms of regulation 24 or 30.

(d) The MEC may at any time, repeal a classification referred to in paragraph (b).

Date on which motor vehicle licence and licence disc of a motor vehicle becomes null and void

22. (1) The motor vehicle licence and licence disc of a motor vehicle shall become null and void on the date—

- (a) referred to in regulation 25(5) or 31(1);
- (b) on which a new licence number is allocated as referred to in regulation 29;
- (c) on which a personalised licence number is allocated under regulation 28(5);
- (d) of issue of an acknowledgement of receipt in terms of regulation 54(4)(d) or 55(3)(c) in respect of the motor vehicle concerned;
- (e) of deregistration in terms of this Chapter;
- (f) of change of owner of such motor vehicle, which includes for the purposes of this paragraph every branch of a business or body of persons referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) of the definition of "appropriate registering authority" in regulation 1, but if the owner of a motor vehicle is a partnership and a change of owner of such motor vehicle occurs by reason of one of the partners dying or ceasing to be a partner of such partnership or a new partner being admitted thereto, the registering authority concerned may, upon written application by or on behalf of such partnership, determine that no change of owner shall be deemed to have occurred in respect of such motor vehicle;
- (g) on which the motor vehicle is acquired or the estate is wound up, whichever date is the earlier, if the motor vehicle concerned is acquired from the estate of a deceased person;
- (h) if the motor vehicle is subject to an instalment sale transaction or leasing transaction as defined in the Credit Agreements Act, 1980 (Act No. 75 of 1980), 31 days from the date of repossession of the motor vehicle concerned by the title holder (credit grantor): Provided that the motor vehicle licence and licence disc of a motor vehicle of which the owner fulfills his or her obligation in terms of section 12 of the said Act, does not become null and void;
- (i) determined by the MEC concerned in any circumstances not contemplated in this regulation; or
- (j) the operator card in respect of such motor vehicle expires or is no longer applicable to such motor vehicle.

(2) The words "change of owner" excludes for the purposes of this regulation a change—

- (a) of name in terms of sections 24 to 26 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act No. 51 of 1992), in terms of section 56(1) of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990), in terms of sections 19 to 20 of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984) or in terms of section 44 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973);
- (b) of address; or
- (c) of proxy or representative.

Date on which motor vehicle to be licensed

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), liability for the licensing of a motor vehicle shall arise on the date—

- (a) on which liability for the registration of such motor vehicle arises in terms of regulation 7;
- (b) on which a new licence number is allocated as referred to in regulation 29;
- (c) on which a personalised licence number is allocated under regulation 28(5);
- (d) referred to in regulation 31(1);
- (e) of expiry of the licence of such motor vehicle in terms of regulation 26;
- (f) of release by the South African Police Service, if it is a motor vehicle which has been stolen and has not been deregistered in terms of regulation 54(4), and has been recovered;
- (g) a new operator card is required for such motor vehicle in terms of regulations 267 or 270;
- (h) determined by the MEC concerned in any circumstances not contemplated in the foregoing provisions.

(2) The date of liability referred to in subregulation (1)(e) shall be construed to arise on the first day of the month following the date of expiry of the existing licence.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Part, a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1), may, during a period of 21 days after the date referred to in that subregulation, be operated on a public road while the licence number allocated to such motor vehicle and the licence disc issued in respect of such motor vehicle prior to the date on which the motor vehicle licence and licence disc became null and void, are displayed in the manner contemplated in regulations 35 and 36.

(4) If it is in issue in any civil or criminal proceedings whether an alleged date is the date referred to in subregulation (1), the date alleged to be the date referred to in subregulation (1), shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to be the date referred to in the said subregulation.

Manner of application for licensing of motor vehicle

24. (1) An application for the licensing of a motor vehicle, shall be made by the owner of such motor vehicle, within 21 days after the date of liability referred to in regulation 23, on form MVR1A, RLV or ALV as shown in Schedule 2, to the appropriate registering authority but the owner may licence his or her motor vehicle on any date prior to the date of liability referred to in regulation 23 for a further period of 12 months and the provisions of subregulation (3) are applicable to such transaction.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) acceptable identification of the owner of the motor vehicle and, if the owner is a body of persons, acceptable identification of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy;
- (b) the appropriate motor vehicle licence fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned;
- (c) if applicable, the penalties and arrear licence fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59;
- (d) if required in terms of regulation 138(1), a certification of roadworthiness issued under regulation 141(2);
- (e) if applicable, a certificate of classification or a declaration in respect of the motor vehicle in relation to motor vehicle licence fees, as contemplated in regulation 21(1) and (4)(b);
- (f) if the motor vehicle concerned is owned by the South African Police Service, a licence number referred to in regulation 27(5)(b) allocated by the South African Police Service;
- (g) if applicable, the motor vehicle licence; and
- (h) if applicable, a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle as contemplated in regulations 31(2) and 54(6).

(3) If an application is made in terms of subregulation (1) and the owner of the motor vehicle submits a motor vehicle licence of which the period of validity has not yet expired, the fees payable for the licence so applied for, shall be reduced by one twelfth per month or part thereof for every month such licence is still valid: Provided that the motor vehicle licence fees payable for the licence in respect of a motor vehicle referred to in regulations 17, 54(1)(c) and 55(1)(b), shall not be so reduced.

Manner of licensing of motor vehicle

25. (1) On receipt of the application for licensing of a motor vehicle, the registering authority may, and if the applicant so requires, shall issue an assessment showing the appropriate motor vehicle licence fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned and the arrear fees and penalties referred to in regulations 57 and 59, for the licensing of the motor vehicle concerned.

(2) The registering authority shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 59(2), upon payment of the fees and penalties referred to in subregulation (1), and if satisfied that the application is in order—

- (a) licence the motor vehicle concerned;
 - (b) allocate a licence number to the motor vehicle concerned, if applicable;
 - (c) update the particulars pertaining to such motor vehicle in the register of motor vehicles;
 - (d) issue a motor vehicle licence on form MVL1 or MVL1-M as shown in Schedule 2 to the owner of such motor vehicle;
 - (e) subject to the provisions of subregulation (5), issue a licence disc on form MVL1, MVL1-M or LCO as shown in Schedule 2, which serves as proof that the motor vehicle is licensed; and
 - (f) issue a confirmation on form CNP as shown in Schedule 2, if applicable.
- (3) (a) If a licence number referred to in subregulation (2)(b) has been erroneously allocated to a motor vehicle, the registering authority concerned shall request the owner of such motor vehicle in writing to deliver to it within a period of 21 days after the date of such request, all documents pertaining to the licensing of such vehicle.
- (b) On the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph (a), the licensing, as well as all documents mentioned in that paragraph shall become null and void.
- (c) On receipt of the documents referred to in paragraph (a), the registering authority shall issue a licence as from the date on which the original application was made for the vehicle concerned, on which the newly allocated licence number shall appear.
- (4) The licence disc referred to in subregulation (2)(e) shall be completed in black non-fading ink.
- (5) If a certification of roadworthiness is required in terms of regulation 138 and the application referred to in regulation 24 is not accompanied by a certification of roadworthiness issued under regulation 141(2), the registering authority shall not issue a licence disc, until the owner of such motor vehicle submits such certification of roadworthiness: Provided that if such certification of roadworthiness is submitted after the month in which such motor vehicle is licensed, the licence of such motor vehicle shall become null and void on the day such certification of roadworthiness is submitted and on such date the owner shall become liable for the licensing of such vehicle.
- (6) When the owner of the motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (5) obtains a certification of roadworthiness, he or she shall—
- (a) submit such certification to the appropriate registering authority; and
 - (b) apply on form MVR1A or RLV as shown in Schedule 2, for a licence disc in respect of the motor vehicle concerned.

Period of validity of motor vehicle licence and licence disc

26. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a motor vehicle licence and licence disc shall be valid for a period of 12 months from the first day of the month in which such licence and licence disc were issued and the date of expiry of such licence shall be shown on the motor vehicle licence and licence disc.
- (2) In the case where the owner applies for a licence as contemplated in regulation 30(2) before the expiry date of such licence and licence disc, the period of validity of the new licence and licence disc so applied for shall be calculated from the first day of the month which follows on the expiry date of the current licence and licence disc.

Licence mark and licence number system

27. (1) The MEC of each province shall, subject to subregulation (2), by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, determine a licence mark for the province concerned.
- (2) (a) The MEC of a province shall by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*—
- (i) allocate a licence mark to every registering authority in the province concerned, which licence mark shall consist of a combination of letters; or
 - (ii) establish a licence number system for the province concerned which licence number system shall consist of three letters, three figures, and the licence mark of the province concerned, referred to in subregulation (1): Provided that vowels and the letter 'Q' shall not be used and the first-letter shall not be the letter "G".
- (b) The MEC concerned may, subject to regulation 35, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* determine a logo or landscape, a letter type, a colour for the letters and figures, and the colour of the retro-reflective surface to be displayed on a number plate, denoting the province concerned.
- (3) Every motor vehicle licensed in a province shall be allocated with a licence number and such licence number shall, subject to subregulation (5) and regulation 28, consist of the licence mark referred to in subregulation (2)(a)(i) and figures, or the letters and figures allocated from the licence number system referred to in subregulation (2)(a)(ii).
- (4) The MEC may, by way of notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, allocate a new licence mark to any registering authority or establish a new licence number system for the province concerned.
- (5) The licence number of a motor vehicle—

- (a) the owner of which is a department of State, may consist of—
 - (i) the licence number allocated to the vehicle upon licensing thereof;
 - (ii) the letter G followed by two letters, three figures, and the letter G; or
 - (iii) any other licence number determined by the chief executive officer by notice in the *Gazette*;
- (b) the owner of which is the South African Police Service, may consist of three letters, three figures, followed by the letter B;
- (c) set aside for use by the King of the Zulu Nation, shall consist of the letters ZK followed by figures.
- (d) the owner of which is—
 - (i) a foreign government, diplomat representing a foreign government, an international or inter-governmental organisation;
 - (ii) a member of staff or suite of such government or organisation; or
 - (iii) any other person or class of person determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
 shall consist of such letters and figures as are determined by the Director-General: Department of Foreign Affairs but shall end in the letter "D".

Personalised licence number system

28. (1) The MEC may by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* establish a personalised licence number system for the province concerned.
- (2) The provisions of the Act which are applicable to licence numbers shall *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to personalised licence numbers.
- (3) Personalised licence numbers shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations be issued to a person upon application and subject to such conditions and upon payment of such fees or charges as are determined by the MEC of the province concerned.
- (4) The MEC concerned may, subject to regulation 35, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* determine a logo or landscape, a letter type, a colour for the letters and figures, and the colour of the retro-reflective surface to be displayed on a number plate denoting the personalised licence numbers of the province concerned.
- (5) The person referred to in subregulation (3) may apply to the appropriate registering authority for the allocation of the personalised licence number issued under subregulation (3), to a motor vehicle of which he or she is the owner.

MEC may change allocated licence number

29. (1) The MEC concerned may, upon the conditions he or she determines change the licence number allocated to a motor vehicle.
- (2) The MEC concerned may, subject to such conditions as he or she may determine, on application and upon payment of such fees or charges as he or she may determine, change the licence number allocated to a motor vehicle.

Motor vehicle licence assessment

30. (1) (a) If the MEC concerned deems it expedient, he or she may forward a motor vehicle licence assessment to the residential or postal address of the owner of the motor vehicle, on form MVL2 as shown in Schedule 2, for the licensing of such motor vehicle.
- (b) In the event that the MEC deems it expedient to forward a motor vehicle licence assessment and such assessment is not received by the owner of the vehicle, that owner shall in any event be liable for the timeous licensing of the motor vehicle concerned.
- (2) The owner may submit the assessment referred to in subregulation (1) to the appropriate registering authority, and such submission shall serve as an application for the licensing of the motor vehicle concerned.
- (3) The application referred to in subregulation (2) shall be accompanied by—
- (a) the appropriate motor vehicle licence fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned;
 - (b) if applicable, the penalties and arrear licence fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59; and
 - (c) if required in terms of regulation 138(1), certification of roadworthiness.
- (4) If the owner did not receive the motor vehicle licence assessment referred to in subregulation (1), such owner shall apply for the licensing of the motor vehicle in the manner referred to in regulation 24.
- (5) On receipt of an application referred to in subregulation (2), the registering authority shall licence the motor vehicle in the manner contemplated in regulation 25(2).

(6) If a motor vehicle is required to be licensed in terms of this Part, and an application for such licence is not received, the registering authority may, within three months from the date of liability for licensing of the motor vehicle, referred to in regulation 23, forward a notice of the failure to apply for the licensing of such motor vehicle, on form NL as shown in Schedule 2, to the owner of such motor vehicle and a copy thereof to the title holder of such motor vehicle, and such notice may again be forwarded within six months after the first notice.

Additional requirements for application for licensing in the case of alteration or reconstruction of registered motor vehicle

31. (1) When a motor vehicle is altered or reconstructed in such a manner and to such an extent that the motor vehicle licence or licence disc issued in respect of such motor vehicle no longer correctly describes such vehicle, such licence and licence disc shall become null and void on the date of the completion of such alteration or reconstruction and liability for the licensing of such motor vehicle shall arise on that date.

(2) An application for the licensing of a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1), shall be made in terms of regulation 24, and in addition to the requirements and documents referred to in that regulation, be accompanied by—

- (a) certification of roadworthiness;
- (b) a mass measuring certificate obtained in the manner referred to in regulation 66;
- (c) if required by the MEC concerned, a South African Police Service Clearance of the motor vehicle concerned.

(3) The registering authority shall notify the title holder of a motor vehicle of any reconstruction or alteration of such motor vehicle on form ARN as shown in Schedule 2.

Procedure on change of appropriate registering authority due to owner moving

32. If the address of the owner of a motor vehicle changes and the registering authority at whose office such motor vehicle is licensed, is no longer the appropriate registering authority due to such change, such owner shall be liable to apply for the licensing of such motor vehicle in the manner referred to in regulation 24 to the new appropriate registering authority on the date of expiry of the licence of such motor vehicle as contemplated in regulation 26.

Procedure on re-defining of area of registering authority

33. If a registering authority becomes the new registering authority of an area previously under the jurisdiction of another registering authority, every owner of a licensed motor vehicle for whom such new registering authority becomes the appropriate registering authority, shall, if such motor vehicle is not licensed with such new registering authority, be liable to apply to the new registering authority for the licensing of such motor vehicle in the manner referred to in regulation 24, and on the date referred to in regulation 23(1)(e).

Procedure on change of licence mark of registering authority or licence number system of province

34. (1) If the MEC of a province allocates a new licence mark to a registering authority or establishes a licence number system for a province, in terms of regulation 27(4), the owner of a motor vehicle licensed at such registering authority shall be liable to apply in the manner referred to in regulation 24 for the licensing of such motor vehicle to such registering authority on the date referred to in regulation 23(1)(e).

(2) The MEC concerned may by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* extend the date referred to in subregulation (1).

Display of licence number

35. (1) The licence number of a motor vehicle shall be displayed on a plate, to be referred to as a number plate and which complies with standard specification SABS 1116: "Retro-reflective Registration Plates for Motor Vehicles", Part 2: "Registration plates (metal)" and Part 4: "Registration plates (plastics)".

(2) The number plate referred to in subregulation (1)—

- (a) shall bear a certification mark as shown in the standard specifications referred to in subregulation (1);
- (b) shall have a yellow or white retro-reflective surface;
- (c) shall have black, dark blue, dark red, dark brown or dark green letters and figures, but shall display only black letters and figures in the case of a yellow retro-reflective surface;
- (d) may display a logo or landscape if it appears on a white retro-reflective surface; and
- (e) shall be clearly legible and visible.

(3) The letters and figures on a number plate shall be arranged—

- (a) with all the letters and figures in one line; or
- (b) with the letters preceding the figures in one line and immediately thereunder, the figures and, if applicable, the last letter in one line;
- (c) with all the letters and figures and the logo or landscape in one line; or
- (d) with the letters or the figures and the logo or landscape in one line, and immediately thereunder—
 - (i) the figures and letters;
 - (ii) the letters and letters; or
 - (iii) the letters and figures,
 and, if applicable, immediately thereunder, the letters in one line.

(4) Subject to the standard specification referred to in subregulation (1), the MEC concerned may, on application in writing and upon payment of the applicable fee, if any, approve the display on number plates of letters and figures of 60 millimetres on the rear of motor vehicles which has illuminated space at the rear which is too small to permit the attachment of number plates with letters or figures of 75 millimetres.

(5) The owner of a motor vehicle shall cause the number plate of such motor vehicle to be affixed thereto, from the date of licensing of such motor vehicle, in the manner referred to in subregulation (7), whether or not such motor vehicle is operated on a public road: Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply in respect of a number plate which is removed from such motor vehicle for the purpose of effecting repairs to such motor vehicle or number plate, and while such motor vehicle is not operated on a public road.

(6) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle—

- (a) on which a licence number or anything purporting to be a licence number, which is not applicable to such vehicle, is displayed;
- (b) of which the licence number is in any way obscured or has become illegible, except if such licence number is temporarily obscured or illegible by reason of a cause beyond the control of the driver of such motor vehicle;
- (c) while, subject to subregulation (2)—
 - (i) any design appears on the number plate or if such plate is fitted to a number plate holder, on such holder; and
 - (ii) there appears within 150 millimetres of the licence number applicable to such motor vehicle, a design, ornamentation, figure or letter which is not a component part of the standard equipment or construction of that motor vehicle:

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a distinguishing sign of the country of registration affixed in terms of the Convention, or to a logo or landscape determined by the MEC concerned;

- (d) which, if such motor vehicle is deemed to be registered and licensed by reason of it being registered or licensed in a prescribed territory, does not comply with the legislation of that prescribed territory relating to the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and matters in connection therewith;
- (e) which is registered in a prescribed territory, other than the Republic of Namibia, without displaying the distinguishing sign of the country of registration allocated in terms of the Convention;
- (f) if such vehicle is registered in the Republic and displays thereon a distinguishing sign other than the distinguishing sign allocated to the Republic in terms of the Convention, or other than a logo or landscape determined by the MEC concerned;
- (g) in or on which a number plate is carried on which a licence number appears which is not applicable to such motor vehicle or anything purporting to be a licence number, unless he or she provides evidence that such plate was not carried with criminal intent; or
- (h) registered in the Republic, if each number plate, which complies with subregulations (1), (2) and (3), displayed on the motor vehicle does not display the same licence number, letter type, colours, and logo or landscape.

(7) A number plate shall be affixed—

- (a) in such a manner that it is not easily detachable;
- (b) in an upright position or within 15 degrees of such position;
- (c) in such a manner that each letter and figure thereon is clearly legible;
- (d) in such a manner that the whole number plate is clearly visible;
- (e) to the back of a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or trailer; and
- (f) one to the back and one to the front of all other motor vehicles.

(8) A number plate shall, in the case of—

- (a) a double-deck bus of which the engine is at the rear, be affixed not higher than one comma nine metres from ground level; or

(b) any other motor vehicle, be affixed not higher than one comma five metres from ground level.

(9) The provisions of subregulation (7) in relation to legibility and visibility of a number plate which is affixed to the back of a motor vehicle, shall not apply to a motor vehicle which is towing another vehicle.

Display of licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc

36. (1) The owner of a motor vehicle shall display a licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc, whichever the case may be, issued in respect of such motor vehicle—

- (a) if the motor vehicle is fitted with a transparent windscreen, by affixing it on the lower left hand corner in such a manner that the print on the face of the licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc, whichever the case may be, is clearly legible from the outside to a person standing in front or to the left front of such vehicle;
- (b) if the motor vehicle is not fitted with a transparent windscreen, by affixing it in a conspicuous position on the left front side of such motor vehicle in such a manner that the print on the face of such a licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc, whichever the case may be, is clearly legible from that side; or
- (c) if such licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc, whichever the case may be, is required to be displayed on a motor vehicle in a position where it is exposed to the weather, be protected by affixing such licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc, whichever the case may be, on the inside of the transparent front of a durable watertight holder.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle on which is displayed a licence disc or a licence and roadworthy certificate disc, whichever the case may be, or anything purporting to be a licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc—

- (a) which is not applicable to such motor vehicle;
- (b) which is in any way obscured or has become illegible, except if such licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc, whichever the case may be, is temporarily obscured or illegible by reason of a cause beyond the control of the driver of such motor vehicle.

Procedure for refund of motor vehicle licence fees

37. (1) The owner of a motor vehicle which has—

- (a) been reported stolen as referred to in regulation 54(1)(c);
- (b) been reported permanently unfit for use as a motor vehicle as referred to in regulation 55(1)(b); or
- (c) been deregistered in terms of regulation 17,

may apply for a refund of an amount calculated at one twelfth of the motor vehicle licence fees paid in respect of such motor vehicle in terms of regulation 25(2) for every month for which the motor vehicle licence remains valid, on the day immediately preceding the day on which the owner becomes exempt from liability for licensing of the motor vehicle concerned in terms of regulation 54(5) or 55(4) or is deregistered in terms of regulation 17.

(2) The owner of the motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) shall, within a period not exceeding three months after the date of notification in terms of regulation 54(1) or 55(1) or the date of deregistration, apply to the MEC of the province to which such owner has paid the motor vehicle licence fees referred to in subregulation (1), for a refund of the motor vehicle licence fees, on a form similar to form RLF, or on form RLF, as shown in Schedule 2.

(3) On receipt of the application referred to in subregulation (2), the MEC concerned may refund the owner of the motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1), with the amount referred to in subregulation (1) but an amount of less than R50 shall not be refunded.

Part II

Registration of manufacturers, builders, importers and manufacturers of number plates

Certain manufacturers, builders and importers to register

38. Any manufacturer, builder or importer who manufactures, builds, modifies or imports motor vehicles for the purpose of his or her business of selling motor vehicles or modifications of motor vehicles, shall register as a manufacturer, builder or importer.

Manner of application for registration as manufacturer, builder or importer

39. (1) An application for registration as a manufacturer, builder or importer in terms of section 5 of the Act shall be made on form MIB as shown in Schedule 2.

- (2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—
- (a) the acceptable identification of the applicant and, if such applicant is a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy;
 - (b) the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned;
 - (c) in the case of an importer of motor vehicles, the Customs Code Number of the applicant as issued by the South African Revenue Service in terms of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No. 91 of 1964); and
 - (d) any other additional information or documents as may be required by the chief executive officer.

Manner of registration of manufacturer, builder or importer

40. (1) On receipt of an application for registration as manufacturer, builder or importer, the chief executive officer shall—

- (a) ensure that such application is in order;
- (b) require the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers to—
 - (i) evaluate the applicant in respect of compliance of the vehicles manufactured, built, modified or imported by such applicant with the relevant legislation, standards, specifications and codes of practice applicable in respect of motor vehicles in force in the Republic; and
 - (ii) submit a recommendation in respect of the registration of the applicant;
- (c) require the official in charge of the Vehicle Theft Unit of the South African Police Service to submit a report, in respect of the applicant, and such report may contain any prior convictions recorded against the applicant and the nature of such convictions, and any such official is hereby authorised to report accordingly; and
- (d) with due regard to the evaluation and recommendations of the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers and the South African Police Service, satisfy himself or herself that the applicant is suitable to be registered.

(2) If the chief executive officer is satisfied that the applicant may be registered as a manufacturer, builder or importer, he or she shall—

- (a) register the applicant subject to any or all of the conditions as are prescribed in regulation 41 and, if he or she deems fit, such conditions as are determined by him or her;
- (b) record the particulars pertaining to such applicant on the register of manufacturers, builders and importers; and
- (c) issue to such applicant a certificate of registration on form MCR as shown in Schedule 2, which shall reflect the conditions referred to in paragraph (a).

(3) If the chief executive officer is not satisfied that the applicant may be registered as a manufacturer, builder or importer, he or she shall notify such applicant accordingly.

(4) A registered manufacturer, builder or importer of motor vehicles shall, at any time, be subject to an evaluation by the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers.

Conditions for registration of manufacturer, builder or importer

41. The chief executive officer—

- (a) shall require as a condition of registration that—
 - (i) notice be given by the manufacturer, builder and importer concerned on form NVM as shown in Schedule 2 to the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders or importers of all models of motor vehicles being manufactured, built, modified or imported; and
 - (ii) a model number referred to in regulation 44(1)(f) be obtained and held by manufacturers, builders or importers for each model of a motor vehicle being manufactured, built, modified or imported;
- (b) may require as a condition of registration—
 - (i) that a motor vehicle manufactured, built, modified or imported by a manufacturer, builder or importer, shall be presented to the South African Police Service for clearance of such motor vehicle;
 - (ii) that a certification of roadworthiness be obtained for every motor vehicle of such model specified by the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers in the recommendation contemplated in regulation 40(1)(b)(ii); or
 - (iii) that both the conditions referred to in items (i) and (ii) be complied with.

Manner of suspension or cancellation of registration of manufacturer, builder or importer

42. (1) If the chief executive officer intends to suspend or cancel the registration of a manufacturer, builder or importer in terms of section 5(4) of the Act he or she shall notify such manufacturer, builder or importer of such intention and the reason therefor.

(2) The manufacturer, builder or importer referred to in subregulation (1), may, within 21 days after receipt of the notification referred to in that subregulation, make a written representation to the chief executive officer.

(3) The chief executive officer shall after due consideration of any representation made in terms of subregulation (2), if any—

- (a) cancel the registration of the manufacturer, builder or importer concerned, or suspend such registration for such period as he or she may deem fit; or
- (b) not cancel or suspend the registration of the manufacturer, builder or importer concerned, and notify the manufacturer, builder or importer accordingly.

(4) The manufacturer, builder or importer, of which the registration has been cancelled, shall within 14 days after having been notified of such cancellation, submit to the chief executive officer the certificate of registration.

Manufacturers, builders or importers not required to register must comply with conditions

43. (1) Any manufacturer, any builder who modifies motor vehicles, or any importer, who is not required to be registered in terms of these regulations, shall apply to the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers for a letter of authority on form ALA as shown in Schedule 2, in respect of any motor vehicle design or any design of a motor vehicle modification, except in respect of a trailer with a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 750 kilograms.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, motor vehicles manufactured, built, modified or imported based on any design contemplated in subregulation (1), by any manufacturer, builder or importer referred to in subregulation (1), shall not be registered unless such manufacturer, builder or importer holds a letter of authority for such design.

(3) Any motor vehicle manufactured, modified or imported by a manufacturer, builder or importer referred to in subregulation (1) shall be presented to the South African Police Service for clearance of such motor vehicle and a certification of roadworthiness shall be obtained for every such a motor vehicle prior to registration.

Powers and duties of inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers

44. (1) The inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers—

- (a) shall in terms of regulation 40(1)(b), evaluate a manufacturer, builder or importer and make a recommendation to the chief executive officer regarding—
 - (i) the suitability of such manufacturer, builder or importer to be registered; and
 - (ii) the conditions upon which such manufacturer, builder or importer should be registered;
- (b) shall, in respect of every registered manufacturer, builder or importer conduct inspections to evaluate the compliance by such manufacturer, builder or importer with the relevant legislation, standards, specifications and codes of practice;
- (c) may advise any registered manufacturer, builder or importer in writing on the improvement and maintenance of standards applied by the manufacturer, builder or importer concerned and submit a copy of such written advice to the chief executive officer;
- (d) may advise any manufacturer, builder or importer in writing on the improvement of any motor vehicle design or any design of a motor vehicle modification being manufactured, modified or imported;
- (e) shall, when necessary, recommend to the chief executive officer the suspension, cancellation or change in conditions of the registration of a manufacturer, builder or importer;
- (f) if models of motor vehicles being manufactured, built, modified or imported by registered manufacturers, builders and importers comply with the relevant legislation, standards, specifications and codes of practice for motor vehicles in force in the Republic, shall issue such models of motor vehicles with a model number; and
- (g) may suspend or cancel the model number of models of motor vehicles in the event of such models not continuing to comply with the relevant legislation, standards, specifications and codes of practice for motor vehicles in force in the Republic.

(2) A person employed by, or who acts on behalf of, the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders or importers, may at any reasonable time—

- (a) for the purposes of evaluating a manufacturer, builder or importer and making a recommendation as contemplated in regulation 40(1)(b)(i), inspect, examine or test any motor vehicle which is being manufactured, built, modified or imported by such manufacturer, builder or importer; and

- (b) without prior notice—
- (i) enter the premises of any manufacturer, builder or importer;
 - (ii) inspect any records of such manufacturer, builder or importer; or
 - (iii) question any person with regard to any matter relating to the operation of such manufacturer, builder or importer.

Fee to defray expenditure incurred by inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers

45. (1) A manufacturer, builder or importer shall upon being registered as such, pay a fee to be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, to the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers in respect of inspections carried out by the said inspectorate, and thereafter such fee shall be so payable yearly upon the anniversary of the date of registration.

(2) A manufacturer, builder or importer not required to be registered in terms of these regulations shall pay a fee to be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, per motor vehicle design or design of motor vehicle modification of which the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers is notified in terms of regulation 43(1), to the said inspectorate in respect of inspections carried out by it.

(3) The inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers shall not later than 1 June of each year, submit to the Director-General a statement of fees received and costs incurred by or on behalf of such inspectorate, for the period 1 April to 31 March.

Procedure for change of particulars of registered manufacturer, builder or importer

46. (1) If there is any change of name, street or postal address, proxy, representative or acceptable identification of a registered manufacturer, builder or importer, such manufacturer, builder or importer shall, within 21 days after the date of such change, notify the chief executive officer of such change on form MIB as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) On receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1), the chief executive officer shall update the particulars pertaining to such manufacturer, builder or importer in the register of manufacturers, builders and importers.

Manner of change of conditions upon which manufacturer, builder or importer is registered

47. (1) The chief executive officer shall notify a manufacturer, builder or importer of any intention to change the conditions upon which such manufacturer, builder or importer is registered, and of the extent of such change.

(2) Within 21 days after receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1), the manufacturer, builder or importer concerned may make a written representation to the chief executive officer.

(3) The chief executive officer shall consider any representation made in terms of subregulation (2), if any.

(4) When the conditions upon which a manufacturer, builder or importer is registered change—

- (a) the chief executive officer shall notify the manufacturer, builder or importer concerned of such change; and
- (b) the manufacturer, builder or importer concerned shall within 14 days after such change submit to the chief executive officer the certificate of registration issued to such manufacturer, builder or importer upon registration.

(5) On receipt of the certificate of registration, the chief executive officer shall issue to the manufacturer, builder or importer concerned a new certificate of registration on form MCR as shown in Schedule 2, which shall reflect the new conditions.

Manufacturers of number plates to register

48. No person shall manufacture or sell number plates unless such person is registered as a manufacturer of number plates in terms of these regulations.

Manner of application by and registration of manufacturers of number plates

49. (1) An application for registration as a manufacturer of number plates in terms of section 5 of the Act shall be made on form MNP as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the acceptable identification of the applicant and, if such applicant is a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy;

- (b) the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned;
- (c) any other additional information or documents as may be required by the chief executive officer.
- (3) On receipt of an application for registration as a manufacturer of number plates, the chief executive officer shall ensure that such application is in order.
- (4) If the chief executive officer is satisfied that the applicant may be registered as a manufacturer of number plates he or she shall—
 - (a) register the applicant subject to the conditions prescribed in regulation 50, and if he or she deems fit, such conditions as are determined by him or her;
 - (b) record the particulars pertaining to such applicant in the register of manufacturers of number plates; and
 - (c) issue to such applicant a certificate of registration on form MCR as shown in Schedule 2, which shall reflect the conditions referred to in paragraph (a).
- (5) If the chief executive officer is not satisfied that the applicant may be registered as a manufacturer of number plates, he or she shall notify such applicant accordingly.

Conditions for registration as manufacturer of number plates

- 50.** (1) Number plates manufactured by a manufacturer of number plates shall comply with the requirements of—
- (a) standard specification SABS 1116: "Retro-reflective Registration Plates for Motor Vehicles", Part 2: "Registration plates (metal)" and Part 4: "Registration plates (plastics)"; and
 - (b) regulation 35(2) and (3).
- (2) Manufacturers of number plates shall keep a register of number plates manufactured, which register shall contain—
- (a) the licence number brought onto the number plate concerned;
 - (b) the date of manufacture of the number plate;
 - (c) the chassis number of the vehicle to which the number plate concerned is fitted;
 - (d) the acceptable identification of the person to whom the number plate concerned is sold; and
 - (e) such additional information as required by the chief executive officer.
- (3) The register of number plates must be put at the disposal of any traffic officer, member of the South African Police Service or any other local or provincial authority, upon request.
- (4) Manufacturers of number plates shall only use such materials and processes in the manufacture of number plates as are approved by the South African Bureau of Standards and for which test reports are held on the premises of such manufacturer of number plates.
- (5) The registration certificate of a manufacturer of number plates shall be displayed in a conspicuous position on the premises of such manufacturer of number plates in such a manner that it is visible to members of the public.

Manner of suspension or cancellation of registration of manufacturer of number plates

- 51.** (1) If the chief executive officer intends to suspend or cancel the registration of a manufacturer of number plates in terms of section 5(4) of the Act he or she shall notify such manufacturer of such intention and the reason therefor.
- (2) The manufacturer of number plates referred to in subregulation (1), may, within 21 days after receipt of the notification referred to in that subregulation, make a written representation to the chief executive officer.
- (3) The chief executive officer shall after due consideration of any representation made in terms of subregulation (2), if any—
- (a) cancel the registration of the manufacturer of number plates concerned, or suspend such registration for such period as he or she may deem fit; or
 - (b) not cancel or suspend the registration of the manufacturer of number plates concerned, and notify the manufacturer of number plates accordingly.
- (4) The manufacturer of number plates whose registration has been cancelled, shall within 14 days after having been notified of such cancellation, submit to the chief executive officer the certificate of registration.

Part III
General

Procedure for change of particulars of title holder or owner of registered motor vehicle

52. (1) If the postal or street address, proxy or representative of the title holder or owner of a motor vehicle which is registered in terms of these regulations, changes, such title holder or owner shall, within a period of 21 days after such change, notify the appropriate registering authority of such change on form NCP, MVR1A or RLV as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) If the name or identification number as reflected in the acceptable identification of the title holder or owner of a motor vehicle registered in terms of these regulation changes, such title holder or owner shall within a period of 21 days after such change—

- (a) notify the appropriate registering authority of such change on form MVR1A or RLV as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (b) submit the new acceptable identification.

(3) Where a change referred to in subregulation (2) occurs in respect of a title holder, such title holder shall submit every registration certificate issued to him or her, together with the notification referred to in subregulation (2)(a), to the appropriate registering authority.

(4) In the case of a change referred to in subregulation (1) in respect of the proxy or representative of a body of persons, the notification referred to in that subregulation shall be accompanied by the acceptable identification of the new proxy or representative, as the case may be and, if applicable, a letter of proxy.

(5) On receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1) or (2), the registering authority shall—

- (a) ensure that such notification is in order;
- (b) update the particulars pertaining to the person or body of persons concerned in the register of motor vehicles;
- (c) issue an acknowledgement of receipt of the notification on form NCP1 as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (d) in the case of a notification referred to in subregulation (2) in respect of a change in the name or identification number as reflected in the acceptable identification of the title holder of a motor vehicle, issue a new registration certificate to the title holder concerned, upon payment of the appropriate fees for the issue of a duplicate document as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

(6) The owner of a motor vehicle shall notify the title holder of such motor vehicle of any change of address or particulars of the owner as referred to in subregulations (1) and (2).

Duty of title holder and owner of motor vehicle where such title holder or owner changes

53. (1) No person shall, either for himself or herself, the State or on behalf of another person—

- (a) dispose of or deliver or trade with a motor vehicle in terms of an instalment sale transaction or leasing transaction unless—
 - (i) such motor vehicle, if required to be registered and licensed in terms of this Chapter, is so registered and licensed; and
 - (ii) the registration certificate, and if the motor vehicle is required to be licensed, the motor vehicle licence, accompanies the motor vehicle concerned; or
- (b) acquire or take delivery of a motor vehicle if the motor vehicle may not be disposed of or delivered or traded with in terms of paragraph (a).

(2) If a motor vehicle forms part of the estate of a deceased person, the executor or executrix of the estate shall ensure that the motor vehicle is registered and licensed if required to be registered and licensed in terms of this Chapter, and that the registration certificate, and if the motor vehicle is required to be licensed, the motor vehicle licence, accompanies the motor vehicle concerned.

(3) If there is a change of title holder of a motor vehicle, the current title holder of such motor vehicle shall—

- (a) complete the relevant portion of form MVR1A or NCO as shown in Schedule 2;
- (b) ensure that the new title holder completes the relevant portion of such form;
- (c) forward the form referred to in paragraph (a) to the appropriate registering authority forthwith; and
- (d) hand over the registration certificate concerned to the new title holder, but where the owner is in possession of such certificate, that owner shall hand over that certificate to the new title holder.

(4) If there is a change of owner of a motor vehicle, the current owner of such motor vehicle shall notify the registering authority where such motor vehicle is licensed of such change, on form NCO, MVR1A or RLV as shown in Schedule 2.

(5) On receipt of a notification referred to in subregulation (3) or (4), the registering authority—

- (a) shall ensure that such notification is in order;
- (b) shall update the particulars pertaining to the motor vehicle concerned in the register of motor vehicles; and
- (c) may acknowledge receipt of such notice on form ARN as shown in Schedule 2.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation, every branch of a business or body of persons referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) of the definition of "appropriate registering authority" in regulation 1, shall be deemed to be a title holder or owner, as the case may be.

Procedure if motor vehicle is stolen

54. (1) If a motor vehicle is stolen, the owner of such motor vehicle shall—

- (a) report the theft to the South African Police Service, within 24 hours after he or she has become aware of such theft;
- (b) notify the title holder forthwith of the theft;
- (c) within seven days after the date upon which he or she has become aware of the theft, if the motor vehicle concerned has not been recovered during such period, notify the appropriate registering authority of such theft by forwarding form CNP or MVR1A as shown in Schedule 2, to such registering authority; and
- (d) submit the registration certificate of the motor vehicle concerned to the registering authority concerned, if such certificate is in such owner's possession.

(2) A change of title holder or owner of a motor vehicle reported stolen shall not be recorded in the register of motor vehicles unless such change results from—

- (a) an agreement of indemnity against the theft of such motor vehicle; or
- (b) an agreement between the owner and the title holder of such motor vehicle.

(3) The title holder of the motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) shall—

- (a) within three months after the date on which he or she was notified of the theft, notify the appropriate registering authority of such theft on form MVR1A as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (b) if the registration certificate of such motor vehicle has not been submitted by the owner under subregulation (1)(d), submit such certificate and the notification referred to in paragraph (a) to the appropriate registering authority.

(4) On receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1)(c) or (3)(a), the registering authority shall—

- (a) ensure that such notification is in order;
- (b) update the particulars pertaining to the motor vehicle concerned in the register of motor vehicles;
- (c) in the case of the notification referred to in subregulation (3)(a), issue a deregistration certificate on form VDC as shown in Schedule 2, to the title holder of the motor vehicle concerned; and
- (d) issue an acknowledgement of receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1)(c) on form ARN as shown in Schedule 2.

(5) If a registering authority has in terms of subregulation (4)(d) acknowledged receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1)(c), the owner of the motor vehicle concerned is exempt from liability for the licensing of such motor vehicle, with effect from the first day of the month following the month in which such acknowledgement was issued: Provided that a period during which the owner of such motor vehicle was unable to notify the appropriate registering authority due to circumstances beyond his or her control, shall be disregarded.

(6) If the motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) is recovered after an acknowledgement of receipt has been issued as contemplated in subregulation (4)(d) and prior to the issue of a deregistration certificate as contemplated in subregulation (4)(c), the owner of such motor vehicle shall—

- (a) within 24 hours after such recovery, notify the South African Police Service thereof;
- (b) notify the title holder and the appropriate registering authority forthwith of such recovery; and
- (c) apply for the licensing of such motor vehicle as referred to in regulation 24, which application shall be accompanied by a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle, and written confirmation by the South African Police Service that the licence number has been cleared for further use.

(7) If the application for licensing referred to in subregulation (6)(c) is not accompanied by the written confirmation by the South African Police Service that the licence number has been cleared for further use, the registering authority shall allocate a new licence number to the motor vehicle concerned and the owner is liable for any costs incurred in this regard.

Procedure if motor vehicle becomes permanently unfit for use as motor vehicle

55. (1) If a motor vehicle becomes permanently unfit for use as a motor vehicle, the owner of such motor vehicle shall—

- (a) notify the title holder forthwith thereof;
- (b) within three months after the date on which such motor vehicle has become so unfit notify the appropriate registering authority, on form CNP or MVR1A as shown in Schedule 2, that such motor vehicle is permanently unfit for use as a motor vehicle; and
- (c) submit the registration certificate of the motor vehicle concerned to the appropriate registering authority, if such certificate is in such owner's possession.

(2) The title holder of a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) shall—

- (a) within three months after the date on which such motor vehicle has become permanently unfit for use, notify the appropriate registering authority, on form CNP or MVR1A as shown in Schedule 2, that such motor vehicle is permanently unfit for use; and
- (b) if the registration certificate of such motor vehicle has not been submitted by the owner under subregulation (1)(c), submit such certificate and the notification referred to in paragraph (a) to the appropriate registering authority.

(3) On receipt of a notification referred to in subregulation (1)(b) or (2)(a), the registering authority shall—

- (a) ensure that the notification is in order;
- (b) update the particulars pertaining to the motor vehicle in the register of motor vehicles;
- (c) issue an acknowledgement of receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1)(b), on form ARN as shown in Schedule 2 to the owner; and
- (d) in the case of the notification referred to in subregulation (2)(a) issue a deregistration certificate on form VDC as shown in Schedule 2 to the title holder of the motor vehicle concerned.

(4) If a registering authority has in terms of subregulation (3)(c), acknowledged receipt of the notice referred to in subregulation (1)(b), the owner of the motor vehicle concerned is exempt from liability for the licensing of such motor vehicle, with effect from the first day of the month following the month in which such acknowledgement was issued: Provided that a period during which the owner of such motor vehicle was unable to notify the appropriate registering authority due to circumstances beyond his or her control, shall be disregarded.

Number to be affixed to motor vehicle

56. (1) Every motor vehicle shall have a chassis number of not more than 17 alpha-numerical characters which shall be cut, stamped, embossed on or permanently affixed to such motor vehicle and, if applicable, an engine number of not more than 20 alpha-numerical characters which shall be cut, stamped, embossed on or permanently affixed to the engine of such motor vehicle.

(2) The chassis number of every motor car, minibus, bus or goods vehicle registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1996, shall comply with the following standard specifications:

- (a) SABS/ISO 3779: "Road vehicles - Vehicle identification number (VIN) - Content and structure";
- (b) SABS/ISO 4030: "Road vehicles - Vehicle identification number (VIN) - Location and attachment";
- (c) SABS/ISO 3780: "Road vehicles - World Manufacturer identifier (WMI) code".

(3) The title holder of a motor vehicle—

- (a) which does not bear a chassis number;
- (b) which, if it is a self-propelled vehicle, does not bear an engine number;
- (c) which does not bear both the numbers referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), if applicable;
- (d) of which the number referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), appears on another motor vehicle
- (e) of which the number referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) is altered, defaced or obliterated,

shall tender such motor vehicle to the South African Police Service.

(4) The South African Police Service shall issue a new chassis or engine number or a new chassis and engine number, whatever the case may be, in respect of the motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (3).

(5) The title holder of a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (3) shall—

- (a) cause the number issued by the South African Police Service as referred to in subregulation (4) to be cut, stamped, embossed on or permanently affixed to such motor vehicle; and
- (b) obtain clearance from the South African Police Service in respect of the number referred to in paragraph (a).

(6) The number referred to in subregulation (5) shall be the chassis or engine number, or chassis and engine number, whatever the case may be, of the motor vehicle concerned.

(7) The title holder referred to in subregulation (5) shall furnish the registering authority with the clearance referred to in that subregulation and with the registration certificate of the motor vehicle concerned.

(8) The registering authority concerned shall issue a new registration certificate to the title holder upon payment of the appropriate fees for a duplicate document, as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, which reflects the number referred to in subregulation (5).

Penalties for late registration or licensing

57. (1) If an application for the registration or licensing of a motor vehicle or licensing of a motor trade number is not made within the period determined in this Chapter, the title holder, owner or holder, as the case may be, shall pay a penalty to the appropriate registering authority, calculated at one tenth of the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, for every month or part of a month during which the fees remain unpaid: Provided that such penalty shall not exceed the total amount of the appropriate fees.

(2) The payment by the title holder or owner of a motor vehicle or holder of a motor trade number of the registration or licence fees or motor trade number licence fees, as the case may be, as well as the penalty referred to in subregulation (1), shall not relieve such title holder, owner or holder from prosecution for his or her failure to register or licence such motor vehicle or motor trade number timeously, nor shall such a prosecution relieve such title holder, owner or holder of the liability to pay the appropriate fees for registration or licensing, as well as the penalty referred to in subregulation (1).

(3) The title holder or owner of a motor vehicle or the holder of a motor trade number who submits an application on the appropriate form to the appropriate registering authority for the registration or licensing of a motor vehicle or motor trade number, as the case may be, together with the appropriate fees within the time allowed, but fails to furnish any relevant document or particulars which may be required by the registering authority, shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this regulation, not be liable for any penalty if such registering authority is satisfied that such failure was due to circumstances beyond the control of such title holder, owner or holder.

(4) If the MEC concerned is satisfied that payment of registration or licence fees or motor trade number licence fees was delayed by a cause beyond the control or was not due to any fault on the part of the title holder or owner of a motor vehicle or holder of a motor trade number, he or she may direct that a penalty paid in respect of the registration or licensing, or so much thereof as the circumstances appear to him or her to justify, shall be refunded to such title holder, owner or holder.

(5) Penalties or fees payable in respect of the registration or licensing of a motor vehicle or motor trade number, as the case may be, in terms of this Chapter, shall be a debt due to the MEC concerned and may be recovered in a competent court by a registering authority on behalf of the MEC concerned.

Registration and licence fees not payable in respect of certain vehicles

58. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, registration and licence fees are not payable in respect of a motor vehicle—

- (a) certified by the Chief of the South African Defence Force as owned by a friendly State and intended exclusively for military purposes in the Republic; or
- (b) of which the owner is a foreign government, a diplomat representing a foreign country, an international or intergovernmental organization or any person or class of persons as the Minister of Foreign Affairs may determine.

Arrear fees for licensing of motor vehicle or motor trade number

59. (1) If application is made for the licensing of a motor vehicle or motor trade number in a month following the month in which liability for the licensing of such motor vehicle or motor trade number arose, arrear licence fees, calculated at one twelfth per month of the annual licence fees from the first day of the month in which liability for such licensing arose until the last day of the month preceding the month in which application is made, shall be payable.

(2) If a person who owes any penalties or fees in terms of the provisions of this Chapter to any registering authority, applies for any transaction, the registering authority to whom such application is made, may refuse to effect the transaction applied for, until such penalties and fees have been paid, and may apply any amount tendered in settlement of such penalties and fees due.

Period of grace

60. Where, in terms of the provisions of this Chapter, provision is made for a period within which an application shall be made, such period shall be construed as a period of grace allowed to the applicant during which he may make such application without being liable for a penalty referred to in regulation 57 or prosecution for not making such application timeously.

Procedure when cheque is dishonoured

61. (1) If any penalties or fees payable for a transaction in terms of the provisions of this Chapter are paid by cheque and such cheque is dishonoured on presentation, the registering authority concerned may notify the person concerned thereof in writing and unless the person concerned honours such cheque within the period allowed by the authority concerned, the registering authority shall record a levy as determined by the MEC of the province concerned on the account of the applicant concerned, and—

- (a) in the case of the licencing of a motor vehicle where a change of title holder or owner has not taken place, amend the register of motor vehicles by replacing the date of expiry of the motor vehicle licence with which the person concerned was issued upon payment of the dishonoured cheque (hereafter referred to as the "new licence") with the date of expiry of the motor vehicle licence which the person held before he or she was issued with the new licence, upon which the new licence shall be deemed to be invalid;
- (b) in the case of the licencing of a motor vehicle where a change of title holder or owner has taken place, or in the case of the registration of a motor vehicle, record the outstanding amount on the account of the applicant concerned in the register of motor vehicles;
- (c) in the case of the licencing of a motor trade number where a change of the holder of a motor trade number has not taken place, amend the register of motor trade numbers by replacing the date of expiry of the motor trade number licence with which the person concerned was issued upon payment of the dishonoured cheque (hereafter referred to as the "new motor trade number licence") with the date of expiry of the motor trade number licence which the person held prior to being issued with the new motor trade number licence, upon which the new motor trade number licence shall be deemed to be invalid;
- (d) in the case of the licencing of a motor trade number where a change of holder of a motor trade number has taken place, or in the case of the issue of a motor trade number, record the outstanding amount on the account of the applicant concerned in the register of motor trade numbers;
- (e) in the case of all other transactions, record the outstanding amount on the account of the applicant concerned.

(2) The amount and the levy referred to in subregulation (1), shall be recovered by the registering authority in a manner determined by the MEC concerned.

(3) The MEC concerned may record in the register of motor vehicles or in the register of motor trade numbers, that any future payments by way of a cheque by the applicant concerned shall be refused.

Duty to furnish information

62. (1) Any person requested by the Director-General: Provincial Administration concerned, a traffic officer, an inspector of licences, an examiner of vehicles, or the chief executive officer to furnish information regarding a motor vehicle or a motor vehicle body which is or may have been at any time in his or her possession, shall furnish such information.

(2) A person shall furnish such information as may be required by the Director-General: Provincial Administration concerned, a traffic officer, an inspector of licences, an examiner of vehicles or the chief executive officer regarding any matter in respect of which such person has a responsibility in terms of the Act.

Duty of registering authority in respect of records

63. (1) A registering authority shall keep a file for every motor vehicle it registers or licenses, and for every motor trade number such registering authority issues and licenses.

(2) The registering authority shall record all the transactions such registering authority effects in the applicable register and keep record of such transactions.

Confirmation of information in respect of motor vehicle

64. (1) A person may apply to a registering authority, other than the registering authority of the South African Police Service, on form MVR1A as shown in Schedule 2, for a confirmation certificate in respect of a motor vehicle.

(2) The application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the acceptable identification of the applicant and, in the case of a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy; and
- (b) the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

(3) On receipt of the application referred to in subregulation (1), the registering authority shall, if satisfied that the application is in order, issue a confirmation certificate on form MVI as shown in Schedule 2.

Exporting of motor vehicle

65. (1) If the owner of a motor vehicle, other than a manufacturer or a builder of a new motor vehicle, intends to export such motor vehicle, such owner shall notify the appropriate registering authority thereof on form MVR1A or CNP as shown in Schedule 2, as the case may be.

(2) On receipt of a notification referred to in subregulation (1), the registering authority shall—

- (a) update the particulars pertaining to such motor vehicle in the register of motor vehicles; and
- (b) acknowledge receipt of such notification on form ARN as shown in Schedule 2.

Manner in which mass measuring certificate to be obtained

66. (1) A mass measuring certificate on which the licence number, chassis number, tare, and such other particulars as required by the registering authority concerned, are reflected, shall be obtained by the applicant therefor at his or her own expense from a person in charge of a mass measuring apparatus approved by a registering authority.

(2) The tare of a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1), shall be determined in the presence of a person nominated by the registering authority concerned.

Manufacturer, builder or importer to provide certificate

67. A manufacturer, builder or importer, as the case may be, shall, when disposing of a motor vehicle manufactured, built or imported by him or her, furnish the new title holder of such motor vehicle with the certificate referred to in regulation 8(2)(e).

Registration certificate to be submitted by owner and title holder under certain circumstances

68. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 52(3), the owner of a motor vehicle shall, if in possession of a registration certificate issued under road traffic legislation previously applicable, hand over such certificate to the appropriate registering authority or new title holder, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 54(3)(b) and 55(2)(b), if the owner is in possession of the registration certificate concerned issued under road traffic legislation previously applicable, he or she shall submit such certificate to the title holder.

CHAPTER IV**MOTOR TRADE NUMBERS, TEMPORARY AND SPECIAL PERMITS****Part I****Motor Trade Numbers****Motor vehicles may be operated under motor trade number under certain circumstances**

69. (1) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in this Chapter, a manufacturer, builder or importer, which is registered, a motor transport contractor or motor dealer, may operate a motor vehicle which may not otherwise be operated on a public road, on a public road under a motor trade number issued in terms of this Part for the purposes of—

- (a) delivery of such motor vehicle by a motor transport contractor, in the course of his or her business;
- (b) delivery, sale, exchange, repair or building of a permanent structure on such motor vehicle by a motor dealer;
- (c) delivery or testing by the manufacturer or builder of such motor vehicle; or
- (d) delivery of such motor vehicle by an importer.

(2) A person who is a bank, as defined in the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990), and who is a credit grantor in respect of a motor vehicle which—

- (a) is subject to an instalment sale transaction, or a leasing transaction; and
- (b) it desires to operate on a public road for the purpose of repossessing such motor vehicle,

may, if such motor vehicle may not otherwise be so operated, operate such motor vehicle on a public road under a motor trade number issued in terms of this Part.

(3) No person shall operate a motor vehicle under a motor trade number, except for the purposes referred to in this regulation.

Manner of application for motor trade number

70. (1) An application for a motor trade number shall be made to the appropriate registering authority on form MTN1 as shown in Schedule 2, and shall be accompanied by—

- (a) acceptable identification of the applicant and, if the applicant is a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy; and
- (b) the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned and if applicable, the penalties and arrear fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59.

(2) The applicant referred to in subregulation (1), shall indicate the number of motor trade numbers he or she desires to be issued with, and the purpose for which he or she desires to be issued with such motor trade numbers.

Motor trade number system

71. (1) The MEC concerned may, subject to subregulation (2), by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* establish a motor trade number system for the province concerned.

(2) A motor trade number system established in terms of subregulation (1), shall consist of—

- (a) the letter "A" followed by two letters, three figures and the licence mark of the province concerned as contemplated in regulation 27(1); or
- (b) three or four figures followed by the licence mark of the registering authority as contemplated in regulation 27(2)(a)(i),

but shall not consist of vowels, except the letter "A" as referred to in paragraph (a), or the letter "Q".

Manner of issue of motor trade number

72. (1) On receipt of the application for a motor trade number, the registering authority—

- (a) shall satisfy itself that the applicant is entitled to be issued with a motor trade number; and
- (b) may, and if the applicant so requires, shall, issue an assessment showing the penalties and fees payable in terms of regulation 70(1)(b), for the issue of a motor trade number.

(2) On submission of the amount referred to in subregulation (1), the registering authority shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 59(2), and if satisfied that the application is in order—

- (a) record the particulars in relation to the applicant in the register of motor trade numbers;
- (b) issue on form MTN2 as shown in Schedule 2, on the conditions as such registering authority may deem expedient, as many motor trade number registration certificates as applied for; and
- (c) if the application is refused, notify the applicant accordingly.

Motor trade number to be licensed

73. Every motor trade number issued in terms of regulation 72, shall be licensed by the holder of such motor trade number in accordance with the provisions of this Part, with the appropriate registering authority.

Date on which motor trade number to be licensed

74. (1) Liability for the licensing of a motor trade number referred to in regulation 73, shall arise on—

- (a) the date of issue of the motor trade number registration certificate referred to in regulation 72; or
- (b) the first day of the month following the date of expiry of the licence of the motor trade number in terms of regulation 77.

(2) If it is in issue in any civil or criminal proceedings whether an alleged date is the date referred to in subregulation (1), the date alleged to be the date referred to in subregulation (1) shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to be the date referred to in the said subregulation.

Manner of application for a motor trade number licence

75. (1) An application—

- (a) for the licensing of a motor trade number shall be made by the holder of such motor trade number, simultaneously with and on the same form as the application for a motor trade number referred to in regulation 70(1); or

- (b) for a new motor trade number licence shall be made by the holder of such motor trade number licence within 21 days after the date of liability referred to in regulation 74(1)(b) on the form referred to in regulation 70(1).
- (2) The application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned and if applicable, the penalties and arrear fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59.

Manner of licensing of motor trade number

76. (1) On receipt of the application for the licensing of a motor trade number the registering authority may, and if the applicant so requires, shall, issue an assessment showing the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned and if applicable the penalties and arrear fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59 for the licensing of the motor trade number concerned.

(2) The registering authority shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 59(2), upon payment of the fees and penalties referred to in subregulation (1), and if satisfied that the application is in order—

- (a) licence the motor trade number;
- (b) update the particulars in relation to the motor trade number concerned in the register of motor trade numbers;
- (c) issue a motor trade number licence on form MTN3 as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (d) as proof of the possession of such motor trade number licence, subject to the provisions of regulation 78(5), issue a motor trade number licence disc on form MTN3 as shown in Schedule 2, which shall be completed in black non-fading ink.

Period of validity of motor trade number licence and motor trade number licence disc

77. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a motor trade number licence and motor trade number licence disc shall be valid for a period of 12 months from the first day of the month in which such licence or disc was issued and the date of expiry of such motor trade number licence shall be shown on the motor trade number licence and such licence disc.

(2) If the holder of such motor trade number applies for a new motor trade number licence and motor trade number licence disc as contemplated in regulation 75(1)(b) before the expiry date of the current licence and licence disc, the period of validity of the new licence and licence disc shall be calculated from the first day of the month which follows on the expiry date of the current licence and licence disc.

Motor trade number licence assessment

78. (1) If the MEC concerned deems it expedient, he or she may forward a motor trade number licence assessment to the postal address of the holder of a motor trade number, on form MVL2 as shown in Schedule 2, for a new motor trade number licence.

(2) For the purpose of an application for a new motor trade number licence upon receipt of the motor trade number licence assessment, the holder shall submit such assessment together with the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned and penalties and arrear fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59, to the appropriate registering authority and such submission shall serve as an application for a new motor trade number licence.

(3) The registering authority shall, on submission of the appropriate fees and penalties and arrear fees referred to in subregulation (2), and if the application is in order, licence the motor trade number in the manner contemplated in regulation 76(2).

(4) If the holder did not receive the motor trade number licence assessment referred to in subregulation (1), such holder shall apply for a new motor trade number licence in the manner contemplated in regulation 75(1)(b).

(5) If a motor trade number is required to be licensed in terms of the provisions of this Part and an application for the licensing of such motor trade number is not received within three months from the date of expiry referred to in regulation 77, the registering authority shall cancel such motor trade number.

(6) The cancellation of a motor trade number in terms of subregulation (5), shall not exempt the holder of such motor trade number from the liability for the payment of the penalties and arrear licence fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59.

Procedure for change of particulars of holder of motor trade number

79. (1) If the postal or street address, the proxy or the representative of the holder of a motor trade number changes, such holder shall, within a period of 21 days after such change, notify the appropriate registering authority of such change on form NCP or MTN1 as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) If the name or identification number as reflected in the acceptable identification of the holder of a motor trade number changes, such holder shall within 21 days from such change—

- (a) notify the appropriate registering authority of such change on form MTN1 as shown in Schedule 2;
- (b) submit the new acceptable identification; and
- (c) submit every motor trade number registration certificate issued to him or her.

(3) Where the proxy or representative of the holder of a motor trade number changes, the notice referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by the acceptable identification of the new proxy or representative and a new letter of proxy.

(4) On receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (1) or (2), the registering authority shall—

- (a) ensure that such notification is in order;
- (b) update the particulars in relation to the person or body of persons concerned in the register of motor trade numbers;
- (c) issue an acknowledgment of receipt of the notification on form NCP1 as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (d) in the case of a notification in terms of subregulation (2), issue a new motor trade number registration certificate to the holder upon payment of the appropriate fees for the issue of a duplicate document as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

(5) If a motor trade number is held by a partnership and one of the partners dies or ceases to be a partner of such partnership or a new partner is admitted thereto, or if a person obtains from the estate of a deceased spouse the business of a—

- (a) motor transport contractor;
- (b) manufacturer;
- (c) builder;
- (d) importer;
- (e) motor dealer; or
- (f) bank, as defined in the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990),

and a motor trade number is in force in respect of such partnership or business, every such motor trade number shall, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in this Part, remain in force for the unexpired period of the motor trade number licence concerned, in respect of such partnership or business and that partnership or new owner of the business shall be deemed to be the holder of the motor trade number.

Cancellation of motor trade number

80. (1) Whenever the holder of a motor trade number has, in the opinion of the MEC concerned, contravened a provision of this Chapter in the course of carrying on the business of a motor transport contractor, manufacturer, builder, importer, motor dealer or bank, as defined in the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990), as the case may be, such MEC may cancel such number.

(2) If a motor trade number referred to in subregulation (1) has been cancelled, the holder of such number shall forthwith surrender the motor trade number registration certificate, motor trade number licence, motor trade number licence disc and the plate referred to in regulation 82 to the appropriate registering authority for the defacement of such registration certificate and such licence and the destruction of such licence disc.

(3) If—

- (a) the holder of a motor trade number no longer requires such number; or
- (b) the holder of a motor trade number ceases to carry on the business referred to in subregulation (1),

such holder shall forthwith apply to the appropriate registering authority on form MTN1 as shown in Schedule 2, for the cancellation of such motor trade number and such application shall be accompanied by the relevant motor trade number registration certificate, motor trade number licence, motor trade number licence disc and the plate, referred to in regulation 82.

(4) On receipt of the application referred to in subregulation (3), the registering authority shall—

- (a) cancel the motor trade number;
- (b) deface the motor trade number registration certificate and the motor trade number licence;
- (c) destroy the motor trade number licence disc; and
- (d) update the particulars pertaining to the motor trade number in the register of motor trade numbers accordingly.

Number issued in prescribed territory

81. A number which has a similar purpose to that of a motor trade number, and which is issued in a prescribed territory in accordance with the laws of such territory, shall be deemed to be a motor trade number for the purposes of this Part when such number is displayed on a motor vehicle which is operated on a public road in the Republic for the period for which and subject to the conditions under which it was issued.

Display of motor trade number and motor trade number licence disc

82. (1) A motor trade number shall be displayed on a plate referred to in regulation 35 and in accordance with the provisions of that regulation: Provided that a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or trailer, shall be equipped with only one such number plate to the rear of the motor vehicle, and such plate shall—

- (a) if such motor vehicle has a rear window, be displayed on the inside of such window in an upright position so that each letter and figure of such plate shall be clearly legible when viewed from the rear of the motor vehicle; or
- (b) if such motor vehicle has no such rear window or the rear window is too small to display such motor trade number, on the back of such motor vehicle in an upright position and so that each letter and figure of such plate shall be clearly legible when viewed from the rear of the motor vehicle.

(2) A motor trade number licence disc issued in terms of regulation 76 shall be affixed to the inside of the transparent front of a durable watertight holder.

(3) The watertight holder referred to in subregulation (2), shall be attached to the motor trade number plate so that the print on the face of the motor trade number licence disc is clearly legible as contemplated in subregulation (1).

- (4) No motor trade number shall be permanently affixed to any motor vehicle.

Right of appeal to MEC

83. (1) Any person who is aggrieved at the refusal of a registering authority to issue a motor trade number to him or her may, within 21 days after the date of such refusal, in writing appeal against such refusal to the MEC concerned and such person shall at the same time serve a copy of such appeal on the registering authority concerned.

(2) After receipt of the copy of the appeal referred to in subregulation (1), the registering authority concerned, shall forthwith furnish the MEC concerned with reasons for the refusal to which such appeal relates.

(3) For the purpose of deciding an appeal referred to in subregulation (1), the MEC concerned may require each party to the appeal, to furnish the information and evidence as he or she may deem necessary.

- (4) The MEC may, after considering the appeal, give such decision as he or she may deem fit.

Part II**Temporary and special permits****Circumstances in which motor vehicle may be operated on public road under temporary or special permit**

84. (1) A person who desires to operate on a public road a motor vehicle which has not been registered and licensed, and may not otherwise be so operated, may—

- (a) if he or she is the owner of such motor vehicle, obtain a temporary permit in respect of such motor vehicle in order to operate such motor vehicle on a public road as if it is registered and licensed, if such motor vehicle is to be—
 - (i) delivered by or to such owner, who is a motor dealer; or
 - (ii) registered and licensed in terms of this Chapter, but only during the period permitted for such registration and licensing; or
- (b) obtain a special permit in respect of such motor vehicle in order to operate such motor vehicle on a public road as if it is registered and licensed for purposes of—
 - (i) testing such motor vehicle;
 - (ii) proceeding to or returning from a place where repairs are to be or have been effected to such motor vehicle;
 - (iii) reaching an examiner of vehicles or mass measuring apparatus; or
 - (iv) repossessing such motor vehicle, as contemplated in regulation 69(2).

- (2) A temporary permit—
- (a) shall not be issued in respect of a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 138(1) unless a certification of roadworthiness in respect of such motor vehicle is submitted; or
 - (b) which is blank, may only be issued to a motor dealer.
- (3) The owner of a motor vehicle which is licensed and who cannot comply forthwith with the provisions of regulation 35 or 36, may obtain a temporary permit in order to operate the motor vehicle on a public road.
- (4) A special permit shall not authorise the holder of such permit to convey persons or goods in the motor vehicle concerned.

Manner of application for temporary or special permit

85. (1) If a motor dealer requires a series of blank temporary permits, he or she shall apply to the appropriate registering authority, on form MTN1 as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) If a temporary or special permit is required for a motor vehicle, the application for such permit shall be made to the appropriate registering authority on form MVR1A or TSP1 as shown in Schedule 2: Provided that if a motor vehicle is obtained from a motor dealer, the owner of such motor vehicle may obtain a temporary permit from such motor dealer.

(3) An application referred to in subregulation (1) or (2), shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the acceptable identification of the applicant, and, if the applicant is a body of persons, that of its proxy and representative and a letter of proxy;
- (b) the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned and if applicable, the penalties and arrear fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59; and
- (c) in the case of motor vehicles referred to in regulation 84(2)(a), certification of roadworthiness.

Temporary or special permit number system

86. (1) The MEC concerned may, subject to subregulation (2), by notice in the *Provincial Gazette* establish a temporary or special permit number system for the province concerned.

(2) A temporary or special permit number system established in terms of subregulation (1) shall consist of—

- (a) the letter "E", followed by two letters, three figures and the licence mark of the province concerned as contemplated in regulation 27(1); or
- (b) the licence mark of the registering authority concerned as contemplated in regulation 27(2)(a)(i), followed by four or five figures and the letter "P",

but shall not include vowels, except for the letter "E" as contemplated in paragraph (a), or the letter "Q".

Manner of issue of temporary or special permit

87. (1) On receipt of the application referred to in regulation 85(1) or (2), the registering authority may, and if the applicant so requires, shall issue an assessment showing the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned and if applicable, the penalties and arrear fees referred to in regulations 57 and 59.

(2) On submission of the assessment and upon payment of the fees and penalties referred to in subregulation (1), the registering authority shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 59(2), and if satisfied that the application is in order—

- (a) record the particulars pertaining to—
 - (i) the applicant; and
 - (ii) if applicable, the date, number and place of issue of a certification of roadworthiness, referred to in regulation 85(3)(c);
 in the register of motor vehicles; and
 - (b) issue a series of blank temporary permits or a duly completed temporary or special permit, as the case may be, on form TSP as shown in Schedule 2.
- (3) The motor dealer referred to in regulation 85(2) shall—
- (a) upon payment of the appropriate fees referred to in regulation 85(3)(b), complete the temporary permit and counterfoil on form TSP as shown in Schedule 2;
 - (b) issue the temporary permit to the owner of the motor vehicle concerned and retain the counterfoil; and
 - (c) if applicable, record the date, number and place of issue of a certification of roadworthiness, referred to in regulation 85(3)(c) on the counterfoil.

(4) A permit issued in respect of a motor vehicle in a prescribed territory in terms of any law relating to motor vehicles in force in that territory and serving the same purpose as a temporary or special permit shall, if the provisions of the law of such prescribed territory relating to the operation of a motor vehicle on a public road under such permit, is complied with, shall be deemed to be a temporary or special permit, whichever the case may be, issued under this Part for the period for which and subject to the conditions under which it was issued.

(5) No motor dealer shall issue a temporary permit which has not been issued to such motor dealer in terms of subregulation (2)(b), or issue more than one permit to the same person in respect of the same motor vehicle.

(6) A registering authority may, at any time after reasonable notice to a motor dealer, order that all unused temporary permits be returned, or the said dealer may return such permits, without any amount being refundable.

Period of validity of temporary and special permit

88. (1) The date of commencement and the date of expiry of a temporary permit and special permit, as the case may be, shall be recorded on such permit and such a permit shall be valid—

(a) in the case of a temporary permit, for a period of 21 days, calculated—

- (i) in respect of a motor vehicle which is licensed and in respect to which the owner cannot comply forthwith with the provisions of regulation 35 or 36, from the date of issue of such temporary permit; or
- (ii) for any other motor vehicle, from the date on which liability for the licensing of such motor vehicle arises; or

(b) in the case of a special permit, for a period of three days calculated from the date specified by the applicant in the application form: Provided that such date shall not be more than seven days after the date on which the application is made.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to blank temporary permits issued to a motor dealer in terms of regulation 87(2)(b).

Display of temporary or special permit

89. (1) A permit issued in respect of a motor vehicle in terms of regulation 87(2)(b) or 87(3)(b), shall be displayed—

- (a) if such motor vehicle has a rear window, on the inside of such window in the lower left-hand corner when viewed from the rear of the motor vehicle, so that the inscription thereon is legible through the glass; or
- (b) if such motor vehicle does not have a rear window, on the rear of the motor vehicle in a conspicuous place.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle on which is displayed a temporary or special permit or anything purporting to be such a permit, which is not applicable to such motor vehicle.

(3) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle on which a temporary or special permit is displayed which is in any way obscured or has become illegible, except if such permit is temporarily obscured or illegible by reason of a cause beyond the control of the driver of such motor vehicle.

Duty of motor dealer in respect of temporary permit

90. A motor dealer shall—

- (a) in respect of every temporary permit issued by him or her to an applicant in terms of regulation 87(3)(b), keep a record by means of the completed counterfoil in order to ascertain the name and address of the applicant, as well as, if applicable, to ascertain the date, number and place of issue of a certification of roadworthiness; and
- (b) within 14 days after the date of issue of the tenth permit in a book, return to the appropriate registering authority every book of 10 counterfoils so completed.

**CHAPTER V
FITNESS OF DRIVERS**

Part I

Driving licence testing centres

Manner of application for registration of driving licence testing centre and identification of management representative

91. (1) An application for the registration of a driving licence testing centre in terms of section 8 of the Act shall be made on form DTC as shown in Schedule 2, and a management representative shall be identified on such form in respect of the driving licence testing centre concerned.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by acceptable identification of the driving licence testing centre concerned and of the management representative identified under subregulation (1).

Requirements for registration as driving licence testing centre

92. The requirements for registration as a driving licence testing centre shall be as specified in the manual of the Department "Minimum Requirements for Registration and Grading of Driving Licence Testing Centres" published by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Manner of registration of driving licence testing centre

93. (1) The MEC shall, upon receipt of an application made in terms of regulation 91—

- (a) require the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres to—
 - (i) evaluate the testing centre concerned according to the requirements referred to in regulation 92; and
 - (ii) recommend the appropriate grading thereof in terms of regulation 95; and
- (b) with due regard to the evaluation and recommendations of the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres, satisfy himself or herself that the testing centre concerned complies with the requirements referred to in regulation 92.

(2) (a) If the MEC is satisfied in terms of subregulation (1)(b), he or she shall—

- (i) grade such testing centre in terms of regulation 95;
- (ii) record the particulars of such testing centre on the register of driving licence testing centres referred to in regulation 331(4)(a)(ii); and
- (iii) issue to such applicant a certificate of registration on form CR as shown in Schedule 2.

(b) If the MEC is not satisfied that the testing centre concerned complies with the requirements referred to in regulation 92, he or she shall refuse to register such testing centre and shall notify the applicant accordingly.

Change of registration particulars

94. (1) The management representative identified in terms of regulation 91 shall upon the change of any of the particulars submitted in terms of regulation 91, within 21 days after such change, notify the MEC and inspectorate of driving licence testing centres of such change on form DTC as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) The MEC shall, upon receipt of a notification referred to in subregulation (1), update the register of driving licence testing centres referred to in regulation 331(4)(a)(ii) accordingly.

Grades of driving licence testing centres

95. (1) The MEC shall, with due regard to the evaluation and recommendation of the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres, grade a driving licence testing centre as grade A, B, C, D, E or F, as the case may be, if such driving licence testing centre complies with the appropriate grading requirements as referred to in regulation 92.

(2) A driving licence testing centre, which is graded in terms of subregulation (1)—

- (a) as a grade A driving licence testing centre, is authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code or driving licence of any code;
- (b) as a grade B driving licence testing centre, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code or driving licence of the codes B, EB, C1, C, EC1 and EC;

- (c) as a grade C driving licence testing centre, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code or driving licence of the codes A1, A and B;
- (d) as a grade D driving licence testing centre, shall be authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code or driving licence of the code B;
- (e) as a grade E driving licence testing centre, is authorised to examine and test a person for a learner's licence of any code; or
- (f) as a grade F driving licence testing centre, shall be authorised to substitute a driving licence of any code contained in an identity document, issued before 1 March 1998, in terms of section 19 of the Act;
- (g) as a grade A, B, C, D or E driving licence testing centre shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, be authorised to substitute a driving licence of any code issued before 1 March 1998 in terms of section 19 of the Act, or to replace a driving licence or international driving permit in terms of section 20(3), 23(4) or 24(3) of the Act.

Manner of suspension or cancellation of registration of driving licence testing centre

96. (1) The MEC shall upon being notified that a registered driving licence testing centre does not comply with the provisions of regulation 92, or upon a recommendation as contemplated in regulation 97(1)(e), immediately request the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres to investigate such driving licence testing centre.

(2) The MEC shall, in considering the suspension or cancellation of the registration of a driving licence testing centre—

- (a) notify the management representative identified in terms of regulation 91(1), of the failure of such driving licence testing centre to comply with the requirements of regulation 92; and
- (b) demand from such management representative to indicate in writing within 14 days from the date of the said notification—
 - (i) the reason for such failure; and
 - (ii) the details of the measures that have been taken to rectify and prevent such failure.

(3) If the MEC is not satisfied with the reason or measures referred to in subregulation (2)(b), he or she shall inform the management representative and may—

- (a) suspend; or
- (b) cancel,

the registration of such driving licence testing centre.

(4) If the MEC suspends or cancels the registration of a driving licence testing centre, he or she shall—

- (a) notify such driving licence testing centre of such suspension or cancellation and the reason therefor and, in the case of suspension, the period thereof; and
- (b) give notice in the *Provincial Gazette* of the suspension or cancellation referred to in paragraph (a).

(5) The management representative of a driving licence testing centre, the registration of which has been cancelled, shall within 14 days after having been notified of such cancellation, submit to the MEC—

- (a) the certificate of registration referred to in regulation 93(2)(a)(iii) issued in respect of such driving licence testing centre;
- (b) any documents held but not issued by such driving licence testing centre; and
- (c) a reconciliation of forms held and issued, and blank forms.

Powers and duties of inspectorate of driving licence testing centres

97. (1) The inspectorate of driving licence testing centres—

- (a) shall, in terms of regulation 93(1)(a), evaluate the driving licence testing centre concerned in accordance with the requirements referred to in regulation 92, and recommend to the MEC—
 - (i) the suitability of such centre to be registered as a driving licence testing centre; and
 - (ii) the grading of such centre;
- (b) shall, in respect of every registered driving licence testing centre, conduct at least one inspection per year to monitor the standards applied at such centre;
- (c) shall advise any driving licence testing centre on the improvement and maintenance of testing facilities and procedures at such centre, if deemed necessary;
- (d) shall, when necessary, recommend to the MEC the suspension or cancellation of the registration of an examiner for driving licences; and

- (e) shall, when necessary, recommend to the MEC to suspend, degrade or cancel the registration of a driving licence testing centre.
- (2) A person who acts on behalf of the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres, may at any reasonable time, with regard to the requirements referred to in regulation 92, without prior notice—
- (a) enter the premises of any driving licence testing centre;
- (b) inspect any records of the driving licence testing centre;
- (c) question any person with regard to any matter relating to the operation of the driving licence testing centre referred to in paragraph (a); and
- (d) accompany an examiner for driving licences in any motor vehicle when such examiner is examining or testing a person for a driving licence for the purpose of evaluation of the said examiner.

Fee to defray expenditure incurred by inspectorate of driving licence testing centres

98. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a registered driving licence testing centre shall pay to the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres a fee in respect of inspections carried out in terms of the Act, in respect of every application for a learner's licence, every application for a driving licence, every application for a professional driving permit, every application for the registration of an instructor, and every substitution of a driving licence under section 19 of the Act, made or done at such testing centre.

(2) The fee referred to in subregulation (1) shall be calculated at three percent of the fee determined by the MEC of the province concerned in respect of the transactions referred to in subregulation (1) above.

(3) The fee collected in terms of subregulation (1), shall be retained at a driving licence testing centre and paid to the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres on 1 June and 1 December of each year in respect of the transactions made or done during the preceding six months.

(4) The inspectorate of driving licence testing centres shall submit to the Director-General not later than 31 August of each year a statement of fees received and costs incurred by or on behalf of such inspectorate, for the preceding financial year of the Department.

Part II

Learner's and driving licences

Categories of learner's and driving licences, classes of motor vehicles relating to each category of such licences and the authority conveyed by such licences

99. (1) The categories of learner's licences and the classes of motor vehicles pertaining to each code of learner's licence are:

- (a) Code 1: Motor cycle with or without side-car, motor tricycle or quadrucycle;
- (b) Code 2: Motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, tricycle or quadrucycle, the tare of which does not exceed 3 500 kilograms, a minibus, bus or goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kilograms, an articulated motor vehicle or combination of a motor vehicle and trailer of which the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor or drawing vehicle does not exceed 3 500 kilograms, or a tractor; and
- (c) Code 3: Any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, tricycle or quadrucycle.

(2) (a) The holder of a learner's licence shall, except where such licence relates to a motor vehicle having no seating accommodation for a passenger or to a motor cycle, when driving the vehicle concerned, be accompanied in or on that vehicle by, and be under the direct personal supervision of a person seated next to him or her, or immediately behind him or her, where such person cannot be seated next to him or her, and who is in possession of a licence, other than a learner's or similar licence, authorising him or her to drive that class of motor vehicle.

(b) A learner's licence in respect of a motor cycle shall not authorise the holder of it to drive a motor cycle on a public road while carrying another person.

(c) A learner's licence shall not authorise the driving of a motor vehicle while carrying persons for reward, other than a person accompanying the holder of a learner's licence in terms of paragraph (a).

(3) A learner's licence with the code mentioned in the first column of the table below issued before 1 March 1998, shall be regarded as a learner's licence with the code mentioned against it in the second column of the table:

CODE OF LEARNER'S LICENCE ISSUED BEFORE 1 MARCH 1998	NEW CODE LEARNER'S LICENCE
Code 01, 02, 03, 04 and 15 or a code 12 for aforementioned codes	Code 1
Code 05, 06, 07, 08 or a code 12 for aforementioned codes	Code 2
Code 10, 11, 13 and 14 or a code 12 for aforementioned codes	Code 3

(4) (a) The categories of driving licences are indicated by the codes mentioned in the first column of the table below, each of which pertains to the classes of motor vehicles mentioned against it in the second column of the table, and authorises the holder of such code to drive the motor vehicles mentioned against it in the said second column and third column of the table:

CODE	CLASS OF MOTOR VEHICLE	AUTHORISATION
A1	A motor cycle without side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125 cubic centimetres, or which is propelled by electrical power, but does not include— (i) any vehicle propelled by electrical power derived from storage batteries and which is pedestrian controlled; or (ii) any vehicle with a tare not exceeding 230 kilograms and specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of any person suffering from some physical defect or disability or a person of old age and used solely by such person.	Includes authorisation to drive— (i) (aa) a motor cycle with a side-car; (bb) a motor tricycle; (cc) a motor quadrucycle, which has an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125 cubic centimetres; and (ii) a vehicle having pedals and an engine or an electric motor as an integral part thereof or attached thereto and which is designed or adapted to be propelled by means of such pedals, engine or motor, or both such pedals and engine or motor.
A	A motor cycle without a side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 125 cubic centimetres.	Includes authorisation to drive— (i) a motor cycle with a side-car; (ii) a motor tricycle; (iii) a motor quadrucycle; and (iv) any other motor vehicle for which a code A1 driving licence is required.
B	A motor vehicle, excluding a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, tractor and a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, being— (i) a motor vehicle the tare of which does not exceed 3 500 kilograms; or (ii) a minibus, a bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kilograms, with or without a trailer, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 750 kilograms, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle.	Includes authorisation to drive— (i) a tractor; and (ii) a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, with or without a trailer.
C1	A motor vehicle, excluding a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, tractor and a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, being— (i) a motor vehicle, the tare of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms but does not exceed 16 000 kilograms; or (ii) a minibus, a bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms but does not exceed 16 000 kilograms, with or without a trailer, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 750 kilograms, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle.	Includes authorisation to drive any motor vehicle for which a code B driving licence is required.
C	A motor vehicle, excluding a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, tractor and a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, being a bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 16 000 kilograms, with or without a trailer the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 750 kilograms, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle.	Includes authorisation to drive any motor vehicle for which a code B or C1 driving licence is required.

CODE	CLASS OF MOTOR VEHICLE	AUTHORISATION
EB	<p>A motor vehicle, excluding a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, tractor and a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, being—</p> <p>(i) an articulated motor vehicle, of which the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor does not exceed 3 500 kilograms;</p> <p>(ii) a combination of—</p> <p>(aa) a motor vehicle the tare of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; or</p> <p>(bb) a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kilograms,</p> <p>with a trailer the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 750 kilograms.</p>	Includes authorisation to drive any motor vehicle for which a code B driving licence is required.
EC1	<p>A motor vehicle, excluding a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, tractor and a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, being—</p> <p>(i) an articulated motor vehicle, of which the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor exceeds 3 500 kilograms but does not exceed 16 000 kilograms;</p> <p>(ii) a combination of—</p> <p>(aa) a motor vehicle the tare of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 16 000 kg; or</p> <p>(bb) a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms but does not exceed 16 000 kilograms,</p> <p>with a trailer the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 750 kilograms.</p>	Includes authorisation to drive any motor vehicle for which a code B, C1 or EB driving licence is required.
EC	<p>A motor vehicle, excluding a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, tractor and a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, being—</p> <p>(i) an articulated motor vehicle of which the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor exceeds 16 000 kilograms;</p> <p>(ii) a combination of a bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 16 000 kilograms,</p> <p>with a trailer the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 750 kilograms.</p>	Includes authorisation to drive any motor vehicle for which a code B, C1, C, EB or EC1 driving licence is required.

(b) The holder of a driving licence of the code mentioned in the table below, which was issued before 1 March 1998, as contemplated in section 19 or 20 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "old licence"), shall, subject to paragraph (bA), upon application in terms of regulation 111 or 112, respectively, be issued in terms of regulation 108 with a driving licence (hereinafter referred to as the "new licence") of the code mentioned against the old licence in the first column of the table below.

(bA) If an applicant's application referred to in paragraph (b) relates to a new licence of the code EC1 or EC and the applicant is disqualified in terms of regulation 102 from holding such new licence, but is not so disqualified from holding a new licence of the code EB, such applicant's application shall for the purposes of regulation 102 be deemed to be an application which relates to a new licence of the code EB, and that applicant shall be issued with a new licence of that code.

LICENCE CODES	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1990/06/01 BUT BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1985/12/31 BUT BEFORE 1990/06/01	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1972/02/01 BUT BEFORE 1985/12/31	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1967/01/01 BUT BEFORE 1972/02/01	LICENCE ISSUED BEFORE 1967/01/01
A1	Code 01: A motor cycle with or without side-car, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle, which has an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125 cm ³ or which is propelled by electrical power, or which is a vehicle as contemplated in paragraph (b) of the definition of "motor vehicle" contained in section 1 of the Act.	Code 01: A motor cycle without side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cm ³ or which is propelled by electrical power, or which is a vehicle as contemplated in paragraph (b) of the definition of "motor vehicle" contained in section 1 of the Act.	A motor cycle without side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cm ³ or which is propelled by electrical power, or which is a vehicle as contemplated in paragraph (b) of the definition of "motor vehicle" contained in section 1 of the Road Traffic Ordinance and generally known as "code 01".	Motor cycle without sidecar which has an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cm ³ and generally known as "code 01".	Motor cycle without side-car with an engine of which the cylinder capacity does not exceed 50 cm ³ and generally known as "code 01".	Motor cycle without side-car with an engine of which the cylinder capacity does not exceed 50 cm ³ and generally known as "code 01".
A	Code 15: A motor cycle with or without side-car, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle, which has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 125 cm ³ .	(i) Code 02: A motor cycle without side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cm ³ and not exceeding 250 cm ³ ; (ii) code 15: A motor cycle without side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 250 cm ³ ; (iii) code 03: A motor cycle with side-car; and (iv) code 04: A motor tricycle or a motor quadrucycle.	(i) A motor cycle without side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cm ³ and generally known as "code 02"; (ii) a motor cycle with side-car and generally known as "code 03"; and (iii) a motor tricycle, generally known as "code 04".	(i) A motor cycle without side-car which has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cm ³ and generally known as "code 02"; (ii) a motor cycle with side-car and generally known as "code 03"; and (iii) a motor tricycle, generally known as "code 04".	(i) A motor cycle without side-car with an engine of which the cylinder capacity exceeds 50 cm ³ , generally known as "code 02"; and (ii) a motor cycle with side-car and a motor tricycle, generally known as "code 03".	(i) A motor cycle without side-car with an engine of which the cylinder capacity exceeds 50 cm ³ , generally known as "code 02"; and (ii) a motor cycle with side-car and a motor tricycle, generally known as "code 03".

LICENCE CODES	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1990/06/01 BUT BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1985/12/31 BUT BEFORE 1990/06/01	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1972/02/01 BUT BEFORE 1985/12/31	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1967/01/01 BUT BEFORE 1972/02/01	LICENCE ISSUED BEFORE 1967/01/01
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Code 05: A tractor; (ii) code 06: A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in code 07 as referred to item (iii); (iii) code 07: A motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, the type of which is specified in the driving licence; and (iv) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 05 or code 07 as referred to item (i) or (iii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Code 05: A tractor; (ii) code 06: A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in code 07 as referred to item (iii); (iii) code 07: A motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, the type of which is specified in the driving licence; and (iv) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 05 or code 07 as referred to item (i) or (iii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A tractor which is not propelled by electrical power and generally known as "code 05"; (ii) a motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in item (iii), and generally known as "code 06"; (iii) a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, the type of which is specified in the driving licence and generally known as "code 07"; and (iv) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i) or (iii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A tractor which is not propelled by electrical power and generally known as "code 05"; (ii) a motor vehicle propelled by electrical power of a class as contemplated in item (iii) and generally known as "code 06"; (iii) a motor vehicle, being a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery, which is not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, the type of which is specified in the driving licence and generally known as "code 07"; and (iv) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i) or (iii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A motor vehicle being a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery which is not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, the type of which is specified in the driving licence; and (ii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i) which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Power-propelled vehicles and machinery, including motor vehicles propelled by electrical or steam power; and (ii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i) which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".

LICENCE CODES	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1990/06/01 BUT BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1985/12/31 BUT BEFORE 1990/06/01	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1972/02/01 BUT BEFORE 1985/12/31	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1967/01/01 BUT BEFORE 1972/02/01	LICENCE ISSUED BEFORE 1967/01/01
EB	<p>(i) Code 06: A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in code 08 as referred to in item (ii);</p> <p>(ii) code 08: A light motor vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle, the tare of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; (bb) a minibus, bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; or (cc) an articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; and</p> <p>(iii) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 08 as referred to in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person.</p>	<p>(i) Code 06: A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in code 08 as referred to in item (ii);</p> <p>(ii) code 08: A light motor vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle, the tare of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; (bb) a minibus, bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; or (cc) an articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; and</p> <p>(iii) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 08 as referred to in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person.</p>	<p>(i) A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in item (ii), generally known as "code 06";</p> <p>(ii) a light motor vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle, the tare of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; (bb) a bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; or (cc) an articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg, generally known as "code 08"; and</p> <p>(iii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>	<p>(i) A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in item (ii), generally known as "code 06";</p> <p>(ii) a light motor vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle, the tare of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; (bb) a bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg; or (cc) an articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg, generally known as "code 08"; and</p> <p>(iii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>	<p>(i) A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in item (ii), generally known as "code 06";</p> <p>(ii) a light motor vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle, the tare of which does not exceed 7 700 lbs; (bb) a bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 7 700 lbs, generally known as "code 08 "; and</p> <p>(iii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>	<p>(i) A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in item (ii), generally known as "code 06";</p> <p>(ii) a light motor vehicle being a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles or goods vehicles, the gross vehicle mass or combination mass of which does not exceed 7 700 lbs and generally known as "code 08"; and</p> <p>(iii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>

LICENCE CODES	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1990/06/01 BUT BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1985/12/31 BUT BEFORE 1990/06/01	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1972/02/01 BUT BEFORE 1985/12/31	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1967/01/01 BUT BEFORE 1972/02/01	LICENCE ISSUED BEFORE 1967/01/01
EC1	<p>(i) Code 06: A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in code 10 as referred to in item (ii);</p> <p>(ii) code 10: A heavy motor vehicle, being—</p> <p>(aa) a motor vehicle, the tare of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 16 000 kg;</p> <p>(bb) a minibus or a bus the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg; or</p> <p>(cc) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 16 000 kg, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle; and</p> <p>(iii) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 10 as referred to in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person.</p>	<p>(i) Code 06: A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in code 10 as referred to in item (ii);</p> <p>(ii) code 10: A heavy motor vehicle, being—</p> <p>(aa) a motor vehicle, the tare of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 16 000 kg;</p> <p>(bb) a minibus or a bus the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg; or</p> <p>(cc) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 16 000 kg, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle; and</p> <p>(iii) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 10 as referred to in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person.</p>	<p>(i) A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in item (ii), generally known as "code 06";</p> <p>(ii) a heavy motor vehicle, excluding an articulated motor vehicle, being—</p> <p>(aa) a motor vehicle of which the tare does not exceed 16 000 kg; or</p> <p>(bb) a goods vehicle of which the gross vehicle mass does not exceed 16 000 kg, generally known as "code 10"; and</p> <p>(iii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>	<p>(i) A motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power and is of a class as contemplated in item (ii), generally known as "code 06";</p> <p>(ii) (aa) a medium motor vehicle, the tare of which exceeds 3 500 kg; or</p> <p>(bb) if such vehicle is a bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 9 000 kg, and generally known as "code 09"; and</p> <p>(iii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (ii), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>		

LICENCE CODES	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1990/06/01 BUT BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TRANSPORT GENERAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1995	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1985/12/31 BUT BEFORE 1990/06/01	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1972/02/01 BUT BEFORE 1985/12/31	LICENCE ISSUED ON OR AFTER 1967/01/01 BUT BEFORE 1972/02/01	LICENCE ISSUED BEFORE 1967/01/01
EC	<p>(i) Code 11: An extra heavy vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle the tare of which exceeds 16 000 kg; or (bb) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 16 000 kg, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle;</p> <p>(ii) code 13: A heavy articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 25 000 kg;</p> <p>(iii) code 14: An extra heavy articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor of which exceeds 25 000 kg; and</p> <p>(iv) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 11, 13 or 14, as referred to in items (i), (ii) or (iii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person.</p>	<p>(i) Code 11: An extra heavy vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle the tare of which exceeds 16 000 kg; or (bb) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 16 000 kg, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle;</p> <p>(ii) code 13: A heavy articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 25 000 kg;</p> <p>(iii) code 14: An extra heavy articulated motor vehicle, the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor of which exceeds 25 000 kg; and</p> <p>(iv) code 12: A motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in code 11, 13 or 14 as referred to in item (i), (ii) or (iii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person.</p>	<p>(i) An extra heavy vehicle, being— (aa) a motor vehicle the tare of which exceeds 16 000 kg; or (bb) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 16 000 kg, but does not include an articulated motor vehicle, and generally known as "code 11";</p> <p>(ii) a heavy articulated motor vehicle, being an articulated motor vehicle the gross combination mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg but does not exceed 25 000 kg, generally known as a "code 13";</p> <p>(iii) an extra heavy articulated motor vehicle, being an articulated vehicle the gross combination mass of which exceeds 25 000 kg and generally known as "code 14"; and</p> <p>(iv) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i), (ii) or (iii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>	<p>(i) A heavy motor vehicle the tare of which exceeds 9 000 kg but does not exceed 16 000 kg, generally known as "code 10";</p> <p>(ii) an extra heavy motor vehicle, the tare of which exceeds 16 000 kg or, if such motor vehicle is a bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 16 000 kg, and generally known as "code 11"; and</p> <p>(iii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i) or (ii), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>	<p>(i) A heavy motor vehicle the tare of which exceeds 7 700 lbs but does not exceed 30 000 lbs and generally known as "code 10";</p> <p>(ii) a bus or goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 7 700 lbs but does not exceed 30 000 lbs and generally known as "code 10";</p> <p>(iii) an extra heavy motor vehicle the tare of which exceeds 30 000 lbs;</p> <p>(iv) a bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 30 000 lbs and generally known as "code 11"; and</p> <p>(v) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv), whatever the case may be, which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>	<p>(i) A heavy motor vehicle being a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 7 700 lbs and generally known as a "code 10"; and</p> <p>(ii) a motor vehicle of a class as contemplated in item (i), which is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, generally known as "code 12".</p>

(bB) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations, the holder of an old licence with code 05 or 07, or generally known as a code 05 or 07, shall upon application in terms of regulation 111 or 112, as the case may be, be issued in terms of regulation 108 with a new licence with code B which shall—

- (i) in the case of an application which relates to an old licence with the code 05, contain an endorsement of code 5 which indicates that the holder of such licence is only authorised to drive a tractor of any mass, with or without a trailer of any mass; and
- (ii) in the case of an application which relates to an old licence with the code 07, contain an endorsement of code 7 which indicates that the holder of such licence is only authorised to drive a motor vehicle which is a type of mobile agricultural or industrial equipment or machinery not designed principally for the conveyance of persons or goods, of any mass, with or without a trailer of any mass.

(c) Subject to paragraph (bB), the authority granted by the new licence is as prescribed for the code of such licence in paragraph (a), but if the licence is a code EC1 driving licence, the holder of it is authorised to drive the class of motor vehicle for which he or she had authority under the old licence.

(cA) In the case where the old licence authorises the driving of a motor vehicle which is propelled by electrical power, the authority granted by the new licence is, subject to the new licence being endorsed in terms of section 18(4)(a) of the Act, as prescribed for the relevant code of such licence in paragraph (a).

(d) In the case where the old licence authorises the driving of a motor vehicle specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically disabled person, the authority granted by the new licence is, subject to the new licence being endorsed in terms of section 18(4)(b) of the Act, as prescribed for the relevant code of such licence in paragraph (a).

Authorisation which serves as licence in terms of section 12 of Act

100. (1) If—

- (a) a person's driving licence card has been stolen, lost, destroyed or defaced; or
- (b) a driving licence testing centre has authorised that a driving licence be issued to a person, and the driving licence card is being processed by the Card Production Facility,

a duly completed form TDL as shown in Schedule 2, issued by an examiner for driving licences or a person duly authorised to do so, shall be an authorisation in terms of section 12 of the Act, for a period of six months from its date of issue, or until the date on which the person to whom it was issued, receives his or her original or duplicate driving licence card, whichever date is the earlier.

(2) A person referred to in—

- (a) subregulation (1)(a), may request the said form TDL, from any driving licence testing centre; or
- (b) subregulation (1)(b), may request form TDL from the driving licence testing centre which authorised that the driving licence be issued.

(3) The request referred to in subregulation (2) shall be done on form DL1 and be accompanied by—

- (a) acceptable identification of the person concerned;
- (b) two photographs of such person that comply with regulation 103(1); and
- (c) if the applicant does not hold, or has never held, a driving licence authorising the driving of a motor vehicle of a class to which the application relate, the appropriate fees for an application for form TDL as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

(4) On receipt of the request, an examiner for driving licences or a person authorised to do so shall—

- (a) in the circumstances referred to in subregulation (2)(a), determine whether the person is the holder of a valid licence;
- (b) in the circumstances referred to in subregulation (2)(b), determine the code of licence as contained in the authorisation as referred to in regulation 108(1)(a);
- (c) complete form TDL as shown in Schedule 2 and indicate the codes of driving licences and professional driving permits, if applicable, held by the person concerned;
- (d) affix one photograph to the original form TDL and one photograph to its carbon copy, or to the application form if the form TDL was printed by the computerised register;
- (e) ensure that the person signs the form TDL;
- (f) affix one lamination strip to the original form TDL and another to its carbon copy, or to the application form if the form TDL was printed by the computerised register, to cover the photograph, personal particulars, code of licence and professional driving permit, if applicable, of such person; and
- (g) issue the original form TDL to the person concerned and retain its carbon copy, or the application form if the form TDL was printed by the computerised register, for record purposes.

(5) (a) Subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), a copy of an affidavit regarding the theft, loss, destruction or defacement of a licence made at a driving licence testing centre or police station and which—

- (i) contains the official date stamp of the authority concerned;
 - (ii) contains the—
 - (aa) full names;
 - (bb) identity number or date of birth;
 - (cc) full address; and
 - (dd) code of licence with all endorsements and restrictions applicable thereto, of the deponent; and
 - (iii) describes the circumstances under which the licence was stolen, lost, destroyed or defaced,
- shall be an authorisation in terms of section 12 of the Act, for a period of three days after the date on which it was issued.

(b) If the affidavit referred to in paragraph (a) is made at a police station, such affidavit shall also contain the crime administration number (CAS) or the occurrence book number (OB), as the case may be.

(c) The driving licence testing centre or police station at which an affidavit is made shall retain the original affidavit for record purposes.

Period of validity of learner's licence and driving licence

101. (1) The period of validity of a learner's licence issued or deemed to be issued in terms of section 17 of the Act shall be 18 months from the date of examination and test referred to in section 17(2) of the Act.

(2) (a) The period of validity of a driving licence issued or deemed to be issued in terms of section 18 of the Act shall be indefinite, unless such licence has been suspended or cancelled in terms of the Act.

(b) (i) The holder of a driving licence that was issued before 1 March 1998, who wishes to substitute such licence as contemplated in section 19 of the Act, shall apply for such substitution before or within the period determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

(ii) Different periods may be determined under item (i) in respect of licence holders whose surnames start with different letters of the alphabet, or whose dates of birth fall in different months.

Defective vision disqualifying person from obtaining or holding licence

102. (1) A person shall be disqualified from obtaining or holding a learner's or driving licence unless—

(a) in the case of an application for a learner's or driving licence relating to the code A1, A, B or EB, such person has—

(i) according to the Snellen rating a minimum visual acuity, with or without refractive correction, of 6/12 (20/40) for each eye, or where the visual acuity of one eye is less than 6/12 (20/40) or where one eye of the person concerned is blind, a minimum visual acuity for the other eye of 6/9 (20/30); and

(ii) a minimum visual field of 70 degrees temporal, with or without refractive correction, in respect of each eye, or where the minimum visual field in respect of one eye is less than 70 degrees temporal, or where one eye is blind, a minimum total horizontal visual field of at least 115 degrees with or without refractive correction; or

(b) in the case of an application for a learner's or driving licence relating to the code C1, C, EC1 or EC, such person has—

(i) according to the Snellen rating a minimum visual acuity, with or without refractive correction, of 6/9 (20/30) for each eye; and

(ii) a minimum visual field of 70 degrees temporal in respect of each eye, with or without refractive correction.

(2) (a) A person who is disqualified in terms of subregulation (1) may at such person's expense approach a registered optometrist or ophthalmologist to test such person's eyes in terms of the standards referred to in subregulation (1), and the result of such test shall, if it duly reflects the visual acuity of such person according to the Snellen rating, and his or her field of vision expressed in degrees, as contemplated in subregulation (1), be accepted by the driving licence testing centre.

(b) If the result contemplated in paragraph (a) indicates that the person concerned is disqualified as contemplated in subregulation (1), the driving licence testing centre shall not issue such person with a learner's or driving licence with a code to which the application of that person relates.

Manner of application for learner's licence

103. (1) An application in terms of section 17(1) or section 24(1) of the Act shall be made by the applicant at a driving licence testing centre on form LL1 as shown in Schedule 2, and shall be accompanied—

- (a) by two identical black and white or colour photographs of the applicant which—
 - (i) shall have been recently taken;
 - (ii) shall be clear cut and without shadows;
 - (iii) shall be 40 millimetres in length and 30 millimetres in width;
 - (iv) shall depict only the head and shoulders of the applicant;
 - (v) shall show the applicant's full face;
 - (vi) shall, subject to item (vii), show the applicant without headgear;
 - (vii) may, if the applicant wears headgear required by a religion of which he or she is a bona fide member, show the applicant with such headgear: Provided that if the examiner for driving licences is of the opinion that the photographs showing the applicant with headgear are inadequate for identification purposes, he or she may refer the photographs to an official designated by the Director-General of the Provincial Administration concerned for his or her approval or disapproval;
- (aA) if the official referred to in paragraph (a)(vii) does not grant approval of the photographs, by two photographs taken in the manner agreed to in writing by such official;
- (b) acceptable identification of the applicant;
- (c) in the case of an applicant who is 65 years of age or older, by the medical certificate on form MC as shown in Schedule 2, signed by a medical practitioner or occupational health practitioner, certifying that the applicant is not disqualified in terms of section 15(1)(f) or (g) of the Act from obtaining a learner's or driving licence; and
- (d) by the appropriate fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.
 - (2) If the applicant—
 - (a) is on the day determined in terms of section 17(2) of the Act, for any reason whatsoever, not examined and tested; and
 - (b) is unable to satisfy the driving licence testing centre concerned that the reason for his or her not having been examined and tested is due to circumstances beyond his or her control,

the applicant shall again pay the fee referred to in subregulation (1)(d) if the driving licence testing centre determines another day and time on which the applicant shall present himself or herself to be examined and tested.

(3) An application for a learner's licence in terms of section 24(1) of the Act shall be made to the department of State where the applicant is employed.

Manner and contents on which applicant for learner's licence to be tested and examined

104. (1) An applicant for a learner's licence shall be examined and tested by an examiner for driving licences.

- (2) The examiner for driving licences shall satisfy himself or herself that the applicant—
 - (a) knows and understands—
 - (i) the rules of the road;
 - (ii) the road traffic signs; and
 - (iii) the controls of a motor vehicle of the class to which the application relates; and
 - (b) is not disqualified in terms of section 15 of the Act or regulation 102,
- before issuing a learner's licence.

(3) The procedure to be followed by the examiner for driving licences in complying with subregulation (2) shall include the completion by the applicant of the "Theory Test for Learner drivers", of the Department as published by the Minister.

Issue of learner's licence

105. (1) A learner's licence shall be issued on form LL2 as shown in Schedule 2, and the examiner for driving licences or a person authorised to do so shall, upon payment of the applicable fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned—

- (a) complete the learner's licence, on which the date of birth of the holder shall be reflected;
- (b) endorse the learner's licence accordingly in the case where—

- (i) the applicant is found to be competent to drive with the aid of glasses or contact lenses, an artificial limb or other physical aid;
- (ii) the applicant is a physically disabled person who has to drive a vehicle adapted for physically disabled persons, or a vehicle adapted specifically for that physically disabled applicant;
- (c) ensure that the applicant signs the learner's licence;
- (d) affix one photograph to the learner's licence and one photograph to the carbon copy, or to the application form if the learner's licence was printed by the computerised register;
- (e) affix one lamination strip to the learner's licence and another to the carbon copy, or to the application form, if applicable, to cover the photograph, personal particulars and the code of the learner's licence of the holder;
- (f) issue the learner's licence; and
- (g) retain the application form and, if not printed by the computerised register, the carbon copy of the learner's licence for record purposes.

(2) In the case of an application for a learner's licence in terms of section 24(1) of the Act, the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of section 17 of the Act shall apply with the necessary changes, but no fee for the issue of a learner's licence shall be paid.

Manner of application for driving licence

106. (1) An application for a driving licence in terms of section 18(1) of the Act, shall be made by the applicant at a driving licence testing centre on form DL1 as shown in Schedule 2, and shall be accompanied by—

- (a) acceptable identification of the applicant;
- (b) every licence which authorises the applicant to drive a motor vehicle;
- (c) four photographs of the applicant, that comply with regulation 103(1); and
- (d) the appropriate fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

(2) If the applicant, on the day determined in terms of section 18(2) of the Act, is not examined and tested for any reason whatsoever, and is unable to satisfy the driving licence testing centre concerned that the reason for his or her not having been examined and tested was due to circumstances beyond his or her control, he or she shall again pay the fee contemplated in subregulation (1)(d), if the driving licence testing centre determines another day and time on which he or she shall present himself or herself to be examined and tested.

(3) (a) The holder of a driving licence issued by a department of State prior to 1 January 1993 in terms of section 24(3) of the Act, may apply for a driving licence in the manner referred to in subregulation (1), and the application shall further be accompanied by—

- (i) the licence held by the applicant; and
- (ii) an official letter from the department of State concerned—
 - (aa) certifying that the licence held by the applicant is valid;
 - (bb) indicating the equivalent category of the licence as referred to in regulation 99(4); and
 - (cc) indicating any conditions and limitations applicable to the licence.

(b) Upon receipt of an application contemplated in paragraph (a), an examiner for driving licences shall, if he or she is satisfied that the documents referred to in paragraph (a)(i) and (ii) are valid and relate to the category of driving licence for which the applicant applied, authorise the issue and issue a driving licence in terms of regulation 108, but the licence which was issued by the department of State shall not be cancelled and shall be handed back to the applicant.

(4) An application for a driving licence in terms of section 24(1) of the Act shall be made to the department of State where the applicant is employed.

Manner and contents on which applicant for driving licence to be examined and tested

107. (1) An applicant for a driving licence shall be examined and tested by an examiner for driving licences.

(2) The examiner for driving licences shall by observation, inquiry and practical test, satisfy himself or herself that the applicant—

- (a) holds a learner's licence which authorises him or her to drive the class of motor vehicle to which his or her application relates;
- (b) knows and understands the road traffic signs;
- (c) has a sound knowledge of the rules of the road and the different signals which a driver of a motor vehicle is required to give when driving on a public road;
- (d) is not subject to any disqualification referred to in section 15 of the Act or regulation 102; and

- (e) is generally capable of driving a motor vehicle of the class to which the application relates.
- (3) In the case where a person applies for a driving licence which authorises him or her to drive an articulated motor vehicle, or a combination of a motor vehicle and trailer, the practical test shall be conducted while the semi-trailer is attached to the truck-tractor, or the trailer is attached to the drawing vehicle, as the case may be.
- (4) For the purposes of subregulation (2) an applicant shall not be required to undergo a written test.
- (5) An examiner for driving licences shall in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (e) of subregulation (2)—
- (a) in the case of a code B driving licence, test an applicant according to the manual of the Department "K 53 Practical driving test for motor vehicle drivers, Volume 1 - Light Motor Vehicles" published by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*;
- (b) in the case of a code C1, C, EB, EC1 or EC driving licence, test an applicant according to the manual of the Department "K53 Practical driving test for motor vehicle drivers, Volume 2 - Heavy Motor Vehicles", published by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*; and
- (c) in the case of a code A1 or A driving licence, test an applicant according to the manual of the Department "K53 Practical driving test for motor vehicle drivers, Volume 3 - Motor Cycles" published by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Manner of issue of driving licence

108. (1) An examiner for driving licences shall, upon receipt of the fee for the issuance of a driving licence as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, if such fee has not already been paid for the simultaneous issue of a driving licence with a different code, and if he or she is satisfied that the applicant must be issued with a driving licence—

- (a) complete the authorisation to issue the driving licence on form DL1, as shown in Schedule 2 and record the authorisation on the register of driving licences;
- (b) indicate in the authorisation referred to in paragraph (a) whether the driving licence card should reflect an endorsement in terms of section 18(4) of the Act;
- (c) take an imprint of the left thumb and right thumb of the applicant on the image scanning sheet (form ISS) and the duplicate of it, and should the applicant not have a left or right thumb, an imprint of such fingers as specified on the ISS form, the identification of which shall be noted on the image scanning sheet;
- (d) affix one photograph of the applicant to the image scanning sheet (form ISS) and one photograph to its duplicate;
- (e) ensure that the same bar code number appears on form ISS and the duplicate of it;
- (f) ensure that the applicant signs form ISS and the duplicate of it;
- (g) retain the duplicate of form ISS for record purposes;
- (h) record the barcode number of the image scanning sheet (form ISS) on the application form submitted in terms of regulation 106(1) and on the register of driving licences; and
- (i) order the driving licence card on which the driving licence appears from the Card Production Facility and send form ISS to that facility not later than two working days after the date of the authorisation referred to in paragraph (a).

(1A) The driving licence testing centre shall pay over to the Card Production Facility such part of the fee, referred to in subregulation (1), payable in accordance with the agreement between that Facility and the Corporation, the amount of which shall be published by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

(2) (a) On receipt of form ISS as shown in Schedule 2 and the order for the driving licence card, the Card Production Facility shall, if the image scanning sheet is accepted—

- (i) personalise and produce the driving licence card on form DL3 as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (ii) forward the driving licence card and notice NCD as shown in Schedule 2 to the driving licence testing centre concerned.
- (b) If the image scanning sheet is not accepted by the Card Production Facility, the applicant shall submit a further two photographs of himself or herself that comply with regulation 103(1) upon receipt of which the examiner for driving licences shall complete a new image scanning sheet.

(3) On receipt of the driving licence card referred to in subregulation (2), the driving licence testing centre shall—

- (a) record the receipt of the driving licence card on which the driving licence appears in the register of driving licences;
- (b) notify the applicant on form NCD as shown in Schedule 2, to collect the driving licence card at the centre;

- (c) after presentation of the applicant's acceptable identification and the submission of every licence and professional driving permit held by the applicant, issue such driving licence card to the applicant;
 - (d) if the applicant so requires, stamp and sign a copy of the previous licence, which is submitted with form NCD as shown in Schedule 2, so that it may be retained by the applicant as proof of the previous licence and the date of issue of it;
 - (e) ensure that the applicant acknowledges receipt of the driving licence card on form DL1 as shown in Schedule 2; and
 - (f) update the register of driving licences accordingly to reflect the issue of the driving licence card.
- (4) An examiner for driving licences shall, except where previously otherwise agreed with the applicant, deface an unclaimed driving licence card 120 days after the notice referred to in subregulation (3)(b) was posted, and record the fact that it has been defaced on the register of driving licences.
- (5) (a) Subject to regulation 101(2)(a), a driving licence card shall expire five years from the date on which it has been ordered from the Card Production Facility, which date shall be indicated on that card.
- (b) The holder of a driving licence card may apply for a new card in the manner contemplated in regulation 109 and the new card shall be authorised and issued in the manner contemplated in regulation 109(3).

Application for and issue of duplicate of licence

109. (1) An application for a duplicate of a learner's licence shall be made by the applicant on form LL1 as shown in the Schedule, at the driving licence testing centre that issued the licence, and an application for a duplicate driving licence card shall be made by the applicant on form DL1 as shown in Schedule 2 at any driving licence testing centre.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the original licence or, where the original licence is lost or destroyed, a declaration to that effect on form DCT as shown in Schedule 2;
- (b) two photographs of the applicant, that comply with regulation 103(1), unless the applicant wishes to obtain a duplicate driving licence card which expires when the original driving licence card would have expired in terms of regulation 108(5);
- (c) in the case of an application for a duplicate of a learner's licence, the fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned for the issue of a duplicate document, and in the case of an application for a duplicate driving licence card, the fee for the issue of a driving licence card contemplated in regulation 108(1); and
- (d) acceptable identification of the applicant.

(3) Upon receipt of an application referred to in subregulation (1), the authority concerned shall—

- (a) ensure that the licence is not subject to a suspension or cancellation;
- (b) ensure that the identification details and photographs, if applicable, of the applicant and those on the carbon copy of the original licence correlate; and
- (c) issue the duplicate of the learner's licence, or authorise the issue, and issue the duplicate of the driving licence card, in accordance with regulation 105 or 108, respectively, with the necessary changes.

(4) In the case of an application by mail for a duplicate of a learner's licence, the applicant shall not be required to sign the licence in the presence of the examiner for driving licences or authorised person concerned.

Conditions for acknowledgement and exchange of driving licence not issued in terms of Act, and international driving permit

110. (1) Subject to subregulation (3), a driving licence referred to in section 23(1)(a) of the Act, issued while the holder of it was not permanently or ordinarily resident in the Republic, shall, for the period for, and subject to the conditions under which it was issued, be deemed to be a valid licence for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Act, if—

- (a) (i) the licence has been issued in an official language of the Republic; or
- (ii) a certificate of authenticity or validity relating to the licence issued in an official language of the Republic by a competent authority, or a translation of that licence in such official language, is attached to it; and
- (b) such licence contains or has attached to it, a photograph and the signature of the licence holder.

(2) Subject to subregulation (3), an international driving permit referred to in section 23(1)(b) of the Act shall be deemed to be a valid licence for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Act for the period for, and, subject to the conditions under which it was issued.

(3) When the holder of a licence referred to in section 23(1)(a) of the Act or the holder of an international driving permit referred to in section 23(1)(b) of the Act—

- (a) returns to the Republic to resume permanent residence, such licence or permit shall no longer be deemed to be a valid licence for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Act, after one year from the date of return; or
- (b) obtains permission in terms of any law for permanent residence in the Republic, such licence or permit shall no longer be deemed to be a valid licence for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Act, after one year from the date on which such person has taken up permanent residence.

(4) Notwithstanding this regulation, a driving licence shall be deemed to be a valid licence for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Act, if such licence was issued in a territory previously known as—

- (a) The Republic of Bophuthatswana;
- (b) The Republic of Ciskei;
- (c) Gazankulu;
- (d) KaNgwane;
- (e) KwaNdebele;
- (f) KwaZulu;
- (g) Lebowa;
- (h) QwaQwa;
- (i) The Republic of Transkei; or
- (j) The Republic of Venda.

(5) A licence referred to in section 23(1)(a) of the Act or an international driving permit referred to in section 23(1)(b) of the Act may, at any time during the period of validity thereof, be exchanged for a driving licence in terms of subregulations (6) and (7).

(6) (a) An application referred to in section 23(3) of the Act shall, subject to subregulations (7) and (8), be made in the manner contemplated in regulation 111, and an application for the exchange of an international driving permit shall, in addition to the requirements of regulation 111(1), be accompanied by the driving licence on the authority of which the permit was issued.

(b) In the case of an application referred to in paragraph (a) for the exchange of a driving licence referred to in subregulation (4), which driving licence is no longer in the possession of the applicant, such application shall be made in the manner contemplated in regulation 112(2) and the new card shall be authorised and issued in the manner contemplated in regulation 112(3).

(7) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), the driving licence testing centre concerned shall upon receipt of an application referred to in subregulation (6)(a), authorise the issue and issue a driving licence for the class or classes of motor vehicles to which the existing licence relates.

(b) The driving licence testing centre concerned shall authorise the issue and issue the licence referred to in paragraph (a) in the manner referred to in regulation 108 if it is satisfied that—

- (i) the applicant is the holder of the licence or permit, as the case may be, referred to in subregulation (1) and (2); and
- (ii) the licence or permit is still valid in the country or territory of issue.

(8) If there is a dispute as to the class of motor vehicle in respect of which a driving licence has been issued in terms of subregulation (7)(a), the MEC concerned shall determine the class of the motor vehicle.

Application for driving licence in terms of section 19 of Act and regulation 110(6)(a)

111. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), an application for a driving licence contemplated in section 19 of the Act and regulation 110(6)(a) shall be made by the applicant at a driving licence testing centre on form DL1 as shown in Schedule 2 and shall be accompanied by—

- (a) acceptable identification of the applicant;
- (b) the existing driving licence or its duplicate;
- (c) two photographs of the applicant, and in the case of an application referred to in regulation 110(6)(a), four photographs of the applicant, that comply with regulation 103(1); and
- (d) the fee contemplated in regulation 108(1).

(1A) In the case where the driving licence of the applicant is contained in an identity document and the particulars of that driving licence is recorded in the register of driving licences, but the applicant is no longer in possession of the driving licence, the applicant shall make a declaration on form DCT, which shall be sufficient for the purposes of subregulation (1)(b).

(2) In the case of a licence issued in a prescribed territory, where the existing driving licence is not contained in an identity document and the applicant is no longer in possession of that driving licence, the application for a driving licence contemplated in regulation 110(6)(a), shall be made in the manner contemplated in regulation 112(2) and the examiner for driving licences shall act as contemplated in regulation 112(3).

(3) Upon receipt of an application referred to in subregulation (1), the examiner for driving licences shall, if he or she is satisfied that—

- (a) the applicant is not disqualified from holding a driving licence as contemplated in section 15(1)(f)(vi) of the Act read with regulation 102;
- (b) if the driving licence is contained in an identity document, the particulars of the driving licence are recorded in the register of driving licences;
- (c) if the driving licence is not contained in an identity document—
 - (i) in the case where that driving licence testing centre issued the licence, the particulars of the driving licence is recorded on the driving licence records of the centre; or
 - (ii) in the case where another authority keeps the record of the driving licence concerned, the authority concerned confirms in writing that the licence was issued and that the particulars of the driving licence are correct,

authorise the issue and issue a new driving licence in the manner referred to in regulation 108.

(4) In the case where the particulars of the existing driving licence, which is contained in an identity document, is not recorded in the register of driving licences, the examiner for driving licences or the person authorised thereto shall obtain written confirmation from the Department of Home Affairs that the driving licence was issued and that the particulars of the driving licence is correct.

Application for driving licence in terms of section 20 of Act and regulation 110(6)(b)

112. (1) (a) An application referred to in section 20(1) of the Act shall, if the applicant is still in possession of the driving licence issued in terms of section 57 of the road traffic ordinance or its duplicate, be made at a driving licence testing centre by the holder on form DL1 and shall be accompanied by—

- (i) the fee as contemplated in regulation 108(1);
- (ii) the existing licence or its duplicate;
- (iii) two photographs of the applicant that comply with regulation 103(1); and
- (iv) acceptable identification of the applicant.

(b) Upon receipt of the application the driving licence testing centre shall—

- (i) in the case where that driving licence testing centre issued the licence, determine from the driving licence records of the centre whether the licence concerned was issued and whether the licence particulars are correct; and
- (ii) in the case where another authority keeps the record of the driving licence concerned, obtain written confirmation from that authority that the licence concerned was issued and that the licence particulars are correct.

(2) (a) In the case of an application referred to in section 20(1) of the Act where the applicant is no longer in possession of the driving licence issued in terms of section 57 of the road traffic ordinance or a duplicate of it, and in the case of an application referred to in regulation 110(6)(b), the applicant shall apply to the authority that issued the licence or the provincial administration concerned for form POD on form APD as shown in Schedule 2, and such application shall be accompanied by—

- (i) the fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned;
- (ii) two photographs of the applicant that comply with regulation 103(1); and
- (iii) acceptable identification of the applicant.

(b) Upon receipt of the application the authority concerned shall, if it is satisfied that the licence concerned was issued by that authority, complete form POD as shown in Schedule 2, issue that form to the applicant and retain a copy of it for record purposes.

(c) The said applicant shall upon being issued with form POD make an application on form DL1 to a driving licence testing centre, which shall be accompanied by—

- (i) the fee as contemplated in regulation 108(1);
- (ii) two photographs of the applicant that comply with regulation 103(1);
- (iii) form POD; and
- (iv) acceptable identification of the applicant.

(3) Upon receipt of an application referred to in subregulation (1) or (2), the examiner for driving licences shall, if he or she is satisfied that the applicant is not disqualified from holding a driving licence as contemplated in section 15(1)(f)(vi) of the Act read with regulation 102, authorise the issue and issue the driving licence in the manner referred to in regulation 108.

Authorisation to allow person to receive driving licence card on behalf of another person

- 112A. (1)** Notwithstanding regulation 108—
- (a) if an applicant knows that he or she will be unable to receive the driving licence card in person at the driving licence testing centre—
- (i) the application shall be accompanied by—
- (aa) a certified copy of the identity document of the person who will receive the card on the applicant's behalf; and
- (bb) an affidavit made by the applicant stating the reason why he or she will be unable to receive the card in person, and the name and identification number of the person who will receive the card on his or her behalf; and
- (ii) the person whose name and identification number appears on the affidavit shall receive the card on behalf of the applicant and shall present his or her identity document upon such receipt; or
- (b) if an applicant is unable to receive the card in person due to unforeseen circumstances, the person who receives the card on behalf of the applicant shall submit—
- (i) his or her identity document and a certified copy thereof;
- (ii) a certified copy of the identity document of the applicant; and
- (iii) an affidavit made by the applicant which contains an explanation of the unforeseen circumstances preventing him or her from receiving the card in person and the name and identification number of the person who will receive the card on his or her behalf.
- (2) The driving licence testing centre shall upon submission of the said documents issue the card to the said person.

Manner of notification of new residential and postal address

113. Notice of a licence holder's new residential and postal address in terms of section 22 of the Act shall be given on form NCP as shown in Schedule 2, to the appropriate registering authority of the licence holder.

Manner of application for and issue of driving licence free of endorsements

114. An application for and issue of a driving licence free of endorsements in terms of section 26(2) of the Act shall be made in the manner prescribed in regulation 109, in so far as it relates to the driving licence.

Part III
Instructors

Application for registration as instructor

114A. (1) Any person desiring to be registered as an instructor shall apply at a driving licence testing centre to the chief executive officer on form RI as shown in Schedule 2, in respect of one or more of the classes of motor vehicles for which a learner's or driving licence can be obtained as contemplated in regulation 99(1), and such application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

- (2) Upon receipt of an application in terms of subregulation (1)—
- (a) the driving licence testing centre shall submit such application to the officer in charge of the South African Police Service Station deemed by such centre to be the most convenient, for a report as to whether any conviction has been recorded against the applicant as well as in respect of any other matter which, in the opinion of such officer or centre, is relevant to the application, and that officer is authorised to report accordingly; and
- (b) the driving licence testing centre shall require the applicant to be medically examined at the applicant's cost by a medical practitioner or occupational health practitioner in order to obtain a report on form MC as shown in Schedule 2 on the physical and mental fitness of such applicant to act as an instructor.
- (3) A member of the South African Police Service may take the finger and palm prints of the applicant to enable him or her to report in terms of subregulation (2).
- (4) Before an application in terms of subregulation (1) is forwarded to the chief executive officer, the driving licence testing centre concerned shall attach the reports referred to in subregulation (2) and shall at the same time draw the attention of the chief executive officer to any relevant information.

Examination and test to determine competence to act as instructor

114B. (1) If the chief executive officer, having regard to the documents referred to in regulation 114A(4) and any relevant facts known to him or her or ascertained by him or her, is satisfied that the applicant cannot be considered fit to act as an instructor, he or she shall refuse the application.

(2) Where the chief executive officer does not refuse the application, he or she shall require the applicant to be examined and tested at the driving licence testing centre concerned in order to obtain a report on the form determined by the chief executive officer, on the competence of the applicant to act as an instructor.

(3) The examination and test mentioned in subregulation (2) shall be in accordance with the "Manual for driver trainer instructors" of the Corporation published by the chief executive officer in the *Gazette*.

(4) The chief executive officer shall consider the application with due regard to the reports referred to in regulation 114A(2) and subregulation (2) and any relevant facts known to him or her or ascertained by him or her, and if he or she is satisfied that the applicant complies with all the requirements, he or she shall, subject to such conditions as he or she may determine, grant the application in respect of one or all of the classes of motor vehicles to which the application relates.

Registration of instructor

114C. (1) Where the chief executive officer grants an application he or she shall forward—

- (a) a written authority in such form as he or she may determine, to the applicant for the issue of a registration certificate and in which any condition subject to which the application has been granted, is specified; and
- (b) a copy of the authority contemplated in paragraph (a) to the driving licence testing centre concerned.

(2) Upon receipt of—

- (a) the authority contemplated in subregulation (1)(a);
- (b) two photographs of the applicant complying with the provisions of regulation 103(1); and
- (c) the fee for a registration certificate determined by the MEC of the province concerned,

the driving licence testing centre shall issue to the applicant a registration certificate on form CRI as shown in Schedule 2 on which the conditions contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) have been endorsed after the provisions of subregulations (3) and (4) have been complied with, and shall update the register of instructors accordingly.

(3) The driving licence testing centre shall affix one lamination strip to the registration certificate and another to the application form contemplated in regulation 114A(1), to cover the photograph, personal particulars and class or classes of motor vehicles in respect of which the registration certificate was granted.

(4) The applicant shall sign the registration certificate in the presence of the person acting on behalf of the driving licence testing centre concerned.

Cancellation or suspension of registration of instructors

114D. (1) If the chief executive officer intends to suspend or cancel the registration of an instructor in terms of section 28C of the Act he or she shall notify the instructor, and the driving licence testing centre that issued such instructor with his or her registration certificate, accordingly.

(2) The instructor may within 21 days of receipt of the said notification give reasons in writing to the chief executive officer why his or her registration should not be suspended or cancelled, and send a copy thereof to the driving licence testing centre concerned.

(3) After due consideration of all the relevant facts and circumstances, the chief executive officer may suspend for such period as he or she determines, or cancel the registration of the instructor and he or she shall notify the instructor and driving licence testing centre concerned accordingly.

(4) The instructor whose registration has been suspended or cancelled shall deliver his or her registration certificate forthwith to the driving licence testing centre.

(5) The driving licence testing centre shall update the register of instructors.

(6) After the expiry of the period of suspension, the driving licence testing centre shall return to the person entitled thereto, the registration certificate delivered to it in terms of subregulation (4).

Application for amendment of registration of instructor

114E. (1) (a) Where an instructor desires that his or her registration applies to a further class of motor vehicle, he or she may apply in terms of regulation 114A for a new registration certificate.

(b) The instructor shall undergo an examination and test with respect to the further class or classes of vehicle contemplated in paragraph (a), in accordance with that part of the "Manual for driver trainer instructors" of the Corporation that pertains to the theoretical and practical test contemplated in regulations 104 and 107.

(2) If any of the particulars that appears on an instructor's registration certificate changes, or the instructor desires that any condition of his or her registration be altered, substituted or deleted, the instructor shall apply for a new registration certificate in terms of regulation 114A.

(3) (a) In the case of an application contemplated in subregulation (1), the chief executive officer may dispense with the furnishing of the reports referred to in regulation 114A(2).

(b) In the case of an application contemplated in subregulation (2), the chief executive officer may dispense with the furnishing of the reports referred to in regulations 114A(2) and 114B(2).

(4) If the application is granted—

- (a) the driving licence testing centre shall update the register of instructors;
- (b) the driving licence testing centre shall issue the new registration certificate free of charge;
- (c) the new registration certificate shall not be issued before the existing registration certificate has been delivered to the driving licence testing centre concerned for cancellation.

Part IV

Professional Driving Permit

Certain drivers of certain vehicles to hold professional driving permit

115. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), a professional driving permit shall be held by the driver of—

- (a) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms;
- (b) a breakdown vehicle;
- (c) a bus;
- (d) a minibus—
 - (i) the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms; or
 - (ii) which is designed or adapted for the conveyance of 12 or more persons, including the driver;
- (e) a motor vehicle used for the conveyance of persons for reward;
- (f) a goods vehicle carrying dangerous goods the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms or a vehicle to which standard specification SABS 1398 "Road tank vehicles for petroleum-based flammable liquids" or standard specification SABS 1518: "Transportation of dangerous goods - design requirements for road tankers" apply; and
- (g) a motor vehicle conveying 12 or more persons including the driver.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) does not apply—

- (a) to a traffic officer or examiner of vehicles in the performance of his or her duties as contemplated in sections 3I and 3G of the Act, respectively;
- (b) to a person driving a hearse;
- (c) to a person driving a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 21(1)(a)(ii) or 21(1)(b) to (g);
- (d) subject to regulation 99(2), to a person driving a motor vehicle for which he or she holds a valid learner's licence with the code prescribed for that vehicle in terms of regulation 99(1), while being accompanied by a person holding a valid professional driving permit which authorises him or her to drive that vehicle;
- (e) to a person driving a tractor.

Categories of, and authority conveyed by, professional driving permit

116. (1) Professional driving permits are divided in the following categories:

- (a) Category "G", which authorises the driving of a motor vehicle as referred to in regulation 115(1)(a) and (b);
- (b) category "P", which authorises the driving of a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 115(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g); and
- (c) category "D", which authorises the driving of a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 115(1).

(2) For the purpose of subregulation (1), the term "driving" shall include the driving of a motor vehicle drawing another motor vehicle the last named of which is a motor vehicle as contemplated in regulation 115(1).

(3) The authority provided by a professional driving permit only applies in respect of a vehicle for which the holder holds a valid driving licence.

Disqualification from obtaining professional driving permit

117. A professional driving permit shall not be issued by a driving licence testing centre—

- (a) unless the applicant is in possession of a valid driving licence for a motor vehicle in respect of which the permit is applied for;
- (aA) unless, in the case of an application for a category "P" and "D" professional driving permit, the applicant is of the age of 21 years and 25 years, respectively, or over;
- (b) unless a registered medical practitioner or occupational health practitioner has examined the applicant to determine whether or not he or she is disqualified from driving a motor vehicle as contemplated in section 15(1)(f) of the Act, and has certified the applicant to be medically fit on form MC as shown in Schedule 2 not more than 2 months prior to the date of the application;
- (c) if the applicant has, within a period of five years prior to the date of the application, been convicted of—
 - (i) driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug having a narcotic effect;
 - (ii) driving a motor vehicle while the concentration of alcohol in his or her blood or breath exceeded a statutory limitation;
 - (iii) reckless or negligent driving; or
 - (iv) in the case of an application for a category "P" and "D" permit, an offence of which violence was an element;
- (d) during any period for which a professional driving permit or driving licence held by the applicant has been suspended or if such permit or licence has been cancelled; or
- (e) unless, from a date to be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, the applicant for a category "D" permit holds a certificate obtained from an approved training body as contemplated in regulation 280, not more than 2 months prior to the date of application.

Application for professional driving permit

118. (1) The driver of a vehicle contemplated in regulation 115(1) shall apply at a driving licence testing centre for a professional driving permit on form PD1 as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the fee for an application for a professional driving permit as prescribed by the MEC of the province concerned;
- (b) acceptable identification of the applicant;
- (c) two photographs of the applicant that comply with regulation 103(1);
- (d) the original driving licence which authorises the applicant to drive a motor vehicle to which his or her application for a professional driving permit relates;
- (dA) from the date referred to in regulation 117(e), the training certificate referred to in the said regulation, if applicable;
- (e) the medical certificate on form MC as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (f) any other professional driving permit or public driving permit already held by the applicant.

(3) Upon receipt of an application made in terms of this regulation, the testing centre shall—

- (a) ensure that the application is in order with reference to regulation 117 and subregulation (2);
- (b) verify that the photographs submitted are those of the applicant; and
- (c) record the application on the register of professional driving permits and verify from such register that the applicant is not subject to a suspension or cancellation of any driving licence or professional driving permit held by him or her.

(4) If the driving licence testing centre is satisfied that the application is in order, it shall request the officer in charge of the nearest South African Police Service station for a report of the convictions identified in regulation 117(c), if any, recorded against the applicant and for the purpose of such report, any member of the South African Police Service may take the finger and palm prints of the applicant.

Manner of issue of professional driving permit

119. (1) If the examiner for driving licences is satisfied that the applicant complies with the requirements for the issue of a professional driving permit, the examiner shall, upon payment of the fee which shall be the same

as the fee prescribed for the issue of a driving licence as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, except if such fee was already paid in terms of regulation 108 for the simultaneous issue of a driving licence—

- (a) take an imprint of the left thumb and right thumb of the applicant on the image scanning sheet (form ISS) and the duplicate of it, and should the applicant not have a left or right thumb, an imprint of such fingers as specified on the ISS form, the identification of which shall be noted on the image scanning sheet;
- (b) ensure that the applicant signs the image scanning sheet (form ISS) and the duplicate thereof;
- (bA) ensure, from the date referred to in regulation 117(e), that the applicant holds a training certificate referred to in the said regulation, if applicable;
- (c) affix one photograph of the applicant to the image scanning sheet (form ISS) and one photograph to the duplicate thereof;
- (d) record the barcode number of the image scanning sheet on the application form and the register of professional driving permits;
- (e) after receiving the police report referred to in regulation 118(4) and verifying that the applicant is medically fit as required in regulation 117(b), complete the authorisation to issue the professional driving permit on the application form and record the authorisation on the register of professional driving permits;
- (f) retain the duplicate of form ISS for record purposes; and
- (g) order the driving licence card on which the professional driving permit will appear from the Card Production Facility and send the image scanning sheet (form ISS) to that facility not later than two working days after the date of the authorisation referred to in paragraph (e).

(1A) The driving licence testing centre shall pay over to the Card Production Facility such part of the fee, referred to in subregulation (1), payable in accordance with the agreement between that Facility and the Corporation, the amount of which shall be published in the notice contemplated in regulation 108(1A).

(2) On receipt of form ISS as shown in Schedule 2 and the order for the driving licence card, the Card Production Facility shall—

- (a) personalise and produce the driving licence card on form DL3 as shown in Schedule 2; and
- (b) forward the driving licence card and notice NCD as shown in Schedule 2 to the driving licence testing centre concerned.

(3) On receipt of the driving licence card referred to in subregulation (2), the driving licence testing centre shall—

- (a) record the receipt of the driving licence card on which the professional driving permit appears, on the register of professional driving permits;
- (b) notify the applicant on form NCD as shown in Schedule 2, to collect such driving licence card at such centre;
- (c) after presentation of the applicant's acceptable identification and the submission of every licence and professional driving permit held by such applicant, issue such driving licence card to the applicant;
- (d) ensure that the applicant acknowledges receipt of the driving licence card on the application form; and
- (e) update the register of professional driving permits accordingly to reflect the issue of the driving licence card.

(4) An examiner for driving licences or a person authorised thereto shall deface an unclaimed driving licence card on which a professional driving permit appears 120 days after the notice referred to in subregulation (3)(b) was posted, except previously otherwise agreed with the applicant, and record the defacement of such driving licence card on the register of professional driving permits.

Professional driving permit remains in force after application

120. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, where a person applies for a new professional driving permit in the manner contemplated in these regulations before the expiry of the professional driving permit held by such person, that permit remains valid until such holder is notified of the result of his or her application for a new professional driving permit.

(2) If the application for a new professional driving permit has been referred to the MEC in terms of regulation 125, the professional driving permit held by the said person shall continue to remain valid until the driving licence testing centre or MEC notifies that person of the decision of the MEC.

Application for duplicate driving licence card on which professional driving permit appears

121. (1) An application for a duplicate driving licence card on which a professional driving permit appears, shall be made on form PD1 as shown in Schedule 2 to the driving licence testing centre, and shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the fee which shall be the same as the fee referred to in regulation 108(1);

- (b) the acceptable identification of the applicant;
- (c) two photographs of the applicant, referred to in regulation 103(1); and
- (d) the driving licence card on which the professional driving permit appears, or where the card has been lost or stolen, a declaration on form DCT as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) If the permit in question would have expired within a period of three months from the date of the application referred to in subregulation (1), the person concerned shall apply for, and be issued with, a new permit in accordance with regulation 118 and 119, respectively.

(3) Upon receipt of an application for a duplicate driving licence card on which a professional driving permit appears, the driving licence testing centre shall—

- (a) ensure that the application is in order;
- (b) verify that the applicant is not subject to a suspension or cancellation of any driving licence or professional driving permit held by him or her; and
- (c) issue the duplicate of a driving licence card on which a professional driving permit appears in accordance with regulation 119: Provided that a training certificate, police report and medical certificate as referred to in regulation 119(1)(bA) and (1)(e) are not required.

Period of validity of professional driving permit, re-application and re-issuing

122. (1) A professional driving permit shall be valid for a period of 24 months from the date of authorisation thereof as referred to in regulation 119(1)(e) but shall be deemed to be valid for a further period of 21 days calculated from the date of expiry unless the permit or a driving licence of the person concerned has been suspended or cancelled.

(2) Regulations 117, 118 and 119 apply to the re-application and re-issuing of a professional driving permit.

Suspension or cancellation of professional driving permit

123. (1) If any circumstance arises which would have caused the holder of a professional driving permit to be disqualified from obtaining that permit, the chief executive officer may suspend or cancel the permit held by such person and the holder shall submit the driving licence card on which the permit appears to the chief executive officer, upon which the chief executive officer shall—

- (a) remove the professional driving permit from the driving licence card; and
- (b) record the suspension or cancellation of the permit on the register of professional driving permits.

(2) The holder of a professional driving permit whose permit has been suspended or cancelled by a court under section 34 of the Act, shall submit the card on which the permit appears to the registrar or clerk of the court who shall ensure that the professional driving permit is removed from the driving licence card by the chief executive officer and that the suspension or cancellation of the permit is recorded on the register of professional driving permits.

Prohibition of permitting or assisting person not being holder of professional driving permit to drive vehicle

124. No person who—

- (a) is the operator, owner or is in charge or control of a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 115(1) may employ or permit any other person to drive that motor vehicle on a public road, unless that other person is the holder of a professional driving permit of the appropriate category contemplated in regulation 116(1); or
- (b) is the holder of a professional driving permit under this Part, may allow such permit to be used by any other person.

Referral of application to MEC

125. (1) If an applicant for a professional driving permit complies with all the requirements and conditions specified in the regulations but has—

- (a) not been certified to be medically fit as referred to in regulation 117(b); or
- (b) within a period of five years prior to the date of the application, been convicted of an offence referred to in regulation 117(c),

he or she may request the driving licence testing centre concerned to refer his or her application to the MEC for a decision whether or not a professional driving permit may be issued.

(2) An application referred to the MEC for a decision shall be accompanied by the applicant's reasons why the application should be re-considered as well as a recommendation from the testing centre whether the application should be re-considered.

- (3) If the MEC approves that a professional driving permit may be issued, he or she shall—
- (a) ensure that such approval is recorded on the register of professional driving permits; and
 - (b) inform the driving licence testing centre concerned accordingly,
- and the testing centre shall deal with the application in accordance with regulation 119.

(4) If the MEC refuses the application, the testing centre concerned and the applicant shall be informed accordingly.

Records to be kept by driving licence testing centre of professional driving permits

- 126.** A driving licence testing centre shall keep records of—
- (a) every application for a professional driving permit made to it in terms of regulation 118(1) and any documentation accompanying the application;
 - (b) every duplicate image scanning sheet of which the original was forwarded to the Card Production Facility as referred to in regulation 119(1)(g);
 - (c) the form NCD received from the Card Production Facility in respect of every permit authorised by the testing centre;
 - (d) the card on which a permit appears as referred to in regulation 119(3)(c);
 - (e) any notification it receives; and
 - (f) any other documentation in connection with or related to any permit issued, suspended or cancelled by it.

Voidness of professional driving permit issued contrary to regulations

127. A professional driving permit issued contrary to the provisions of these regulations is void and the holder of it shall, on demand by the testing centre which issued the permit or by a traffic officer, forthwith deliver the permit to the testing centre or traffic officer.

CHAPTER VI FITNESS OF VEHICLES

Part I

Testing stations, roadworthy certificates and certification of roadworthiness

Manner of application for registration of testing station

128. (1) An application for the registration of a testing station in terms of section 38 of the Act shall be made on form TS1 as shown in Schedule 2, and a management representative shall be identified in respect of the testing station concerned.

(2) An application as referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by acceptable identification of the applicant and of the management representative identified under subregulation (1), and such other documentation as required by the MEC concerned.

Requirements to be met for registration of testing station

- 129.** The requirements for registration of a testing station, are—
- (a) the level of technical competence required in code of practice SABS 0216 "Vehicle test station evaluation"; and
 - (b) the manner of examination and testing of a motor vehicle at the testing station as required in code of practice SABS 047 "The testing of motor vehicles for roadworthiness".

Manner of registration of testing station

130. (1) The MEC shall, upon receipt of an application for registration of a testing station made in terms of regulation 128—

- (a) require from the inspectorate of testing stations to—
 - (i) evaluate the testing station concerned according to code of practice SABS 0216 "Vehicle test station evaluation"; and

- (ii) recommend the appropriate grading thereof in terms of regulation 132;
 - (b) with due regard to the evaluation and recommendations of the inspectorate of testing stations, satisfy himself or herself that the testing station concerned complies with the requirements referred to in regulation 129; and
 - (c) satisfy himself or herself that the registration of the testing station concerned has not been suspended or cancelled for a reason that is still valid.
- (2) (a) If the MEC is satisfied as to the suitability of the testing station in terms of subregulation (1), he or she shall—
- (i) subject to the conditions he or she may deem fit, register and, in terms of regulation 132, grade such testing station;
 - (ii) record the particulars of such testing station on the register of testing stations;
 - (iii) issue a certificate of registration on form CR as shown in Schedule 2, to such testing station; and
 - (iv) provide, upon payment of the fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, as many forms necessary for the certification of roadworthiness of motor vehicles as requested by a testing station, if such testing station is not under the control of a registering authority.
- (b) If the MEC is not satisfied as to the suitability of the testing station in terms of subregulation (1), he or she shall refuse to register such testing station, and shall notify the applicant accordingly.
- (3) A certificate of registration issued in terms of subregulation (2)(a)(iii) shall be displayed in a conspicuous place where members of the public who make use of the testing station can see such certificate.

Notification by management representative of change of particulars of testing station

131. (1) The management representative identified in terms of regulation 128 shall, upon the change of any of the particulars submitted in terms of that regulation, notify the MEC and the inspectorate of testing stations of such change on form TS1 as shown in Schedule 2, within 14 days after such change.

(2) The MEC shall, upon receipt of a notification referred to in subregulation (1), update the register of testing stations accordingly.

Grades of testing stations

132. The MEC shall, with due regard to the evaluation and recommendations of the inspectorate of testing stations grade a testing station as a grade A or grade B, as the case may be, if such testing station complies with the appropriate grading requirements when it is evaluated according to code of practice SABS 0216 "Vehicle test station evaluation": Provided that a testing station not under the control of a registering authority, or a mobile testing station, may be restricted to examine and test only—

- (a) vehicles owned and operated by certain persons;
- (b) vehicles of certain makes;
- (c) vehicles of certain models;
- (d) vehicles of certain classes;
- (e) vehicles with certain dimensions; or
- (f) such vehicles as may be determined by the MEC concerned.

Conditions for provisionally registered testing stations

133. (1) The registration of testing stations registered provisionally, shall lapse upon 1 January 2000 with respect to grade B-testing stations.

(2) Upon the lapse of the provisional registration referred to in subregulation (1), if the requirements contemplated in regulation 129 have—

- (a) been fulfilled, the testing station shall be registered in terms of regulation 130(2)(a); or
- (b) not been fulfilled, the provisional registration of such testing station shall be cancelled in terms of section 40 of the Act.

Manner of suspension or cancellation of registration of testing station

134. (1) The MEC must, upon being notified that a registered testing station or a provisionally registered testing station does not comply with the provisions of regulation 129, or upon a recommendation as contemplated in regulation 135(1)(d), immediately request the inspectorate of testing stations to investigate such testing station.

(2) The MEC shall, in considering the suspension or cancellation of the registration of a testing station—

- (a) notify the management representative identified in terms of regulation 128, of the failure of such testing station to comply with the requirements of regulation 129; and
 - (b) demand from such management representative to indicate in writing within 14 days from the date of the said notification—
 - (i) the reason for such failure; and
 - (ii) the details of the measures that have been taken to rectify and prevent such failure.
- (3) If the MEC is not satisfied with the reason or measures referred to in subregulation (2)(b), he or she shall inform the management representative and may—
- (a) suspend; or
 - (b) cancel,
- the registration of such testing station.
- (4) If the MEC suspends or cancels the registration of a testing station, he or she shall—
- (a) notify such testing station of such suspension or cancellation and the reason therefor and, in the case of suspension, the period thereof; and
 - (b) give notice in the *Provincial Gazette* of the suspension or cancellation referred to in paragraph (a).
- (5) The management representative of a testing station, the registration of which has been cancelled, shall within 14 days after having been notified of such cancellation, submit to the MEC—
- (a) the certificate of registration referred to in regulation 130(2)(a)(iii) issued in respect of such testing station;
 - (b) any certificates held but not issued by such testing station; and
 - (c) a reconciliation of forms held and issued, and blank forms.

Powers and duties of the inspectorate of testing stations

- 135.** (1) The inspectorate of testing stations—
- (a) shall, in terms of regulation 130, evaluate a testing station as required in code of practice SABS 0216 "Vehicle test station evaluation", and make a recommendation to the MEC with respect to—
 - (i) the suitability of such testing station for registration; and
 - (ii) the grading of such testing station;
 - (b) shall, in respect of every registered or provisionally registered testing station, conduct at least one inspection per year to monitor the standards applied at such testing station;
 - (c) may advise any registered or provisionally registered testing station on the improvement and maintenance of testing facilities and procedures;
 - (d) shall, when necessary, recommend to the MEC the suspension or cancellation of the registration of a testing station; and
 - (e) may investigate the activities of a registered or provisionally registered testing station.
- (2) A person who acts on behalf of the inspectorate of testing stations, may at any reasonable time, having regard to the provisions of code of practice SABS 0216 "Vehicle test station evaluation" and code of practice SABS 047 "Testing of motor vehicles for roadworthiness"—
- (a) inspect, examine or test any motor vehicle; and
 - (b) without prior notice—
 - (i) enter the premises of any testing stations
 - (ii) inspect any records of the testing station referred to in item (i); and
 - (iii) question any person with regard to any matter relating to the operation of the testing station referred to in item (i).

Fee to defray expenditure incurred by inspectorate of testing stations

- 136.** (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a registered or provisionally registered testing station shall pay to the inspectorate of testing stations a fee in respect of each application in respect of which an examination and test was done in relation to the roadworthiness of a vehicle, by such testing station.
- (2) The fee referred to in subregulation (1) shall be calculated at three percent of the fee determined by the MEC of the province concerned in respect of the transactions referred to in subregulation (1) above.
- (3) The fee collected in terms of subregulation (1) shall be retained at the said testing station and paid to the inspectorate of testing stations on 1 January and 1 July of each year in respect of the examinations and tests performed during the preceding six months.

(4) The inspectorate of testing stations shall submit to the Director-General not later than 1 June of each year a statement of fees received and costs incurred by or on behalf of such inspectorate for the period 1 April to 31 March of the preceding year.

Testing stations authorised to examine and test certain motor vehicles

137. Subject to its conditions of registration and to regulation 132 a testing station which is a—

- (a) grade A-testing station is authorised to examine and test a motor vehicle of any class in terms of regulation 140 for roadworthiness; or
- (b) grade B-testing station is authorised to examine and test a motor vehicle of any class, except for a goods vehicle or bus the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms.

Certification of roadworthiness required in certain circumstances

138. (1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), a registering authority shall not issue a licence disc in respect of a—

- (a) used motor vehicle of which the owner has changed;
- (b) motor vehicle in respect of which a notice to discontinue operation was issued as referred to in section 44 of the Act;
- (c) motor vehicle built up from parts by a builder who is not required to be registered as such under these regulations;
- (d) motor vehicle referred to in regulation 31(1), which was reconstructed or altered;
- (e) motor vehicle imported into the Republic by an importer who is not required to be registered as such under these regulations;
- (f) motor vehicle manufactured, built, modified or imported by a manufacturer, builder or importer which is not registered in terms of regulation 40(2);
- (fA) motor vehicle referred to in regulation 41(b)(ii);
- (g) motor vehicle referred to in regulation 142(1), in respect of which a roadworthy certificate must be held;
- (h) motor vehicle referred to in regulation 8(2)(e) in respect of which the certificate referred to in that regulation does not contain the model number referred to in that regulation;
- (i) motor vehicle which has been found to be unroadworthy as referred to in regulation 147(6)(a); or
- (j) motor vehicle regarded to be unroadworthy in terms of regulation 147(7)(a) due to no reaction within 35 days after issue of a notice referred to in that regulation,

unless such motor vehicle is certified to be roadworthy as referred to in regulation 141(2), within a period of six months prior to such vehicle being licensed.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1)(a) and (g) shall not apply in respect of a—

- (a) motor vehicle which was stolen and of which an insurance company has after the recovery thereof become the owner in terms of an insurance policy;
- (b) motor vehicle referred to in regulation 6(c) which was repossessed;
- (c) motor vehicle referred to in regulation 21(1)(a)(ii) or 21(1)(b) to 21(1)(h), which is specially classified in respect of the payment of motor vehicle licence fees; or
- (d) a trailer, drawn by a tractor.

(3) The provisions of subregulation (1)(a) shall not apply in respect of—

- (a) a motor vehicle acquired from a deceased spouse;
- (b) a motor vehicle of which the owner changes due to—
 - (i) the reconstruction of a company;
 - (ii) the amalgamation of companies;
 - (iii) the takeover of a company;
 - (iv) a scheme of arrangement in terms of section 311 to 313 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973); or
 - (v) the reconstruction of a close corporation,

if, in the circumstances referred to in item (i), (ii) (iii) or (iv) a board resolution or member resolution of the company who is the registered owner of such motor vehicle, as the case may be, sanctioning such reconstruction, amalgamation or takeover, or in the circumstances referred to in item (iv), the court order sanctioning such scheme of arrangement, is submitted to the registering authority concerned;

- (c) a motor vehicle other than a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 142(1) of which the owner has changed within six months after the date of liability for the first licensing of such motor vehicle; or
- (d) a motor vehicle in the case of which the branch of a business or body of persons is deemed to be the title holder or owner thereof in terms of regulation 6(a), where another branch of that business or body of persons becomes the owner or title holder.

Manner of application for certification of roadworthiness

139. (1) An application for the certification of roadworthiness as referred to in regulation 138 shall be made on form ACR as shown in Schedule 2 at an appropriately graded testing station and shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the acceptable identification of the applicant; and
- (b) the appropriate fees as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, or in the case where such testing station is not under the control of a registering authority, as determined by such testing station.

(2) On receipt of an application referred to in subregulation (1), the testing station concerned shall determine the date, time and place for the examination and testing of the motor vehicle concerned.

Examination and testing of motor vehicle for roadworthiness

140. (1) An appropriately graded examiner of vehicles shall examine and test the motor vehicle referred to in regulation 139(2) as prescribed in code of practice SABS 047 "Testing of motor vehicles for roadworthiness".

(2) (a) A motor vehicle presented for an examination and test shall be clean and all parts to be examined shall be free from excessive grease, oil and dirt.

(b) If a motor vehicle to which regulations 273 to 283 applies is presented for an examination and test, the containment system of such motor vehicle shall be purged so that the vehicle can be safely examined and tested and re-filled with any other substance.

(c) A motor vehicle equipped with full air braking systems registered for the first time on or after 15 July 1987, shall be presented for an examination and test with test connections designed in accordance with standard specification SABS 1207 "Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Specification for Braking", fitted to the front circuit and before and after any load sensing valve, and such test connections shall be in good working order.

Manner of certification of roadworthiness

141. (1) The examiner of vehicles shall, after the examination and testing of a motor vehicle, provide the applicant with the original form RTS as shown in Schedule 2.

(2) If the examiner of vehicles is satisfied that the motor vehicle is roadworthy and that the chassis number or engine number of the motor vehicle has not been tampered with, obliterated, mutilated or altered, the testing station shall upon payment of the appropriate fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned, or in the case where such testing station is not under the control of a registering authority, as determined by such testing station, certify that the motor vehicle is roadworthy by—

- (a) in the case of a motor vehicle registered in the Republic, updating the particulars pertaining to such motor vehicle in the register of motor vehicles; or
- (b) issuing the applicant with form CRW, as shown in Schedule 2, in the case where the testing station concerned is unable to act in terms of paragraph (a),

and if the motor vehicle is registered in the Republic, advise the applicant that the motor vehicle is to be licensed.

(3) (a) If the chassis number or engine number of the motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (2) has, in the opinion of the examiner of vehicles, been tampered with, obliterated, mutilated or altered, the applicant referred to in subregulation (1) shall submit a South African Police Service clearance in respect of such vehicle.

(b) Upon submission of the South African Police Service clearance, the testing station shall, if satisfied that the motor vehicle is roadworthy, certify the motor vehicle as roadworthy as contemplated in subregulation (2).

(4) If the examiner of vehicles is not satisfied that the motor vehicle is roadworthy, such examiner may allow the applicant, within a period fixed by him or her, but not exceeding 14 days after the date of such examination and testing, to remedy any defect in such vehicle, and if such examiner of vehicles is thereafter so satisfied, he or she shall act in terms of subregulation (2).

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), an examiner of vehicles authorised thereto in writing by the testing station concerned may, at any time before the motor vehicle, which is being or has been examined and tested for roadworthiness, is returned to the applicant, examine or re-examine such motor vehicle, and for that purpose—

- (a) he or she shall be deemed to be the examiner of vehicles referred to in that subregulation; and

- (b) any prior action taken by an examiner of vehicles in respect of such motor vehicle shall be deemed to be of no force and effect.
- (6) No person shall wilfully or negligently certify that a motor vehicle is roadworthy if such motor vehicle is not roadworthy.
- (7) If a person wilfully or negligently certifies that a motor vehicle is roadworthy when such motor vehicle is not roadworthy, such certification shall be null and void.
- (8) No person shall remove, replace or alter the components of a motor vehicle so that the roadworthiness of such motor vehicle is affected if such motor vehicle was certified to be roadworthy, except in the normal course of maintenance or use thereof.

Certain classes of motor vehicles requiring roadworthy certificate

- 142.** (1) A roadworthy certificate shall be required for—
- (a) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms;
- (b) a breakdown vehicle;
- (c) a bus;
- (d) a mini-bus—
- (i) the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms; or
- (ii) which is designed or adapted for the conveyance of 12 or more persons, including the driver; or
- (e) a motor vehicle used for the conveyance of persons for reward.
- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to a—
- (a) motor vehicle referred to in regulation 138(2)(c) or (d);
- (b) motor vehicle which is operated under the authority of a motor trade number, special permit or temporary permit;
- (c) hearse; or
- (d) motor vehicle owned by the South African Police Service or South African National Defence Force and is designed for combat support and by virtue of such design, does not comply with the provisions of Parts II, III, and IV of Chapter VI.

Issue of roadworthy certificate

- 143.** (1) On receipt of an application for the licensing of the motor vehicle referred to in regulation 142, the registering authority shall, if satisfied that a licence disc may be issued in respect of the motor vehicle concerned, issue a roadworthy certificate on form MVL1 as referred to in regulation 25(2)(e) in respect of such motor vehicle.
- (2) Subject to section 42(5) of the Act, in the case of a motor vehicle which is not registered in the Republic, form CRW as shown in Schedule 2 issued in terms of regulation 141(2)(b) shall be deemed to be a roadworthy certificate for a period of 12 months from the date of issue thereof.

Voidness of roadworthy certificate

- 144.** (1) Any roadworthy certificate issued contrary to the provisions of this Chapter shall be void.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3) a roadworthy certificate issued in respect of a motor vehicle shall become void where such motor vehicle is altered in such a manner that—
- (a) the roadworthy certificate no longer correctly describes such motor vehicle; or
- (b) such alteration affects the terms and conditions of such certificate.
- (3) The provisions of subregulation (2) shall not apply in respect of a motor vehicle of which only the engine is replaced or the colour is changed, on condition that the owner of such motor vehicle shall notify the appropriate registering authority of such change or replacement on form CNP or MVR1A as shown in Schedule 2: Provided that the MEC concerned may require a South African Police Service clearance of the motor vehicle concerned.
- (4) On receipt of a notice referred to in subregulation (3), the registering authority shall—
- (a) update the particulars pertaining to the motor vehicle concerned in the register of motor vehicles; and
- (b) issue a confirmation of such update on form CNP as shown in Schedule 2.
- (5) For the purposes of this regulation, "colour" means the main colour of the body of a motor vehicle, viewed from the outside and as recorded in the register of motor vehicles.
- (6) In any prosecution in terms of subregulation (3) the onus of proving that the registering authority was notified, shall be on the accused.

(7) The owner of a motor vehicle, shall upon notice that the roadworthy certificate in respect of such motor vehicle is void, immediately destroy the licence disc issued in respect of such motor vehicle and return form RTS and form CRW as shown in Schedule 2, if applicable, to the testing station concerned.

(8) The testing station shall advise the registering authority in whose area of jurisdiction such testing station is situated that the roadworthy certificate is void and such registering authority may require a traffic officer or an inspector of licences to locate and inspect the motor vehicle concerned to ensure that the licence disc issued in respect of such motor vehicle has been destroyed.

Period of validity of roadworthy certificate

145. (1) A roadworthy certificate issued in respect of a motor vehicle contemplated in regulation 142(1), shall be valid from the date of issue thereof until the date on which the licence disc issued in respect of the motor vehicle concerned becomes null and void as referred to in regulation 22.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Regulations, a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1), may, during a period of 21 days after the date on which liability for the licensing of such motor vehicle arose in terms of regulation 23(1), be operated on a public road while the licence number allocated to such motor vehicle and the licence disc and roadworthy certificate issued in respect of such motor vehicle prior to the date on which the motor vehicle licence and licence disc and roadworthy certificate became null and void, are displayed in the manner contemplated in regulations 35 and 36.

Provisions of Act to prevail

146. In the event of any conflict between the conditions of a roadworthy certificate and any provision of the Act, the latter shall prevail.

Notice in terms of section 3F(a) or section 3I(a) of Act to direct that motor vehicle be taken to testing station

147. (1) An inspector of licences or a traffic officer may in terms of section 3F(a) or section 3I(a) of the Act, respectively, issue a notice on form NTD as shown in Schedule 2 to direct that a motor vehicle be produced at a testing station for inspection, examination or testing.

(2) The said notice shall—

- (a) specify the testing station to which the vehicle shall be taken, but the testing station shall either be under the control of a registering authority, or shall not be under such control, whichever the person to whom the notice is issued, prefers; and
- (b) indicate the period within which the vehicle shall be taken to the testing station, but such period shall not exceed 14 days.

(3) The inspector of licences or traffic officer concerned shall ensure that the particulars of the motor vehicle concerned is updated in the register of motor vehicles to the effect that a notice has been issued in terms of this regulation with respect to the vehicle and that the inspector or officer is of the opinion that the vehicle does not comply with the requirements for certification of roadworthiness.

(4) The inspector of licences or traffic officer concerned shall forward a copy of the notice to the testing station referred to in subregulation (2)(a).

(5) The motor vehicle concerned shall be taken, accompanied by the notice, to the said testing station within the period referred to in subregulation (2)(b) to have that notice revoked.

(6) The examiner of vehicles at the said testing station shall inspect, examine or test the vehicle free of charge, and shall—

- (a) if the vehicle is found to be unroadworthy, destroy the licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc in force in respect of such vehicle, complete the notice or a copy of it, and return it to the traffic officer or inspector of licences; or
- (b) if the vehicle is found to be roadworthy, cancel the notice and notify the traffic officer or inspector of licences accordingly.

(7) The traffic officer or inspector of licences shall ensure that the particulars of the motor vehicle is updated in the register of motor vehicles to the effect—

- (a) where subregulation (6)(a) applies, or if no reaction has been received with respect to the notice for a period of 35 days from the date of issue of it, that the motor vehicle is unroadworthy; or
- (b) where subregulation (6)(b) applies, that the notice issued in terms of section 3F(a) or section 3I(a) of the Act, has been cancelled.

Notice in terms of section 44 of Act to discontinue operation of motor vehicle

148. (1) A traffic officer, or examiner of vehicles acting in conjunction with a traffic officer, may in terms of section 44 of the Act issue a notice on form NTD as shown in Schedule 2, to direct that a vehicle shall not be operated on a public road or only be operated on a public road upon the conditions prescribed in subregulation (2), in which event he or she shall remove and destroy the licence disc or licence and roadworthy certificate disc of the motor vehicle.

(2) The said notice may contain conditions to the effect that the vehicle may be operated on a public road for a specified period, which may not exceed 14 days, subject to limitations with respect to speed, route or any other limitation determined by the traffic officer, or examiner of vehicles acting in conjunction with a traffic officer.

(3) The traffic officer, or examiner of vehicles acting in conjunction with a traffic officer, shall ensure that the particulars of the vehicle concerned is updated in the register of motor vehicles to the effect that a notice in terms of section 44 of the Act has been issued with respect to the vehicle, that the vehicle may not be operated on a public road and that the vehicle does not comply with the requirements for certification of roadworthiness.

(4) The motor vehicle concerned shall be taken to a testing station where the vehicle shall be dealt with in the manner contemplated in regulations 139, 140 and 141.

Part II**Equipment on or in respect of vehicles****Brakes on motor vehicles**

149. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or trailer which is not equipped with a service brake, a parking brake and an emergency brake: Provided that—

- (a) the emergency brake and parking brake may be one and the same brake; and
- (b) in the case of—
 - (i) a motor vehicle which is equipped with a service brake consisting of two braking systems, such brake shall, when the systems brake the wheels independently, be deemed to be an emergency brake;
 - (ii) a steam or electrically driven motor vehicle of which the engine or motor can be reversed, the reversing mechanism may be used instead of an emergency brake; and
 - (iii) a tractor, the brakes may be so constructed that the service brake may be used as a parking brake.

Anti-theft device fitted to brakes prohibited

149A. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time on or after 1 July 1990, to which is fitted an anti-theft device which is connected to or in anyway interferes with the braking system of such vehicle.

Brakes on motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle

150. No person shall operate on a public road a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle which is not equipped with two independent braking systems, one of which shall act on the front wheel or wheels and the other which shall act on the rear wheel or wheels and each such system shall have an efficiency at least equivalent to that specified for an emergency brake and when the two systems are applied simultaneously, the combined efficiency shall be at least equivalent to that specified for a service brake.

Brakes on trailers

151. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (4), no person shall operate on a public road a trailer, if—

- (a) the mass of such trailer and any load thereon is 750 kilograms or less and—
 - (i) does not exceed half of the tare of the drawing vehicle, unless such trailer is equipped with at least a parking brake or other device for keeping such trailer stationary; or
 - (ii) exceeds half of the tare of the drawing vehicle but does not exceed such tare, unless such trailer is equipped with a parking brake and either an overrun brake or a service brake;
- (b) the gross vehicle mass of such trailer exceeds 750 kilograms but does not exceed 3 500 kilograms and does not exceed the tare of the drawing vehicle, unless such trailer is equipped with a parking brake and either an overrun brake or a service brake; or

- (c) the gross vehicle mass of such trailer exceeds the tare of the drawing vehicle or 3 500 kilograms, as the case may be, unless such trailer is equipped with a parking brake and a service brake;

and where more than one trailer is drawn by a drawing vehicle, the foregoing requirements shall apply in respect of each such trailer, and in such event the gross vehicle mass shall be construed as the total of the gross vehicle mass of all trailers so drawn.

(2) The service brake of a trailer shall be capable of being operated by the driver of the drawing vehicle while such trailer and drawing vehicle are in motion.

(3) If the service or overrun brake of a trailer is capable of being used as a parking brake, a separate parking brake need not be fitted to such trailer.

(4) Notwithstanding subregulation (1)(c), if a trailer referred to in that subregulation is drawn by a tractor and such tractor is not designed for or capable of operation at a speed exceeding 35 kilometres per hour on a reasonably level road, such trailer may be equipped with an overrun brake in lieu of a service brake.

Brakes on pedal cycles

152. No person shall operate on a public road any pedal cycle unless it is equipped with at least one brake which shall operate on the rear wheel or wheels.

Brakes on unspecified vehicles

153. No person shall operate on a public road any vehicle for which no specific braking system is prescribed in regulations 149 to 156, unless it is equipped with a parking brake or other device for keeping such vehicle stationary.

Specifications for brakes

154. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), no person shall, after 1 January 1995, operate on a public road, a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms, a mini-bus, bus or tractor which was registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1986, unless the brakes fitted to such vehicle comply with the standard specification SABS 1207 "Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Specification for Braking" or the standard specification SABS 1051 "Motor Vehicle Safety Specification for Braking".

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a tractor which is not designed for, or capable of operating at a speed exceeding 35 kilometres per hour on a reasonably level road, or a trailer drawn by such tractor, which is registered for the first time on or after 1 July 1999, unless the brakes fitted to such tractor or trailer comply with the standard specification SABS 1447 "Motor Vehicle Safety Specification for Braking (motor and towed vehicles, designed for low speed or for use off public roads)" Part 1: "Tractors" and Part 2: "Trailers", or the standard specification SABS 1207 "Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Specification for Braking", or the standard specification SABS 1051 "Motor Vehicle Safety Specification for Braking".

Braking performance of service, emergency and parking brakes

155. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles which, in terms of these regulations is required to be equipped with—

- (a) a service brake, unless such brake at all times—
- (i) in the case of a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles which is capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres per hour, when it is applied from an initial speed of 35 kilometres per hour, complies with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table A hereunder; or
 - (ii) in the case of a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles which is not capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres per hour, when it is applied from the maximum speed which such vehicle or combination is capable of attaining, complies with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table B hereunder.
- (b) an emergency brake, unless such brake at all times—
- (i) in the case of a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles which is capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres per hour, when it is applied from an initial speed of 35 kilometres per hour, complies with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table C hereunder; or
 - (ii) in the case of a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles which is not capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres per hour when it is applied from the maximum speed which such vehicle or combination is capable of attaining, complies with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table D hereunder; or

- (c) a parking brake, unless such brake, at all times, is capable of keeping such vehicle or combination stationary for an indefinite period with the engine disengaged on a gradient of not more than one in 8,33.

REQUIREMENTS FOR BRAKING PERFORMANCE

TABLE A
SERVICE BRAKE OF MOTOR VEHICLE OR COMBINATION OF MOTOR
VEHICLES CAPABLE OF EXCEEDING SPEED OF 35 km/h

	Initial speed in km/h	Maximum stopping distance in m	Minimum deceleration in m/s ²	Minimum equivalent braking force in N/kg
Light motor vehicle	35	14	4,4	4,4
Heavy motor vehicle	35	16	4,4	4,4

TABLE B
SERVICE BRAKE OF MOTOR VEHICLE OR COMBINATION OF MOTOR
VEHICLES NOT CAPABLE OF EXCEEDING SPEED OF 35 km/h

Maximum initial speed in km/h	Maximum stopping distance in m	Minimum deceleration in m/s ²	Minimum equivalent braking force in N/kg
15	7	1,9	1,9
20	11	1,9	1,9
25	16	1,9	1,9
30	23	1,9	1,9
35	30	1,9	1,9

TABLE C
EMERGENCY BRAKE OF MOTOR VEHICLE OR COMBINATION OF MOTOR
VEHICLES CAPABLE OF EXCEEDING SPEED OF 35 km/h

	Initial speed in km/h	Maximum stopping distance in m	Minimum deceleration in m/s ²	Minimum equivalent braking force in N/kg
Light or heavy motor vehicle	35	30	1,9	1,9

TABLE D
EMERGENCY BRAKE OF MOTOR VEHICLE OR COMBINATION OF MOTOR
VEHICLES NOT CAPABLE OF EXCEEDING SPEED OF 35 km/h

Maximum initial speed in km/h	Maximum stopping distance in m	Minimum deceleration in m/s ²	Minimum equivalent braking force in N/kg
15	12	0,95	0,95
20	20	0,95	0,95
25	29	0,95	0,95
30	41	0,95	0,95
35	55	0,95	0,95

(2) Compliance with the requirements contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) and (b) shall be determined by—

- (a) actual road tests conducted on a road with a reasonable level, dry, smooth and hard surface which is free from loose material and with the stopping distance measured from the moment the particular brake is applied with the engine disengaged until the vehicle comes to rest; or
- (b) a suitable mechanical test; or
- (c) both tests contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b).

(3) When testing a brake on a combination of motor vehicles, the brakes of the drawn vehicle or vehicles shall be applied at the same moment as the brakes of the drawing vehicle.

(4) Where in any prosecution for a contravention of subregulation (1) the question arises whether a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles travelled at a particular speed, the speed indicated by the speedometer of such vehicle or combination shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to be correct.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) "light motor vehicle" means—
 - (i) a motor-car;
 - (ii) a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3 500 kilograms; or
 - (iii) any other motor vehicle with a tare not exceeding 3 500 kilograms, but does not include a bus, mini-bus or goods vehicle; and
- (b) "heavy motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle which is not a light motor vehicle.

Condition and operation of brakes

156. (1) A brake required in terms of these regulations, shall—

- (a) be in good working order and condition whenever the vehicle to which it is fitted is operated on a public road; and
- (b) when tested in terms of regulation 155, except in the case of a motor cycle with side-car, act with approximately equal intensity on the wheels symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle equipped with a service brake which is operated solely by air or vacuum pressure, unless there is fitted in the driving compartment of such vehicle a device (other than a gauge indicating pressure) whereby the driver of the vehicle is given visible or audible warning of incorrect air or vacuum pressure before the pressure becomes such that the brake is incapable of stopping the vehicle as contemplated in regulation 155.

(3) If a drawn vehicle is equipped with a service brake operated solely by air or vacuum pressure, the device referred to in subregulation (2) shall be fitted in the driving compartment of the drawing vehicle.

Vehicles to be equipped with certain lamps and times when certain lamps to be lighted

157. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle unless—

- (a) all lamps fitted to a motor vehicle as contemplated in regulations 159 to 184, are undamaged, properly secured, and capable of being lighted at all times; and

(b) the head lamps, rear lamps and number plate lamps are kept lighted during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a motor vehicle parked off the roadway of a public road or in a parking place demarcated by appropriate road traffic signs or within a distance of 12 metres from a lighted street lamp illuminating the public road on which such vehicle is parked.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a motor cycle, a motor cycle with a side car, a motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle, unless the headlamp of such vehicle is lighted at all times: Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply to a motor cycle, motor cycle with side car, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle manufactured before 31 December 1960 which is used only during the period from sunrise to sunset.

(3) A person operating a motor vehicle on a public road shall extinguish the main-beam of the light emitted by the head lamp of such vehicle if such main-beam could cause a dangerous glare to oncoming traffic.

Visibility distance of lights

158. (1) Where provision is made in regulations 157 to 184, as to the distance from which certain lights and devices shall render objects visible or the distance within which such lights or devices shall be visible, such provision shall apply during the times stated in regulation 157(1)(b) in respect of a vehicle when upon a straight, reasonably level, unlighted public road in clear weather, unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

(2) Every lamp required to be fitted or to be used in terms of any of these regulations shall emit a light of sufficient brilliance to be visible from a distance of at least 150 metres to a person of normal eyesight.

Head lamps

159. (1) No person shall operate on a public road—

(a) a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, a motor tricycle with one wheel in front or trailer, unless it is equipped in front on each side of its longitudinal centre-line with—

(i) one head lamp capable of emitting a main-beam and a dipped-beam;

(ii) one head lamp capable of emitting a main-beam and one head lamp capable of emitting a dipped-beam; or

(iii) one head lamp contemplated in item (i) or head lamps contemplated in item (ii) and an additional head lamp capable of emitting a main-beam;

(b) a motor cycle without a side-car or a motor tricycle with one wheel in front, unless it is equipped in front with—

(i) one head lamp capable of emitting a main-beam and a dipped-beam;

(ii) one head lamp capable of emitting a main-beam and one head lamp capable of emitting a dipped-beam, both of which are fitted in the same vertical plane; or

(iii) two headlamps, each capable of emitting a main-beam and a dipped-beam, both of which are fitted in the same horizontal plane; or

(c) a motor cycle with a side-car, unless—

(i) the motor cycle is equipped in front with one head lamp contemplated in paragraph (b)(i) or head lamps contemplated in paragraph (b)(ii) or (iii); and

(ii) the side-car is equipped with one parking lamp which complies with the provisions of regulation 164 or with one head lamp contemplated in paragraph (b)(i), subject to the proviso to regulation 161(4)(a).

(2) At least one head lamp contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) capable of emitting a dipped-beam or a parking lamp complying with the provisions of regulation 164 shall be so fitted on each side of the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle concerned that the portion of the illuminating surface thereof furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle is not more than 400 millimetres from the outer edge of the front of the motor vehicle.

(3) The main-beam and dipped-beam of a head lamp fitted to a motor vehicle first registered on or after 1 January 2002, shall comply with the requirements of standard specification SABS 1046 "Motor vehicle safety specification for lights and light signalling devices installed on motor vehicles and trailers", and standard specification SABS 1376 "Lights for motor vehicles", Part 2: "Head lights".

Main-beam

160. Every head lamp emitting a main-beam of light shall be so adjusted and maintained that—

(a) it shall be capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle concerned enabling the driver to see any person, vehicle or substantial object at a distance of at least 100 metres ahead; and

- (b) it can be extinguished by the use of a device which simultaneously shall cause or allow the dipped-beam of light to be emitted or continue to be emitted from a head lamp.

Dipped-beam

161. (1) Every head lamp emitting a dipped-beam of light which, when projected onto a vertical screen, shows a beam pattern with a sharp, clearly defined cut-off line diagonal to the left (hereinafter referred to as the "diagonal cut-off line") and horizontal to the right (hereinafter referred to as the "horizontal cut-off line"), shall be so adjusted and maintained that, when the motor vehicle concerned is on a reasonably level road such beam at the horizontal cut-off line shall—

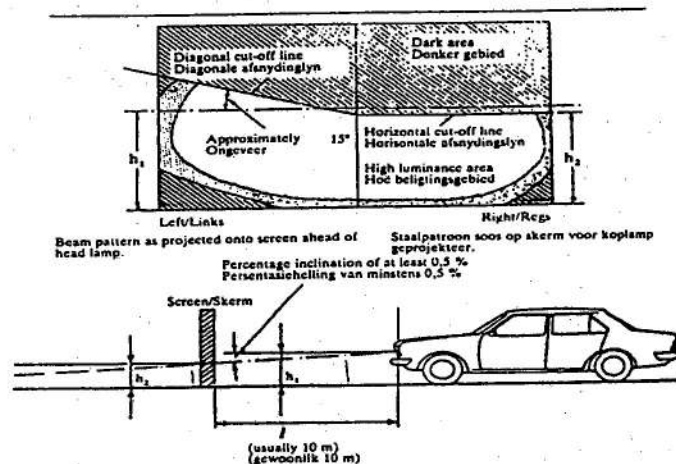
- (a) slant downwards at a percentage inclination of at least 0,5 per cent which percentage inclination shall be calculated in accordance with the formula—

$$\frac{(h_1 - h_2)}{L} \times 100; \text{ and}$$

- (b) strike the road surface ahead of the motor vehicle within a distance in metres calculated in accordance with the formula $200 \times h_1$

(2) In the formulae referred to in subregulation (1)—

- (a) "h₁" represents the height in metres of the head lamp measured to the centre of the head lamp vertically from ground level;
- (b) "h₂" represents the height in metres of the horizontal cut-off line measured vertically from ground level at the screen contemplated in subregulation (1); and
- (c) "L" represents the distance in metres of the screen contemplated in subregulation (1) measured horizontally from the head lamp as illustrated hereunder.



(3) Every head lamp emitting a dipped-beam of light which, when projected onto a vertical screen, shows a symmetrical light-pattern or does not have a diagonal and horizontal cut-off line, shall be so adjusted and maintained that when the motor vehicle concerned is on a reasonably level road, the centre of the intense part of such beam shall slant downwards to strike the road surface ahead of the motor vehicle within a distance not exceeding 45 metres.

(4) Every head lamp emitting a dipped-beam of light shall be so adjusted and maintained that—

- (a) it shall be capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle concerned enabling the driver to see any person, vehicle or substantial object at a distance of at least 45 metres ahead of the motor vehicle: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a head lamp emitting a dipped-beam of light fitted to the side-car of a motor cycle;
- (b) it does not cause a dangerous glare to oncoming traffic on a reasonably level road; and
- (c) the intersection of the diagonal and horizontal cut-off lines of a dipped-beam referred to in subregulation (1), or the centre of the intense part of a dipped beam referred to in subregulation (3), shall not deflect to the right.

Daytime running lamp

161A. (1) Any motor vehicle, except a trailer, may be fitted with daytime running lamps.

(2) Daytime running lamps shall be fitted—

- (a) not less than 250 millimetres or more than one comma five metres above the ground level; and
- (b) towards the front of the motor vehicle in such a manner that the light emitted from such lamp does not cause discomfort to the driver, either directly or indirectly through any of the rear-view mirrors or any other reflecting surfaces of such vehicle.

(3) Daytime running lamps shall be connected in such a manner—

- (a) that the rear lamps are on at the same time as the daytime running lamps; and
- (b) that they switch off automatically when the head lamps are switched on, except when the headlamps are used to give intermittent luminous warnings at short intervals.

Lights to be displayed on stationary or parked motor vehicle

162. Subject to the proviso to regulation 157(1)(b), no person shall on a public road stop or park a motor vehicle unless—

- (a) the head lamps thereof emit a dipped-beam of light complying with the provisions of regulation 161 or a beam of light complying with the provisions of regulation 164 is emitted from parking lamps incorporated in such head lamps; or
- (b) if the head lamps thereof are extinguished, light is emitted from two fog lamps or parking lamps complying with the provisions of regulation 163 or 164, respectively.

Fog lamps

163. (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped at the front and at the rear or at the front or rear with—

- (a) one fog lamp; or
- (b) two fog lamps, one on each side of the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle which, in terms of subregulation (1) is equipped with a fog lamp or fog lamps, unless—

- (a) every fog lamp at the front is so adjusted and maintained that it shall only be capable of emitting a dipped-beam of light complying with the provisions of regulation 161(3) and (4); or
- (b) the fog lamp or lamps at the rear can only be brought into operation when any fog lamp at the front or any head lamp of such vehicle is brought into operation.

(3) No fog lamp contemplated in subregulation (1) shall be fitted—

- (a) at the front of a motor vehicle with the highest point of its illuminating surface above the highest point of the illuminating surface of a head lamp emitting a dipped-beam of light; or
- (b) at the rear of a motor vehicle with the lowest point of its illuminating surface less than 250 millimetres and the highest point thereof more than one metre from ground level.

(4) If—

- (a) a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle and motor tricycle with one wheel in front, is in terms of subregulation (1)(a) equipped with one fog lamp at the front, a parking lamp or parking lamps complying with the provisions of regulation 164, shall be fitted to the motor vehicle concerned in such a manner that every parking lamp shall be brought into operation simultaneously with the fog lamp; or
- (b) a motor vehicle is in terms of subregulation (1)(b) equipped with two fog lamps at the front and any such lamp is so placed that the portion of its illuminating surface which is furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle, is further than 400 millimetres from the outer edge of the front of such vehicle, a parking lamp or parking lamps complying with the provisions of regulation 164 shall be fitted to the motor vehicle and in such a manner that every parking lamp shall be brought into operation simultaneously with the fog lamps.

(5) No fog lamp shall be fitted to the side-car of a motor cycle at the front, unless the motor cycle concerned is equipped with a fog lamp complying with the provisions of this regulation or with a parking lamp complying with the provisions of regulation 164 and which can be brought into operation simultaneously with the fog lamp on the side-car: Provided that if a fog lamp is only fitted to the motor cycle at the front, the side-car shall be equipped with one parking lamp referred to in regulation 159(1)(c)(ii) and such parking lamp shall be capable of being brought into operation simultaneously with such fog lamp.

(6) No person shall operate on a public road, a motor vehicle while any fog lamp fitted to such vehicle is lit, except in conditions of poor visibility caused by snow, fog, mist, dust or smoke.

Parking lamps

164. (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped—

- (a) in front with one or two parking lamps which shall be visible directly from the front;
- (b) at the rear with one or two parking lamps which shall be visible directly from the rear; or
- (c) at each side with one parking lamp which shall be visible directly from the front and from the rear.

(2) Any parking lamp—

- (a) contemplated in subregulation (1)(a), may form part of a head lamp contemplated in regulation 159, a fog lamp contemplated in regulation 163 or a front position lamp contemplated in regulation 166; and
- (b) contemplated in subregulation (1)(b), may form part of a fog lamp contemplated in regulation 163, a rear lamp contemplated in regulation 168 or a stop lamp contemplated in regulation 169.

(3) If a motor vehicle is, in terms of subregulation (1), equipped at the front or at the rear with—

- (a) one parking lamp, such lamp shall be fitted on the right side of the motor vehicle; or
- (b) two parking lamps, one parking lamp shall be fitted on each side of the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle,

so that the portion of the illuminating surface thereof furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle is not further than 400 millimetre from the outer-edge of the front or rear of the motor vehicle, as the case may be: Provided that in the case of a motor vehicle registered prior to 1 July 1990 the portion of illuminating surface of the parking lamp furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle may be not further than 500 millimetres from the outer-edge of the front or rear of the motor vehicle.

When parking lamps to be kept lighted

165. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle if on any side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof no head lamp in use is so placed that the portion of its illuminating surface furthest from such centre-line is within 400 millimetres from the outer-edge of the front of the vehicle, unless a parking lamp fitted to that side of the vehicle and complying with regulation 164 is kept lighted.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle of which only the parking lamps are lighted while such vehicle is in motion.

Front-position lamps

166. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles, other than a motor cycle, if any of the outer edges of the widest part of such vehicle or combination or any load thereon projects more than 400 millimetres beyond the illuminating surface of any outermost lamp to the front of such vehicle or combination of motor vehicles which is nearest to such edge, unless there is fitted on each side of such widest part one front-position lamp which shall be visible directly from the front.

(2) The front position lamps contemplated in subregulation (1)—

- (a) shall be fitted as near as possible to, but not more than 400 millimetres, or in the case of a trailer, converter dolly or adapter dolly not more than 150 millimetres, from the outer-edges of the widest part of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles concerned or any load thereon, and shall not be less than 350 millimetres or more than two comma one metres above the ground level: Provided that a motor vehicle first registered prior to 1 January 1985 may have such lamps fitted less than 350 millimetres above the ground but such lamps shall be fitted as high as possible; and
- (b) shall emit a white light.

End-outline-marker lamps

167. (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped—

- (a) in front on each side of its longitudinal centre-line with one end-outline-marker lamp which shall be visible directly from the front; and
- (b) at the rear on each side of its longitudinal centre-line with one end-outline-marker lamp which shall be visible directly from the rear.

(2) The end-outline-marker lamps contemplated in subregulation (1)—

- (a) shall be fitted as near as possible to the outer-edges of the front and rear of the motor vehicle concerned and as high as possible; and
- (b) shall emit a white light to the front and a red light to the rear.

Rear lamps

168. (1) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public road, excluding a motor vehicle which was first registered before 1 January 1981, a motor cycle or a motor tricycle, unless such motor vehicle is fitted with at least one lamp on each side at the rear—

- (a) emitting a red light to the rear with a minimum intensity of two candelas;
- (b) positioned not further than 400 millimetres from the outer edges of the widest part of such motor vehicle; and
- (c) positioned not lower than 350 millimetres or higher than one and a half metres above ground level, but if it is not practical, or impossible due to the structure of the vehicle to position such lamps within one and a half metres above ground level, not higher than two comma one metres above ground level.

(2) A motor vehicle which was first registered before 1 January 1981 may be fitted with such lamps in such positions as are prescribed in subregulation (1), but shall be fitted with at least one lamp at the rear, emitting a red light to the rear with a minimum intensity of two candelas, positioned in the centre or to the right of the longitudinal centre-line of such vehicle, not lower than 300 millimetres and not higher than two comma one metres above ground level.

(3) No person shall operate a motor cycle or a motor tricycle on a public road unless such motor cycle or motor tricycle is fitted with such a lamp in such a position at the rear as prescribed in subregulation (2).

(4) Rear lamps fitted to motor vehicles in addition to those prescribed in this regulation may be fitted higher than two comma one metres above ground level.

(5) A motor vehicle which is towed by a breakdown vehicle shall be fitted with a separate temporary set of rear lamps while such motor vehicle is being towed.

Stop lamps

169. (1) No person shall operate a motor vehicle, other than a trailer drawn by a tractor or a tractor, on a public road unless it is fitted with at least one stop lamp on each side at the rear of the motor vehicle, and in the case of a motor cycle one stop lamp at the rear, which shall—

- (a) be visible from the rear and shall be unobscured within angles of—
 - (i) 45 degrees measured across the width of the motor vehicle on either side of a line parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle and passing through the centre-line of each stop lamp; and
 - (ii) 15 degrees measured vertically on either side of a horizontal line parallel to the longitudinal centerline of the motor vehicle and passing through the centre-line of each stop lamp but if the height of the stop lamp above ground level is less than 750 millimetres, such angles, measured below such horizontal line, may be reduced to five degrees;
- (b) be fitted at a height of not less than 300 millimetres and not more than two comma one metres above ground level, measured to the centre of the lamp: Provided that additional stop lamps may be fitted above two comma one metres;
- (c) be fitted equidistant from, and on each side of, the longitudinal centre-line of such motor vehicle;
- (d) when in use, emit light the colour of which shall be red and the intensity of which shall be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamp on the motor vehicle and shall be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 metres to a person of normal eyesight;
- (e) be so connected that, if the motor vehicle is in motion, such lamp shall come into operation as soon as the operating device of the service brake or similar brake of the motor vehicle or, in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, of the drawing vehicle, is activated; and
- (f) be maintained in a clean condition and in good working order.

(2) A motor vehicle which is being towed by a breakdown vehicle shall be fitted with a separate temporary set of stop lamps which is coordinated with the working of the stop lamps of the breakdown vehicle while such motor vehicle is so towed.

(3) A stop lamp complying with the provisions of subregulation (1) may be incorporated in a rear lamp fitted to a motor vehicle in terms of regulation 168.

Number plate lamps

170. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, unless it is fitted with at least one number-plate lamp at the rear, illuminating the number plate or identification card by means of a white light which shall make every letter and figure of such plate or card plainly distinguishable from a distance of at least 20 metres by a person of normal eyesight: Provided that a number plate lamp need not be kept lighted on a motor vehicle parked on a public road.

- (2) The beam of light of a number-plate lamp shall not be directed to the rear.

Side-marker lamps

171. (1) A motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles may, but a breakdown vehicle shall, be fitted with side-marker lamps along each side which, when in operation, shall emit a diffused yellow light: Provided that the side marker lamp furthest forward on the motor vehicle, combination of motor vehicles or breakdown vehicle, when in operation, may emit a diffused white or amber light: Provided further that the rearmost side-marker lamp on a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles or breakdown vehicle, when in operation, may emit a diffused red or amber light.

(2) Such side-marker lamps shall be so placed that—

- (a) there is a lamp within 400 millimetres of each end of the body of each vehicle;
- (b) the distance between successive lamps on any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles is not more than three comma six metres;
- (c) they are not less than 300 millimetres from the ground; and
- (d) they face directly outwards from the side to which they are fitted in a direction at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle to which they are fitted.

Interior lamps

172. A lamp emitting a diffused light may be provided on any motor vehicle for the purpose of illuminating the interior, including the instrument panel thereof, or any entrance thereto.

Lamp illuminating notice on motor vehicle

173. (1) A lamp illuminating a notice relating to the destination of a motor vehicle or its availability for hire may be fitted to any motor vehicle.

(2) A lamp illuminating a notice or token indicating the use of a motor vehicle as an ambulance, blood transfusion service, fire-fighting, police, traffic-control vehicle or a patrol service vehicle of the Automobile Association, may be fitted to such vehicle.

Decorating lamps

174. A lamp, other than a spot lamp, may be fitted to a motor vehicle taking part in a procession for the purpose of decorating it.

Reversing lamps

175. (1) A motor vehicle may be fitted with a reversing lamp emitting a white light, which illuminates the road to the rear of, or under the vehicle.

(2) Such a lamp shall be under the direct control of the driver and shall be either so fitted as to operate only when the motor vehicle is placed in reverse gear or be connected with a device by which the driver shall be made aware that the lamp is in operation.

(3) Not more than two such lamps shall be fitted to a vehicle and no light shall be emitted therefrom except when the vehicle is reversing or about to reverse.

Identification lamps

176. (1) A bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms, and which is not a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (2), (3) or (5), may be fitted above the windscreen with two or more identification lamps and each such lamp shall—

- (a) not exceed a capacity of 21 Watts;
- (b) be visible from directly in front of the motor vehicle to which it is fitted; and
- (c) emit a green or amber light.

(2) An ambulance, fire-fighting or rescue vehicle may be fitted with a lamp or lamps emitting an intermittently-flashing red light in any direction.

(3) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), no person shall operate a motor vehicle fitted with, or in or on which is displayed, a lamp or lamps emitting a blue light or capable of emitting a blue light.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) does not apply to a motor vehicle operated by a member of the Service or a member of a municipal police service, both as defined in section 1 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), or a traffic officer, or a member of the South African Defence Force authorised in terms of

section 87(1)(g) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957) to perform police functions, in the execution of his or her duties.

(c) A motor vehicle referred to in paragraph (b) may be fitted with a lamp or lamps emitting an intermittently-flashing—

- (i) blue light;
- (ii) blue and amber light;
- (iii) blue and red light; or
- (iv) blue, amber and red light,

in any direction which may, at the will of the driver, display the word "stop".

(4) A motor vehicle which is—

- (a) a vehicle employed in connection with the maintenance of public road;
- (b) engaged in the distribution and supply of electricity;
- (c) engaged in the supply of other essential public services;
- (d) operated in terms of the authority granted by the MEC in terms of section 81 of the Act;
- (e) a breakdown vehicle;
- (f) a refuse compactor vehicle;
- (g) a vehicle carrying an abnormal load and the vehicle escorting it if any,

may, but a breakdown vehicle shall, be fitted with a lamp or lamps capable of emitting an intermittently-flashing amber light in any direction: Provided that such lamp shall only be used at the place where the breakdown occurred, where the maintenance or other work or an inspection is being carried out, when such breakdown vehicle is towing a motor vehicle, or in the event of a vehicle carrying an abnormal load.

(5) A motor vehicle used by a medical practitioner may be fitted above the windscreen with one lamp emitting an intermittently flashing red light in any direction: Provided that such light may only be used by such medical practitioner in the bona fide exercise of his or her profession.

(6) A vehicle driven by a person while he or she is engaged in civil protection as contemplated in section 3 of the Civil Protection Act, 1977 (Act No. 67 of 1977), may be fitted with a lamp or lamps emitting an intermittently-flashing green light in any direction.

Use of spot lamp

177. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle if it is fitted with a spot lamp, which can be so adjusted as to enable a beam of light emitted therefrom to be deflected in any direction: Provided that a spot lamp which is adjustable—

- (a) may be fitted and used for official purposes on any ambulance, rescue-, fire-fighting-, police-, or traffic-control vehicle;
- (b) may be fitted to a vehicle owned by a medical practitioner or veterinarian, and used in the execution of such person's professional duties; or
- (c) may be fitted to a breakdown vehicle or a vehicle employed in connection with the supply of electricity or other public essential services: Provided that it is used solely at the scene of an accident or breakdown or for the examination of overhead telephone, telegraph or power lines.

Lamps on pedal cycle

178. (1) A pedal cycle may be fitted in front with a lamp emitting a white light, the intense part of the beam of which shall, when such pedal cycle is on a reasonably level road, strike the surface ahead of such pedal cycle at a distance of not less than three metres and not more than 30 metres.

(2) A pedal cycle may be fitted with one or more lamps emitting a red light directly to the rear.

Lamps on animal drawn vehicles

179. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), no person shall operate on a public road an animal drawn vehicle unless it is fitted in front on both sides of the body thereof, with lamps emitting a white light forward, and at the rear on both sides of the body thereof, with lamps emitting a red light to the rear: Provided that in the case of a vehicle drawn by animals not controlled by reins, there shall be a person who leads the animals while he or she is carrying a lamp which emits a white light forward at the head of the foremost animal, in lieu of the lamps emitting a white light forward and a red light to the rear.

(2) The provisions of this regulation shall only apply if the vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) is used between sunset and sunrise and any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly visible at a distance of 150 metres.

Lamps on unspecified vehicles

180. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle, other than a perambulator, baby cart or child's play vehicle, and which is not elsewhere provided for in regulations 157 to 184, between sunset and sunrise and any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly visible at a distance of 150 metres—

- (a) unless it is fitted in front on both sides of the body thereof, with lamps emitting a white light forward; and
- (b) unless it is fitted at the rear on the extreme right side of the body thereof, with a lamp emitting a red light to the rear.

(2) A lamp contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) shall emit a beam of light of sufficient power to illuminate the roadway immediately ahead of such vehicle but shall not be of such power or design or so fitted as to cause a dangerous glare to oncoming traffic on a reasonably level road.

Colour of lights

181. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 170(1), 171(1), 172, 175 or 176, no person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle which is fitted with or carries on it a lamp which—

- (a) except in the case of a brake anti-lock warning light to the front of a trailer, emits a light which is not white, amber or yellow in colour towards the front;
- (b) emits a light which is not yellow or amber in colour towards either side of the motor vehicle; or
- (c) except in the case of a direction indicator or reversing lamp complying with the provisions of these regulations, emits a light which is not red in colour towards the rear.

(2) When two or more lamps of the same class emitting light in the same direction are fitted to a vehicle they shall emit light of the same colour.

Certain lamps to emit diffused lights

182. Every lamp fitted to a vehicle, other than the head lamps of a motor vehicle, the front lamp of a pedal cycle, spot lamp and fog lamp, shall emit diffused light when in operation on a public road.

Lamps to emit steady light

183. Unless otherwise provided elsewhere in these regulations, a lamp fitted to any vehicle shall emit a steady light when in operation: Provided that an ambulance, rescue vehicle, fire-fighting vehicle, a motor vehicle operated by a traffic officer in the execution of his or her duties, or a motor vehicle operated by a member of the Service or a member of a municipal police service, both as defined in section 1 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) in the execution of his or her duties, may be equipped with a device which enables the driver of such vehicle to operate the vehicle's head lamps in such a manner that they flash intermittently.

Manner in which lamps to be fitted and maintained

- 184.** (1) The head lamps of a motor vehicle shall be fitted—
- (a) at a height of not less than 450 millimetres and not more than one comma four metres above ground level, measured to the centre of the lamp; and
 - (b) not more than 500 millimetres behind the front end of the vehicle.
- (2) The head lamps and fog lamps of a motor vehicle shall, unless the design of the lamps incorporates some other means of preventing a dangerous glare to oncoming traffic, not be fitted with lenses of clear glass or other like material.
- (3) When two or more of the same lamps are fitted to a vehicle they shall—
- (a) be placed symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal centerline of the vehicle; and
 - (b) except in the case of side marker lamps and direction-indicator lamps, be so placed that any lamp on the side of the vehicle concerned shall have a corresponding lamp at the same height on the other side of such vehicle.
- (4) Every lamp required to be fitted to a vehicle shall be securely fixed.

(5) The lens and reflector of every lamp required to be fitted to or used in connection with any vehicle shall be maintained in an effective and reasonably clean condition.

(6) No lamp required to be fitted to or displayed in connection with a vehicle shall be totally or partially obscured by any fitting or object on the vehicle.

Lamps not prescribed or authorised, prohibited

185. No lamp other than a lamp prescribed or authorised in terms of these regulations shall at any time be fitted to any vehicle operated on a public road.

White retro-reflectors to be fitted on front of certain vehicles

186. (1) No person shall operate on a public road—

- (a) a trailer;
- (b) rickshaw; or
- (c) animal-drawn vehicle,

unless there are fitted, on the front of such vehicle at the same height, two white retro-reflectors, one on each side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof and equidistant therefrom and otherwise complying with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) A white retro-reflector—

- (a) may be fitted to a motor vehicle, other than a trailer, in the manner contemplated in subregulation (1) and such retro-reflector shall be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 400 millimetres from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle; and
- (b) if fitted to any vehicle not provided for in paragraph (a), shall be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 150 millimetres from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle.

(3) No person shall operate a pedal cycle on a public road unless there is fitted on the front of such cycle a white retro-reflector complying with the provisions of regulations 189 and 192.

Red retro-reflectors to be fitted on rear of certain vehicles

187. (1) No person shall operate on a public road—

- (a) a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle without side-car or motor tricycle with one wheel at the rear;
- (b) rickshaw; or
- (c) animal-drawn vehicle,

unless there are fitted on the rear of such vehicle at the same height two red retro-reflectors, one on each side, of the longitudinal centre-line thereof and equidistant therefrom and otherwise complying with the provisions of these regulations: Provided that in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, both the drawing vehicle and the rearmost vehicle shall be fitted with such retro-reflectors.

(2) Each retro-reflector referred to in subregulation (1) shall be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 400 millimetres from the outer edge of the widest part of the vehicle.

(3) No person shall operate any motor cycle without side-car or motor tricycle with one wheel at the rear on a public road unless there is fitted on the rear of such vehicle a red retro-reflector complying with the provisions of these regulations.

(4) No person shall operate a pedal cycle on a public road unless there is fitted on the rear of such cycle a red retro-reflector complying with the provisions of regulations 189 and 192.

Yellow retro-reflectors to be fitted on sides of certain motor vehicles

188. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles, if the overall length of such vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds seven metres, unless there is fitted, on each side of such vehicle, or on each side of every motor vehicle in such combination of vehicles, as the case may be—

- (a) one yellow retro-reflector—
 - (i) within three metres of the front of such vehicle or combination of vehicles;
 - (ii) within one metre of the back of such vehicle or combination of vehicles; and

- (iii) in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, of which a trailer, other than a semi-trailer, forms a part, within three metres of the front of the trailer; and
- (b) so many additional yellow retro-reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two successive yellow retro-reflectors on any side are more than three comma six metres apart, complying with the provisions of regulations 189 and 192: Provided that—
 - (i) yellow retro-reflectors need not be fitted to a bus or minibus which is not a school bus, including such a bus or minibus which forms part of a combination of motor vehicles;
 - (ii) in the case of a combination of motor vehicles where the drawing vehicle is a motor car, yellow retro-reflector need not be fitted to such drawing vehicle; and
 - (iii) in the case of a combination of motor vehicles where the drawing vehicle is a motor car, bus or minibus, which is not a school bus, the front of such combination shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (i), be deemed to be the front of the vehicle immediately following such drawing vehicle.

General requirements for retro-reflectors

- 189.** (1) Every retro-reflector required to be fitted to a vehicle or load in terms of these regulations shall—
- (a) not be lower than 300 millimetres and not higher than one comma five metres from ground level, measured to the centre of the retro-reflector: Provided that if, due to the design of the vehicle, it is impossible to fit retro-reflectors on the sides of the body of such vehicle at the prescribed height, the retro-reflectors shall be fitted as near as possible to such height;
 - (b) if it is a—
 - (i) white retro-reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the front;
 - (ii) red retro-reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the back; and
 - (iii) yellow retro-reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the side,

but, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulation, a motor vehicle manufactured, built or imported by a registered manufacturer, builder or importer may have a red retro-reflector fitted at the side towards the rear of such motor vehicle.

- (c) be clean and in good condition and not be obscured to the extent that it will be rendered ineffective; and
- (d) not be fitted to any movable part of the vehicle: Provided that this provision shall not apply to a warning sign contemplated in regulation 191(2)(a).

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, if due to the design of the vehicle it is not possible to fit a retro-reflector in the prescribed position, it may be fitted as close as possible to the prescribed position.

Rear retro-reflectors on vehicles with certain bodies

190. If it is impossible to fit retro-reflectors on the body of a vehicle to comply with the requirements of both regulations 187(2) and 189(1)(a), two red retro-reflectors shall be fitted to the rear of such vehicle in the manner contemplated in regulation 187(2) as low as possible on the body of such vehicle and two additional red retro-reflectors shall be fitted on the rear of the vehicle on the underframe thereof at the height contemplated in regulation 189(1)(a) as far apart as such underframe will permit.

Warning sign on rear of certain motor vehicles (chevrons)

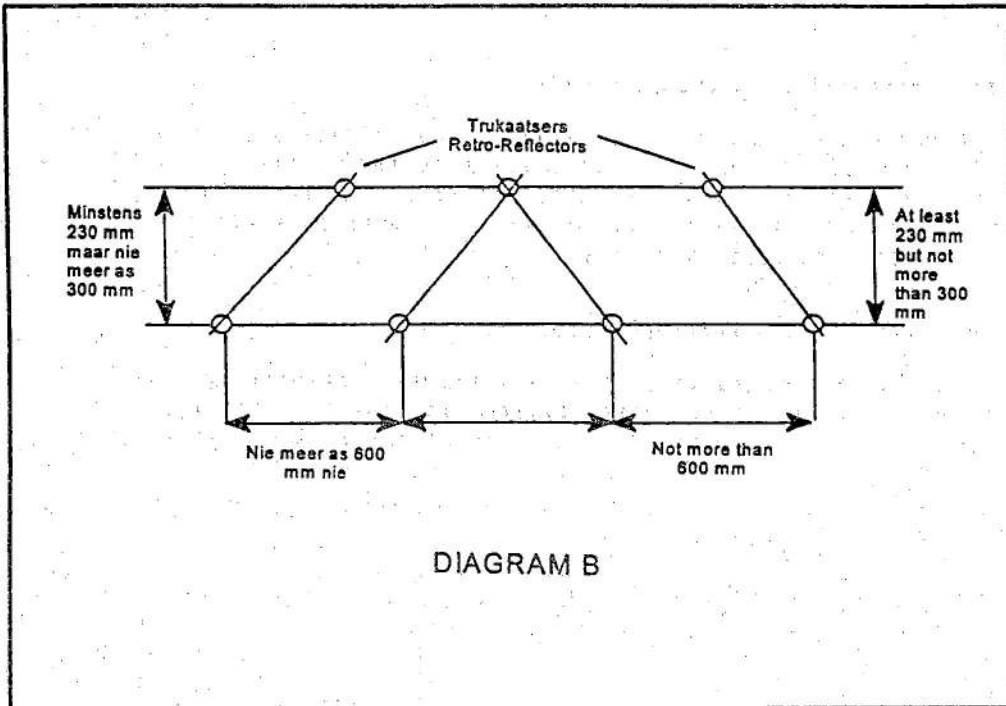
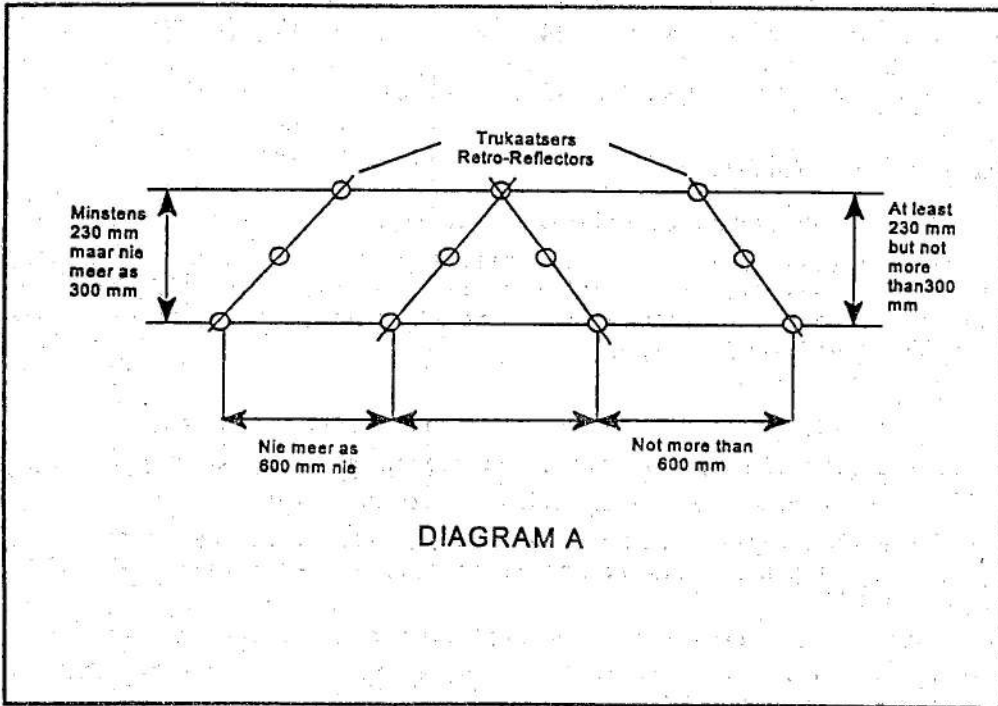
191. (1) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "**motor vehicle**" shall not include a motor vehicle propelled by electrical power derived from overhead wires, motor car, motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, tractor, or any other motor vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg and which is not a trailer.

(2) Subject to subregulation (3), no person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle unless there is fitted at the rear of such vehicle a warning sign which—

- (a) is a chevron sign which complies with the requirements referred to in standard specification SABS 1329 "Retro-reflective and Fluorescent Warning Signs for Road Vehicles", Part 4: "Retro-reflective chevron-signs" and Part 5: "Retro-reflective chevron decals";
- (b) bears a certification mark;
- (c) notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), from 1 January 2001 incorporates both retro-reflective red and retro-reflective yellow chevron strips.

(3) (a) If the design or construction of any motor vehicle does not allow a chevron to be fitted thereto such chevron may be cut into sections to avoid the interference of protrusions, or its edges may be trimmed to permit fitment to the contour of the vehicle or its equipment, but the chevron pattern shall be substantially maintained.

(b) If the design or construction of any motor vehicle does not allow a modified chevron to be fitted thereto as contemplated in paragraph (a), at least 11 retro-reflectors shall be fitted to such motor vehicle as shown in diagram A below, and in the case of a trailer the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg, at least seven retro-reflectors shall be fitted to such trailer as illustrated in diagram B below.



(4) Every warning sign required in terms of this regulation, to be displayed on a motor vehicle or on a trailer referred to in subregulation (2), shall—

- (a) be in an upright position or within 15 degrees of such position and face squarely to the rear;
- (b) be so placed that the lower edge thereof is not more than one comma one metres above ground level: Provided that if, owing to the structure of the vehicle, it is impossible to fit the warning sign at the prescribed height, it shall be fitted as near as possible to such height;
- (c) extend horizontally for such distance as is necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle to which it is fitted to within 400 millimetres of either side: Provided that these provisions shall not be applied to any chevron fitted in addition to the requirements of this regulation; and
- (d) be clean and in good condition and not be obscured to the extent that it will be rendered ineffective.

Unlawful use of reflector or reflective material

192. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), no person shall operate on a public road a vehicle whilst a reflector or reflective material fitted to such vehicle does not reflect a—

- (a) white colour to the front of such vehicle;
- (b) red colour to the rear of such vehicle; and
- (c) yellow colour to the side of such vehicle,

but, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, a motor vehicle manufactured, built or imported by a registered manufacturer, builder or importer may have a red retro-reflector fitted at the side towards the rear of such motor vehicle.

(2) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply in respect of—

- (a) an ambulance, rescue vehicle, police vehicle, a vehicle driven by a traffic officer in the execution of his or her duties and a fire-fighting vehicle;
- (b) a number plate;
- (c) a warning sign referred to in regulation 191;
- (d) direction indicators referred to in regulation 326;
- (e) a sign referred to in regulation 293(2) or 295(2); and
- (f) retro-reflective material as contemplated in regulation 192A.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) the pedals, pedal arms or spokes of a pedal cycle shall, if such cycle is operated on a public road during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres, be fitted with yellow or white reflectors or reflective material.

Side and rear retro-reflective material to be fitted to vehicles

192A. (1) The sides and rear of a goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 10 000 kg and which is licenced for the first time on or after 1 July 1999, shall be fitted, and the sides and rear of all vehicles may be fitted, with retro-reflective material in accordance with standard specification SABS ECE R104 "Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers", but—

- (a) any rear underrun protection device shall be fitted along its length with a rear retro-reflective marking strip;
- (b) application for (paragraph 3 of SABS ECE R104), and approval of (paragraph 5 of SABS ECE R104), any retro-reflective marking material is not required under these regulations, but the letter "C" indicating contour or strip marking as referred to in paragraph 5.4.3.1 of SABS ECE R104, shall be brought onto the retro-reflective marking material;
- (c) advertising, consisting of retro-reflective logos, distinctive markings or letters or characters may be used if—
 - (i) it complies with the requirements of the said standard specification; and
 - (ii) it is used in conjunction with contour marking, excluding marking strips, which denotes the manufacturer concerned;
- (d) the side and rear retro-reflective material shall be yellow.

(2) The sides and rear of a goods vehicle which was licenced for the first time before 1 July 1999 the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 10 000 kg, shall be fitted with side and rear retro-reflective material in accordance with subregulation (1), on and after 1 January 2001.

Motor vehicle to be equipped with direction indicators

193. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle, other than a tractor or a trailer drawn by a tractor, unless it is equipped on both sides with either the flasher type or illuminated window-type direction indicators which comply with the provisions of regulation 194 or 195, as the case may be: Provided that where a motor vehicle forms part of a combination of motor vehicles and a direction indicator with which such motor vehicle is required to be equipped is obscured by any trailer forming part of such combination, the trailer shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 197, be deemed to be part of such motor vehicle.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply in respect of—

- (a) a motor cycle which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time before 1 July 1976; or
- (b) any motor vehicle which, according to the registration certificate thereof, is older than 40 years.

Direction indicators of flasher type

194. Direction indicators of the flasher type shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Each indicator shall incorporate a lamp or lamps;
- (b) when in use such lamp shall show an intermittently-flashing light of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal daylight at a distance of not less than 30 metres to a person of normal eye-sight;
- (c) the indicators shall be equidistant from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle and as near as possible to, but not more than 500 millimetres from, the outer edge of the front or rear of the motor vehicle;
- (d) subject to the provisions of paragraph (e), the indicators shall be so mounted that they are visible from the—
 - (i) rear, anywhere within an angle of 15 degrees inside and 45 degrees outside; and
 - (ii) front, anywhere within an angle of 45 degrees outside, of a line which is parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and which passes through the centre of the illuminated area of the indicator;
- (e) where it is not possible to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d) in the case of a single indicator on any one side, one indicator shall be mounted towards the front and one towards the rear so that one shall be visible from the front and the other from the rear of the vehicle to which it is fitted within the limits prescribed by that paragraph;
- (f) where any indicator is combined with or mounted within 150 millimetres of any lamp, the intensity of the light emitted from the indicator shall be greater than that from such lamp; and
- (g) the indicator lamps when in use shall emit white, yellow or amber light to the front, and yellow, amber or red light to the rear and any one indicator may emit light towards the front and the rear simultaneously or emit light only to the front or only to the rear according to its position on the vehicle.

Direction indicator of illuminated window-type

195. Direction indicators of the illuminated window type shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Each indicator shall incorporate a lamp which, when in operation, shall emit a red, yellow or amber light to the rear and of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal daylight at a distance of not less than 30 metres to a person of normal eyesight;
- (b) the indicator shall be at least 150 millimetres long, 25 millimetres wide and arrow-shaped; and
- (c) the indicator shall be fitted to the rear of the vehicle.

Combination of different types of direction indicators

196. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the fitting of two direction indicators of one of the types referred to in regulations 194 and 195 on the front half of a vehicle and two direction indicators of another type referred to in the said regulations on the rear half of such vehicle shall be permitted.

Direction indicators on motor vehicles with overall length in excess of 7,6 metres

197. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles of an overall length in excess of seven comma six metres unless it is equipped on both sides towards the front and towards the rear with the flasher type or illuminated window-type direction indicators which complies with the provisions of regulation 194 or 195, as the case may be.

(2) The direction indicators towards the rear referred to in subregulation (1) shall, unless they are the flasher type direction indicators, be—

- (a) within 600 millimetres of the rear end of the vehicle; or
 - (b) in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, within 600 millimetres of the rear end of the last vehicle of such combination.
- (3) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply in respect of a tractor or a combination of motor vehicles the drawing vehicle of which is a tractor.

General requirements for direction indicators

198. (1) Direction indicators shall be fitted at a height of not less than 450 millimetres and not more than two comma one metres above ground level and shall be unobscured when in use: Provided that—

- (a) in respect of any flasher type direction indicator no minimum height shall apply; and
- (b) a flasher type direction indicator fitted on the side of a motor vehicle shall not be more than two comma three metres above ground level.

(2) If lamps are incorporated in direction indicators, the lamps showing to the front shall be located on the same level and the lamps showing to the rear shall be located on the same level.

(3) Unless the direction indicators are so fitted that they are directly or by reflection visible to the driver of the vehicle concerned when the driver is in the driving position, a device shall be provided whereby the driver shall be given visible or audible warning when the indicators are in operation.

(4) The direction indicators shall be so fitted that the indicators on one side can be operated separately from those on the other side.

(5) (a) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle, unless it is fitted with a separate switch to operate all the direction indicators simultaneously.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to—

- (i) a tractor;
- (ii) a trailer;
- (iii) a motor cycle;
- (iv) a motor tricycle;
- (v) a motor quadrucycle; or
- (vi) any motor vehicle which according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time before 1 January 1986.

(6) (a) The driver of a motor vehicle fitted with a separate switch to operate all the direction indicators simultaneously, shall put into operation simultaneously all the direction indicators fitted to such vehicle, when the vehicle is—

- (i) stationary in a hazardous position; or
- (ii) in motion in an emergency situation.

(b) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not put into operation simultaneously all the direction indicators fitted to such motor vehicle in a circumstance other than those referred to in paragraph (a).

(7) If more than one direction indicator is fitted to indicate any one turning movement all such indicators shall be inter-connected so as to operate simultaneously.

(8) Direction indicators shall be maintained in good working order.

(9) All lamps of direction indicators shall, when in use, emit diffused light.

(10) A motor vehicle which is being towed by a breakdown vehicle shall be fitted with a separate temporary set of direction indicators which is coordinated with the working of the direction indicators of the breakdown vehicle while such motor vehicle is so towed.

Prohibition of use of direction indicator not complying with regulations

199. The driver of a motor vehicle on a public road shall not make use of any direction indicator not complying with the provisions of these regulations.

Steering gear

200. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle—

- (a) unless all parts of the steering gear are maintained in a condition which enables the vehicle to be steered safely and efficiently;

- (b) unless, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a), all parts of the steering mechanism are so adjusted that, unless otherwise designed by the manufacturer, the amount of movement which the steering wheel makes before the steering gear becomes effective in changing the direction of the steerable wheels from a position where such wheels are parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle to the right or left, is no more than 12,5 per cent of the outside circumference of the steering wheel (that is to say, 45 degrees); and
- (c) which is fitted with an anti-theft device which enables the steering wheel to be disengaged or disconnected from the steering mechanism of the vehicle.

(2) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), no person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 142(1) in respect of which a roadworthy certificate is required, first registered on or after 1 July 1999, or any motor vehicle first registered on or after 1 January 2000, the steering wheel of which is on the left hand side.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply in respect of a vehicle manufactured, built or imported by a registered manufacturer, builder or importer for the purpose of export or for the purpose of testing, assessment or development, if such vehicle is operated on a public road in terms of a special permit.

(3) No person shall operate on a public road a motor cycle—

- (a) unless the handlebars thereof are symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre-line of the cycle;
- (b) unless the distance between the outside edges of the handlebars is at least 600 millimetres in respect of a motor cycle with an engine with a cylinder capacity of 200 cubic centimetres or more and at least 500 millimetres in respect of all other motor cycles; or
- (c) of which the outer ends of the handgrips on the handlebars are—
 - (i) higher than 500 millimetres above the seat height; or
 - (ii) lower than the seat height,
 and more than 800 millimetres apart.

Warning devices

201. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 58(3) and 60 of the Act, no person shall operate on a public road—

- (a) a self-propelled motor vehicle, unless it is equipped with an efficient warning device which is in good working order and, when used, capable of emitting a sound which, under normal conditions, is clearly audible by a person of normal hearing from a distance of at least 90 metres;
- (b) a pedal cycle, unless it is equipped with an efficient warning device which is in good working order and, when used, capable of giving adequate warning of its approach;
- (c) a vehicle to which a siren is fitted; or
- (d) a vehicle to which a device is fitted which emits a sound of which the tone of pitch varies:

Provided that the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) shall not apply to a motor vehicle to which an anti-theft device which incorporates a siren is fitted, or to a fire-fighting vehicle, a rescue vehicle, ambulance or vehicle driven by a traffic officer in the carrying out of his or her duties, or to a vehicle driven by a person while engaged in civil protection as contemplated in section 3 of the Civil Protection Act, 1977 (Act No. 67 of 1977).

(2) The device referred to in paragraph (b) of the proviso to sections 58(3) and 60(b) of the Act shall be capable of emitting a sound of which the tones of pitch shall—

- (a) be—



(commonly known as the "Klaxon")

- (b) sweep rapidly between 400 and 1 500 Hertz at a rate of between 120 and 180 cycles per minute (commonly known as the "yelp"); or
- (c) sweep slowly between 400 and 1500 Hertz at a rate of between six and nine cycles per minute (commonly known as the "wail").

Glass of windscreen, window and partitions

202. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle having a windscreen, window or partition made of transparent material—

- (a) unless such material affords the driver sufficient visibility for safe driving of such vehicle;
- (b) unless in the case of a windscreen, other than a windscreen fitted to a motor cycle or motor tricycle, such transparent material—
 - (i) is glass; and
 - (ii) in respect of a motor vehicle which, according to the registration certificate thereof was registered for the first time after the year 1958, complies with the provisions of paragraph (a) even when shattered; and
- (c) unless, in respect of a motor vehicle which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time after the year 1958, such transparent material is safety glass and every pane thereof is permanently marked with the name or trade mark of the manufacturer thereof or the trade name of the glass and is clearly identifiable as safety glass by a permanent mark indicating it as such.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of subregulation (1), the transparent material—

- (a) with which—
 - (i) a window in the roof of a motor vehicle;
 - (ii) a window or partition of a bus or a mini-bus; or
 - (iii) a window or partition of a semi-trailer designed or adapted for the conveyance of passengers, is made, may consist of ultrahigh impact acrylic or polycarbonate plastic material where each pane thereof is permanently marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer thereof or the trade name of the material and such material is clearly identifiable as ultrahigh impact acrylic or polycarbonate plastic material by a permanent mark describing it as such;
 - (b) with which a window or partition or a removable or collapsible hood or canopy of a motor vehicle is made, may consist of a flexible plastic material; and
 - (c) with which a window or partition of a trailer, not designed or adapted for the conveyance of passengers, is made, may in the case where such trailer, according to the registration certificate thereof—
 - (i) was registered for the first time before 1 January 1987, consist of acrylic or polycarbonate plastic material or of glass; or
 - (ii) was registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1987, consist of acrylic or polycarbonate plastic material.
- (3) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle—
- (a) unless the visible light transmittance through—
 - (i) the windscreen is at least 70 per cent; and
 - (ii) any other window is at least 35 per cent,
 when measured in accordance with paragraph 6.3 of the standard specification SABS 1191 "Safety glass for windows";
 - (b) unless any film or tinting material applied to any windscreen, window or partition is free from bubbles, tears or scratches; and
 - (c) if, from 1 January 2000, any material or film, with a textured surface, displaying a picture or graphics is applied to a windscreen or window.
- (4) The provisions of subregulation (3)(a)(ii) shall not apply to an ambulance or a hearse.

Windscreen wiper

203. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle with a windscreen which is not fitted with at least one windscreen wiper which shall be capable of operation by other than manual means and shall, when in operation, wipe the outside of the windscreen directly in front of the driver, continuously, evenly and adequately: Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a motor cycle, a motor tricycle or a motor quadracycle without a fixed hood.

Driving view to be unobstructed

204. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle—

- (a) which is not so constructed and maintained as to afford the driver thereof a full and clear view of the roadway ahead and to his or her right and left when the vehicle is in use;

- (b) which is not fitted with a rearview mirror or mirrors enabling the driver of such vehicle, when he or she is in the driving position, to see in clear weather a clear reflection of traffic to the rear: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a tractor;
 - (c) which is a motor car, minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kilograms and which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1987, unless it is fitted with an exterior rearview mirror on the driving side and an interior rearview mirror: Provided that where the interior rearview mirror does not enable the driver, when he or she is in the driving position, to see in clear weather, a clear reflection of traffic to the rear, an additional exterior rearview mirror shall be fitted on the side opposite to the driving seat and in such a case it shall not be necessary to fit an interior rearview mirror;
 - (d) which is a mini-bus, bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms and which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1987, unless it is fitted with an exterior rearview mirror on the driving side and an exterior rearview mirror on the side opposite to the driving seat; or
 - (e) which is a motor cycle, a motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle unless it is fitted with a rearview mirror on the right side of the handlebars thereof, and such vehicle shall also be fitted with a rearview mirror on the left side of its handlebars.
- (2) Every rearview mirror of a motor vehicle—
- (a) which—
 - (i) is a motor car, minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kilograms and which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1976; or
 - (ii) is a minibus, bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms and which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time during the period 1 January 1976 to 31 December 1986,
 shall be either flat or spherically convex and have an average radius of curvature of not less than one comma two metres; or
 - (b) contemplated in subregulation (1)(d) shall be either flat or spherically convex and have an average radius or curvature of not less than one comma eight metres.

Fuel tank, electrical wiring and battery

205. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle—

- (a) if the fuel tank, carburettor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipe thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger;
- (b) if the filling orifice of the fuel tank is not fitted with an effective cap; or
- (c) unless the electrical wiring and battery are properly installed, insulated and maintained so that such wiring and battery do not constitute a source of danger.

Engine of motor vehicle to be covered

206. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or other cycle, unless the engine thereof is so covered as not to be a source of danger.

Compulsory wearing of protective helmet in respect of motor cycle

207. (1) No person shall drive or be a passenger on a motor cycle, motor tricycle or a motor quadrucycle, or be a passenger in the side-car attached to a motor cycle, on a public road, unless he or she is wearing a protective helmet—

- (a) which is specially designed for use in connection with such cycle; and
- (b) which fits him or her properly and of which the chin strap is properly fastened under the chin.

(2) The driver of a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle shall ensure that any passenger in or on such cycle who is younger than 14 years, complies with the provisions of subregulation (1).

Manner in which side-car to be attached to motor cycle

208. No person shall operate on a public road a motor cycle with side-car, unless such side-car is attached to the left side of the motor cycle in such a manner that the centre-line of the axle of the side-car is within the

wheelbase of the motor cycle: Provided that no side-car shall be attached to a motor cycle having an engine with a cylinder capacity of less than 50 cubic centimetres.

Exhaust silencers and exhaust pipes

209. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle—

- (a) unless an efficient exhaust silencer or muffling device is affixed thereto in such a manner that the exhaust gas from the engine is projected through such silencer or muffling device, which shall be so constructed as to reduce and muffle in an effective manner the sound produced by such exhaust;
- (b) if any mechanism or device is attached thereto enabling the exhaust gas from the engine of such motor vehicle to be projected otherwise than through the silencer or muffling device referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) if the exhaust gas or smoke from the engine is so dense as to cause a nuisance to, or obstruct the vision of other road users;
- (d) if the exhaust pipe or silencer thereof is in such a position that oil or other flammable liquid or material can drip or fall onto it, or is not in efficient working order, or is so placed and maintained that exhaust gas or smoke leaks into the driving cab or passenger compartment of the vehicle; and
- (e) which, when tested, exceeds the limits prescribed in code of practice SABS 0181 "The Measurement of Noise Emitted by Road Vehicles when Stationary".

Entrances and exits

210. (1) (a) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle with a fixed hood and a tare in excess of 570 kilograms unless such vehicle has at least—

- (i) a convenient means of entrance and exit on both the left side and the right side; or
- (ii) such means of entrance and exit on either the left side or the right side and a ready means of escape on the side opposite to such means of entrance and exit or at the rear,

for the occupants thereof.

(b) A motor vehicle with a fixed hood and a tare in excess of 570 kilograms that is conveying passengers in a separate compartment, and—

- (i) which does not comply with the provisions of paragraph (a)(i) or (a)(ii); or
 - (ii) which does not afford such passengers unobstructed access to the driving compartment,
- shall have at least a convenient means of entrance and exit at the rear for such passengers.

(2) An entrance and exit and a means of escape referred to in subregulation (1), shall be protected with a door or other effective barrier: Provided that a means of entrance and exit at the rear of a motor vehicle need not be so protected.

(3) A door or barrier contemplated in subregulation (2) or a door or other barrier with which a means of entrance and exit at the rear of a motor vehicle is protected, shall be—

- (a) capable of being opened and closed from both the outside and the inside; and
- (b) closed and clear of any obstruction when the vehicle is in motion:

Provided that the provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to a means of escape which has a barrier which is capable of being opened by being knocked out.

(4) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a mini-bus, bus or the separate compartment of a motor vehicle in which prisoners are conveyed.

Motor vehicle to be capable of travelling backwards and forwards

211. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle, the tare of which exceeds 570 kilograms, unless it can be driven backwards and forwards.

Tyres

212. No person shall operate on a public road—

- (a) a motor vehicle, other than a tractor or trailer, which is equipped with a metal tyre;
- (b) a tractor or trailer, other than an animal-drawn vehicle, which is equipped with a metal tyre of less than 130 millimetres in width;
- (c) an animal-drawn vehicle which is equipped with a metal tyre less than 40 millimetres in width;

- (d) a vehicle which is equipped with a metal tyre unless the whole width of the tread of the tyre is at all times in direct contact with the surface of the road;
- (e) a vehicle which is equipped with a tyre which is in such a state of disrepair or in such a condition that it may cause or is likely to cause damage to the road surface or may be or is likely to be a danger;
- (f) a motor vehicle which is equipped with a pneumatic tyre of which the rubber covering is so worn or damaged that the fabric or cord used in the construction of such tyre is exposed;
- (g) a motor vehicle of which a tyre is so constructed and fitted that the metal part of the wheel to which such tyre is fitted may come into contact with the road surface;
- (h) a motor cycle which is equipped with a retreaded tyre;
- (i) a motor vehicle which is equipped with a regrooved tyre having a bead diameter of 430 millimetres or less;
- (j) a motor vehicle—
 - (i) which is fitted with a pneumatic tyre unless such tyre displays throughout, across its breadth and around its entire circumference, a pattern which is clearly visible, and has a tread of at least one millimetre in depth; or
 - (ii) which is fitted with a pneumatic tyre which contains a tyre tread depth indicator, if the tread is level with the tyre tread depth indicator:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a motor cycle with an engine which has a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125 cubic centimetres, or a trailer drawn by a tractor at a speed not exceeding 35 km/h;
- (k) a motor cycle with an engine having a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cubic centimetres, which is fitted with a pneumatic tyre which does not at any position on the tread thereof have a visible tread pattern over at least 80 per cent of the full width of the tread;
- (l) a motor vehicle which is equipped with a pneumatic tyre which has a break in its fabric or which has a cut, measured in any direction on the outside of the tyre and of such depth that it reaches the cords used in the construction of such tyre, in excess of 25 millimetres or 10 per cent of the maximum width of the tyre, whichever is the greater; or
- (m) a motor vehicle which is equipped with a pneumatic tyre which has a lump or bulge caused by the separation of or a partial break in its structure.

Seatbelts

213. (1) For the purpose of this regulation—

- (a) an adult is a person over the age of 14 years or taller than one comma five metres; and
- (b) a child is a person between the age of three years and 14 years, except where such person is taller than one comma five metres.

(2) Any reference to a safety belt in these regulations shall be construed as a reference to a seat belt.

(3) (a) Motor vehicles which are required to be fitted with seatbelts in terms of the relevant requirements as contemplated in regulation 216, shall be fitted with seatbelts in accordance therewith.

(b) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (a), no person shall operate a minibus the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 2 500 kg, unless seatbelts are fitted to the space on the front seat occupied by the driver, and if such front seat has seating accommodation for passengers, unless seatbelts are fitted for the driver and at least one passenger.

(c) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public road unless the seatbelts fitted to such motor vehicle are in good working order.

(d) Seatbelts fitted to a motor vehicle may only be removed for repair or replacement purposes and such motor vehicle may not be used on a public road while such seatbelts are being repaired or replaced.

(4) No adult shall occupy a seat in a motor vehicle operated on a public road which is fitted with a seatbelt unless such person wears such seatbelt: Provided that the provisions of this regulation do not apply while reversing or moving in or out of a parking bay or area.

(5) No adult shall occupy a seat on a row of seats in a motor vehicle operated on a public road which is not fitted with a seatbelt, unless all other seats on such row which are fitted with seatbelts, are already occupied.

(6) The driver of a motor vehicle operated on a public road shall ensure that a child seated on a seat of the motor vehicle—

- (a) where it is available in the motor vehicle, uses an appropriate child restraint; or
- (b) if no child restraint is available, wears the seatbelt if an unoccupied seat which is fitted with a seatbelt is available.

(7) If no seat, equipped with a seatbelt is available in a motor vehicle the driver of the motor vehicle operated on a public road shall ensure that a child shall, if such motor vehicle is equipped with a rear seat, be seated on such rear seat.

(8) (a) A seatbelt shall comply with the standard specification SABS 1080 "Restraining devices for occupants of adult build in motor vehicles (Revised requirements)" and bear a certification mark or approval mark.

(b) A child restraint shall comply with the standard specification SABS 1340 "Child restraining devices in motor vehicles" and bear a certification mark or approval mark.

(9) The MEC may exempt a person from the provisions of this regulation on such medical grounds and under such conditions he or she may deem expedient

(10) An exemption from wearing a seatbelt in a prescribed territory shall be deemed to be an exemption in terms of subregulation (9) for the period of validity thereof.

Emergency warning signs (Triangles)

214. (1) For the purposes of this regulation—

(a) the expression "**motor vehicle**" excludes an ambulance, motor-car, motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle; and

(b) "**reflective material**" means reflective material which under all circumstances is capable of reflecting light.

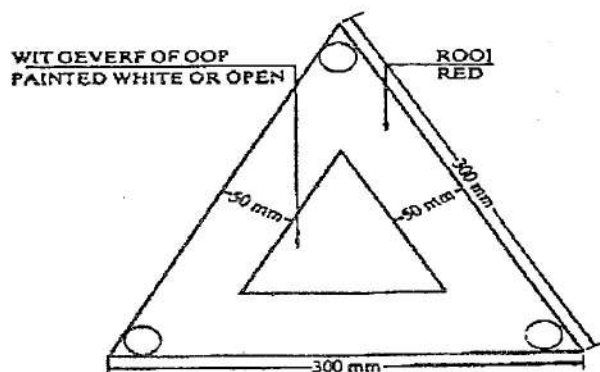
(2) No person shall operate on a public road—

(a) a motor vehicle unless there is carried on such vehicle at least one emergency warning sign, which—

(i) is a double-sided sign having the shape, design, minimum dimensions and colours as illustrated hereunder, and of which the red portion on each side—

(aa) shall consist of red reflective material; or

(bb) shall be painted red and have retro-reflectors at each corner; or



(ii) is an emergency warning sign contemplated in paragraph (b);

(b) a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3 500 kilograms, unless there is carried on such vehicle at least one emergency warning sign, which—

(i) is a warning sign complying with the requirements of standard specifications SABS 1329 "Retro-Reflective and Fluorescent Warning Signs For Road Vehicles", Part 1: "Triangles"; and

(ii) bears a certification mark:

Provided that in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, the emergency warning sign for every motor vehicle of such combination may be carried on the drawing vehicle: Provided further that in the case of a combination of three motor vehicles, at least two emergency warning signs shall be carried on the drawing vehicle.

(3) Where a motor vehicle is for any reason stationary on the roadway of a public road, the driver of such vehicle shall display or cause to be displayed at least one emergency warning sign in the manner contemplated in subregulation (5).

(4) No person shall, without lawful cause, remove or tamper with any emergency warning sign which is being displayed in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

(5) At least one emergency warning sign shall be displayed in the following manner:

(a) The sign shall be placed not less than 45 metres from the motor vehicle along the roadway of the public road concerned in the direction from which traffic will approach such vehicle when travelling on the side of the roadway closest to such motor vehicle;

- (b) the sign shall be placed approximately as far from the edge of the roadway as the transverse centre of the motor vehicle is from the edge of the roadway; and
 - (c) the reflective side of the sign shall face in the direction from which any traffic will approach.
- (6) The provisions of subregulation (3) shall not apply where a motor vehicle is stationary—
- (a) in a place where a road traffic sign authorises the loading or unloading of a vehicle;
 - (b) in compliance with any direction conveyed by a road traffic sign or given by a traffic officer;
 - (c) on account of other traffic on the public road concerned and while the driver occupies the driving seat of such motor vehicle; or
 - (d) in the course of events accompanying the carrying out of a State or municipal function.

Speedometers

215. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle which is designed for or capable of reaching a speed of 60 kilometres per hour or more on a reasonably level road, unless such vehicle is equipped with a speedometer which is in a good working order.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to—

- (a) a trailer; or
- (b) new motor vehicle while—
 - (i) being delivered by a motor transport contractor in the course of his or her business;
 - (ii) being delivered by a manufacturer to a motor dealer; or
 - (iii) being used by a motor dealer in the course of his or her business for the purpose to sell, exchange or repair of such vehicle or to build a permanent structure thereon.

Motor vehicles operated on public road to comply with compulsory vehicle specifications

216. (1) A motor car, mini-bus, bus or goods vehicle fitted with at least four wheels, or a trailer, operated on a public road, shall comply with the relevant requirements as specified in the Government Notices issued in terms of section 22 of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act No. 29 of 1993) and listed in Annex A to code of practice SABS 047: "The testing of motor vehicles for roadworthiness".

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle unless all the equipment required to be on such motor vehicle in terms of subregulation (1), is fitted to such vehicle and in good working order.

(3) Notwithstanding anything pertaining to the extent of the application of the requirements referred to in subregulation (1), any motor vehicle design or any design of a motor vehicle modification submitted to the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers in terms of regulation 43, shall comply with the requirements relevant to such motor vehicle design or any design of a motor vehicle modification.

Wheel flaps

217. (1) After 1 July 1999, no person shall operate a trailer with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3 500 kg, or a bus or goods vehicle with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 7 500 kg, on a public road unless it is fitted with wheel flaps—

- (a) which are properly maintained and approved by the vehicle manufacturer; or
- (b) which comply with standard specification SABS 1496 "Wheel flaps fitted to motor vehicles".

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to—

- (a) a chassis or a cab and chassis which is being driven to a manufacturer, builder or motor dealer;
- (b) a truck-tractor; or
- (c) a vehicle which complies with the provisions of standard specification SABS 1496 "Wheel flaps fitted to motor vehicles", due to its design.

Rear underrun protection device

218. Subject to such exemptions as may be provided for under any specification as referred to in regulation 216, a rear underrun protection device which complies with the standard specification SABS 1055 "Rear underrun protection devices", shall be fitted to—

- (a) a trailer the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg, first registered on or after 1 January 1988;
- (b) any other goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 12 000 kg, first registered on or after 1 January 1988.

but after 1 January 2000, such rear underrun protection device shall be fitted to any trailer the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kg and any goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 12 000 kg.

Axle or axle unit to be fitted to semi-trailer

219. A semi-trailer first registered on or after 1 July 1999, shall be fitted with only one axle or one axle unit, which axle unit shall be fitted with suspension of one type only namely either air suspension, steel suspension, or rubber suspension.

Certain vehicles exempt from certain provisions of this Part

220. (1) Except for a breakdown vehicle, any vehicle, which is a drilling machine, a mobile crane, a fork lift, a straddle truck, a road making machine, an earthmoving machine, an excavation machine, a construction machine or a loading machine, is exempt from the provisions of this Part, except for the provisions of regulations 149, 149A, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209, 210, 211 and 212: Provided that—

- (a) no such vehicle shall be operated on the roadway of a public road during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres;
- (b) the driver of any such vehicle on the roadway of a public road shall stop such vehicle, and where possible, drive it off the roadway if it be necessary in order to allow other vehicular traffic to pass;
- (c) no such vehicle, other than a mobile crane which is operated for the purpose of removing any hazard or obstruction on a freeway, shall be operated on a freeway.

(2) Any vehicle, including a tractor, which is not a goods vehicle and which is used solely for *bona fide* agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or pastoral pursuits and when operated on a public road, shall, except for the provisions of regulations 149, 149A, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209, 210 and 212, be excluded from the provisions of this part: Provided that—

- (a) no such vehicle shall be operated on the roadway of a public road during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road would not be clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres;
- (b) the driver of any such vehicle on the roadway of a public road shall stop such vehicle and, where possible, drive it off the roadway if it be necessary in order to allow other vehicular traffic to pass;
- (c) no such vehicle shall be operated on a freeway.

(3) A vintage motor vehicle is exempt from any provisions of this Part in so far as the fitment of the equipment required in terms of this Part will alter the original design and equipment of such motor vehicle.

Part III

Dimensions of vehicles

Overall length of vehicle

221. No person shall operate on a public road—

- (a) a trailer which is coupled to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the trailer and the drawing vehicle cannot swivel in a horizontal plane at the coupling, if the overall length including any drawbar or coupling exceeds one comma eight metres;
- (b) a trailer with one axle or one axle unit, other than a semi-trailer—
 - (i) the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of such trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 11,3 metres; or
 - (ii) the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of such trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds eight metres;
- (c) a trailer not referred to in paragraph (b), excluding a semi-trailer, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of such trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 metres;
- (d) an articulated motor vehicle or any other combination of motor vehicles consisting of a drawing vehicle and a semi-trailer, if the overall length of such motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 18,5 metres;
- (e) a bus-train, if the overall length thereof exceeds 20 metres;
- (f) any other vehicles, excluding a semi-trailer, if the overall length thereof, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 metres; or

- (g) any other combination of motor vehicles, if the overall length thereof, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 22 metres: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a breakdown vehicle while towing another motor vehicle.

Restriction on combination of motor vehicles

222. (1) Subject to subregulation (3), no person shall operate on a public road any combination of motor vehicles—

- (a) other than a drawing vehicle and one or two trailers;
- (b) other than a motor vehicle drawing one other motor vehicle which is not a trailer; and
- (c) other than a motor vehicle drawing another motor vehicle which is not a trailer, and a trailer, in the case of an emergency or a breakdown.

(2) Subject to subregulation (3), no person shall operate on a public road a combination of motor vehicles—

- (a) consisting of a trailer attached to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the combination of trailer and drawing vehicle cannot bend in a horizontal plane, if the combined length of such trailer, including any drawbar or coupling and the rear overhang of the drawing vehicle, exceeds three comma one metres;
- (b) consisting of a trailer or trailers attached to a drawing vehicle if the length of the drawbar of any trailer in such combination, where such trailer has more than one axle, exceeds two metres: Provided that in the case of an underslung coupling, the drawbar may exceed two metres if the distance between the two vehicles does not exceed two comma five metres.

(3) Subject to regulation 239(2), any combination of vehicles may be towed by a breakdown vehicle if the brake system of the towed combination, excluding the drawing vehicle of such combination, is functional and coordinated with the working of the brakes of the breakdown vehicle.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subregulation (1), a converter dolly shall, when used in combination with a semi-trailer, be deemed not to be a trailer.

Overall width of vehicle

223. No person shall operate on a public road—

- (a) a bus of which the distance between the centre-lines of the tyres of the two front wheels exceeds one comma nine metres, if the overall width of such bus exceeds two comma six metres;
- (b) a goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which is 12 000 kilograms or more, if the overall width thereof exceeds two comma six metres; or
- (c) any other vehicle, if the overall width thereof exceeds two and a half metres.

Overall height of vehicle and load

224. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle together with any load thereon, the overall height of which—

- (a) in the case of a double-deck bus exceeds four comma six five metres; and
- (b) in the case of any other motor vehicle exceeds four comma three metres.

Turning radius and wheelbase

225. No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle—

- (a) the maximum turning radius of which exceeds 13,1 metres; and
- (b) the wheelbase of which exceeds, in the case of—
 - (i) a semi-trailer, nine metres, unless a certificate issued by the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders and importers, which reflects that the cornering, reversing and road damage performance of the semi-trailer presents no greater hazard than for a nine metre wheelbase tandem axle semi-trailer, is affixed to the semi-trailer or carried in the drawing vehicle concerned;
 - (ii) a bus-train, 15 metres; or
 - (iii) any other vehicle, eight and a half metres.

Overhang of vehicle

226. (1) No person shall operate on a public road—

- (a) a semi-trailer, the front overhang of which exceeds one comma eight metres; or
 - (b) a vehicle, other than a semi-trailer or a trailer with one axle or one axle unit, the front overhang of which exceeds—
 - (i) 60 per cent of the wheelbase;
 - (ii) six comma two metres in the case of a vehicle having the front surface of the back rest of the driving seat at seat level not more than one comma seven metres from the front end of the vehicle when such seat, if adjustable, is in the rearmost position, less half the wheelbase: Provided that the wheelbase of a bus-train shall be the distance measured from the centre of the front axle to the centre of the middle axle; or
 - (iii) five comma eight metres in the case of any other vehicle, less half the wheelbase.
- (2) No person shall operate on a public road—
- (a) a vehicle designed or adapted for use in connection with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse or sewage, or any vehicle referred to in regulations 220, 230 or 249, or any bus, or self-propelled caravan, the rear overhang of which exceeds 70 per cent of its wheel base;
 - (b) a trailer, other than a semi-trailer, which is equipped with—
 - (i) one axle;
 - (ii) one axle unit; or
 - (iii) two axles, the distance between the centre-lines of which is less than one comma two metres, if the rear overhang exceeds 50 per cent of the length of the body of such trailer; or
 - (c) any vehicle, not referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), the rear overhang of which exceeds 60 per cent of its wheelbase.

Projections in case of vehicle other than motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle

227. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle, other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle—

- (a) carrying any goods or fittings which project—
 - (i) either side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle by more than—
 - (aa) in the case of a bus contemplated in regulation 223(a) or a goods vehicle contemplated in regulation 223(b), one comma three metres; or
 - (bb) in the case of any other vehicle, one comma two five metres:
 Provided that any side mirror or direction indicator on the vehicle shall not be taken into account;
 - (ii) more than 300 millimetres beyond the front end of the vehicle; or
 - (iii) more than one comma eight metres beyond the rear end of the vehicle; or
- (b) of which—
 - (i) the front overhang, together with any projection, exceeds the front overhang as provided in regulation 226(1)(b); or
 - (ii) any bracket projects more than 150 millimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle or combination of vehicles where the combined length of such vehicle or combination of vehicles and any projection exceeds the overall length prescribed in regulation 221 for such vehicle or combination of vehicles.

Projections in case of motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle

228. No person shall operate on a public road a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle if any goods carried thereon, or on any portion or side-car of such cycle, project more than 600 millimetres to the front of the axle centre of the front wheel or more than 900 millimetres to the rear of the axle centre of the rear wheel or more than 450 millimetres on either side of the wheels of such cycle, or more than 300 millimetres to the outside of the wheel of any side-car: Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply in respect of any side mirror or crash bar.

Warning in respect of projecting load

229. (1) No person shall operate a vehicle on a public road if the load on such vehicle projects more than 150 millimetres beyond the side thereof, unless—

- (a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road would not be clearly visible at a distance of 150 metres, the extent of such projection is indicated—
- (i) by means of either a white retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a white light, fitted at the outer edge of the front of such load; and
 - (ii) by means of either a red retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a red light, fitted at the outer edge of the rear of such load; and
- (b) during any other period, the extent of such projection is indicated by means of flags of red cloth, not less than 300 millimetres by 300 millimetres, suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction in which the vehicle is travelling, from the front and rear of such projection.
- (2) No person shall operate a vehicle on a public road if the load on such vehicle projects more than 300 millimetres beyond the rear thereof, unless—
- (a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road would not be clearly visible at a distance of 150 metres—
- (i) the width of such projection is indicated by means of red retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a red light fitted on the end of such projection: Provided that where the width of any such projection is less than 600 millimetres it shall be sufficient for the purpose of indicating such width to fit one retro-reflector or lamp on the end thereof; and
 - (ii) the length of such projection is indicated by means of yellow retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a yellow light fitted on both sides of such projection at the end thereof; and
- (b) during any other period, the length of such projection is indicated by means of a red flag or red cloth, not less than 300 millimetres by 300 millimetres, suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction in which the vehicle is travelling, from the end of such projection, and the width of such projection is indicated by means of such flags suspended by two adjacent corners thereof parallel to the direction in which the vehicle is travelling, from both sides of such projection at the end thereof: Provided that where the width of such projection is less than 600 millimetres it shall be sufficient for the purposes of indicating such projection to suspend one such flag from the end thereof.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, the light of any lamp shall comply with the provisions of regulation 158(2).

Certain vehicles exempt from provisions of this Part

230. (1) Except for a breakdown vehicle, any vehicle, which is a drilling machine, a mobile crane, a fork lift, a straddle truck, a road making machine, an earthmoving machine, an excavation machine, a construction machine or a loading machine is exempt from the provisions of this Part, except for the provisions of regulations 224 and 226: Provided that—

- (a) no such vehicle shall be operated on the roadway of a public road during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road would not be clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres;
- (b) the overall width of any such vehicle shall not exceed three and a half metres;
- (c) the driver of any such vehicle on the roadway of a public road shall stop such vehicle, and where possible, drive it off the roadway if it be necessary in order to allow other vehicular traffic to pass;
- (d) any such vehicle exceeding the overall length prescribed in regulation 221 or the overall width prescribed in regulation 223 shall display two flags of red cloth not less than 600 millimetres by 600 millimetres, in such manner as to indicate its abnormal length or width and such flags shall be suspended from the vehicle transversely to the direction of travel; and
- (e) no such vehicle, other than a mobile crane which is operated for the purpose of removing any hazard or obstruction on a freeway, shall be operated on a freeway.

(2) Any vehicle, including a tractor, which is not a goods vehicle and which is used solely for bona fide agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or pastoral pursuits and when operated on a public road, is exempt from the provisions of this Part, except for the provisions of regulation 224: Provided that—

- (a) no such vehicle shall be operated on the roadway of a public road during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road would not be clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres;
- (b) the driver of any such vehicle on the roadway of a public road shall stop such vehicle and, where possible, drive it off the roadway if it be necessary in order to allow other vehicular traffic to pass;
- (c) where such vehicle—
 - (i) exceeds the overall length prescribed in regulation 221;

- (ii) encroaches beyond half the width of the roadway except when overtaking other vehicles or crossing bridges; or
- (iii) is more than two comma six metres but less than three and a half metres wide, two flags of red cloth shall be displayed not less than 600 millimetres by 600 millimetres in such manner as to indicate its abnormal length or width and such flags shall be suspended from the vehicle transversely to the direction of travel, but the vehicle may be fitted with amber flashing lights in lieu of such flags; and
- (d) the overall width of any such vehicle shall not exceed four and a half metres: Provided further that when the overall width exceeds three and a half metres—
 - (i) such vehicle shall not normally encroach beyond half the width of the roadway except when overtaking other vehicles or crossing bridges; and
 - (ii) if such vehicle does encroach beyond half the width of the roadway, two escort vehicles with the headlamps switched on and displaying red flags of the size prescribed in paragraph (c) or amber flashing lights shall be provided, one travelling in front and one to the rear of such vehicle;
- (e) no such vehicle shall be operated on a freeway.

Part IV

Loads on vehicles

Manner in which children to be counted for purposes of regulations

231. For the purposes of establishing the number of persons that may in terms of these regulations, other than regulation 263, be carried on any vehicle, other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle—

- (a) any child under the age of three years shall not be counted;
- (b) two children of three years or over but under the age of six years shall be counted as one person; and
- (c) three children of six years or over but under the age of 13 years shall be counted as two persons:

Provided that in applying the provisions of this regulation, fractions shall be disregarded.

Mass of person and luggage for determining mass of load

232. For the purposes of establishing the maximum mass of persons and luggage which may be conveyed on a motor vehicle—

- (a) the mass of a person together with his or her personal effects shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 231 be taken as 63 kilograms; and
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle which is fitted with—
 - (i) a luggage compartment, the mass of luggage shall be calculated at the rate of 100 kilograms per cubic metre; or
 - (ii) a roof rack, the mass of luggage shall be calculated at the rate of 75 kilograms per square metre of area of the roof rack:

Provided that where a motor vehicle is examined for the purpose of obtaining a roadworthy certificate as contemplated in regulation 142, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the determination of the seating capacity of such motor vehicle.

Number of persons that may be carried on motor vehicle in relation to seating capacity

233. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 231, no person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle, other than a mini-bus or bus which is used for hire or reward, motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle if—

- (a) the number of persons on any seat of such vehicle exceeds the number of persons for whom seating accommodation is provided for on such seat, at the rate of 380 millimetres per person measured at the widest part of the seat with the doors closed; and
- (b) the total number of persons carried on such vehicle, excluding persons carried in the goods compartment of the vehicle, exceeds the number of persons for whom seating accommodation, determined in the manner referred to in paragraph (a), is available in such vehicle: Provided that, one child over the age of three years but under the age of six years may be carried on each transverse seat, in excess of the number of persons for whom seating accommodation is available on such seat, determined in the manner referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 231, no person shall operate on a public road, a bus or a mini-bus, if the number of persons on any seat exceeds the number of persons for whom seating accommodation is provided for on such seat, at the rate of—

- (a) 400 millimetres per person in the case of a bus; or
 - (b) 380 millimetres per person in the case of a mini-bus,
- measured at the widest part of the seat with the doors closed.

(3) For the purposes of the proviso to subregulation (1)(b), a row of seats shall be regarded as one seat.

(4) Where in this regulation a reference is made to a maximum or minimum dimension, a tolerance of 10 millimetres shall apply to such dimension.

Permissible maximum axle massload of vehicle

234. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a mini-bus, bus, tractor or goods vehicle if the permissible maximum axle massload of such vehicle is exceeded.

(2) The permissible maximum axle massload of a vehicle shall be the least of the mass limits determined by—

- (a) regulation 238(1) in respect of a vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres or regulation 238(2) and 243 in respect of a vehicle fitted with tyres other than pneumatic tyres;
- (b) regulation 239(1)(a)(ii); and
- (c) regulation 240(a), (b) and (c).

Permissible maximum axle unit massload of vehicle

235. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a mini-bus, bus, tractor or goods vehicle if the permissible maximum axle unit massload of such vehicle is exceeded.

(2) The permissible maximum axle unit massload of a vehicle shall be the least of the mass limits determined by—

- (a) regulation 238(1) in respect of a vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres or regulation 238(2) and 243 in respect of a vehicle fitted with tyres other than pneumatic tyres;
- (b) regulation 239(1)(a)(iii); and
- (c) regulation 240(d), (e), (f) and (g).

Permissible maximum vehicle mass

236. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a mini-bus, bus, tractor or goods vehicle if the permissible maximum vehicle mass of such vehicle is exceeded.

(2) The permissible maximum vehicle mass of a vehicle shall be the least of the mass limits determined by—

- (a) the sum of all the permissible maximum axle massloads and axle unit massloads of the vehicle as contemplated in regulations 234 and 235;
- (b) regulation 239(1)(a)(i);
- (c) regulation 239(2);
- (d) regulation 239(3); and
- (e) regulation 241:

Provided that the permissible maximum vehicle mass of such vehicle shall not exceed 56 000 kilograms.

Permissible maximum combination mass

237. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a combination of vehicles where the drawing vehicle is a mini-bus, bus, tractor or goods vehicle, if the permissible maximum combination mass of such combination is exceeded.

(2) The permissible maximum combination mass of a combination of vehicles shall be the least of the mass limits determined by—

- (a) the sum of all the permissible maximum axle massloads and axle unit massloads of the combination of vehicles as contemplated in regulations 234 and 235;
- (b) regulation 239(1)(b);

- (c) regulation 239(2);
- (d) regulation 239(3); and
- (e) regulation 241:

Provided that the permissible maximum combination mass of such combination shall not exceed 56 000 kilograms.

Load on tyres

238. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle—

- (a) which is fitted with pneumatic tyres, where any wheel massload is in excess of the wheel massload referred to in the appropriate part of the standard specification SABS 1550 "Motor Vehicle Tyres and Rims: Dimensions and Loads", Part 1: "General", Part 2: "Passenger car tyres", and Part 3: "Commercial vehicle tyres"; or
- (b) where any pneumatic tyre is not mentioned in the standard specification referred to in paragraph (a), where the wheel massload is in excess of the wheel massload approved by the manufacturer of the tyre concerned:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the pressure in a tyre the temperature of the tyre shall be disregarded.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road any vehicle fitted with tyres, other than pneumatic tyres, if the wheel massload exceeds eight kilograms per one millimetre width of any such tyre.

Gross vehicle mass, gross axle massload, gross axle unit massload, gross combination mass, power to mass ratio and axle massload of driving axle to total mass ratio not to be exceeded

239. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a mini-bus, bus, tractor or goods vehicle—

- (a) if—
 - (i) the gross vehicle mass;
 - (ii) any gross axle massload; or
 - (iii) any gross axle unit massload,
 is exceeded;
- (b) drawing any other motor vehicle if the gross combination mass is exceeded.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle which is a minibus, bus, tractor or goods vehicle if the mass in kilograms of such vehicle or of a combination of vehicles of which such first-mentioned vehicle forms a part, whether laden or unladen, exceeds a figure arrived at by multiplying the net power in kilowatts of the engine of such vehicle as determined in accordance with or calculated with due regard to code of practice SABS 013 "The determination of performance (at net power) of internal combustion engines"—

- (a) in the case of the drawing vehicle being a tractor by 400; or
- (b) in the case of any other vehicle by 240.

(3) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle which is a mini-bus, bus, tractor or goods vehicle if the mass in kilograms of such vehicle or of a combination of vehicles of which such first-mentioned vehicle forms a part, whether laden or unladen, exceeds five times the total axle massload of the driving axle or axles of such vehicle.

Massload carrying capacity of road

240. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles, the wheels of which are fitted with pneumatic tyres, if—

- (a) the wheel massload of wheels—
 - (i) which are fitted to a steering axle, exceeds 3 850 kilograms; or
 - (ii) which are fitted to axles other than a steering axle, exceeds 4 000 kilograms;
- (b) the axle massload of an axle fitted with two or three wheels and—
 - (i) which is a steering axle, exceeds 7 700 kilograms; or
 - (ii) which is an axle other than a steering axle, exceeds 8 000 kilograms;
- (c) the axle massload of an axle fitted with four wheels and—
 - (i) which is fitted to a vehicle designed to compact refuse and which is carrying such refuse, exceeds 10 200 kilograms;
 - (ii) which is fitted to a breakdown vehicle, exceeds 10 200 kilograms;
 - (iii) which is placed in the rear or middle of a bus-train, exceeds 10 200 kilograms;
 - (iv) which is fitted to a bus, other than a bus-train, exceeds 10 200 kilograms; or

- (v) which is not mentioned in items (i) to (iv), exceeds 9 000 kilograms;
- (d) the axle massload of an axle unit which consists of two axles, each of which are fitted with two or three wheels, and—
 - (i) which is a steering axle unit, exceeds 15 400 kilograms; or
 - (ii) which is an axle unit other than a steering axle unit, exceeds 16 000 kilograms;
- (e) the axle massload of an axle unit which consists of two axles, each of which are fitted with four wheels, and—
 - (i) which is fitted to a vehicle, except a trailer designed to compact refuse and which is carrying such refuse, exceeds 20 400 kilograms;
 - (ii) which is fitted to a breakdown vehicle, exceeds 20 400 kilograms; or
 - (iii) which is not mentioned in items (i) and (ii), exceeds 18 000 kilograms;
- (f) the axle massload of an axle unit which consists of three or more axles, each of which are fitted with two or three wheels, and—
 - (i) which is a steering axle unit, exceeds 23 100 kilograms; or
 - (ii) which is an axle unit other than a steering axle unit, exceeds 24 000 kilograms; or
- (g) the axle massload of an axle unit which consists of three or more axles, each of which are fitted with four wheels, exceeds 24 000 kilograms.

Massload carrying capacity of bridges

241. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle or combination of vehicles, the wheels of which are fitted with pneumatic tyres, if the total axle massload of any group of axles of such vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds the mass in kilograms determined by multiplying the dimension of such group measured as referred to in subregulation (3) by 2 100 and adding 18 000.

(2) A group of axles referred to in subregulation (1) may comprise any series of axles, but shall not consist of one axle unit referred to in regulation 240(d), (e), (f) or (g) alone.

(3) (a) The dimension referred to in subregulation (1) shall be measured in metres and tenths of a metre from the centre of the first axle of any group of axles to the centre of the last axle of such group.

(b) If the dimension so measured is not a definite figure in metres and tenths of a metre, the next highest number in tenths of a metre with which the dimension so measured is exceeded shall be used for the calculation referred to in subregulation (1).

(c) Where a group of axles of a combination of vehicles is measured, the vehicles of such combination shall be positioned in line and both sides of such combination of vehicles shall be measured, and if the dimensions of the two sides differ, the longer dimension shall be used for the calculation referred to in subregulation (1).

Distribution of axle massload and wheel massload on vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres

242. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 240, no person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle which is fitted with pneumatic tyres if—

- (a) on any axle with—
 - (i) two tyres, the wheel massload on one tyre exceeds the wheel massload on the other tyre by more than 10 per cent; or
 - (ii) four tyres, the wheel massload on two tyres nearest to each other exceeds the wheel massload on the other two tyres by more than 10 per cent;
- (b) in the case of an articulated motor vehicle the axle massload of any steering axle or the sum of the axle massloads of any steering axle unit is less than 11 per cent of the sum of all axle massloads of such vehicle;
- (c) in the case of a motor vehicle, not being an articulated motor vehicle, with a steering axle unit, the sum of the axle massloads of such steering axle unit is less than 30 per cent of the sum of all axle massloads of such vehicle; or
- (d) in the case of any other vehicle the axle massload of a steering axle is less than 20 per cent of the sum of all axle massloads of such vehicle, except in the case of a tractor when the axle massload of the steering axle shall not be less than 12 per cent of the sum of all the axle massloads of such tractor.

Axle massload of vehicles fitted with tyres other than pneumatic tyres

243. No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle fitted—

- (a) with metal tyres, if any axle massload of such vehicle exceeds 2 700 kilograms; or

- (b) with tyres, other than pneumatic or metal tyres, if any axle massload or the sum of all axle massloads of such vehicle exceeds 50 per cent of that permitted for vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres in terms of regulation 240 or, if the axle massload of any steering axle of such vehicle does not comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of regulation 242.

Information to be displayed on certain motor vehicles

244. No person shall operate on a public road a mini-bus, bus or goods vehicle which, according to the registration certificate thereof was registered for the first time prior to 1 January 1989 and of which the gross vehicle mass does not exceed 3 500 kilograms, unless there is displayed in a conspicuous position on the left side thereof in letters and figures of not less than 40 millimetres in height and which shall be clearly legible at all times—

- (a) the tare of such vehicle in kilograms (denoted as T);
- (b) the permissible maximum vehicle mass referred to in regulation 236 in kilograms (denoted as V); and
- (c) if the vehicle is used to draw any other vehicle, the permissible maximum drawing vehicle mass which shall be the least of the masses determined in terms of regulation 239(1)(b), (2) or (3) in kilograms (denoted as D/T):

Provided that if such vehicle is fitted with a plate as referred to in regulation 245, the provisions of this regulation shall not be applicable to such motor vehicle.

Information plates on certain vehicles

245. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a mini-bus, bus or goods vehicle which, according to the registration certificate thereof—

- (a) was registered for the first time prior to 1 January 1989 and of which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 3 500 kilograms; or
- (b) was registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1989,

unless the following particulars in respect of such mini-bus, bus or a goods vehicle are clearly imprinted or stamped on a metal plate or plates affixed in an accessible place on a door post, under the bonnet or on the dash board of the vehicle concerned or, in the case of a trailer, on the left side thereof in any conspicuous place:

- (i) The tare in kilograms (denoted as T);
- (ii) the gross vehicle mass in kilograms (denoted as GVM/BVM);
- (iii) the gross axle massload or gross axle unit massload of each axle or axle unit in kilograms (denoted as GA/BA and GAU/BAE, respectively);
- (iv) in the case of a semi-trailer the gross kingpin massload as specified by the manufacturer (denoted as GKM/BSM);
- (v) the gross combination mass in kilograms where the vehicle is used to draw any other vehicle (denoted as GCM/BKM);
- (vi) where applicable, the net power in kilowatts as determined in accordance with or calculated with due regard to code of practice SABS 013 "The determination of performance (at net power) of internal combustion engines";
- (vii) the permissible maximum vehicle mass referred to in regulation 236 in kilograms (denoted as V): Provided that this item is not applicable in respect of a semi-trailer;
- (viii) the permissible maximum axle massload referred to in regulation 234 or axle unit massload referred to in regulation 235 of each axle or axle unit in kilograms (denoted as A and AU/AE, respectively); and
- (ix) the permissible maximum drawing vehicle mass referred to in regulation 244(c) (denoted as D/T).

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a tractor unless it is fitted with a metal plate on which is imprinted—

- (a) the net power of the engine in kilowatts as determined in terms of code of practice SABS 013 "The determination of performance (at net power) of internal combustion engines", Part 1: "Road vehicle internal combustion engines at sea level", Part 2: "Compression ignition engines and altitude", Part 3: "Agricultural vehicle internal combustion engines at sea level" (denoted as P/D);
- (b) the gross combination mass in kilograms (denoted as GCM/BKM); and
- (c) the permissible maximum drawing vehicle mass referred to in regulation 244(c) (denoted as D/T):

Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall apply—

- (i) from 1 January 1993 in respect of a tractor which according to the registration certificate thereof was registered for the first time on or after 1 January 1993; and

- (ii) from 1 January 1995 in respect of a tractor which according to the registration certificate thereof was registered for the first time before 1 January 1993.

Manner in which goods to be carried

246. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle carrying any goods—

- (a) in such a manner as to come into contact with the surface of the public road on which the vehicle is being operated but a chain, known as a "static chain", may be carried in contact with the surface of such road;
- (b) in such a manner as to obscure the driver's view of traffic to the front or on either side, or his or her view in the rearview mirror or mirrors of traffic to the rear;
- (c) which are not—
 - (i) safely contained within the body of such vehicle; or
 - (ii) securely fastened to such vehicle,
 and which are not properly protected from being dislodged or spilled from such vehicle;
- (d) on the roof thereof, in the case where such vehicle is a motorcar, if the height of such goods measured from the highest point of such roof exceeds one-half of the height of the motor car, measured from ground level: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable in respect of pedal cycles being transported on the roof of a motor vehicle; or
- (e) in any container, which has provision for fastening by means of "twist locks", unless such container is securely fastened by at least four "twist locks" and the provision of this paragraph are also applicable to empty containers carried on a motor vehicle, but two "twist locks" may be used to fasten a container which, measured parallel to the length of the vehicle, is at least one comma five metre in length and less than three metres in length.

Circumstances under which persons may be carried on goods vehicle

247. No person shall operate on a public road a goods vehicle conveying persons unless that portion of the vehicle in which such persons are being conveyed is enclosed to a height of—

- (a) at least 350 millimetres above the surface upon which such person is seated; or
- (b) at least 900 millimetres above the surface on which such person is standing,

in a manner and with a material of sufficient strength to prevent such person from falling from such vehicle when it is in motion: Provided that this regulation shall not apply in the case of employees being carried in the course of their employment.

Presumptions

248. (1) If, in a prosecution for an offence under regulations 234 to 243 inclusive, an allegation is made in the charge sheet or summons in relation to—

- (a) the gross vehicle mass;
- (b) the gross axle mass;
- (c) the gross axle unit massload;
- (d) the gross combination mass;
- (e) the net power in kilowatts of any bus or goods vehicle;
- (f) the permissible maximum vehicle mass referred to in regulation 236;
- (g) the permissible maximum combination mass referred to in regulation 237; or
- (h) the permissible maximum axle massload or maximum axle unit massload, referred to in regulation 234 or 235 respectively,

such allegation shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed to be correct.

(2) The fact that differing results may be obtained on successive attempts at determining the axle massload of an axle which is part of an axle unit shall not, by itself, prove the massload alleged in a prosecution, to be incorrect.

(3) In a prosecution for an alleged offence in terms of regulation 241, any distance in metres alleged on the charge sheet or summons, used to calculate the maximum permissible massload of any group of axles, shall in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to be correct.

(4) The massloads of all the individual axles of—

- (a) an axle unit, may be added to obtain the total massload of such axle unit;
- (b) a group of axles, may be added to obtain the total massload of such group of axles;

- (c) a vehicle, may be added to obtain the total massload of such vehicle; or
- (d) a combination of vehicles, may be added to obtain the total massload of such combination of vehicles.

(5) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, where an owner of a motor vehicle has been issued with a motor vehicle licence for that vehicle, such owner shall not be competent, in respect of the year to which such licence is applicable, to prove that the tare of such vehicle is either greater or less than the tare upon which the fees payable for such licence were calculated: Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply in respect of an owner of a motor vehicle who is prosecuted for and found guilty of a contravention of section 67 of the Act where such contravention relates to the tare referred to in this subregulation.

Certain vehicles exempt from provisions of this Part

249. (1) Except for a breakdown vehicle, any vehicle, which is a drilling machine, a mobile crane, a fork lift, a straddle truck, a road making machine, an earthmoving machine, an excavation machine, a construction machine or a loading machine, is, except for the provisions of regulations 234 to 245, exempt from the provisions of this Part: Provided that—

- (a) no such vehicle shall be operated on the roadway of a public road during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road would not be clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres;
- (b) the driver of any such vehicle on the roadway of a public road shall stop such vehicle, and where possible, drive it off the roadway if it be necessary in order to allow other vehicular traffic to pass; and
- (c) no such vehicle, other than a mobile crane which is operated for the purpose of removing any hazard or obstruction on a freeway, shall be operated on a freeway.

(2) Any vehicle, including a tractor, which is not a goods vehicle and which is used solely for *bona fide* agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or pastoral pursuits and when operated on a public road, is exempt from the provisions of this Part, except for the provisions of regulations 234 to 245 in so far as it relates to the tare, gross vehicle mass and maximum permissible drawing vehicle mass: Provided that—

- (a) no such vehicle shall be operated on the roadway of a public road during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road would not be clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres;
- (b) the driver of any such vehicle on the roadway of a public road shall stop such vehicle and, where possible, drive it off the roadway if it be necessary in order to allow other vehicular traffic to pass;
- (c) no such vehicle shall be operated on a freeway.

Part V

Provisions relating to passenger carrying vehicles

Persons not to be carried in goods compartment for reward

250. No person shall on a public road carry any person for reward in the goods compartment of a motor vehicle.

Sides and roof

251. No persons shall operate on a public road a mini-bus or bus unless—

- (a) the sides of the passenger compartment are enclosed to the height of at least 600 millimetres from the floor with material which is durable and weatherproof; and
- (b) such mini-bus or bus is provided with a weatherproof roof.

Entrances, exits and emergency exits of mini-buses and buses

252. (1) (a) A mini-bus or bus shall be equipped with at least one passenger entrance leading from the left hand side of such mini-bus or bus to the passenger compartment, in addition to any doors provided for the driver and front seat passenger.

(b) A mini-bus shall have at least one emergency exit on the right hand side or in the rear thereof: Provided that a door fitted for use by the driver of such mini-bus which is accessible to persons in the passenger compartment thereof, may be deemed to be such an emergency exit.

- (c) A bus or the lower deck of a double deck bus, shall have at least one emergency exit—
 - (i) in the rear; or

(ii) on each side towards the rear:

Provided that in the case of a single deck bus an emergency exit may be fitted in the roof of such bus in place of the emergency exit required on the left hand side.

(d) The upper deck of a double deck bus shall have at least one emergency exit—

(i) in the rear; or

(ii) on each side and in the roof, of such upper deck.

(e) Each emergency exit shall have dimensions of at least 900 by 450 millimetres and shall be capable of being opened from inside and outside and shall not open inwards.

(f) An emergency exit shall not be so positioned that the passengers have to pass through a goods compartment of a mini-bus or bus or via the stairs of a double decker bus to reach such emergency exit.

(g) Escape hatches, knock-out windows or knock-out panels may be used as emergency exits and if a mini-bus or bus is operated for reward such hatches, windows or panels shall be marked with the words "emergency exit" and "nooduitgang" on the inside and outside in letters of at least 50 millimetres in height.

(h) A door of the size and operating characteristics referred to in paragraph (e) may be used as an emergency exit.

(i) No entrance for persons, other than the driver, shall be provided on the right hand side of the longitudinal centre-line of a mini-bus or bus operating for reward.

(2) In the case of a mini-bus or bus that has been converted from a goods vehicle, the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (f), (g) and (h) of subregulation (1) shall be deemed to be satisfied if openings complying with the requirements of paragraph (e) of subregulation (1) are provided.

Entrances and exits to be fitted with doors

253. No person shall operate a mini-bus or bus on a public road, unless—

- (a) every entrance to or exit from the mini-bus or bus is fitted with a door or other effective barrier; and
- (b) such door or barrier is properly closed when the mini-bus or bus is in motion with persons thereon.

Stairs

254. The stairs to the upper deck of a double-deck bus shall be provided with a hand rail on each side as well as a partition or screen at each side of the stairs of sufficient strength to prevent any person from slipping off the side of any step.

Passageways

255. No person shall operate on a public road a bus, unless the passenger compartment of such bus has an unimpeded longitudinal passageway with a cross passageway from each entrance of the bus to the longitudinal passageway, which passageways are at least—

- (a) 300 millimetres wide from floor to seat level; and
- (b) 350 millimetres wide above seat level.

Seats

256. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a bus unless the driving seat of such bus is adjustable and has a partition immediately behind it and is so placed as to afford the driver ample space for controlling the bus.

(2) Subject to subregulation (3) no person shall operate a mini-bus or a bus on a public road unless a seat provided for a passenger in such mini-bus or bus has—

- (a) a backrest of which the—
 - (i) top shall be at least 350 millimetres from seat level;
 - (ii) bottom shall be not more than 200 millimetres from seat level; and
 - (iii) the width, including the frame, shall be at least 340 millimetres,
 for every passenger for whom seating accommodation is provided on the seat;
- (b) a seat height from the floor or foot rest of such seat to seat level of at least 250 millimetres, except where a seat is positioned over a wheel arch where no limit shall apply;
- (c) a seat depth from the front of the seat to the front of the backrest of at least 340 millimetres;
- (d) a seat width in accordance with regulation 233(2);

- (e) in the case where a seat faces a partition or similar obstruction, a horizontal distance between the front of the backrest of such seat at seat level to such partition or obstruction of at least 570 millimetres;
- (f) in the case where seats face each other, a horizontal distance between the fronts of the backrests of such seats at seat level of at least 1 200 millimetres; and
- (g) in the case where seats face in the same direction, a horizontal distance between the front of the backrest of any such seat, at seat level, and the back of the backrest of the seat in front, of at least 570 millimetres.

(3) Where in subregulation (2) a reference is made to a maximum or minimum dimension, a tolerance of 10 millimetres above any such maximum and below any such minimum shall be permissible.

(4) No seat in a bus shall face an entrance or have a side of such seat opposite an entrance, unless a rail or partition is provided between such seat and entrance: Provided that a rail may be fixed to the seat if the side of such seat faces an entrance.

(5) Every seat in a mini-bus or bus shall be securely fixed to such mini-bus or bus.

Goods carried in mini-bus or bus conveying persons for reward

257. No person shall carry goods in a mini-bus or bus conveying persons for reward unless such goods—

- (a) are placed in a suitable goods compartment or containers;
- (b) are so placed that it does not constitute a danger to such persons; and
- (c) does not obstruct any entrance, exit or passageway of such mini-bus or bus.

Windows and windscreens

258. (1) A mini-bus or bus operating for reward—

- (a) shall have a continuous row of windows on the left and right hand side of the passenger compartment and such windows, other than the windows of entrance and exit doors and the first and the last side window, shall each have a frame, in the case of—
 - (i) a mini-bus, of not less than 345 millimetres by 450 millimetres; and
 - (ii) a bus of not less than 450 millimetres by 450 millimetres;
- (b) shall have an overall window area of not less than 25 per cent of the floor area of the passenger compartment;
- (c) shall have windows which can be opened to the same extent so that the total area of the open spaces shall be not less than five per cent of the floor area of the passenger compartment, other than in the case of a bus with a system of forced ventilation induced by mechanical means, whether such bus is stationary or in motion; and
- (d) may have other windows in addition to those referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

(2) At least every alternate window in each side of a mini-bus or a bus operating for reward, other than a bus having a system of forced ventilation induced by mechanical means, whether such bus is stationary or in motion, shall be capable of being opened.

(3) No window in a bus operating for reward shall be capable of being opened in such a manner that a person seated in a normal position is able to put his or her elbow out of the window.

(4) Every window-pane, windscreen and transparent partition of a mini-bus or bus operating for reward shall be maintained in a sound, unbroken and clear condition.

Fuel receptacles, etc

259. (1) A mini-bus or bus operating for reward—

- (a) shall have fuel tanks, fuel receptacles and fuel pipes which are free of leaks and which are not placed inside the body or steering cabin; and
 - (b) shall have the filling orifice of a fuel tank placed outside the body or steering cabin.
- (2) No main fuel tank shall be placed close to the engine of a bus operating for reward.

Fire extinguishers

260. (1) Every mini-bus operating for reward shall carry in a readily accessible position at least one fire extinguisher which shall be of—

- (a) the dry powder type with a capacity of at least one kilogram; or
- (b) the halogenated hydrocarbon type (BCF) with a capacity of at least one kilogram,

and which shall be in good working order.

(2) Every bus operating for reward shall carry in a readily accessible position at least one fire extinguisher which shall be of—

- (a) the dry powder type with a capacity of at least two and a half kilograms; or
 - (b) the halogenated hydrocarbon type (BCF) with a capacity of at least one kilogram,
- and which shall be in good working order.

Rearview mirrors

261. In addition to the rearview mirror prescribed for motor vehicles in regulation 204, every bus operating for reward shall be fitted with a rearview mirror which shall enable the driver of the bus, when he or she is in the driving position, to see a reflection of every entrance and exit of the bus.

Tilt angle

262. (1) No person shall operate a double-deck bus on a public road unless such bus is capable of being tilted sideways to an angle of at least 23 degrees in either direction from the upright position without overturning while—

- (a) every seat on the upper deck of the bus carries a mass of 63 kilograms;
- (b) an additional mass of 63 kilograms is placed on the upper deck of the bus to represent a conductor;
- (c) the goods compartment on the upper deck of the bus, if any, is loaded to capacity;
- (d) except for a mass of 63 kilograms on the driving seat, the lower deck of the bus is empty; and
- (e) the bus is ready for the road, except for an empty fuel tank.

(2) For the purposes of issuing a certification of roadworthiness in respect of a double-deck bus, an examiner of vehicles may demand the production of a manufacturer's certificate or other like certificate which certifies that such bus complies with the provisions of subregulation (1).

Standing persons

263. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a bus in which a person is standing—

- (a) on any upper deck, steps, stairs or open platform;
- (b) in the cross passageway referred to in regulation 255; or
- (c) in any area with a roof height of less than one comma seven metres,

except when entering or leaving such bus.

(2) The maximum number of standing persons which may be carried in a bus shall be calculated in accordance with the formula—

$$\frac{A-B}{C}$$

in which formula—

- (a) "A" represents the total clear floor space in square metres of the bus;
- (b) "B" represents the total clear floor space in square metres of the areas referred to in subregulation (1); and
- (c) "C" represents the figure zero comma one-two-five being the clear floor space in square metres which shall be available for each standing person.

(3) A bus carrying standing persons shall be equipped with sufficient hand straps, handrails or grab handles for all standing persons.

(4) No person shall on a public road operate a mini-bus for reward in which a person is permitted to stand except if the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3) which apply with the necessary changes, are complied with.

Special provisions relating to school buses

264. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 232, 233, 252, and 256, in the case of a school bus registered prior to 1 April 1991—

- (a) the number of persons permitted on any seat shall be determined at the rate of 330 millimetres per person, measured at the widest part of such seat with the doors closed: Provided that the provisions of regulation 231 shall not apply;

- (b) a seat shall—
- (i) have a backrest—
 - (aa) the top of which shall be at least 300 millimetres from seat level; and
 - (bb) the bottom of which shall be not more than 75 millimetres from seat level;
 - (ii) be of a height, from the floor or footrest of such seat to the seat level, of at least 300 millimetres and not more than 460 millimetres;
 - (iii) have a depth, from the front of the seat to the front of the backrest thereof, of at least 300 millimetres;
 - (iv) have a width in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a);
 - (v) where such seat faces in the same direction as another seat, have a horizontal distance at seat level, between the front of the backrest of such seat and the back of the backrest of the seat in front of the first mentioned seat, of at least 530 millimetres;
 - (vi) where such seat faces a partition or similar obstruction, have a horizontal distance at seat level, between the front of the backrest of such seat and such partition or obstruction, of at least 530 millimetres; and
 - (vii) where such seat faces another seat, have a horizontal distance at seat level, between the fronts of the backrests of such seats, of at least one comma zero six metres; and
- (c) for the purpose of determining the number of persons who may be carried on such bus, the mass of a person together with his or her personal effects shall be taken as 45 kilograms.

CHAPTER VII OPERATOR FITNESS

Classes of motor vehicles in respect of which operator to be registered

265. (1) An operator shall be registered in respect of a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms, a breakdown vehicle, and a motor vehicle to which regulations 273 to 283 apply as contemplated in regulation 274, registered in the Republic.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply to a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) that is—

- (a) owned by the Department of Defence;
- (b) operated on a public road under the authority of a temporary or special permit, motor trade number, motor dealer's licence or a motor transport licence, as the case may be;
- (c) not operated on a public road, and for the purpose of this paragraph the words "operated on a public road" shall not be construed to include the presence of such motor vehicle on a public road for the purpose of—
 - (i) being driven to the premises of the owner in order to take delivery thereof;
 - (ii) crossing a public road from one premises of the owner to another, over a distance of not more than one kilometre;
 - (iii) proceeding to or from a place where repairs are to be or have been effected to such motor vehicle;
- (d) a trailer drawn by a tractor;
- (e) a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 21(1)(a)(ii) or 21(1)(b) to (h).

Operator card for goods category

266. (1) An operator card shall be issued for a goods vehicle category and for a dangerous goods vehicle category.

(2) An operator card for the goods vehicle category shall be marked with the letter "G" and for the dangerous goods vehicle category with the letter "D".

(3) An operator card for the goods vehicle category and for the dangerous goods vehicle category shall authorise the holder thereof to operate the applicable vehicle on a public road.

Manner of registration of operator, issue of operator card and period of validity of operator card

267. (1) The registering authority concerned shall register the owner of a motor vehicle contemplated in regulation 265 as operator of that vehicle upon application for the licensing of the vehicle concerned.

(2) The registering authority effects the registration of an owner as operator of a motor vehicle by licensing the motor vehicle in the manner prescribed in regulation 25, but—

- (a) the motor vehicle licence, licence and roadworthy certificate disc and operator card shall be issued on form LCO as shown in Schedule 2;
 - (b) the owner shall, upon receipt of form LCO, destroy any previous operator cards held by him or her with respect to the motor vehicle concerned.
- (3) If the registering authority is required to submit the particulars of an operator to the chief executive officer as contemplated in section 45(2) of the Act, such registering authority may, subject to the provisions of regulation 269, issue the operator with a temporary operator card as contemplated in section 45(3) of the Act on form LCTO as shown in Schedule 2, in the case where the operator is not already in possession of an operator card with respect to the motor vehicle concerned.
- (4) Upon receipt of the particulars of the operator as contemplated in section 45(2) of the Act, the chief executive officer shall—
- (a) examine the record of the operator referred to in section 50(3) of the Act;
 - (b) determine whether his or her operator card is suspended.
- (5) If the record of the operator indicates that such operator does not comply with the provisions of the Act, the chief executive officer shall notify the operator in terms of section 50(3)(d) of the Act.
- (6) (a) The registering authority shall upon receipt of the notification contemplated in section 45(4)(a) of the Act, issue him or her with an operator card on form LCO as shown in Schedule 2.
- (b) The operator shall destroy any other previous operator card or temporary operator card issued in respect of the vehicle concerned upon receipt of the operator card.
- (c) The counterfoil of the operator card shall be kept at the business address of the operator.
- (7) An operator card issued in respect of a motor vehicle shall be valid from the date of issue thereof, until the date on which the licence disc issued in respect of the motor vehicle concerned becomes null and void as referred to in regulation 22, but the motor vehicle may be operated on a public road for a period of 21 days after the said expiry date.

Application for and issue of duplicate operator card

268. Application for a duplicate operator card can be made upon application for licensing of the vehicle concerned as contemplated in regulation 24.

Conditions under which temporary operator card issued

269. A temporary operator card shall be—

- (a) deemed to be an operator card for the period referred to in paragraph (b);
- (b) valid for a period of three months from the date of issue, or up and until the decision of the chief executive officer is made known to the operator in terms of regulation 267(5), or up and until the operator is issued with an operator card in terms of regulation 267(6), whichever date is the earliest;
- (c) re-issued only by the registering authority that issued such card: Provided that in the event of the decision of the chief executive officer in relation to the operator card of an operator not yet being available, a new temporary operator card shall be issued free of charge; and
- (d) if it was not destroyed upon receipt of the operator card, surrendered to the registering authority concerned with the counterfoil thereof within 21 days after an operator card for the motor vehicle concerned was received by the operator.

Change of particulars

270. (1) The registering authority shall, upon receipt of a notice in terms of section 49(a) of the Act update the register of operators accordingly.

(2) If a new operator card is required, such card may be issued subject to subregulation (3), upon payment of the fee determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

(3) If a new operator card is required due to the change of address of the operator or to the change of the allocated licence number of the motor vehicles or motor vehicle of an operator under regulation 29, such card may be issued upon payment of the fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

Procedure in case of suspension

271. (1) If the chief executive officer suspends an operator card in terms of section 50 of the Act, he or she shall—

- (a) use form OP6 as shown in Schedule 2, to notify the operator concerned;
- (b) notify the registering authority referred to in regulation 267(1); and
- (c) require a traffic officer or an inspector of licences to locate and inspect the motor vehicle concerned to ensure that the operator card has been destroyed.

(2) The operator shall, upon receipt of a notice of suspension in terms of section 50 of the Act, immediately destroy the operator card and return the counterfoil of such card within seven days to the registering authority referred to in subregulation (1).

(3) The registering authority shall after receipt of the counterfoil referred to in subregulation (2), keep such counterfoil in the manner and for the period as determined by the chief executive officer.

Manner in which operator card to be displayed on motor vehicle

272. An operator card shall be displayed—

- (a) if the motor vehicle is fitted with a transparent windscreen in front, by affixing such operator card in an upright position on the inside of the windscreen in such a manner that the print on the face of the operator card is clearly legible from the outside to a person standing in front or to the left front of such motor vehicle; or
- (b) if the motor vehicle is not fitted with a transparent windscreen in front, by affixing such operator card—
 - (i) in a conspicuous position on the left side of the vehicle in such a manner that the print on the face of such operator card is clearly legible from that side; and
 - (ii) if such operator card is exposed to the weather, on the inside of the transparent front of a durable watertight holder, for protection.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND SUBSTANCES BY ROAD

Definitions

273. For the purposes of this Chapter—

“competent authority” means the competent authority listed in supplement 1 of the code of practice SABS 0229 “Packaging of dangerous goods for road and rail transportation in South Africa”;

“consignor” means the person who offers dangerous goods for transport in a vehicle referred to in regulation 274(1), and includes the manufacturer or his or her agent, duly appointed as such;

“consignee” means the person who accepts dangerous goods which have been transported in a vehicle referred to in regulation 274(1);

“dangerous goods inspector” means a person appointed as such under section 55 of the Act;

“emergency action response system” means a system designed to enable emergency crews arriving on the scene of an incident to determine, from coded placarding on the vehicle, or failing that, from the Tremcard or dangerous goods declaration, the identity of the cargo carried, the nature of the hazard presented and the emergency action to be taken to neutralize the danger, and is as prescribed in code of practice SABS 0232-1 “Transportation of dangerous goods - Emergency information systems”, Part 1: “Emergency information system for road transportation” and code of practice SABS 0232-3 “Transportation of dangerous goods - Emergency information systems”, Part 3: “Emergency action codes”;

“exempt quantities” means those quantities that are exempt in accordance with code of practice SABS 0232-1 “Transportation of Dangerous Goods - Emergency information systems”;

“incident” means an unplanned event during the transportation or storage of dangerous goods which involves leakage or spillage of dangerous goods or risk thereof;

“multiload” means more than one type or hazard class of dangerous goods or substances carried together;

“premises” means land or any building or other structure and includes any train, boat, ship, aircraft or other vehicle;

“qualified person” means a person trained to perform any specific task, nominated by the operator, consignor or consignee under regulation 277; and

“Tremcard” means the transport emergency card listing the hazards and emergency information for a material being transported for use by the driver during an incident, or by the emergency services, if required.

Incorporation of standards

273A. Standard specifications SABS 1398 "Road tank vehicles for petroleum-based flammable liquids" and SABS 1518 "Transportation of dangerous goods - design requirements for road tankers", and codes of practice SABS 0228 "The identification and classification of dangerous substances and goods", SABS 0229 "Packaging of dangerous goods for road and rail transportation in South Africa", SABS 0230 "Transportation of dangerous goods - Inspection requirements for road vehicles", SABS 0231 "Transportation of dangerous goods - Operational requirements for road vehicles", SABS 0232-1 "Transportation of dangerous goods -Emergency information systems", Part 1: "Emergency information system for road transportation", SABS 0232-3 "Transportation of dangerous goods -Emergency information systems", Part 3: "Emergency action codes" and SABS 0233 "Intermediate bulk containers for dangerous substances" is incorporated into these regulations by notice published by the Minister in the *Gazette*;

Application

274. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), this Chapter applies to all vehicles registered in the Republic, wherever they may be, and to all vehicles other than those registered in the Republic, whenever they are within the Republic, in or on which dangerous goods are transported, and to such dangerous goods.

(2) These regulations do not apply in respect of dangerous goods which are transported in quantities which do not exceed the exempt quantities.

Other legislation applicable

274A. If a provision in this Chapter is in conflict with a provision of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No. 26 of 1956), the Nuclear Energy Act, 1993 (Act No. 131 of 1993), the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987), the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act No. 27 of 1956), the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973), or the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), the latter provision shall take precedence.

Transportation of dangerous goods prohibited

275. No person shall operate on a public road any vehicle in or on which dangerous goods is transported, unless such dangerous goods is transported in accordance with this Chapter: Provided that—

- (a) dangerous goods which is required under this Chapter to be transported in a vehicle in respect of which standard specification SABS 1398 "Road tank vehicles for petroleum-based flammable liquids" or SABS 1518 "Transportation of dangerous goods - design requirements for road tankers", apply—
 - (i) may be transported in such a vehicle; and
 - (ii) shall be so transported in accordance with the said appropriate standard specification if the vehicle in which the said dangerous goods is being transported was registered for the first time on and after 1 October 2001; and
- (b) vehicles carrying dangerous goods in respect of which a placard is required to be fitted to such vehicle, may be fitted with, but shall after 1 October 2001 be fitted, with the appropriate placards prescribed in code of practice SABS 0232-1 "Transportation of dangerous goods -Emergency information systems", Part 1: "Emergency information system for road transportation".

Exemptions

276. The Minister may, after consultation with the competent authority concerned, either generally or subject to such conditions as he or she may deem fit, by way of notice in the *Gazette*, grant exemption in respect of a specific consignment of dangerous goods to be transported by any vehicle, or class or description of vehicle, from any of or all the provisions of this Chapter, and may, subject to giving reasonable notice, amend or cancel any exemption so granted.

Duties of operator, driver, consignor and consignee

277. (1) The operator, driver, consignor and consignee shall, subject to any provision to the contrary contained in this Chapter, comply with the requirements with respect to the transportation of dangerous goods in or on a vehicle on a public road, as determined in the standard specifications and codes of practice referred to in regulation 273A.

(2) The operator, consignor or consignee, as the case may be, shall nominate a qualified person in the circumstances and with respect to the tasks pertaining to the transportation of dangerous goods, as determined in the standard specifications and codes of practice referred to in regulation 273A.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), the operator, consignor and consignee may nominate a qualified person for any purpose deemed necessary by that operator, consignor and consignee with relation to the transportation of dangerous goods.

Dangerous goods to be compatible

278. The consignor shall ensure that a multiload of dangerous goods transported on a vehicle is compatible as prescribed in Annex D to code of practice SABS 0232-1 "Transportation of dangerous goods -Emergency information systems", Part 1: "Emergency information system for road transportation".

Authority for classification and certification of dangerous goods

279. (1) If there is any doubt as to the appropriate classification of dangerous goods, such dangerous goods shall be classified by an approved classification authority in accordance with code of practice SABS 0228 "The identification and classification of dangerous substances and goods".

(2) Dangerous goods shall be presented by the consignor for transportation packed in packaging that has been approved by an approved test station and by the approved certification authority and marked in the manner contemplated in code of practice SABS 0233 "Intermediate bulk containers for dangerous substances" and code of practice SABS 0229 "Packaging of dangerous goods for road and rail transportation in South Africa".

Driver to undergo training

280. (1) For the purposes of this regulation the word "driver" means any person who drives or attempts to drive a vehicle carrying dangerous goods the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms or a vehicle to which standard specification SABS 1398 "Road tank vehicles for petroleum-based flammable liquids" or SABS 1518 "Transportation of dangerous goods - design requirements for road tankers", applies.

(2) Operators shall ensure that after a date to be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, the drivers of the vehicles in his or her charge referred to in regulation 274(1), undergo training at an approved training body.

(3) Each approved training body shall submit a syllabus for the training of the drivers referred to in subregulation (1) to the Shareholders Committee for approval, 30 days before training commences for a particular year.

(4) The syllabus for the training of drivers shall contain at least—

- (a) the interpretation and implementation of the instructions on the Tremcard;
- (b) theoretical and practical training relevant to the type of vehicle and class of dangerous goods to be assigned to the driver concerned;
- (c) detailed instruction on the emergency action response system and procedures in place for the specific kind of dangerous goods to be transported by the driver concerned and practical training on the emergency action to be taken for the various incidents which may occur with regard to the dangerous goods concerned;
- (d) duties of the driver before proceeding on a route concerning, specifically, but not limited to, the condition of the vehicle, the documents to be kept in the vehicle, instructions regarding the route to be taken, warning signs and warning devices to be displayed or stored in the vehicle, the correct type and number of fire extinguishers to be fitted to the vehicle and protective clothing to be used;
- (e) behaviour expected of the driver on the route, amongst other things, planning of stops for deliveries or checking of the tyres and vehicle, and procedure to be followed in the event of stops, periods of driving allowed, action to be taken in the event of an incident occurring; and
- (f) procedure to be followed by the driver on reaching his or her destination.

(5) A training body referred to in subregulation (2) shall issue drivers with a certificate for the successful completion of training.

Documents to be held by driver

281. (1) The driver of a vehicle referred to in regulation 274(1) shall ensure that such Tremcards and dangerous goods declarations as are required in terms of this Chapter, and which pertain to the dangerous goods carried on such vehicle are held in the designated space in the cab of that vehicle at such time as dangerous goods are being transported in such vehicle.

- (2) The driver of a vehicle referred to in regulation 274(1) shall produce on demand—
- (a) a professional driving permit, if applicable;
 - (b) a document containing a clear indication of the route to be followed by the vehicle, planned in accordance with code of practice SABS 0231 "Transportation of dangerous goods - Operational requirements for road vehicles"; and
 - (c) the documents referred to in subregulation (1),
- whenever he or she is operating a vehicle referred to in regulation 274(1).

Dangerous goods inspectors

282. A certificate of appointment shall be issued to a dangerous goods inspector on his or her appointment under the Act which shall reflect the designation, the conditions under, the classes of dangerous goods in respect of which he or she has been appointed, and, with reference to any provision of regulation 283, the powers to be exercised by him or her.

Powers, duties and functions of dangerous goods inspectors

283. (1) A dangerous goods inspector may enter any motor vehicle on or in which any substance suspected to be dangerous goods is or is suspected to be transported, or enter any premises on or in which any other operation or activity relating to such transport with or in connection with any such substance is or is suspected to be carried out, and may, subject to the provisions of the Act—

- (a) inspect or search the vehicle or premises, or examine, or extract, take and remove samples of, or direct an approved authority to examine, extract or remove, any substance, found in or upon such premises, or any packaging, receptacles, unit loads, bulk containers and bulk transportation equipment or other objects so found which is or is suspected to be used, or destined or intended for use, for, in or in connection with the transport of dangerous goods, or for, or in connection with any other operation or activity with or in connection with the transport of dangerous goods, or open or direct an approved authority to open any packagings, receptacles, unit loads, bulk containers and bulk transportation equipment suspected to contain such dangerous goods;
- (b) detain a vehicle which is on reasonable grounds suspected of not complying with these regulations, for the purposes of exercising any of the powers of a dangerous goods inspector under this regulation;
- (c) demand from the driver, operator or any person in charge of the vehicle or premises, to produce any document prescribed under these regulations;
- (d) demand any information regarding any substance or packagings, receptacles, unit loads, bulk containers, bulk transportation equipment or other objects from any person in whose possession or charge it is or from the operator or person in charge of the vehicle or premises;
- (e) weigh, count, measure, mark or seal, or direct an approved authority to weigh, count, measure, mark or seal, any substance or packagings, receptacles, unit loads, bulk containers, bulk transportation equipment or other objects or lock, secure, seal or close any door or opening giving access to it;
- (f) examine or make copies of, or take extracts from, any book, statement or document found in or on the vehicle or premises and which refers or is suspected to refer to the substance, packagings, receptacles, unit loads, bulk containers, bulk transportation equipment or other objects;
- (g) demand from the operator or any person in charge of the vehicle or premises or from any person in whose possession or charge such book, statement or document, an explanation of any entry therein;
- (h) inspect any operation or process carried out in or upon the vehicle or premises in connection with any activity referred to in paragraph (a);
- (i) demand any information regarding the operation or process referred to in paragraph (h) from the operator or person in charge of the vehicle or premises or from any person carrying out or in charge of the carrying out of such operation or process;
- (j) seize any substance, book, statement or document or other packagings, receptacles, unit loads, bulk containers, bulk transportation equipment or other objects which appears to provide proof of a contravention of any provision of this Act.

(2) If a dangerous goods inspector intends to exercise or perform any power, duty or function under these regulations in the presence of any persons affected thereby, he or she shall on demand exhibit the appointment certificate issued to him or her under regulation 282.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, a dangerous goods inspector or an approved authority shall not open dangerous goods packages, or unload or decant dangerous goods unless—

- (a) the operator was duly notified;
- (b) such unloading, decanting or opening of packages is authorised by the local authority concerned; and

- (c) a qualified person supervises the unloading, decanting or opening of packages.
- (4) This regulation shall not be interpreted so as to derogate from the powers, functions and duties with which traffic officers are charged in terms of the Act or any other legislation.

CHAPTER IX
ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND GENERAL SPEED LIMIT

Part I
Road traffic signs

Definitions

284. For the purpose of this Part—

“abnormal vehicle” means any vehicle which is operated under a written exemption granted in terms of section 81 of the Act and any motor vehicle accompanying such abnormal vehicle as a condition for operation;

“agricultural vehicle” means a vehicle designed or adapted solely for agricultural activities and includes a tractor but does not include a goods vehicle;

“authorised vehicle” means any motor vehicle identified by means of—

- (a) a number plate;
- (b) an authorised symbol or name on the vehicle; or
- (c) an authorised disc affixed to the inside of the windscreen of the vehicle,

and whose identification is thereby compatible with that displayed on the appropriate road sign;

“construction vehicle” means a vehicle used in connection with road construction and road maintenance;

“delivery vehicle” means a goods vehicle, motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucyclè, in the process of loading or unloading goods;

“disabled persons vehicle” means a motor vehicle conveying a person with a physical disability;

“emergency vehicle” means a fire-fighting vehicle, rescue vehicle, ambulance, a vehicle driven by a traffic officer in the execution of his or her duties, a vehicle driven by a member of the South African Police Service or a member of a municipal police service, both as defined in the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), in the execution of his or her duties, and a vehicle driven by a person engaged in civil protection as contemplated in section 3 of the Civil Protection Act, 1977 (Act No. 67 of 1977)

“hawker” means a person who sells or trades goods;

“high occupancy vehicle” means a motor vehicle in which the number of occupants equals or exceeds the number indicated on an appropriate road traffic sign;

“midi-bus” means a bus which is designed or adapted solely for the conveyance of not more than 35 persons, excluding the driver;

“mini-circle” means a type of small traffic circle, entry to which is controlled by sign R2.2;

“painted island” means an island marked on the road surface that serves as a channelizing device within a junction or in a public road;

“rickshaw” means a vehicle with two wheels designed to be pulled by a person;

“selective restriction sign” means a regulatory sign which comprises of a two part message which is such that the lower message modifies or qualifies the significance of the upper message;

“taxi” means a motor car, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle which is designed or adapted for the conveyance of up to nine persons, including the driver, and is operated for reward;

“tour bus” means a minibus, midi-bus or a bus which is operated by or leased to a tour operator and which is solely or principally used to convey tourists;

“traffic circle” means a junction which contains a traffic or painted island, around which a road user travels in a clockwise direction, and “roundabout” shall have the same meaning;

“tram” means a device that operates on rails within a public road;

“variable message sign” means a road sign which is capable of varying its message by manual or remote control to display a different message to the message last displayed and the road sign may be light reflecting or light emitting; and

“zig-zag-zone” means that section of roadway delineated by a zig-zag-zone line marking RM11.

Purpose, classification and types of road traffic signs

285. (1) A road traffic sign shall have one of the following purposes:

- (a) Regulatory, that is a road traffic sign which directs a road user to take or not to take a specific action;
- (b) warning, that is a road traffic sign calling attention to conditions on a public road which are dangerous or potentially dangerous to road users; or
- (c) guidance or information, that is a road traffic sign indicating a destination, direction, distance, amenity, facility, place of interest, tourist attraction or location, or any combination of these, or a road traffic sign which imparts general information or advice to road users.

(2) Road traffic signs shall be divided into the following classes:

- (a) Class I: Road signs—
 - (i) regulatory signs—
 - (aa) control signs;
 - (bb) command signs;
 - (cc) prohibition signs;
 - (dd) reservation signs;
 - (ee) comprehensive signs;
 - (ff) exclusive secondary signs; and
 - (gg) derestriction signs;
 - (ii) warning signs—
 - (aa) advance warning signs—
 - (aaa) road layout signs;
 - (bbb) direction of movement signs; and
 - (ccc) symbolic signs;
 - (bb) hazard marker warning signs; and
 - (iii) guidance signs—
 - (aa) location signs;
 - (bb) route marker signs;
 - (cc) direction signs;
 - (dd) freeway direction signs;
 - (ee) tourism direction signs;
 - (ff) diagrammatic signs;
 - (gg) local direction signs;
 - (hh) pedestrian signs; and
 - (ii) toll direction signs;
 - (iv) information signs;
- (b) Class II: Road markings—
 - (i) regulatory markings—
 - (aa) transverse regulatory markings; and
 - (bb) longitudinal regulatory markings;
 - (ii) warning markings; and
 - (iii) guidance markings; and
- (c) Class III: Road signals—
 - (i) regulatory signals—
 - (aa) traffic signals—
 - (aaa) vehicular light signals;
 - (bbb) pedestrian light signals; and
 - (ccc) pedal cycle light signals;
 - (bb) red flashing signal;
 - (cc) overhead lane direction control signals; and
 - (dd) other regulatory signals; and

- (ii) warning signals—
 (aa) warning flashing signals; and
 (bb) warning flag signals.

(2A) The road traffic signs which fall under the classes referred to in subregulation (2) are contained in Schedule 1 and shall have the significance ascribed to it in that Schedule.

(3) A regulatory, warning, guidance or information sign for which a temporary sign number is allocated may be used in the temporary sign colours as prescribed by regulation 286A(1)(b): Provided that this provision shall not apply to any control regulatory sign, location guidance sign or tourism direction guidance sign.

(4) (a) When no specific symbol is available for the regulatory or warning message required, a word message may be used on the background of a regulatory or warning sign of standard shape, size and colour, and the letters used shall be black semi-matt on a white or yellow background or white on a blue background.

(b) The lettering shall substantially conform to one of the standard letter styles detailed in the Southern African Development Community Road Traffic Signs Manual and shall be of a maximum size permitted by the space available and the message to be displayed, but shall not be less than 70 millimetres in height.

Dimensions for manufacture of road traffic signs

286. (1) (a) The minimum external dimensions in millimetres of regulatory and warning signs are given in relation to the speed limit in kilometres per hour pertaining to the section of public road on which the signs are erected: Provided that a tolerance of five percent below such minimum dimension shall be permissible.

(b) The minimum dimensions and speed referred to in subregulation (1) shall, subject to paragraph (c) be—

- (i) for circular regulatory signs as shown in the table below:

SIGN TYPE					
Speed limit		0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Diameter	General	600	900	1 200	1 200
	Overhead	900	1 200	1 200	1 600
	Parking and Stopping	450	900	1 200	1 200

Provided that—

- (aa) a stop sign shall be the same size as a circular sign except for a sign used by a scholar patrol which may be a minimum of 450 millimetres in diameter;
 (bb) a sign for pedestrians and cyclists may be a minimum of 300 millimetres in diameter; or
 (cc) a keep left sign used on the vertical face of a bollard may be a minimum of 300 millimetres in diameter;

- (ii) for triangular regulatory and warning signs as shown in the table below:

	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Speed limit				
Side length	900	1 200	1 200	1 500

- (iii) for rectangular regulatory signs as shown in the table below:

SIGN TYPE					
Speed limit		0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Height x width	General	600 x 450	900 x 675	1200 x 900	1200 x 900
	Overhead	900 x 675	1200 x 900	1200 x 900	1600 x 1200
	Parking and Stopping	445 x 338	900 x 675	1200 x 900	1200 x 900
	Bus and minibus stop	450 x 225	600 x 300	800 x 400	900 x 450

Provided that a one way roadway sign shall be of a minimum height of 450 millimetres and a minimum width of 600 millimetres.

(c) The following signs shall be of the minimum dimensions as follows:

- (i) Sign R1.3 and R1.4 shall be of the same size as one side of stop sign R1;
- (ii) the lower part of sign R2.1 shall be as shown in the table below:

Speed limit	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Height x width	300 x 225	450 x 338	600 x 450	750 x 563

- (iii) sign R5 shall be of a minimum side length of 450 millimetres;
- (iv) an exclusive secondary message sign shall be of the same length as the diameter or width of the upper sign in such sign combination;
- (v) signs W401, W402 and W415 shall be of the minimum dimensions as shown in the table below:

Speed limit	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Height x width	600 x 150	600 x 150	800 x 200	800 x 200

- (vi) signs W403 and W404 shall be of the minimum dimensions as shown in the table below:

Speed limit	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Diagonal	1 015	1 200	1 200	1 200

- (vii) signs W405 to W410 and W414 shall be of the minimum dimensions as shown in the table below:

Speed limit	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Height	450	450	600	600

Provided that sign W414 shall have a minimum height of 600 millimetre and a width of 1 600 millimetres, irrespective of the speed limit, when used in conjunction with sign GA4.

- (viii) sign TW411 shall be of the minimum dimensions as shown in the table below:

Speed limit	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Height x width	200 x 1 200	300 x 1 800	400 x 2 400	400 x 2 400

- (ix) sign TW412 shall be of the minimum dimensions as shown in the table below:

Speed limit	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100
Height x width	450 x 900	600 x 1 200	600 x 1 200

- (x) sign W413 shall be of the minimum dimensions as shown in the table below:

Speed limit	0 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 100	101 - 120
Height x width	600 x 350	600 x 350	800 x 466	800 x 466

(2) (a) The minimum width of a longitudinal road marking shall be 100 millimetres: Provided that a tolerance of 10 percent below such minimum dimension shall be permissible.

(b) The minimum length of a continuous longitudinal road marking shall be nine metres on a public road in an urban area and 12 metres on any other public road: Provided that this provision shall not apply to such marking used to mark the edge of a painted island.

(c) The minimum width of a transverse road marking shall be—

- (i) for road marking RTM1 in an urban area, 300 millimetres and in any other area 500 millimetres;
- (ii) for road marking RTM2 in an urban area, 200 millimetres and in any other area 300 millimetres;
- (iii) for road marking RTM4, 2 400 millimetres;
- (iv) for road marking GM5, 300 millimetres; and
- (v) for any other transverse road marking, 100 millimetres.

(3) The minimum diameter of any disc light signal of a traffic signal shall be 210 millimetres: Provided that a tolerance of 10 percent below such dimension shall be permissible.

(4) The specific dimensions of a road traffic sign and of the letter styles and symbols used on such sign shall be substantially in conformity with the requirements laid down in the Southern African Development Community Road Traffic Signs Manual - Volume 4.

Colours for manufacture of road traffic signs

286A. (1) (a) The colours of a road traffic sign shall be as indicated in Schedule 1.

(b) Where a temporary version of a road sign is provided for, by means of a temporary number allocated to such sign, the colour of such sign shall be altered so that—

- (i) a white symbol, letter or border becomes black semi-matt and any super-imposed black symbol becomes white retro-reflective;
- (ii) the yellow symbol on signs R302 and R303 and any yellow letters, numerals or punctuation marks become black semi-matt; or
- (iii) a white, blue or green background becomes yellow retro-reflective:

Provided that:

(aa) a red border or other area stays red except that—

- (aaa) the border of a temporary diagrammatic sign or high visibility sign becomes black semi-matt; or
- (bbb) the red areas on signs W401, W402 and W405 to W410 become black semi-matt;

(bb) the superimposed coloured portions of symbols on signs R126, R232, R316, R321, R322, R316-P, R321-P, R322-P, W301, W302 and W303 stay as they are; and

(cc) any other yellow symbol stays yellow but is surrounded by a thin black semi-matt border.

(c) Where only a temporary version of a road sign is provided for it shall conform to the temporary colours referred to in paragraph (b).

(2) Where a road traffic sign is required to be of any specific colour or colours, such colours shall be in conformity with the following specifications published by the South African Bureau of Standards:

- (a) For red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, white and brown retro-reflective material and for red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, white, grey, black and brown paint, the coefficient of retro-reflection, the colour, luminance factor and specular gloss, as the case may be, prior to weathering, of the standard specification SABS 1519 "Road signs", and the words "coefficient of retro-reflection, colour, luminance factor, specular gloss and weathering", shall bear the same meaning as assigned thereto by such specification;
- (b) for yellow, white, black and red road marking material and golden yellow paint, standard specification SABS 1091 "National colour standards for paint";
- (c) for red, yellow, clear and green road studs, standard specification SABS 1442 "Road studs"; and
- (d) for red, yellow and green illuminated traffic signals, standard specification SABS 1459 "Traffic Lights".

(3) If a road traffic sign is displayed with a colour which differs in shade from the colour specified in subregulation (2), the validity of such sign shall, in the absence of evidence of prejudice, not be affected thereby.

(4) The reverse side of a road sign, other than a road sign with an aluminium background, shall be grey, except that, irrespective of the material of manufacture, the reverse side of a stop sign shall be white semi-matt.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the colour of the standard or post specifically erected for the display of a road sign shall, where the standard or post is—

- (a) of steel, be grey: Provided that if the steel has been treated this requirement shall not apply;
- (b) of wood, be the colour of the wood as treated or painted grey or brown; and
- (c) of concrete, be the natural colour of the concrete,

and in the case of a road signal the standard or post shall be golden yellow: Provided that this provision shall not be applicable to an overhead traffic signal mounted on a gantry or a cable.

(6) Light reflecting variable message road signs shall conform to the dimensional and colour requirements in this regulation.

(7) (a) Light emitting variable message road signs may be used to display a regulatory, warning, guidance or information message.

(b) Any light emitting variable message road sign which conveys a regulatory or warning message shall display the message—

- (i) in the same shape as the equivalent standard sign;
- (ii) with an illuminated red or white border as the case may be; and
- (iii) with an illuminated message in white letters, numbers or symbols on a semi-matt black background.

(c) A combination of a standard road sign and a variable message road sign may be used.

(8) Retro-reflective material referred to in subregulation (2)(a) shall bear a permanent mark to identify the class and the manufacturer of such material.

Manner of display of road signs and road signals

287. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, a road sign or a road signal shall—

- (a) be displayed on a public road where its significance is applicable, to face oncoming traffic;
- (b) be placed in a position and at a height which is the most advantageous with regard to the design, alignment and other features of the public road concerned; and
- (c) be displayed substantially in conformity with the Southern African Development Community Road Traffic Signs Manual.

(2) A temporary road sign shall only be used for a temporary condition.

(3) Where an association or club is authorised to display a road traffic sign as referred to in section 57(6) of the Act, no badge or other token on any such road traffic sign shall be outside the outline of such road traffic sign: Provided that in any case where this is not possible, it shall be in the immediate proximity to the junction of the road traffic sign with the standard or post and contained in an area not exceeding 10 percent of the area of the face of such sign: Provided further that in all other cases the badge or token may be placed where space is available on the road traffic sign, preferably in a corner, but the nearest edge of the badge or token shall not be more than 100 millimetres from the edge of the road traffic sign.

(4) If a road sign or road signal is mounted over a portion of the roadway, the minimum clearance between the underside of the sign or signal and the road surface shall be five comma two metres, except for signs R204, W415 and W320.

(5) In the case where two road traffic signs are in conflict with one another—

- (a) a temporary road traffic sign shall take precedence over any other sign;
- (b) subject to paragraph (a), a control regulatory sign and a traffic signal shall have precedence over any other sign; and
- (c) a bus, midi-bus or minibus stop sign shall take precedence over a parking or stopping sign including a no parking and no stopping sign.

(6) (a) A road traffic sign may be used in combination with another road traffic sign on the same post to—

- (i) selectively restrict the application of the road traffic sign by displaying a two part message where the lower message modifies the significance of the upper message;
- (ii) improve the comprehensibility of the sign by means of a warning sign or supplementary information plate; and
- (iii) improve the conspicuity of the road traffic sign as contemplated in subregulation (9).

(b) The combinations referred to in paragraph (a) shall not comprise of combinations of permanent and temporary signs.

(c) A regulatory or warning sign may be used in combination with a guidance sign.

(7) Examples of sign combinations are shown in the Annexure to Schedule 1.

(8) A road traffic sign may be supplemented to improve the comprehensibility of such sign by—

- (a) in the case of a regulatory sign or signal or warning sign, the addition below the sign of an information or supplementary plate; and
- (b) the inclusion of a regulatory or warning sign within a guidance sign.

(9) (a) The conspicuity of a road traffic sign may be improved by—

- (i) displaying such sign on a high visibility background;
- (ii) displaying such sign in combination with one or more yellow flashing signals; or
- (iii) internal or external illumination.

(b) The colours of a high visibility background shall be—

- (i) for a permanent sign, white retro-reflective for the background and red retro-reflective for the border; or
- (ii) for a temporary sign, yellow retro-reflective for the background and black semi-matt for the border.

(10) When a continuous longitudinal road marking is used in combination with road studs, small breaks in the continuity of the road marking may occur to accommodate such road studs.

Manner of display of traffic signal

287A. (1) (a) A traffic signal shall—

- (i) comprise of light signals arranged vertically so that the topmost signal is red, the central signal is yellow and the lower signal is green: Provided that—
 - (aa) the topmost signal may include more than one red light signal arranged horizontally;
 - (bb) the central light signal may include more than one yellow light signal arranged horizontally;
 - (cc) the lower light signal may include more than one green light signal arranged vertically or horizontally;
 - (dd) a special supplementary traffic signal S10L and S10R may be used with only a yellow and a green arrow;
 - (ee) a pedestrian traffic signal S11 shall comprise two light signals arranged vertically and the upper light signal shall be red and the lower light signal shall be green; and
 - (ff) a special traffic signal S12 may comprise of two light signals arranged vertically and the upper light signal shall be red and the lower light signal shall be green;
 - (gg) a pedal cyclist traffic signal S20 shall comprise two light signals arranged vertically and the upper light signal shall be red and the lower light signal shall be green;
- (ii) have a basic sequence which shall be red, green, yellow and red and the cycle time shall be such as may be required by the movement of traffic; and
- (iii) be so designed that the traffic signal head prevents, as far as possible, any traffic signal from being seen from a direction to which its light signals do not apply.

(b) (i) Subject to the provisions of items (ii) to (iv), there shall at a signalised junction or signalised pedestrian or pedal cyclist crossing, be at least two traffic signal faces for the control of vehicular traffic for each direction from which vehicular traffic may approach the junction and these two traffic signals, shall be arranged so that both are on the far side of the junction or crossing and so that there is one on either side of the roadway.

(ii) When a traffic signal is provided for left turning vehicular traffic, only one traffic signal shall be required for the control of such traffic and such light signal may be located on the left side of the roadway provided it is sufficiently far away from the stop line RTM1 that drivers who stop behind the line can see the full traffic signal.

(iii) When the roadway is a divided roadway the right hand traffic signals shall be situated on the median island.

(iv) When the required traffic signals may not be readily seen by a driver of an approaching vehicle an additional traffic signal may be provided—

- (aa) as an additional traffic signal on the far side of the junction;
- (bb) as an additional traffic signal on the near side of the junction; or
- (cc) as an elevated traffic signal situated above the roadway.

(c) When it is necessary to increase the conspicuity of a traffic signal in relation to its background, a background screen can be provided and such a screen shall comply with standard specification SABS 1459 "Traffic Lights";

(d) The traffic signals at a junction shall not be less than three metres apart and not more than 20 metres apart: Provided that in the case where it is unavoidable that the traffic signals are more than 20 metres apart, an additional traffic signal facing in the same direction as the other traffic signals shall be installed in such a manner that no adjacent traffic signals are more than 16 metres apart.

(e) When a separate right hand turn light signal is required, at least two traffic signals that incorporate a green arrow light signal shall be provided on two separate supports subject to the requirement of paragraph (d) and at least one of such traffic signals shall be a S8 traffic signal.

(2) The traffic control at a junction or pedestrian or pedal cycle crossing may include the use of road signs, road markings and road signals and the traffic control precedence shall be as follows:

- (a) A road sign which prohibits or prescribes directional movement of traffic at a junction or pedestrian or pedal cycle crossing which is controlled by a traffic signal shall have precedence over any light signal which permits right-of-way; and
- (b) a light signal which has the significance that traffic shall stop has precedence over any other road traffic sign.
- (3) No road sign except—
- (a) a street name sign;
- (b) a direction route marker sign;
- (c) an information sign relating to the function of the traffic signal;
- (d) a one-way roadway sign;
- (e) a no entry sign;
- (f) a left turn prohibited, right turn prohibited or u-turn prohibited sign; or
- (g) a proceed straight only, proceed left only, or proceed right only sign,
- shall be used in conjunction with a traffic signal, and such signs may be mounted on the same post as that of a traffic signal.
- (4) When no light signal is illuminated on an approach to a junction the driver of a motor vehicle shall act as for a 3-way stop R1.3 or a 4-way stop sign R1.4.
- (5) In the event that a traffic signal is out of order, either all the light signals shall not be illuminated, or all red light signals shall be flashing.
- (6) A flashing red arrow light signal shall not be used in conjunction with a green man light signal at a junction.
- (7) Every flashing light signal shall operate at a cycle frequency of between one and two flashes per second.
- (8) (a) A flashing red signal shall comprise a red disc light signal.
- (b) When red flashing signals are used at a railway crossing two light signals shall—
- (i) be mounted below stop sign R1 and above railway line hazard marker W403 or W404, as applicable;
- (ii) be illuminated in an alternating flashing mode only when a train is approaching; and
- (iii) be situated on the near side of the railway crossing, on the left side of each approach roadway.
- (9) Overhead lane direction control signals shall—
- (a) comprise light signals, S16, S17, S18 and S19 mounted side by side with S16 on the right of S17 and S18 or S19 in advance of S16 and S17 as viewed by a driver, above each lane subjected to reversed flow traffic movement and for both directions of movement: Provided that, if the light signal is a matrix of light sources signals 16 and 17 may comprise one unit for each lane and for both directions of movement in that lane;
- (b) conform to the requirements of SABS 1459 "Traffic Lights";
- (c) be so mounted that the centre of the light signals is not more than six comma two metres above the roadway and the lower edge not less than five comma two metres above the roadway; and
- (d) not be displayed over a lane to indicate the permitted direction of traffic movement except when such lane is subject to reversed flow in the direction of traffic movement.
- (10) A flag shall be 600 millimetres by 600 millimetres and shall be red or orange.
- (11) (a) The responsible registered engineer of the road authority concerned shall approve and sign a declaration containing the description of—
- (i) the appropriate type of control;
- (ii) phasing, time plans and off-set settings;
- (iii) number, type and location of light signals;
- (iv) road layout and the channelization of traffic; and
- (v) pedestrian facilities,
- for each traffic signal installed.
- (b) The declaration referred to in paragraph (a) shall be kept by the road authority in control of the traffic signal concerned.
- (12) A sliplane for traffic turning left at an intersection which is traffic signal controlled, shall be separated from the lane to the right of such sliplane by a constructed island.

Signs regulating parking, stopping and hawkers

288. (1) A regulatory sign relating to the parking of a vehicle and the prohibition of hawkers shall be displayed at each end and on that side of a portion of the public road where the significance of such sign is applicable: Provided that—

- (a) no junction shall be included in any such section of public road;
- (b) any other regulatory road traffic sign may be displayed within any such section of public road in which event such regulatory road traffic sign shall prevail over any sign relating to the parking of a vehicle;
- (c) in respect of any section of a public road which lies between the nearest intersecting public roads and which does not exceed 75 metres in length, parking or hawking may be prohibited or restricted in such section by displaying only one appropriate sign; and
- (d) where the significance of such sign is to apply to any portion of a public road other than the side of such public road—
 - (i) such sign may be displayed on that portion of such public road to which its significance is to apply or on any traffic island or other raised area surrounded by the roadway of such public road, adjacent to such portion;
 - (ii) in the case of a parking prohibited sign, its significance shall apply to any parking bay demarcated at a distance of not more than 500 millimetres from such sign and if that bay is one of several demarcated parking bays adjoining one another, to all such adjoining parking bays within a distance of 75 metres from such sign and for the purposes of this paragraph parking bays demarcated within two and a half metres of each other shall be deemed to be adjoining parking bays.

(2) A regulatory sign prohibiting or restricting the stopping of a vehicle, shall be displayed at each end and on that side of the section of a public road where the significance thereof is to be applicable: Provided that—

- (a) no junction shall be included in any such section of public road;
- (b) in respect of any section of public road which lies between the nearest intersecting public roads and which does not exceed 75 metres in length, stopping may be prohibited or restricted in such section by displaying only one appropriate sign.

(3) A regulatory sign relating to the parking, stopping of a vehicle or the prohibition of hawkers, shall, unless it is displayed with the face parallel to the lateral line of the public road, display a similar sign on the reverse side.

Authority to enter premises contrary to regulatory sign

289. Where a regulatory sign applies which reserves a public road or portion of a public road for a specific category of vehicle, the driver of a vehicle, other than the driver of a vehicle of the class referred to by such sign, may only cross such public road, or the portion of such public road, if—

- (a) he or she cannot otherwise enter or leave any premises adjacent to such road or portion of public road; and
- (b) it is safe to do so.

Prohibition on advertising material on road traffic sign or road traffic sign used in advertisement

290. (1) No person shall display or allow to be displayed any advertising material on or attached to a road traffic sign, except—

- (a) that a single advertisement may be displayed on each side of a street name sign GL1 or a suburb name sign GL2 in combination with such signs;
- (b) where the manufacturer of such sign displays his or her name at the back of that sign; or
- (c) in the circumstances referred to in section 57(6) of the Act: Provided that it shall be displayed substantially in conformity with the Southern African Development Community Road Traffic Signs Manual.

(2) No person shall use or portray a road traffic sign in an advertisement where such advertisement is visible for a road user while travelling on a public road.

Transitional provision

291. (1) A road traffic sign which could, prior to the commencement of this Part, validly be displayed in terms of the Act, may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Part be displayed on a public road until 31 December 2000.

(2) A road traffic sign contemplated in subregulation (1) has the same meaning assigned to a corresponding road traffic sign in Schedule 1: Provided that a stop sign R1 which could have been displayed prior to the commencement of this Part shall, when it is displayed as a 3-way or 4-way stop sign, have the same significance as stop signs R1.3 and R1.4, respectively, as in Schedule 1.

Part II

Speed limits

General speed limits

292. A general speed limit of—

- (a) 60 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect of every public road or section thereof, situated within an urban area;
- (b) 100 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect of every public road or section thereof, other than a freeway, situated outside an urban area; and
- (c) 120 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect of every freeway.

Speed limit for particular class of vehicle

293. (1) In terms of section 59(3) of the Act, a speed limit of—

- (a) 80 kilometres per hour shall, subject to the proviso to the said section, apply in respect to—
 - (i) a goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 9 000 kilograms;
 - (ii) a combination of motor vehicles consisting of a goods vehicle, being the drawing vehicle, and one or two trailers of which the sum of the gross vehicle mass of the goods vehicle and of the trailer or trailers exceeds 9 000 kilograms; or
 - (iii) an articulated motor vehicle, of which the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor exceeds 9000 kilograms;
- (b) 100 kilometres per hour shall, subject to the proviso to the said section, apply in respect to—
 - (i) a bus; and
 - (ii) a minibus used for the conveyance of persons for reward.

(2) (a) There may be displayed on the rear of a goods vehicle contemplated in subregulation (1)(a), a sign denoting that such goods vehicle is subject to a speed limit of 80 kilometres per hour, and such sign shall comply with the requirements of standard specification SABS 1329 "Retro-reflective and Fluorescent Warning Signs for Road Vehicles", Part 3: "Signs other than triangles, chevron signs and abnormal load vehicle signs" with respect to the colours displayed on such sign.

(b) There shall from 1 May 2000, be displayed on the rear of a bus, a sign denoting that such bus is subject to a speed limit of 100 kilometres per hour, and such sign shall comply with the requirements of the standard specification referred to in paragraph (a) with respect to the colours displayed on such sign.

Speed limit in relation to tyres

294. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 292 and 293, no person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle which is fitted with pneumatic tyres, at a speed in excess of the speed referred to in the standard specification SABS 1550 "Motor Vehicle Tyres and Rims: Dimensions and Loads", Part 1: "General", Part 2: "Passenger car tyres", Part 3: "Commercial vehicle tyres", or as approved by the manufacturer of the tyre concerned.

Speed limit in relation to braking capability

295. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a tractor or trailer referred to in regulation 154(2) at a speed in excess of 35 kilometres per hour.

(2) A motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) may be fitted with a sign denoting that such vehicle is subject to a speed restriction of 35 kilometres per hour, which sign shall comply with the requirements of standard specification SABS 1329 "Retro-reflective and fluorescent warning signs for road vehicles", Part 3: "Signs other than triangles, chevron signs and abnormal load vehicle signs" with respect to the colours displayed on such sign.

CHAPTER X
RULES OF THE ROAD AND MATTERS RELATING THERETO

Part I
Rules of the road

Vehicle to be driven on left side of roadway

296. (1) Any person driving a vehicle on a public road shall do so by driving on the left side of the roadway and, where such roadway is of sufficient width, in such manner as not to encroach on that half of the roadway to his or her right: Provided that such encroachment shall be permissible—

- (a) where it can be done without obstructing or endangering other traffic or property which is or may be on such half and for a period and distance not longer than is necessary and prudent and provided that it is not prohibited by a road traffic sign; or
- (b) in compliance with a direction of a traffic officer or a road traffic sign.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply in the case of a public road which is restricted to traffic moving thereon in one direction only.

Driving on divided public road

297. (1) Whenever any public road has been divided into two or more roadways by means of an intervening space or by a physical barrier or dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, no person shall drive a vehicle upon such public road except upon the left-hand roadway, unless directed or permitted by an appropriate road traffic sign or a traffic officer to use another roadway.

(2) No person shall drive a vehicle on, over, across or within any dividing space, barrier or section referred to in subregulation (1), except through an opening in such space, barrier or section or at a cross-over or intersection: Provided that no person shall so drive through any such opening or at any such cross-over or intersection where such driving is prohibited by an appropriate road traffic sign or by a traffic officer: Provided further that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply to a traffic officer in the performance of his or her duties.

Passing of vehicle

298. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) and (4) and regulation 296, the driver of a vehicle intending to pass any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction on a public road shall pass to the right thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive on the left side of the roadway until safely clear of the vehicle so passed: Provided that, in the circumstances as aforesaid, passing on the left of such vehicle shall be permissible if the person driving the passing vehicle can do so with safety to himself or herself and other traffic or property which is or may be on such road and—

- (a) the vehicle being passed is turning to its right or the driver thereof has signalled his or her intention of turning to his or her right;
- (b) such road is a public road in an urban area and—
 - (i) is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction; and
 - (ii) the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles;
- (c) such road is a public road in an urban area and the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles moving in each direction;
- (d) the roadway of such road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and is divided into traffic lanes by appropriate road traffic signs; or
- (e) he or she is driving in compliance with the directions of a traffic officer or is driving in traffic which is under the general direction of such officer, and in accordance with such direction:

Provided further that in no event shall any passing referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) be done by driving on the shoulders of the roadway or on the verge of the public road concerned.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall not pass other traffic proceeding in the same direction on a public road when approaching—

- (a) the summit of a rise;
- (b) a curve; or
- (c) any other place,

where his or her view is so restricted that any such passing could create a hazard in relation to other traffic which might approach from the opposite direction, unless—

- (i) he or she can do so without encroaching on the right-hand side of the roadway; or
- (ii) the roadway of such road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction.

(3) The driver of a vehicle on a public road shall, except in the circumstances referred to in the first proviso to subregulation (1), upon becoming aware of other traffic proceeding in the same direction and wishing to pass his or her vehicle, cause his or her vehicle to travel as near to the left edge of the roadway as is possible, without endangering himself or herself or other traffic or property on the roadway, and shall not accelerate the speed of his or her vehicle until the other vehicle has passed.

(4) When about to pass oncoming traffic, the driver of a vehicle on a public road shall ensure that the vehicle driven by him or her does not encroach on the roadway to his or her right in such manner as may obstruct or endanger such oncoming traffic.

(5) The driver of a vehicle intending to pass a stationary bus on a public road shall do so with due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving or may approach or leave such bus.

Prohibition on driving on shoulder of public road, except in certain circumstances

298A. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) and regulation 298(1)(e), no person shall drive a motor vehicle on the shoulder of a public road.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), the driver of a motor vehicle may, during the period between sunrise and sunset, drive such motor vehicle on the shoulder of a public road which is designated for one lane of traffic in each direction—

- (a) while such motor vehicle is being overtaken by another vehicle; and
- (b) if he or she can do so without endangering himself or herself, other traffic, pedestrians or property on such public road;
- (c) if persons and vehicles upon a public road are clearly discernible at a distance of at least 150 metres.

Crossing or entering public road or traffic lane

299. (1) The driver of a vehicle shall not cross a public road unless the road is clear of moving traffic for a sufficient distance to allow him or her to cross the road without obstructing or endangering any such traffic.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall not enter a public road unless he or she can do so with safety to himself or herself and other traffic.

(3) The driver of a vehicle on a public road divided into traffic lanes by appropriate road traffic signs shall not turn from one lane into or across another lane unless he or she can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic.

Driving signals

300. The driver of a vehicle on a public road who intends to stop such vehicle or suddenly reduce the speed thereof, or to turn such vehicle to the left or to the right, or to move such vehicle to the left or right on the roadway, shall give a conspicuous signal, in the manner prescribed in regulations 324 to 328, of his or her intention, visible to any person approaching him or her from the front or from the rear or from the side, and of a duration sufficient to warn any such person of his or her intention.

Right of way at certain road junctions

301. The driver of a vehicle on a public road shall, when he or she intends entering any portion of a public road which constitutes a junction of two or more public roads where vehicular traffic is required to move around a traffic island within such junction, yield the right of way to all vehicular traffic approaching from his or her right within such junction, unless his or her entry into such junction is controlled by an instruction given by a traffic officer or a direction conveyed by a road traffic sign requiring him or her to act differently.

Procedure when turning

302. (1) The driver of a vehicle on a public road who desires to turn to the left shall, having due regard to the provisions of regulation 301, before reaching the point at which he or she intends to turn, indicate, in the manner prescribed in these regulations, his or her intention to turn and shall steer his vehicle as near to the left side of the roadway on which he or she is travelling as circumstances may permit and shall make such turn with due care

and merge into such traffic stream as may at the time be proceeding along, towards or into the public road into which he desires to turn.

(2) The driver of a vehicle on a public road who desires to turn to the right shall, having due regard to the provisions of regulation 301, before reaching the point at which he or she intends to turn, indicate in the manner prescribed in these regulations, his or her intention to turn and shall not effect such turning unless he or she can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic and—

- (a) if he or she is driving a vehicle on the roadway of a public road which roadway is intended for traffic in both directions—
 - (i) he or she shall steer such vehicle as near as circumstances may permit to the immediate left of the middle of the roadway on which he or she is travelling; and
 - (ii) where the turn is at an intersection, he or she shall not encroach on the right half of the roadway into or out of which he or she intends to turn, except in the intersection itself, but shall in any event pass to the left of any traffic island in such intersection or comply with the direction conveyed by any appropriate road traffic sign; or
- (b) if he or she is driving a vehicle on a roadway of a public road where such roadway is intended for traffic in only one direction—
 - (i) he or she shall steer such vehicle as near as circumstances permit to the right side of such roadway; and
 - (ii) where the turn is at an intersection he or she shall not encroach on the right half of the roadway into which he or she intends to turn, except in the intersection itself but shall in any event pass to the left of any traffic island in such intersection or comply with the direction conveyed by an appropriate road traffic sign: Provided that where such turn is to be made into a roadway intended for traffic in only one direction, he or she may encroach on the right half of that roadway.

Towing of vehicles

303. No person may operate any vehicle on a public road while towing or drawing another vehicle save in the manner prescribed in these regulations for the towing or drawing of any vehicle by another vehicle on a public road.

Stopping of vehicles

304. Except in order to avoid an accident, or in compliance with a road traffic sign or with a direction given by a traffic officer, or for any cause beyond the control of the driver, no person shall stop a vehicle on the roadway of a public road—

- (a) alongside or opposite an excavation or obstruction on the public road if other traffic would be obstructed or endangered by such stopping;
- (b) within any tunnel or subway or on any bridge or within six metres of any tunnel, subway or bridge;
- (c) on, or within six metres from the beginning or end of, any part of such roadway where the normal width thereof has for any reason been constricted;
- (d) in contravention of any road traffic sign;
- (e) on the right-hand side of such roadway facing oncoming traffic;
- (f) alongside or opposite any other vehicle on such roadway where such roadway is less than nine metres wide;
- (g) within the railway reserve at a level crossing;
- (h) within nine metres of his or her approaching side of a pedestrian crossing demarcated by appropriate road traffic signs; or
- (i) in any other place where the stopping of a vehicle would or would be likely to constitute a danger or an obstruction to other traffic.

Parking of vehicles

305. (1) No person shall park a vehicle on a public road—

- (a) in contravention of any road traffic sign;
- (b) in any place referred to in regulation 304;
- (c) on the same side as a fire hydrant within an area bounded by the centre-line of the roadway and lines at right angles to such centre-line one and a half metres on either side of the hydrant, if such hydrant is clearly visible to and recognizable as such by drivers of moving vehicles, or if it is indicated by an appropriate road traffic sign;

- (d) in any place where the vehicle would obscure any road traffic sign;
- (e) in such manner as to encroach upon the sidewalk, if any; or
- (f) in such manner as to obstruct any private or public vehicular entrance to such road.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1)(e) shall not apply to any vehicle, other than a motor vehicle, while it is being used in carrying on the business of street vendor, pedlar or hawker, unless it exceeds such maximum weight, height, length or mass as may be prescribed in these regulations.

(3) No person shall park a vehicle on any portion of the roadway (excluding the shoulders) of a public road outside an urban area or with any part of such vehicle within one metre of the edge of such roadway except in a parking place demarcated by an appropriate road traffic sign.

(4) No person shall park a vehicle on the roadway of a public road within an urban area—

- (a) within nine metres of the side from which he or she approaches a pedestrian crossing demarcated by appropriate road traffic signs, unless such parking is permitted by appropriate road traffic signs;
- (b) within five metres of any intersection unless such parking is permitted by a road traffic sign;
- (c) upon or over the actuating mechanism of a traffic signal;
- (d) (i) with the outside of any left-hand wheel thereof more than 450 millimetres within the roadway; or
(ii) where the public road concerned is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and the vehicle is parked on the side of the roadway, with the outside of any right hand wheel thereof more than 450 millimetres within the roadway,

unless such parking is permitted by an appropriate road traffic sign; or

- (e) which is less than five and a half metres wide unless the public road concerned is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and such parking is permitted by appropriate road traffic signs.

(5) No person shall park a motor vehicle on a traffic island or in a pedestrian mall or pedestrian lane.

(6) Whenever a vehicle has been parked in contravention of any provision of the Act or any by-law made under the Act, or in contravention of or in disregard of the directions of any road traffic sign or notice board as prescribed in these regulations, such vehicle may be removed or caused to be removed and impounded by a traffic officer, and unless the vehicle has been so parked in the course of a theft thereof, the owner shall bear the costs of such removal and impoundment.

Certain vehicles may be stopped and parked at any place where necessary

306. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 304 and 305, the driver of a fire-fighting vehicle, a rescue vehicle or an ambulance who drives such vehicle in the execution of his or her duties, a traffic officer who drives a vehicle in the execution of his or her duties, a person who drives a vehicle while he or she is engaged in civil protection as contemplated in section 3 of the Civil Protection Act, 1977 (Act No. 67 of 1977), or a person who drives a vehicle while it is used in connection with the construction or maintenance of a public road or the rendering of an essential public service, may stop or park the vehicle concerned at any place where it may be necessary to do so.

(2) A vehicle stopped or parked in terms of subregulation (1) shall, while such vehicle is so stopped or parked, display the identification lamps prescribed in regulation 176.

Compulsory stops

307. The driver of a vehicle on a public road shall stop such vehicle—

- (a) in compliance with any direction conveyed by a road traffic sign or given by a traffic officer in uniform; or
- (b) at the request or on the signal of a person leading or driving any bovine animal, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, pig or ostrich on such road.

General duties of driver or passenger of vehicle on public road

308. (1) No person driving or having a vehicle on a public road shall—

- (a) cause such vehicle to travel backwards unless it can be done in safety, or cause it to run backwards for a distance or time longer than may be necessary for the safety or reasonable convenience of any occupant of that vehicle or of other traffic on such road; or
- (b) follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent having regard to the speed of such other vehicle and the traffic on and the condition of the roadway, or more closely than is prescribed in these regulations;
- (c) permit any person, animal or object to occupy any position in or on such vehicle which may prevent the driver thereof from exercising complete control over the movements of the vehicle or signalling his or her intention of stopping, slowing down or changing direction;

- (d) when driving such vehicle, permit any person to take hold of or interfere with the steering or operating mechanism of the vehicle;
- (e) when driving such vehicle, occupy such position that he or she does not have complete control over the vehicle or does not have a full view of the roadway and the traffic ahead of such vehicle.
- (f) allow such vehicle to remain unattended on such road without setting its brake or adopting such other method as will effectively prevent the vehicle from moving from the position in which it is left;
- (g) if such vehicle is parked or is stationary at the side of such road, drive the vehicle from that position unless he or she is able to do so without interfering with moving traffic approaching from any direction and with safety to himself or herself and others;
- (h) fail to give an immediate and absolute right of way to a vehicle sounding a device or bell in terms of section 58(3) or 60 of the Act;
- (i) allow any portion of his or her body to protrude beyond such vehicle while it is in motion on such road except for the purpose of giving any hand signal which he or she is required or authorised to give in terms of these regulations or unless he or she is engaged in examining or testing or parking such vehicle;
- (j) permit any person or animal to occupy the roof, any step or running board or any other place on top of a vehicle while such vehicle is in motion;
- (k) cause or allow the engine thereof to run in such manner that it emits smoke or fumes which would not be emitted if the engine were in good condition or ran in an efficient manner;
- (l) cause or allow the engine thereof to run while the motor vehicle is stationary and unattended;
- (m) negligently or willfully deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any petrol or other liquid fuel or any oil or grease or other flammable or offensive matter, ashes or other refuse, of whatever nature, from such vehicle upon or alongside such road; or
- (n) cause or allow the engine thereof to run while petrol or other flammable fuel is being delivered into the fuel tank of such vehicle, or cause or allow such engine to be started up before the delivery of the petrol or other flammable fuel into the fuel tank of such vehicle has been completed and the cover of such fuel tank has been replaced.

(2) No person, other than the driver, shall take hold of or interfere with the steering or operating mechanism of a vehicle while it is in motion on a public road, unless it may reasonably be inferred that the driver is no longer capable of steering or controlling such vehicle.

(3) No passenger in a vehicle on a public road shall permit any part of his or her body to protrude beyond such vehicle.

(4) No person shall enter or alight from any vehicle on a public road unless such vehicle is stationary and unless he or she can do so with safety to himself or herself and other users of the road.

(5) No person shall drive, pull or push a vehicle upon a sidewalk: Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply to a perambulator, invalid chair, baby cart or child's play vehicle.

Prohibition on use of communication device while driving

308A. (1) No person shall drive a vehicle on a public road—

- (a) while holding a cellular or mobile telephone or any other communication device in one or both hands or with any other part of the body;
- (b) while using or operating a cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device unless such a cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device is affixed to the vehicle or is part of the fixture in the vehicle and remains so affixed while being used or operated, or is specially adapted or designed to be affixed to the person of the driver as headgear, and is so used, to enable such driver to use or operate such telephone or communication device without holding it in the manner contemplated in paragraph (a), and remains so affixed while being used or operated.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the following persons while driving in execution of their duties:

- (a) The driver of a fire-fighting vehicle;
- (b) the driver of a rescue vehicle or an ambulance;
- (c) a traffic officer;
- (d) a member of the South African Police Service and a member of a municipal police service, both as defined in section 1 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995);
- (e) a member of the South African National Defence Force; and
- (f) any person driving a vehicle while engaged in civil protection in accordance with an ordinance made in terms of the Civil Protection Act, 1977 (Act No 67 of 1977):

Provided that he or she drives the vehicle concerned with due regard to the safety of other road users.

(3) The word "headgear" includes for the purpose of this regulation a device which is specially designed or adapted to allow the driver to use a cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device in such a manner that he or she does not hold it in one or both hands or with any other part of the body, and which is connected to the cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device concerned, directly or indirectly, while being fitted to or attached to one or both ears of the driver.

Duties relating to motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle

309. (1) No person shall drive a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle on a public road unless his or her feet are resting on the front foot-rests suitable for the purpose and, where the design of such motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle makes it possible to do so, he or she is seated astride on the saddle of such motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle.

(2) No person shall on a public road carry a passenger on a motor cycle unless such cycle has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cubic centimetres and unless such passenger is seated in a side-car or astride on a pillion attached to such cycle and, in such latter event, the feet of the passenger are resting on foot-rests suitable for that purpose.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), not more than two persons shall ride upon a motor cycle on a public road, excluding a person riding in a side-car attached to such motor cycle.

(4) Not more than two adult persons shall be carried in a side-car attached to a motor cycle on a public road.

(5) No person or animal or object shall be carried on a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle on a public road in front of the driver thereof: Provided that an object of a non-bulky nature may be so carried if securely attached to the motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle or placed in a suitable carrier fitted thereon for that purpose and carried in such a way as not to obstruct the driver's view or prevent his or her exercising complete control over such motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle.

(6) (a) Persons, other than traffic officers in the performance of their duties, driving motor cycles on a public road, shall drive in single file except in the course of overtaking another motor cycle, and two or more persons driving motor cycles shall not overtake another vehicle at the same time: Provided that where a public road is divided into traffic lanes, each such lane shall, for the purposes of this paragraph, be regarded as a public road.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), a motor cycle shall include a motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle.

(7) No person driving a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle on a public road or seated on such motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle shall take hold of any other vehicle in motion.

(8) Any person driving a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle on a public road shall do so with at least one hand on the handlebars of such motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle.

(9) Any person driving a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle on a public road shall do so in such manner that all the wheels of such motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle are in contact with the surface of the road at all times.

Vehicle causing excessive noise

310. No person shall operate or permit to be operated on a public road a vehicle in such a manner as to cause any excessive noise which can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care on his or her part.

Use of hooter

310A. No person shall on a public road use the sounding device or hooter of a vehicle except when such use is necessary in order to comply with the provisions of these regulations or on the grounds of safety.

Riding on pedal cycles

311. (1) No person shall ride a pedal cycle on a public road unless he or she is seated astride on the saddle of such pedal cycle.

(2) Persons riding pedal cycles on a public road shall ride in single file except in the course of overtaking another pedal cycle, and two or more persons riding pedal cycles shall not overtake another vehicle at the same time.

(3) No person riding or seated on a pedal cycle on a public road shall take hold of any other vehicle in motion.

(4) No person riding a pedal cycle on a public road shall deliberately cause such pedal cycle to swerve from side to side.

(5) No person riding a pedal cycle on a public road shall carry thereon any person, animal or object which obstructs his or her view or which prevents him or her from exercising complete control over the movements of such pedal cycle.

(6) A person riding a pedal cycle on a public road shall do so with at least one hand on the handle-bars of such pedal cycle.

(7) Whenever a portion of a public road has been set aside for use by persons riding pedal cycles, no person shall ride a pedal cycle on any other portion of such road.

(8) A person riding a pedal cycle on a public road or a portion of a public road set aside for use by persons riding pedal cycles, shall do so in such manner that all the wheels of such pedal cycle are in contact with the surface of the road at all times.

Device running on rails

312. (1) Whenever rails laid across any public road are used for the purposes of any locomotive or other device running on rails, whether such device is drawn or propelled, no person driving or in charge of such locomotive or device shall cause or allow such locomotive or device to cross such public road unless he or she has given sufficient warning to users of such roadway of the intention to drive, draw or propel the locomotive or device across such road.

(2) No person driving or in charge of any locomotive or device mentioned in subregulation (1), shall cause or allow it to be stopped on a public road in such a manner as to obstruct or hinder traffic on such road: Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply to a locomotive or device mentioned in subregulation (1) which is temporarily stopped on a public road—

- (a) in compliance with an order or instruction, whether in writing or otherwise or a hand signal or any other signal in relation to the use of such locomotive or device;
- (b) for the purpose of loading or off-loading goods or allowing persons to board or alight at any place; or
- (c) for shunting purposes.

Animal on public road

313. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), no person shall leave or allow any bovine animal, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, pig or ostrich to be on any section of a public road where that section is fenced or in any other manner closed along both sides, and no person shall leave such animal in a place from where it may stray onto such section of a public road.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply—

- (a) to any animal which is being ridden or is being used to draw a vehicle along a public road; or
- (b) to any animal which is being driven from one place to another in such manner as not to constitute a source of danger or injury to any person or vehicle using such road.

(3) In any prosecution for a contravention of subregulation (1), it shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed that any animal referred to in subregulation (1) was left or allowed to be on the section of the public road or place concerned by the owner of such animal, and a section of a public road shall be regarded as fenced or enclosed along both sides even though there is an opening providing access to such road in the fence or other enclosure.

(4) No person shall drive any animal referred to in subregulation (1)—

- (a) along a public road during the period from sunset to sunrise, unless a person carrying a red light visible in clear weather for a distance of at least 150 metres tends such an animal or, in the case of a flock or herd of more than 10 animals, a person tending such animals and carrying a light as aforesaid precedes and another such person carrying a light as aforesaid follows such animals; or
- (b) along a public road during any other period, unless a person displaying in a conspicuous manner a red cloth, of not less than 300 millimetres by 300 millimetres, tends such animal or, in the case of a flock or herd of more than 10 animals, a person tending such animals and displaying a cloth as aforesaid precedes and another such person displaying a cloth as aforesaid follows such animals.

(5) A person in charge of an animal on a public road shall tend the animal in such a manner as not to constitute an obstruction or danger to other traffic.

(6) A traffic officer may take charge of any animal referred to in subregulation (1) on a public road or take such steps in respect of the animal as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

Animal-drawn vehicles

314. (1) No person shall operate an animal-drawn vehicle on a public road unless the name and address of the owner thereof is affixed or painted in a conspicuous position on the left side of such vehicle in letters not less than 25 millimetres high: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply in respect of a vehicle used solely for the conveyance of persons otherwise than for hire or reward.

(2) No person shall operate an animal-drawn vehicle on a public road unless the vehicle and the harness and other equipment thereof are in an efficient and safe condition.

(3) The owner of an animal-drawn vehicle shall not cause or permit such vehicle to be used on a public road by any person who is not competent whether by reason of his or her age or otherwise to drive and control such vehicle.

(4) The driver of an animal-drawn vehicle on a public road shall at all times give his or her undivided attention to the driving of the vehicle under his or her control, and if the vehicle is standing on a public road, the driver shall not cease to retain control over every animal which is still harnessed to the vehicle, unless some other person competent to do so takes charge of every such animal, or every such animal is so fastened that it cannot move from the place where it has been left.

(5) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle drawn by a team of animals not controlled by reins, unless there is a person leading the team and exercising control over such team.

(6) The driver or other person in charge of a vehicle drawn by any animal shall not, on a public road outside an urban area, permit such vehicle to follow any other vehicle similarly drawn at a distance of less than 150 metres calculated from the foremost animal of such first-mentioned vehicle, except for the purpose of overtaking a vehicle travelling at a slower speed or when a vehicle travelling at a greater speed, having overtaken such vehicle, is drawing away from it.

Pedestrian's right of way in pedestrian crossing

315. (1) Where a pedestrian crossing is situated in conjunction with a traffic signal, a pedestrian shall not enter such crossing except in accordance with the indications of such traffic signal as prescribed in these regulations.

(2) In circumstances not referred to in subregulation (1), the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a pedestrian crossing when the pedestrian is upon that half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(3) No pedestrian shall suddenly enter a pedestrian crossing and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield as contemplated in subregulation (2).

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

Duties of pedestrians

316. (1) Whenever a sidewalk or footpath abuts on the roadway of a public road, a pedestrian shall not walk on such roadway except for the purpose of crossing from one side of such roadway to the other or for some other sufficient reason.

(2) A pedestrian on a public road which has no sidewalk or footpath abutting on the roadway, shall walk as near as is practicable to the edge of the roadway on his or her right-hand side so as to face oncoming traffic on such roadway, except where the presence of pedestrians on the roadway is prohibited by a prescribed road traffic sign.

(3) No pedestrian shall cross a public road without satisfying himself or herself that the roadway is sufficiently free from oncoming traffic to permit him or her to cross the road in safety.

(4) A pedestrian, when crossing a public road by means of a pedestrian crossing or in any other manner, shall not linger on such road but shall proceed with due despatch.

(5) No pedestrian on a public road shall conduct himself or herself in such a manner as to or as is likely to constitute a source of danger to himself or herself or to other traffic which is or may be on such road.

(6) A pedestrian may cross a public road only at a pedestrian crossing or an intersection or at a distance further than 50 metres from such pedestrian crossing or intersection.

Racing and sport on public roads

317. (1) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "race or sport" includes—

(a) any race, speed trial, reliability trial, hill climbing competition or sports meeting; or

- (b) any other activity whatsoever—
 - (i) which may constitute a source of danger to traffic; or
 - (ii) which may hamper, impede or disrupt the normal flow of traffic.
- (2) No person shall organize or take part in any race or sport on a public road, unless the prior written consent of the MEC of the province concerned has been obtained or, where the race or sport will take place wholly within the area of jurisdiction of a local authority, the prior written consent of such local authority has been obtained.
- (3) In granting consent in terms of subregulation (2), the MEC or the local authority concerned, as the case may be, may—
 - (a) in addition to any requirement prescribed in these regulations, impose such further conditions as he or she or it may deem expedient;
 - (b) exempt any person concerned with the race or sport for the duration thereof—
 - (i) from any provision of the Act regarding any speed limit or determine another speed limit for the road concerned;
 - (ii) from any other provision of the Act or from any by-law; or
 - (c) levy fees for defraying the expenses incurred by the Provincial Administration or local authority concerned in connection with the race or sport.
- (4) Any consent granted in terms of subregulation (2) may be withdrawn at any time.

Convoys on public road

- 318.** (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle forming part of a convoy of motor vehicles which are being delivered to a motor dealer or other person—
- (a) between the hours of 18h00 on a Friday or, in the case where such Friday is a public holiday, the Thursday immediately preceding such Friday, and 06h00 on a Monday, or in the case where such Monday is a public holiday, the Tuesday immediately succeeding such Monday; or
 - (b) between the hours of 18h00 on the day immediately preceding Christmas Day and 06h00 on the day immediately succeeding the Day of Goodwill, to the extent to which such hours do not already fall within a period contemplated in paragraph (a).
- (2) In a prosecution for a contravention of subregulation (1), it shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed that the motor vehicle concerned was in the process of being delivered to a motor dealer or other person.

Hindering or obstructing traffic on public road

- 319.** (1) No person shall willfully or unnecessarily prevent, hinder or interrupt the free and proper passage of traffic on a public road.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of the Act or any other law, no person shall place or abandon or cause to be placed or abandoned on a public road any object that may endanger or cause damage to traffic on such road.

Vehicle left or abandoned on public road

- 320.** (1) Any vehicle standing on a public road in a position or in circumstances which in the opinion of a traffic officer, is likely to cause danger or an obstruction to other traffic on such road, may be removed forthwith to a safer place by any such traffic officer or person or authority instructed by such officer to remove such vehicle: Provided that such traffic officer or person or authority shall, in removing such vehicle, use such device or devices as may be necessary having regard to the public safety.
- (2) Any vehicle—
- (a) parked in a place where—
 - (i) the stopping of a vehicle is prohibited in terms of regulation 304; or
 - (ii) a vehicle of a class to which such vehicle belongs may not be parked;
 - (b) left for a continuous period of more than—
 - (i) 24 hours in the same place on a public road outside an urban area;
 - (ii) seven days in the same place on a public road within an urban area; or
 - (iii) seven days on the site of any testing station; or
 - (c) found on a public road and to which—
 - (i) no licence number is affixed or, in the opinion of a traffic officer, a false licence number is affixed; or

- (ii) no other number or anything else is affixed which may, in the opinion of a traffic officer, serve to identify the owner,

shall be deemed to have been abandoned by the owner and such vehicle may be removed by or on behalf of the authority having jurisdiction over the place or road concerned and such authority shall take all reasonable steps to trace the owner, and the owner shall, except in the case of a stolen vehicle, be liable to such authority for the expenses incurred—

- (aa) in the removal of such vehicle;
 (bb) in keeping the vehicle in custody for a period not exceeding four months; and
 (cc) in connection with the endeavour to trace him or her,

and such authority may, subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), retain possession of such vehicle until such expenses have been paid.

(3) If—

- (a) such owner is traced by the authority referred to in subregulation (2) which owner fails to recover the vehicle concerned and pay the expenses referred to in that subregulation within 14 days after being requested to do so; or
 (b) after a lapse of one month from the date of removal contemplated in subregulation (2), the owner cannot be traced,

such vehicle or anything contained therein may be sold in the manner prescribed by any law governing the sale of movable property by such authority and, whenever possible, the authority which registered such vehicle shall be advised of such sale.

(4) The proceeds of any sale referred to in subregulation (3) shall be applied firstly to the costs of the removal, custody and sale of the vehicle concerned and all the endeavours made to trace the owner of such vehicle, and any balance shall be paid to the owner thereof upon his or her establishing his or her claim thereto: Provided that if no claim can be established within one year from the date of such sale, such balance shall be forfeited to the authority concerned.

(5) If an authority referred to in subregulation (2) is unable to sell any vehicle as contemplated in subregulation (3), it may dispose of that vehicle in any manner it deems fit, and any moneys received as a result of such disposal shall be forfeited to such authority.

(6) An authority referred to in subregulation (2) may delegate, either generally or specifically, any power conferred upon it in terms of that subregulation to any person in its employment.

(7) The reasonable exercise by any person or authority of the powers conferred by this regulation shall not render such person or authority subject to any liability in respect of the loss or theft of or damage to any vehicle or part thereof or of anything therein or thereon.

(8) Subject to the provisions of any other law, no person shall leave a vehicle in the same place on a public road for a continuous period of more than seven days.

Damage to public roads

321. No person shall on a public road:

- (a) cause any wheel of any vehicle to drag or spin upon the surface of the roadway, except in the case of an emergency;
 (b) make use of chocks or shoes between any wheel of any vehicle moving along the roadway and the surface of such roadway; or
 (c) use any vehicle or thing or move any vehicle or thing on the roadway in a manner causing or likely to cause damage thereto.

Trading on public roads

322. Except—

- (a) on or in premises zoned or demarcated for that purpose by a competent authority in terms of any law; or
 (b) in such circumstances and in accordance with such requirements as may be prescribed, or determined by by-law,

no person shall sell, display, offer for sale or deliver pursuant to a sale, any goods—

- (i) on or alongside a public road inside an urban area, within 180 metres of a railway level crossing or any road traffic sign denoting a blind corner or rise thereon or within five metres from any intersection thereon; or
 (ii) on or alongside any public road outside an urban area:

Provided that where a provincial administration is responsible for the maintenance of a public road inside an urban area, the competent authority of such urban area shall not so zone or demarcate premises in such urban area situated alongside such a road, without the prior approval of the MEC concerned.

Special provisions relating to freeways

323. (1) No person shall operate on a freeway—

- (a) a vehicle drawn by an animal;
- (b) a pedal cycle;
- (c) a motor cycle having an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cubic centimetres or which is propelled by electrical power or which is a vehicle as contemplated in paragraph (b) of the definition of motor vehicle in the Act;
- (d) a motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle;
- (e) a vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kilograms and specially designed, constructed or adapted for the use of a person suffering from a physical defect or disability; or
- (f) a tractor.

(2) No person shall—

- (a) be on a freeway on foot except—
 - (i) within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles by an appropriate road traffic sign;
 - (ii) for a cause beyond his or her control; or
 - (iii) in the case of any person performing service in the Citizen Force as contemplated in section 21 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), between the junction of an offramp and the junction of an on-ramp on the left-hand side of the roadway, unless a prescribed road traffic sign forbids the presence of such person on such freeway or junction;
- (b) leave or allow an animal to be on a freeway except in or on a motor vehicle or within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles by an appropriate road traffic sign, or leave an animal in a place from where it may stray onto a freeway;
- (c) stop a vehicle on a freeway except—
 - (i) in compliance with a road traffic sign or a direction given by a traffic officer;
 - (ii) within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles by an appropriate road traffic sign;
 - (iii) for any cause beyond his or her control; or
 - (iv) in an area referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) for the purpose of allowing persons so performing service there to board or alight from such vehicle;
- (d) give a hand signal when driving a motor vehicle on a freeway except for a cause beyond his or her control.

(3) In a prosecution for a contravention of subregulation (2)(b), it shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed that an animal was left or allowed on the freeway or place concerned by the owner of such animal.

(4) The provisions of—

- (a) subregulation (1)(f) shall not apply to a person who operates a tractor in connection with the construction or maintenance of a freeway;
- (b) subregulation (2)(a) shall not apply to—
 - (i) a traffic officer while he or she is engaged in the performance of his or her duties;
 - (ii) a person while he or she is engaged in rescue or salvage work;
 - (iii) a person while he or she is engaged in the construction or maintenance of a freeway or the rendering of an essential public service; or
 - (iv) a person while he or she is engaged in civil protection as contemplated in section 3 of the Civil Protection Act, 1977 (Act No. 67 of 1977); and
- (c) subregulation (2)(c) shall not apply to—
 - (i) the driver of—
 - (aa) an ambulance, fire-fighting vehicle or rescue vehicle; or
 - (bb) a breakdown vehicle while he or she is engaged in the salvaging of another motor vehicle;
 - (ii) a traffic officer who drives a vehicle in the performance of his or her duties;
 - (iii) a person who drives a vehicle while it is used in connection with the construction or maintenance of a freeway or the rendering of an essential public service; or

(iv) a person who drives a vehicle while he or she is engaged in civil protection as contemplated in section 3 of the Civil Protection Act, 1977.

(5) Where the driver of a motor vehicle which is being driven in the right-hand traffic lane or in the traffic lane furthest to the right on a freeway (hereinafter referred to as the first vehicle) becomes aware that the driver of another motor vehicle (hereinafter referred to as the second vehicle) intends to overtake the first vehicle, the driver of the first vehicle shall steer that vehicle to a lane to the left of the one in which he or she is driving, without endangering himself or herself or other traffic or property on the freeway, and shall not accelerate the speed of his or her vehicle until the second vehicle has passed.

(6) For the purposes of subregulation (5) the driver of the second vehicle may make the driver of the first vehicle aware that he or she intends to overtake the first vehicle by giving the driver thereof a visible signal by means of flashing the headlights of his or her vehicle.

Part II

Driving signals and signals for the control of traffic

Left-turn hand signal

324. Subject to the provisions of regulations 323(2)(a) and 327, the driver of a vehicle on a public road who intends to turn to the left or move to the left shall, before reaching the point at which he or she intends to turn or move to the left, extend his or her right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm in a vertical and downward position and move his or her forearm in a circular anti-clockwise motion: Provided that in the case of a driver of a tractor, a two-wheel vehicle or an animal drawn vehicle, such driver may, in lieu of the hand signal aforesaid, extend his or her left arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.

Right-turn hand signal

325. Subject to the provisions of regulations 323(2)(d) and 327, the driver of a vehicle on a public road who intends to turn to the right or move to the right shall, before reaching the point at which he or she intends to turn or move to the right, extend his or her right arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.

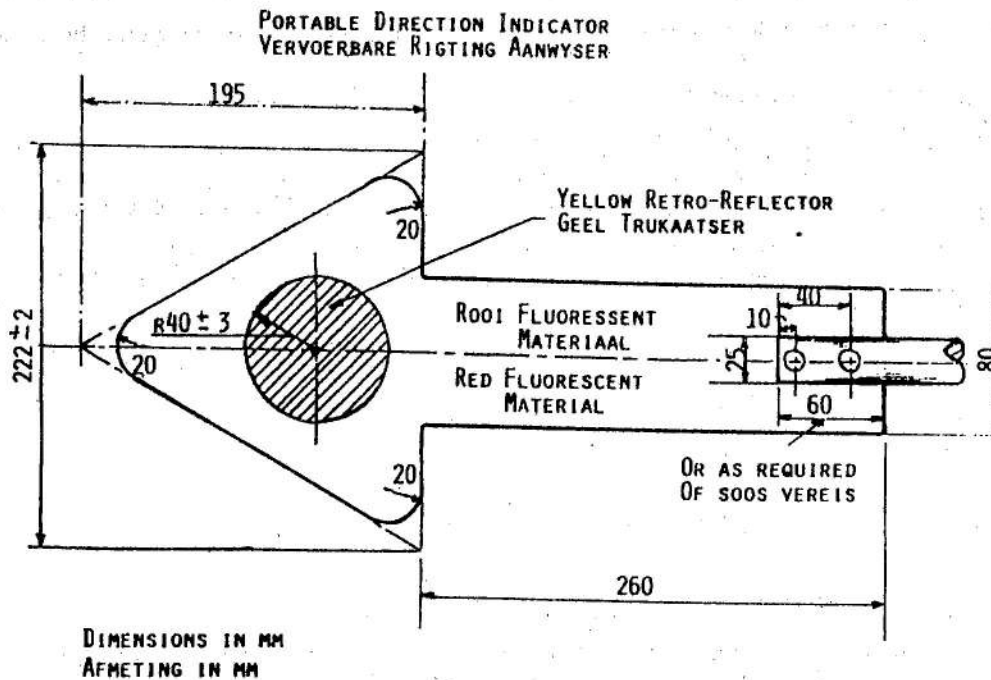
Use of direction indicators in lieu of hand signals

326. (1) (a) The driver of a vehicle which is fitted with direction indicators in terms of the provisions of regulations 193 to 199 shall signal his or her intention to turn or move to the left or right by operating the direction indicator on the left or right side, as the case may be, of the vehicle.

(b) The driver of a vehicle who has put a direction indicator into operation to signal his or her intention to turn or move to the left or right shall, as soon as the need to signal has passed, cease to keep such indicator in operation.

(2) The driver of a tractor or of a combination of motor vehicles of which the drawing vehicle is a tractor, may in lieu of giving the appropriate hand signal, signal his or her intention to turn to the left or to the right or move to the left or the right by extending a portable direction indicator which complies with the following requirements:

- (a) When in use, the indicator shall project at least 300 millimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle or load thereon, whichever is the wider;
- (b) the portable direction indicator shall consist of a red fluorescent arrow of adequate rigidity, with dimensions as shown in Diagram A hereto, attached to a handle the length of which shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (a); and
- (c) a yellow retro-reflector complying with the definition of a retro-reflector shall be fitted to the front and back surfaces of the arrow as illustrated hereunder.



Signal to indicate intention to reduce speed

327. Subject to the provisions of regulation 323(2)(d), the driver of a vehicle on a public road who intends to stop or to reduce speed suddenly shall before doing so extend his or her right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm held in a vertical and upward position and the palm of the hand turned to the front: Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to the driver of a vehicle fitted with a stop lamp complying with the provisions of regulation 169.

Permissible hand signals

328. Subject to the provisions of regulation 323(2)(d), the driver of a vehicle may, in addition to the signals prescribed in the preceding regulations, give the following hand signals:

- (a) If he or she intends to slow down, he or she may extend his or her right arm sideward from the shoulder with the palm of the hand turned downward and move his or her arm slowly up and down; and
- (b) if he or she desires to indicate to following traffic that it may overtake his or her vehicle on the right, he or she may fully extend his or her right arm below the level of the shoulder with the palm of the hand turned forward and move it backward and forward from the shoulder.

Signals for use by traffic officer for control of traffic

329. (1) The signals which a traffic officer shall use for the control of traffic, are set out in Schedule 1: Provided that a traffic officer is not prohibited from giving any other signal he or she may deem appropriate in the exercise of his or her powers.

(2) A traffic officer who has given a stop signal to a driver of a vehicle or a pedestrian on a public road, may lower the hand by which such signal was given or use it for giving other signals and any such driver or pedestrian shall not proceed until such officer signals to him or her to do so.

Part III General

Towing of vehicles

330. No person shall operate a vehicle on a public road towing another vehicle—

- (a) if the length of the tow-rope, chain or tow-bar between the two vehicles exceeds three and a half metres;
- (b) if the towed vehicle is connected to the towing vehicle in such a manner that both vehicles are not under control;
- (c) unless the steering gear of the vehicle being towed is controlled by a person holding a code of driving licence authorising him or her to drive the class of such vehicle, if the towed vehicle is fitted with steering gear

contemplated in regulation 200(1): Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the case where—

- (i) the steerable wheels of the towed vehicle are being carried clear of the ground; or
 - (ii) the device connecting the towing vehicle to the towed vehicle is such that the steerable wheels of the towed vehicle are controlled by such device;
- (d) if the brakes of the towed vehicle do not comply with the provisions of regulation 155, unless the towing vehicle is connected to the towed vehicle by means of a drawbar or tow-bar;
 - (e) at a speed in excess of 30 kilometres per hour, unless the towing vehicle is connected to the towed vehicle by means of a drawbar or a tow-bar;
 - (f) if the towed vehicle is conveying persons at a speed in excess of 30 kilometres per hour, unless the towed vehicle is a semi-trailer; or
 - (g) if the towing vehicle is a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle.

CHAPTER XI REGISTERS AND RECORDS

Matters relating to registers and records

331. (1) A registering authority shall retain records of all transactions executed by such registering authority as contemplated in section 77 of the Act.

(2) A testing station shall—

- (a) keep record of—
 - (i) all applications in terms of regulation 139 made to such testing station;
 - (ii) all tests and examinations conducted at such testing station;
 - (iii) all certifications of roadworthiness issued by such testing station;
- (b) summarize on a monthly basis, the results of all applications, examinations and testing conducted and provide copies of such summary to—
 - (i) the chief executive officer; and
 - (ii) the inspectorate of testing stations; and
- (c) reconcile on a monthly basis, the number of tests conducted, the number of tests passed, the number of certifications of roadworthiness issued and the stock of such certifications in the possession of such testing station and provide such reconciliation to the MEC concerned.

(3) A driving licence testing centre shall—

- (a) keep record of—
 - (i) all applications in terms of regulation 103, 106 and 118 made to such testing centre;
 - (ii) all tests and examinations conducted at such testing centre and the results thereof; and
 - (iii) all licences and professional driving permits issued by such testing centre;
 - (iv) all certificates of registration issued to instructors; and
- (b) summarize, on a monthly basis, the results of all applications, examinations and tests conducted and of licences, permits and registration certificates issued and provide copies of such summary to—
 - (i) the chief executive officer; and
 - (ii) the inspectorate of driving licence testing centres.

(4) The chief executive officer shall—

- (a) keep a register of—
 - (i) authorised officers;
 - (ii) driving licence testing centres;
 - (iii) testing stations;
 - (iv) operators;
 - (v) manufacturers, builders and importers; and
 - (vi) manufacturers of number plates.
- (b) retain on a register referred to in paragraph (a), such information contained on any form completed in terms of the Act, as he or she may deem necessary for the purpose of the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

(5) Final disposition of the records contemplated in this regulation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

CHAPTER XII

MATTERS RELATING TO DRIVING WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUG HAVING NARCOTIC EFFECT, AND OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Equipment used in ascertaining concentration of alcohol in breath

332. The equipment used to ascertain the concentration alcohol in any breath specimen as contemplated in section 65(7) of the Act, shall comply with the requirements of the standard specification SABS 1793 "Evidential breath testing equipment".

Offences and penalties

333. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of—

- (a) regulation 221 (Overall length of vehicle);
- (b) regulation 223 (Overall width of vehicle);
- (c) regulation 224 (Overall height of vehicle and load);
- (d) regulation 225 (Turning radius and wheelbase);
- (e) regulation 226 (Overhang of vehicle);
- (f) regulation 227 (Projections in case of vehicle other than a motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle);
- (g) regulation 228 (Projections in case of motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle or pedal cycle);
- (h) regulation 229 (Warning in respect of projecting load);
- (i) regulation 232 (Mass of persons and luggage for determining mass of load);
- (j) regulation 233 (Number of persons that may be carried on motor vehicle in relation to seating capacity);
- (k) regulation 234 (Permissible maximum axle massload of a vehicle);
- (l) regulation 235 (Permissible maximum axle unit massload of a vehicle);
- (m) regulation 236 (Permissible maximum vehicle mass);
- (n) regulation 237 (Permissible maximum combination mass);
- (o) regulation 238 (Load on tyres);
- (p) regulation 239 (Gross vehicle mass, gross axle massload, gross axle unit massload, gross combination mass, power/ mass ratio and axle massload of driving axle/total mass ratio not to be exceeded);
- (q) regulation 240 (Massload carrying capacity of the road);
- (r) regulation 241 (Massload carrying capacity of bridges);
- (s) regulation 242 (Distribution of axle massload and wheel massload on vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres);
- (t) regulation 243 (Axle massload of vehicles fitted with tyres other than pneumatic tyres);
- (u) regulation 246 (Manner in which goods shall be carried); and
- (v) regulation 247 (Circumstances under which persons may be carried on goods vehicle),

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Vehicles owned by Department of Defence exempt

334. Any vehicle owned by the Department of Defence and which is not designed or adapted for the conveyance of goods or persons is exempt from the provisions of these regulations relating to the construction, equipment or loads on vehicles, other than the provisions of regulations 212, 234, 235, 236, 237, 240, 241 and 242.

Application for and issue of traffic register number and certificate

335. (1) An application for a traffic register number for the purpose of obtaining acceptable identification as contemplated in the definition of "acceptable identification", shall be made to the appropriate registering authority on form ANR as shown in Schedule 2 and shall be accompanied by—

- (a) in the case of a body of persons, acceptable identification of the natural persons nominated as the representative, the proxy and the signee of the application and a form of proxy; or
- (b) in the case of a natural person not permanently resident in the Republic, a temporary identity certificate, an unexpired passport or a temporary permit or other document of identity of a class recognised by the Minister of Home Affairs in terms of the legislation regulating the admission of persons to the Republic.

(2) The registering authority referred to in subregulation (1) shall, if satisfied that the application is in order, allocate a traffic register number to the applicant and issue a traffic register number certificate on form RNC as shown in Schedule 2.

(3) If any of the particulars submitted in the application referred to in subregulation (1) or contained in the traffic register number certificate change, the holder thereof shall, within 21 days after such change, notify the appropriate registering authority on form ANR as shown in Schedule 2 and the provisions of subregulation (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(4) If a person or body of persons who is the holder of a traffic register number certificate, becomes the holder of any other document referred to in the definition of "acceptable identification" he or she shall, within 21 days after becoming such holder, notify the appropriate registering authority referred to in subregulation (1) thereof on form ANR as shown in Schedule 2 and shall at the same time hand such document together with the traffic register number certificate to such registering authority.

(5) The registering authority shall, if satisfied that the notification referred to in subregulation (4) is in order, cancel the traffic register number certificate and amend its records accordingly.

Inspector of licences or traffic officer entitled to free use of certain facilities

335A. Where an inspector of licences or traffic officer in the performance of his or her duties makes use of any testing or mass measuring facility provided by a registering authority, no payment shall be demanded for such use.

Officer to use prescribed forms

335B. An inspector of licences or a traffic officer who issues a receipt for the impoundment of a document in terms of section 3F(e), 3F(h), 3I(j) or 3I(n) of the Act, as the case may be, shall use form NRD as shown in Schedule 2.

Proxy and representative

336. A person carrying on a business or a body of persons, referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii) or (iv) of the definition of "appropriate registering authority" in regulation 1, shall identify one proxy and one representative in respect of each branch of such business or body of persons.

Prohibition of use of certain lamps or lighting devices

337. (1) No person shall use a lamp or lighting device in such a manner that the visibility of such lamp or lighting device from a public road, endangers public safety.

(2) This regulation does not apply to lamps and lighting devices which are used—

- (a) on a motor vehicle;
- (b) in accordance with any law;
- (c) by the State or any other statutory body, in the execution of its functions, powers and duties; or
- (d) under a written authorisation issued by the local authority concerned.

(3) Lamps and lighting devices which are in use in contravention of the provisions of subregulation (1) at the date of commencement of this regulation, may be so used until such time as the local authority concerned directs that it be removed or altered in terms of subregulation (5), in which event the cost of such removal or alteration shall be borne by the persons so using the lamps or lighting devices.

(4) The local authority concerned may authorise the use of a lamp or lighting device which is visible from a public road under such conditions and for such a period as determined by such local authority and such authorisation may be altered or revoked at any time by that local authority.

(5) If the local authority concerned is satisfied that a lamp or lighting device is used in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, that local authority may by written notice direct the person so using such lamp or lighting device, to alter or remove that lamp or lighting device at his or her cost within the period determined by that local authority, which period shall not be less than 14 days.

(6) If a direction in terms of subregulation (5) has not been complied with within the period referred to in that subregulation, the local authority concerned may remove or alter the lamp or lighting device concerned and recover the cost of such removal or alteration from the person using such lamp or lighting device.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation a lamp or lighting device shall be deemed to be used by the person on whose property such lamp or lighting device has been erected.

CHAPTER XIV

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS, REPEAL OF REGULATIONS, AND TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

Transitional provisions: References to chief executive officer, Shareholders Committee and Corporation

338. For the purpose of interpretation of these regulations—

- (a) in regulation 1 in the definition of "approved", the words "chief executive officer" mean the Minister;
- (b) in regulation 27(5)(a)(iii), the words "chief executive officer" mean the Minister;
- (c) in regulation 39(2)(d), the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (d) in regulation 40, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (e) in regulation 41, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (f) in regulation 42, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (g) in regulation 44, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (h) in regulation 46, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (i) in regulation 47, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (j) in regulation 49, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (k) in regulation 50, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (l) in regulation 51, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (m) in regulation 62, the words "chief executive officer" mean the Minister;
- (n) in regulation 108(1A) the word "Corporation" means the Department;
- (o) in regulation 119(1A), the word "Corporation" means the Department;
- (p) in regulation 123, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (q) in regulation 267, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (r) in regulation 269, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (s) in regulation 271, the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC;
- (t) in regulation 280(3), the words "Shareholders Committee" mean the Minister;
- (u) in regulation 331(2)(b)(i), the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC concerned;
- (v) in regulation 331(3)(b)(i), the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC concerned; and
- (w) in regulation 331(4), the words "chief executive officer" mean the MEC.

Transitional provisions: References to sections of Act not yet in force

338A. For the purpose of interpretation of these regulations the words "sections 3I and 3G of the Act" in regulation 115(2)(a), mean sections 11 and 9 of the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No. 29 of 1989).

Transitional provisions: Fees

339. The fees determined by the MEC of each province before the date of commencement of the Act as being payable in respect of any application or request made, or document issued in terms of the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No. 29 of 1989), or any other matter referred to in that Act, shall be payable in respect of an application or request made, or document issued in terms of, or other matter referred to in, the corresponding provisions of the Act.

Transitional provisions: Training centres

340. Training centres shall be deemed to be approved in terms of section 3L of the Act for a period of six months from the date of commencement of that section of the Act: Provided that this regulation shall not be interpreted to prevent action instituted before the commencement of that section of the Act to be continued against a training centre, or to prevent any other prosecution of the training centre, other than prosecution for not being duly approved in terms of the Act.

Transitional provisions: Manufacturers of number plates

341. Manufacturers of number plates shall be deemed to be registered in terms of section 5 of the Act for a period of six months from the date of commencement of that section of the Act: Provided that this regulation shall not be interpreted to prevent action instituted before the commencement of that section of the Act to be continued against a manufacturer of number plates, or to prevent any other prosecution of the manufacturer, other than prosecution for not being duly registered in terms of the Act.

Transitional provisions: Professional driving permits

342. The holder of a valid category "G" or "P" professional driving permit who drives a motor vehicle carrying dangerous goods, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms, or a vehicle to which standard specification SABS 1398 "Road tank vehicles for petroleum-based flammable liquids" or standard specification SABS 1518: "Transportation of dangerous goods - design requirements for road tankers" applies, shall, from the date of commencement of regulation 115(1)(f), subject to the said permit being cancelled or suspended, be deemed to hold a category "D" professional driving permit for the period for which his or her professional driving permit is valid.

Transitional provisions: Instructors

343. The holder of a valid certificate issued under the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No. 29 of 1989), authorising him or her to act as instructor, shall, subject to cancellation or suspension of the certificate, be deemed to be the holder of a registration certificate as contemplated in regulation 114C for a period of one year calculated from the date of commencement of that regulation.

Transitional provisions: Forms

343A. A form prescribed in Schedule 2 of the regulations made under the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No. 29 of 1989), is equivalent to the corresponding form prescribed in Schedule 2 to these regulations, and shall be deemed to be valid for a period of one year from the date of commencement of the said corresponding form.

Transitional provisions: General

344. (1) Any licence, certificate, permit, exemption or authorisation issued or granted or any other thing done under any provision of a regulation repealed by regulation 345 shall be deemed to have been issued, granted or done in terms of the corresponding provision of these regulations for the period for which and subject to the conditions under which it was issued, granted or done.

(2) Any application made under a regulation repealed by regulation 345, which has not been disposed of at the date of commencement as contemplated in regulation 346, shall be deemed to be an application under the corresponding provisions of these regulations.

(3) Any relevant provision of the Road Traffic Regulations made under the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No. 29 of 1989), shall, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 345, remain in force until such time as the corresponding provision of these regulations (if any) has been put in operation under regulation 346.

Repeal of regulations

345. Subject to regulations 338 to 344, the Road Traffic Regulations, 1990, published by Government Notice No. R. 910 of 26 April 1990, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 1312 of 13 June 1990, R. 1954 of 17 August 1990, R. 2066 of 31 August 1990, R. 2982 of 14 December 1990, R. 125 of 14 February 1991, R. 1059 of 4 June 1991, R. 2694 of 15 November 1991, R. 1695 of 15 June 1992, R. 2803 of 1 October 1992, R. 2895 of 8 October 1992, R. 3172 of 20 November 1992, R. 766 of 30 April 1993, R. 1214 of 1 July 1993, R. 1767 of 20 September 1993, R. 1878 of 18 October 1993, R. 2448 of 24 December 1993, R. 792 of 29 April 1994, R. 1048 of 3 June 1994, R. 1081 of 7 June 1994, R. 1447 of 26 August 1994, R. 1835 of 28 October 1994, R. 352 of 28 February 1995, R. 926 of 30 June 1995, R. 1036 of 14 July 1995, R. 1135 of 28 July 1995, R. 1930 of 15 December 1995, R. 228 of 16 February 1996, R. 832 of 17 May 1996, R. 1076 of 28 June 1996, R. 1448 of 26 August 1996, R. 2112 of

27 December 1996, R. 356 of 28 February 1997, R. 1159 of 5 September 1997, R. 1238 of 19 September 1997, R. 1747 of 31 December 1997, R. 276 of 23 February 1998, R. 342 of 3 March 1998, R. 870 of 30 June 1998, R. 1018 of 7 August 1998, R. 1587 of 4 December 1998, R. 419 of 9 April 1999, R. 566 of 30 April 1999, R. 1432 of 26 November 1999 and R. 1535 of 30 December 1999, are repealed.

Title and commencement

346. (1) These regulations are called the National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000, and come into operation on a date to be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

(2) Different dates may be so fixed in respect of different provisions of these regulations, and dates so fixed may differ in respect of different—

- (a) persons or goods or categories of persons or goods transported by means of a motor vehicle;
- (b) kinds or classes of motor vehicles used in the transportation of persons or goods;
- (c) persons or categories of persons; or
- (d) areas in the Republic.

(3) More than one of the elements referred to in subregulation (2)(a) to (d) may be combined for the purposes of that subregulation.

SCHEDULE 1

CLASS I: ROAD SIGNS

(i) Regulatory Signs:

(aa) Control Signs:

Stop sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Red retro-reflective
 Back of sign: White semi-matt

- (a) Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle with its front end in line with such sign, or if stop line RTM1 is used in conjunction with such sign, immediately behind such stop line, and that such driver shall not proceed until it is safe to do so.
- (b) This sign shall also be used for the purpose of a scholar patrol referred to in section 57(5) of the Act and shall—
- (i) in addition to its ordinary significance indicate, while it is suspended over the roadway at right angles to the kerb line by a member of a scholar patrol, that the driver of a vehicle shall stop such vehicle in front thereof or immediately behind the yield line RTM2 in conjunction with which such sign is used, and remain stationary until the sign is no longer suspended;
 - (ii) be portable and so suspended on a lightweight pole that there is a stop sign R1 displayed in both directions; and
 - (iii) display two signs, one on each side of the roadway.
- (c) This sign may be used at a railway crossing and, when so used shall be used in conjunction with the appropriate railway warning sign W403 or W404, or in conjunction with a red flashing signal and sign W403 or W404.
- (d) This sign may be used in conjunction with a supplementary plate sign IN11 if the driver of a vehicle is required to stop for a traffic officer or custom official and shall in addition to its ordinary significance, indicate that the driver of a vehicle shall not proceed until directed to do so by a traffic officer or a custom official.

R1



Stop/Yield sign:

COLOURS:

Stop segment:
 Border and legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Red retro-reflective
 Back of sign: White semi-matt

Yield segment:
 Outer border: White retro-reflective
 Inner border: Red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle approaching a junction who intends to—

- (a) proceed straight-on or to the right at the junction, that such driver shall act as for a stop sign R1; or
- (b) proceed to the left at the junction that such driver shall yield right-of-way to all vehicular traffic approaching from his or her right, where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.

3-Way stop sign:

COLOURS:

Border and legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Red retro-reflective
 Back of sign: White semi-matt

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle approaching a 3-way stop sign, that he or she shall act as for stop sign R1, and he or she shall not proceed into the junction, until every vehicle which has stopped at any other stop line at such junction before him or her and which would, in the normal course of events, cross the path of such driver's vehicle, has cleared the junction.

4-Way stop sign:

COLOURS:

Border and legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Red retro-reflective
 Back of sign: White semi-matt

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle approaching a 4-way stop sign that he or she shall act as for stop sign R1, and he or she shall not proceed into the junction until every vehicle which has stopped at any other stop line at such junction before him or her, and which would, in the normal course of events, cross the path of the driver's vehicle, has cleared the junction.

R1.2



R1.3



R1.4



Stop/Go sign:

COLOURS:

Stop side:
 Border and legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Red retro-reflective

Go side:
 Border and legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that—
 (a) he or she shall act as for stop sign R1 when "STOP" is displayed; and
 (b) if "GO" is displayed, he or she shall proceed with caution.

Yield sign:

COLOURS:

Outer border: White retro-reflective
 Inner border: Red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle approaching such sign that he or she shall yield right-of-way to all—
 (a) traffic on the roadway which is joined by the roadway on which he or she is travelling; or
 (b) rail traffic on the railway line which is crossed by the roadway on which he or she is travelling, where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.

Yield to pedestrians sign:

COLOURS:

Yield segment:
 Outer border: White retro-reflective
 Inner border: Red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro reflective

Pedestrian segment:
 Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Red retro-reflective

Indicates that the driver of a vehicle approaching such a sign shall yield right-of-way to pedestrians crossing the roadway, or waiting to cross the roadway.

R1.5



R2



R2.1



Yield at mini-circle sign:**COLOURS:**

Outer border:	White retro-reflective
Inner border:	Red retro-reflective
Arrows:	Black semi-matt
Background:	White retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle approaching a mini-circle that he or she shall yield right of way to any vehicle which will cross any yield line at such junction before him or her and which, in the normal course of events, will cross the path of such driver's vehicle and that the driver shall move in a clockwise direction within such junction and attempt not to encroach on the mini-circle.

No entry sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbol:	White retro-reflective
Background:	Red retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the entry of all vehicular traffic is prohibited.

One-way roadway sign:**COLOURS:**

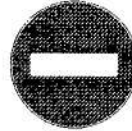
Border and arrow:	White retro-reflective
Background:	Red retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle who intends using the roadway concerned, that he or she shall drive on such roadway only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

R2.2



R3



R4



Pedestrian priority sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Red retro-reflective

- (a) Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that only—
 - (i) a vehicle, for the purpose of delivering or loading goods;
 - (ii) a vehicle used in connection with maintenance; or
 - (iii) an emergency vehicle,
 shall be permitted in an area set aside as a pedestrian precinct marked by such sign.
- (b) The driver of a vehicle contemplated in paragraph (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) shall—
 - (i) yield right-of-way to all pedestrians who are crossing or about to cross its path;
 - (ii) observe a maximum speed of 15 kilometres per hour unless another speed limit is indicated by a road sign; and
 - (iii) if it is delivering or loading goods, shall do so only in places marked for such purpose in such area.

Yield to oncoming traffic sign:

COLOURS:

Border and Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Left arrow: Red
 Right arrow: Black
 Background: White retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall yield to oncoming traffic and shall only proceed when it is safe to do so.

(bb) **Command Signs:**

Minimum speed sign:

COLOURS:

Border and figures: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR101

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle on a public road that he or she shall maintain or exceed the minimum speed indicated in kilometres per hour by means of a number on such sign.

R5



R6



R101



Vehicles exceeding mass only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and figures: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR102

- (a) Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the use of the public road or portion of the public road is restricted to a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) that exceeds that mass, indicated in tonnes by means of a number on such sign.
- (b) The driver of a vehicle with a GVM or GCM that exceeds the mass indicated in tonnes by means of a number on the sign referred to in paragraph (a), shall only use the public road or portion of the public road designated by that sign.

Keep left sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR103

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle to pass to the left-hand side only, as indicated by an arrow, of an obstacle on the roadway on which a sign has been placed.

Keep right sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR104

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle to pass to the right-hand side only, as indicated by an arrow, of an obstacle on the roadway on which a sign has been placed.

Proceed left only sign:

R102



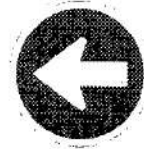
R103



R104



R105



Proceed right only sign:

Proceed straight only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TR105, TR106 and TR107

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall proceed only in the direction indicated by an arrow on such sign.

Turn left sign:

Turn right sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TR108 and TR109

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow on such sign, at the junction ahead.

Pedestrians only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR110

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by pedestrians and that a pedestrian shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R106



R107



R108



R109



R110



Pedal cycles only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR111

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by pedal cyclists and that a pedal cyclist shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Pedal cycles and pedestrians only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TR112, TR113, TR114 and TR115

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by pedal cyclists and pedestrians, and that pedal cyclists and pedestrians shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Motor cycles only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR116

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by motor cycles, and that the driver of a motor cycle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Motor cars only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR117

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by motor cars, and that the driver of a motor car shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R111



R112, R113, R114 and R115



R116



R117



Taxis only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR118

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by taxis, and that the driver of a taxi shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Minibuses only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR119

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by minibuses and that the driver of a minibus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Midibus only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR120

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by midibuses and that the driver of a midibus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Buses only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR121

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by buses, and that the driver of a bus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R118



R119



R120



R121



Delivery vehicles only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR122

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by delivery vehicles only and that the driver of a delivery vehicle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R122



Goods vehicles only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR123

Indicates that the public road or portion of the public road is set aside for use by goods vehicles, and that the driver of such goods vehicle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R123



Goods vehicles over indicated GVM only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Figures: Black semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR124

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or a gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass indicated in tonnes by means of a number on such sign, and that the driver of such goods vehicle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R124



Construction vehicles only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR125

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by construction vehicles, and that the driver of a construction vehicle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R125

**Vehicles conveying dangerous goods only sign:**

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White and orange retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR126

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by vehicles conveying dangerous goods, and that the driver of a vehicle conveying dangerous goods shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R126

**Abnormal vehicles only sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR127

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by abnormal vehicles, and that the driver of an abnormal vehicle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R127

**Rickshaws only sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR128

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by rickshaws, and that the person pulling a rickshaw shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R128



Tour buses only sign:**COLOURS:**

Border, legend and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR129

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by tour buses and that the driver of a tour bus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Agricultural vehicles only sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR130

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by agricultural vehicles and the driver of an agricultural vehicle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Animal-drawn vehicles only sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR131

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by animal-drawn vehicles and the driver of an animal-drawn vehicle shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Pay toll sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall only proceed on a public road designated as a toll road if he or she is able to pay the toll charge and that he or she shall pay the toll charge at the place or places and in the manner prescribed by the Authority concerned.

R129



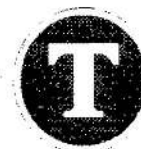
R130



R131



R132



Switch head lamps on sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR133

- Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall switch on such vehicle's head lamps to emit a dipped-beam.

Buses and minibuses only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR134

- Indicates that the public road or portion of the public road is set aside for use by buses and minibuses and that the driver of a bus or minibus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Buses and midibuses only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR135

- Indicates that the public road or portion of the public road is set aside for use by buses and midibuses and that the driver of a bus or midibus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Buses, midibuses and minibuses only sign:

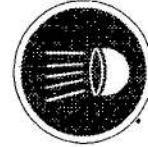
COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR136

- Indicates that the public road or portion of the public road is set aside for use by buses, midibuses and minibuses and that the driver of a bus, midibus or minibus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R133



R134



R135



R136



Roundabout sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR137

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall move in a clockwise direction at the junction ahead and he or she shall yield right of way to traffic approaching from the right, within the roundabout, where such vehicles are so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.

Trams only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by trams only and that the driver of a tram shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Buses and trams only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by buses and trams only and that the driver of a bus or a tram shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

Buses, trams and minibuses only sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Indicates that the public road or a portion of the public road is set aside for use by buses, trams and minibuses only and that the driver of a bus, tram and minibus shall only use such public road or portion of such public road.

R137



R138



R139



R140



(cc) **Prohibition Signs:****Speed limit sign:**

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Figures: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR201

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the speed limit beyond such sign is the speed indicated in kilometres per hour, by means of a number on such sign, and that he or she shall not exceed such speed limit.

Mass limit sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Figures: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR202

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) in excess of the mass indicated in tonnes, by means of a number on such sign, that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Axle massload limit sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Figures and symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR203

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle with gross axle massload (GA) in excess of that axle mass, indicated in tonnes, by means of a number on such sign, that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

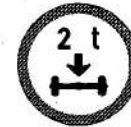
R201



R202



R203



Height limit sign:**COLOURS:**

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Figures and symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR204

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond the sign or drive under a height gauge or structure to which the sign is attached unless the overall height of the vehicle, and, in the case of a height gauge, any radio antenna attached to the vehicle, is less than the clearance height indicated in metres, by means of a number on such sign.

Length limit sign:**COLOURS:**

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Figures and symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR205

- (a) Indicates to the driver of a vehicle where the length of such vehicle is in excess of the length indicated in metres, by means of a number on such sign, that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
- (b) The value indicated in metres on such sign is the maximum length of the vehicle or combination of vehicles, including any projections.

Excessive noise prohibited sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not—

- (a) sound such vehicle's sounding device or hooter for 100 metres after passing such sign; and
- (b) proceed beyond such sign, if such vehicle is emitting noise in excess of the noise levels prescribed by any noise control legislation.

R204



R205



R206



Hitch-hiking prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

- (a) Indicates to—
 - (i) a pedestrian that he or she shall not attempt to secure a lift from a passing vehicle; and
 - (ii) the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not pick up passengers.
- (b) This prohibition on hitch-hiking is effective for a distance of 500 metres beyond the said sign.

Unauthorized vehicles prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR208

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign unless he or she is authorized to do so.

Left turn ahead prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR209

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not turn to the left at the junction or entrance ahead.

Right turn ahead prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR210

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not turn to the right at the junction or entrance ahead.

R207



R208



R209



R210



Left turn prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR211

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not turn to the left.

R211



Right turn prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR212

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not turn to the right.

R212



U-turn prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not turn his or her vehicle so as to face in the opposite direction.

R213



Overtaking prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR214

- (a) Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not overtake another vehicle travelling in the same direction.
- (b) The prohibition on overtaking is effective for a distance of 500 metres beyond such sign.

R214



Overtaking by goods vehicle prohibited sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR215

- (a) Indicates to the driver of a goods vehicle that he or she shall not overtake another goods vehicle travelling in the same direction.
- (b) The prohibition on overtaking is effective for a distance of 500 metres beyond such sign.

R215

**Parking prohibited sign:****COLOURS:**

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR216

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not park his or her vehicle on any portion of a public road where such sign is displayed and that the provisions of regulation 288 are applicable.

R216

**Stopping prohibited sign:****COLOURS:**

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR217

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not stop his or her vehicle on the roadway or shoulder of a public road where such sign is displayed and that the provisions of regulation 288 are applicable.

R217

**Pedestrian prohibited sign:****COLOURS:**

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR218

Indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

R218



Pedal cycle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR219

Indicates to a pedal cyclist that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Pedal cycle and pedestrian prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR220

Indicates to a pedal cyclist and a pedestrian that they shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Motor cycle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR222

Indicates to the driver of a motor cycle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Motor car prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR223

Indicates to the driver of a motor car that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

R219



R220



R221: No sign allocated

R222



R223



Taxi prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR224

Indicates to the driver of a taxi that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Minibus prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR225

Indicates to the driver of a minibus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Midibus prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR226

Indicates to the driver of a midibus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Bus prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR227

Indicates to the driver of a bus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

R224



R225



R226



R227



Delivery vehicle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR228

Indicates to the driver of a delivery vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Goods vehicle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR229

Indicates to the driver of a goods vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Goods vehicle over indicated GVM prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Figures: White retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR230

Indicates to the driver of a goods vehicle with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or a gross combination mass (GCM) in excess of that mass indicated in tonnes, by means of a number on such sign, that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Construction vehicle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR231

Indicates to the driver of a construction vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

R228



R229



R230



R231



Vehicle conveying dangerous goods prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt and orange retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR232

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle conveying dangerous goods that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Abnormal vehicle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR233

Indicates to the driver of an abnormal vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Rickshaw prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR234

Indicates to a person pulling a rickshaw that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Tour bus prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR235

Indicates to a driver of a tour bus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

R232



R233



R234



R235



Agricultural vehicle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR236

Indicates to the driver of an agricultural vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Animal-drawn vehicle prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR237

Indicates to the driver of an animal-drawn vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.

Horses and riders prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR238

Indicates to a horse rider that horses and riders, whether mounted on or leading a horse, are prohibited beyond such sign.

Width limit sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR239

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond the sign unless the overall width of the vehicle, is less than the width indicated in metres, by means of a number on such sign.

R236



R237



R238



R239



Towed vehicles prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR240

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that no vehicle which is towing another vehicle shall proceed beyond such sign.

R240



Hawkers prohibited sign:

COLOURS:

Border and diagonal: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR241

Indicates that no hawkers are allowed within 75 metres on either side of such sign and regulation 288 is applicable.

R241



(dd) **Reservation Signs:**

Bus reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR301

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for buses only.

R301



Bus lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR302

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road is a bus lane and is reserved for buses only.

R302



Bus lane reservation begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR303

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a bus lane is beginning and that such lane is reserved for buses only.

Pedal cycle lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue

Temporary sign number TR304

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road is a pedal cycle lane and is reserved for pedal cycles only.

Motor cycle reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR307

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for motor cycles only.

Motor car reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR308

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for motor cars only.

R303



R304

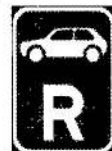


R305 - R306: No sign allocated

R307



R308



Taxi reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR309

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for taxis only.

R309

**Minibus reservation sign:****COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR310

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for minibuses only.

R310

**Midibus reservation sign:****COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR311

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for midibuses only.

R311

**Delivery vehicle reservation sign:****COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR312

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for delivery vehicles only.

R312



Goods vehicle reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR313

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for goods vehicles only.

Goods vehicle over indicated GVM reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Figures: Black semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR314

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass indicated in tonnes by means of a number on such sign, only.

Construction vehicle reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR315

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for construction vehicles only.

R313



R314



R315



Vehicle conveying dangerous goods reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt

Symbol: White and orange retro-reflective

Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR316

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for vehicles conveying dangerous goods only.

Abnormal vehicle reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt

Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR317

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for abnormal vehicles only.

Rickshaw reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt

Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR318

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for rickshaws only.

R316



R317



R318



Tour bus reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border and Symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR319

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for tour buses only.

High occupancy vehicle reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Figures: Black semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR320

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for high occupancy vehicles only.

Emergency vehicle reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Symbols: White & red retro-reflective
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR321

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for emergency vehicles only.

Police vehicle reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Symbol: White, yellow and blue retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR322

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for police vehicles only.

R319



R320



R321



R322



Disabled persons vehicle reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR323

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for disabled persons' vehicles only.

R323



Authorized vehicle reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR324

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for authorised vehicles only.

R324



Bus stop reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Logo: Colour of specific logo
 Zone: Colour coded
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR325

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of the public road is reserved as a bus stop for the buses of the organisation indicated by means of a crest, logo or other device on such sign.

R325



Minibus stop reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Logo: Colour of specific logo
- Zone: Colour coded
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR326

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of the public road is reserved as a minibus stop for the minibuses of the organisation indicated by means of a crest, logo or other device on such sign.

Bus and minibus reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR327

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for buses and minibuses only.

Bus and minibus lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR328

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of a public road is a bus and minibus lane and is reserved for buses and minibuses only.

R326



R327



R328



Bus and minibus lane reservation begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR329

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a bus and minibus lane is beginning and that such lane is reserved for buses and minibuses only.

Bus and midibus reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR330

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for buses and midibuses only.

Bus and midibus lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR331

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of a public road is a bus and midibus lane and is reserved for buses and midibuses only.

Bus and midibus lane reservation begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR332

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a bus and midibus lane is beginning and that such lane is reserved for buses and midibuses only.

R329



R330



R331



R332



Bus, midibus and minibus reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR333

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses only.

R333



Bus, midibus and minibus lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR334

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of a public road is a bus, midibus and minibus lane and is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses only.

R334



Bus, midibus and minibus lane reservation begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR335

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a bus, midibus and minibus lane is beginning and that such lane is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses only.

R335



High occupancy vehicle lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt
Figures: Black semi-matt or blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR336

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road is a high occupancy vehicle lane and is reserved for high occupancy vehicles only.

R336



High occupancy vehicle lane reservation begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt
Figures: Black semi-matt or blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR337

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a high occupancy vehicle lane is beginning and that the lane is reserved for high occupancy vehicles only.

R337



Tram reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR338

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for trams only.

R338



Tram lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR339

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road is a tram lane and is reserved for trams only.

R339



Tram lane reservation begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR340

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a tram lane is beginning and that the lane is reserved for trams only.

R340



Tram stop reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR341

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of the public road is reserved as a tram stop for the trams of the organization indicated by means of a crest, logo or other device on such sign.

R341



Bus and tram reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR342

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for buses and trams only.

R342



Bus and tram lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR343

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of the public road is a bus and tram lane and is reserved for buses and trams only.

Bus and tram lane reservation begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR344

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a bus and tram lane is beginning and that the lane is reserved for buses and trams only.

Bus, minibus and tram reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR345

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the public road or a portion of the public road is reserved for buses, minibuses and trams only.

Bus, minibus and tram lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR346

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road is a bus, minibus and tram lane and that such lane is reserved for buses, minibuses and trams only.

R343



R344



R345



R346



Bus, minibus and tram lane reservation begins sign:

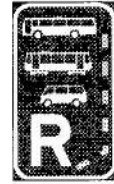
COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR347

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a bus, minibus and tram lane is beginning and that such lane is reserved for buses, minibuses and trams only.

R347



Bus lane right reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR348

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road on the right hand side of the road is reserved for buses only.

R348



Bus and minibus lane right reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR349

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road on the right hand side of the road is reserved for buses and minibuses only.

R349



Bus and tram lane right reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR350

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road on the right hand side of the road is reserved for buses and trams only.

R350



Bus, minibus and tram lane right reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR351

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road on the right hand side of the road is reserved for buses, minibuses and trams only.

High occupancy vehicle lane right reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Figures: Black semi-matt or blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR352

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the portion of the public road on the right hand side of the road is reserved for high occupancy vehicles only.

Authorized passenger transport vehicle lane reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a portion of the public road is reserved for authorized passenger transport vehicles only.

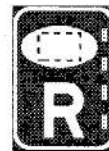
R351



R352



R353



Authorized passenger transport vehicle lane – right reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White and yellow retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Indicates to the drivers of a vehicle that the portion of public road on the right hand side is reserved for authorised passenger transport vehicles only.

Bus parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR301P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for buses only.

Pedal cycle parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR304P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for pedal cycles only.

Parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR305P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that an area is reserved for parking.

R354



R301P



R302P - R303P: No sign allocated

R304P



R305P



Limited parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt

Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR306P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for a period as indicated on the sign.

R306P

**Motor cycle parking reservation sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt

Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR307P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for motor cycles only.

R307P

**Motor car parking reservation sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt

Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR308P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for motor cars only.

R308P

**Taxi parking reservation sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt

Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR309P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for taxis only.

R309P



Minibus parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR310P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for minibuses only.

R310P

**Midibus parking reservation:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR311P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for midibuses only.

R311P

**Delivery vehicle parking reservation sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR312P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for delivery vehicles only.

R312P

**Goods vehicle parking reservation sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for goods vehicles only.

R313P



Goods vehicle over indicated GVM parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Figures: Black semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TR314P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass indicated in tonnes, by means of a number on such sign, only.

R314P

**Construction vehicle parking reservation sign:**

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR315P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for construction vehicles only.

R315P

**Vehicle conveying dangerous goods parking reservation sign:**

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Symbol: White and orange retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR316P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for vehicles conveying dangerous goods only.

R316P



Abnormal vehicle parking reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR317P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for abnormal vehicles only.

Rickshaw parking reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR318P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for rickshaws only.

Tour bus parking reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR319P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for tour buses only.

High occupancy vehicle parking reservation sign:**COLOURS:**

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Figures: Black semi-matt or blue retro-reflective.

Temporary sign number TR320P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for high occupancy vehicles only.

R317P



R318P



R319P



R320P



Emergency vehicle parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Symbols: White and red retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR321P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for emergency vehicles only.

R321P



Police vehicle parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Symbol: White, yellow and blue retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR322P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for police vehicles only.

R322P



Disabled persons vehicle parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR323P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for vehicles conveying disabled persons only.

R323P



Authorized vehicle parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

- Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
- Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR324P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for authorized vehicles only.

R324P



R325P - R326P: No sign allocated

Bus and minibus parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR327P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for buses and minibuses only.

Bus and midibus parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbols: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR330P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for buses and midibuses only.

Bus, midibus and minibus parking reservation sign:

COLOURS:

Border and symbol: White retro-reflective or semi-matt
 Background: Blue retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TR333P

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a parking area is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses only.

R327P



R328P - R329P: No sign allocated

R330P



R331P - R332P: No sign allocated

R333P



(ee) **Comprehensive Signs:**

Dual-carriageway freeway begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a dual-carriageway freeway begins and that the provisions of regulation 323 are applicable.

Single-carriageway freeway begins sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a single-carriageway freeway begins and that the provisions of regulation 323 are applicable.

Woonerf sign:

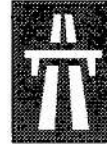
COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that, if he or she proceeds beyond such sign he or she shall—

- (a) not enter the area driving a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3 500 kg or a vehicle with more than 10 seats for passengers, except for local access or delivery;
- (b) yield right-of-way to pedestrians and children who may be in the roadway;
- (c) observe a maximum speed limit of 30 kilometres per hour unless another speed limit is indicated by a road sign; and
- (d) not enter the area by vehicle and drive through the area to exit at another point or the same point without breaking the journey.

R401



R402



R403



(ff) **Exclusive Secondary Signs:**
(See Annexure to this Schedule for examples)

One period time limit sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that such regulatory sign shall be applicable during the period of time indicated only.

(R)501



Two periods time limit sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that such regulatory sign shall be applicable during the two periods of time indicated only.

(R)502



Two periods or days time limit sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that such regulatory sign is applicable during the period of time on weekdays and the different period of time on Saturdays, as indicated only.

(R)503



Three periods or days time limit sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that such regulatory sign is applicable during the two periods of time on weekdays and a different period of time on Saturdays, as indicated only.

(R)504



Maximum stay during two periods or days time limit sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the reservation indicated by such regulatory sign, is applicable for a maximum time period as indicated in hours or minutes, and that the significance of the primary sign is applicable during the period of time on a weekday and a different period of time on a Saturday as indicated, only.

Maximum stay during one period time limit sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that the reservation indicated by such regulatory sign is applicable for a maximum time period as indicated in hours or minutes, and that the significance of the primary sign is applicable during the period of time indicated, only.

Day condition sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of such regulatory sign is applicable during the day only.

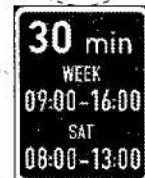
Night condition sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of such regulatory sign is applicable during the night only.

(R)505



(R)506



R507 - R510: No sign allocated

(R)511



(R)512



R513 - R519: No sign allocated

Reserved movement left by vehicle class sign:

(R)520



Reserved movement right by vehicle class sign:

(R)521



Reserved movement to left and right by vehicle class sign:

(R)522

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the restriction indicated on the sign is applicable in the direction indicated by the arrow.



Pay and display sign:

(R)523

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle when displayed below a parking reservation sign that use of a parking area is subject to payment by means of a method prescribed in any road traffic law.



(R)524 - (R)529: No sign allocated

Operator identity (logo) sign:

(R)530



Operator identity (words) sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of such regulatory sign is applicable to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by means of a logo or text.

(R)531



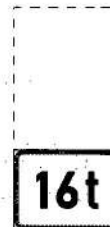
Mass limit sign (text):

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of such regulatory sign is applicable to drivers of vehicles of which the gross vehicle mass (GCM) exceeds the mass indicated in tonnes, by means of a number on the sign.

(R)532



Motor cycle engine size limit sign (text):

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of such regulatory sign is applicable to drivers of motor cycles with a rated engine capacity up to the capacity indicated in cubic centimetres, by means of a number on the sign.

(R)533



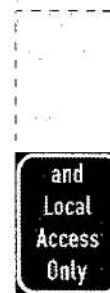
"and Local Access Only" limit sign (text):

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a reservation regulatory sign, that such reservation sign also permits access by road users to local public or local private property, located on a section of public road beyond such sign.

(R)534



Distance "For" limit sign (text):

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when the sign is displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of such regulatory sign is applicable for the distance indicated in metres or kilometres, by means of a number on the sign, but the maximum distance which shall be displayed, shall be five kilometres.

Maximum number of vehicles sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a reservation regulatory sign, that the reservation indicated on the sign is further restricted to a maximum number of vehicles as indicated by a number on the sign.

Buses sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to buses only.

Pedal cycles sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

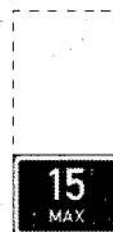
Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to pedal cycles only.

(R)535



R536 - R539: No sign allocated

(R)540



R541 - R559: No sign allocated

(R)560



(R)561



Motor cycles sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to motor cycles only.

(R)562



Motor cars sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to motor cars only.

(R)563



Taxi sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to taxis only.

(R)564



Minibus sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to minibuses only.

(R)565



Midibus sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to midibuses only.

(R)566



Delivery vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to delivery vehicles only.

Goods vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to goods vehicles only.

Goods vehicle over indicated GVM sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to goods vehicles over indicated GVM only.

Construction vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to construction vehicles only.

Vehicles conveying dangerous goods sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to vehicles conveying dangerous goods only.

(R)567



(R)568



(R)569



(R)570



(R)571



Abnormal vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to abnormal vehicles only.

(R)572



Rickshaw sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to rickshaws only.

(R)573



Tour bus sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to tour buses only.

(R)574



High occupancy vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to high occupancy vehicles only.

(R)575



Emergency vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to emergency vehicles only.

(R)576



Police vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to police vehicles only.

(R)577



Disabled persons vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to disabled persons vehicles only.

(R)578



Authorised vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to authorised vehicles only.

(R)579



Agricultural vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to agricultural vehicles only.

(R)580



Animal-drawn vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to animal-drawn vehicles only.

(R)581



Towed vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign.

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to vehicles towing another vehicle only.

Tram vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

As for the applicable regulatory sign

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, when displayed below a regulatory sign, that the significance of the regulatory sign is applicable to trams only.

(gg) **De-restriction Signs:**

- (a) A de-restriction sign indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she no longer has to comply with the regulatory message displayed under the red cancellation cross on the sign.
- (b) Examples of de-restriction signs are shown opposite.

(R)582



(R)583



(R)600



R132-600



R133-600



R401-600

(ii) **Warning Signs**(aa) **Advance warning signs:**(aaa) **Road layout signs:****Crossroad sign:**

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW101

Warns a road user that a crossroad is ahead.

Priority crossroad sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW102

Warns a road user that a crossroad is ahead and that he or she is travelling on an approach that has priority over intersecting approaches.

Secondary crossroad sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW103

Warns a road user that a crossroad is ahead and that he or she is on an approach that does not have priority over intersecting approaches.

W101



W102



W103



T- and skew T-junctions sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW104, TW105 and TW106

Warns a road user that a T-junction or skew T-Junction is ahead where road users are required to make a sharp or acute angle turn either to the left or to the right.

Side road junction sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW107 and TW108

Warns a road user that a side road junction from the left or right, is ahead.

Staggered junction sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW109 and TW110

Warns a road user that a staggered junction is ahead.

Sharp junction sign:

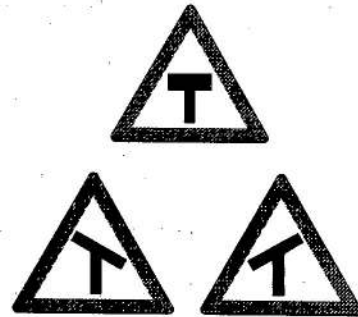
COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW111, TW112, TW113, TW114

Warns a road user that a sharp junction is ahead.

W104, W105 and W106



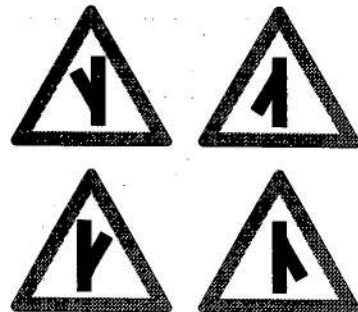
W107 and W108



W109 and W110



W111, W112, W113 and W114



Y-junction sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW115

Warns a road user that a Y-junction is ahead.

End of dual roadway sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW116 and TW117

Warns a road user that a one-way roadway is ending and that a roadway with traffic travelling in both directions is about to be entered.

Beginning of dual roadway sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW118 and TW119

Warns a road user that a roadway with traffic travelling in both directions is ending and that a one-way roadway is about to be entered.

(bbb) Direction of Movement Signs:

Traffic circle sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW201

Warns a road user that a mini-circle or roundabout is ahead.

W115



W116 and W117



W118 and W119



W201



Gentle curve sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW202 and TW203

Warns a road user of a gentle curve ahead to the right or to the left.

Sharp curve sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW204 and TW205

Warns a road user of a sharp curve ahead to the right or to the left.

Hairpin bend sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW206 and TW207

Warns a road user of a sharp u-shaped bend ahead to the right or to the left.

Winding road sign:

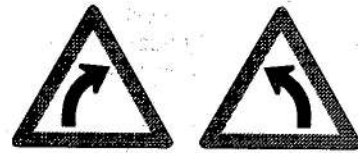
COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

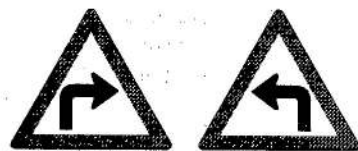
Temporary sign numbers TW208 and TW209

Warns a road user of a series of curves in the road ahead starting with a curve to the right or the left.

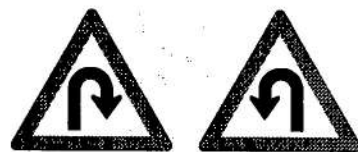
W202 and W203



W204 and W205



W206 and W207



W208 and W209



Combined curves sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW210 and TW211

Warns a road user of a combination of two sharp curves in opposite directions.

Two-way traffic sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW212

Warns a road user in a one-way roadway that the roadway ahead carries traffic in both directions.

Two-way traffic crossroad sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW213

Warns a road user moving on a one-way roadway that the next crossroad carries two-way traffic.

Lane ends signs:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

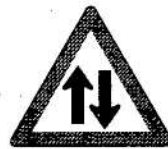
Temporary sign numbers TW214 and TW215

Warns a road user that a portion of the roadway on which he or she is travelling is reduced in width by a full lane from the right side or from the left side.

W210 and W211



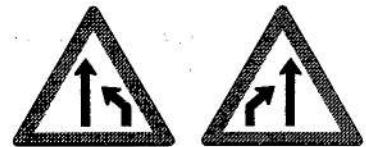
W212



W213



W214 and W215



Concealed driveway sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW216, TW217 and TW218

Warns a road user that other vehicles may enter the roadway ahead from driveways on the right, or the left, or both sides, in such a manner that, due to restricted sight distance, they may constitute a hazard and that extra caution should be exercised.

(ccc) **Symbolic Signs:**

Traffic signal ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Red, yellow and green retro-reflective on black retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the presence of a traffic signal ahead.

Traffic control "STOP" ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: White and red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW302

Warns a road user of the presence of a stop sign R1 ahead.

Traffic control "YIELD" ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: White and red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW303

Warns a road user of the presence of a yield sign R2 ahead.

W216, W217 and W218



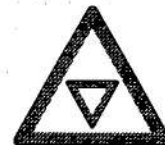
W301



W302



W303



Traffic control ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that there is a traffic officer ahead who is temporarily controlling traffic.

Scholar patrol ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt and red and white retro-reflective
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that a scholar patrol is temporarily operating ahead.

Pedestrian crossing sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW306

Warns a road user of a marked pedestrian crossing ahead.

Pedestrians sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW307

Warns a road user of the possible presence of pedestrians ahead.

TW304



TW305



W306



W307



Children sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW308

Warns a road user of the possible presence of children near schools, playgrounds, sports fields or other places ahead.

Cyclists sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW309

Warns a road user of the possible presence of cyclists ahead.

Farm animals sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW310, TW311 and TW312

Warns a road user of the possible presence of farm animals either crossing or straying in the public road ahead.

Wild animals ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW313

Warns a road user of the possible presence of wild animals crossing or straying on the public road ahead.

W308



W309



W310, W311 and W312



W313



Gate sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user that the roadway ahead may be closed by a gate or that a railway crossing with gates, booms or barriers is ahead.

Motor gate sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user that a motor gate is ahead on the right side, the left side or in the centre of the roadway.

Railway crossing sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW318

Warns a road user that a railway crossing is ahead.

Tunnel sign:

COLOURS:

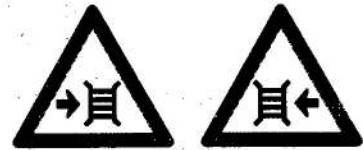
Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the presence of a tunnel on the roadway ahead.

W314



W315, W316 and W317



W318



W319



Height restriction sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW320

Warns a road user that the clearance of-
 (a) a height gauge located on a railway crossing ahead, at which overhead electrical power cables are installed; or
 (b) an overhead structure- is restricted as indicated in metres, by means of a number on the sign.

Length restricted sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW321

Warns a road user that the permissible length of vehicles is restricted as indicated in metres by means of a number on the sign.

Steep descent and ascent sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW322 and TW323

Warns a road user of a steep downhill or uphill ahead.

Slow moving heavy vehicles sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW324

Warns a road user that due to a steep downhill ahead, heavy vehicles may be travelling very slowly in a low gear.

W320



W321



W322 and W323



W324



Gravel road begins sign:**COLOURS:**

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW325

Warns a road user that the asphalt, tar or concrete road surface on which he or she is travelling is about to end and that the road surface will become gravel.

Narrow bridge sign:**COLOURS:**

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW326

Warns a road user that the width of the roadway is reduced at a bridge on the roadway ahead.

One vehicle width structure sign:**COLOURS:**

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW327

Warns a road user that the width of the structure on the roadway ahead is less than five metres and that traffic shall stop at the entrance thereto if a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction is already on the structure, or so close thereto as to constitute a danger.

Road narrows from both sides sign:**COLOURS:**

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW328

Warns a road user that the roadway ahead narrows from both sides.

W325



W326



W327



W328



Road narrows from one side only sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW329 and TW330

Warns a road user that the roadway ahead narrows from the right or left side only.

Uneven roadway sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW331

Warns a road user that there is a dip or ridge in the roadway or that the road surface is generally uneven or potholed.

Speed humps sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW332

Warns a road user of speed humps on the roadway ahead.

Slippery road sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW333

Warns a road user of abnormal slippery conditions on the roadway ahead.

W329 and W330



W331



W332



W333



Falling rocks sign:

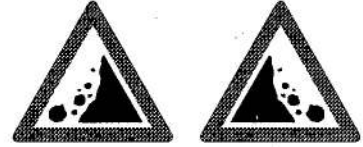
COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW334 and TW335

Warns a road user of the possibility of falling rocks or stones on the right or left of the roadway ahead.

W334 and W335



Roadworks sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that temporary road construction, maintenance or related work is in progress ahead.

TW336



Grader working sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that a grader is working on the roadway ahead.

TW337



Loose stones sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the presence of loose stones or gravel on the roadway ahead.

TW338



General warning sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW339

Warns a road user that there is a hazard of a general, random or variable nature on the roadway ahead.

W339



Surface step sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user of a hazardous change in the level of the roadway.

Soft shoulder sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that the material of the shoulder of the roadway is softer than would be reasonably expected and constitutes a hazard to anyone wishing to pull off the roadway.

"Stop/Go" control ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Red and white retro-reflective and black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that traffic ahead is being temporarily controlled by a portable STOP/GO sign R1.5A and R1.5B.

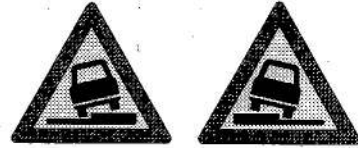
Construction vehicles crossing sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that construction vehicles temporarily cross or enter the roadway ahead from the left or right side.

TW340 and TW341



TW342



TW343



TW344 and TW345



Emergency flashing light sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Yellow flashing light
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW346

Warns a road user of a hazard ahead by means of an intermittent flashing yellow circular light within the warning sign.

Temporary police flashing light sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Blue flashing light
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the presence of police ahead at a temporary stop sign R1, or warns of an accident site or similar occurrence where the police are present.

Jetty edge or river-bank sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user that the roadway ahead leads to a jetty edge or a river bank.

Crosswinds sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW349

Warns a road user of the possibility of a severe crosswind ahead which are capable of deflecting a vehicle from its path.

W346



TW347



W348



W349



Drift sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW350

Warns a road user of a drift ahead which may contain water, rock outcrops or loose material.

Low flying aircraft sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the likelihood of the presence of low flying aircraft in the vicinity of the roadway.

Agricultural vehicle sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user that tractors or other slow moving agricultural vehicles regularly cross or enter the roadway ahead.

Accident ahead sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that there is an accident ahead.

W350



W351



W352



TW353



Reduced visibility sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW354

Warns a road user of the possibility of reduced visibility ahead which might cause a hazard to road users.

Congestion sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW355

Warns a road user of the possibility of congestion on the roadway ahead.

Horses and riders sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW356

Warns a road user of the possible presence of horses and riders on the public road ahead.

Elephant sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the possible presence of elephants on the public road ahead.

W354



W355



W356



W357



Warthog sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the possible presence of warthogs on the public road ahead.

Hippo sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the possible presence of hippos on the public road ahead.

Width restriction sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW360

Warns a road user that the overall width of vehicles is restricted as indicated in metres by means of a number on the sign.

Electrical shock sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW361

Warns a road user of the possibility of electrical shock from the overhead electrical power cables where such sign is displayed.

Tram sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of the possible presence of trams in the public road ahead.

W358



W359



W360



W361



W362



Gravel road ends sign:

COLOURS:

Triangle: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW363

Warns a road user that the gravel road on which he or she is travelling is about to end and that the road surface will become asphalt, tar or concrete.

W363



(bb) Hazard Marker Signs:

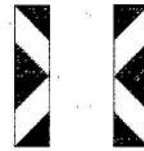
Danger plate sign:

COLOURS:

Red retro-reflective on white retro-reflective

Warns a road user of an obstruction or alteration in the roadway alignment to the right or left side of the roadway.

W401 and W402



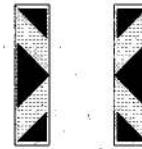
Delineator plate sign:

COLOURS:

Black semi-matt on yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user of a temporary obstruction or alteration in the roadway alignment to the right or left side of the roadway.

TW401 and TW402



Railway crossing sign:

COLOURS:

Outer cross: Red retro-reflective
 Inner cross: White retro-reflective

Warns a road user of one or more railway lines at a railway crossing.

W403 and W404



Sharp curve chevron sign:

COLOURS:

Arrow: Red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TW405, TW406, TW407 and TW408

Warns a road user that the roadway ahead is diverted to the right or left through a sudden change of direction.

W405, W406, W407 and W408



T-junction chevron sign:

COLOURS:

Arrow: Red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW409

Warns a road user that the roadway does not continue beyond the junction and that a turn must be made to the right or left.

Dead end or road closed chevron sign:

COLOURS:

Arrow: Red retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW410

Warns a road user that the roadway does not continue beyond the sign.

Boom barricade sign:

COLOURS:

Red retro-reflective on white retro-reflective

Warns a road user that the roadway or access is closed to traffic whilst the sign is in a horizontal position.

Temporary barricade sign:

COLOURS:

Red retro-reflective on yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that a portion of the roadway is temporarily closed to traffic.

Traffic signals out of order sign:

COLOURS:

Cross: Black semi-matt
 Border: Yellow retro-reflective

Warns a road user that the traffic signals ahead are out of order.

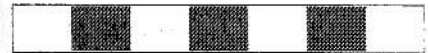
W409



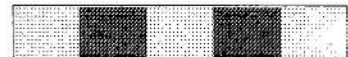
W410



W411



TW411



TW412



Gore plate sign:

COLOURS:

Red retro-reflective on white retro-reflective with a black or grey semi-matt separation

Temporary sign number TW413

Warns a road user of a physical separation in the road ahead which he or she must pass to the left or right.

Gore chevron sign:

COLOURS:

Arrow: Red retro-reflective
Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW414

Warns a road user of a physical separation in the road ahead which he or she must pass to the left or right.

Overhead danger plate sign:

COLOURS:

Red retro-reflective on white retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TW415

Warns a road user of an overhead obstruction above the roadway.

W413



W414



W415

**(iii) Guidance Signs:**

(1) Guidance signs shall be classified as follows:

- (aa) Location signs;
- (bb) Route marker signs;
- (cc) Direction signs;
- (dd) Freeway direction signs;
- (ee) Tourism direction signs;
- (ff) Local direction signs;
- (gg) Diagrammatic signs;
- (hh) Pedestrian signs; and
- (ii) Toll signs.

(2) A street name sign GL1 may be provided in some other combination of colours, provided that the border and legend are in a dark colour and the background is a light colour.

(3) A town or city name sign GL3 may include a full colour depiction of the town's or city's crest.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(4) A national or provincial border sign GL5 may include a full colour depiction of the national or provincial crest.</p> <p>(5) A route name sign GL7 shall incorporate a symbol GLS-4 or GLS-5, indicating the class of freeway, symbol GLS-2, indicating a toll route symbol or GLS-3, indicating the end of toll route symbol, as applicable.</p> <p>(6) A metropolitan route marker sign may display a unique internal shape identified with the specific metropolitan area within which the route lies, as shown by sign GE12.</p> <p>(7) A regional route is indicated by a horizontal rectangular shape as shown by sign GE13.</p> <p>(8) A provincial route is indicated by diamond shape as shown by sign GE14.</p> <p>(9) A national route is indicated by a pentagon shape as shown by sign GE15.</p> <p>(10) An interchange number may be indicated in black on white in the top left hand corner of an advance direction sign GD1, freeway exit direction sign GA1, GA2, GA2/3, GA3 and GA4, freeway crossroad sign GB1 and tourism freeway advance sign GF1.</p> <p>(11) In an urban or metropolitan area the name of the road authority in whose region a freeway interchange is located may be indicated in black on white at the top of a freeway exit direction sign GA1, GA2, GA2/3, GA3, and freeway crossroad sign GB1: Provided that such a place name shall not be displayed on a sign serving an interchange between two freeways.</p> <p>(12) In an urban or metropolitan area the principle destination name may be the name of the intersecting cross-street.</p> <p>(13) In an urban area the name of the intersecting cross street may be indicated in black on white at the top of an advance off-ramp terminal direction sign GA5 and a off-ramp terminal direction sign GA6.</p> <p>(14) A T-junction chevron sign W409 shall be mounted below an off-ramp terminal direction sign GA6. The length of sign W409 shall equal the length of sign GA6.</p> | |
|---|--|

- (15) An arrangement, or cluster of upward pointing arrows as used on overhead advance direction signs GD12 to GD16 and on overhead supplementary exit/through direction sign GC3U, overhead advance off-ramp direction sign GC5U or overhead collector-distributor through direction sign GC7U shall accurately represent the number of exit lanes, any shared lanes and the number of through or straight-on lanes. The shape of the arrows shall show any significant change in direction existing in any section of lane as indicated by such signs.
- (16) A tourism lay-by advance sign GF5 and a lay-by turn-in sign GF6 may be used with an appropriate symbol for lay-by's other than classified rest areas.
- (17) Tourism information sign GF16 may be incorporated into an information board.
- (18) Any diagrammatic sign may be displayed in an overhead position. The number of such sign is derived by placing the number 6 in front of the normal sign numerals.
- (19) A distance, representing the distance that the sign referred to in paragraph (18) is displayed in advance of the point on the roadway to which it applies, may be located below the overhead diagrammatic portion of the sign but within the outer border. The number of such sign denoting such distance is derived by placing the letter D after the sign number.
- (20) Local direction signs may be used to indicate destinations in urban areas.
- (21) Symbols GLS may be incorporated with location signs, symbols GDS may be incorporated with direction signs and freeway direction signs, symbols GFS A, GFS B, GFS C and GFS D may be incorporated with tourism direction signs and symbols GDLS A may be incorporated with local direction signs, to reduce the text for the description of a destination.
- (22) The guidance signs shown in these regulations are only examples of such types of signs.

(aa) **Location Signs:**

Street name sign:

COLOURS:

- Border: Black semi-matt
- Legend: Black semi-matt
- Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

GL1



Suburb name sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

Town or city name sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

River name sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Symbol: Blue retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

National or provincial border sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

Geographical location sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

Route name sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Symbol: Black semi-matt, or black semi-matt on yellow retro-reflective, or black semi-matt and black semi-matt on yellow retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Interchange name sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

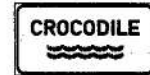
GL2



GL3



GL4



GL5



GL6



GL7



GL8



Guidance sign symbols:

Location sign symbols:

GLS1 - GLS7



GLS-1
RIVER NAME



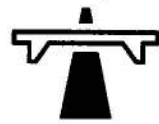
GLS-2
TOLL ROUTE NAME



GLS-3
END OF TOLL ROUTE



GLS-4
DUAL CARRIAGEWAY
FREEWAY NAME
(CLASS A-1)



GLS-5
SINGLE CARRIAGEWAY
FREEWAY NAME
(CLASS A-2)



GLS-6
INTERCHANGE NAME



GLS-7
CONSERVANCY AREA

(bb) Route marker signs:

Advance trailblazer sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGE1, TGE2, TGE3 and TGE4.

Trailblazer sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGE5, TGE6, TGE7 and TGE8.

GE1 to GE4



GE5, GE6, GE7 and GE8



Advance transport trailblazer sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

Transport trailblazer sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

Map-type advance trailblazer sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Confirmation route marker sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TGE12, TGE13, TGE14 and TGE15.

Direction route marker sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TGE12.1, TGE12.2 to TGE15.1 and TGE15.2.

Advance direction route marker sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TGE12.3 to TGE15.5.

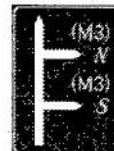
GE9



GE10



GE11



GE12, GE13, GE14 and GE15



GE12.1, GE12.2 to GE15.1 and GE15.2



GE12.3 to GE15.5



Overhead advance route marker sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

Alternative route marker signs:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt on yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

Bicycle route marker sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

Tourism route marker sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Yellow retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective

SADC route marker sign:

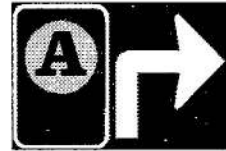
COLOURS:

Border and arrow: Orange retro-reflective
 Route number: Orange retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

GE12.6 to GE12.8



GE16 - GE16.5



GE17 to GE17.5



GE18 to GE18.5



GE19 - GE19.5



(cc) **Direction Signs:**

Stack-type advance direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGD1.

Stack-type direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGD2

Stack-type composite direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGD1/TGD2.

Detour direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border, symbol and arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

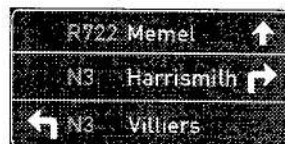
Confirmation sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGD3

GD1



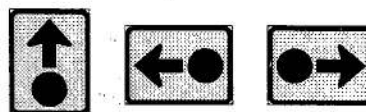
GD2



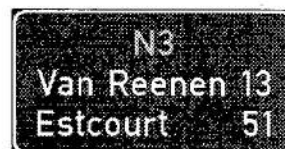
GD1/GD2



TGD2-D



GD3



Detour confirmation sign:

COLOURS:

Border, symbol and arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Fingerboard sign:

COLOURS:

Border, symbol and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGD4

Map-type advance direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGD5, TGD6, TGD7, TGD8 and TGD9

Overhead advance direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

Overhead direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

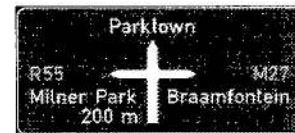
TGD3-D



GD4



GD5, GD6, GD7, GD8 and GD9



GD10



GD11



Overhead advance direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective

(dd) **Freeway Direction Signs:**

Pre-advance exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective
 Interchange number: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Advance exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective
 Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Supplementary exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

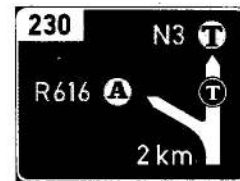
Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective
 Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGA2/3

GD12, GD13, GD14, GD15, GD16 and GD17



GA1



GA2



GA2/3



Exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Gore exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective
 Chevron: Red retro-reflective on white retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGA4

Advance off-ramp terminal direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective
 Street name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Off-ramp terminal direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green retro-reflective
 Street name in urban areas: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective
 Chevron: Red retro-reflective on white retro-reflective

Confirmation sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

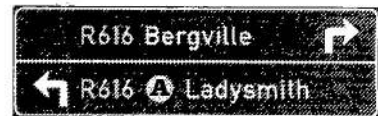
GA3



GA4



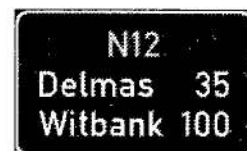
GA5



GA6



GA7



Exit sequence sign:

COLOURS:

Border and legend: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective
 Interchange numbers, and authority name: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

C-D Road Advance Exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border, arrow and legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

C-D Road exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Cross-road advance direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Green or Blue and green retro-reflective
 Interchange number and local authority name: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Near-side on-ramp direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

GA8



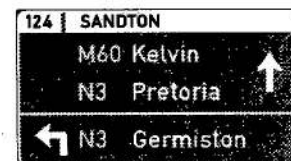
GA9



GA10



GB1



GB2



Far-side on-ramp advance direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Far-side on-ramp direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective

Overhead pre-advance exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective
 Interchange number: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Overhead advance exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

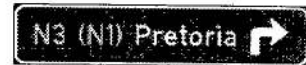
Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective
 Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Overhead through and straight-on direction sign:

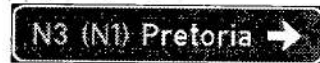
COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective

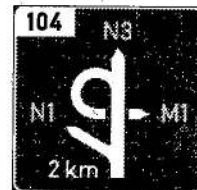
GB3



GB4



GC1



GC2D



GC3D



Overhead exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective
 Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Overhead advance exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective
 Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Overhead supplementary exit/through direction sign:

COLOURS:

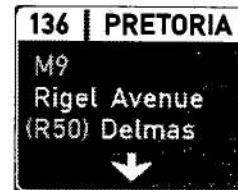
Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective
 Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Overhead exit direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Blue retro-reflective
 Interchange number, authority name in urban area: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

GC4D



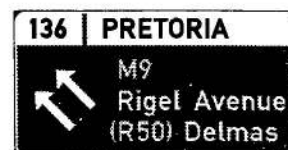
GC2U



GC3U



GC4U



Overhead advance off-ramp direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow:	White retro-reflective
Legend:	White retro-reflective
Route number:	Yellow retro-reflective
Background:	Blue retro-reflective
Interchange number, authority name in urban area:	Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Overhead C-D/through direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow:	White retro-reflective
Legend:	White retro-reflective
Route number:	Yellow retro-reflective
Background:	Blue retro-reflective

Overhead C-D 1st exit through direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow:	White retro-reflective
Legend:	White retro-reflective
Route number:	Yellow retro-reflective
Background:	Blue retro-reflective

Overhead C-D Road 2nd advance exit/ through sign:

COLOURS:

Border and arrow:	White retro-reflective
Legend:	White retro-reflective
Route number:	Yellow retro-reflective
Background:	Blue retro-reflective

GC5U



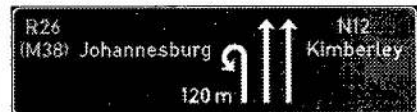
GC6U



GC7U



GC8U



Direction sign symbols:

GDS1 - GDS21



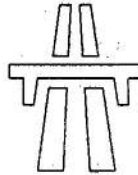
GDS-1
RAILWAY STATION



GDS-2
BUS TERMINUS



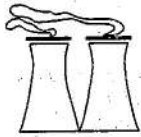
GDS-3
AIRPORT



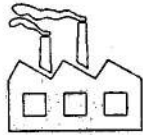
GDS-4
FREEWAY
(CLASS A-1)



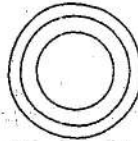
GDS-5
FREEWAY
(CLASS A-2)



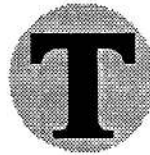
GDS-6
POWER STATION



GDS-7
INDUSTRIAL AREA



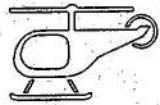
GDS-8
CITY CENTRE/CENTRAL
BUSINESS DISTRICT



GDS-9
TOLL ROUTE



GDS-10
ALTERNATIVE ROUTE



GDS-11
HELIPORT



GDS-12
MINE



GDS-13
HARBOUR



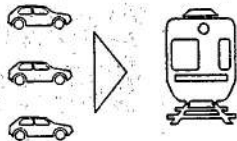
GDS-14
SHOPPING CENTRE



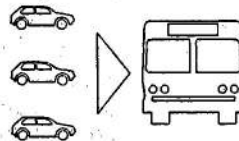
GDS-15
LIBRARY



GDS-16
BICYCLE ROUTE



GDS-17
PARK 'N RIDE
(TRAIN)



GDS-18
PARK 'N RIDE
(BUS)



GDS-19
PICK-UP POINT



GDS-20
PARKING



GDS-21
MINIBUS RANK



GDS-22
TOLL PLAZA AHEAD

(ee) **Tourism Direction Signs:**

Freeway advance exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & text: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White or coloured retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective
 Interchange number: Black semi-matt on white retro-reflective

Advance turn sign:

COLOURS:

Border & arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White or coloured retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective

Final turn sign:

COLOURS:

Border & arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White or coloured retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective

Gore exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & arrow: White retro-reflective
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: Brown retro-reflective
 Chevron: Red retro-reflective on white retro-reflective

Layby advance sign:

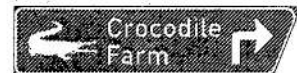
COLOURS:

Border & legend: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Brown retro-reflective or semi-matt

GF1



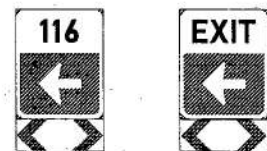
GF2



GF3



GF4



GF5



Layby turn-in sign:

COLOURS:

Border & arrow: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Brown retro-reflective or semi-matt

Confirmation sign:

COLOURS:

Border & legend: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Brown retro-reflective or semi-matt

Service exit sequence sign:

COLOURS:

Border & legend: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White or coloured retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective
 Interchange numbers & place name: Black semi-matt on white back-ground

Rest and service sequence sign:

COLOURS:

Border & legend: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective
 Interchange number: Black semi-matt on a white background

Rest and service "totem" sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Brown, green or blue retro-reflective
 Route number: Yellow retro-reflective

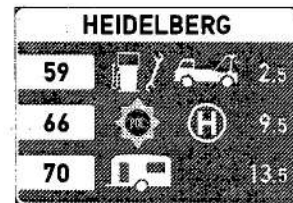
GF6



GF7



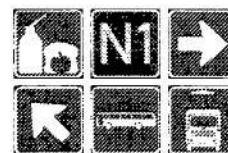
GF8









GF9



GF10



<p>Roadside emergency service spacing sign:</p> <p>COLOURS:</p> <p>Border & legend: White retro-reflective Symbol: Appropriate symbol colours retro-reflective</p> <p>Background: Brown retro-reflective</p>	<p>GF11</p> 
<p>Advance roadside emergency service sign:</p> <p>COLOURS:</p> <p>Border & legend: White retro-reflective Symbol: Appropriate symbol colours retro-reflective</p> <p>Background: Brown retro-reflective</p>	<p>GF12</p> 
<p>Roadside emergency service turn-in sign:</p> <p>COLOURS:</p> <p>Border & arrow: White retro-reflective Legend: White retro-reflective Symbol: Appropriate symbol colours retro-reflective</p> <p>Background: Brown retro-reflective</p>	<p>GF13</p> 
<p>Final roadside emergency service sign:</p> <p>COLOURS:</p> <p>Border & legend: White retro-reflective Symbol: Appropriate symbol colours retro-reflective</p> <p>Background: Brown retro-reflective</p>	<p>GF14</p> 
<p>Parking sign:</p> <p>COLOURS:</p> <p>Border & symbol: White retro-reflective Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective</p>	<p>GF15</p> 
<p>Tourist information sign:</p> <p>COLOURS:</p> <p>Border & symbol: White retro-reflective Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective</p>	<p>GF16</p> 

Part-time attraction sign:

COLOURS:

Border & symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGF17

Emergency services sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbols: Appropriate symbol colours retro-reflective
 Background: Brown semi-matt or retro-reflective

GF17



GF18



National Park attractions:

GFS A1 -



GFS A1
GENERIC NATIONAL PARK



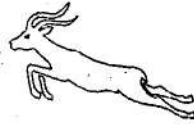
GFS A1-1
NATIONAL PARKS

Provincial Parks attractions:

GFS A2 -



GFS A2
GENERIC -
PROVINCIAL PARKS



GFS A2-1
PROVINCIAL PARKS
GAUTENG



GFS A2-2
PROVINCIAL PARKS
FREE STATE



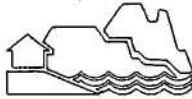
GFS A2-3
PROVINCIAL PARKS
WESTERN CAPE



GFS A2-4
PROVINCIAL PARKS
KWAZULU-NATAL

Resorts attractions:

GFS A3 -



GFS A3
GENERIC-
RESORTS



GFS A3-1
COUNTRY CLUBS
(GOLF)



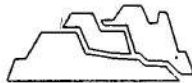
GFS A3-2
HOT SPRINGS



GFS A3-3
INLAND WATER



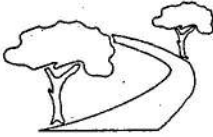
GFS A3-4
SEASIDE / BEACH



GFS A3-5
BERG / MOUNTAIN

Scenic attractions:

GFS A4 -



GFS A4
GENERIC SCENIC



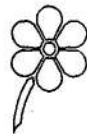
GFS A4-1
NATURE RESERVE



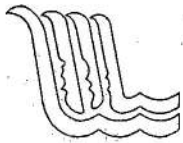
GFS A4-2
NATIONAL HERITAGE SITE



GFS A4-3
BOTANICAL GARDENS



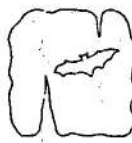
GFS A4-4
GARDENS (FLOWERS)



GFS A4-5
WATERFALL



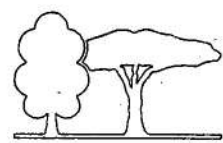
GFS A4-6
LAKE OR DAM
(NO WATERSPORT)



GFS A4-7
CAVES



GFS A4-8
VIEW POINT



GFS A4-9
FOREST (NATURAL)

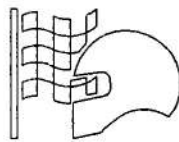


GFS A4-11
MOUNTAIN / BERG

GFS A4-10
Number not allocated

Sports venues:

GFS A5 -



GFS A5-1
MOTOR RACING TRACK



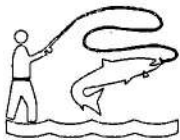
GFS A5-2
GOLF COURSE



GFS A5-3
HORSE RACECOURSE



GFS A5-4
EQUESTRIAN EVENTS



GFS A5-5
FISHING



GFS A5-6
CRICKET FIELD



GFS A5-7
SWIMMING POOL



GFS A5-8
SPORTS STADIUM

Wildlife Attractions:

GFS A6 -



GFS A6
GENERIC - WILDLIFE



GFS A6-1
CONSERVANCY AREA



GFS A6-2
GAME RESERVE



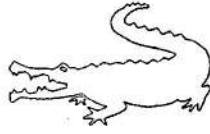
GFS A6-3
BIRD PARK / SANCTUARY



GFS A6-4
ZOO



GFS A6-5
SNAKE PARK



GFS A6-6
CROCODILE PARK



GFS A6-7
RHINO PARK



GFS A6-8
LION PARK

Historical Attractions:

GFS A7 -



GFS A7
GENERIC - HISTORICAL



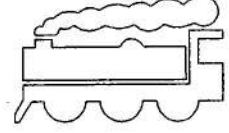
GFS A7-1
NATIONAL MONUMENT



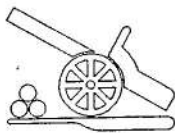
GFS A7-2
MUSEUM



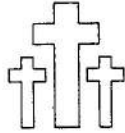
GFS A7-3
HISTORIC MINE



GFS A7-4
HISTORIC RAILWAY STATION



GFS A7-5
HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD



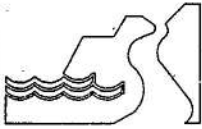
GFS A7-6
HISTORIC CEMETRY



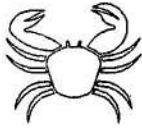
GFS A7-7
GEOLOGICAL SITE

Coastal attractions sign:

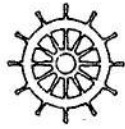
GFS A8 -



GFS A8
GENERIC - COASTAL



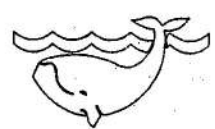
GFS A8-1
MARINE RESERVE



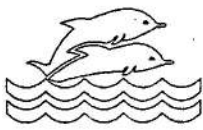
GFS A8-2
MARITIME MUSEUM



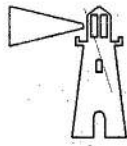
GFS A8-3
AQUARIUM



GFS A8-4
WHALES



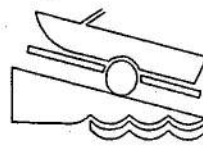
GFS A8-5
DOLPHINS



GFS A8-6
LIGHTHOUSE



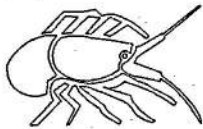
GFS A8-7
DOCKYARD



GFS A8-8
BOAT LAUNCH



GFS A8-9
FISHING



GFS A8-10
CRAYFISH



GFS A8-11
OCEANARIUM



GFS A8-12
BEACH

Arts & crafts attractions sign:

GFS A9 -



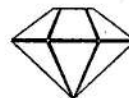
GFS A9
GENERIC -
ARTS & CRAFT



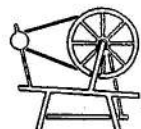
GFS A9-1
PAINTING & DRAWING



GFS A9-2
POTTERY



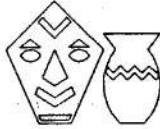
GFS A9-3
JEWELLERY



GFS A9-4
WEAVING & KNITTING



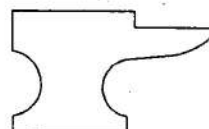
GFS A9-5
LEATHERWORK



GFS A9-6
AFRICAN ARTS &
CRAFTS



GFS A9-7
WOODWORK



GFS A9-8
METALWORK

Cultural attractions sign:

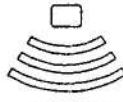
GFS A10 -



GFS A10
GENERIC - CULTURAL



GFS A10-1
THEATRE



GFS A10-2
AMPHITHEATRE

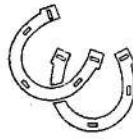
Adventure attractions sign:

GFS A11 -

GFS A11
Number not allocated



GFS A11-1
HIKING TRAIL



GFS A11-2
HORSE TRAIL



GFS A11-3
4x4 TRAIL



GFS A11-4
BIKE TRAIL



GFS A11-5
RIVER RAFTING



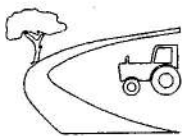
GFS A11-6
SCUBA DIVING



GFS A11-7
BALLOONING

Farming parks attractions sign:

GFS A12 -



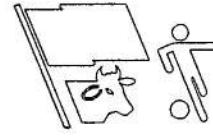
GFS A12
GENERIC - FARMING



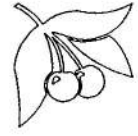
GFS A12-1
WINE CELLAR



GFS A12-2
WINE ROUTE / ESTATE



GFS A12-3
SHOWGROUND



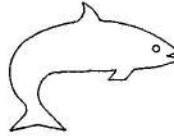
GFS A12-4
CHERRY FARM



GFS A12-5
OSTRICH FARM
AND RIDING



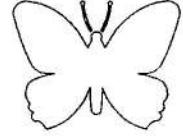
GFS A12-6
OSTRICH FARM



GFS A12-7
FISH FARM



GFS A12-8
ROADSIDE STALL



GFS A12-9
BUTTERFLY

General attractions sign:

GFS A13 -



GFS A13
Number not allocated

GFS A13-1
ANIMAL THEME PARK

Service symbols : Emergency services:

GFS B1 -



GFS B1-1
TELEPHONE



GFS B1-2
POLICE



GFS B1-3
HOSPITAL (WITH NAME)



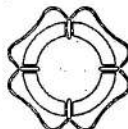
GFS B1-4
FIRST AID POST



GFS B1-5
SOS CALL STATION
(SIGN)



GFS B1-6
SOS CALL STATION
(POST)



GFS B1-7
NSRI



GFS B1-8
AMBULANCE / MEDICAL
SERVICES



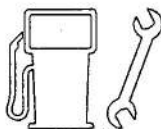
GFS B1-9
FIRE STATION /
SERVICES



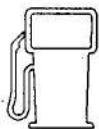
GFS B1-10
CELL PHONE
EMERGENCY NUMBER

Light vehicle services:

GFS B2 -



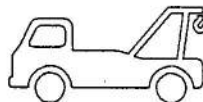
GFS B2-1
FILLING STATION &
WORKSHOP



GFS B2-2
FILLING STATION



GFS B2-3
WORKSHOP



GFS B2-4
TOW-IN SERVICE

Truck services:

GFS B3 -



GFS B3-1
TRUCK REST &
SERVICE AREA

Food services:

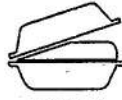
GFS B4 -



GFS B4-1
RESTAURANT



GFS B4-2
REFRESHMENTS



GFS B4-3
TAKE-AWAY



GFS B4-4
RURAL SHOP / CAFE/
CORNER SHOP

General services:

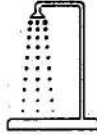
GFS B5 -



GFS B5-1
PARKING AREA
(FREE PARKING)



GFS B5-2
TOILETS



GFS B5-3
SHOWER



GFS B5-4
DRINKING WATER



GFS B5-5
FIREPLACE



GFS B5-6
COOKING FACILITIES



GFS B5-7
PICNIC AREA



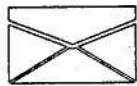
GFS B5-8
TOURIST INFORMATION



GFS B5-9
FACILITY FOR
HANDICAPPED



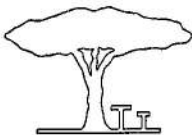
GFS B5-10
ROADSIDE STALL /
CURIO SHOP



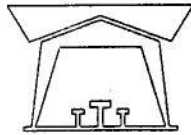
GFS B5-11
POST OFFICE

Rest and service areas:

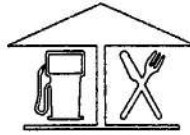
GFS B6 -



GFS B6-1
REST AREA
CLASS 1



GFS B6-2
REST AREA
CLASS 2



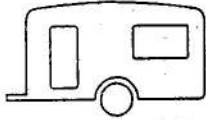
GFS B6-3
REST AREA
CLASS 3

Vehicle class:

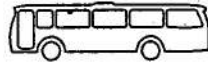
GFS B7 -



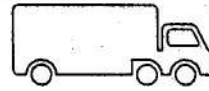
GFS B7-1
MOTOR CARS



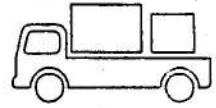
GFS B7-2
CARAVANS



GFS B7-3
BUSES



GFS B7-4
TRUCKS



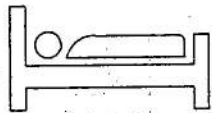
GFS B7-5
DELIVERY VEHICLES



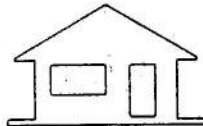
GFS B7-6
MOTOR CYCLES

Accommodation symbols:

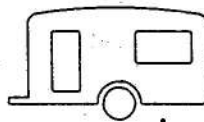
GFS C1 -



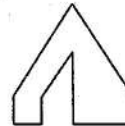
GFS C1-1
ACCOMMODATION
(INCL. HOTELS, INNS ETC.)



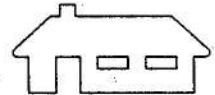
GFS C1-2
CHALET / SELF
CATERING



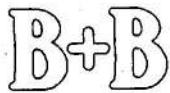
GFS C1-3
CARAVAN SITE



GFS C1-4
CAMP SITE



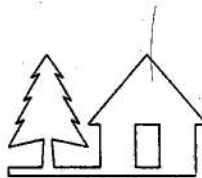
GFS C1-5
GUEST HOUSE



GFS C1-6
BED & BREAKFAST



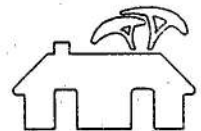
GFS C1-7
ROOMS
(BED ONLY)



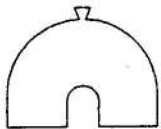
GFS C1-8
YOUTH HOSTEL /
CENTRE / CAMP



GFS C1-9
TRAIL SHELTER



GFS C1-10
GUEST FARM



GFS C1-11
ETHNIC (ZULU)

Rest and service area : "Totem" sign symbols:

GFS D1 -



GFS D1-1
MOTOR CARS



GFS D1-2
CARAVANS



GFS D1-3
BUSES



GFS D1-4
TRUCKS



GFS D1-5
MOTOR CYCLES



GFS D1-6
TAKE-AWAY



GFS D1-7
RESTAURANT



GFS D1-8
REFRESHMENTS



GFS D1-9
SHOP



GFS D1-10
FACILITY FOR THE
HANDICAPPED



GFS D1-11
TOILETS



GFS D1-12
TELEPHONE



GFS D1-13
STRAIGHT-ON
ARROW



GFS D1-14
LEFT / RIGHT
ARROW



GFS D1-15
DIAGONAL LEFT /
RIGHT ARROW



GFS D1-16
ADVANCE LEFT /
RIGHT ARROW



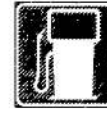
GFS D1-17
EXIT
(ROUTE NUMBER)



GFS D1-18
PARKING



GFS D1-19
FILLING STATION &
WORKSHOP



GFS D1-20
FILLING STATION



GFS D1-21
PICNIC AREA



GFS D1-22
TOURIST
INFORMATION



GFS D1-23
MOTOR CAR
WASH



GFS D1-24
TRUCK WASH



GFS D1-25
DRINKING
WATER



GFS D1-26
FIREPLACE



GFS D1-27
COOKING
FACILITIES



GFS D1-28
SHOWER

(ff) Local Direction Signs

Advance local direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Blue retro-reflective
 Arrow, legend & symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGDL1

Local direction sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Blue retro-reflective
 Arrow, legend & symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGDL2

Local fingerboard sign:

COLOURS:

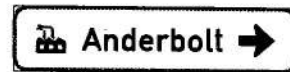
Border: Blue retro-reflective
 Arrow, legend & symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGDL3

GDL1



GDL2



GDL3



Major traffic generators - High use level:

GDLS A1 -



GDLS A1-1
CENTRAL BUSINESS
CENTRE

GDLS A1-2
Number not allocated

GDLS A1-3
Number not allocated

GDLS A1-4
Number not allocated



GDLS A1-5
SHOPPING
CENTRE



GDLS A1-6
RAILWAY
STATION



GDLS A1-7
AIRPORT



GDLS A1-8
BUS STATION



GDLS A1-9
MINIBUS RANK



GDLS A1-10
HARBOUR



GDLS A1-11
PARKING



GDLS A1-12
PARKING GARAGE

GDLS A1-13
Number not allocated



GDLS A1-14
MINE

Major traffic generators - Regular use level:

GDLS A2 -



GDLS A2-1
INFORMATION
CENTRE / LAYBY



GDLS A2-2
POST OFFICE

GDLS A2-3
Number not allocated



GDLS A2-4
INDUSTRIAL AREA

GDLS A2-5
PARK 'N RIDE



GDLS A2-6
WASTE DISPOSAL
SITE



GDLS A2-7
PRODUCE MARKET

GDLS A2-8
Number not allocated

GDLS A2-9
Number not allocated

GDLS A2-10
Number not allocated



GDLS A2-11
POWER
STATION

GDLS A2-12
Number not allocated



GDLS A2-13
LIBRARY



GDLS A2-14
SWIMMING
POOL



GDLS A2-15
BORDER / CUSTOMS
POST

Emergency services:

GDLS A4 -

GDLS A4-1
Number not allocated

GDLS A4-2
Number not allocated



GDLS A4-3
FIRE
STATION

GDLS A4-4
Number not allocated



GDLS A4-5
HELIPORT

(gg) Diagrammatic Signs:

Traffic movement affected by obstruction sign:

COLOURS:

Border & block: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGS100 series

Additional lane sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Lane use control by regulatory sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective
 Regulatory sign: Standard permanent colours

Temporary sign number TGS300 series

Lanes merge sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

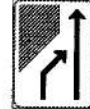
Temporary sign number TGS400 series

Lanes converge sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

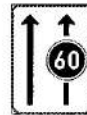
GS100 Series



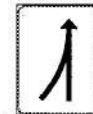
GS200 Series



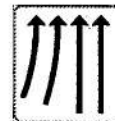
GS300 Series



GS400 Series



GS450 Series

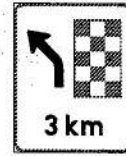


Arrestor bed pre-advance exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & symbol: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow & legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

GS501



Arrestor bed advance exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & symbol: Red retro-reflective
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

GS502

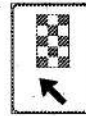


Arrestor bed exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & symbol: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

GS503

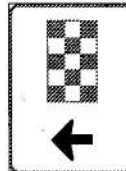


Arrestor bed gore exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & symbol: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

GS504

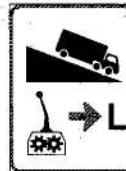


Engage lower gear sign:

COLOURS:

Border & arrow: Red retro-reflective
 Symbol: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

GS505



Temporary sign number TGS505

Overhead arrestor bed advance exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & symbol: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow & legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Overhead arrestor bed exit sign:

COLOURS:

Border & symbol: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Overhead lane use control by regulation sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective
 Regulatory sign: Standard colours

Temporary sign number TGS603 to TGS614

Public transport sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Red retro-reflective
 Symbols: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

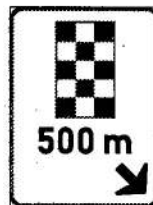
At Grade lane layout sign:

COLOURS:

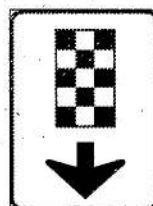
Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGS801 to TGS820

GS601



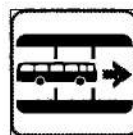
GS602



GS603 - GS614



GS700 Series



GS800 Series



Temporary lane layout sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

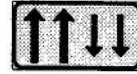
Junction with warning sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Red retro-reflective
 Arrow: Black semi-matt
 Warning sign: Standard colours
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TGS901 to TGS902

TGS860 Series



GS900 Series



Diagrammatic sign symbols:























































GSS-1
ARRESTOR
BED



GSS-2
CHANGE TO
LOWER GEAR

(hh) Pedestrian signs:

GP 1		GP 2		GP 3		GP 4		GP 5	
TGP 1		TGP 2		TGP 3		TGP 4		TGP 5	
	ARROW STRAIGHT UP		ARROW-DOWN		ARROW-RIGHT		ARROW-LEFT		ARROW-HALF RIGHT
GP 6		GP 7		GP 8		GP 9		GP 10	
TGP 6		TGP 7		TGP 8		TGP 9		TGP 10	
	ARROW-HALF RIGHT		ARROW-HALF LEFT		ARROW-HALF LEFT		PEDESTRIAN(S)		TOILETS
GP 11		GP 12		GP 13		GP 14		GP 15	
	TOILETS (WOMEN)		TOILETS (MEN)	TGP 13			KEEP TIDY		INFORMATION
GP 16		GP 17		GP 18		GP 19		GP 20	
TGP 16		TGP 17		TGP 18		TGP 19		TGP 20	
	TELEPHONE		BUSES		MINIBUSES		TAXIS		TRAINS
GP 21		GP 22		GP 23		GP 24		GP 25	
	REFRESHMENTS		RESTAURANT	TGP 23		TGP 24			FOOTBRIDGE
					HAWKERS		HAWKERS (PERMIT)		
GP 26		GP 27		GP 28		GP 29			
	SUBWAY	TGP 27			ESCALATORS		ENTRANCE		
			STAIRS						
GP 30		GP 31		GP 32					
	EXIT		PLATFORM(S)	TGP 32					
					NUMBERS				

(iv) **Information Signs**

Countdown signs:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue, green or brown retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN1, TIN2 and TIN3

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a high speed exit is approximately 300 metres, 200 metres and 100 metres ahead.

Cul-de-sac sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: Red and white retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN4, TIN5 and TIN6

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the roadway beyond the sign in the case of sign IN4, or to the right or left of the sign in the case of signs IN5 and IN6, is not a through road.

Right of way sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Symbol: Yellow retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that traffic on the roadway on which he or she is travelling has right of way at the junction ahead.

Park and ride sign:

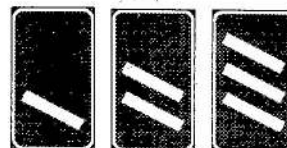
COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN9 and TIN10

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle the existence of a park and ride terminus.

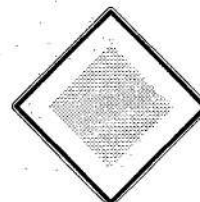
IN1, IN2 and IN3



IN4, IN5 and IN6



IN7



IN8 No sign allocated

IN9 and IN10



Supplementary plate signs:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Symbol/legend: Black semi-matt or black semi-matt and coloured retro-reflective
 Background: White retro-reflective

Temporary sign numbers TIN11.1 to TIN11.5, TIN11.501 to TIN11.583 and TIN11.6

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle supplementary information related to the principal message of a regulatory, warning or diagrammatic guidance sign.

Information centre sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN12

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle the location of an information office, kiosk or board.

Road experiment sign:

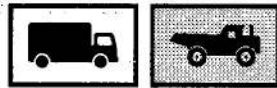
COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Legend: Black semi-matt
 Background: Yellow retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN13

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a temporary experiment or research activity is being conducted on a section of the public road.

IN11.1 to IN11.5, 11.501 to 11.583 and IN11.6



THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY

TOWN COUNCIL OF BENONI

IN12



TIN13



Co-ordinated traffic signals sign:

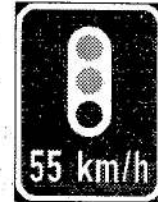
COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective
- Symbol: White and green retro-reflective and grey semi-matt
- Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN14

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the traffic signals on the section of the public road beyond the sign are co-ordinated at the average speed indicated on the sign.

IN14



Multi-phase traffic signals sign:

COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective
- Symbol: White retro-reflective
- Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN15

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the traffic signals at the junction about to be entered have more than two phases.

IN15



Bus stop/pick-up point ahead sign:

COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective
- Symbol: White retro-reflective
- Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN16

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that a bus stop/pick-up point is the indicated distance ahead.

IN16



Modal transfer sign:

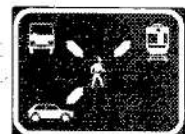
COLOURS:

- Border: White retro-reflective
- Symbol: White retro-reflective
- Background: Green semi-matt or retro-reflective

Temporary sign number TIN17, TIN18 and TIN19

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that there is a transport interchange point ahead where he or she may change his or her mode of transport.

IN17, IN18 and IN19



Cul-de-sac sign:

COLOURS:

Border: Black semi-matt
 Symbol: Black and red semi-matt
 Background: Yellow semi-matt or retro-reflective

Indicates to the driver of a motor vehicle that the roadway as indicated on the sign is not a through road.

Toll tariff board - standard and reduced sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TIN24 and TIN25

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle what the toll fees are for the toll plaza ahead.

Text message sign:

COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective or semi-matt

Temporary sign number TIN26

Provides additional information for road users.

Autotol sign:

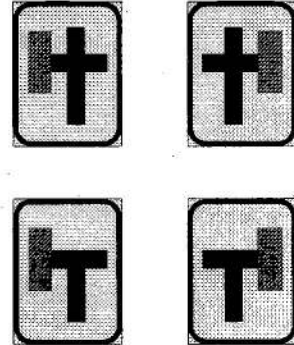
COLOURS:

Border: White retro-reflective
 Symbol: White retro-reflective
 Background: Blue or green retro-reflective or semi-matt

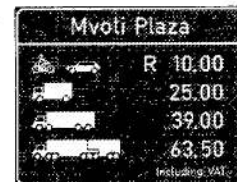
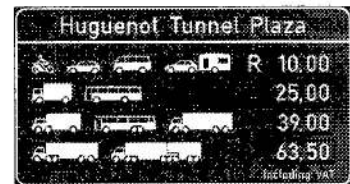
Temporary sign number TIN27

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that an autotol is operational.

TIN20, TIN21, TIN22 and TIN23



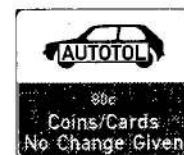
IN24 and IN25



IN26



IN27



CLASS II : ROAD MARKINGS**(i) Regulatory markings**

(1) Regulatory markings are classified as follows:

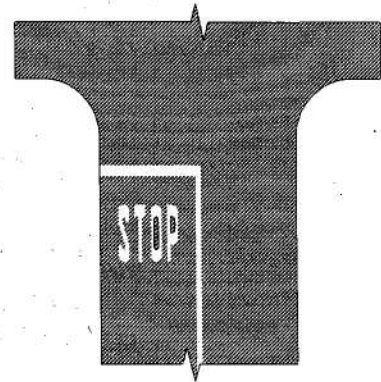
- (aa) Transverse regulatory markings; and
- (bb) Longitudinal regulatory markings

(aa) Transverse Regulatory Markings:**Stop line marking:**

COLOUR:

White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle immediately behind such line and such line shall have the significance assigned to stop sign R1, R1.1, R1.3 or R1.4.

RTM1

Yield line marking:**COLOUR:**

White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, the point where—

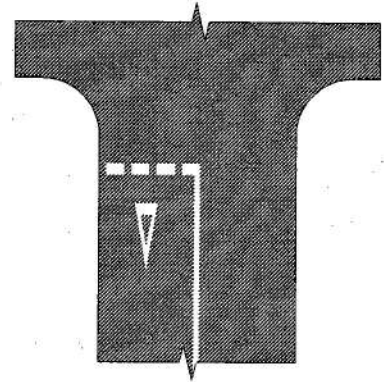
- (a) he or she shall yield right of way to all traffic on the public road which is joined by the public road on which he or she is travelling and such marking shall have the significance assigned to yield sign R2, R2.1 or R2.2; or
- (b) he or she shall yield right of way to a pedestrian crossing a roadway within a pedestrian crossing when the pedestrian is on that half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling, or when a pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger; or
- (c) he or she shall yield right of way to all rail traffic on the railway line which is crossed by the public road on which he or she is travelling.

Pedestrian crossing lines marking:**COLOUR:**

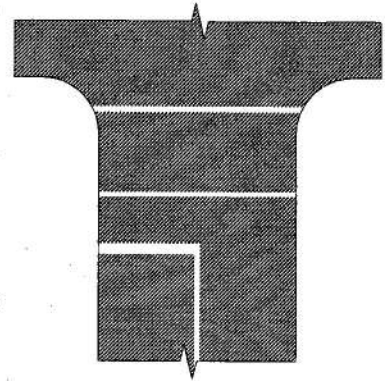
White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall yield right of way, slow down or stop if need be to so yield to a pedestrian, crossing the roadway within the pedestrian crossing, when the pedestrian is upon that half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

RTM2



RTM3



Block pedestrian crossing markings:

COLOUR:

White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall yield right of way, slow down or stop if need be to so yield to a pedestrian, crossing the roadway within the pedestrian crossing, when the pedestrian is upon that half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(bb) **Longitudinal Regulatory Markings**

No overtaking marking:

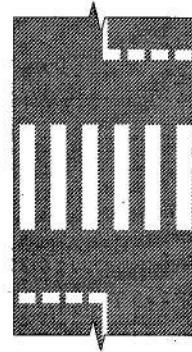
COLOUR:

White

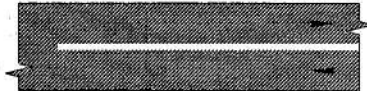
Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that—

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), he or she shall not drive his or her vehicle in such a manner that the vehicle or any part thereof, crosses such no overtaking marking, or is upon that part of the roadway to the right of such no overtaking marking when—
 - (i) the no overtaking marking is used in lieu of a dividing line marking; or
 - (ii) the no overtaking line marking is used together with a dividing line marking, and is to the left of such dividing line marking;
- (b) he or she may drive his or her vehicle in such a manner as to cross the no overtaking line—
 - (i) to gain direct access to land on the opposite side of the no overtaking marking;
 - (ii) to gain direct access from land to a portion of the public road; or
 - (iv) to pass any stationary obstruction in the roadway,
 if it is safe to do so;
- (c) the no overtaking marking shall only be used between lanes of traffic travelling in opposite directions.

RTM4



RM1



No crossing marking:

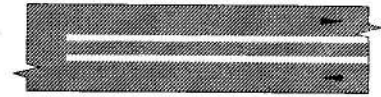
COLOUR:

White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that—

- (a) he or she shall not drive his or her vehicle in such a manner that such vehicle or any part of such vehicle—
 - (i) crosses such marking; or
 - (ii) is on the right side of such marking;
- (b) the no crossing marking shall only be used between lanes of traffic travelling in opposite directions.

RM2



Channelizing line marking:

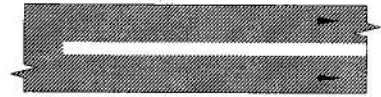
COLOUR:

White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that—

- (a) he or she shall not drive his vehicle in such a manner that such vehicle or any part of such vehicle crosses such marking;
- (b) the channelizing line marking shall only be used between lanes of traffic travelling in the same direction.

RM3



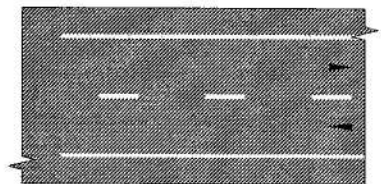
Left edge line marking:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle the left edge of the roadway and that, subject to regulation 298A, he or she shall not drive to the left of such marking.

RM4.1



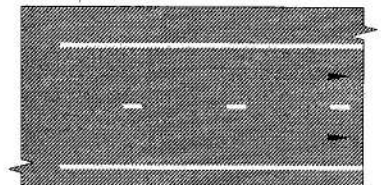
Right edge line marking:

COLOUR:

White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle the right edge of the roadway and that, subject to regulation 298A, he or she shall not drive such vehicle to the right of such marking or cross such marking.

RM4.2



Painted island marking:

COLOURS:

Border: White on the right of the direction of travel or yellow on the left of the direction of travel

Diagonal lines: Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not—

- (a) drive his or her vehicle in such a manner that such vehicle or any part of such vehicle crosses such marking; or
- (b) stop his vehicle so that such vehicle or any part of such vehicle is upon such marking.

Parking bay marking:

COLOUR:

White

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that if he or she parks his or her vehicle he or she shall do so within the demarcated parking bay and that no part of such vehicle shall be on any side walk or verge.

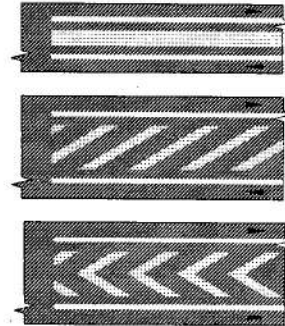
Exclusive parking bay marking:

COLOUR:

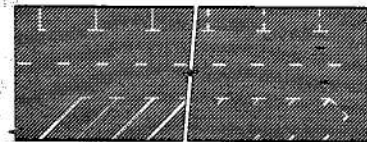
Yellow

- (a) Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the area marked by such marking is exclusively for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol, referred to in paragraph (b) in such marking.
- (b) The following symbols may be used in the marking referred to in paragraph (a):
 - (i) A - ambulances;
 - (ii) B - buses;
 - (iii) L - loading zones;
 - (iv) T - taxis;
 - (v) F - fire fighting vehicles;
 - (vi) R - rickshaws;
 - (vii) CD - diplomatic vehicles;
 - (viii) MB - minibuses;
 - (ix) SOS - SOS-telephone;
 - (x) D - Defence Force, and
 - (xi) P - Police.

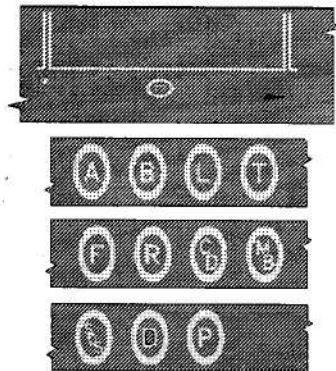
RM5



RM6



RM7



- (c) Where an area is demarcated—
- (i) as a loading zone, no vehicle, other than—
 - (aa) a goods vehicle; and
 - (bb) a motor cycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle designed or adapted to convey goods on a public road,
 shall use such loading zone for the loading or unloading of goods and only for a period which is reasonably necessary for the loading or unloading of the goods;
 - (ii) for a minibus, midibus or bus, no vehicle, other than a minibus, midibus or bus while it is operating on a fixed route shall use such demarcated area;
 - (iii) for any other vehicle, no vehicle, other than a vehicle of the class for which the area has been demarcated, may park or stop in the demarcated area; or
 - (iv) for a SOS-telephone the driver of a vehicle shall not stop or park his or her vehicle in such area, except in an emergency.

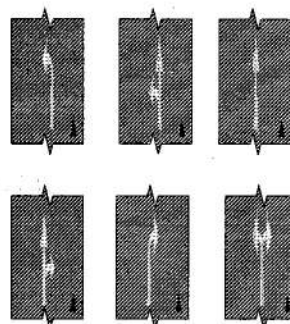
Mandatory direction arrow markings:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall proceed in the direction indicated by such arrow only.

RM8



Exclusive lane line marking:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not drive, park, or stop a vehicle in a lane marked by such marking unless it is a vehicle of the class indicated by the symbol marking referred to in road marking RM17 or a reservation sign.

Box junction marking:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not enter the box area in a junction if he or she is not able to cross such area due to stationary vehicles blocking his or her way. Provided that a vehicle turning to the left or to the right may enter such junction.

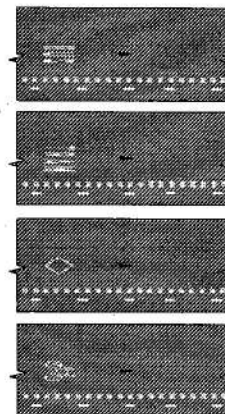
Zig-zag zone marking:

COLOUR:

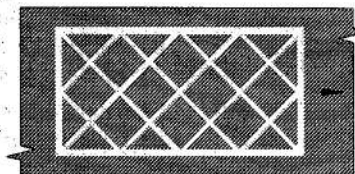
White

- Indicates to the driver of a vehicle—
- (a) that he or she shall not bring his or her vehicle to a stop within the zig-zag zone marked by such lines except to—
 - (i) yield right of way to pedestrians on the crossing; or
 - (ii) stop behind a vehicle complying with subparagraph (i); and
 - (b) that he or she shall not cross such marking.

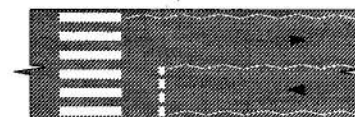
RM9



RM10



RM11



No stopping line marking:

COLOUR:

Red

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle—

- (a) in the case of a solid line, not to stop his or her vehicle adjacent to such line; or
- (b) where such line is a broken line not to stop his or her vehicle adjacent to such line during the time period indicated by an accompanying road sign.

No parking line marking:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle on a public road in an urban area—

- (a) not to park his or her vehicle adjacent to such line; or
- (b) where such line is a broken line not to park his or her vehicle adjacent to such line during the time period indicated by an accompanying road sign.

No motor cycles marking:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a motor cycle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such marking.

Mini-circle:

COLOUR:

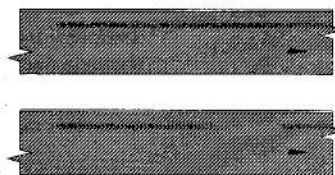
Arrows and dot: Yellow

Border: White

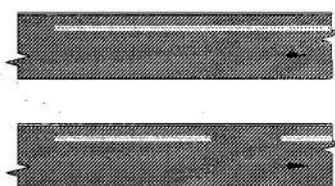
Indicates to the driver of a vehicle approaching a mini-circle that—

- (a) he or she shall yield right of way to any vehicle which will cross any yield line at such junction before him or her and which, in the normal course of events, will cross the path of such driver's vehicle; and
- (b) he or she shall travel in a clockwise direction in such circle and shall attempt not to encroach on the mini-circle.

RM12



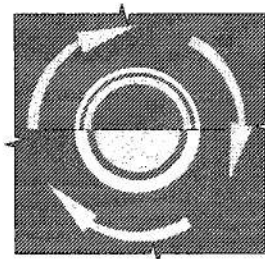
RM13



RM14



RM15



Disabled persons parking:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the parking bay is reserved for a vehicle transporting a person with a physical disability.

Exclusive use lane symbol markings:

COLOUR:

Yellow

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, that—
 (a) the lane marked by exclusive use lane marking, RM9, is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the lane symbol marking or as indicated by a reservation sign;
 (b) the symbols which may be used with an exclusive use lane marking are:

- (i) RM17.1: bicycle;
- (ii) RM17.2: bus;
- (iii) RM17.3: tram;
- (iv) RM17.4: high occupancy vehicle.

(ii) **Warning Markings**

Railway crossing marking:

COLOUR:

White

Warns a road user of a railway crossing ahead.

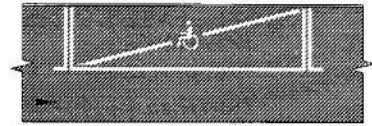
Continuity line marking:

COLOUR:

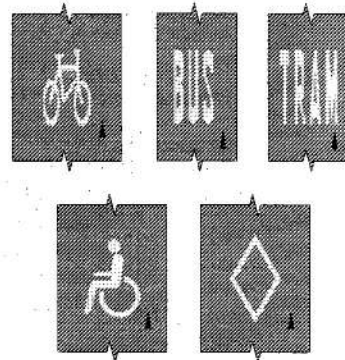
White

Warns a road user by indicating the continuity of a portion of the roadway that another portion of the roadway outside such marking does not continue straight on.

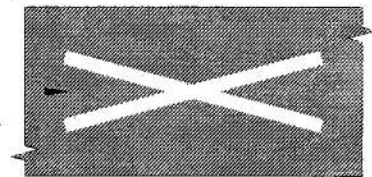
RM16



RM17



WM1



WM2



Dividing lines:

COLOUR:

White

Warns a road user that vehicles on the other side of such marking are travelling in the opposite direction.

Reversible lane lines:

COLOUR:

White

Warns a road user that the lane so marked may be used by traffic in opposite directions during different specific periods of the day or night.

Yield sign ahead marking:

COLOUR:

White

Warns a road user of a yield sign R2 or marking RTM2 ahead.

Lane reduction arrow marking:

COLOUR:

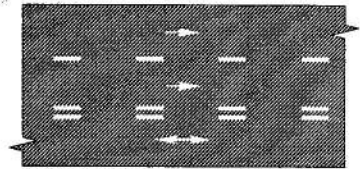
White

Warns a road user that a lane on a multi-lane roadway ends some distance ahead either from the left or the right or from both the left and the right.

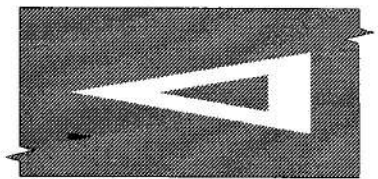
WM3



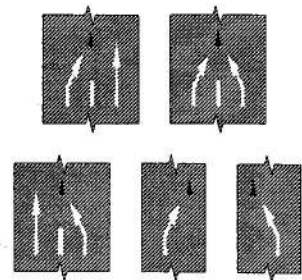
WM4



WM5



WM6



Mandatory direction arrow ahead marking:

COLOUR:

White

Warns a road user that a mandatory direction arrow RM8 is ahead.

No overtaking or no crossing line ahead marking:

COLOUR:

White

Warns a road user that a no overtaking or no crossing line marking RM1 or RM2 is ahead.

Arrestor bed ahead marking:

COLOURS:

Red and white

Warns a road user that an arrestor bed is ahead.

Escape road ahead marking:

COLOURS:

Red and white

Warns a road user of an escape road ahead.

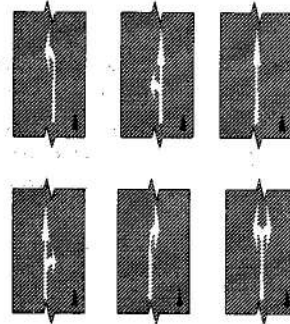
Speed hump marking:

COLOUR:

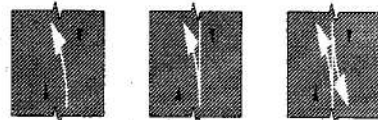
White

Warns a road user of a speed hump in the roadway.

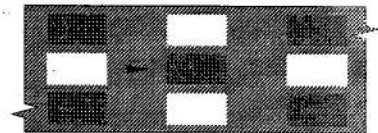
WM7



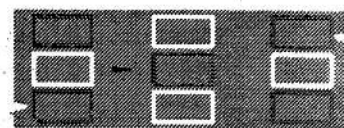
WM8



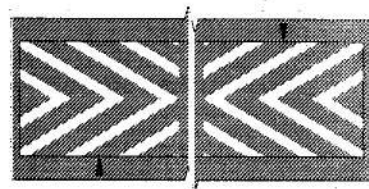
WM9.1



WM9.2



WM10



End of exclusive use lane arrows:

COLOURS:

White

Warns a road user that an exclusive use lane has ended.

(iii) **Guidance Markings**

Lane line marking:

COLOUR:

White

Demarcates traffic lanes for road users, travelling on a roadway or portion of roadway in the same direction.

Guide line marking:

COLOUR:

White

Gives additional guidance—

- (a) to a road user when turning to the left or right in a junction;
- (b) to a road user when a shift in lane alignment occurs across a junction; or
- (c) to pedestrians when the position of a pedestrian crossing is not obvious in a junction or intersection.

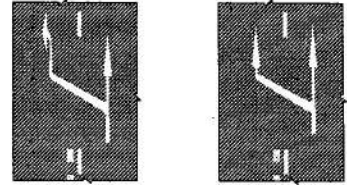
Furcation arrow marking:

COLOUR:

White

Indicates to a road user an increase in the number of lanes ahead.

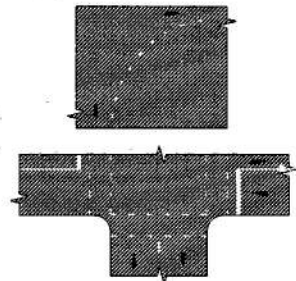
WM11



GM1



GM2



GM3



Information arrow marking:

COLOUR:

White

Indicates to a road user the direction of travel on a particular lane or roadway.

Bicycle crossing guideline marking:

COLOUR:

White

Indicates to a road user a portion of the roadway cyclists use to cross the roadway.

Symbol road marking:

COLOUR:

White

Gives additional guidance to a road user.

Word markings:

COLOUR:

White

Gives additional guidance to a road user.

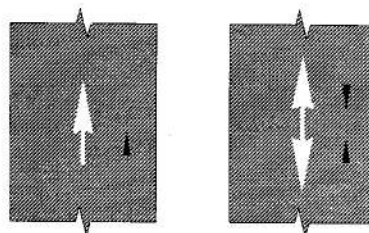
Kerbing marking:

COLOURS:

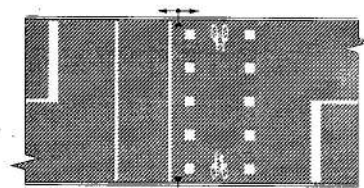
Black and White

Gives additional guidance to a road user regarding the presence of kerbing on the kerb line of the roadway.

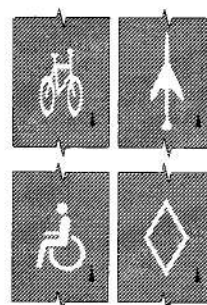
GM4



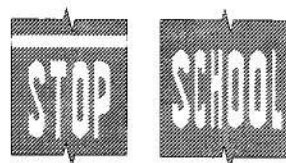
GM5



GM6 and GM6.4



GM7



GM8



CLASS III : ROAD SIGNALS**(i) Regulatory Signals**

(1) Regulatory signals are classified as follows:

- A Traffic signals—
 - (i) Vehicular light signals,
 - (ii) Pedestrian light signals; and
 - (iii) Pedal cyclist light signals;
- B Red flashing signals;
- C Overhead lane direction control signals; and
- D Other regulatory signals.

A Traffic Signal: S1 – S15

(1) (a) A traffic signal shall only display the following light signals and be arranged to conform to the requirements of one of the standard traffic signals as shown in paragraph (2):

(i) Vehicular light signals being—

- (aa) a steady red disc light signal;
- (bb) a flashing red disc light signal;
- (cc) a steady red bus disc light signal;
- (dd) a steady red tram disc light signal;
- (ee) a steady red arrow light signal;
- (ff) a flashing red arrow light signal;
- (gg) a steady yellow disc light signal;
- (hh) a flashing yellow disc light signal;
- (ii) a steady yellow bus disc light signal;
- (jj) a steady yellow tram disc light signal;
- (kk) a steady yellow arrow light signal;
- (ll) a steady green disc light signal;
- (mm) a steady green bus disc light signal;
- (nn) a steady green tram disc light signal;
- (oo) a flashing green bus disc light signal;
- (pp) a flashing green tram disc light signal;
- (qq) a steady green arrow light signal;
- (rr) a flashing green arrow light signal;

(ii) pedestrian and pedal cyclist light signals being—

- (aa) a steady red man light signal;
- (bb) a flashing red man light signal or flashing green man light signal ;
- (cc) a steady green man light signal;
- (dd) a steady red pedal cycle light signal;
- (ee) a flashing red pedal cycle light signal, or flashing green pedal cycle light signal;
- (ff) a steady green pedal cycle signal.

(b) Where there is no pedestrian light signal to control the movement of pedestrians at a junction, a pedestrian shall comply with the vehicular light signals installed at such junction and the provisions of roadmarking RTM3 shall apply.

(c) The significance of the light signals referred to in paragraph (a) is—

(i) for vehicular light signals—

- (aa) a steady red disc light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle behind the stop line RTM1 and that he or she shall remain stationary until a green light signal is displayed, and it is safe to proceed; and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross the roadway until a green light signal is displayed and it is safe to do so;
- (bb) a flashing red disc light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall act as for a four-way stop sign R1.4, and shall yield right of way to all pedestrians crossing his or her path, and indicates to a pedestrian that he or she may cross the roadway if it is safe to do so;
- (cc) a steady red bus light signal indicating to the driver of a bus that he or she shall stop his or her bus behind the stop line RTM1 and that he or she shall remain stationary until a green bus light signal is displayed, and it is safe to proceed, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross the roadway until a green light signal is displayed and it is safe to do so;
- (dd) a steady red tram light signal indicating to the driver of a tram that he or she shall stop his or her tram behind the stop line RTM1 and that he or she

- shall remain stationary until a green tram light signal is displayed, and it is safe to proceed, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross the roadway until a green light signal is displayed and it is safe to do so;
- (ee) a steady red arrow light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle behind the stop line if he or she intends turning in the direction indicated by the red signal and that he or she shall remain stationary until a green aspect is displayed that allows movement in the direction of the arrow and it is safe to proceed;
- (ff) a left flashing red arrow light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle behind the stop line RTM1 and if he or she intends to turn left at the junction he or she may proceed to turn left, even though the red disc light signal is displayed, and he or she shall yield right of way to all vehicles and pedestrians for whom a green light signal is displayed;
- (gg) a steady yellow disc light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle behind the stop line RTM1 and that he or she shall remain stationary until a green light signal is displayed, and it is safe to proceed: Provided that if he or she is so close to a stop line RTM1 when a steady yellow disc light signal is displayed that he or she cannot stop safely, he or she may proceed with caution against such yellow light signal, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross a roadway until a green light signal is displayed and it is safe to do so;
- (hh) a flashing yellow disc light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall proceed with caution and shall act as for yield sign R2.1 and shall yield right of way to all pedestrians crossing his or her path, and indicates to a pedestrian that he or she may cross the roadway if it is safe to do so;
- (ii) a steady yellow bus disc light signal indicating to the driver of a bus that he or she shall stop his or her bus behind the stop line RTM1 and that he or she shall remain stationary until a green light signal is displayed, and it is safe to proceed: Provided that if he or she is so close to a stop line RTM1 when a steady yellow bus disc light signal is displayed that he or she cannot stop safely, he or she may proceed with caution against such yellow light signal, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross a roadway until a green light signal is displayed and it is safe to do so;
- (jj) a steady yellow tram disc light signal indicating to the driver of a tram that he or she shall stop his or her tram behind the stop line RTM1 and that he or she shall remain stationary until a green light signal is displayed, and it is safe to proceed: Provided that if he or she is so close to a stop line RTM1 when a steady yellow tram disc light signal is displayed that he or she cannot stop safely, he or she may proceed with caution against such yellow light signal, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross a roadway until a green light signal is displayed and it is safe to do so;
- (kk) a steady yellow arrow light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle behind the stop line RTM1 if he or she intends turning in the direction indicated by the yellow arrow light signal and that he or she shall remain stationary until a green light signal allowing the movement is displayed, and it is safe to proceed: Provided that if he or she is so close to stop line RTM1 when a steady yellow arrow light signal is displayed that he or she cannot stop safely then he or she may proceed with caution against such yellow arrow light signal; and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, indicates to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross a roadway until a green light signal is displayed and it is safe to do so;
- (ll) a steady green disc light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she may proceed through a junction, or turn to the left or right in such junction, subject to any restricting road traffic sign, but shall yield right of way to other vehicular traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the junction, or at a pedestrian crossing, at the time a steady green disc light signal is displayed, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, to indicate to a pedestrian that he or she may cross the junction within the pedestrian crossing markings;

- (mm) a steady green bus disc light signal indicating to the driver of a bus that he or she may proceed through a junction, or turn to the left or right in such junction, subject to any restricting road traffic sign, but shall yield right of way to other vehicular traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the junction, or at a pedestrian crossing, at the time a steady green bus disc light signal is displayed, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, to indicate to a pedestrian that he or she may cross the junction within the pedestrian crossing markings;
- (nn) a steady green tram disc light signal indicating to the driver of a tram that he or she may proceed through a junction, or turn to the left or right in such junction, subject to any restricting road traffic sign, but shall yield right of way to other vehicular traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the junction, or at a pedestrian crossing, at the time a steady green tram disc light signal is displayed, and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, to indicate to a pedestrian that he or she may cross the junction within the pedestrian crossing markings;
- (oo) a flashing green bus disc light signal indicating to the driver of a bus that he or she may proceed and that his or her movements are unopposed by other traffic facing a red light signal;
- (pp) a flashing green tram disc light signal indicating to the driver of a tram that he or she may proceed and that his or her movements are unopposed by other traffic facing a red light signal;
- (qq) a steady green arrow light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she may proceed only in the direction indicated by the steady green arrow light signal, subject to any restricting road traffic sign, but shall yield right of way to other vehicular traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the junction, or at a pedestrian crossing, at the time such green light signal is displayed and in the event that a pedestrian light signal is not provided, indicates to a pedestrian that he or she may cross the junction within the pedestrian crossing markings;
- (rr) a flashing green arrow light signal indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she may proceed in the direction indicated by the flashing green arrow light signal only and that his or her movement is unopposed by other traffic facing a red light signal; and
- (ii) for pedestrian and pedal cyclist light signals—
 - (aa) a steady red man light signal indicating to a pedestrian that he or she shall not cross the roadway until the steady green man light signal is displayed;
 - (bb) a flashing red man light signal or flashing green man light signal indicating to a pedestrian—
 - (aaa) who has not yet commenced crossing the roadway that he or she shall not cross the roadway until the steady green man light signal is displayed; or
 - (bbb) who is within a pedestrian crossing that the steady red man light signal will follow shortly;
 - (cc) a steady green man light signal indicating to a pedestrian that he or she may cross the junction within the pedestrian crossing markings RTM3 or RTM4, as appropriate, and that the driver of a vehicle shall yield right of way to a pedestrian crossing such junction.
 - (dd) a steady red pedal cycle light signal indicating to a pedal cyclist that he or she shall not cross the roadway until the steady green pedal cycle light signal is displayed;
 - (ee) a flashing red pedal cycle light signal or flashing green pedal cycle light signal indicating to a pedal cyclist—
 - (aaa) who has not yet commenced crossing the roadway that he or she shall not cross the roadway until the steady green pedal cycle light signal is displayed, or
 - (bbb) who is within a pedal cyclist crossing that the steady red pedal cycle light signal will follow shortly;
 - (ff) a steady green pedal cycle light signal indicating to a pedal cyclist that he or she may cross the junction within the pedal cyclist crossing, as appropriate, and that the driver of a vehicle shall yield right of way to a pedal cyclist crossing such junction.

B Red flashing signal: FRD

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle, that he or she shall stop his or her vehicle and

shall not proceed until it is safe to do so, and such signal shall have the same significance as stop sign R1.

Railway crossing red flashing signal:

FRD-R1

A railway crossing flashing signal shall conform to the requirements of the standard signals as shown in paragraph (2):

When two flashing red signals are used at a railway crossing, such signals shall be used in conjunction with stop sign R1 and shall be displayed below sign R1, and the signals shall flash alternately to indicate the approach of a train and that the driver of a vehicle shall stop his or her vehicle and shall not proceed until the signals cease to flash, and it is safe to do.



C Overhead lane direction control signals:

An overhead lane direction control signal shall conform to the requirements of the standard signals as shown in the diagram below:

A steady green downward-pointing arrow: S16

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she may drive his or her vehicle in the lane over which the arrow is displayed.

A steady red cross: S17

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not drive his or her vehicle in the lane over which the cross is displayed and that the lane is open to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction.

Yellow arrow left and right: S18 and S19

Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that the lane over which the arrow is displayed is closed ahead and that he or she shall leave the lane in the direction of the arrow when it is safe to do so.



S16



S17



S18



S19

D Other regulatory signals

(a) Control handsignals for use by traffic officers: SS1

A control hand signal shall conform to the requirements of one of the standard hand signals as shown in the diagram below and shall be—

- (i) a hand signal to stop traffic approaching from the front indicating to the driver of a vehicle approaching a traffic officer from the front, who is displaying the signal, that he or she shall stop until the signal referred to in item (iv) is displayed;
- (ii) a hand signal to stop traffic approaching from the rear indicating to the driver of a vehicle approaching a traffic officer from the rear who is displaying the signal that he or she shall stop until the signal referred to in item (iv) is displayed;
- (iii) a hand signal to stop traffic approaching from the front and the rear indicating to the driver of a vehicle, approaching a traffic officer from the front or rear who is displaying the signal, that he or she shall stop until the signal referred to in item (iv) is displayed; or
- (iv) a hand signal to show traffic to proceed from the front, left or right indicating to the

driver of a vehicle that he or she may proceed if a traffic officer displays the signal.



SS1

(b) Flag signals: SS2

A Flag signal shall conform to the requirements of the flag signals as shown in the diagram below and shall be—

- (i) a flag signal to stop indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop until the flag signal referred to in item (ii) is displayed; and
- (ii) a flag signal to proceed indicating to the driver that he or she shall proceed when the flag signal is displayed.

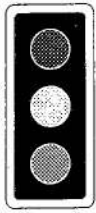


FLAG SIGNAL TO STOP

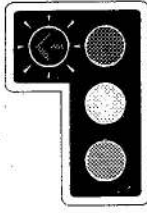


FLAG SIGNAL TO PROCEED

(2) A regulatory road signal shall only display signals arranged to conform to the diagrams as shown below—



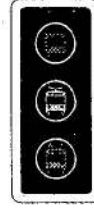
S1



S1(L)



S1B



S1T



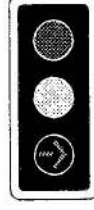
S1A



S1AR



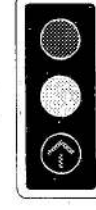
S1AL



S2



S3



S4



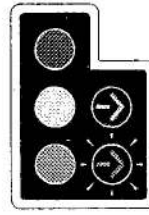
S5



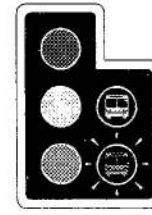
S6



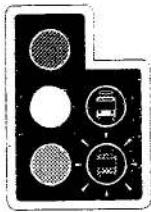
S7



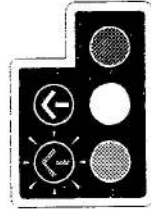
S8



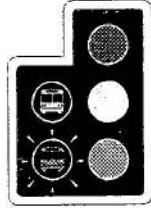
S8B



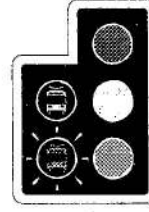
S8T



S9



S9B



S9T



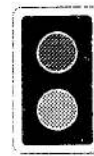
S10R



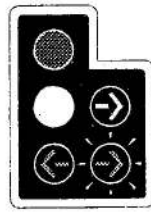
S10L



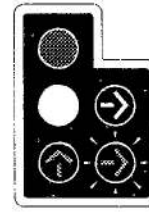
S11



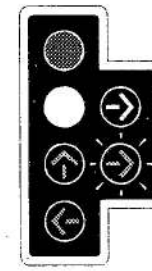
S12



S13



S14



S15



S20

(ii) Warning Signals

(1) Warning signals are classified in the following categories:

- A Warning flashing signal; and
- B Warning flag signals.

A Warning flashing signal

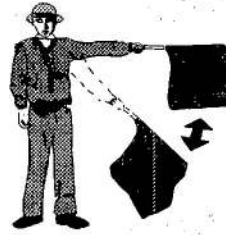
A yellow flashing warning signal warns a road user of the presence of a particular hazard or traffic control device.

B Warning flag signals

Warns a road user to proceed slowly and be alert.

(2) A A warning yellow flashing signal comprises a single yellow disc light signal.

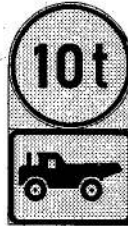
B A warning flag signal shall conform to the requirements of the diagram shown below:



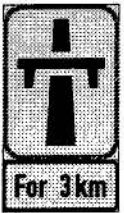
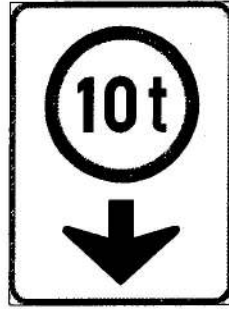
WARNING FLAG SIGNAL

ANNEXURE TO SCHEDULE 1

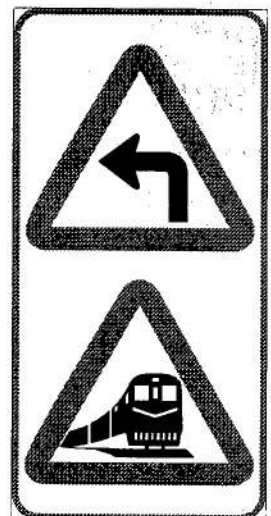
A. SELECTIVE RESTRICTION SIGNS:



B. REGULATORY SIGN COMBINATIONS:



C. WARNING SIGN COMBINATIONS:



NASIONALE PADVERKEERSWET, 1996 (WET No. 93 VAN 1996)

NASIONALE PADVERKEERSREGULASIES, 2000

Die Minister van Vervoer het kragtens artikel 75 van die Nasionale Padverkeerswet, 1996 (Wet No. 93 van 1996), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE*Indeling van regulasies*

Regulasie
No.

**HOOFSTUK I
WOORDOMSKRYWING**

1. Woordoms krywing

**HOOFSTUK II
REGISTRASIE-OWERHEDE EN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES****Deel I****Aangeleenthede met betrekking tot registrasie-owerhede**

- 1A. Prosedure in geval van geskil met betrekking tot toepaslike registrasie-owerheid

Deel II**Gemagtigde beamptes**

- 1B. Wyse van aansoek om registrasie as inspekteur van lisensies, ondersoeker van voertuie, toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies of verkeersbeampte
- 1C. Wyse van registrasie as inspekteur van lisensies, ondersoeker van voertuie, toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies of verkeersbeampte
2. Grade van ondersoekers van voertuie en toetsbeamptes vir bestuurslisensies
- 2A. Wyse van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van gemagtigde beampte

Deel III**Vereistes vir goedkeuring van opleidingsentrums**

- 2B. Vereistes vir goedkeuring van opleidingsentrums deur Aandeelhouerskomitee

HOOFSTUK III**REGISTRASIE EN LISENSIËRING VAN MOTORVOERTUIE, EN REGISTRASIE VAN
VERVAARDIGERS, BOUERS EN INVOERDERS, EN VERVAARDIGERS VAN NOMMERPLATE****Deel I****Registrasie en lisensiëring van motorvoertuie**

3. Motorvoertuig moet geregistreer word
4. Motorvoertuig geag geregistreer te wees
5. Motorvoertuig vrygestel van registrasie
6. Datum waarop registrasie van motorvoertuig van nul en gener waarde word
7. Datum waarop en voorwaardes waaronder motorvoertuig geregistreer word
8. Wyse van aansoek om registrasie van motorvoertuig

9. Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig uit onderdele opgebou
- 9A. Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van gederegistreeerde motorvoertuig
10. Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig verkry uit boedel van afgestorwene
11. Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig wat herinbesit geneem is
12. Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig wat buite grense van Republiek verkry is
- 12A. Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig voorheen as gesteel aangemeld
13. Wyse van registrasie van motorvoertuig
14. Aansoek om en aanstelling van vervaardiger of invoerder as agent van registrasie-owerheid
15. Bekendstelling van motorvoertuie deur vervaardiger of invoerder aangestel as agent
16. Aansoek om registrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van motorvoertuig deur vervaardiger of invoerder bekendgestel
17. Deregistrasie van geregistreeerde motorvoertuig wat vrygestel word van registrasie
18. Motorvoertuig moet gelisensieer wees
19. Motorvoertuig geag gelisensieer te wees
20. Motorvoertuig vrygestel van lisensiëring
21. Spesiale klassifikasie van motorvoertuig met betrekking tot motorvoertuiglisensiegelde
22. Datum waarop motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf van motorvoertuig van nul en gener waarde word
23. Datum waarop motorvoertuig gelisensieer moet word
24. Wyse van aansoek om lisensiëring van motorvoertuig
25. Wyse van lisensiëring van motorvoertuig
26. Geldigheidsduur van motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf
27. Lisensiëmerk en lisensienommerstelsel
28. Persoonlike lisensienommerstelsel
29. LUR kan toegekende lisensienommer verander
30. Motorvoertuiglisensie-aanslag
31. Bykomende vereistes vir aansoek om lisensiëring in geval van verandering of ombou van geregistreeerde motorvoertuig
32. Prosedure by verandering van toepaslike registrasie-owerheid weens verhuising van eienaar
33. Prosedure by herdefiniëring van gebied van registrasie-owerheid
34. Prosedure by verandering van lisensiëmerk van registrasie-owerheid of lisensienommerstelsel van provinsie
35. Vertoon van lisensienommer
36. Vertoon van lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf
37. Prosedure vir terugbetaling van motorvoertuiglisensiegelde

Deel II

Registrasie van vervaardigers, bouers, invoerders en vervaardigers van nommerplate

38. Sekere vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders moet registreer
39. Wyse van aansoek om registrasie as vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder
40. Wyse van registrasie van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder
41. Voorwaardes vir registrasie van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder
42. Wyse van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder
43. Vervaardigers, bouers of invoerders van wie nie vereis word om te registreer nie moet aan voorwaardes voldoen
44. Magte en pligte van inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders
45. Geld om uitgawe aangegaan deur inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders te bestry
46. Prosedure vir verandering van besonderhede van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder
47. Wyse van verandering van voorwaardes waarop vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder geregistreeer is
48. Vervaardigers van nommerplate moet registreer
49. Wyse van aansoek deur, en registrasie van, vervaardigers van nommerplate
50. Voorwaardes vir registrasie as vervaardiger van nommerplate
51. Wyse van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van vervaardiger van nommerplate

Deel III

Algemeen

52. Prosedure vir verandering van besonderhede van titelhouer of eienaar van geregistreeerde motorvoertuig
53. Plig van titelhouer en eienaar van motorvoertuig waar sodanige titelhouer of eienaar verander
54. Prosedure indien motorvoertuig gesteel word
55. Prosedure indien motorvoertuig permanent ongeskik raak vir gebruik as motorvoertuig

56. Nommer wat op motorvoertuig aangebring moet word
57. Boetes vir laat registrasie of liseniëring
58. Voertuie vrygestel van betaling van registrasie- en liseniesgelde
59. Agterstallige gelde vir liseniëring van motorvoertuig of motorhandelnommer
60. Respyttdperk
61. Prosedure wanneer tjeek geweier word
62. Plig om inligting te verstrek
63. Plig van registrasie-owerheid ten aansien van aantekeninge
64. Bevestiging van inligting ten aansien van motorvoertuig
65. Uitvoer van motorvoertuig
66. Wyse waarop massameetsertifikaat verkry moet word
67. Vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder moet sertifikaat voorsien
68. Registrasiesertifikaat moet onder sekere omstandighede deur eienaar en titelhouer voorgelê word

HOOFSTUK IV MOTORHANDELNUMMERS, TYDELIKE EN SPESIALE PERMITTE

Deel I Motorhandelnommers

69. Motorvoertuie kan in sekere omstandighede kragtens motorhandelnommer gebruik word
70. Wyse van aansoek om motorhandelnommer
71. Motorhandelnommerstelsel
72. Wyse van uitreiking van motorhandelnommer
73. Motorhandelnommer moet gelisensieer wees
74. Datum waarop motorhandelnommer gelisensieer moet word
75. Wyse van aansoek om motorhandelnommer lisensie
76. Wyse van liseniëring van motorhandelnommer
77. Geldigheidsduur van motorhandelnommer lisensie en motorhandelnommer lisenieskyf
78. Motorhandelnommer lisensie-aanslag
79. Prosedure vir verandering van besonderhede van houer van motorhandelnommer
80. Intrekking van motorhandelnommer
81. Nommer in voorgeskrewe gebied uitgereik
82. Vertoon van motorhandelnommer en motorhandelnommer lisenieskyf
83. Reg van appél na LUR

Deel II Tydelike en spesiale permitte

84. Omstandighede waarin motorvoertuig op openbare pad kragtens tydelike of spesiale permit gebruik kan word
85. Wyse van aansoek om tydelike of spesiale permit
86. Tydelike of spesiale permitnommerstelsel
87. Wyse van uitreiking van tydelike of spesiale permit
88. Geldigheidsduur van tydelike en spesiale permitte
89. Vertoon van tydelike of spesiale permit
90. Plig van motorhandelaar ten aansien van tydelike permit

HOOFSTUK V GESKIKTHEID VAN BESTUURDERS

Deel I Bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums

91. Wyse van aansoek om registrasie van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum en identifisering van bestuursverteenvoordiger
92. Vereistes vir registrasie as bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum
93. Wyse van registrasie van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum
94. Verandering van registrasiebesonderhede
95. Grade van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums

- 96. Wyse van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum
- 97. Bevoegdhe en pligte van inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums
- 98. Geld om uitgawes aangegaan deur inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums te delg

Deel II

Leerling- en bestuurslisensies

- 99. Kategorieë van leerling- en bestuurslisensies, motorvoertuigklasse wat betrekking het op elke lisensiekategorie en magtiging verleen deur sodanige lisensies
- 100. Magtiging wat dien as lisensie ingevolge artikel 12 van Wet
- 101. Geldigheidsduur van leerling- en bestuurslisensies
- 102. Gesigsgebrek wat persoon onbevoeg maak om lisensie te verkry of te behou
- 103. Wyse van aansoek om leerlinglisensie
- 104. Wyse waarop, en inhoud waaroor, aansoeker om leerlinglisensie getoets en ondervra moet word
- 105. Uitreiking van leerlinglisensie
- 106. Wyse van aansoek om bestuurslisensie
- 107. Wyse waarop en inhoud waaroor aansoeker om bestuurslisensie ondervra en getoets moet word
- 108. Wyse van uitreiking van bestuurslisensie
- 109. Aansoek om en uitreiking van duplikaat van lisensie
- 110. Voorwaardes vir erkenning en vervanging van bestuurslisensie nie ingevolge Wet uitgereik nie, en internasionale bestuurspermit
- 111. Aansoek om bestuurslisensie kragtens artikel 19 van Wet en regulasie 110(6)(a)
- 112. Aansoek om bestuurslisensie kragtens artikel 20 van Wet en regulasie 110(6)(b)
- 112A. Magtiging om persoon toe te laat om bestuurslisensiekaart namens ander persoon te ontvang
- 113. Wyse van kennisgewing van nuwe woon- en posadres
- 114. Wyse van aansoek om, en uitreiking van, lisensie sonder endossemente

Deel III

Instrukteurs

- 114A. Aansoek om registrasie as instrukteur
- 114B. Ondervraging en toets om bevoegdheid om as instrukteur op te tree, te bepaal
- 114C. Registrasie van instrukteur
- 114D. Intrekking of opskorting van registrasie van instrukteurs
- 114E. Aansoek om wysiging van registrasie van instrukteur

Deel IV

Professionele bestuurspermitte

- 115. Sekere bestuurders van sekere voertuie moet professionele bestuurspermit hê
- 116. Kategorieë van, en magtiging verleen deur, professionele bestuurspermit
- 117. Onbevoegdheid om professionele bestuurspermit te verkry
- 118. Aansoek om professionele bestuurspermit
- 119. Wyse van uitreiking van professionele bestuurspermit
- 120. Professionele bestuurspermit bly van krag na aansoek
- 121. Aansoek om duplikaat bestuurslisensiekaart waarop professionele bestuurspermit voorkom
- 122. Geldigheidsduur van professionele bestuurspermit, her-aansoek en her-uitreiking
- 123. Opskorting of intrekking van professionele bestuurspermit
- 124. Verbod op toelaat of bystaan van persoon wat nie houer van professionele bestuurspermit is nie om voertuig te bestuur
- 125. Verwysing van aansoek na LUR
- 126. Aantekeninge van professionele bestuurspermitte wat deur bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum gehou moet word
- 127. Nietigheid van professionele bestuurspermit in stryd met hierdie Deel uitgereik

HOOFSTUK VI Gesiktheid van voertuie

Deel I

Toetsstasies, padwaardigheidsertifikate en sertifisering van padwaardigheid

128. Wyse van aansoek om registrasie van toetsstasie
129. Vereistes waaraan voldoen moet word vir registrasie van toetsstasie
130. Wyse van registrasie van toetsstasie
131. Kennisgewing deur bestuursvertegenwoordiger van verandering van besonderhede van toetsstasie
132. Grade van toetsstasies
133. Voorwaardes vir voorlopig geregistreerde toetsstasie
134. Wyse van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van toetsstasie
135. Bevoegdhe en pligte van inspektoraat van toetsstasies
136. Geld om uitgawes aangeaan deur inspektoraat van toetsstasies te delg
137. Toetsstasies gemagtig om sekere motorvoertuie te ondersoek en toets
138. Sertifisering van padwaardigheid vereis in sekere omstandighede
139. Wyse van aansoek om sertifisering van padwaardigheid
140. Ondersoek en toets van motorvoertuig vir padwaardigheid
141. Wyse van sertifisering van padwaardigheid
142. Padwaardigheidsertifikate vereis ten opsigte van sekere klasse motorvoertuie
143. Uitreiking van padwaardigheidsertifikaat
144. Nietigheid van padwaardigheidsertifikaat
145. Geldigheidsduur van padwaardigheidsertifikaat
146. Bepalings van Wet geniet voorrang
147. Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 3F(a) of artikel 3I(a) van Wet dat motorvoertuig na toetsstasie geneem moet word
148. Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 44 om gebruik van motorvoertuig te staak

Deel II

Toerusting op of ten opsigte van voertuie

149. Remme aan motorvoertuie
- 149A. Remme toegerus met anti-diefstaltoestel verbode
150. Remme aan motorfiets, motordriewiel of motorvieriel
151. Remme aan sleepwaens
152. Remme aan trapfietse
153. Remme aan ongespesifiseerde voertuie
154. Spesifikasies vir remme
155. Remverrigting van diens-, nood- en parkeerremme
156. Toestand en werking van remme
157. Sekere lampe waarmee voertuie toegerus moet wees, en tye wat sekere lampe verlig moet wees
158. Sigbaarheidsafstand van lampe
159. Koplampe
160. Hoofstraal
161. Dompstraal
- 161A. Daglig-werkende lamp
162. Ligte wat aan stilstaande of geparkeerde motorvoertuig vertoon moet word
163. Mislampe
164. Parkeerlampe
165. Wanneer parkeerlampe verlig moet wees
166. Voorposisielampe
167. Buitelynmerklampe
168. Stertlampe
169. Stoplampe
170. Nommerplaatlampe
171. Symerklampe
172. Binnelampe
173. Lamp wat kennisgewing aan voertuig verlig

174. Sierlampe
175. Trulampe
176. Kenlampe
177. Gebruik van soeklamp
178. Lampe aan trapfiets
179. Lampe aan trekdiervoertuie
180. Lampe aan ongespesifiseerde voertuie
181. Kleur van ligte
182. Sekere lampe moet verspreide lig uitstraal
183. Lampe moet egalige lig uitstraal
184. Wyse waarop lampe aangebring en onderhou moet word
185. Lampe nie voorgeskryf of gemagtig nie, is verbode
186. Wit trukaatsers moet vooraan sekere voertuie aangebring word
187. Rooi trukaatsers moet agteraan sekere voertuie aangebring word
188. Geel trukaatsers moet aan sye van sekere motorvoertuie aangebring word
189. Algemene vereistes vir trukaatsers
190. Agterste trukaatsers aan voertuie met sekere bakke
191. Waarskuwingsteken agteraan sekere motorvoertuie (chevrons)
192. Onwettige gebruik van weerkaatser of weerkaatsmateriaal
- 192A. Trukaatsende materiaal moet aan sye en agterkant van sekere voertuie aangebring word
193. Motorvoertuig moet met rigtingwysers toegerus wees
194. Rigtingwysers van flikkertipe
195. Rigtingwysers van verligte venstertipe
196. Kombinasie van verskillende tipes rigtingwysers
197. Rigtingwysers aan motorvoertuie met algehele lengte van meer as 7,6 meter
198. Algemene vereistes vir rigtingwysers
199. Verbod op gebruik van rigtingwyser wat nie aan bepalings van hierdie regulasies voldoen nie
200. Stuurwerk
201. Waarskutoestelle
202. Glas van voorruit, venster en afskortings
203. Voorruitveër
204. Bestuurder se uitsig moet onbelemmerd wees
205. Brandstoftenk, elektriese bedrading en battery
206. Enjin van motorvoertuig moet bedek wees
207. Verpligte dra van beskermende helm ten opsigte van motorfiets
208. Wyse waarop syspan aan motorfiets aangeheg moet word
209. Uitlaatknaldempers en uitlaatpype
210. Ingange en uitgange
211. Motorvoertuig moet agteruit en vooruit kan ry
212. Buitebande
213. Sitplekgordels
214. Noodwaarskuwingstekens (Driehoek)
215. Snelheidsmeters
216. Motorvoertuie wat op openbare pad gebruik word, moet aan verpligte voertuigspesifikasies voldoen
217. Wielflappe
218. Agterinry-beskermingstoestel
219. As en as-eenheid moet aan leunwa geheg word
220. Sekere voertuie is vrygestel van sekere bepalings van hierdie Deel

Deel III

Afmetings van voertuie

221. Algehele lengte van voertuig
222. Beperking op kombinasie van motorvoertuie
223. Algehele breedte van voertuig
224. Algehele hoogte van voertuig en vrag
225. Draairadius en asafstand
226. Oorstek van voertuig
227. Uitsteeksels in geval van voertuig uitgesonderd motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvierwiel of trapfiets

- 228. Uitsteeksels in geval van motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvierwiel of trapfiets
- 229. Waarskuwing ten opsigte van vrag wat uitsteek
- 230. Sekere voertuie vrygestel van bepalings van hierdie Deel

Deel IV Vragte van voertuie

- 231. Wyse waarop kinders gereken moet word by toepassing van hierdie regulasies
- 232. Massa van persoon en bagasie vir vasstelling van massa van vrag
- 233. Getal persone wat op voertuig vervoer mag word met betrekking tot sitplekruimte
- 234. Toelaatbare maksimum asmassalas van voertuig
- 235. Toelaatbare maksimum aseenhedsmassalas van voertuig
- 236. Toelaatbare maksimum voertuigmassa
- 237. Toelaatbare maksimum kombinasie-massa
- 238. Las op bande
- 239. Bruto voertuigmassa, bruto asmassalas, bruto aseenhedsmassalas, bruto kombinasie-massa, drywing tot massaverhouding en asmassalas van dryfas tot totale massaverhouding wat nie oorskry mag word nie
- 240. Massalas dravermoë van pad
- 241. Massalas dravermoë van brûe
- 242. Verdeling van asmassalas en wielmassalas op voertuig wat van lugbande voorsien is
- 243. Asmassalas van voertuie met ander bande as lugbande voorsien
- 244. Inligting wat op sekere motorvoertuie vertoon moet word
- 245. Inligtingsplate vir sekere voertuie
- 246. Wyse waarop goedere vervoer moet word
- 247. Omstandighede waarin persone op goederevoertuig vervoer kan word
- 248. Vermoedens
- 249. Sekere voertuie vrygestel van bepalings van hierdie Deel

Deel V Bepalings met betrekking tot passasierdraende voertuie

- 250. Persone mag nie in goedere-afdeling vervoer word teen vergoeding nie
- 251. Kante en dak
- 252. Ingange, uitgange en nooduitgange van minibusse en busse
- 253. Ingange en uitgange moet voorsien wees van deure
- 254. Trappe
- 255. Gange
- 256. Sitplekke
- 257. Goedere vervoer op minibus of bus wat persone teen vergoeding vervoer
- 258. Vensters en voorruite
- 259. Brandstofbakke, ensovoorts
- 260. Brandblussers
- 261. Truspieëls
- 262. Kantelhoek
- 263. Staande persone
- 264. Spesifieke bepalings betreffende skoolbusse

HOOFSTUK VII GESKIKTHEID VAN OPERATEURS

- 265. Klasse van motorvoertuie met betrekking waartoe operateur geregistreer moet word
- 266. Operateurskaart vir goedere kategorie
- 267. Wyse van registrasie van operateur, uitreiking van operateurskaart en geldigheidsduur van operateurskaart
- 268. Aansoek om, en uitreiking van, duplikaat operateurskaart
- 269. Voorwaardes waaronder tydelike operateurskaart uitgereik
- 270. Verandering van besonderhede
- 271. Prosedure in geval van opskorting
- 272. Wyse waarop operateurskaart op motorvoertuig vertoon moet word

HOOFSTUK VIII DIE VERVOER VAN GEVAARLIKE GOEDERE EN STOWWE PER PAD

- 273. Woordoms krywing
- 273A. Inlywing van standarde
- 274. Toepassing
- 274A. Ander toepaslike wetgewing
- 275. Vervoer van gevaarlike goedere verbode
- 276. Vrystellings
- 277. Pligte van operateur, bestuurder, versender en ontvanger
- 278. Gevaarlike goedere moet verenigbaar wees
- 279. Magtiging vir klassifikasie en sertifisering van gevaarlike goedere
- 280. Bestuurder moet opleiding ondergaan
- 281. Dokumente wat bestuurder moet hê
- 282. Inspekteurs vir gevaarlike goedere
- 283. Bevoegdhede, pligte en werksaamhede van inspekteurs vir gevaarlike goedere

HOOFSTUK IX PADVERKEERSTEKENS EN ALGEMENE SNELHEIDSGRENS

Deel I Padverkeerstekens

- 284. Woordoms krywing
- 285. Oogmerke, klassifikasie en soorte padverkeerstekens
- 286. Afmetings vir vervaardiging van padverkeerstekens
- 286A. Kleure vir vervaardiging van padverkeerstekens
- 287. Wyse waarop padtekens en padseine vertoon moet word
- 287A. Wyse van vertoon van verkeerssein
- 288. Tekens wat parkering, stilhou en smouse reguleer
- 289. Magtiging om perseel binne te gaan teenstrydig met reëlingsteken
- 290. Verbod op advertensiemateriaal op padverkeersteken of padverkeersteken in advertensie gebruik
- 291. Oorgangsbepaling

Deel II Snelheidsgrense

- 292. Algemene snelheidsgrense
- 293. Snelheidsgrens vir spesifieke klas voertuie
- 294. Snelheidsgrens met betrekking tot bande
- 295. Snelheidsgrens met betrekking tot remvermoë

HOOFSTUK X PADREËLS EN SAKE WAT DAAROP BETREKING HET

Deel I Padreëls

- 296. Voertuig moet op linkerkant van ryvlak bestuur word
- 297. Bestuur op verdeelde openbare pad
- 298. Verbystek van voertuig
- 298A. Verbod om op skouer van pad te bestuur, behalwe in sekere omstandighede
- 299. Oorsteek of binnegaan van openbare pad of verkeersbaan
- 300. Bestuurseine
- 301. Ryvoorrang by sekere padaansluitings
- 302. Prosedure wanneer gedraai word
- 303. Sleep van voertuie
- 304. Stilhou met voertuie
- 305. Parkering van voertuie

- 306. Sekere voertuie kan op enige plek waar dit nodig is, tot stilstand gebring en geparkeer word
- 307. Verpligte stilhou
- 308. Algemene pligte van bestuurder of passasier van voertuig op openbare pad
- 308A. Verbod op gebruik van kommunikasie-toestel terwyl bestuur word
- 309. Pligte met betrekking tot motorfiets, motordriewiel of motorvierwiel
- 310. Voertuig wat buitensporige geraas maak
- 310A. Gebruik van toeter
- 311. Ry op trapfiets
- 312. Toestel wat op spoorstawe loop
- 313. Dier op openbare pad
- 314. Trekdiervoertuie
- 315. Voetganger se reg van voorrang in voetoorgang
- 316. Pligte van voetgangers
- 317. Wedrenne en sport op openbare paaie
- 318. Konvoie op openbare pad
- 319. Belemmering of versperring van verkeer op openbare pad
- 320. Voertuig op openbare pad gelaat of gelos
- 321. Beskadiging van openbare pad
- 322. Handeldryf op openbare paaie
- 323. Spesiale bepalings betreffende deurpaaie

Deel II

Bestuurseine en seine vir die beheer van verkeer

- 324. Linksdraaihandsein
- 325. Regsdraaihandsein
- 326. Gebruik van rigtingwysers in plaas van handsein
- 327. Sein om voorneme om spoed te verminder, aan te dui
- 328. Toelaatbare handsein
- 329. Seine vir gebruik deur verkeersbeampte vir verkeerbeheer

Deel III

Algemeen

- 330. Sleep van voertuie

HOOFSTUK XI

REGISTERS EN AANTEKENINGE

- 331. Sake wat op registers en aantekeninge betrekking het

HOOFSTUK XII

SAKE MET BETREKKING TOT BESTUUR TERWYL ONDER DIE INVLOED VAN STERK DRANK OF 'N VERDOWINGSMIDDEL WAT 'N NARKOTIESE UITWERKING HET, EN MISDRYWE EN STRAWWE

- 332. Toerusting gebruik om konsentrasie van alkohol in asem te bepaal
- 333. Misdrywe en strawwe

HOOFSTUK XIII

DIVERSE

- 334. Voertuie wat eiendom van Departement van Verdediging is, is vrygestel
- 335. Aansoek en uitreik van verkeersregisternommer en -sertifikaat
- 335A. Inspekteur van lisensies of verkeersbeampte geregtig op gratis gebruik van sekere fasiliteite
- 335B. Beampte moet voorgeskrewe vorms gebruik
- 336. Gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger
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HOOFSTUK XIV OORGANGSBEPALINGS, HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES, EN TITEL EN INWERKINGTREDING

- 338. Oorgangsbepalings: Verwysings na hoof- uitvoerende beampte, Aandeelhouderskomitee en Korporasie
- 338A. Oorgangsbepalings: Verwysings na artikels van Wet wat nie in werking is nie
- 339. Oorgangsbepalings: Gelde
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- 344. Oorgangsbepalings: Algemeen
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HOOFSTUK I WOORDOMSKRYWING

Woordoms krywing

1. In hierdie regulasies het 'n uitdrukking wat in die Wet omskryf is, daardie betekenis en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"aansluiting" daardie deel van 'n kruising wat binne die verlenging van die laterale perke van die kruisingsryvlakke omvat word, en sluit enige deel van die ryvlak tussen sodanige laterale perke en 'n stop- of toegeemerk wat by sodanige kruising geveerf is, in;

"aanvaarbare identifikasie"—

- (a) 'n tydelike identiteitsertifikaat, 'n identiteitsdokument of identiteitskaart wat ingevolge die Wet op Identifikasie, 1997 (Wet No. 68 van 1997), uitgereik is;
- (b) in die geval van 'n persoon wat nie permanent in die Republiek woonagtig is nie, 'n identiteitsdokument wat deur 'n vreemde land uitgereik is of 'n verkeersregisternommersertifikaat wat ingevolge regulasie 335 uitgereik is;
- (c) in die geval van—
 - (i) 'n maatskappy, 'n sertifikaat van inlywing of naamsverandering wat ingevolge die Maatskappywet, 1973 (Wet No. 61 van 1973), uitgereik is; of
 - (ii) 'n beslote korporasie, 'n sertifikaat van inlywing of naamsverandering wat ingevolge die Wet op Beslote Korporasies, 1984 (Wet No. 69 van 1984), uitgereik is;
- (d) in die geval van—
 - (i) 'n persoon wat 'n besigheid bedryf, wat vir doeleindes van hierdie omskrywing boerderybedrywighede insluit; of
 - (ii) 'n liggaam van persone nie in paragraaf (c) bedoel nie, 'n verkeersregisternommersertifikaat wat ingevolge regulasie 335 uitgereik is;
- (e) 'n bestuurslisensiekaart wat ingevolge regulasie 108 uitgereik is; of
- (f) behalwe vir doeleindes van regulasies 103 tot 112, 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van die toepaslike sertifikaat of dokument bedoel in paragraaf (a), (b), (c), (d) of (e);

"agterinry-beskermingstoestel" die struktuur wat ontwerp is om te voorkom dat 'n voertuig onder die agterkant van 'n voertuig waaraan die struktuur aangebring is, inry;

"agterkant" met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, daardie deel van die voertuig wat die verste na agter toe uitsteek;

"agteroorstek" met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, daardie deel van die voertuig wat agter die hartlyn van die agteras of die agterste as van die agteraseenheid uitsteek of, indien die voertuig net een as het, wat agter die hartlyn van daardie as uitsteek;

"algehele breedte" met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, die breedte gemeet tussen twee vlakke wat parallel met die langshartlyn van die voertuig is en deur die uiterste uitstekende punte aan weerskante van die voertuig gaan, uitgesonderd enige kantspieël of rigtingwyser;

"algehele hoogte" met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, die afstand gemeet vanaf grondvlak tot die hoogste deel van—

- (a) enige deel van die voertuig; of

(b) enige vrag daarop,

welke deel die hoogste is, maar in die geval van 'n voertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word, word enige oorhoofse elektriese kontakuitrusting of kruipgang wat bo sodanige voertuig uitsteek, nie by die algehele hoogte ingesluit nie;

"algehele lengte" met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, die afstand tussen die voorkant en die agterkant van die voertuig en, met betrekking tot 'n kombinasie van voertuie, die afstand tussen die voorkant van die voorste voertuig en die agterkant van die agterste voertuig;

"as" met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, 'n toestel of stel toestelle, hetsy onafgebroke oor die breedte van die voertuig of nie, waarom die wiele van die voertuig ronddraai en wat so gestel is dat wanneer die voertuig reguit vorentoe ry, die vertikale hartlyne van sodanige wiele in een vertikale vlak reghoekig met die langshartlyn van die voertuig is;

"asafstand"—

- (a) met betrekking tot 'n leunwa, die afstand, op grondvlak gemeet, tussen parallelle vlakke wat reghoekig met die langshartlyn van die voertuig is en deur die hartlyn van die klinkspil daarvan en die hartlyn van die as of aseenhed daarvan gaan, na gelang van die geval;
- (b) met betrekking tot 'n sleepwa met net een as of een aseenhed, uitgesonderd 'n leunwa, die afstand, op grondvlak gemeet, tussen parallelle vlakke wat reghoekig met die langshartlyn van die voertuig is en deur die hartlyn van die koppelpen of knikskarnier en die hartlyn van sodanige as of aseenhed gaan, na gelang van die geval; en
- (c) met betrekking tot enige ander voertuig, die afstand op grondvlak gemeet tussen parallelle vlakke wat reghoekig met die langshartlyn van die voertuig is en deur die hartlyn van die vooras of vooraseenhed en die hartlyn van die agteras of agteraseenhed daarvan gaan, na gelang van die geval;

"aseenhed" met betrekking tot 'n voertuig—

- (a) 'n stel van twee of meer parallelle asse van sodanige voertuig wat onderling so verbind is dat hulle 'n eenheid vorm; of
- (b) vir die doeleindes van die omskrywing van "asafstand" en Dele III en IV van Hoofstuk VI, in die geval van 'n sleepwa, twee of meer asse, ongeag of sodanige asse onderling verbind is, waar die afstand tussen naasgeleë asse minder as een komma twee meter is;

"asmassalas" die som van die wielmassalas van al die wiele op enige as;

"daglig-werkende lamp" 'n lamp wat vorentoe wys en gebruik word om die voertuig makliker sigbaar te maak gedurende die tydperk tussen sonsopkoms en sonsondergang;

"bestuurslisensiekaart" 'n bestuurslisensiekaart wat ingevolge regulasie 108(3) uitgereik is;

"beroepsgesondheidspraktisyn" 'n beroepsgesondheidspraktisyn soos omskryf in die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid, 1993 (Wet No. 85 van 1993), wie 'n gesondheidsbeoordelingskursus suksesvol voltooi het en na behore geakkrediteer is om die funksies van 'n beroepsgesondheidspraktisyn uit te voer;

"bruto aseenhedsmassalas" met betrekking tot 'n motorvoertuig, die maksimum massalas van 'n besondere aseenhed van sodanige voertuig soos deur die vervaardiger daarvan gespesifiseer of, by ontstentenis van sodanige spesifikasie, soos deur die registrasie-owerheid bepaal;

"bruto asmassalas" met betrekking tot 'n motorvoertuig, die maksimum massalas van 'n besondere as van die voertuig soos deur die vervaardiger daarvan gespesifiseer of, by ontstentenis van sodanige spesifikasie, soos deur die registrasie-owerheid bepaal;

"bustrein" 'n bus wat—

- (a) uit twee dele bestaan wat verbind is om 'n eenheid te vorm;
- (b) in 'n horisontale vlak by die verbinding tussen sodanige dele kan klink;
- (c) uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik ontwerp of ingerig is vir die vervoer van die bestuurder en minstens 100 ander persone; en
- (d) 'n aaneenlopende gang oor die lengte daarvan het;

"diensrem" 'n rem, gewoonlik 'n voetrem, wat in die gewone loop van omstandighede gebruik word om die snelheid van 'n voertuig te verminder of om die voertuig tot stilstand te bring, en wat bestaan uit—

- (a) 'n enkele remstelsel wat die voorwiele en agterwiele van die voertuig gelyktydig rem, of in die geval van—
 - (i) 'n leunwa, die wiele daarvan gelyktydig rem;
 - (ii) 'n sleepwa wat volgens die registrasiesertifikaat daarvan voor 1 Januarie 1986 vir die eerste maal registreer is en wat nie 'n leunwa is nie, die voor- of agterwiele of alle wiele daarvan gelyktydig rem; of
 - (iii) 'n trekker, die wiele van die agteras of die agteraseenhed van die trekker gelyktydig rem; of

(b) twee remstelsels wat—

- (i) gesamentlik die voorwiele en agterwiele van die voertuig gelyktydig rem; en
- (ii) afsonderlik minstens twee wiele van die voertuig gelyktydig rem;

“**die Wet**” die Nasionale Padverkeerswet, 1996 (Wet No. 93 van 1996);

“**draaistraal**” met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, die straal van die sirkel wat deur die buitenste gestuurde wiel van 'n voertuig gemaak word wanneer sodanige wiel so ver as moontlik weg van die reguit posisie, hetsy na die linkerkant of na die regterkant gedraai word, en waar die strale wat aldus verkry word nie dieselfde is nie, moet die grootste van die twee as die draaistraal van die voertuig gereken word, en die straal word gemeet tot by die buitenste rand van die spoor wat deur die buitenste gestuurde wiel gemaak word;

“**goedervoertuig**” 'n motorvoertuig, uitgesonderd 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvierwiel, motorkar, minibus of bus, wat ontwerp of aangepas is om goedere op 'n openbare pad te vervoer, en sluit 'n voorspanmotor, pasdrastel, omsetterdrastel en teëspoedwa in;

“**goedgekeur**” deur die hoof- uitvoerende beampte by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* goedgekeur;

“**goedkeuringsmerk**”—

- (a) die goedkeuringsmerk van die Ekonomiese Kommissie vir Europa, aangedui deur die merk 'E';
- (b) die goedkeuringsmerk van die Europese Ekonomiese Komitee, aangedui deur die merk 'e'; of
- (c) enige ander goedkeuringsmerk bedoel in 'n spesifikasie, gebruikskode of enige lasgewing wat standaardisasie as sy oogmerk het, en wat uitgereik is deur 'n nasionale instelling of organisasie buite die Republiek vir 'n doel soortgelyk aan dié waarvoor 'n sertifiseringsmerk ingestel is;

“**hartlyn van enige aseenhed**” (of 'n soortgelyke uitdrukking), 'n lyn halfpad tussen die hartlyne van die uiterste asse van 'n aseenhed;

“**inlooprem**” met betrekking tot 'n sleepwa, 'n remstelsel wat in werking gestel word deur 'n toestel aan die trekstang van 'n sleepwa aangebring, wanneer 'n krag op sodanige toestel vanweë die inersie van die sleepwa aangewend word;

“**konvooi van motorvoertuie**” ses of meer motorvoertuie wat in 'n groep op 'n openbare pad gebruik word;

“**kruising**” die gebied binne die verlenging van die sygrenslyne van twee of meer openbare paaie wat vir voertuigverkeer oop is en met enige hoek by mekaar aansluit, ongeag of die een openbare pad die ander kruis of nie;

“**langshartlyn**” met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, 'n lyn halfpad tussen die hartlyne van die uiterste buitewiele wat aan die asse van sodanige voertuig gemonteer is;

“**liggaam van persone**” met betrekking tot die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig, 'n liggaam van persone, hetsy 'n regspersoon al dan nie, en ook —

- (a) twee of meer persone wat gesamentlike titelhouers of eienaars van die motorvoertuig is, uitgesonderd gesamentlike titelhouers of eienaars wat man en vrou, getroud binne gemeenskap van goedere is; en
- (b) 'n Staatsdepartement;

“**lisensieskyf**” 'n skyf wat ingevolge regulasie 25 uitgereik is;

“**lisensienommer**” 'n nommer soos bedoel in regulasie 27(3);

“**lugvering**” met betrekking tot 'n aseenhed van 'n motorvoertuig, 'n metode om opwaartse druk te voorsien op 'n as in 'n aseenhed wat afwaartse druk aan die oorblywende as of asse in die aseenhed oordra deur middel van lug;

“**minibus**” 'n motorvoertuig wat uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik ontwerp of ingerig is vir die vervoer van meer as nege, maar hoogstens 16 persone, met inbegrip van die bestuurder;

“**modifiseer**” deur—

- (a) 'n busbak of goederebak aan 'n onderstel te heg;
- (b) die getal passasiersitplekke of afmetings van 'n bus te verander;
- (c) die asafstand van 'n voertuig te verander, tensy die voertuig ontwerp is sodat die asafstand gestel kan word; of
- (d) die posisie van die as of aseenhed of die getal asse te verander;

“**motorhandelnommer**” 'n motorhandelnommer bedoel in regulasie 69;

“**motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf**” 'n skyf uitgereik ingevolge regulasie 76;

“**motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikaat**” 'n sertifikaat bedoel in regulasie 72;

“**motorkar**” 'n motorvoertuig, uitgesonderd 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel of motorvierwiel, wat uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik ontwerp of ingerig is vir die vervoer van hoogstens nege persone, met inbegrip van die bestuurder;

"motortransport ondernemer" 'n persoon wat besigheid doen deur motorvoertuie af te lewer waarvan hy of sy nie die eienaar is nie;

"motorvierwiel" 'n motorvoertuig met vier of meer wiele, uitgesonderd 'n trekker, wat ontwerp is om deur die soort stuurmiddel wat gewoonlik aan 'n motorfiets aangebring is, bestuur te word;

"motorvoertuiglisensie" 'n lisensie bedoel in regulasie 25;

"noodrem" 'n rem, anders as 'n diensrem, wat 'n voertuig tot stilstand kan bring;

"omsetterdrastel" 'n sleepwa wat een of meer asse het en wanneer dit in kombinasie met 'n leunwa gebruik word, die leunwa in 'n sleepwa omskep;

"onderling verbind" by die toepassing van die omskrywing van "aseenheid", die ontwerp wat so is dat 'n opwaartse krag op een as in 'n aseenheid 'n afwaartse krag oordra aan die oorblywende as of asse in die aseenheid;

"opleidingsentrum" 'n goedgekeurde sentrum soos beoog in artikel 3L van die Wet;

"parkeerrem" 'n rem, gewoonlik 'n handrem, wat in die gewone loop van omstandighede gebruik word om 'n voertuig stilstaande te hou;

"pasdrastel" 'n leunwa met een of meer asse, wat ontwerp of ingerig is—

- (a) om tussen 'n voorspanmotor en leunwa geheg te word; en
- (b) om nie 'n ander vrag as die wat in die vorm van 'n leunwa daarop rus, te dra nie;

"persoonlike lisensienommer" 'n lisensienommer wat op aansoek ingevolge regulasie 28(3) uitgereik moet word;

"redelik gelyk" met betrekking tot 'n pad, 'n pad wat nie 'n helling van plus of minus een persent oorskry nie;

"registrasiesertifikaat" 'n sertifikaat wat ingevolge regulasie 13 aan die titelhouer van 'n motorvoertuig uitgereik word, of 'n sertifikaat wat ingevolge regulasie 16 aan die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig uitgereik word;

"rigtingwyser" 'n toestel wat aan 'n motorvoertuig aangebring is ten einde die bestuurder van sodanige motorvoertuig in staat te stel om 'n aanduiding te gee van sy of haar voorneme om die koers van beweging van sodanige voertuig na regs of na links te verander;

"sertifisering van padwaardigheid" sertifisering van padwaardigheid uitgereik ingevolge regulasie 141(2);

"sertifiseringsmerk", 'n sertifiseringsmerk soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Standaarde, 1993 (Wet No. 29 van 1993);

"skoolbus" 'n minibus of bus wat in besit is van, of gekontrakteer is aan, of ten behoeve van, 'n skool, en hoofsaaklik gebruik word vir die vervoer van skoolkinderen en ander persone betrokke by die skool;

"spesiale permit" 'n permit bedoel in regulasie 84(1)(b);

"stoplamp" 'n toestel wat aan 'n voertuig gemonteer is om by wyse van 'n lig die bedoeling van die bestuurder van die voertuig om die voertuig tot stilstand te bring of die snelheid te verminder, aan te dui;

"stuuras" 'n as waarvan die wiele op so 'n wyse vasgeheg is dat dit die betrokke voertuig in staat stel om daardeur gestuur te word, maar uitgesonderd —

- (a) 'n as van 'n leunwa of sleepwa;
- (b) die agteras of -asse van 'n motorvoertuig; en
- (c) 'n as van 'n motorvoertuig wat gestuur word deur die beweging van die voorgedeelte van die voertuig in verhouding tot die agtergedeelte van die voertuig, of wat gestuur word deur beweging van sy gelede raamwerk,

en die frase "stuuraseenheid" het dieselfde betekenis, onderworpe aan behoorlike verandering waar nodig;

"toepaslike registrasie-owerheid"—

- (a) behoudens die bepalings van paragrawe (b), (c) en (d), met betrekking tot enige aangeleentheid in hierdie regulasies bedoel—
 - (i) met betrekking tot 'n persoon, die registrasie-owerheid in wie se gebied sodanige persoon permanent woonagtig is;
 - (ii) met betrekking tot 'n persoon wat 'n besigheid bedryf, wat vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies boerderybedrywighede insluit, die registrasie-owerheid in wie se gebied sodanige besigheid geleë is: Met dien verstande dat elke tak van so 'n besigheid geag word 'n afsonderlike besigheid te wees;
 - (iii) met betrekking tot 'n liggaam van persone wat 'n vaste adres het, die registrasie-owerheid in wie se gebied sodanige adres is: Met dien verstande dat elke tak van sodanige liggaam geag word 'n afsonderlike liggaam van persone te wees; of
 - (iv) met betrekking tot 'n liggaam van persone wat nie 'n vaste adres het nie, die registrasie-owerheid in wie se gebied die gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger van sodanige liggaam

permanent woonagtig is: Met dien verstande dat elke tak van sodanige liggaam geag word 'n afsonderlike liggaam van persone te wees;

- (b) met betrekking tot die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig—
- (i) behoudens die bepalings van items (ii), (iii), (iv) en (v), die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid van die titelhouer, en in die geval van 'n aansoek om 'n registrasiesertifikaat soos beoog in regulasie 16, die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid van die titelhouer of eienaar, na gelang van die geval;
 - (ii) indien die vervaardiger of invoerder van sodanige motorvoertuig as 'n agent van 'n registrasie-owerheid aangestel is, sodanige vervaardiger of invoerder, totdat 'n registrasiesertifikaat ten aansien van die motorvoertuig uitgereik is;
 - (iii) waarvan die titelhouer 'n Staatsdepartement is wat as 'n registrasie-owerheid aangestel is, sodanige Staatsdepartement;
 - (iv) waarvan die titelhouer 'n vreemde regering, 'n diplomaat wat 'n vreemde land verteenwoordig, 'n internasionale of interregeringsorganisasie, of enige persoon of klas van persone wat die Minister van Buitelandse Sake bepaal, is, die Departement van Buitelandse Sake; of
 - (v) waarvan die titelhouer nie permanent in die Republiek woonagtig is nie, die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid van die eienaar;
- (c) met betrekking tot die lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig —
- (i) behoudens die bepalings van items (ii) en (iii), die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid van die eienaar;
 - (ii) waarvan die eienaar 'n Staatsdepartement is wat as 'n registrasie-owerheid aangestel is, sodanige Staatsdepartement; of
 - (iii) waarvan die eienaar 'n vreemde regering, 'n diplomaat wat 'n vreemde land verteenwoordig, 'n internasionale of interregeringsorganisasie of enige persoon of klas van persone wat die Minister van Buitelandse Sake bepaal, is, die Departement van Buitelandse Sake; en
- (d) met betrekking tot enige ander aangeleentheid en onder enige omstandighede waarvoor nie in die voorafgaande voorsiening gemaak is nie, die registrasie-owerheid deur die betrokke LUR aangewys;

“trukaatser” 'n weerkaatser wat aan die standaardspesifikasie SABS 513 “Trukaatsers (weerkaatsers)”, voldoen en wat 'n sertifiseringsmerk of 'n goedkeuringsmerk dra, maar waar 'n weerkaatser in 'n ligtros ingesluit is, kan die sertifiseringsmerk of goedkeuringsmerk op die ligtros in plaas van die weerkaatser wees;

“tydelike permit” 'n permit bedoel in regulasie 84(1)(a);

“veiligheidsklas” deursigtige glas of ander deursigtige materiaal wat op so 'n wyse gemaak of behandel is dat, wanneer dit breek, die moontlikheid van groot vlieënde skerwe of skerp splinters tot 'n minimum beperk word;

“verkeerseiland” 'n fisiese eiland wat as 'n kanaliseringmiddel binne 'n aansluiting of op 'n openbare pad dien;

“verkeerslaan” 'n oorlangse verdeling van 'n openbare pad wat breed genoeg is om 'n enkele ry voertuie te laat deurgaan;

“verkeersregistrasienuommer” 'n nommer wat ingevolge regulasie 335(2) toegeken is;

“verkeersregistrasienuommersertifikaat” 'n sertifikaat wat ingevolge regulasie 335(2) uitgereik is;

“verkeerssein” 'n verkeersteken wat deur middel van outomatiese ligseine alternatiewelik die verkeer aanwys om te stop en dit toe te laat om voort te gaan;

“veteraan-motorvoertuig” 'n motorvoertuig wat voor 1965 vervaardig is;

“voetoorpad”—

- (a) die gedeelte van 'n openbare pad by 'n kruising wat ingesluit is binne die verlenging of verbinding van die randlyn en aangrensende grenslyn van daardie pad, ongeag of daardie gedeelte gemerk is of nie; of
- (b) enige ander gedeelte van 'n openbare pad wat deur toepaslike padverkeerstekens as 'n voetoorpad aangedui word;

“voorkant” met betrekking tot—

- (a) 'n voertuig, uitgesonderd 'n leunwa, daardie deel van die voertuig wat die verste vorentoe uitsteek; of
- (b) 'n leunwa, 'n lyn wat parallel met die hartlyn van die klinkspil loop en wat die sykant van die leunwa op die breedste en verste punt voor die klinkspil verbind;

“vooroorpad” met betrekking tot 'n voertuig, daardie deel van die voertuig, uitgesonderd enige trekstang of koppeling, wat voor die hartlyn van die vooras of die voorste as van die vooraseenheid of, indien sodanige voertuig net een as het, wat voor die hartlyn van daardie as uitsteek, of in die geval van 'n leunwa, wat voor die hartlyn van die klinkspil uitsteek: Met dien verstande dat enige deel van 'n leunwa wat voor sy voorkant uitsteek of enigets wat aan 'n leunwa voor sy voorkant geheg is en wat binne 'n oppervlakte is wat gevorm

word deur met die krinkspil as middelpunt 'n boog te trek wat die uiterste punte van die voorkant van die leunwa verbind, nie geag word deel te wees van die vooroorstek van sodanige leunwa nie; en "wielmassalas" met betrekking tot enige wiel van 'n voertuig, die totale massa wat op die kontakvlak tussen die buiteband van sodanige wiel en die padoppervlak rus.

HOOFSTUK II REGISTRASIE-OWERHEDE EN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES

Deel I

Aangeleenthede met betrekking tot registrasie-owerhede

Prosedure in geval van geskil met betrekking tot toepaslike registrasie-owerheid

1A. (1) Indien 'n geskil sou ontstaan tussen twee of meer registrasie-owerhede of tussen 'n persoon en 'n registrasie-owerheid, oor welke registrasie-owerheid die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid is, word die geskil deur die betrokke LUR besleg.

(2) Indien dit in enige siviele of strafregtelike geding in geskil is of 'n beweerde registrasie-owerheid die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid is, word die beweerde registrasie-owerheid, by ontstentenis van getuienis tot die teendeel, geag die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid te wees.

Deel II

Gemagtigde beamptes

Wyse van aansoek om registrasie as inspekteur van lisensies, ondersoeker van voertuie, toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies of verkeersbeampte

1B. 'n Aansoek ingevolge artikel 3B van die Wet om registrasie as 'n inspekteur van lisensies, ondersoeker van voertuie, toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies of 'n verkeersbeampte, na gelang van die geval, word gedoen by die hoof- uitvoerende beampte op vorm RB soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, en gaan vergesel van aanvaarbare identifikasie van die aansoeker en 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van enige dokument, sertifikaat of diploma met betrekking tot die aansoeker se bevoegdheids- en registrasievereistes soos in artikel 3D van die Wet bedoel.

Wyse van registrasie as inspekteur van lisensies, ondersoeker van voertuie, toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies of verkeersbeampte

1C. (1) Indien die hoof- uitvoerende beampte oortuig is soos in artikel 3C van die Wet beoog, moet hy of sy—

- (a) in die geval van 'n ondersoeker van voertuie of 'n toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies, die aansoeker ingevolge regulasie 2 gradeer;
- (b) die besonderhede van die aansoeker aanteken in die register van gemagtigde beamptes in regulasie 331(4)(a) bedoel; en
- (c) aan die aansoeker 'n registrasiesertifikaat uitreik op vorm SR soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(2) Indien die hoof- uitvoerende beampte nie oortuig is nie soos in artikel 3C van die Wet beoog, moet hy of sy weier om die aansoeker te registreer en die aansoeker dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel.

(3) Van 'n persoon wie se registrasie ingevolge artikel 3E van die Wet ingetrek is en wat aansoek doen om geregistreer te word, kan, benewens die vereistes bedoel in subregulasie (1), vereis word om binne 'n tydperk van drie maande voor die aansoek 'n opknappingskursus suksesvol af te lê by 'n opleidingsentrum.

Grade van ondersoekers van voertuie en toetsbeamptes vir bestuurslisensies

- 2.** (1) Die hoof- uitvoerende beampte gradeer 'n ondersoeker van voertuie as—
- (a) graad A, indien die diploma in artikel 3D(1) van die Wet bedoel, aantoon dat sodanige ondersoeker gekwalifiseer is om 'n motorvoertuig van enige klas te ondersoek en te toets, en 'n kode EC bestuurslisensie vir 'n handrat en 'n kode A bestuurslisensie het; of
 - (b) graad B, indien die diploma in artikel 3D(1) van die Wet bedoel, aantoon dat sodanige ondersoeker gekwalifiseer is om 'n motorvoertuig van enige klas, behalwe 'n goedervoertuig of bus, waarvan die bruto

voertuigmassa 3 500 kilogram oorskry, te ondersoek en te toets, en 'n kode EB bestuurslisensie vir 'n handrat en 'n kode A bestuurslisensie het.

(2) 'n Ondersoeker van voertuie wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) gegradeer is—

- (a) as 'n graad A-ondersoeker van voertuie, is gemagtig om 'n motorvoertuig van enige klas te inspekteer, te ondersoek en te toets; of
- (b) as 'n graad B-ondersoeker van voertuie, is gemagtig om 'n motorvoertuig van enige klas, behalwe 'n motorvoertuig of bus, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa 3 500 kilogram oorskry, te inspekteer, te ondersoek en te toets.

(3) Die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte gradeer 'n toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies as—

- (a) graad A, indien die diploma in artikel 3D(1) van die Wet bedoel, aantoon dat sodanige toetsbeamppte gekwalifiseer is om 'n persoon vir enige kode van leerling- of bestuurslisensie te ondersoek en te toets, en die toetsbeamppte 'n kode EC bestuurslisensie vir 'n handrat en 'n kode A bestuurslisensie het;
- (b) graad B, indien die diploma in artikel 3D(1) van die Wet bedoel, aantoon dat sodanige toetsbeamppte gekwalifiseer is om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode en 'n bestuurslisensie van die kodes B, C1, C, EB, EC1 en EC te ondersoek en te toets, en die toetsbeamppte 'n kode EC bestuurslisensie vir 'n handrat het;
- (c) graad C, indien die diploma in artikel 3D(1) van die Wet bedoel, aantoon dat sodanige toetsbeamppte gekwalifiseer is om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode en 'n bestuurslisensie van die kodes A1, A en B te ondersoek en te toets, en die toetsbeamppte 'n kode EB bestuurslisensie vir 'n handrat en 'n kode A bestuurslisensie het;
- (d) graad D, indien die diploma in artikel 3D(1) van die Wet bedoel, aantoon dat sodanige toetsbeamppte gekwalifiseer is om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode en 'n bestuurslisensie van die kode B te ondersoek en te toets, en die toetsbeamppte 'n kode EB bestuurslisensie vir 'n handrat het;
- (dA) graad F, indien die toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies tot die bevrediging van die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte gekwalifiseer is om 'n bestuurslisensie van enige kode wat in 'n identiteitsdokument vervat is en voor 1 Maart 1988 uitgereik is, ingevolge artikel 19 van die Wet te vervang; of
- (e) graad L, indien die diploma in artikel 3D(1) van die Wet bedoel, aantoon dat sodanige toetsbeamppte gekwalifiseer is om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode te ondersoek en te toets.

(4) 'n Toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies wat ingevolge subregulasie (3) gegradeer is—

- (a) as 'n graad A-toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerling- en bestuurslisensie van enige kode te ondersoek en te toets;
- (b) as 'n graad B-toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode en 'n bestuurslisensie van die kode B, C1, C, EB, EC1 of EC te ondersoek en te toets;
- (c) as 'n graad C-toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode en 'n bestuurslisensie van die kode A1, A of B te ondersoek en te toets;
- (d) as 'n graad D-toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode en 'n bestuurslisensie van die kode B te ondersoek en te toets;
- (dA) as 'n graad F-toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies, is gemagtig om 'n bestuurslisensie van enige kode wat in 'n identiteitsdokument vervat is en voor 1 Maart 1998 uitgereik is, ingevolge artikel 19 van die Wet te vervang;
- (e) as 'n graad L-toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode te ondersoek en te toets; of
- (f) as 'n graad A, B, C, D of L - toetsbeamppte vir bestuurslisensies, is gemagtig, ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasies, om 'n bestuurslisensie van enige kode wat voor 1 Maart 1998 uitgereik is, ingevolge artikel 19 van die Wet te vervang, of om 'n bestuurslisensie of internasionale bestuurspermit te vervang ingevolge artikel 20(3), 23(4) of 24(3) van die Wet.

Wys van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van gemagtigde beamppte

2A. (1) Die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums of die inspektoraat van toetsstasies ingevolge artikel 3E(1) van die Wet, of die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte ingevolge artikel 3E(2) van die Wet, na gelang van die geval, moet by oorweging van die opskorting of intrekking van die registrasie van 'n beamppte—

- (a) die betrokke beamppte in kennis stel; en
- (b) die betrokke beamppte inlig dat hy of sy, binne 21 dae na die kennisgewing, enige aspek wat by oorweging van die opskorting of intrekking in ag geneem kan word, skriftelik aan die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums, die inspektoraat van toetsstasies of die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte, na gelang van die geval, kan voorlê.

(2) Indien die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums, die inspektoraat van toetsstasies of die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte, na gelang van die geval, die registrasie van 'n beamppte opskort of intrek, moet hy of sy—

- (2) By die toepassing van subregulasie (1)(c), word die woorde "op 'n openbare pad gebruik" nie so uitgele nie dat dit die teenwoordigheid insluit van sodanige motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad vir die doel om—
 - (a) na die eienaar se perseel bestuur te word ten einde dit in ontvangs te neem;
 - (b) 'n openbare pad van die eienaar se een perseel na 'n ander vir 'n afstand van hoogstens een kilometer oor te steek; of

- (a) die beampte in kennis stel van die rede vir die intrekking of opskorting, en die tydperk van opskorting (indien toepaslik); en
 - (b) die register van gemagtigde beamptes bedoel in regulasie 331(4)(a) diensooreenkomstig bywerk.
- (3) 'n Beampte wie se registrasie ingetrek of opgeskort is, moet binne 14 dae nadat hy of sy van die intrekking of opskorting in kennis gestel is—

- (c) na of van 'n plek te gaan waar herstelwerk aan sodanige voertuig uitgevoer word of is.
- (3) Indien 'n motorvoertuig wat ingevolge subregulasie (1)(c) vrygestel is strydig met die bepalings van subregulasie (2) op 'n openbare pad gebruik word, is die titelhouer van sodanige motorvoertuig aanspreeklik vir die registrasie daarvan op die datum bedoel in regulasie 7(1)(a)(vii).

Datum waarop registrasie van motorvoertuig van nul en gener waarde word

6. (1) Die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig word van nul en gener waarde op die datum—
- (a) van verandering van titelhouer of eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig, wat by die toepassing van hierdie paragraaf insluit elke tak van 'n besigheid of liggaam van persone bedoel in paragraaf (a)(ii), (iii) en (iv) van die omskrywing van "toepaslike registrasie owerheid" in regulasie 1, maar indien die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig 'n vennootskap is en 'n verandering van titelhouer of eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig vind plaas omdat een van die vennote te sterwe kom of ophou om 'n vennoot van sodanige vennootskap te wees of 'n nuwe vennoot daartoe toegelaat word, kan die betrokke registrasie-owerheid by skriftelike aansoek aan hom, deur of ten behoeve van sodanige vennootskap, bepaal dat geen verandering van titelhouer of eienaar geag word plaas te gevind het nie ten opsigte van sodanige motorvoertuig;
 - (b) waarop 'n deregistrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van die betrokke motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 17(3)(c), 54(4)(c) of 55(3)(d) uitgereik word;
 - (c) indien die motorvoertuig onderhewig is aan 'n afbetalingsverkooptransaksie of huurtransaksie, soos omskryf in die Wet op Kredietooreenkomste, 1980 (Wet No. 75 van 1980), 31 dae vanaf die datum van herinbesitname van die betrokke motorvoertuig deur die titelhouer (kredietgewer): Met dien verstande dat die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die eienaar sy of haar verpligting ingevolge artikel 12 van genoemde Wet nakom, nie van nul en gener waarde word nie;
 - (d) waarop die motorvoertuig verkry is of die boedel afgehandel is, welke datum die vroegste is, indien die motorvoertuig verkry is van die boedel van 'n afgestorwene; of
 - (e) deur die betrokke LUR bepaal in enige omstandighede nie in hierdie regulasie beoog nie.
- (2) By die toepassing van hierdie regulasie sluit die woorde "verandering van titelhouer of eienaar" 'n verandering uit—
- (a) van naam ingevolge artikels 24 tot 26 van die Wet op die Registrasie van Geboortes en Sterfgevallen, 1992 (Wet No. 51 van 1992), ingevolge artikel 56(1) van die Bankwet, 1990 (Wet No. 94 van 1990), ingevolge artikels 19 tot 20 van die Wet op Beslote Korporasies, 1984 (Wet No. 69 van 1984), of ingevolge artikel 44 van die Maatskappywet, 1973 (Wet No. 61 van 1973);
 - (b) van adres; of
 - (c) van gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger.

Datum waarop en voorwaardes waaronder motorvoertuig geregistreer moet word

7. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2), ontstaan aanspreeklikheid vir die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig—
- (a) in die geval van 'n motorvoertuig wat vir die eerste keer in die Republiek geregistreer word—
 - (i) indien die motorvoertuig vervaardig is, op die datum van voltooiing van die vervaardiging van sodanige motorvoertuig;
 - (ii) indien die motorvoertuig deur 'n bouer wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies as sodanig geregistreer moet word, gebou is, op die datum van voltooiing van die bou van sodanige motorvoertuig;
 - (iii) indien die motorvoertuig uit onderdele opgebou is deur 'n bouer wat nie ingevolge hierdie regulasies as sodanig geregistreer moet word nie, op die datum van voltooiing van die bou van sodanige motorvoertuig;
 - (iv) indien die motorvoertuig deur 'n invoerder ingevoer is, op die datum van aankoms van sodanige voertuig in die Republiek of op die datum waarop sodanige motorvoertuig geklaar is ingevolge die bepalings van die doeane en aksynswetgewing, indien van toepassing;
 - (v) behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 4, indien die motorvoertuig buite die Republiek verkry is, op die datum waarop sodanige motorvoertuig in die Republiek in gebring word of op die datum waarop sodanige motorvoertuig geklaar is ingevolge die doeane en aksynswetgewing, indien van toepassing;
 - (vi) indien dit 'n motorvoertuig is wat ingevolge regulasie 4 geag word geregistreer te wees, op die datum waarop dit ophou om aldus geag te word;
 - (vii) indien dit 'n motorvoertuig is wat ingevolge regulasie 5 vrygestel is van registrasie en sodanige vrystelling teruggetrek word of ophou om van toepassing te wees, op die datum van sodanige terugtrekking of wanneer sodanige vrystelling ophou om van toepassing te wees; of

- (viii) indien dit 'n motorvoertuig is wat verbeur is aan die Staat of 'n ander gesag, die datum waarop die motorvoertuig aldus verbeur is;
- (b) in die geval van 'n motorvoertuig wat voorheen in die Republiek geregistreer was—
 - (i) op die datum waarop die registrasie van sodanige voertuig van nul en gener waarde word ingevolge regulasie 6(1)(a), (c) of (d) of, indien van toepassing, regulasie 6(1)(e); of
 - (ii) wat gesteel en gederegistreer is ingevolge regulasie 54(4) en teruggevind is, op die datum van vrystelling van sodanige motorvoertuig deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens; of
- (c) in die omstandighede nie beoog in die voorafgaande bepalings van hierdie subregulasie nie, op die datum deur die betrokke LUR bepaal.
 - (2) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie Deel, kan 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1)(b) op 'n openbare pad gebruik word vir 'n tydperk van 21 dae na die datum van aanspreeklikheid in hierdie regulasie bedoel ten einde sodanige motorvoertuig te registreer, terwyl die lisensienommer daaraan toegeken en die lisensieskyf ten aansien daarvan uitgereik, op die wyse bedoel in regulasies 35 en 36, onderskeidelik, vertoon word.
 - (3) Indien dit in enige siviele of strafregtelike geding in geskil is of 'n beweerde datum die datum bedoel in subregulasie (1) is, word die datum wat beweer word die datum in subregulasie (1) bedoel te wees in die afwesigheid van getuienis tot die teendeel, geag die datum in gemelde subregulasie bedoel te wees.

Wyse van aansoek om registrasie van motorvoertuig

8. (1) 'n Aansoek om 'n motorvoertuig te registreer, uitgesonderd 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasie 15, word, behoudens subregulasies (3) en (4), deur die titelhouer binne 21 dae na die datum van aanspreeklikheid bedoel in regulasie 7 gedoen by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm MVR1A of RLV, of waar die titelhouer 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder is, op vorm MVR1-VIB soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.
- (2) 'n Aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1), gaan, behoudens regulasies 9 tot 12A, vergesel van—
- (a) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die titelhouer van die motorvoertuig en, in die geval van 'n liggaam van persone, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag;
 - (b) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die eienaar van die motorvoertuig en, in die geval van 'n liggaam van persone, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag;
 - (c) die toepaslike registrasiegelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie en, indien van toepassing, enige boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59;
 - (d) indien die motorvoertuig geregistreer is, die betrokke registrasiesertifikaat: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie paragraaf nie van toepassing op 'n aansoeker is nie—
 - (i) indien die betrokke motorvoertuig herinbesit geneem is en die persoon wat die registrasiesertifikaat verkry het kragtens die padverkeerswette wat voorheen van toepassing was, weier om die registrasiesertifikaat aan die aansoeker te oorhandig, en die bepalings van regulasie 11 nagekom is;
 - (ii) indien die registrasiesertifikaat verlore is en die aansoeker kan bewys dat 'n kennisgewing van verandering van titelhouer of verandering van eienaar, wat aandui dat die aansoeker die nuwe titelhouer of eienaar is, gegee is ingevolge regulasie 53(3) of (4), en daardie aansoeker lê 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediensklaring voor sowel as 'n beëdigde verklaring wat 'n verduideliking van die omstandighede waaronder die registrasiesertifikaat verlore gegaan het, bevat; of
 - (iii) indien die titelhouer nie opgespoor kan word nie en geen kennis van verandering van titelhouer soos beoog in regulasie 53(3) gegee is nie, en die betrokke aansoeker lê 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediensklaring van die motorvoertuig voor sowel as 'n beëdigde verklaring wat die omstandighede verduidelik waarom die registrasiesertifikaat nie voorgelê kan word nie;
 - (e) in die geval van 'n motorvoertuig wat vir die eerste keer geregistreer word, 'n sertifikaat uitgereik deur die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder van sodanige motorvoertuig op die amptelike dokumentasie van die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder wat—
 - (i) die onderstelnummer soos beoog in regulasie 56(2) uitgedruk in hoogstens 17 alfa-numeriese karakters;
 - (ii) indien toepaslik, die enjinnummer uitgedruk in hoogstens 20 alfa-numeriese karakters;
 - (iii) die fabriek in hoogstens 30 alfa-numeriese karakters;
 - (iv) die modelnaam uitgedruk in hoogstens 20 alfa-numeriese karakters en die modelafgeleide uitgedruk in hoogstens 20 alfa-numeriese karakters, waarvan nie een van die voorafgaande vir doeleindes van hierdie subregulasie die jaar van vervaardiging insluit nie;
 - (v) uitgesonderd in die geval van 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel of motorvierwiel, die tarra in kilogram uitgedruk in hoogstens vyf syfers;
 - (vi) indien toepaslik, die enjinkapasiteit in kubieke sentimeters uitgedruk in hoogstens vyf syfers;

- (vii) in die geval van 'n minibus, bus of goederevoertuig, die bruto voertuigmassa in kilogram uitgedruk in hoogstens ses syfers;
 - (viii) indien toepaslik, die netto enjindrywing tot die naaste kilowatt uitgedruk in hoogstens drie syfers;
 - (ix) die hoofkleur; en
 - (x) die modelnommer bedoel in regulasie 41(a)(ii) of 'n magtigingsbrief soos beoog in regulasie 43, van die betrokke motorvoertuig bevat;
- (f) indien die tarra om enige rede verander het, 'n massameetsertifikaat wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in regulasie 66;
- (g) in die geval van 'n voertuig waarop standaardspesifikasie SABS 1398 "Padtenkvoertuie vir petroleum gebaseerde ontlambare vloeistowwe", of standaardspesifikasie SABS 1518 "Vervoer van gevaarlike stowwe - ontwerpvereistes vir padtenkwaens" van toepassing is, 'n sertifikaat van nakoming van die bepalings van sodanige standaardspesifikasies, uitgereik deur die vervaardiger, die vervaardiger se agent wat behoorlik as sulks aangestel is of 'n goedgekeurde owerheid;
- (h) 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisieklaring van die motorvoertuig soos beoog in paragraaf (d) en regulasies 9(c), 12(c), 12A en 43(3);
- (i) sertifisering van padwaardigheid in die geval van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasie 43(3); en
- (j) indien die registrasie-owerheid dit vereis—
- (i) bewys van die reg om as titelhouer van die betrokke motorvoertuig geregistreer te word;
 - (ii) bewys van voldoening aan die bepalings van die doeane en aksyns wetgewing;
 - (iii) indien twyfel bestaan rakende die tarra van die betrokke motorvoertuig, 'n massa-meetsertifikaat wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in regulasie 66; of
 - (iv) enige ander dokumentasie deur die betrokke LUR vereis.
- (3) Indien aanspreeklikheid vir die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig ontstaan weens die verkoop van sodanige motorvoertuig deur 'n motorhandelaar aan 'n bank, soos omskryf in die Bankwet, 1990 (Wet No. 94 van 1990), sodat sodanige bank sodanige motorvoertuig aan 'n kliënt van hom kan verkoop of verhuur en indien die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid van die titelhouer van sodanige motorvoertuig en van sodanige motorhandelaar dieselfde owerheid is, moet die betrokke motorhandelaar die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voorlê, en sodanige aansoek namens die bank voltooi en onderteken indien deur sodanige bank daartoe gemagtig deur middel van 'n magtigingsbrief.
- (4) Indien die titelhouer van die betrokke motorvoertuig nie permanent in die Republiek woonagtig is of 'n besigheid in die Republiek bedryf nie, lê die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig die aansoek om registrasie van die voertuig aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voor.
- (5) 'n Vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder, na gelang van die geval, moet, wanneer hy of sy beskik oor 'n motorvoertuig wat deur hom of haar vervaardig, gebou, verander of ingevoer is, die nuwe titelhouer van die motorvoertuig voorsien van 'n sertifikaat bedoel in subregulasie (2)(e), of die registrasiesertifikaat bedoel in regulasie 16.

Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig uit onderdele opgebou

9. 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig wat uit onderdele opgebou is deur 'n bouer wat nie ingevolge hierdie regulasies as sodanig geregistreer moet word nie, gaan bykomend tot die vereistes en dokumentasie in regulasie 8 bedoel, vergesel van—
- (a) 'n beëdigde verklaring op vorm BVK soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, waarin die onderdele wat gebruik is en die persoon by wie sodanige onderdele verkry is, weergegee word, en aangeheg by sodanige vorm, die kwitansies van die aankoop of skenking van sodanige onderdele;
 - (b) indien sodanige motorvoertuig opgebou is uit 'n motorvoertuig wat permanent ongeskik geraak het vir gebruik as 'n motorvoertuig en gederegistreer is ingevolge regulasie 55(3), die skrappingertifikaat ten aansien van sodanige motorvoertuig of 'n beëdigde verklaring wat getuienis bevat van die feit dat die motorvoertuig voorheen permanent ongeskik was vir gebruik; en
 - (c) 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisieklaring van die motorvoertuig.

Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van gederegistreerde motorvoertuig

- 9A. 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasie 6(1)(b) gaan, bykomend tot die vereistes en dokumente bedoel in regulasie 8, vergesel van die deregistrasiesertifikaat ten aansien van sodanige voertuig uitgereik.

Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig verkry uit boedel van afgestorwene

10. 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig wat verkry is uit die boedel van 'n afgestorwene bedoel in regulasie 6(1)(d), gaan bykomend tot die vereistes en dokumente bedoel in regulasie 8, vergesel van 'n dokument ter bevestiging van die omstandighede waaronder sodanige motorvoertuig verkry is.

Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig wat herinbesit geneem is

11. 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig wat herinbesit geneem is deur die titelhouer bedoel in regulasie 6(1)(c) gaan, bykomend tot die vereistes en dokumente bedoel in regulasie 8, vergesel van 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van—

- (a) die hofbevel; of
- (b) die vrywillige-oorgawe-dokumentasie: Met dien verstande dat 'n beëdigde verklaring gemaak deur die titelhouer van daardie motorvoertuig wat die omstandighede uiteensit waaronder die voertuig herinbesit geneem is, voorgelê kan word in die geval waar die vrywillige-oorgawe-dokumentasie nie verkry kan word nie, as bewys van die titelhouer se reg om sodanige motorvoertuig herinbesit te neem.

Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig wat buite grense van Republiek verkry is

12. 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig verkry buite die grense van die Republiek soos bedoel in regulasie 7(1)(a)(iv) of (v) gaan, bykomend tot die vereistes en dokumente bedoel in regulasie 8, vergesel van—

- (a) geskrewe bewys van voldoening aan die bepalings van doeane en aksyns wetgewing;
- (b) indien sodanige motorvoertuig buite die Republiek geregistreer is, die dokumente wat betrekking het op die registrasie en lisensiëring van die betrokke motorvoertuig uitgereik in die land waar sodanige motorvoertuig geregistreer is; en
- (c) 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediensklaring van die motorvoertuig.

Bykomende vereistes vir registrasie van motorvoertuig voorheen as gesteel aangemeld

12A. 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig wat voorheen as gesteel aangemeld was, gaan, bykomend tot die vereistes en dokumente bedoel in regulasie 8, vergesel van —

- (a) die deregistrasiesertifikaat wat ingevolge regulasie 54(4) ten opsigte van die motorvoertuig uitgereik is, of 'n beëdigde verklaring wat getuienis bevat van die feit dat die motorvoertuig voorheen as gesteel aangemeld was; en
- (b) 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediensklaring van die motorvoertuig.

Wyse van registrasie van motorvoertuig

13. (1) By ontvangs van die aansoek om registrasie kan die registrasie-owerheid, en indien die aansoeker dit verlang, moet die registrasie-owerheid, 'n aanslag wat die boetes en gelde bedoel in regulasie 8(2)(c) weergee vir die registrasie van die betrokke motorvoertuig uitreik.

(2) Die registrasie-owerheid moet, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 59(2), by betaling van die gelde en boetes bedoel in subregulasie (1), en indien oortuig dat die aansoek in orde is—

- (a) die betrokke motorvoertuig registreer;
- (b) die besonderhede in die register van motorvoertuie aanteken met betrekking tot die —
 - (i) betrokke motorvoertuig; en
 - (ii) titelhouer en eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig; en
- (c) 'n registrasiesertifikaat op vorm RS1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik aan die titelhouer wat verantwoordelik is vir sy veilige bewaring.

(3) By registrasie van die betrokke motorvoertuig stel die titelhouer die eienaar onverwyld van sodanige registrasie in kennis.

(4) 'n Motorvoertuig word as "opgebou" in die register van motorvoertuie aangeteken indien—

- (a) dit geregistreer word vir die eerste keer en dit vervaardig, gebou, gemodifiseer of ingevoer is deur 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder—
 - (i) wat nie as sulks geregistreer is nie;
 - (ii) van wie nie vereis word om as sulks geregistreer te word nie; of

- (iii) wat as sulks geregistreer is ingevolge regulasie 40(2) onderworpe aan die voorwaarde of voorwaardes bedoel in regulasie 41(b)(ii) of (iii),
en ten aansien waarvan geen sertifisering van padwaardigheid bedoel in regulasie 141(2) uitgereik is nie;
 - (b) die voertuig gederegistreer is ingevolge regulasie 55; of
 - (d) die motorvoertuig voorheen geregistreer was as "opgebou".
- (5) 'n Motorvoertuig word in die register van motorvoertuie as "gebruik" aangeteken indien die voertuig gederegistreer is ingevolge regulasie 54(4) en as "nuut" of "gebruik" aangeteken was voor sodanige deregistrasie, of indien die voertuig van registrasie vrygestel is ingevolge regulasie 5 en die vrystelling teruggetrek is of nie meer van toepassing is nie.
- (6) 'n Motorvoertuig word in die register van motorvoertuie as "toegelaat om gevaarlike goedere te vervoer" aangeteken indien standaardspesifikasie SABS 1398 "Padtenkvoertuie vir petroleum gebaseerde ontvlambare vloeistowwe", of standaardspesifikasie SABS 1518 "Vervoer van gevaarlike stowwe - ontwerpvereistes vir padtenkwaens", op die voertuig van toepassing is.
- (7) 'n Onderstel of 'n kajuit en onderstel word as "in aanbou" in die register van motorvoertuie aangeteken.

Aansoek om en aanstelling van vervaardiger of invoerder as agent van registrasie-owerheid

14. (1) 'n Geregistreerde vervaardiger of geregistreerde invoerder kan by die toepassing van artikel 5(5) van die Wet by die registrasie-owerheid in wie se regsgebied die vervaardiger of invoerder die besigheid van verkoop van motorvoertuie bedryf, aansoek doen om as 'n agent van die registrasie-owerheid aangestel te word, met die bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte in regulasie 15 beoog.
- (2) Genoemde registrasie-owerheid kan op aansoek enige geregistreerde vervaardiger of invoerder as sy agent aanstel.

Bekendstelling van motorvoertuie deur vervaardiger of invoerder aangestel as agent

15. (1) 'n Vervaardiger of invoerder wat 'n agent van 'n registrasie-owerheid is, moet binne sewe dae na die datum van aanspreeklikheid bedoel in regulasie 7(1) die motorvoertuig wat deur die vervaardiger of invoerder, vervaardig of ingevoer is, na gelang van die geval, bekendstel deur die besonderhede met betrekking tot —
- (a) die betrokke motorvoertuig; en
 - (b) die titelhouer en eienaar van die motorvoertuig,
- in die register van motorvoertuie aan te teken, en sodanige bekendstelling word by die toepassing van artikel 5(5) van die Wet geag die registrasie van die voertuig te wees.
- (2) Genoemde vervaardiger of invoerder moet enige verandering aan die titelhouer of eienaar ten opsigte van elke motorvoertuig wat deur hom of haar vervaardig of ingevoer is, na gelang van die geval, in die register van motorvoertuie aanteken, totdat 'n registrasiesertifikaat bedoel in regulasie 16 ten opsigte van die motorvoertuig uitgereik is.
- (3) Genoemde vervaardiger of invoerder is nie aanspreeklik vir betaling van die registrasiegelde bedoel in regulasie 8(2)(c) nie ten opsigte van motorvoertuie wat deur die vervaardiger of invoerder op die wyse beoog in subregulasie (1) bekendgestel is.

Aansoek om registrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van motorvoertuig deur vervaardiger of invoerder bekendgestel

16. (1) Die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasie 15(1) kan voor die registrasie van die motorvoertuig, op vorm MVR1A of CDV soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, by sy of haar toepaslike registrasie-owerheid aansoek doen om die registrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van daardie motorvoertuig.
- (2) 'n Aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) gaan vergesel van—
- (a) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die titelhouer of eienaar van die motorvoertuig, na gelang van die geval, en in die geval van 'n liggaam van persone, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag;
 - (b) die toepaslike gelde soos deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie bepaal;
 - (c) die sertifikaat van die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder van die motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasie 8(2)(e); en
 - (d) enige ander dokument wat deur die betrokke LUR vereis word.
- (3) By ontvangs van genoemde aansoek moet die registrasie-owerheid, indien oortuig dat die aansoek in orde is, die registrasiesertifikaat aan die titelhouer of eienaar, na gelang van die geval, uitreik op vorm RS1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

Deregistrasie van geregistreerde motorvoertuig wat vrygestel word van registrasie

17. (1) Indien 'n geregistreerde motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 5 van registrasie vrygestel is, doen die titelhouer van sodanige motorvoertuig aansoek by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid om die deregistrasie van sodanige motorvoertuig op vorm MVR1A of ADV, soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(2) Die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) gaan vergesel van—

- (a) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die titelhouer en, indien die titelhouer 'n liggaam van persone is, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag; en
- (b) die registrasiesertifikaat van die betrokke motorvoertuig.

(3) By ontvangs van die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1), moet die registrasie-owerheid—

- (a) homself tevrede stel dat die aansoek in orde is;
- (b) die besonderhede met betrekking tot die betrokke motorvoertuig in die register van motorvoertuie bywerk; en
- (c) 'n deregistrasiesertifikaat op vorm VDS soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aan die titelhouer van die betrokke motorvoertuig uitreik.

Motorvoertuig moet gelisensieer wees

18. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasies 19 en 20, moet elke motorvoertuig in die Republiek, of dit op 'n openbare pad gebruik word al dan nie, deur die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig in ooreenstemming met die bepalings van hierdie Deel by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid gelisensieer word.

Motorvoertuig geag gelisensieer te wees

19. (1) 'n Motorvoertuig wat ingevolge regulasie 4 geag word geregistreer te wees, word geag ingevolge hierdie Deel gelisensieer te wees.

(2) 'n Motorvoertuig wat die eiendom van 'n motorhandelaar is vir doeleindes van verkoping of verruiling in die loop van sy of haar besigheid as 'n motorhandelaar en indien sodanige motorvoertuig nie op 'n openbare pad gebruik word nie, uitgesonderd kragtens 'n motorhandelnommer, word geag ingevolge hierdie Deel gelisensieer te wees.

(3) 'n Motorvoertuig wat in besit van 'n vervaardiger of invoerder is vir die doel om dit in die loop van sy of haar besigheid van verkoop van motorvoertuie te verkoop of te verruil, welke motorvoertuig—

- (a) deur die vervaardiger of invoerder bekendgestel is op die wyse beoog in regulasie 15(1); en
- (b) nie op 'n openbare pad gebruik word nie behalwe kragtens 'n motorhandelnommer,

word geag om ingevolge hierdie Deel gelisensieer te wees.

(4) 'n Motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) word nie meer geag gelisensieer te wees nie, vanaf die datum bedoel in regulasie 4(3), en die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig is aanspreeklik om sodanige motorvoertuig ingevolge hierdie Deel te lisensieer.

Motorvoertuig vrygestel van lisensiëring

20. 'n Motorvoertuig wat ingevolge regulasie 5 vrygestel is van registrasie, hoef nie ingevolge hierdie Deel gelisensieer te word nie.

Spesiale klassifikasie van motorvoertuig met betrekking tot motorvoertuiglisensiegelde

21. (1) Ten opsigte van 'n motorvoertuig, uitgesonderd 'n teëspoedwa—

- (a) (i) wat 'n sleepwa is, uitgesonderd 'n leunwa; of
- (ii) wat 'n selfgedrewe trekker, waterboor, dorsmasjien, oesmasjien, eg, snymasjien, baalpers, skraper, gelykmaakmasjien, sproeimasjien, kraan, ploeg of soortgelyke voertuig is,

wat die eiendom is van 'n *bona fide* boer, en wat uitsluitlik gebruik word in verband met sodanige boer se eie boerdery bedrywighede;

- (b) wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van goedere of persone, of beide, ontwerp is nie en waaraan toerusting permanent geheg is wat ontwerp is vir die doel van—

- (i) padbou;
- (ii) padvee;
- (iii) grondverskuiwing;
- (iv) uitgraving;

- (v) pyplegging;
- (vi) konstruksie;
- (vii) waterboor;
- (viii) laai;
- (ix) hysing;
- (x) interne hantering;
- (xi) boor; of
- (xii) enige soortgelyke doel deur die LUR bepaal;
- (c) wat 'n sleepwa vir voormengseldoelindes is;
- (d) wat 'n mobiele hamer is;
- (e) wat algemeen bekend staan as 'n stamptomotor, renmotor of 'n renmotorfiets, wat—
 - (i) uitsluitlik vir wedrendoeleindes gebruik word;
 - (ii) as 'n voertuig wat uitsluitlik vir wedrendoeleindes gebruik word, gesertifiseer is deur die sekretaris van die wedrenklub waarvan die eienaar van die motorvoertuig lid is; en
 - (iii) nie op 'n openbare pad gebruik word nie;
- (f) wat na die mening van die LUR ouer as 40 jaar is en wat uitsluitlik gebruik word—
 - (i) in enige wedren of sport bedoel in regulasie 317;
 - (ii) in 'n geleentheid wat georganiseer word deur 'n behoorlik gestigte motorklub; of
 - (iii) vir uitstallingsdoelindes;
- (g) wat uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik ontwerp of aangepas is vir brandbestryding en wat as 'n brandbestrydingsvoertuig geregistreer is; of
- (h) wat slegs kragtens 'n vrystelling ingevolge die Wet op 'n openbare pad gebruik mag word,

kan by aansoek om die lisensiëring van die betrokke motorvoertuig, op vorm VLG1 soos aangedui in Bylae 2, 'n verklaring afgelê word tot die effek dat die betrokke motorvoertuig 'n voertuig is soos beoog in hierdie subregulasie, en daarna word die voertuig spesiaal geklassifiseer met betrekking tot die betaling van motorvoertuiglisensiegelde.

(2) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, word die uitdrukking "gebruik op 'n openbare pad" nie uitgelê om die teenwoordigheid van sodanige motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad vir die doel om—

- (a) na die eienaar se perseel bestuur te word ten einde dit in ontvangs te neem;
- (b) 'n openbare pad van die eienaar se perseel na 'n ander vir 'n afstand van hoogstens een kilometer oor te steek; of
- (c) na of van 'n plek te gaan waar herstelwerk aan sodanige voertuig uitgevoer word of is, in te sluit nie.

(3) Indien 'n motorvoertuig wat spesiaal geklassifiseer is kragtens hierdie regulasie, in stryd met die voorwaardes van sy klassifikasie op 'n openbare pad gebruik word, is sodanige motorvoertuig nie langer aldus geklassifiseer nie en is die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig aanspreeklik vir die lisensiëring daarvan met ingang van die datum waarop dit aldus gebruik word.

(4) (a) Die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig, uitgesonderd 'n motorvoertuig wat gebruik word vir die vervoer van persone of goedere teen vergoeding, wat—

- (i) 'n pensioen ingevolge die Wet op Militêre Pensioene, 1976 (Wet No. 84 van 1976) ontvang;
- (ii) pensioengeregtig is as gevolg van ongeskiktheid wat bereken is op ten minste 50 persent ingevolge daardie Wet; en
- (iii) as gevolg van sodanige ongeskiktheid die motorvoertuig nodig het om hom in staat te stel om 'n bestaan te maak,

kan op vorm VLG1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, by die LUR aansoek doen om sodanige motorvoertuig spesiaal te klassifiseer met betrekking tot die betaling van motorvoertuiglisensiegelde, en sodanige aansoek gaan vergesel van—

- (aa) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die eienaar; en
- (bb) enige bykomende inligting of dokumente soos deur die betrokke LUR vereis mag word.
- (b) By ontvangs van die aansoek bedoel in paragraaf (a), moet die betrokke LUR—
 - (i) sodanige aansoek oorweeg;
 - (ii) die betrokke aansoeker en die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel; en
 - (iii) indien die aansoek toegestaan word—
 - (aa) 'n sertifikaat van klassifikasie op vorm VLG3 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik; en

- (bb) sodanige klassifikasie in die register van motorvoertuie aanbring.
- (c) By ontvangs van die sertifikaat van klassifikasie bedoel in paragraaf (b)(iii)(aa), moet die eienaar sodanige sertifikaat aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voorlê wanneer om die lisensiering van die motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 24 of 30 aansoek gedoen word.
- (d) Die LUR mag te eniger tyd 'n klassifikasie bedoel in paragraaf (b) herroep.

Datum waarop motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf van motorvoertuig van nul en gener waarde word

22. (1) Die motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf van 'n motorvoertuig word van nul en gener waarde op die datum—

- (a) bedoel in regulasies 25(5) of 31(1);
- (b) waarop 'n nuwe lisensienommer toegeken word soos bedoel in regulasie 29;
- (c) waarop 'n persoonlike lisensienommer toegeken word kragtens regulasie 28(5);
- (d) van uitreiking van 'n ontvangserkenning ingevolge regulasie 54(4)(d) of 55(3)(c) ten aansien van die betrokke motorvoertuig;
- (e) van deregistrasie ingevolge hierdie Hoofstuk;
- (f) van verandering van eienaar van die motorvoertuig, wat by die toepassing van hierdie paragraaf insluit elke tak van 'n besigheid of liggaam van persone bedoel in paragraaf (a)(ii), (iii), en (iv) van die omskrywing van "toepaslike registrasie-owerheid" in regulasie 1, maar indien die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig 'n vennootskap is en 'n verandering van eienaar van die voertuig vind plaas omdat een van die vennote sterf of ophou om 'n vennoot van die vennootskap te wees of 'n nuwe vennoot daartoe toegelaat word, kan die betrokke registrasie-owerheid op skriftelike aansoek deur of namens die vennootskap bepaal dat geen verandering van eienaar ten opsigte van die motorvoertuig geag word plaas te gevind het nie;
- (g) waarop die motorvoertuig verkry word of die boedel afgehandel is, welke datum die vroegste is, indien die betrokke motorvoertuig van die boedel van 'n afgestorwene verkry is;
- (h) indien die motorvoertuig onderworpe is aan 'n afbetalingsverkooptransaksie of huurtransaksie soos omskryf in die Wet op Kredietooreenkomste, 1980 (Wet No. 75 van 1980), 31 dae vanaf die datum van herinbesitname van die betrokke motorvoertuig deur die titelhouer (kredietgewer): Met dien verstande dat die motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf van 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die eienaar sy of haar verpligting ingevolge artikel 12 van genoemde Wet nakom, nie van nul en gener waarde word nie;
- (i) deur die betrokke LUR bepaal in enige omstandighede nie in hierdie regulasie beoog nie; of
- (j) waarop die operateurskaart ten opsigte van sodanige motorvoertuig verval of nie langer op sodanige motorvoertuig van toepassing is nie.

(2) By die toepassing hierdie regulasie sluit die woorde "verandering van eienaar" 'n verandering uit—

- (a) van naam ingevolge artikels 24 tot 26 van die Wet op Registrasie van Geboortes en Sterfgevallen, 1992 (Wet No. 51 van 1992), ingevolge artikel 56(1) van die Bankwet, 1990 (Wet No. 94 van 1990), ingevolge artikels 19 tot 20 van die Wet op Beslote Korporasies, 1984 (Wet No. 69 van 1984), of ingevolge artikel 44 van die Maatskappywet, 1973 (Wet No. 61 van 1973);
- (b) van adres; of
- (c) van gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger.

Datum waarop motorvoertuig gelisensieer moet word

23. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (3), ontstaan aanspreeklikheid vir die lisensiering van 'n motorvoertuig op die datum—

- (a) waarop aanspreeklikheid vir die registrasie van sodanige motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 7 ontstaan;
- (b) waarop 'n nuwe lisensienommer toegeken word soos bedoel in regulasie 29;
- (c) waarop 'n persoonlike lisensienommer toegeken word kragtens regulasie 28(5);
- (d) bedoel in regulasie 31(1);
- (e) waarop die lisensie van sodanige motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 26 verval;
- (f) van vrystelling deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens, indien dit 'n motorvoertuig is wat gesteel is en nie ingevolge regulasie 54(4) gederegistreer is nie, en teruggevind is;
- (g) waarop 'n nuwe operateurskaart vereis word vir sodanige motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 267 of 270; of
- (h) bepaal deur die betrokke LUR onder enige omstandighede nie in die voorafgaande bepalings beoog nie.

(2) Die datum van aanspreeklikheid bedoel in subregulasie (1)(e), word uitgelê om op die eerste dag van die maand wat op die vervaldatum van die bestaande lisensie volg, te ontstaan.

(3) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie Deel, kan 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) vir 'n tydperk van 21 dae na die datum in daardie subregulasie bedoel, op 'n openbare pad gebruik word terwyl die lisensienommer wat ten aansien van sodanige motorvoertuig toegeken is en die lisensieskyf wat ten opsigte van sodanige motorvoertuig uitgereik is voor die datum waarop die motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf van nul en gener waarde geword het, vertoon word op die wyse van regulasies 35 en 36 beoog.

(4) Indien dit in enige siviele of strafregtelike geding in geskil is of 'n beweerde datum die datum bedoel in subregulasie (1) is, word die datum wat beweer word die datum in subregulasie (1) bedoel te wees in die afwesigheid van getuienis tot die teendeel, geag die datum bedoel in gemelde subregulasie te wees.

Wyse van aansoek om lisensiëring van motorvoertuig

24. (1) 'n Aansoek om die lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig word deur die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig binne 21 dae na die datum van aanspreeklikheid bedoel in regulasie 23, op vorm MVR1A, RLV of ALV soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid gedoen, maar die eienaar kan op enige datum voor die datum van aanspreeklikheid bedoel in regulasie 23 die motorvoertuig vir 'n verdere 12 maande lisensieer, en die bepalings van subregulasie (3) is op so 'n transaksie van toepassing.

(2) 'n Aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1), gaan vergesel van—

- (a) aanvaarbare identifikasie van die eienaar van die motorvoertuig en, indien die eienaar 'n liggaam van persone is, aanvaarbare identifikasie van sy gevolgmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag;
- (b) die toepaslike motorvoertuiglisensiegelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie;
- (c) indien van toepassing, die boetes en agterstallige lisensiegelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59;
- (d) indien ingevolge regulasie 138(1) vereis, 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid uitgereik kragtens regulasie 141(2);
- (e) indien van toepassing, 'n sertifikaat van klassifikasie of 'n verklaring ten opsigte van die motorvoertuig met betrekking tot motorvoertuiglisensiegelde soos beoog in regulasie 21(1) en (4)(b);
- (f) indien die betrokke motorvoertuig die eiendom van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens is, 'n lisensienommer bedoel in regulasie 27(5)(b) toegeken deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens;
- (g) die motorvoertuiglisensie, indien van toepassing; en
- (h) indien van toepassing, 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiëklaring van die motorvoertuig soos beoog in regulasies 31(2) en 54(6).

(3) Indien 'n aansoek ingevolge subregulasie (1) gedoen word en die eienaar van die motorvoertuig 'n motorvoertuiglisensie voorlê waarvan die geldigheidsduur nog nie verstryk het nie, word die gelde betaalbaar vir die lisensie waarvoor aldus aansoek gedoen is, verminder met een twaalfde per maand, of gedeelte daarvan vir elke maand wat sodanige lisensie nog geldig is: Met dien verstande dat die motorvoertuiglisensiegelde ten aansien van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasies 17, 54(1)(c) en 55(1)(b) nie aldus verminder word nie.

Wyse van lisensiëring van motorvoertuig

25. (1) By ontvangs van die aansoek om lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig, kan die registrasie-owerheid, en indien die aansoeker dit verlang, moet die registrasie-owerheid 'n aanslag, wat die toepaslike motorvoertuiglisensiegelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie en die agterstallige gelde en boetes bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59 weergee, vir die lisensiëring van die betrokke motorvoertuig, uitreik.

(2) Die registrasie-owerheid moet, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 59(2), by betaling van die gelde en boetes bedoel in subregulasie (1), en indien oortuig dat die aansoek in orde is—

- (a) die betrokke motorvoertuig lisensieer;
- (b) indien van toepassing, 'n lisensienommer aan die betrokke motorvoertuig toeken;
- (c) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op sodanige motorvoertuig in die register van motorvoertuie bywerk;
- (d) 'n motorvoertuiglisensie op vorm MVL1 of MVL1-M soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aan die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig uitreik;
- (e) behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (5), 'n lisensieskyf op vorm MVL1, MVL1-M of LKO soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik, wat as bewys dien dat die motorvoertuig gelisensieer is; en
- (f) indien van toepassing, 'n bevestiging op vorm BKB soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik.

(3) (a) Indien 'n lisensienommer bedoel in subregulasie (2)(b) foutiewelik aan 'n motorvoertuig toegeken is, versoek die betrokke registrasie-owerheid die eienaar van die motorvoertuig skriftelik om binne 'n tydperk van 21 dae na die datum van sodanige versoek, alle dokumente wat op die lisensiëring van die voertuig betrekking het, aan hom te oorhandig.

(b) Na verstryking van die tydperk van paragraaf (a) bedoel, word die lisensiëring asook al die dokumente in daardie paragraaf genoem, van nul en gener waarde.

(c) By ontvangs van die dokumente in paragraaf (a) bedoel, reik die registrasie-owerheid 'n lisensie vanaf die datum waarop die oorspronklike aansoek gedoen is vir die betrokke voertuig uit waarop die nuuttoegekende lisensienommer voorkom.

(4) Die lisensieskyf bedoel in subregulasie (2)(e), moet in swart ink, wat nie verbleik nie, voltooi word.

(5) Indien 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid vereis word ingevolge regulasie 138 en die aansoek bedoel in regulasie 24 nie van 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid uitgereik kragtens regulasie 141(2) vergesel is nie, reik die registrasie-owerheid nie 'n lisensieskyf uit nie, tensy die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig die sertifisering van padwaardigheid voorlê: Met dien verstande dat, indien die sertifisering van padwaardigheid na die maand waarin sodanige motorvoertuig gelisensieer is, voorgelê word, die lisensie van sodanige motorvoertuig van nul en gener waarde word op die dag waarop die sertifisering van padwaardigheid voorgelê word, en die eienaar word op sodanige datum vir die lisensieëring van sodanige voertuig aanspreeklik.

(6) Wanneer die eienaar van die motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (5) 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid verkry, moet hy of sy—

(a) sodanige sertifisering aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voorlê; en

(b) op vorm MVR1A of RLV soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, om 'n lisensieskyf ten aansien van die betrokke motorvoertuig aansoek doen.

Geldigheidsduur van motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf

26. (1) 'n Motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf is behoudens subregulasie (2) geldig vir 'n tydperk van 12 maande vanaf die eerste dag van die maand waarin sodanige lisensie en lisensieskyf uitgereik is, en die vervaldatum van sodanige lisensie word op die motorvoertuiglisensie en lisensieskyf aangedui.

(2) In die geval waar die eienaar voor die vervaldatum van die lisensie en lisensieskyf om 'n lisensie soos beoog in regulasie 30(2) aansoek doen, word die geldigheidsduur van die nuwe lisensie en lisensieskyf aldus voor aansoek gedoen, bereken vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die vervaldatum van die huidige lisensie en lisensieskyf.

Lisensiemerk en lisensienommerstelsel

27. (1) Die LUR van elke provinsie moet, behoudens subregulasie (2), by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* 'n lisensiemerk vir die betrokke provinsie bepaal.

(2) (a) Die LUR van 'n provinsie moet by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant*—

(i) 'n lisensiemerk aan elke registrasie-owerheid in die betrokke provinsie toeken, welke lisensiemerk bestaan uit 'n kombinasie van letters; of

(ii) 'n lisensienommerstelsel vir die betrokke provinsie instel, welke lisensienommerstelsel bestaan uit drie letters, drie syfers en die lisensiemerk van die betrokke provinsie bedoel in subregulasie (1): Met dien verstande dat klinders en die letter Q nie gebruik mag word nie, en die eerste letter nie die letter G mag wees nie.

(b) Die betrokke LUR kan, behoudens regulasie 35, by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* 'n logo of landskap, 'n lettertipe, 'n kleur vir die letters en syfers, en die kleur van die trukaatsoppervlak bepaal wat op die nommerplaat vertoon moet word, en wat die betrokke provinsie aandui.

(3) Aan elke motorvoertuig wat in 'n provinsie gelisensieer word, moet 'n lisensienommer toegeken word en die lisensienommer bestaan uit, behoudens subregulasie (5) en regulasie 28, die lisensiemerk bedoel in subregulasie (2)(a)(i) en syfers, of die letters en syfers toegeken uit 'n lisensienommerstelsel bedoel in subregulasie (2)(a)(ii).

(4) Die LUR kan by wyse van 'n kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* 'n nuwe lisensiemerk aan enige registrasie-owerheid toeken of 'n nuwe lisensienommerstelsel vir die betrokke provinsie instel.

(5) Die lisensienommer van 'n motorvoertuig—

(a) waarvan die eienaar 'n Staatsdepartement is, kan bestaan uit—

(i) die lisensienommer wat by lisensieëring aan die voertuig toegeken is;

(ii) die letter G gevolg deur twee letters, drie syfers en die letter G; of

(iii) enige ander lisensienommer wat deur die hoof- uitvoerende beampte by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal is;

(b) waarvan die eienaar die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie is, kan bestaan uit drie letters, drie syfers, gevolg deur die letter B;

(c) wat vir gebruik deur die Koning van die Zoeloe-nasie opsygesit is, bestaan uit die letters ZK gevolg deur syfers; en

(d) waarvan die eienaar—

- (i) 'n vreemde Regering, 'n diplomaat wat 'n vreemde regering verteenwoordig, 'n internasionale- of interregeringsorganisasie is;
- (ii) 'n lid van die personeel of suite van sodanige regering of organisasie is; of
- (iii) enige ander persoon of klas van persone is, wat die Minister van Buitelandse Sake bepaal, bestaan uit die letters en syfers wat deur die Direkteur-generaal: Departement van Buitelandse Sake bepaal word, maar moet op die letter D eindig.

Persoonlike lisensienommerstelsel

28. (1) Die LUR kan by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* 'n persoonlike lisensienommerstelsel vir die betrokke provinsie instel.

(2) Die bepalings van die Wet wat van toepassing is op lisensienommers is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op persoonlike lisensienommers.

(3) Persoonlike lisensienommers word, ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasies, uitgereik aan 'n persoon op aansoek en behoudens die voorwaardes en teen betaling van die gelde of heffings wat deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie bepaal word.

(4) Die betrokke LUR kan, behoudens regulasie 35, by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* 'n logo of landskap, 'n kleur vir die letters en syfers, en die kleur van die trukaatsoppervlak bepaal wat op die nommerplaat vertoon moet word, en wat die persoonlike lisensienommers van die betrokke provinsie aandui.

(5) Die persoon bedoel in subregulasie (3) kan by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid aansoek doen om die toekenning van 'n persoonlike lisensienommer, uitgereik kragtens subregulasie (3), aan 'n motorvoertuig waarvan hy of sy die eienaar is.

LUR kan toegekende lisensienommer verander

29. (1) Die betrokke LUR kan die lisensienommer wat aan 'n motorvoertuig toegeken is, op die voorwaardes wat hy of sy bepaal, verander.

(2) Die betrokke LUR kan, behoudens die voorwaardes wat hy of sy bepaal, op aansoek en teen betaling van die gelde of heffings wat hy of sy bepaal, die lisensienommer wat aan 'n motorvoertuig toegeken is, verander.

Motorvoertuiglisensie-aanslag

30. (1) (a) Indien die betrokke LUR dit dienstig ag, kan hy of sy 'n motorvoertuiglisensie-aanslag aan die woonadres of posadres van die eienaar van die motorvoertuig stuur op vorm MVL2 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, vir die lisensiëring van sodanige motorvoertuig.

(b) In die geval waar die LUR dit dienstig ag om 'n motorvoertuiglisensie-aanslag te stuur en die aanslag word nie deur die eienaar van die voertuig ontvang nie, is daardie eienaar in elk geval aanspreeklik vir die tydigde lisensiëring van die betrokke motorvoertuig.

(2) Die eienaar kan die aanslag bedoel in subregulasie (1), aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voorlê, en sodanige voorlegging dien as 'n aansoek om die lisensiëring van die betrokke motorvoertuig.

(3) Die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (2) gaan vergesel van—

- (a) die toepaslike motorvoertuiglisensiegedelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie;
- (b) indien van toepassing, die boetes en agterstallige lisensiegedelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59; en
- (c) indien ingevolge regulasie 138(1) vereis, 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid.

(4) Indien die eienaar nie die motorvoertuiglisensie-aanslag bedoel in subregulasie (1) ontvang het nie, doen sodanige eienaar aansoek om die lisensiëring van die motorvoertuig op die wyse bedoel in regulasie 24.

(5) By ontvangs van 'n aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (2), lisensieer die registrasie-owerheid die motorvoertuig op die wyse in regulasie 25(2) beoog.

(6) Indien 'n motorvoertuig ingevolge hierdie Deel gelisensieer moet word, en 'n aansoek om die lisensie nie ontvang is nie, kan die registrasie-owerheid binne drie maande na die datum van aanspreeklikheid vir lisensiëring van die motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasie 23, 'n kennisgewing van versuim om aansoek om die lisensiëring van die motorvoertuig te doen, op vorm KL soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aan die eienaar van die motorvoertuig en 'n afskui daarvan aan die titelhouer van die motorvoertuig, stuur, en so 'n kennisgewing kan weer binne ses maande na die eerste kennisgewing gestuur word.

Bykomende vereistes vir aansoek om lisensiëring in geval van verandering of ombou van geregistreerde motorvoertuig

31. (1) Wanneer 'n motorvoertuig op so 'n wyse en in so 'n mate verander of omgebou word dat die motorvoertuiglisensie of lisensieskyf wat ten aansien van die motorvoertuig uitgereik is, nie meer die voertuig juis beskryf nie, word sodanige lisensie en lisensieskyf van nul en gener waarde op die datum van voltooiing van die verandering of ombouing, en aanspreeklikheid vir die lisensiëring van die motorvoertuig ontstaan op daardie datum.

(2) 'n Aansoek om die lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) word ingevolge regulasie 24 gedoen, en gaan, bykomend tot die vereistes en dokumente bedoel in daardie regulasie, vergesel van—

- (a) 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid;
- (b) 'n massameetsertifikaat verkry op die wyse bedoel in regulasie 66; en
- (c) indien deur die betrokke LUR vereis, 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisieklaring van die betrokke voertuig.

(3) Die registrasie-owerheid stel die titelhouer van 'n motorvoertuig van enige ombouing of verandering van sodanige motorvoertuig, op vorm EOK soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, in kennis.

Prosedure by verandering van toepaslike registrasie-owerheid weens verhuising van eienaar

32. Indien die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig se adres verander en die registrasie-owerheid by wie se kantoor die motorvoertuig gelisensieer is, weens sodanige verandering nie meer die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid is nie, is die eienaar aanspreeklik om op die datum van verval van die lisensie van die motorvoertuig soos beoog in regulasie 26 by die nuwe toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op die wyse bedoel in regulasie 24 aansoek te doen om die lisensiëring van die motorvoertuig.

Prosedure by herdefiniëring van gebied van registrasie-owerheid

33. Indien 'n registrasie-owerheid die nuwe registrasie-owerheid word van 'n gebied wat voorheen onder 'n ander registrasie-owerheid se jurisdiksie geval het, is elke eienaar van 'n gelisensieerde motorvoertuig waarvoor die nuwe registrasie-owerheid die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid geword het, indien so 'n voertuig nie by die nuwe registrasie-owerheid gelisensieer is nie, aanspreeklik om op die wyse bedoel in regulasie 24 en op die datum bedoel in regulasie 23(1)(e) by die nuwe registrasie-owerheid aansoek te doen om die lisensiëring van sodanige motorvoertuig.

Prosedure by verandering van lisensiemerk van registrasie-owerheid of lisensienommerstelsel van provinsie

34. Indien die LUR van 'n provinsie 'n nuwe lisensiemerk aan 'n registrasie-owerheid toeken of 'n lisensienommerstelsel vir 'n provinsie instel ingevolge regulasie 27(4), is die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig wat by die registrasie-owerheid gelisensieer is aanspreeklik om op die wyse bedoel in regulasie 24 en op die datum bedoel in regulasie 23(1)(e) by die registrasie-owerheid aansoek te doen om die lisensiëring van sodanige motorvoertuig.

(2) Die betrokke LUR kan by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* die datum in regulasie (1) bedoel, uitstel.

Vertoon van lisensienommer

35. (1) Die lisensienommer van 'n motorvoertuig word op 'n plaat vertoon wat bekend staan as 'n nommerplaat en wat voldoen aan standaardspesifikasie SABS 1116 "Trukaatsregistrasieplate vir Motorvoertuie", Deel 2: "Registrasieplate (metaal)" en Deel 4: "Registrasieplate (plastiek)".

(2) Die nommerplaat bedoel in subregulasie (1)—

- (a) dra 'n sertifiseringsmerk soos aangedui in die standaardspesifikasie bedoel in subregulasie (1);
- (b) moet 'n geel of wit trukaatsoppervlak hê;
- (c) moet swart, donker blou, donker rooi, donker bruin of donker groen letters en syfers hê, maar alleenlik swart letters en syfers word in die geval van 'n geel trukaatsoppervlak vertoon;
- (d) kan 'n logo of landskap vertoon indien dit op 'n wit trukaatsoppervlak vertoon word; en
- (e) moet duidelik leesbaar en sigbaar wees.

(3) Die letters en syfers op 'n nommerplaat word gerangskik—

- (a) met alle letters en syfers in een lyn;
- (b) met die letters wat die syfers voorafgaan in een lyn en onmiddellik daaronder, die syfers en, indien van toepassing, die laaste letter in een lyn;
- (c) met alle letters en syfers en logo of landskap in een lyn; of

(d) met die letters of die syfers en die logo of landskap in een lyn, en onmiddellik daaronder—

- (i) die syfers en letters;
- (ii) die letters en letters; of
- (iii) die letters en syfers,

en, indien van toepassing, onmiddellik daaronder, die letters in een lyn.

(4) Behoudens die standaardspesifikasie bedoel in subregulasie (1) kan die betrokke LUR, op skriftelike aansoek en teen betaling van die toepaslike geld, as daar is, die vertoon op nommerplate van letters en syfers van 60 millimeter goedkeur aan die agterkant van motorvoertuie wat verligte spasie agter het wat te klein is om die aanhegting van nommerplate met letters of syfers van 75 millimeter toe te laat.

(5) Die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig laat die nommerplaat van die motorvoertuig vanaf die datum van lisenasiering van die motorvoertuig daaraan vasheg op die wyse bedoel in subregulasie (7), ongeag of die motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad gebruik word al dan nie: Met dien verstande dat die bepalinge van hierdie subregulasie nie ten aansien van 'n nommerplaat wat van so 'n motorvoertuig verwyder word met die doel om herstelwerk aan die motorvoertuig of nommerplaat aan te bring en terwyl die motorvoertuig nie op 'n openbare pad gebruik word nie, van toepassing is nie.

(6) Niemand gebruik op 'n openbare pad 'n motorvoertuig nie—

- (a) waaraan 'n lisensienommer of enigiets wat voorgee om 'n lisensienommer te wees, wat nie op die motorvoertuig van toepassing is nie, vertoon word;
- (b) waarvan die lisensienommer op enige wyse onduidelik is of onleesbaar geword het, behalwe as die lisensienommer tydelik onduidelik of onleesbaar is as gevolg van 'n oorsaak wat buite die beheer van die bestuurder van die motorvoertuig is;
- (c) terwyl, behoudens subregulasie (2)—
 - (i) enige ontwerp op die nommerplaat of, indien die nommerplaat op 'n nommerplaathouer vasgesit is, op sodanige houer, voorkom; en
 - (ii) daar binne 150 millimeter van die lisensienommer wat op die motorvoertuig van toepassing is, 'n ontwerp, versiering, figuur of letter voorkom wat nie 'n samestellende deel van die standaarduitrusting of bou van daardie motorvoertuig uitmaak nie:

Met dien verstande dat die bepalinge van hierdie paragraaf nie van toepassing is nie op 'n kenteken van die land van registrasie wat ingevolge die Konvensie aangeheg is, of op 'n logo of landskap wat deur die betrokke LUR bepaal is;

- (d) wat, indien die motorvoertuig geag word geregistreer en gelisensieer te wees weens die feit dat dit in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied geregistreer of gelisensieer is, nie aan die wetgewing met betrekking tot die registrasie en lisenasiering van motorvoertuie en verwante aangeleenthede van daardie voorgeskrewe gebied, voldoen nie;
- (e) wat in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied, uitgesonderd die Republiek van Namibië, geregistreer is, terwyl die kenteken van die land van registrasie toegeken ingevolge die Konvensie, nie vertoon word nie;
- (f) indien die motorvoertuig in die Republiek geregistreer is en 'n kenteken anders as die kenteken wat aan die Republiek ingevolge die Konvensie toegeken is, of 'n logo of landskap wat deur die betrokke LUR bepaal is, daarop vertoon word;
- (g) waarin of waarop 'n plaat vervoer word waarop 'n lisensienommer of enigiets wat voorgee om 'n lisensienommer te wees, voorkom wat nie op die motorvoertuig van toepassing is nie, tensy hy of sy kan bewys dat sodanige plaat nie met misdadige opset vervoer is nie; of
- (h) wat in die Republiek geregistreer is, indien elke nommerplaat, wat voldoen aan subregulasies (1), (2) en (3), wat vertoon word op 'n motorvoertuig, nie dieselfde lisensienommer, lettertipe, kleure en logo of landskap vertoon nie.

(7) 'n Nommerplaat word aangeheg—

- (a) op so 'n wyse dat dit nie maklik losgemaak kan word nie;
- (b) in 'n regop posisie of binne 15 grade vanaf sodanige posisie;
- (c) op so 'n wyse dat elke letter en syfer daarop duidelik leesbaar is;
- (d) op so 'n wyse dat die hele nommerplaat duidelik gesien kan word;
- (e) aan die agterkant van 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvierwiel of sleepwa; en
- (f) een aan die agterkant en een aan die voorkant van alle ander motorvoertuie.

(8) 'n Nommerplaat word in die geval van—

- (a) 'n dubbeldekkerbus waarvan die enjin aan die agterkant is, hoogstens een komma nege meter van die grondhoogte af aangeheg; of
- (b) enige ander motorvoertuig, hoogstens een komma vyf meter van die grondhoogte af aangeheg.

(9) Die bepalings van subregulasie (7) met betrekking tot leesbaarheid en sigbaarheid van 'n nommerplaat wat agteraan 'n motorvoertuig geheg is, is nie van toepassing op 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n ander voertuig sleep nie.

Vertoon van lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf

36. (1) Die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig vertoon 'n lisensieskyf of 'n lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf, wat ook al die geval mag wees, wat ten opsigte van die voertuig uitgereik is—

- (a) indien die motorvoertuig met 'n deursigtige voorruit toegerus is, deur dit in 'n regop posisie aan die binnekant van die voorruit te heg, onder in die linkerkantste hoek, sodat die drukwerk op die voorkant van die lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf, wat ook al die geval mag wees, van buite af duidelik leesbaar is deur iemand wat voor of links voor die motorvoertuig staan;
- (b) indien die motorvoertuig nie met 'n deursigtige voorruit toegerus is nie, deur dit op 'n opvallende plek aan die linker voorkant van die motorvoertuig te heg sodat die drukwerk op die voorkant van die lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf, wat ook al die geval mag wees, duidelik leesbaar is van daardie kant af; of
- (c) indien die lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf, wat ook al die geval mag wees, op 'n motorvoertuig vertoon moet word in 'n posisie waar dit aan die weer blootgestel is, deur die lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf, wat ook al die geval mag wees, aan die binnekant van die deursigtige voorkant van 'n duursame waterdigte houër aan te heg.

(2) Niemand mag 'n motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad gebruik nie waarop 'n lisensieskyf of 'n lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf, wat ook al die geval mag wees, of enigiets wat voorgee om 'n lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf te wees, vertoon word—

- (a) wat nie op daardie motorvoertuig van toepassing is nie; of
- (b) wat op enige wyse onduidelik of onleesbaar geword het, behalwe as sodanige lisensieskyf of lisensie- en padwaardigheidsertifikaatskyf, wat ook al die geval mag wees, tydelik onduidelik of onleesbaar is as gevolg van 'n oorsaak buite die beheer van die bestuurder van die motorvoertuig.

Prosedure vir terugbetaling van motorvoertuiglisensiegedelde

37. (1) Die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig wat—

- (a) as gesteel aangemeld is soos bedoel in regulasie 54(1)(c);
- (b) as permanent ongeskik vir gebruik as 'n motorvoertuig aangemeld is soos bedoel in regulasie 55(1)(b); of
- (c) ingevolge regulasie 17 gederegistreer is,

kan aansoek doen om terugbetaling van 'n bedrag bereken teen een twaalfde van die motorvoertuiglisensiegedelde wat ten aansien van sodanige motorvoertuig betaal is ingevolge regulasie 25(2) vir elke maand waarvoor die motorvoertuiglisensie geldig bly, op die dag, wat die dag waarop die eienaar vrygestel is van aanspreeklikheid vir lisensiëring van die betrokke motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 54(5) of 55(4) of gederegistreer is ingevolge regulasie 17, onmiddellik voorafgaan.

(2) Die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) moet binne 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande na die datum van kennisgewing ingevolge regulasie 54(1) of 55(1) of die datum van deregistrasie, by die LUR van die provinsie waaraan daardie eienaar die motorvoertuiglisensiegedelde bedoel in subregulasie (1) betaal het, aansoek doen om terugbetaling van die motorvoertuiglisensiegedelde, op 'n vorm soortgelyk aan vorm TLG, of op vorm TLG, soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(3) By ontvangs van die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (2), kan die betrokke LUR aan die eienaar van die motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) die bedrag soos bedoel in laasgenoemde subregulasie terugbetaal, maar 'n bedrag van minder as R50 word nie terugbetaal nie.

Deel II

Registrasie van vervaardigers, bouers, invoerders en vervaardigers van nommerplate

Sekere vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders moet registreer

38. 'n Vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder wat motorvoertuie vervaardig, bou, modifiseer of invoer vir die doel van sy of haar besigheid om motorvoertuie te verkoop, moet as 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder registreer.

Wyse van aansoek om registrasie as vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder

39. (1) 'n Aansoek om registrasie as 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet word op vorm VIB soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, gedoen.

- (2) 'n Aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1), gaan vergesel van—
- (a) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die aansoeker en, indien die aansoeker 'n liggaam van persone is, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag;
 - (b) die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie;
 - (c) in die geval van 'n invoerder van motorvoertuie, die Doeane-kodenummer van die aansoeker soos uitgereik deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens ingevolge die Doeane en Aksynswet, 1964 (Wet No. 91 van 1964); en
 - (d) enige ander bykomende inligting of dokumente wat die hoof- uitvoerende beampte mag verlang.

Wyse van registrasie van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder

40. (1) By ontvangs van 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder, moet die hoof- uitvoerende beampte—

- (a) verseker dat die aansoek in orde is;
- (b) versoek dat die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders—
 - (i) die aansoeker evalueer ten aansien van voldoening van die motorvoertuie wat deur die aansoeker vervaardig, gebou, gemodifiseer of ingevoer word aan die toepaslike wetgewing, standarde, spesifikasies en gebruikskodes wat ten opsigte van motorvoertuie van toepassing is en in die Republiek van krag is; en
 - (ii) 'n aanbeveling ten aansien van die registrasie van die aansoeker voorlê;
- (c) die beampte in beheer van die Voertuigdiefstaleenheid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens versoek om 'n verslag ten aansien van die aansoeker voor te lê, en so 'n verslag kan enige vorige veroordelings teen die aansoeker aangeteken en die aard van die veroordelings vermeld, en enige sodanige beampte word hierby gemagtig om dienooreenkomstig verslag te lewer; en
- (d) met behoorlike inagneming van die evaluasie en aanbevelings van die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders en die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens, homself of haarself oortuig dat die aansoeker geskik is om geregistreer te word.

(2) Indien die hoof- uitvoerende beampte oortuig is dat die aansoeker as 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder geregistreer kan word, moet hy of sy—

- (a) die aansoeker registreer onderworpe aan enige van of al die voorwaardes soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 41 en, indien hy of sy dit goed ag, die voorwaardes soos deur hom of haar bepaal;
- (b) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op die aansoeker in die register van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders aanteken; en
- (c) aan die aansoeker 'n sertifikaat van registrasie op vorm VSR soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik, wat die voorwaardes bedoel in paragraaf (a) weergee.

(3) Indien die hoof- uitvoerende beampte nie oortuig is dat die aansoeker as 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder geregistreer kan word nie, stel hy of sy die aansoeker dienooreenkomstig in kennis.

(4) 'n Geregistreerde vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder is te eniger tyd onderhewig aan 'n evaluasie deur die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders.

Voorwaardes vir registrasie van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder

41. Die hoof- uitvoerende beampte—

- (a) moet as 'n voorwaarde van registrasie vereis dat—
 - (i) kennis gegee word aan die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders deur die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder op vorm KVM soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, van alle modelle van motorvoertuie wat vervaardig, gebou, gemodifiseer of ingevoer word; en
 - (ii) 'n modelnommer bedoel in regulasie 44(1)(f) verkry en gehou word deur vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders vir alle modelle van motorvoertuie wat vervaardig, gebou, gemodifiseer of ingevoer word; en
- (b) kan as 'n voorwaarde vir registrasie vereis—
 - (i) dat 'n motorvoertuig vervaardig, gebou, verander of ingevoer deur 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder, aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens voorgelê word vir klaring van sodanige motorvoertuig;
 - (ii) dat 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid verkry word vir elke motorvoertuig van die model wat vermeld word deur die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders in die aanbeveling beoog in regulasie 40(1)(b)(ii); of
 - (iii) dat beide die voorwaardes bedoel in items (i) en (ii), nagekom word.

Wys van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder

42. (1) Indien die hoof- uitvoerende beampte van voorneme is om die registrasie van 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder ingevolge artikel 5(4) van die Wet op te skort of in te trek, stel hy of sy die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder in kennis van die voorneme en die rede daarvoor.

(2) Die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder bedoel in subregulasie (1), kan, binne 21 dae na ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in daardie subregulasie, skriftelik versoë aan die hoof- uitvoerende beampte rig.

(3) Die hoof- uitvoerende beampte moet na behoorlike oorweging van enige versoë wat ingevolge subregulasie (2) gerig is, as daar is—

(a) die registrasie van die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder intrek, of sodanige registrasie opskort vir die tydperk wat hy of sy goed ag; of

(b) die registrasie van die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder nie intrek of opskort nie, en die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel.

(4) Die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder wie se registrasie ingetrek is, moet binne 14 dae na kennisgewing van die intrekking, die sertifikaat van registrasie aan die hoof- uitvoerende beampte voorlê.

Vervaardigers, bouers of invoerders van wie nie vereis word om te registreer nie moet aan voorwaardes voldoen

43. (1) 'n Vervaardiger, 'n bouer wat motorvoertuie modifiseer, of 'n invoerder, wat nie ingevolge hierdie regulasies moet registreer nie, moet by die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders aansoek doen om 'n magtigingsbrief op vorm ALA, soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, ten opsigte van enige motorvoertuigontwerp of enige ontwerp van 'n motorvoertuig-modifikasie, uitgesonderd ten opsigte van 'n sleepwa met 'n bruto voertuigmassa van hoogstens 750 kilogram.

(2) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasies, word motorvoertuie wat vervaardig, gebou, gemodifiseer of ingevoer word deur 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder bedoel in subregulasie (1), en wat gebaseer is op 'n ontwerp beoog in subregulasie (1), nie geregistreer nie tensy sodanige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder 'n magtigingsbrief vir sodanige ontwerp het.

(3) 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder bedoel in subregulasie (1) vervaardig, gemodifiseer of ingevoer is, moet aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisediens getoon word vir klaring van die motorvoertuig, en 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid moet voor registrasie vir elke sodanige motorvoertuig verkry word.

Magte en pligte van inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders

44. (1) Die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders—

(a) evalueer ingevolge regulasie 40(1)(b) 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder en maak 'n aanbeveling aan die hoof- uitvoerende beampte oor—

(i) die geskiktheid van sodanige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder om geregistreer te word; en

(ii) die voorwaardes waarop sodanige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder geregistreer moet word;

(b) moet, ten aansien van elke geregistreerde vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder, inspeksies uitvoer om die nakoming deur die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder van die toepaslike wetgewing, standaarde, spesifikasies en gebruikskodes te evalueer;

(c) kan enige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder skriftelik adviseer oor die verbetering of handhawing van standaarde wat deur die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder toegepas word, en 'n afskrif van sodanige skriftelike advies aan die hoof- uitvoerende beampte voorlê;

(d) kan enige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder, skriftelik adviseer oor die verbetering van 'n motorvoertuigontwerp of 'n ontwerp van 'n motorvoertuigmodifikasie wat vervaardig, gemodifiseer of ingevoer word;

(e) moet, wanneer nodig, aan die hoof- uitvoerende beampte die opskorting, intrekking, of verandering van voorwaardes, van die registrasie van 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder aanbeveel;

(f) moet 'n modelnommer uitreik aan modelle van motorvoertuie, indien modelle wat deur geregistreerde vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders vervaardig, gebou of ingevoer word, voldoen aan die toepaslike wetgewing, standaarde, spesifikasies en gebruikskodes vir motorvoertuie wat in die Republiek van Krag is; en

(g) kan die modelnommer van modelle van motorvoertuie opskort of intrek indien sodanige modelle nie deurlopend voldoen aan die toepaslike wetgewing, standaarde, spesifikasies en gebruikskodes vir motorvoertuie van Krag in die Republiek nie.

(2) 'n Persoon in diens van, of wat optree namens, die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders, kan te enige redelike tyd—

- (a) vir die doeleindes van die evaluering van 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder en die doen van 'n aanbeveling soos beoog in regulasie 40(1)(b)(i) enige motorvoertuig wat deur so 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder vervaardig, gebou, gemodifiseer of ingevoer word, inspekteer, ondersoek of toets; en
- (b) sonder voorafgaande kennisgewing—
 - (i) die perseel van enige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder binnegaan;
 - (ii) enige rekords van sodanige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder inspekteer; of
 - (iii) enige persoon met betrekking tot enige aangeleentheid wat verband hou met die bedryf van sodanige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder ondervra.

Geld om uitgawe aangegaan deur inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders te bestry

45. (1) 'n Vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder moet by registrasie as sodanig 'n bedrag wat deur die Minister by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal word, betaal aan die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders ten opsigte van inspeksies wat deur hom uitgevoer word, en daarna is die bedrag jaarliks op die herdenking van die datum van registrasie aldus betaalbaar;

(2) 'n Vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder wat nie ingevolge hierdie regulasies moet registreer nie, moet 'n bedrag wat deur die Minister by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal word, betaal per motorvoertuigontwerp of ontwerp van motorvoertuig verandering waarvan die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders ingevolge regulasie 43(1) in kennis gestel is, ten opsigte van inspeksies wat deur hom uitgevoer word.

(3) Die inspektoraat van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders moet, nie later nie as 1 Junie van elke jaar, 'n verklaring aan die Direkteur-generaal voorlê van gelde ontvang en kostes aangegaan deur of namens die inspektoraat gedurende die tydperk 1 April tot 31 Maart.

Prosedure vir verandering van besonderhede van vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder

46. (1) Indien daar enige verandering van naam, straat- of posadres, gevolmagtigde, verteenwoordiger of aanvaarbare identifikasie van 'n geregistreerde vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder, plaasvind, moet die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder die hoof- uitvoerende beampte binne 21 dae na die datum van sodanige verandering van die verandering in kennis stel op vorm VIB soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(2) By ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1), moet die hoof- uitvoerende beampte die besonderhede wat betrekking het op sodanige vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder in die register van vervaardigers, bouers en invoerders, bywerk.

Wyse van verandering van voorwaardes waarop vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder geregistreer is

47. (1) Die hoof- uitvoerende beampte stel 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder in kennis van enige voorneme om die voorwaardes waarop die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder geregistreer is, te verander, en van die omvang van sodanige verandering.

(2) Binne 21 dae na ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1), kan die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder skriftelik versoë aan die hoof- uitvoerende beampte rig.

(3) Die hoof- uitvoerende beampte oorweeg enige versoë wat ingevolge subregulasie (2) gerig is, as daar is.

(4) Wanneer die voorwaardes waarop 'n vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder geregistreer is, verander—

(a) stel die hoof- uitvoerende beampte die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder in kennis van sodanige verandering; en

(b) lê die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder binne 14 dae na sodanige kennisgewing die sertifikaat van registrasie wat by registrasie aan die vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder uitgereik is, aan die hoof- uitvoerende beampte voor.

(5) By ontvangs van die sertifikaat van registrasie, reik die hoof- uitvoerende beampte aan die betrokke vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder 'n nuwe sertifikaat van registrasie uit op vorm VSR soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, wat die nuwe voorwaardes weergee.

Vervaardigers van nommerplate moet registreer

48. Niemand mag nommerplate vervaardig of verkoop nie, tensy die persoon ingevolge hierdie regulasies as 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate geregistreer is.

Wyse van aansoek deur, en registrasie van, vervaardigers van nommerplate

49. (1) 'n Aansoek om registrasie as 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet word gedoen op vorm MNP soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(2) 'n Aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) gaan vergesel van—

- (a) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die aansoeker en, indien die aansoeker 'n liggaam van persone is, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag;
- (b) die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie; en
- (c) enige ander bykomstige inligting of dokumente wat deur die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte vereis word.

(3) By ontvangs van 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate, moet die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte seker maak dat die aansoek in orde is.

(4) Indien die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte oortuig is dat die aansoeker as 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate geregistreer kan word, moet hy of sy—

- (a) die aansoeker registreer onderworpe aan die voorwaardes voorgeskryf in regulasie 50, en as hy of sy dit goed ag, die voorwaardes wat deur hom of haar bepaal word.
- (b) die besonderhede van die aansoeker in die register van vervaardigers van nommerplate aanteken; en
- (c) aan die aansoeker 'n sertifikaat van registrasie uitreik op vorm VSR, soos aangedui in Bylae 2, wat die voorwaardes bedoel in paragraaf (a) moet weergee.

(5) Indien die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte nie oortuig is dat die aansoeker as 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate geregistreer kan word nie, moet hy of sy die aansoeker dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel.

Voorwaardes vir registrasie as vervaardiger van nommerplate

50. (1) Nommerplate wat deur 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate vervaardig word, moet voldoen aan die vereistes van—

- (a) standaardspesifikasie SABS 1116 "Trukaatsregistrasieplate vir Motorvoertuie", Deel 2: Registrasieplate (metaal)" en Deel 4: "Registrasieplate (plastiek)"; en
- (b) regulasie 35(2) en (3).

(2) Vervaardigers van nommerplate moet 'n register hou van nommerplate vervaardig, welke register moet bevat—

- (a) die lisensienommer wat op die betrokke nommerplaat aangebring is;
- (b) die datum van vervaardiging van die nommerplaat;
- (c) die onderstelnummer van die voertuig waaraan die betrokke nommerplaat geheg is;
- (d) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die persoon aan wie die betrokke nommerplaat verkoop is; en
- (e) die bykomende inligting wat deur die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte vereis word.

(3) Die register van nommerplate moet op versoek tot die beskikking gestel word van enige verkeersbeamppte, lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens of enige ander plaaslike of provinsiale owerheid.

(4) Vervaardigers van nommerplate moet by die vervaardiging van nommerplate slegs die materiale en prosesse gebruik wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaard goedgekeur is en waarvoor toetsverslae op die perseel van die vervaardiger van nommerplate gehou word.

(5) Die registrasiesertifikaat van 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate moet op 'n opvallende plek op die perseel van die vervaardiger van nommerplate vertoon word op so 'n wyse dat dit vir lede van die publiek sigbaar is.

Wyse van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van vervaardiger van nommerplate

51. (1) Indien die hoof-uitvoerende beamppte van voorneme is om die registrasie van 'n vervaardiger van nommerplate ingevolge artikel 5(4) van die Wet op te skort of in te trek, moet hy of sy die vervaardiger van nommerplate in kennis stel van die voorneme en die rede daarvoor.

(2) Die vervaardiger van nommerplate bedoel in subregulasie (1) kan, binne 21 dae na ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in daardie subregulasie, skriftelik verhoë rig aan die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte.

(3) Die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte moet na behoorlike oorweging van enige verhoë wat ingevolge subregulasie (2) gerig is, as daar is —

- (a) die registrasie van die betrokke vervaardiger van nommerplate intrek, of sodanige registrasie opskort vir die tydperk wat hy of sy goeddink; of
- (b) die registrasie van die betrokke vervaardiger van nommerplate nie intrek of opskort nie,

en die vervaardiger van nommerplate dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel.

(4) Die vervaardiger van nommerplate wie se registrasie ingetrek is, moet binne 14 dae nadat hy of sy van die intrekking in kennis gestel is, die sertifikaat van registrasie aan die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte voorlê.

Deel III Algemeen

Prosedure vir verandering van besonderhede van titelhouer of eienaar van geregistreerde motorvoertuig

52. (1) Indien die pos- of straatadres, gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger van die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies geregistreer is, verander, stel sodanige titelhouer of eienaar die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid binne 'n tydperk van 21 dae na so 'n verandering, in kennis van die verandering op vorm KVB, MVR1A of RLV soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(2) Indien die naam of identiteitsnommer soos in die aanvaarbare identifikasie weergegee, van die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies geregistreer is, verander, moet sodanige titelhouer of eienaar binne 'n tydperk van 21 dae na so 'n verandering—

- (a) die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm MVR1A of RLV soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, van die verandering in kennis stel; en
- (b) die nuwe aanvaarbare identifikasie voorlê.

(3) Waar 'n verandering bedoel in subregulasie (2) ten aansien van 'n titelhouer plaasvind, lê die titelhouer elke registrasiesertifikaat aan hom of haar uitgereik, tesame met die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (2)(a), aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voor.

(4) In die geval van 'n verandering bedoel in subregulasie (1) met betrekking tot die gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger van 'n liggaam van persone, gaan die kennisgewing bedoel in daardie subregulasie vergesel van die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die nuwe gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger, na gelang van die geval en, indien van toepassing, 'n volmag.

(5) By ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1) of (2), moet die registrasie-owerheid—

- (a) seker maak dat sodanige kennisgewing in orde is;
- (b) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op die betrokke persoon of liggaam van persone in die register van motorvoertuie bywerk;
- (c) 'n erkenning van ontvangs van die kennisgewing op vorm KVB1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik; en
- (d) in die geval van 'n kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (2) ten opsigte van 'n verandering in die naam of identiteitsnommer soos weergegee in die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die titelhouer van 'n motorvoertuig, by betaling van die toepaslike gelde vir die uitreiking van 'n duplikaat dokument soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie, 'n nuwe registrasiesertifikaat aan die betrokke titelhouer uitreik.

(6) Die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig stel die titelhouer van die motorvoertuig in kennis van enige verandering van adres of besonderhede van die eienaar soos bedoel in subregulasies (1) en (2).

Plig van titelhouer en eienaar van motorvoertuig waar sodanige titelhouer of eienaar verander

53. (1) Niemand mag, hetsy vir homself of haarself, die Staat of namens iemand anders—

- (a) 'n motorvoertuig van die hand sit of kragtens 'n afbetalingsverkooptransaksie of huurtransaksie aflewer of verhandel nie, tensy —
 - (i) sodanige motorvoertuig, indien daar vereis word dat dit ingevolge hierdie Hoofstuk geregistreer en gelisensieer moet word, dit aldus geregistreer en gelisensieer is; en
 - (ii) die registrasiesertifikaat, en indien die motorvoertuig gelisensieer moet word, die motorvoertuiglisensie, die betrokke motorvoertuig vergesel; of
- (b) 'n motorvoertuig verkry of in ontvangs neem waar die motorvoertuig ingevolge paragraaf (a) nie van die hand gesit, afgelewer of verhandel mag word nie.

(2) Indien die motorvoertuig deel vorm van die boedel van 'n afgestorwene, moet die eksekuteur of eksekutrice van die boedel verseker dat die motorvoertuig geregistreer en gelisensieer is indien dit ingevolge hierdie Hoofstuk geregistreer of gelisensieer moet wees, en dat die registrasiesertifikaat, en indien die motorvoertuig gelisensieer moet word, die motorvoertuiglisensie, die betrokke motorvoertuig vergesel.

(3) Indien daar 'n verandering van titelhouer van 'n motorvoertuig is, moet die huidige titelhouer van die motorvoertuig—

- (a) die tersaaklike gedeelte van vorm MVR1A of NCO soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, voltooi;
- (b) seker maak dat die nuwe titelhouer die tersaaklike gedeelte van die vorm voltooi;

- (c) die vorm bedoel in paragraaf (a) onverwyld aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid stuur; en
- (d) die betrokke registrasiesertifikaat aan die nuwe titelhouer oorhandig, maar waar die eienaar in besit van sodanige sertifikaat is, moet daardie eienaar die sertifikaat aan die nuwe titelhouer oorhandig.

(4) Indien daar 'n verandering in eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig is, stel die huidige eienaar van die motorvoertuig die registrasie-owerheid by wie die motorvoertuig gelisensieer is, van sodanige verandering op vorm NCO, MVR1A of RLV soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, in kennis.

(5) By ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (3) of (4)—

- (a) moet die registrasie-owerheid seker maak dat sodanige kennisgewing in orde is;
- (b) moet die registrasie-owerheid die besonderhede wat betrekking het op die betrokke motorvoertuig in die register van motorvoertuie bywerk; en
- (c) kan die registrasie-owerheid ontvangs van sodanige kennisgewing op vorm EOK soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, erken.

(6) By die toepassing van hierdie regulasie, word elke tak van 'n besigheid of liggaam van persone bedoel in paragraaf (a)(ii), (iii) en (iv) van die omskrywing van "toepaslike registrasie-owerheid" in regulasie 1 geag 'n titelhouer of eienaar te wees, na gelang van die geval.

Prosedure indien motorvoertuig gesteel word

54. (1) Indien 'n motorvoertuig gesteel word, moet die eienaar van die motorvoertuig—

- (a) binne 24 uur nadat hy of sy van die diefstal bewus geword het, die diefstal aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens rapporteer;
- (b) die titelhouer onverwyld van die diefstal in kennis stel;
- (c) binne 'n tydperk van sewe dae na die datum waarop hy of sy bewus geword het van die diefstal, indien die betrokke motorvoertuig nie binne sodanige tydperk teruggevind is nie, die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid van die diefstal in kennis stel deur vorm BKB of MVR1A soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aan sodanige registrasie-owerheid te stuur; en
- (d) die registrasiesertifikaat van die betrokke motorvoertuig aan die betrokke registrasie-owerheid voorlê, indien die sertifikaat in besit van die eienaar is.

(2) 'n Verandering van titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig wat as gesteel aangemeld is, word nie in die register van motorvoertuie aangeteken nie, tensy sodanige verandering teweeggebring word deur—

- (a) 'n skadeloosstellingsooreenkoms teen die diefstal van sodanige motorvoertuig; of
- (b) 'n ooreenkoms tussen die eienaar en die titelhouer van sodanige motorvoertuig.

(3) Die titelhouer van die motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) moet—

- (a) binne drie maande na die datum waarop hy of sy van die diefstal in kennis gestel is, die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid van die diefstal in kennis stel op vorm MVR1A soos in Bylae 2 aangedui; en
- (b) indien die registrasiesertifikaat van sodanige motorvoertuig nie kragtens subregulasie (1)(d) deur die eienaar voorgelê is nie, sodanige sertifikaat en die kennisgewing bedoel in paragraaf (a), aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voorlê.

(4) By ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1)(c) of (3)(a), moet die registrasie-owerheid—

- (a) seker maak dat sodanige kennisgewing in orde is;
- (b) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op die betrokke motorvoertuig in die register van motorvoertuie bywerk;
- (c) in die geval van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (3)(a), 'n deregistrasiesertifikaat op vorm VDS soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aan die titelhouer van die betrokke motorvoertuig uitreik; en
- (d) 'n ontvangserkenning van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1)(c), op vorm EOK soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik.

(5) Indien 'n registrasie-owerheid ingevolge subregulasie (4)(d) ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1)(c) erken het, is die eienaar van die betrokke motorvoertuig vrygestel van aanspreeklikheid vir die lisensiering van sodanige motorvoertuig, vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die maand waarin sodanige ontvangserkenning uitgereik is: Met dien verstande dat 'n tydperk waartydens die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig weens omstandighede buite sy of haar beheer nie in staat was om die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid in kennis te stel nie, buite rekening gelaat word.

(6) Indien die motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) teruggevind word nadat 'n ontvangserkenning soos beoog in subregulasie (4)(d) uitgereik is en voor die uitreiking van 'n deregistrasiesertifikaat boog in subregulasie (4)(c), moet die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig—

- (a) die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens binne 24 uur na sodanige terugvinding, daarvan in kennis stel;
- (b) die titelhouer en die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid onverwyld van sodanige terugvinding in kennis stel; en

(c) om die lisensiëring van sodanige motorvoertuig soos bedoel in regulasie 24 aansoek doen, welke aansoek vergesel gaan van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Polisieklaring van die motorvoertuig en skriftelike bevestiging deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisieklaring dat die lisensienommer oopgemaak is vir verdere gebruik.

(7) Indien die aansoek om lisensiëring bedoel in subregulasie (6)(c) nie vergesel is van die skriftelike bevestiging deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisieklaring dat die lisensienommer oopgemaak is vir verdere gebruik nie, moet die registrasie-owerheid 'n nuwe lisensienommer aan die betrokke motorvoertuig toeken, en die eienaar is aanspreeklik vir die kostes aangegaan in hierdie verband.

Prosedure indien motorvoertuig permanent ongeskik raak vir gebruik as motorvoertuig

55. (1) Indien 'n motorvoertuig permanent ongeskik raak vir gebruik as 'n motorvoertuig, moet die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig—

- (a) die titelhouer onverwyld daarvan in kennis stel;
- (b) binne drie maande na die datum waarop sodanige motorvoertuig aldus ongeskik geraak het, die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm BKB of MVR1A soos in Bylae aangedui, in kennis stel dat sodanige motorvoertuig permanent ongeskik vir gebruik as 'n motorvoertuig geraak het; en
- (c) die registrasiesertifikaat van die betrokke motorvoertuig aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voorlê, indien die sertifikaat in besit van die eienaar is.

(2) Die titelhouer van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (1) moet—

- (a) binne drie maande na die datum waarop sodanige motorvoertuig permanent ongeskik vir gebruik geraak het, die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid, op vorm BKB of MVR1A soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, in kennis stel dat sodanige motorvoertuig permanent ongeskik vir gebruik is; en
- (b) indien die registrasiesertifikaat van sodanige motorvoertuig nie kragtens subregulasie (1)(c) deur die eienaar voorgelê is nie, sodanige sertifikaat en die kennisgewing bedoel in paragraaf (a), aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voorlê.

(3) By ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1)(b) of (2)(a), moet die registrasie-owerheid—

- (a) seker maak dat die kennisgewing in orde is;
- (b) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op die motorvoertuig in die register van motorvoertuie bywerk;
- (c) 'n ontvangserkenning van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1)(b), op vorm EOK soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aan die eienaar uitreik; en
- (d) in die geval van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (2)(a) 'n deregistrasiesertifikaat op vorm VDS soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aan die titelhouer van die betrokke motorvoertuig uitreik.

(4) Indien 'n registrasie-owerheid ingevolge subregulasie (3)(c) ontvangs van die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1)(b) erken het, is die eienaar van die betrokke motorvoertuig vrygestel van aanspreeklikheid vir die lisensiëring van sodanige motorvoertuig, vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die maand waarin sodanige ontvangserkenning uitgereik is: Met dien verstande dat 'n tydperk waartydens die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig weens omstandighede buite sy of haar beheer nie in staat was om die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid in kennis te stel nie, buite rekening gelaat word.

Nommer wat op motorvoertuig aangebring moet word

56. (1) Elke motorvoertuig moet 'n onderstelnummer hê wat uit hoogstens 17 alfa-numeriese karakters bestaan, wat op sodanige motorvoertuig ingesny, ingedruk, gebosseer of permanent vasgesit is, en indien van toepassing 'n enjinnummer wat uit hoogstens 20 alfa-numeriese karakters bestaan wat op die enjin van sodanige motorvoertuig ingesny, ingedruk, gebosseer of permanent vasgesit is.

(2) Die onderstelnummer van elke motorkar, minibus, bus of goedervoertuig wat vir die eerste keer op of na 1 Januarie 1996 geregistreer is, moet aan die volgende standaardspesifikasies voldoen:

- (a) SABS/1S0 3779 "Padvoertuie - Voertuigidentifikasienommer (VIN)— Inhoud en struktuur";
- (b) SABS/1S0 4030 "Padvoertuie - Voertuigidentifikasienommer (VIN)— Plasing en aanbring"; en
- (c) SABS/1S0 3780 "Padvoertuie - Wêreldfabrikaat-identifikasiekode (WFI)".

(3) Die titelhouer van 'n motorvoertuig—

- (a) wat nie 'n onderstelnummer dra nie;
- (b) wat, indien dit 'n selfgedrewe motorvoertuig is, nie 'n enjinnummer dra nie;
- (c) wat nie beide die nommers bedoel in paragrafe (a) en (b) dra nie, indien van toepassing;
- (d) waarvan die nommer bedoel in paragraaf (a) of (b) op 'n ander motorvoertuig verskyn; of
- (e) waarvan die nommer bedoel in paragraaf (a) of (b) verander, geskend of uitgewis is,

moet sodanige motorvoertuig by die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens aanbied.

(4) Die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens moet by betaling van die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR wat gemoeid is met padverkeersake, met die instemming van die LUR wat gemoeid is met veiligheid en sekuriteitsake, 'n nuwe onderstel- of enjinnommer of nuwe onderstel- en enjinnommer, na gelang van die geval, ten aansien van die motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (3) uitreik.

(5) Die titelhouer van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in subregulasie (3)—

- (a) sien toe dat die nommer uitgereik deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens soos bedoel in subregulasie (4), op sodanige voertuig ingesny, ingedruk, gebosseeer of permanent vasgesit word; en
- (b) verkry klaring van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens ten aansien van die nommer bedoel in paragraaf (a).

(6) Die nommer bedoel in subregulasie (5) is die onderstelnummer of die enjinnommer of onderstel- en enjinnommer, na gelang van die geval, van die betrokke motorvoertuig.

(7) Die titelhouer bedoel in subregulasie (5) voorsien die registrasie-owerheid van die klaring bedoel in daardie subregulasie en van die registrasiesertifikaat van die betrokke motorvoertuig.

(8) Die betrokke registrasie-owerheid moet, by betaling van die toepaslike gelde vir 'n duplikaat dokument, soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie, 'n nuwe registrasiesertifikaat aan die titelhouer uitreik wat die nommer bedoel in subregulasie (5) weergee.

Boetes vir laat registrasie of lisensiëring

57. (1) Indien 'n aansoek om die registrasie of lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig of die lisensiëring van 'n motorhandelnommer nie binne die tydperk in hierdie Hoofstuk bepaal, gedoen is nie, betaal die titelhouer, eienaar of houer na gelang van die geval, 'n boete aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid, bereken op een tiende van die toepaslike gelde soos deur die betrokke LUR bepaal vir elke maand of deel van 'n maand waarin die gelde onbetaald bly: Met dien verstande dat so 'n boete nie meer mag wees as die totale bedrag van die toepaslike gelde nie.

(2) Die betaling deur die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig of houer van 'n motorhandelnommer van registrasie- of lisensiegelde, of motorhandelnommer lisensiegelde, na gelang van die geval, asook die boete bedoel in subregulasie (1), onthef nie sodanige titelhouer, eienaar of houer van vervolging weens sy of haar versuim om sodanige motorvoertuig of motorhandelnommer betyds te registreer of lisensieer nie, en sodanige vervolging onthef sodanige titelhouer, eienaar of houer nie van aanspreeklikheid om die toepaslike gelde vir registrasie of lisensiëring, asook die boete bedoel in subregulasie (1), te betaal nie.

(3) Die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig of die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer wat 'n aansoek op die toepaslike vorm by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid om die registrasie of lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig of motorhandelnommer, na gelang van die geval, saam met die toepaslike gelde binne die tydperk toegelaat, voorlê, maar versuim om enige toepaslike dokument of besonderhede wat deur die registrasie-owerheid vereis mag word, te verskaf, is, ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasie, nie vir enige boete aanspreeklik nie indien die registrasie-owerhede oortuig is dat die versuim toe te skryf is aan omstandighede buite die beheer van sodanige titelhouer, eienaar of houer.

(4) Indien die betrokke LUR oortuig is dat betaling van registrasie- of lisensiegelde of motorhandelnommer lisensiegelde vertraag is deur 'n oorsaak buite die beheer van die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig of houer van 'n motorhandelnommer of waaraan die titelhouer, eienaar of die houer nie skuld het nie, kan hy of sy gelas dat 'n boete wat ten aansien van die registrasie of lisensiëring betaal is, of soveel daarvan as wat die omstandighede na sy of haar mening regverdig, aan sodanige titelhouer, eienaar of houer terugbetaal word.

(5) Boetes of gelde wat ingevolge hierdie Hoofstuk ten aansien van die registrasie of lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig of 'n motorhandelnommer, na gelang van die geval, betaalbaar is, is 'n skuld verskuldig aan die betrokke LUR en kan deur 'n registrasie-owerheid namens die betrokke LUR in 'n bevoegde hof verhaal word.

Voertuie vrygestel van betaling van registrasie- en lisensiegelde

58. Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasies, is registrasie- en lisensiegelde nie betaalbaar nie ten opsigte van 'n motorvoertuig—

- (a) wat deur die Hoof van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag gesertifiseer is dat dit deur 'n vriendskaplike Staat besit word en uitsluitlik bedoel is vir militêre doeleindes in die Republiek; of
- (b) waarvan die eienaar 'n vreemde regering, 'n diplomaat wat 'n vreemde regering verteenwoordig, 'n internasionale- of interregeringsorganisasie is, of enige persoon of klas persone is wat die Minister van Buitelandse Sake bepaal.

Agterstallige gelde vir lisensiëring van motorvoertuig of motorhandelnommer

59. (1) Indien aansoek gedoen word om die lisensiëring van 'n motorvoertuig of motorhandelnommer in 'n maand wat volg op die maand waarin aanspreeklikheid vir die lisensiëring van sodanige motorvoertuig of

motorhandelnommer ontstaan het, is agterstallige lisensiegelde, bereken op een twaalfde per maand van die jaarlikse lisensiegelde vanaf die eerste dag van die maand waarin aanspreeklikheid vir sodanige lisensiering ontstaan het, tot die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand voorafgaan waarin aansoek gedoen is, betaalbaar.

(2) Indien 'n persoon wat enige boetes of gelde ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk aan enige registrasie-owerheid skuld, aansoek doen om enige transaksie, kan die registrasie-owerheid by wie sodanige aansoek gedoen word, weier om die transaksie waarvoor aansoek gedoen is, uit te voer, alvorens sodanige boetes en gelde betaal is, en enige bedrag wat betaal word, kan ter vereffening van sodanige boetes en gelde wat verskuldig is, aangewend word.

Respyttydperk

60. Indien daar ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk voorsiening gemaak word vir 'n tydperk waarin aansoek gedoen moet word, word sodanige tydperk uitgelê as 'n respyttydperk aan die aansoeker toegelaat waarin hy of sy sodanige aansoek kan doen sonder om aanspreeklik te wees vir 'n boete bedoel in regulasie 57, of vervolging omdat hy of sy sodanige aansoek nie betyds gedoen het nie.

Prosedure wanneer tjek geweier word

61. (1) Indien enige boetes of gelde wat ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk vir 'n transaksie verskuldig is per tjek betaal word en sodanige tjek by aanbidding geweier word, kan die betrokke registrasie-owerheid die betrokke persoon skriftelik daarvan kennis gee en tensy die betrokke persoon binne die tydperk deur die betrokke owerheid toegelaat sodanige tjek honoreer, moet die registrasie-owerheid 'n heffing soos deur die betrokke LUR bepaal op die rekening van die betrokke persoon aanteken, en—

- (a) in die geval van die lisensiering van 'n motorvoertuig waar 'n verandering van titelhouer of eienaar nie plaasgevind het nie, die register van motorvoertuie wysig deur die vervaldatum van die motorvoertuiglisensie wat aan die betrokke persoon uitgereik is by betaling van die geweierde tjek (hierna die "nuwe lisensie" genoem) te vervang met die vervaldatum van die motorvoertuiglisensie wat die persoon gehad het voordat die nuwe lisensie aan hom of haar uitgereik is, waarop die nuwe lisensie geag word ongeldig te wees;
- (b) in die geval van die lisensiering van 'n motorvoertuig waar 'n verandering van titelhouer of eienaar plaasgevind het, of in die geval van die registrasie van 'n motorvoertuig, die uitstaande bedrag op die rekening van die betrokke aansoeker in die register van motorvoertuie aanteken;
- (c) in die geval van die lisensiering van 'n motorhandelnommer waar 'n verandering van die houer die motorhandelnommer nie plaasgevind het nie, die register van motorhandelnommers wysig deur die vervaldatum van die motorhandelnommerlisensie wat aan die betrokke persoon uitgereik is by betaling van die geweierde tjek (hierna die "nuwe motorhandelnommerlisensie" genoem) te vervang met die vervaldatum van die motorhandelnommerlisensie wat die persoon gehad het voordat die nuwe motorhandelnommerlisensie aan hom of haar uitgereik is, waarop die nuwe motorhandelnommerlisensie geag word ongeldig te wees;
- (d) in die geval van die lisensiering van 'n motorhandelnommer waar 'n verandering van houer van 'n motorhandelnommer plaasgevind het, of in die geval van die uitreiking van 'n motorhandelnommer, die uitstaande bedrag op die rekening van die aansoeker in die register van motorhandelnommers aangeteken; en
- (e) in die geval van alle ander transaksies, die uitstaande bedrag op die rekening van die betrokke aansoeker aanteken.

(2) Die bedrag en die heffing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, moet deur die registrasie-owerheid verhaal word op die wyse wat deur die betrokke LUR bepaal word.

(3) Die betrokke LUR kan in die register van motorvoertuie of in die register van motorhandelnommers aanteken dat enige toekomstige betalings per tjek deur die betrokke aansoeker geweier moet word.

Plig om inligting te verstrek

62. (1) Iemand wat deur die Direkteur-generaal van die betrokke Provinsiale Administrasie, 'n verkeersbeampte, 'n inspekteur van lisensies, 'n ondersoeker van voertuie of die hoof- uitvoerende beampte versoek word om inligting rakende 'n motorvoertuig of 'n motorvoertuigbak wat te eniger tyd in sy of haar besit is of was, te verstrek, moet sodanige inligting verstrek.

(2) 'n Persoon moet die inligting verstrek wat deur die Direkteur-generaal van die betrokke Provinsiale Administrasie, 'n verkeersbeampte, 'n inspekteur van lisensies, 'n ondersoeker van voertuie of die hoof- uitvoerende beampte vereis word rakende enige aangeleentheid ten aansien waarvan die persoon ingevolge die Wet verantwoordelik is.

Plig van registrasie-owerheid ten aansien van aantekeninge

63. (1) 'n Registrasie-owerheid moet vir elke motorvoertuig deur hom geregistreer of gelisensieer, en vir elke motorhandelnommer deur die registrasie-owerheid uitgereik en gelisensieer, 'n lêer hou.

(2) Die registrasie-owerheid teken alle transaksies deur die registrasie-owerheid uitgevoer in die toepaslike register aan en hou aantekening van sodanige transaksies.

Bevestiging van inligting ten aansien van motorvoertuig

64. (1) 'n Persoon kan op vorm MVR1A soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, by 'n registrasie-owerheid, uitgesonderd die registrasie-owerheid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens, aansoek doen om 'n bevestigingsertifikaat ten aansien van 'n motorvoertuig.

(2) Die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) gaan vergesel van—

- (a) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die aansoeker en, in die geval van 'n liggaam van persone, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag; en
- (b) die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie.

(3) Die registrasie-owerheid moet by ontvangs van die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1), indien oortuig dat die aansoek in orde is, 'n bevestigingsertifikaat op vorm MVI soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik.

Uitvoer van motorvoertuig

65. (1) Indien die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig, uitgesonderd 'n vervaardiger of bouer van 'n nuwe motorvoertuig, van voorneme is om die motorvoertuig uit te voer, stel die eienaar die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid daarvan in kennis op vorm MVR1A of BKB, soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, na gelang van die geval.

(2) By ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1), moet die registrasie-owerheid—

- (a) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op sodanige motorvoertuig in die register van motorvoertuie bywerk; en
- (b) ontvangs van sodanige kennisgewing op vorm EOK soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, erken.

Wyse waarop massameetsertifikaat verkry moet word

66. (1) 'n Massameetsertifikaat waarop die lisensienommer, onderstelnummer, tarra en die ander besonderhede weergegee word wat deur die betrokke registrasie-owerheid vereis word, word deur die aansoeker daarom op sy of haar eie koste verkry vanaf 'n persoon in beheer van 'n massameetapparaat wat deur 'n registrasie-owerheid goedgekeur is.

(2) Die tarra van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in sub-regulasie (1) moet in die teenwoordigheid van 'n persoon wat deur die betrokke registrasie-owerheid genomineer is, vasgestel word.

Vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder moet sertifikaat voorsien

67. 'n Vervaardiger, bouer of invoerder, na gelang van die geval, moet wanneer hy of sy 'n motorvoertuig wat deur hom of haar vervaardig, gebou of ingevoer is, van die hand sit, die nuwe titelhouer van die motorvoertuig voorsien van 'n sertifikaat bedoel in regulasie 8(2)(e).

Registrasiesertifikaat moet onder sekere omstandighede deur eienaar en titelhouer voorgelê word

68. (1) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 52(3), moet die titelhouer of eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig, indien hy of sy in besit is van 'n registrasiesertifikaat wat uitgereik is kragtens padverkeerswetgewing wat voorheen in werking was, sodanige sertifikaat aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid of, nuwe titelhouer, na gelang van die geval, oorhandig.

(2) Ondanks die bepalings van regulasies 54(3)(b) en 55(2)(b), indien die eienaar in besit is van die betrokke registrasiesertifikaat wat kragtens padverkeerswetgewing wat voorheen in werking was uitgereik is, moet hy of sy sodanige sertifikaat aan die titelhouer voorlê.

HOOFSTUK IV
MOTORHANDELNOMMERS, TYDELIKE EN SPESIALE PERMITTE

Deel I
Motorhandelnommers

Motorvoertuie kan in sekere omstandighede kragtens motorhandelnommer gebruik word

69. (1) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk, kan 'n vervaardiger, bouer en invoerder, wat geregistreer is, 'n motortransport ondernemer of motorhandelaar 'n motorvoertuig wat nie andersins op 'n openbare pad gebruik mag word nie, kragtens 'n motorhandelnommer wat ingevolge hierdie Deel uitgereik is, op 'n openbare pad gebruik vir doeleindes van die—

- (a) aflewering van sodanige motorvoertuig deur 'n motortransport ondernemer in die loop van sy of haar besigheid;
- (b) aflewering, verkoop, verruiling, herstel of bou van 'n permanente struktuur op sodanige motorvoertuig deur 'n motorhandelaar;
- (c) aflewering of toetsing deur die vervaardiger of bouer van sodanige motorvoertuig; of
- (d) aflewering van sodanige motorvoertuig deur die invoerder.

(2) Iemand wat 'n bank is soos in die Bankwet, 1990 (Wet No. 94 van 1990), omskryf, en wat 'n kredietgewer is ten aansien van 'n motorvoertuig wat—

- (a) aan 'n afbetalingsverkooptransaksie of 'n huurtransaksie onderworpe is; en
- (b) hy op 'n openbare pad wil gebruik met die doel om sodanige motorvoertuig weer in besit te neem,

kan, indien sodanige motorvoertuig nie andersins aldus gebruik mag word nie, sodanige motorvoertuig kragtens 'n motorhandelnommer wat ingevolge hierdie Deel uitgereik is, op 'n openbare pad gebruik.

(3) Niemand mag 'n motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad kragtens 'n motorhandelnommer gebruik nie behalwe vir die doeleindes in hierdie regulasie bedoel.

Wyse van aansoek om motorhandelnommer

70. (1) 'n Aansoek om 'n motorhandelnommer word by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm MHN1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, gedoen en gaan vergesel van—

- (a) aanvaarbare identifikasie van die aansoeker en, indien die aansoeker 'n liggaam van persone is, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag; en
- (b) die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie, en indien van toepassing, die boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59.

(2) Die aansoeker bedoel in subregulasie (1) moet die aantal motorhandelnommers waarmee hy of sy uitgereik wil word, en die doel waarvoor hy of sy met sodanige motorhandelnommers uitgereik wil word, aandui.

Motorhandelnommerstelsel

71. (1) Die betrokke LUR kan, behoudens subregulasie (2), by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* 'n motorhandelnommerstelsel vir die betrokke provinsie instel.

(2) 'n Motorhandelnommerstelsel wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) ingestel word, bestaan uit—

- (a) die letter "A" gevolg deur twee letters, drie syfers en die lisensiemerk van die betrokke provinsie soos beoog in regulasie 27(1); of
- (b) drie of vier syfers gevolg deur die lisensiemerk van die registrasie-owerheid soos beoog in regulasie 27(2)(a)(i),

maar mag nie uit klinkers, behalwe die letter "A" soos bedoel in paragraaf (a), of die letter Q bestaan nie.

Wyse van uitreiking van motorhandelnommer

72. (1) By ontvangs van die aansoek om 'n motorhandelnommer—

- (a) stel die registrasie-owerheid homself tevrede dat die aansoeker daarop geregtig is om met 'n motorhandelnommer uitgereik te word; en
- (b) kan die registrasie-owerheid, en indien die aansoeker dit verlang, moet die registrasie-owerheid 'n aanslag uitreik wat die boetes en gelde weergee wat ingevolge regulasie 70(1)(b) vir die uitreiking van 'n motorhandelnommer betaalbaar is.

(2) By betaling van die boetes en gelde bedoel in subregulasie (1), moet die registrasie-owerheid, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 59(2), en indien oortuig dat die aansoek in orde is—

- (a) die besonderhede met betrekking tot die aansoeker in die register van motorhandelnommers aanteken;
- (b) op die voorwaardes wat sodanige registrasie-owerheid dienstig ag, soveel motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikate uitreik op vorm MHN2 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, as waarvoor aansoek gedoen is; en
- (c) indien die aansoek geweier word, die aansoeker dienooreenkomstig inlig.

Motorhandelnommer moet gellisenseer wees

73. Elke motorhandelnommer ingevolge regulasie 72 uitgereik, word deur die houer van sodanige motorhandelnommer ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Deel by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid gellisenseer.

Datum waarop motorhandelnommer gellisenseer moet word

74. (1) Aanspreeklikheid vir die lisensiëring van 'n motorhandelnommer bedoel in regulasie 73, ontstaan op—

- (a) die datum van uitreiking van die motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikaat bedoel in regulasie 72; of
- (b) die eerste dag van die maand na die datum waarop die lisensie van die motorhandelnommer ingevolge regulasie 77 verval.

(2) Indien dit in enige siviele of kriminele geding in geskil is of 'n beweerde datum die datum bedoel in subregulasie (1) is, word die datum wat beweer word die datum in subregulasie (1) bedoel te wees, in die afwesigheid van getuienis tot die teendeel, geag die datum bedoel in gemelde subregulasie te wees.

Wyse van aansoek om motorhandelnommer lisensie

75. (1) 'n Aansoek—

- (a) om die lisensiëring van 'n motorhandelnommer word terselfdertyd en op dieselfde vorm as die vir die aansoek om 'n motorhandelnommer bedoel in regulasie 70(1), deur die houer van die motorhandelnommer gedoen; of
- (b) om 'n nuwe motorhandelnommer lisensie word binne 21 dae na die datum van aanspreeklikheid bedoel in regulasie 74(1)(b) op die vorm bedoel in regulasie 70(1), deur die houer van die motorhandelnommer lisensie gedoen.

(2) Die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) gaan vergesel van die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie en, indien van toepassing, die boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59.

Wyse van lisensiëring van motorhandelnommer

76. (1) By ontvangs van die aansoek om lisensiëring van 'n motorhandelnommer, kan die registrasie-owerheid, en indien die aansoeker dit verlang, moet sodanige registrasie-owerheid, 'n aanslag uitreik wat die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie en, indien van toepassing, die boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59, vir die lisensiëring van die betrokke motorhandelnommer, weergee.

(2) Die registrasie-owerheid moet, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 59(2), by betaling van die gelde en boetes bedoel in subregulasie (1), en indien oortuig dat die aansoek in orde is—

- (a) die motorhandelnommer lisensieer;
- (b) die besonderhede met betrekking tot die betrokke motorhandelnommer in die register van motorhandelnommers bywerk;
- (c) 'n motorhandelnommer lisensie op vorm MHN3, soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik; en
- (d) as bewys van die besit van sodanige motorhandelnommer lisensie, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 78(5), 'n motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf uitreik op vorm MHN3 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, wat in swart ink wat nie verbleik nie, voltooi is.

Geldigheidsduur van motorhandelnommer lisensie en motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf

77. (1) Behoudens subregulasie (2), is 'n motorhandelnommer lisensie en motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf geldig vir 'n tydperk van 12 maande vanaf die eerste dag van die maand waarin sodanige lisensie of skyf uitgereik is, en die vervaldatum van sodanige motorhandelnommer lisensie moet op die motorhandelnommer lisensie en lisensieskyf aangedui word.

(2) Indien die houer van sodanige motorhandelnommer voor die vervaldatum van die huidige motorhandelnommer lisensie en motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf om 'n nuwe motorhandelnommer lisensie en lisensieskyf ingevolge regulasie 75(1)(b) aansoek doen, word die geldigheidsduur van die nuwe lisensie en lisensieskyf bereken vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die vervaldatum van die huidige lisensie en lisensieskyf.

Motorhandelnommer lisensie-aanslag

78. (1) Indien die betrokke LUR dit dienstig ag, kan hy of sy 'n motorhandelnommer lisensie-aanslag vir 'n nuwe motorhandelnommer lisensie aan die posadres van die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer stuur op vorm MVL2 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(2) By ontvangs van die motorhandelnommer lisensie-aanslag, lê die houer vir doeleindes van aansoek om 'n nuwe motorhandelnommer lisensie die aanslag saam met die toepaslike gelde soos deur die betrokke LUR bepaal en die boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59 aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid voor, en sodanige voorlegging dien as 'n aansoek om 'n nuwe motorhandelnommer lisensie.

(3) Die registrasie-owerheid moet by voorlegging van die toepaslike gelde, boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in subregulasie (2), en indien die aansoek in orde is, die motorhandelnommer lisensieer op die wyse beoog in regulasie 76(2).

(4) Indien die houer nie die motorhandelnommer lisensie-aanslag bedoel in subregulasie (1) ontvang het nie, doen sodanige houer aansoek om 'n nuwe motorhandelnommer lisensie op die wyse beoog in regulasie 75(1)(b).

(5) Indien 'n motorhandelnommer ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Deel gelisensieer moet word, en 'n aansoek om die lisensiëring van die motorhandelnommer nie binne drie maande na die vervaldatum bedoel in regulasie 77 ontvang word nie, moet die registrasie-owerheid die motorhandelnommer intrek.

(6) Die intrekking van 'n motorhandelnommer ingevolge subregulasie (5) onthef nie die houer van die motorhandelnommer van die aanspreeklikheid vir die betaling van die boetes en agterstallige lisensiegelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59 nie.

Prosedure vir verandering van besonderhede van houer van motorhandelnommer

79. (1) Indien die pos- of straatadres, die gevolmagtigde of die verteenwoordiger van die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer verander, stel sodanige houer die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid binne 'n tydperk van 21 dae na die verandering in kennis van sodanige verandering op vorm KVB of MHN1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui.

(2) Indien die naam of identiteitsnommer soos weergegee in die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer verander, moet sodanige houer binne 21 dae na sodanige verandering—

- (a) die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm MHN1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, van sodanige verandering in kennis stel;
- (b) die nuwe aanvaarbare identifikasie voorlê; en
- (c) elke motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikaat wat aan hom of haar uitgereik is, voorlê.

(3) Waar die gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger van die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer verander, gaan die kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1) vergesel van die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die gevolmagtigde of verteenwoordiger, en 'n nuwe volmag.

(4) By ontvangs van die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) of (2) bedoel, moet die registrasie-owerheid—

- (a) seker maak dat sodanige kennisgewing in orde is;
- (b) die besonderhede met betrekking tot die betrokke persoon of liggaam van persone in die register van motorhandelnommers bywerk;
- (c) 'n erkenning van ontvangs van die kennisgewing op vorm KVB1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik; en
- (d) in die geval van 'n kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasie (2), by betaling van die toepaslike gelde vir die uitreiking van 'n duplikaat dokument soos deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie bepaal, 'n nuwe motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikaat aan die houer uitreik.

(5) Indien 'n motorhandelnommer deur 'n vennootskap gehou word en een van die vennote kom te sterwe of hou op om 'n vennoot van die vennootskap te wees of 'n nuwe vennoot word daartoe toegelaat, of indien 'n persoon die besigheid van 'n—

- (a) motortransport ondernemer;
- (b) vervaardiger;
- (c) bouer;
- (d) invoerder;
- (e) motorhandelaar; of

(f) bank, soos omskryf in die Bankwet, 1990 (Wet No. 94 van 1990),

van die boedel van 'n oorlede eggenoot verkry en daar ten aansien van sodanige besigheid 'n motorhandelnommer van krag is, bly elke sodanige motorhandelnommer, ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie Deel, van krag vir die onverstreke tydperk van die betrokke motorhandelnommer lisensie ten aansien van sodanige vennootskap of besigheid, en daardie vennootskap of nuwe eienaar van die besigheid word geag die houer van die motorhandelnommer te wees.

Intrekking van motorhandelnommer

80. (1) Wanneer ook al die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer, na die mening van die betrokke LUR, 'n bepaling van hierdie Hoofstuk in die loop van die dryf van die besigheid van 'n motortransport ondernemer, vervaardiger, bouer, invoerder, motorhandelaar of bank soos omskryf in die Bankwet, 1990 (Wet No. 94 van 1990), na gelang van die geval, oortree het, kan sodanige LUR sodanige nommer intrek.

(2) Indien 'n motorhandelnommer bedoel in subregulasie (1) ingetrek is, oorhandig die houer van sodanige nommer onverwyld die motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikaat, motorhandelnommer lisensie, motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf en die plaat bedoel in regulasie 82 aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid vir die ontsiering van sodanige registrasiesertifikaat en sodanige lisensie en die vernietiging van sodanige lisensieskyf.

(3) Indien—

(a) die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer nie meer sodanige nommer nodig het nie; of

(b) die houer van 'n motorhandelnommer ophou om die besigheid bedoel in subregulasie (1) te dryf,

doen sodanige houer onverwyld by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm MHN1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aansoek om die intrekking van sodanige motorhandelnommer, en sodanige aansoek gaan vergesel van die toepaslike motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikaat, motorhandelnommer lisensie, motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf en die plaat bedoel in regulasie 82.

(4) By ontvangs van die aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (3), moet die registrasie-owerheid—

(a) die motorhandelnommer intrek;

(b) die motorhandelnommer registrasiesertifikaat en die motorhandelnommer lisensie ontsier;

(c) die motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf vernietig; en

(d) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op die motorhandelnommer dienooreenkomstig in die register van motorhandelnommers bywerk.

Nommer in voorgeskrewe gebied uitgereik

81. 'n Nommer wat 'n soortgelyke doel as die van 'n motorhandelnommer het, en wat in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied ooreenkomstig die wette van so 'n gebied uitgereik is, word vir die tydperk waarvoor, en onderworpe aan die voorwaardes waarop, dit uitgereik was, by die toepassing van hierdie Deel geag 'n motorhandelnommer te wees wanneer sodanige nommer op 'n motorvoertuig wat op 'n openbare pad in die Republiek gebruik word, vertoon word.

Vertoon van motorhandelnommer en motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf

82. (1) 'n Motorhandelnommer word op 'n plaat bedoel in regulasie 35 en ooreenkomstig die bepalings van daardie regulasie vertoon: Met dien verstande dat 'n motorvoertuig, uitgesonderd 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvierwiel of sleepwa, toegerus word met slegs een sodanige nommerplaat aan die agterkant van die motorvoertuig, en sodanige plaat moet—

(a) indien die motorvoertuig 'n agterruit het, aan die binnekant van sodanige ruit vertoon word in 'n regop posisie en sodat elke letter en syfer van sodanige plaat duidelik leesbaar is wanneer dit van die agterkant van die motorvoertuig beskou word; of

(b) indien die motorvoertuig nie 'n agterruit het nie of die agterruit te klein is om die motorhandelnommer te vertoon, op die agterkant van die motorvoertuig vertoon word in 'n regop posisie en sodat elke letter en syfer van sodanige plaat duidelik leesbaar is wanneer dit van die agterkant van die motorvoertuig beskou word.

(2) 'n Motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf wat ingevolge regulasie 76 uitgereik is, word op die binnekant van die deursigtige voorkant van 'n duursame waterdigte houer aangeheg.

(3) Die waterdigte houer bedoel in subregulasie (2) word aan die motorhandelnommerplaat vasgesit sodat die drukwerk op die voorkant van die motorhandelnommer lisensieskyf duidelik leesbaar is soos beoog in subregulasie (1).

(4) Geen motorhandelnommer word permanent aan enige motorvoertuig geheg nie.

Reg van appèl na LUR

83. (1) Enigiemand wat veronreg voel oor die weiering van 'n registrasie-owerheid om aan hom of haar 'n motorhandelnommer uit te reik, kan binne 21 dae na die datum van sodanige weiering, skriftelik teen die weiering na die betrokke LUR appelleer, en so 'n persoon moet terselfdertyd 'n afskrif van die appèl aan die betrokke registrasie-owerheid beteken.

(2) Na ontvangs van die afskrif van die appèl bedoel in subregulasie (1), verstrek die registrasie-owerheid onverwyld aan die betrokke LUR die redes vir die weiering waarop die appèl betrekking het.

(3) Ten einde 'n appèl ingevolge subregulasie (1) te beslis, kan die betrokke LUR van elke party by die appèl vereis om die inligting en getuienis te verstrek wat hy of sy nodig ag.

(4) Die LUR kan na oorweging van die appèl die beslissing gee wat hy of sy goedvind.

Deel II**Tydlike en spesiale permitte****Omstandighede waarin motorvoertuig op openbare pad kragtens tydelike of spesiale permit gebruik kan word**

84. (1) Iemand wat 'n motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad wil gebruik wat nie geregistreer en gelisensieer is nie en nie andersins aldus gebruik mag word nie, kan—

(a) indien hy of sy die eienaar van sodanige motorvoertuig is, 'n tydelike permit ten aansien van die motorvoertuig verkry ten einde die motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad te gebruik asof dit geregistreer en gelisensieer is, indien die voertuig—

(i) deur of aan sodanige eienaar wat 'n motorhandelaar is, afgelewer moet word; of

(ii) ingevolge hierdie Hoofstuk geregistreer en gelisensieer moet word, maar slegs gedurende die tydperk toegelaat vir sodanige registrasie en lisensiering; of

(b) 'n spesiale permit ten aansien van sodanige motorvoertuig verkry ten einde die motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad te gebruik asof dit geregistreer en gelisensieer is, met die doel om—

(i) die motorvoertuig te toets;

(ii) na of van 'n plek te gaan waar herstelwerk aan die motorvoertuig uitgevoer moet word of is;

(iii) 'n ondersoeker van voertuie of massameetapparaat te bereik; of

(iv) die motorvoertuig herinbesit te neem soos beoog in regulasie 69(2).

(2) 'n Tydelike permit—

(a) word nie ten aansien van 'n motorvoertuig bedoel in regulasie 138(1) uitgereik nie, tensy 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid ten aansien van sodanige motorvoertuig voorgelê word; of

(b) wat blanko is, mag slegs aan 'n motorhandelaar uitgereik word.

(3) Die eienaar van 'n motorvoertuig wat gelisensieer is en wat nie onverwyld aan die bepalings van regulasie 35 of 36 kan voldoen nie, kan 'n tydelike permit verkry ten einde die motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad te gebruik.

(4) 'n Spesiale permit magtig nie die houer van sodanige permit om persone of goedere in die betrokke motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad te vervoer nie.

Wyse van aansoek om tydelike of spesiale permit

85. (1) Indien 'n motorhandelaar 'n reeks blanko tydelike permitte nodig het, doen hy of sy by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm MHN1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, aansoek.

(2) Indien 'n tydelike of spesiale permit vir 'n motorvoertuig vereis word, word die aansoek om sodanige permit by die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid op vorm MVR1A of TSP1 soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, gedoen: Met dien verstande dat indien 'n motorvoertuig van 'n motorhandelaar verkry word, die eienaar van die motorvoertuig 'n tydelike permit van sodanige motorhandelaar kan kry.

(3) 'n Aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) of (2) gaan vergesel van—

(a) die aanvaarbare identifikasie van die aansoeker, en indien die aansoeker 'n liggaam van persone is, dié van sy gevolmagtigde en verteenwoordiger, en 'n volmag;

(b) die toepaslike gelde soos deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie bepaal en, indien van toepassing, die boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59; en

(c) in die geval van motorvoertuie bedoel in regulasie 84(2)(a), 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid.

Tydlike of spesiale permitnommerstelsel

86. (1) Die betrokke LUR kan, behoudens subregulasie (2), by kennisgewing in die *Provinsiale Koerant* 'n tydelike of spesiale permitnommerstelsel vir die betrokke provinsie instel.

(2) 'n Tydelike of spesiale permitnommerstelsel ingevolge subregulasie (1) ingestel, bestaan uit—

- (a) die letter "E", gevolg deur twee letters, drie syfers en die lisensiemerk van die betrokke provinsie soos beoog in regulasie 27(1); of
- (b) die lisensiemerk van die betrokke registrasie-owerheid soos beoog in regulasie 27(2)(a)(i), gevolg deur vier of vyf syfers en die letter "P",

maar mag nie klinkers, behalwe die letter "E" in paragraaf (a) bedoel, of die letter Q insluit nie.

Wyse van uitreiking van tydelike of spesiale permit

87. (1) By ontvangs van die aansoek bedoel in regulasie 85(1) of (2), kan die registrasie-owerheid, en indien die aansoeker dit verlang, moet die registrasie-owerheid, 'n aanslag uitreik wat die toepaslike gelde soos bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie, en indien van toepassing, die boetes en agterstallige gelde bedoel in regulasies 57 en 59, weergee.

(2) By voorlegging van die aanslag en by betaling van die gelde en boetes bedoel in subregulasie (1), moet die registrasie-owerheid, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 59(2), en indien oortuig dat die aansoek in orde is—

- (a) die besonderhede wat betrekking het op—
 - (i) die aansoeker; en
 - (ii) die datum, nommer en plek van uitreiking van 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid bedoel in regulasie 85(3)(c), indien van toepassing,

in die register van motorvoertuie aanteken; en

- (b) 'n reeks blanko tydelike permitte of 'n behoorlik voltooid tydelike of spesiale permit, na gelang van die geval, op vorm TSP soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uitreik.

(3) Die motorhandelaar bedoel in regulasie 85(2)—

- (a) voltooi by betaling van die toepaslike gelde bedoel in regulasie 85(3)(b), die tydelike permit en teenblad op vorm TSP soos in bylae 2 aangedui;
- (b) reik die tydelike permit aan die eienaar van die betrokke motorvoertuig uit en behou die teenblad; en
- (c) bring die datum, nommer en plek van uitreiking van 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid bedoel in regulasie 85(3)(c), op die teenblad aan, indien van toepassing.

(4) 'n Permit uitgereik ten aansien van 'n motorvoertuig in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied ingevolge enige wet betreffende motorvoertuie wat in daardie gebied van krag is en wat dieselfde doel dien as 'n tydelike of spesiale permit word, indien die bepalings van die wet van sodanige voorgeskrewe gebied betreffende die gebruik van 'n motorvoertuig op 'n openbare pad kragtens sodanige permit nagekom word, vir die tydperk waarvoor, en onderworpe aan die voorwaardes waarop, dit uitgereik was, geag 'n tydelike of spesiale permit, na gelang van die geval, te wees wat kragtens hierdie Deel uitgereik is.

(5) Geen motorhandelaar reik 'n tydelike permit wat nie ingevolge subregulasie (2)(b) aan sodanige motorhandelaar uitgereik is nie, of meer as een permit aan dieselfde persoon ten aansien van dieselfde motorvoertuig, uit nie.

(6) 'n Registrasie-owerheid kan te eniger tyd na redelike kennisgewing aan 'n motorhandelaar, beveel dat alle ongebruikte tydelike permitte teruggegee word, of genoemde handelaar kan sodanige permitte teruggee, sonder dat enige bedrag terugbetaalbaar is.

Geldigheidsduur van tydelike en spesiale permitte

88. (1) Die aanvangsdatum en vervaldatum van 'n tydelike permit en spesiale permit, na gelang van die geval, word op sodanige permit aangeteken, en sodanige permit is—

- (a) in die geval van 'n tydelike permit, geldig vir 'n tydperk van 21 dae, bereken—
 - (i) ten aansien van 'n motorvoertuig wat gelisensieer is en ten opsigte waarvan die eienaar nie onverwyld aan die bepalings van regulasie 35 of 36 kan voldoen nie, vanaf die datum van uitreiking van die tydelike permit; of
 - (ii) ten aansien van enige ander motorvoertuig, vanaf die datum waarop aanspreeklikheid vir die lisensiering van sodanige motorvoertuig ontstaan; of

(b) in die geval van 'n spesiale permit, geldig vir 'n tydperk van drie dae bereken vanaf die datum deur die aansoeker in die aansoekvorm gespesifiseer: Met dien verstande dat sodanige datum nie meer as sewe dae na die datum waarop aansoek gedoen is, mag wees nie.

(2) Die bepalings van subregulasie (1) is nie van toepassing ten opsigte van blanko tydelike permitte wat aan 'n motorhandelaar ingevolge regulasie 87(2)(b) uitgereik is nie.

Vertoon van tydelike of spesiale permit

89. (1) 'n Permit wat ten aansien van 'n motorvoertuig ingevolge regulasie 87(2)(b) of 87(3)(b) uitgereik is, word—

(a) indien sodanige motorvoertuig 'n agterruit het, aan die binnekant van sodanige ruit in die onderste linkerhoek, indien die motorvoertuig van agter gesien word, vertoon sodat die inskrywing daarop leesbaar is deur die glas; of

(b) indien sodanige motorvoertuig nie 'n agterruit het nie, op 'n opvallende plek op die agterkant van die motorvoertuig, vertoon.

(2) Niemand gebruik op 'n openbare pad 'n motorvoertuig nie waarop 'n tydelike of spesiale permit of enigiets wat voorgee om sodanige permit te wees, vertoon word wat nie op sodanige motorvoertuig van toepassing is nie.

(3) Niemand gebruik op 'n openbare pad 'n motorvoertuig waarop 'n tydelike of spesiale permit vertoon word wat op enige wyse onduidelik of onleesbaar geword het nie, behalwe indien sodanige permit tydelik onduidelik of onleesbaar is as gevolg van 'n rede buite die beheer van die bestuurder van sodanige motorvoertuig.

Plig van motorhandelaar ten aansien van tydelike permit

90. 'n Motorhandelaar moet—

(a) ten aansien van elke tydelike permit wat deur hom of haar aan 'n aansoeker ingevolge regulasie 87(3)(b) uitgereik is, 'n aantekening hou by wyse van die voltooid teenblad, ten einde die naam en adres van die aansoeker vas te stel, en indien van toepassing, om die datum, nommer en plek van uitreiking van 'n sertifisering van padwaardigheid vas te stel; en

(b) binne 14 dae na die datum van uitreiking van die tiende permit in 'n boek, elke boek van 10 teenblaaie wat voltooi is aan die toepaslike registrasie-owerheid terugstuur.

HOOFSTUK V

GESKIKTHEID VAN BESTUURDERS

Deel I

Bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums

Wyse van aansoek om registrasie van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum en identifisering van bestuursverteenvoorder

91. (1) 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum ingevolge artikel 8 van die Wet word gedoen op vorm BTS in Bylae 2 aangedui, en 'n bestuursverteenvoorder word op sodanige vorm geïdentifiseer met betrekking tot die betrokke bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum.

(2) 'n Aansoek bedoel in subregulasie (1) gaan vergesel van aanvaarbare identifikasie van die betrokke bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum en van die bestuursverteenvoorder wat kragtens subregulasie (1) geïdentifiseer is.

Vereistes vir registrasie as bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum

92. Die vereistes vir registrasie van 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum is soos gespesifiseer in die handleiding van die Departement, "Minimum Vereistes vir Registrasie en Gradering van Bestuurderslisensie-toetsentrums" wat deur die Minister by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* gepubliseer is.

Wyse van registrasie van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum

93. (1) Die LUR moet, by ontvangs van 'n aansoek ingevolge regulasie 91 gedoen—

(a) van die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums vereis om—

(i) die betrokke toetsentrum ooreenkomstig die vereistes in regulasie 92 bedoel, te evalueer; en

- (ii) die toepaslike gradering daarvan ingevolge regulasie 95 aan te beveel; en
- (b) met behoorlike inagneming van die evaluasie en aanbevelings van die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, homself of haarself tevrede te stel dat die betrokke toetsentrum aan die vereistes in regulasie 92 bedoel, voldoen.
 - (2) (a) Indien die LUR ingevolge subregulasie (1)(b) tevrede is—
 - (i) gradeer hy of sy sodanige toetsentrum ingevolge regulasie 95;
 - (ii) teken hy of sy die besonderhede van sodanige toetsentrum in die register van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums in regulasies 331(4)(a)(ii) bedoel, aan; en
 - (iii) reik hy of sy aan sodanige aansoeker 'n registrasiesertifikaat op vorm SR soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, uit.
 - (b) Indien die LUR nie tevrede is dat die betrokke toetsentrum aan die vereistes bedoel in regulasie 92 voldoen nie, weier hy of sy om sodanige toetsentrum te registreer en stel die aansoeker diensooreenkomstig in kennis.

Verandering van registrasiebesonderhede

94. (1) Die bestuursverteenwoordiger wat ingevolge regulasie 91 geïdentifiseer is, stel die LUR en die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums binne 21 dae na enige verandering van die besonderhede wat ingevolge regulasie 91 ingedien is, op vorm BTS soos in Bylae 2 aangedui, van sodanige verandering in kennis.

(2) By ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, werk die LUR die register van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums in regulasie 331(4)(a)(ii) bedoel, diensooreenkomstig by.

Grade van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums

95. (1) Die LUR, met behoorlike inagneming van die evaluasie en aanbeveling van die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums, gradeer 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum as graad A, B, C, D, E, of F, na gelang van die geval, indien sodanige bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum aan die toepaslike graderingsvereistes soos bedoel in regulasie 92 voldoen.

- (2) 'n Bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) gegradeer is—
 - (a) as 'n graad A-bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode of 'n bestuurslisensie van enige kode te ondersoek en te toets;
 - (b) as 'n graad B-bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode of 'n bestuurslisensie van die kodes B, EB, C1, C, EC1 en EC te ondersoek en te toets;
 - (c) as 'n graad C-bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode of 'n bestuurslisensie van die kodes A1, A en B te ondersoek en te toets;
 - (d) as 'n graad D-bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode of 'n bestuurslisensie van die kode B te ondersoek en te toets;
 - (e) as 'n graad E-bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, is gemagtig om 'n persoon vir 'n leerlinglisensie van enige kode te ondersoek en te toets;
 - (f) as 'n graad F-bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, is gemagtig om 'n bestuurslisensie van enige kode wat in 'n identiteitsdokument vervat is en voor 1 Maart 1998 uitgereik is, ingevolge artikel 19 van die Wet te vervang; en
 - (g) as 'n graad A, B, C, D of E-bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum, is ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasies gemagtig om 'n bestuurslisensie van enige kode wat voor 1 Maart 1998 uitgereik is, ingevolge artikel 19 van die Wet te vervang, of om 'n bestuurslisensie of internasionale bestuurspermit ingevolge artikel 20(3), 23(4) of 24(3) van die Wet te vervang.

Wyse van opskorting of intrekking van registrasie van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum

96. (1) Die LUR moet, sodra hy of sy in kennis gestel is dat 'n geregistreerde bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum nie aan die bepalings van regulasie 92 voldoen nie, of op 'n aanbeveling soos beoog in regulasie 97(1)(e), onmiddellik die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums versoek om die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum te ondersoek.

(2) Die LUR moet, by die oorweging van die opskorting of intrekking van die registrasie van 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum—

- (a) die bestuursverteenwoordiger wat ingevolge regulasie 91(1) geïdentifiseer is, in kennis stel van die versuim van die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum om aan die vereistes van regulasie 92 te voldoen; en
- (b) van die bestuursverteenwoordiger vereis om binne 14 dae vanaf die datum van vermelde kennisgewing, op skrif aan te dui—

- (i) die rede vir sodanige versuim; en
 - (ii) die besonderhede van die maatreëls wat getref is om sodanige versuim reg te stel en te voorkom.
- (3) Indien die LUR nie tevrede is met die rede of maatreëls bedoel in subregulasie (2)(b) nie, moet hy of sy die bestuursverteenvoordiger inlig, en kan die registrasie van die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum—
- (a) opskort; of
 - (b) intrek.
- (4) Indien die LUR die registrasie van 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum opskort of intrek, moet hy of sy—
- (a) die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum in kennis stel van die opskorting of intrekking en die rede daarvoor en, in die geval van opskorting, die tydperk daarvan; en
 - (b) in die *Provinsiale Koerant* kennis gee van die opskorting of intrekking bedoel in paragraaf (a);
- (5) Die bestuursverteenvoordiger van 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum waarvan die registrasie ingetrek is, moet binne 14 dae nadat hy of sy van die intrekking in kennis gestel is, aan die LUR voorlê—
- (a) die registrasiesertifikaat bedoel in regulasie 93(2)(a)(iii) wat ten opsigte van die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum uitgereik is;
 - (b) enige dokument wat deur die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum gehou word maar nie uitgereik is nie; en
 - (c) 'n rekonsiliasie van vorms gehou en uitgereik, en blanko vorms.

Bevoegdheid en pligte van inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums

97. (1) Die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums—
- (a) evalueer ingevolge regulasie 93(1)(a) die betrokke bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum in ooreenstemming met die vereistes bedoel in regulasie 92, en doen aan die LUR 'n aanbeveling oor—
 - (i) die geskiktheid van sodanige sentrum om as 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum geregistreer te wees; en
 - (ii) die gradering van sodanige sentrum;
 - (b) doen ten minste een inspeksie per jaar met betrekking tot elke geregistreerde bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum om die standaard wat by sodanige sentrum toegepas word, te kontroleer;
 - (c) adviseer enige bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum oor die verbetering en instandhouding van toetsfasiliteite en prosedures by sodanige sentrum indien dit nodig geag word;
 - (d) beveel, wanneer nodig, by die LUR die opskorting of intrekking van die registrasie van 'n toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies aan; en
 - (e) beveel, wanneer nodig, by die LUR aan om die registrasie van 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum op te skort, af te gradeer of te kanselleer.
- (2) 'n Persoon wat namens die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums optree, kan te enige redelike tyd, met inagneming van die vereistes bedoel in regulasie 92, sonder voorafgaande kennisgewing—
- (a) die perseel van enige bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum betree;
 - (b) enige rekord van die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum inspekteer;
 - (c) enige persoon ten opsigte van enige aangeleentheid wat verband hou met die bedryf van die bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum in paragraaf (a) bedoel, ondervra; en
 - (d) 'n toetsbeampte vir bestuurslisensies, wanneer sodanige toetsbeampte 'n persoon ondersoek of toets vir 'n bestuurslisensie, in enige motorvoertuig vergesel met die doel om genoemde toetsbeampte te evalueer.

Geld om uitgawes aangegaan deur inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums te delg

98. (1) Behoudens subregulasie (2), betaal 'n geregistreerde bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum aan die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums 'n bedrag, ten opsigte van inspeksies wat ingevolge die Wet uitgevoer word, ten opsigte van elke aansoek om 'n leerlinglisensie, elke aansoek om 'n bestuurslisensie, elke aansoek om 'n professionele bestuurspermit, elke aansoek om die registrasie van 'n instrukteur, en elke vervanging van 'n bestuurslisensie ingevolge artikel 19 van die Wet, gemaak of gedoen by sodanige toetsentrum.
- (2) Die geld bedoel in subregulasie (1) word bereken teen drie persent van die geld bepaal deur die LUR van die betrokke provinsie ten opsigte van die transaksies bedoel in subregulasie (1) hierbo.
- (3) Die geld ingevolge subregulasie (1) verhaal, word by so 'n bestuurslisensie-toetsentrum teruggehou en aan die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums betaal op 1 Junie en 1 Desember van elke jaar ten opsigte van die transaksies gedurende die vorige ses maande gemaak of gedoen.

(4) Die inspektoraat van bestuurslisensie-toetsentrums lê aan die Direkteur-generaal, nie later nie as 31 Augustus van elke jaar, 'n staat voor van gelde ontvang en kostes aangegaan deur of ten behoeve van sodanige inspektoraat vir die voorafgaande finansiële jaar van die Departement.

Deel II

Leerling- en bestuurslisensies

Kategorieë van leerling- en bestuurslisensies, motorvoertuigklasse wat betrekking het op elke lisensiekategorie en magtiging verleen deur sodanige lisensies

99. (1) Die kategorieë van leerlinglisensies en die motorvoertuigklasse wat betrekking het op elke kode van leerlinglisensie is:

- (a) Kode 1: Motorfiets met of sonder syspan, motordriewiel of motorvierwiel;
- (b) Kode 2: Motorvoertuig, behalwe 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel of motorvierwiel, waarvan die tarra nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie, 'n minibus, bus of goederevoertuig waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie, 'n gelede motorvoertuig of kombinasie van 'n motorvoertuig en 'n sleepwa waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa van die voorspanmotor of sleep-voertuig nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie, of 'n trekker; en
- (c) Kode 3: Enige motorvoertuig, behalwe 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel of motorvierwiel.

(2) (a) Die houer van 'n leerlinglisensie moet, uitgesonderd waar sodanige lisensie betrekking het op 'n motorvoertuig wat geen sitplek vir 'n passasier het nie of op 'n motorfiets, wanneer hy of sy die betrokke voertuig bestuur, in of op daardie voertuig vergesel word deur, en onder die regstreekse persoonlike toesig wees van, 'n persoon wat langs hom of haar sit of wat reg agter hom of haar sit waar so 'n persoon nie langs hom of haar kan sit nie, en wat in besit is van 'n lisensie, uitgesonderd 'n leerling- of soortgelyke lisensie, wat hom of haar magtig om genoemde klas motorvoertuig te bestuur.

(b) 'n Leerlinglisensie ten opsigte van 'n motorfiets magtig nie die houer daarvan om 'n motorfiets op 'n openbare pad te bestuur terwyl 'n ander persoon vervoer word nie.

(c) 'n Leerlinglisensie magtig nie die bestuur van 'n motorvoertuig terwyl persone teen vergoeding vervoer word nie, uitgesonderd 'n persoon wat die houer van 'n leerlinglisensie ingevolge paragraaf (a) vergesel.

(3) 'n Leerlinglisensie uitgereik voor 1 Maart 1998, met 'n kode vermeld in die eerste kolom van die tabel hieronder word beskou as 'n leerlinglisensie met die kode wat daarteenoor in die tweede kolom van die tabel vermeld word:

KODE LEERLINGLISENSIE UITGEREIK VOOR 1 MAART 1998	NUWE KODE LEERLINGLISENSIE
Kode 01, 02, 03, 04 en 15 of 'n kode 12 vir voorgemelde kodes	Kode 1
Kode 05, 06, 07, 08 of 'n kode 12 vir voorgemelde kodes	Kode 2
Kodes 10, 11, 13 en 14 of 'n kode 12 vir voorgemelde kodes	Kode 3

(4) (a) Die kategorieë van bestuurslisensies word aangedui deur die kodes vermeld in die eerste kolom van die tabel hieronder, waarvan elkeen betrekking het op die motorvoertuigklasse daarteenoor vermeld in die tweede kolom van die tabel en magtig die houer van sodanige kode om die motorvoertuie daarteenoor vermeld in die tweede kolom en die derde kolom van die tabel te bestuur:

KODE	MOTORVOERTUIGKLAS	MAGTIGING
A1	<p>'n Motorfiets sonder 'n syspan wat 'n enjin met 'n silinderinhoud het wat nie 125 kubieke sentimeter oorskry nie of wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word, maar sluit nie in nie—</p> <p>(i) 'n voertuig deur elektriese krag, verkry van opgaarbatterye, aangedryf en wat deur 'n voetganger beheer word; of</p> <p>(ii) 'n voertuig waarvan die tarra nie 230 kilogram oorskry nie en wat spesiaal ontwerp en gebou is, en nie slegs aangepas is nie, vir die gebruik van 'n persoon wat ly aan 'n liggaamlike gebrek of gestremdeheid of bejaarde persoon, en uitsluitlik deur so 'n persoon gebruik word.</p>	<p>Sluit die magtiging in om—</p> <p>(i) (aa) 'n motorfiets met 'n syspan; (bb) 'n motordriewiel; (cc) 'n motorvieriel,</p> <p>wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat nie 125 kubieke sentimeter oorskry nie; en</p> <p>(ii) 'n voertuig met pedale en 'n enjin of 'n elektriese motor wat 'n integrerende deel daarvan vorm of daaraan vasgeheg is en wat ontwerp of aangepas is om deur middel van sodanige pedale, enjin of motor, of beide sodanige pedale en enjin of motor aangedryf te word,</p> <p>te bestuur.</p>
A	<p>'n Motorfiets sonder 'n syspan wat 'n enjin met 'n silinderinhoud het wat 125 kubieke sentimeter oorskry.</p>	<p>Sluit die magtiging in om—</p> <p>(i) 'n motorfiets met 'n syspan; (ii) 'n motordriewiel; (iii) 'n motorvieriel; en (iv) enige ander motorvoertuig waarvoor 'n kode A1 bestuurslisensies vereis word,</p> <p>te bestuur.</p>
B	<p>'n Motorvoertuig, uitsluitend 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvieriel, trekker en 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidsstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, synde—</p> <p>(i) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(ii) 'n minibus, 'n bus of 'n goederevoertuig waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie,</p> <p>met of sonder 'n sleepwa waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 750 kilogram oorskry nie, maar sluit nie 'n gelede motorvoertuig in nie.</p>	<p>Sluit die magtiging in om—</p> <p>(i) 'n trekker; en (ii) 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidsstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie,</p> <p>met of sonder 'n sleepwa te bestuur.</p>
C1	<p>'n Motorvoertuig, uitsluitend 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvieriel, trekker en 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidsstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, synde—</p> <p>(i) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra 3 500 kilogram oorskry, maar nie 16 000 kilogram oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(ii) 'n minibus, 'n bus of 'n goederevoertuig waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa 3 500 kilogram oorskry, maar nie 16 000 kilogram oorskry nie,</p> <p>met of sonder 'n sleepwa waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 750 kilogram oorskry nie, maar sluit nie 'n gelede motorvoertuig in nie.</p>	<p>Sluit die magtiging in om enige ander motorvoertuig waarvoor 'n kode B bestuurslisensie vereis word, te bestuur.</p>
C	<p>'n Motorvoertuig, uitsluitend 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvieriel, trekker en 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidsstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, synde 'n bus of 'n goederevoertuig, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa 16 000 kilogram oorskry, met of sonder 'n sleepwa waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 750 kilogram oorskry nie, maar sluit nie 'n gelede motorvoertuig in nie.</p>	<p>Sluit die magtiging in om enige motorvoertuig waarvoor 'n kode B of C1 bestuurslisensie vereis word, te bestuur.</p>
EB	<p>'n Motorvoertuig, uitsluitend 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvieriel, trekker en 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidsstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, synde—</p> <p>(i) 'n gelede motorvoertuig waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa van die voerspanmotor nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie;</p> <p>(ii) 'n kombinasie van—</p> <p>(aa) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(bb) 'n minibus, bus of goederevoertuig waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 3 500 kilogram oorskry nie,</p> <p>met 'n sleepwa waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa 750 kilogram oorskry.</p>	<p>Sluit die magtiging in om enige motorvoertuig waarvoor 'n kode B bestuurslisensie vereis word, te bestuur.</p>

KODE	MOTORVOERTUIGKLAS	MAGTIGING
EC1	<p>'n Motorvoertuig, uitsluitend 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvierwiel, trekker en 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, synde—</p> <p>(i) 'n gelede motorvoertuig, waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa van die voorspanmotor 3 500 kilogram oorskry maar nie 16 000 kilogram oorskry nie;</p> <p>(ii) 'n kombinasie van—</p> <p>(aa) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra 3 500 kilogram oorskry maar nie 16 000 kilogram oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(bb) 'n minibus, bus of goederevoertuig waarvan die bruto voertuig-massa 3 500 kilogram oorskry maar nie 16 000 kilogram oorskry nie, met 'n sleepwa waarvan die bruto voertuig-massa 750 kilogram oorskry.</p>	Sluit die magtiging in om enige motorvoertuig waarvoor 'n kode B, C1 of EB bestuurslisensie vereis word, te bestuur.
EC	<p>'n Motorvoertuig, uitsluitend 'n motorfiets, motordriewiel, motorvierwiel, trekker en 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, synde—</p> <p>(i) 'n gelede motorvoertuig waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa van die voorspanmotor 16 000 kilogram oorskry; of</p> <p>(ii) 'n kombinasie van 'n bus of goederevoertuig, waarvan die bruto voertuig-massa 16 000 kilogram oorskry, met 'n sleepwa, waarvan die bruto voertuig-massa 750 kilogram oorskry.</p>	Sluit die magtiging in om enige motorvoertuig waarvoor 'n kode B, C1, C, EB of EC1 bestuurslisensie vereis word, te bestuur.

(b) Aan die houër van 'n bestuurslisensie vermeld in die tabel hieronder wat uitgereik is voor 1 Maart 1998, soos beoog in artikel 19 of 20 van die Wet (hierna die "ou lisensie" genoem), word, behoudens paragraaf (bA), op aansoek ingevolge regulasie 111 of 112, onderskeidelik, ingevolge regulasie 108 'n bestuurslisensie (hierna die "nuwe lisensie" genoem), van die kode wat teenoor die ou lisensie in die eerste kolom van die tabel hieronder vermeld word, uitgereik.

(bA) Indien 'n aansoeker se aansoek bedoel in paragraaf (b) op 'n nuwe lisensie van die kode EC1 of EC betrekking het en die aansoeker ingevolge regulasie 102 onbevoeg is om die nuwe lisensie te hê, maar nie aldus onbevoeg is om 'n nuwe lisensie van die kode EB te hê nie, word die aansoeker se aansoek by die toepassing van regulasie 102 beskou as 'n aansoek wat betrekking het op 'n nuwe lisensie van die kode EB, en moet 'n nuwe lisensie van daardie kode aan die aansoeker uitgereik word.

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A1	Kode 01: 'n Motorfiets met of sonder 'n syspan, motordriewiel of motorvieriel, wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat nie 125 cm ³ oorskry nie of wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word, of wat 'n voertuig is soos beoog in paragraaf (b) van die omskrywing van 'n "motorvoertuig" vervat in artikel 1 van die Wet.	Kode 01: 'n Motorfiets sonder 'n syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat nie 50 cm ³ oorskry nie of wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word, of wat 'n voertuig is soos beoog in paragraaf (b) van die omskrywing van 'n "motorvoertuig" vervat in artikel 1 van die Wet.	'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat nie 50 cm ³ oorskry nie of wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word, of wat 'n voertuig is soos beoog in paragraaf (b) van die omskrywing van "motorvoertuig" in artikel 1 van die Ordonnansie op Padverkeer en algemeen bekend as "kode 01".	'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat nie 50 cm ³ oorskry nie en algemeen bekend as "kode 01".	'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat nie 50 cm ³ oorskry nie en algemeen bekend as "kode 01".	'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat nie 50 cm ³ oorskry nie, algemeen bekend as "kode 01".
A	Kode 15: 'n Motorfiets met of sonder syspan, motordriewiel of motorvieriel, wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat 125 cm ³ oorskry.	(i) Kode 02: 'n Motorfiets sonder 'n syspan met 'n enjin wat 'n silinderinhoud het wat 50 cm ³ oorskry maar wat nie 250 cm ³ oorskry nie; (ii) kode 15: 'n Motorfiets sonder syspan met 'n enjin wat 'n silinderinhoud het wat 250 cm ³ oorskry; (iii) kode 03: 'n Motorfiets met 'n syspan; en (iv) kode 04: 'n Motordriewiel of motorvieriel.	(i) 'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat 50 cm ³ oorskry en algemeen bekend as "kode 02"; (ii) 'n motorfiets met syspan algemeen bekend as "kode 03"; en (iii) 'n motordriewiel, algemeen bekend as "kode 04".	(i) 'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat 50 cm ³ oorskry en algemeen bekend as "kode 02"; (ii) 'n motorfiets met syspan algemeen bekend as "kode 03"; en (iii) 'n motordriewiel, algemeen bekend as "kode 04".	(i) 'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat 50 cm ³ oorskry, algemeen bekend as "kode 02"; en (ii) 'n motorfiets met syspan en 'n motordriewiel, algemeen bekend as "kode 03".	(i) 'n Motorfiets sonder syspan wat 'n enjin het met 'n silinderinhoud wat 50 cm ³ oorskry, algemeen bekend as "kode 02"; en (ii) 'n motorfiets met syspan en 'n motordriewiel, algemeen bekend as "kode 03".

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B	<p>(i) Kode 05: 'n Trekker;</p> <p>(ii) kode 06: 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in kode 07 soos bedoel in item (iii);</p> <p>(iii) kode 07: 'n Motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, welke tipe in die bestuurslisensie gespesifiseer word; en</p> <p>(iv) kode 12: 'n Motorvoertuig wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in kode 05 of 07 soos bedoel in item (i) of (iii), wat die geval ookal mag wees, wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon.</p>	<p>(i) Kode 05: 'n Trekker;</p> <p>(ii) kode 06: 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in kode 07 soos bedoel in item (iii);</p> <p>(iii) kode 07: 'n Motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, welke tipe in die bestuurslisensie gespesifiseer word; en</p> <p>(iv) kode 12: 'n Motorvoertuig wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in kode 05 of 07 soos bedoel in item (i) of (iii), wat die geval ookal mag wees, wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon.</p>	<p>(i) 'n Trekker wat nie deur elektriese krag aangedryf word nie en algemeen bekend as "kode 05";</p> <p>(ii) 'n motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in item (iii), en algemeen bekend as "kode 06";</p> <p>(iii) 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, welke tipe in die bestuurslisensie gespesifiseer word en algemeen bekend as "kode 07"; en</p> <p>(iv) kode 12: 'n Motorvoertuig wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in item (i) of (iii), wat die geval ookal mag wees, wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon.</p>	<p>(i) 'n Trekker wat nie deur elektriese krag aangedryf word nie en algemeen bekend as "kode 05";</p> <p>(ii) 'n motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in item (iii), en algemeen bekend as "kode 06";</p> <p>(iii) 'n motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, welke tipe in die bestuurslisensie gespesifiseer word en algemeen bekend as "kode 07"; en</p> <p>(iv) kode 12: 'n Motorvoertuig wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in item (i) of (iii), wat die geval ookal mag wees, wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon.</p>	<p>(i) 'n Motorvoertuig wat 'n tipe mobiele landbou- of nywerheidstoerusting of -masjinerie is wat nie hoofsaaklik vir die vervoer van persone of goedere ontwerp is nie, welke tipe in die bestuurslisensie gespesifiseer word; en</p> <p>(ii) 'n motorvoertuig wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in item (i) wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon, algemeen bekend as "kode 12".</p>	<p>(i) Kragaangedrewe voertuie en masjinerie, insluitend motorvoertuie wat elektries- of stoomkrag aangedrewe is; en</p> <p>(ii) 'n motorvoertuig wat aan 'n klas behoort soos beoog in item (i), wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon, algemeen bekend as "kode 12"</p>

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EB	<p>(i) Kode 06: 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word en behoort tot die klas beoog in kode 08 soos bedoel in item (ii);</p> <p>(ii) kode 08: 'n Ligte motorvoertuig, synde—</p> <p>(aa) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie;</p> <p>(bb) 'n minibus, bus of goederevoertuig, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(cc) 'n gelede motorvoertuig, waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie; en</p> <p>(iii) kode 12: 'n Motorvoertuig wat behoort tot die klas beoog in kode 08 soos bedoel in item (ii), wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon.</p>	<p>(i) Kode 06: 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word en behoort tot die klas beoog in kode 08 soos bedoel in item (ii);</p> <p>(ii) kode 08: 'n Ligte motorvoertuig, synde—</p> <p>(aa) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie;</p> <p>(bb) 'n minibus, bus of goederevoertuig, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(cc) 'n gelede motorvoertuig, waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie; en</p> <p>(iii) kode 12: 'n Motorvoertuig wat behoort tot die klas beoog in kode 08 soos bedoel in item (ii), wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon.</p>	<p>(i) 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word en behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), algemeen bekend as "kode 06";</p> <p>(ii) 'n ligte motorvoertuig, synde—</p> <p>(aa) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie;</p> <p>(bb) 'n bus of goederevoertuig, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(cc) 'n gelede motorvoertuig, waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie,</p> <p>algemeen bekend as "kode 08"; en</p> <p>(iii) 'n motorvoertuig wat behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon, algemeen bekend as "kode 12".</p>	<p>(i) 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word en behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), algemeen bekend as "kode 06";</p> <p>(ii) 'n ligte motorvoertuig, synde—</p> <p>(aa) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie;</p> <p>(bb) 'n bus of goederevoertuig, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie; of</p> <p>(cc) 'n gelede motorvoertuig, waarvan die bruto kombinasie-massa nie 3 500 kg oorskry nie,</p> <p>algemeen bekend as "kode 08"; en</p> <p>(iii) 'n motorvoertuig wat behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon, algemeen bekend as "kode 12".</p>	<p>(i) 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word en behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), algemeen bekend as "kode 06";</p> <p>(ii) 'n ligte motorvoertuig, synde—</p> <p>(aa) 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die tarra nie 7 700 pond oorskry nie;</p> <p>(bb) 'n bus of goederevoertuig, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa nie 7 700 pond oorskry nie,</p> <p>algemeen bekend as "kode 08"; en</p> <p>(iii) 'n motorvoertuig wat behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon, algemeen bekend as "kode 12".</p>	<p>(i) 'n Motorvoertuig wat deur elektriese krag aangedryf word en behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), algemeen bekend as "kode 06";</p> <p>(ii) 'n ligte motorvoertuig synde 'n motorvoertuig of kombinasie van motorvoertuie of goederevoertuie, waarvan die bruto voertuigmassa of gekombineerde massa nie 7 700 pond oorskry nie, algemeen bekend as "kode 08"; en</p> <p>(iii) 'n motorvoertuig wat behoort tot die klas beoog in item (ii), wat spesiaal aangepas, gebou of toegerus is vir gebruik deur 'n liggaamlik gestremde persoon, algemeen bekend as "kode 12".</p>